- FEBRUARY 22, 1867. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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6 FOREIGNINTELLIGENCE.

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The following letter, descriptive of the present critical condition of public feeling in France, is from a man who has had the beat opportunities of observ ing the currents of state policy and popular opinion in that country :---

There is at momenta in France a peculiarly testy humour, which makes everything show itself on the worst side, and "generates that sort of uneasiness which is the usual preoursor of, some catastrophe. I have beard a Frenchman describe this condition of things by saying that France on these occasions feels. like a fine lady who finds herself in a drawing room and thinks she is ill-dressed. The fact is that France does not at this moment fancy she is appearing at her best, and she is therefore disposed to be cross with all the world, but especially with her milliner. As long as she approves her toilettes, she paid vory long bills without grumbling; but now that her caps do not please her she thinks that they are overcharged, that everything she buys or has bought is dear, and 'what was it after all? mere trumpery !' All that was done before, and received plaudits, now receives blame ; the campaigns of Italy and the Orimes almost in as great degree as the total failure in Mexico and the evident mistake as to Prussia.

This time last year no one denied that the Emperor was a man of extraordinary genius. At this moment no one would think of saying so. The usual language in society and in the clubs is, " The Emperor is not a fool, as we thought at first, but he is not an extraordinary man, as we thought after. wards ; he is an ordinary man who was at one time lucky; he is now unlucky, and heaven knows where his ill luck will take us.' The great policy in such times and dispositions is to let them pass over quietly. There is often as much wisdom in letting ill alone as in leaving well alone : a man is never more likely to ruin himself as when he continues play under an idea of winning back his losings. The Emperor has lost the Mexican game ; he has made a mesa of the Prussian game. Errors are always bad foundations for successes. He should let time shuffle the cards before he tries fortune again. At present he is underrated, for he is undoubtedly, take him all in all, a superior man; but the one peculiarity about him, the effects of which have not been as yet appreciated, but have come out strongly during the last His life and adventures have not been like year. those of other men; his education has not been like that of other men. His mind is cast in a mould of his own, it is reflective but unargumentative; patient and moderate but adventurous : it is as a whole that it counts as anything ; if his patience is overcome at one time, if his adventurous spirit checked at another, he is not himself, and than becomes nobody. But he is more subject to defeat than formerly. He was never fond of discussion, and can bear it less than in former years. He will in short, be more disposed to yield and less disposed to resist than heretofore. and in losing a portion of his individuality may lose somewhat of his individual prestige; but on the other hand his government is likely to be less disquieting, more consecutive, and a sort of ministerial responsibility will gradually and practically establish itself, which may, in the long run, be as advantageous to the Emporor as the empire, and more tranquilizing to foreign powers. In Iste affairs, had Napoleon III, followed his own bent, a neval and military force would have been sent to Venice when he accepted it from Austria; an army would also have been marched to the Rhine; and in this position he would have negotiated with Italy and Prussia. It was a moment of adventure which various counsellors checked. Subsequently he would have subsided into complete inaction. This again was over-ruled, and an unhappy negotiation attempted with the great State of Northern Germany. His new effort has been a consequence of the failure of the two former ones. France deems herself humbled because she thinks that a greater military power than herself has suddenly taken a position by her side. The only way to meet this, thought the Em. peror, was to increase the military power of France, and he consequently concocted a great military system, which was to increase to an enormous proportion the number of soldiers he could bring into the field. But the great mistake that his Imperial Majesty made in this instance has been in considering that the French, who are the most warlike people in world, are a military people in the sense of being disposed to military organisation. Let the drum beat; let there be a call of the French to march to the convert of England of Germany, and the chi-the convert of England of Germany, and the chi-the convert of England of Germany. England or Germany, and the ch cas conquest valrous youth of France, whether in the Palaces of the Faubourg St. Germain, or the cabins of Burgundy or Brittany, will rush forward to the appeal; But ask the French population to devote itself for a greater number of years or in a greater proportion to the regular profession of the soldier, without any immediate motive to kindle the excitement, and there is not a nation where such a request will be more unwelcomely received. The Bouspartes should never forget that the Bourbons were hailed with the cry of ' No conscription.' The conscription itself is unpopular. To augment the burden of the conscription, particularly at a moment when the habits of industry are taking root, and the agricultural population is unequal to the demands of agriculture, is perhaps, the most unpopular measure that could have been put fo:ward. It touches most deeply the class on which the Emperor most depends-the peasantry. A few politicians like M. Thiers may be in favor of anything which 'sevors of the old swagger of the consulate and the empire, but the French nation as a whole is against it. No doubt concessions will be made; the plan, as modified by the military Commission, will be scrambled through in some way other; perhaps withdrawn. But the question will then still be, whether it is most dangerous to allow the disquietude of the moment to pass over, or to do, anything to satisfy it. I am convinced that in the state of mind France now is, and in the disposition in which the French covereign now finds himself, anything like a risk would be most dangerous. It would find few purtizens, and those would be rather apprehensive than ardent. If things are left to themselves, the disagreeable light in which they are now seen will be softened; for after all, taking matters at the worst, France has never been so great and so prosperous-any momentary mistakes in policy notwithstanding-since the year 1814, as during the reign of Napoleon' III. Her commerce and her agriculture are immensely developed, her cities marvellously embellished, and her influence and consideration, notwithstanding the needle gun, greater than that of any other State in Europa. It is true she has not liberty; but this she does not much care about. It is not the want of liberty that discomforts her Moreover, with peace and commerce and prosperity, liberty must eventually come, and is the more likely to endure if its growth is natural and gradual than if it is the gift of a docree or the prize of a levolution .- Pall Mall Gazette. The intense interest created by the recent measures of the Emperor is a sufficient aoglogy for again adverting to them. The public were completely taken by surprise ; they had paid but little attention to the vague rumours that circulated some days previously-for rumours of the same kind are always abread on the eve of the opening of the Chambers,and when the truth at last broke upon them they hardly knew what to think. Even now, after everal days' reflection, and aftor much discussion in the Press, emboldened, as it seems to be, by the initiative of the Emperor, public opinion is still undecided: Those who call themselves Conservatives still affect to be apprehensive as to the effect of those innovations, and lear that the Emperor has been too generous. The moderate Liberals are vexed at the restrictions attached to those concessions, and the In the cellar were found a quantity of swords, more advanced among them' persist in refusing the guns, and some revolvers ; two uniforms of Pontifical merit of sincerity to the molives of the Emperor, and | gendarmes, and several papers. Among the papers profess to believe that, however liberal in appearance,

graphical Society, and professor of hydropathy. M. Lamberi is not a closet philosopher. He had siready made a prelimitary reconnoissance of the Arctic Basin. (By special subborization from the Marine' Bureau he took passage in 1864, on, a Havre whaler, and on the 12th of July the vessel passed through Behring's Straits, with the wind abaam, and the weather all that could be wished. Taking a northern course, the explorers sailed along the coast for about ten miles from Cape East, the most eastern point of Asia: Opposite and above the Island of Dlomed, which divides the Straite, they could indistinctly see Cape Prince de Gallis, the most western point of this continent.

'M. Lambert spent three months in this region and thought out his plan. He agrees with Dr. Peterman in fully believing in the existence of an open. Polar Sea, as the only hypothesis which can explain the existence of great currents running from north to south, in very high latitudes, He differs from him in thinking the route by the west coast of Nova Zembla less practicable than that between the one hundred and eixty-fifth and one hundred and eightieth meridian. This last meridian passes directly by the Cape North of Captain Cook. His preference for this route is founded upon the appearance of the currents and of the icebergs. He says that it may be possible to penetrate to the sea by this route one year, and impossible the next. Let him once get his vessel over the pole, and he will be happy to test the merits of Dr. Peterman's route on the return voyage.

"M. Lambert appeals at once to the pride and the cupidity of French capitalists. Hitherto but one Frenchman. M. Beliot, has distinguished himself in Arctic exploration, and he was connected with an English expedition. The whales, thinks M. Lambert, steadily pursued northward have taken refuge in the Polar Ses as an impregnable citadel 'Our route,' he says, with elegant play of fancy, 'is staked out by these monsters of the deep.''

HOLLOW-BEARTED SENTIMENTALISM .- The following incident shows the difference between practical beneficence and maudlin sentimentalism :-

Eugene Suc used to visit, almost daily one of the most fushionable ladies of Paris, Madame da ----and hold forth in her richly furnished boudoir on the condition of the poor.

'Do you ever relieve their distress ?' asked Madame do -----, at the close of one of these harangues. 'To a trifling ex ent,' answered Sue; 'out though

my gifts are small, they are always cheerfully bestowed. I give one-fourth of my income in alms." That alternoon, as he left the cafe de Paris, where

he had been eating a costly dinner, an apparently old woman, clad in rags, prayed for charity.

Go away,' was the stern reply. 'But I am starving-give me single copper to pur-

chase brend with,' 'I will give you in charge of the police officer, if

you thus annoy me.' ' You will?' said the beggar; 'and yet, Monsieur

Eugene Sue, you are the man who writes about the misery of the poor-you are the working man's champion - you are'--

Who are you?' exclaimed Sue.

'Madame de -----,' was the reply, and the disguised lady left the novelist to his reflections.

ITALY:

PIRDNONT .- The Budget of the Italian Finances opened by Signor Scilloja before the House of Depu-ties in its sittings of last Wednesday and Thursday, and its reception by the Legislature to which it was addressed' are exiculated to produce a twofold im-pression upon the reader. The first feeling is one almost of dismay ; the second 13 one of admiration for the unparalleled frankness with which the evil is avowed, and the stern courage with which both Government and Parliament are prepariog to grabble with it.

The war of independence which has been lately fought with such success cost the State a net outlay of 357,000,000f - a sum amounting to nearly one halt the yearly revenue of the kingdom. Although Italy, to all appearance, may reckon upon a period of uninterrupted peace, the War Department deems it expedient to reduce its Braget below 140,-

the Imperial regime must continue to be absolute, if Oommittee, and of others who were obnoxious to it; it would maintain the for a standard of others who were obnoxious to it; for one of the early proceedings of the revolutionary A French journal has an interesting account of a French project to reach the Open Polar Sen a task. There were also some copies of military orders of the French project to reach the Open Polar Sca-a task accomplished in part by Dr. Hayes. The proposed French expedition is the conception of M. Gustave Lambert, member of the French Geoworn on the entry, in question, which appears to have been made at the orders of a foreign personage. Everybody knows who is meant by that foreign personage, and I shall reveal no secrets by saying it is. the Emperor of the French, who, through one agent, and another, had offered five thousand france for this piece of work, if safely accomplished, and some papers of the Legitimist Frenchman which were believed to be important were captured. The plan succeeded better than it deserved to do. The gentlein question being loyal to the Pope, was naturally astounded at the demand for his papers, but gave them up in perfect belief that the men were what they represented themselves to be, wishing to avoid the scandal of a conflict with the Government. When he went to head quarters he for the first time found that he had been imposed upon.

THE AGENT OF THE REVOLUTION. - The Roman correspondence of the Monde states that, on the 18th instant, a crime was committed by an agent of the revolution at seven o'clock, p.m., on the Piazza di Santa Maria Trastevere. M. Bertrand Gazer, a Zouave, was crossing the Piazza, and was about to enter the Benedictine Convent, in which some companies are quartered, when a man seized him from behind, and before he was able to stir plunged a dagger into his throat. The poniard divided the carotid artery, and our unfortunate construman sank to the ground without a groan. A patrol of gendarmes and soldiers were debouching upon the Piazza, and, seeing the crime by the light of the gas lamps, threw themselves upon the assassin and captured him. He a man of Herculean mould, covered with the blood of his victim, as big a coward after the commision of the crime as he had been bold before it, fell upon his knees and burst into tears. The crowd soon assembled, and began at the sight to utter cries of rage against the murderer. As for him, the gendarmes led him off, blubbering as he went. The wretched lodging which he had occupied for only a few days were searched, and papers were seized which prove that he was the instrument of the party of action. A certain degree of excitament prevails, as may well be expected, among the Zonaves ; not that they are surprised at the cowardice of their adversaries, but that they long to avenge the death of their comrade. This, however, belongs to the country to look to, and it is to be noped that apeedy justice will be done, for to show pity would become fatal to the defenders of the Holy ee, in that it would encourage the hostile faction. The murderer of M. Bertrand Gazer comes from Aquila, in the Kingdom of Naples, and gave the name of Lugi Napoleone. The victim was at once placed in a carriage which was passing, and carried to the hospital of San Gallicano, where it is to be hoped that he was able to receive the aids of religion. This assassination is the first symptom which has disturbed the tranquility of Rome since the departure of the French troops.

Mr. Sala, the special correspondent at Rome of the D ily Telegraph, gives the following account of young Anglican Ritualists in the Holy City :-- ' There are in Rome just now, however, a number of my countrymen who appear to take a warmer and closer interest in the intricacies of the Romish ritual than I do. I am not alloding to the ordinary sighteeers and tourists, English or American, who regard the Supreme Pontiff, the Sacrea Coilege, the Dominican and Capuchin friars, the masses, vespers, and vigils, the churches, statues, and pictures, the ruins and the statuary, the Columbaria and the Catacombs, simply and purely as so many shows and spectacles gotten up as part of the attractions of the winter season in Rome, and provided exclusively for their-the sightseers' - gratification. I think these gool people would get up an indignation meeting if the Pope were to decline giving audience to Protestants, or if his Holiness passed a sumptuary law enacting that the Cardinals were henceforth to go clad in grey serge, or that the frescoes in the Sistine chapel were to be covered up; and I don't think they would gruinble very sorely if the midnight Pastorella at St. Peter's, or the Te Deum at the Gesu were charged for at the hotels in the bill, at the rate of a scudo a head. The amateurs of spectacular Ohristianity, I mean, are a group of young English gentlemen, pre-sumably from the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, who are walking about the streets of Rome in costumes ten times more preposterous and absurd the onthen those worn in Londo y young lyres of S. Phillip Neri, who used to be guyed by the boys, when the Oratory was in King Williamstreet, Strand. I observed that the statement made inithe Saturday Review as to the grotesque exhibition of sucking Ritualists in the streets of Oxford was, at the time indignantly denied; but I can vouch for the corporeal appearance in the streets of Rome of a clique of brainless young Britons clad in grotesque imitation of Josuit priests. They cut their hair very short; but I do not know if they have yet assumed the tonsure, and gone to Figaro for a Roman 'shave. They wear long-skirted coats that are all but cassocks, and 'M.B.' waistcoats that are all but amicts. Their hats are growing broad about their brim, but are not as yet perfect shovels. They are otherwise clean shaven, and walk in pairs with a demure and catlike mion. They are the great admirers and critics of the sacerdotal incantations in the churches. They check off the genutlexions on their fingers: they know to a wick many candles are lit. and cunningly interpret and comment upon the numberless mummeries and millineries. If these boys want to go over to Rome,' for good and all, let If Ritualism has such fascinating charms them go. If Ritualism has such fascinating charms for the hobbledehoys in the 'M.B.' waiscoals let them do it thoroughly and become Papists ; but it is rather inconsistent-it is slightly incongruous-to meet them at night in the cafes and in the smoking rooms of the hotels tossing of their petits verres, and pulling at their short pipes—I hope only on flesh days—and gossiping about the 'functions' of the morning as though they were talking about boating, or steeplechasing, or Van John, or some other recreation

TURKRY. LONDON, Feb. 10 .- A despatch from Constantinople sunnounces that the Sultan has resolved ; to emancipate his Ohristian subjects, from their politi-cal disabilities, and that he has issued 'a call for the assembling of a Turkish Parliament ... This intelligence bas caused a rise in Inrkish funds.

Twenty thousand of the Sultan's troops are said to have perished already in the Candian war, and yet Oandin is as far as over from being conquereed. At such a rate, ' the Isles of Greece' may be found much; too costly to be kept by the Turks.

COUNTY CORK.

Cork is one of the most extensive maritime counties. in ireland. Its area is 2,885 square miles, or 1,846, 333 acres, of which nearly three fourths are under cultivation or pasture. The western part of the county is hilly, and a range of hills called Nagle's feet 3 inches. The courch contains memorial tablets Mountains runs through its centre from west to east. of the great and the good who have sided in building The coast is deeply indented with harbors, some of them being equal to any in the world The principle are : Bantry and Dunmanus bays, Olonskilty, Kinsale, Oork and Youghal harbors. The principal rivers are the Blackwater, the Lee and Bandon. Numerous small lakes, of great beauty and surrounded by highly picturesque scenery, exist in this county. Some of the most extensive copper mines in Ireland exist here also. The county is bounded on the north by Limerick, east by Waterford and a small part of Tipperary, west by Kerry, and south and south-west by the Atlantic Ocean. The principal cities of the county are : Cork, the capital (the third in importance in Ireland), Youghal, Bandon, Kinsale, and Ross. The population of the county is nearly three quarters of a million souls. Cork and Youghal are very ancient cities. The harbor of the former is formed by the estuary of the Lee, which is navigable for about two miles above the city. It is large and deep enough to hold safely at anchor the entire British navy. The entrince is about a mile wide, varying within to eight miles. Spike and Haulbowline islands -the former of which was a penal settlement for a long time-are in this harbor. This county is sup-Iberi from Spain. Previous to 1172 its territory was much more extensive than it is at present, and it formed an independent kingdom under the Mac-Carthys.

The name Cork is derived from an Irish word. corroch, or corcagh, a swamp, and was given to the city in allusion to the original character of its site. The city was fortified in olden times, and its walls, portions of which are still standing, were built by the Danes in the ninth century. Uork is now the centre of a large rai road as d ocean steam trade.

Bandon, or Bandonbridge, is situated on the river of the same name, about 20 miles southwest of Cork. It occupies both sides of the river, and was formerly a very important manufacturing town, but its glory has been fading of late years. It was settled by an English colony after the invasion of Ireland in the twelve century. It has a population of about 7,000 souls, and g ves the title of earl to the Bernard family.

Ross is an ancient episcopal see, situate on an eminence near a shallow harbor, to which it gives its name. It is seven miles from Clonakilty and about twenty-five from Cork. It has a population of about ,500 persons.

During the famine of 1847 48 the distress in this region was greater than in any part of Ireland .-At Skibbereen, Creagh, and other little towns in this vicinity, the people ate up animals of every sort to appease their hunger, but even then hundreds of them died of starvation in their homes and on the roadsides.

Youghal, the most antiquated town in the county of Cork, is situated on the west side of the estnary of the Blackwater, which here forms its harbor .-It is about 27 miles from the city of Oork. The po-pulation of the town is now about 7,600. It stands at the foot of a steep hill on the west, and was formerly enclosed by walls and towers, part of which still remain. A large collection of ancient religious foundations and historic ruins are found in and around the town. At high tide vessels drawing 12 feet of water can enter Youghal, and there is a brick agricultural trade carried on there. Among the many objects of interest to be seen in this city and violativy are the Shanavine Monastery, St. Mary's Church, the Freceptory of Knights Templars at Franciscan Friary [commonly called the South Ab-bey), the Dominican Friary (or North Abbey) St (or North Abbey) John's House of Benedictines, the College of Youghal, and last, but not least, Sir Walter Raleigh's house, where this gallant soldier of fortune resided during the years 1583 and 1589, he being then Mayor or Ohief Magistrate of the town. In the paper on Waterford it was stated that this manor was taken from Raleigh and given to the Earl of Cork, who afterwards leased it to Sir Lawrence Parsons, by whose name it has been most frequently called over since. After a later period, the grandson of this Paraons conveyed the house (Jan. 17th, 1661) to Robert Hedges, Esq., of Beaconstown, county of Kildare, for a thousand years, at a premium of £135, and an cannual rent of a pepper corn and a new almanac. In 1670 the house was sold to John Atkin, of Youghal, to whose family it belonged up to the year 1816, when it was alienated. It is now the property of J. W. Pim, Esq., who preserves it with the greatest care for its historic associations. The house is in the old English style. A large diningroom on the ground floor is connected by a subterra-nean passage with the Old Tower of St. Mary's Church. The walls are wainscotted with Irish oak. In the drawing-room is a richly carved oak mantelpiece, rising in the full pride of Elizabethan style, to the height of the ceiling. Threa figures representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, support the cornice, and emblemstic devices fill up the rest of the structure. In an adjoining tedroom another ancient mantel piece of oak, and some old Dutch tiles which formed the fire place of the drawing room, are still preserved. In a recess behind the wainscotting of this room was discovered, some years ago, a part of the old monkish library which was hidden away there at the time of the Reformation. One of these volumes is a curious specimen of early printing. It consists of distinct parts-the first being a compendium of Scrip. tural events from the creation to the days of the Apostles. It was printed in black letter, with colored initials, at Mantua, in 1479. The second part, printed at the same time, is Peter Comestor's 'His oria Scholastica.' This ancient volume is now in the possession of Matthew Hayman, Esq., of South Abbey, Youghal In the garden adjoining the house is shown the spot where Sir Walter planted the first ' Irish potato,' brought by Lim from Virginia, the cultivation of mbich was carried on extensively and was brought to such perfection in Ireland, as to entail un old misery on its inbabitants, while at the same time giving its name to this esculent root all the world The Irish people, by bestowing all their DVAr. attention upon its cultivation, and neglecting other branches of agriculture, were brought in a most marked manner to see their folly and to change their course. The experience was bitter and dearly bought, but it has proved, and must still prove, healthful and beneficent, by turning attention to other products (qually necessary to the comfort and happiness of the people. Kilcoran, or the Shanavine Monastery, 18 situate about a mile to the south of Youghal, in a beautiful vale called the Shanavine, or Little Old Plain, or the Old Asylum or Sanctuary-either of which inter. pretations is borne by the word. The monastery is 40 feet in length by 18th in width. The residences of the brethren were near it, and almost at its very walls a spring well existed, which is supposed to rents? The Bill has been run through very quietly, have been used as a baptistry. The legends of the thus far. It is only as we are going to press our people in this vicinity refer it to the Augustinian effection is called to it. -N. X. Freeman.

order of monastics. It was founded in the early days of Christianity by the immediate successors of St. Declan. It is called Kilcoran; or the Ohurch of Koran, from a soint of that name, whose festival was kept on the 9th of February His name indicates that he had some spinal disease.

In the eleventh contary, on the slope of a bill called Knos na Yauriah, or Mary's Hill a church was built and decicated to the Virgin. The various portions of the edifice indicate very clearly that it was built at successive periods. In the elevorth century a great impulse was given to religion ' in this neighborhood, and as the custom. then was, instead of pulling down the old edifice to make room for newer and larger ones, they built additions to those existing ; hence raligious houses are to be met with all over the south of Ireland, giving cvidence of having been erected at many periods separated by centuries. The dimensions of St. Hary's church are-Length 189, in the clear ; breadth across the transepts, 110 or edifying it, and of some of those who ministered here. The tombstones in the churchyard present some curious epitaphs of the past, which would be amusing and interesting to publish, had we 100m.

In the yoar 1183, the Order of Knights Templara was confirmed, and a Preceptory was founded on the summit of the commanding hill of Reen-crusgh (Rhincrew), or the Firm Promontory, which over-looks the Blackwater, as it grandly debouches into the Broad of Youghal. This order of knighthood is believed to have been very numerous in Ireland, as the remains of many of their castles are still found in many parts of the counties of Oork and Waterford . In 1308 the order was suppressed by a royal decree, but the lands and places were not then seized as they were at a later period. In 1585 the property came into the hands of Sir Walter Raleigh, who, as we saw before, gave it to Mr. Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork, in 1602. The ruins of this feudal fortress cover a large part of the top of the hill, and amid the fragmentary heaps may be traced the various apart-ments of the order, and the purposes for which these gallant knights used them. To ensure possession and power, they brought colonies of men-at-aims posed by some to have been orginally settled by the from Bristol, England, and settled them in Youghal, and these Anglo-Norman settlers rounded a nunnery or chapel of St. Anne's with which was connected a light-tower, the lighting of which continually by nuns, was made the tenure by which they held their convent and paoperty. This condition of tenure was instituted as an appeal to the religion and galiantry of the native Irish, who were thus deterred from injuring the light which guided reinforcements to the invaders, by a reluctance to offer violence to consecrated females. In 1542 St. Anne's chapel was dissolved, as may also the Franciscan Friary, founded by Maurice Fitzgerald, a grandson of one of Strongbow's invaders, in 1224. It was the first Franciscan Friary established in Ireland.' The Dominican Friary before referred to, was founded in 1268 In 1581 this friary and grounds were granted for ever to Wm. Walsh, at the yearly rent of 22 pence ster-ling. In 1585 it passed into the bands of Sir Walter Releigh.

UNITED STATES.

It is stated that the coming spring will witness a larger emigration from Northern Europe to this country than has over before occurred. In view of this fact the legislators of several of the northwestern states are discussing propositions looking to some action that shall secure to them some of the benefits of this immigration. In the Indiana legislature a bill has been introduced for the appointment of a Board of Emigration, consisting of five members, for this purpose. In the Minnesota legislature it is proposed to print a hundred thousand copies of a pamphlet in the English, German and Scandinavian languages, setting forth the inducements which that state presents to such emigrants.

The Madison (Wisconsin) Journal urges similar action by the legislature of that state.

The New York Evening Post of Wedneeday says, in the course of a lengthy article upon the approaching Paris Exposition : As the spring approaches, we see many signs of an unusual migration to Europe. All the world' seems to be going to the great Ex. hibition. State-rooms on the principal steamers have been engaged for months ahead. Before New Year's we were told that eight hundred passages had Rhincrew, the Nunnery or Obapel of St. Anne, the already been taken on the Cunard line, extending through the spring into the summer. The same is true of the new French line to Brest, which has become a great favorite with the public In consequence both have raised their rates of passage since the lat January, the Cunarders charging \$155 in gold (in-stead of \$135, at before,) to Liverpool, and the French line \$160 (instead of \$120) in gold to Brest. Still both will probably be crowded. Uther lines also are about to increase their rates.

at less than 185,000,000f., and expresses no hope that a balance between the revenue and the expandimay be established in less than ten years. Indeed. the period appointed as that in which Italy may at last be enabled to make both ends meat appears to be put off till the year 1880.

The great subject of thought in Italy just now, after the famine, and the danger to life and property in the public day, is the supposed project of the Min-ister of Finance, apropos of the Church property. The Naples correspondent of the Pall Mull Gazette had the honour of standing out among the corres-pondents of English newspapers not Catholic, I think I may say, quite slone, on the Suppressions Bill of last summer. He declared that bill a disgrace to the country. It had been passed in a hurry, which was quite indecent when so important a matter was in hand, and only because the Ministry clearly wanted the money for war expenses, and declared it simply a foily to bring such a great property into the market when the financial and commercial difficulties of the country were so great. What was then asserted by the correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette is now in part allowed by the Government of Italy. It has ound it impossible to make money out of theseizure.

-Cor. Weekly Register. FLORENCE, Jan. 23.-The Chamber of Deputies were engaged in to day's sitting in discussing peti-tions from several commutes in Sardinia requesting that measures should be adopted to alleviate the general distress which at present prevails in the island. The Minister of Public Works explained that the Government had already taken steps for that purpose, and announced that orders had been given | dear to the youthful university mind.' for the execution of various public works in the island.

The Italie states that a majority in the Senate have resolved that the further trial of Admiral Persano shall not be proceeded with.

Florence, Feb. 12 - The Cabinet Ministers of Italy have all resigned.

Florence, Feb. 13.—By a decree of King Victor Emmanuel, the existing Italian Parliament, which had been previously prorogued, is dissolved, and the elections for a new Parliament are ordered to take place on the 10th of March next. Rowz.-Although the Scotch Church case in Rome

may be considered as settled, the following, letter is not devoid of interest. It proceeds from a member of the Presbyterian congregation. Under date of the

15th of January, he writes :-'Since my last, Cardinal Antonelli has shown himself somewhat more pliant. In an interview with Mr. Odo Russell, when pressed to say whether our services, held without the walls, would be un. molested, he answered that ' they had his sanction .-Cor. of Weekly Register.

I forgot if I told you of the entry of the apartment of a French gentleman of position-erroneously represented as a Zouave officer - by some men dressed es Pontifical gendarmes. Some light has been thrown on this sireumstance by a seizore made in the Via Tor di Nona which leads to the Bridge of S. Angelo. Something unusual about the persons frequenting the house aroused the suspicions of our vigilant police. The house was entered and the cellar forced.

PRUSSIA.

The Liberals in Prussia are inclined to break once more with Count Lismarck. They suspect him of using the Federal Parliament to overthrow the German one, and believe that his demand for a German mijitary Budget, to be voted either in perpetuity or for a long period, will terminate their own powers over finance. It is not, however clear that the tem per of the Prussian Deputies in the German Parliament will be quite so servile as expected, and the

Prussian Liberals therefore wait, only adnouncing that if the Budget is taken out of their hands they will resume their opposition.

Schleswig-Holntein was finally incorporated in Prussia on Thorsday, the 24th ultimo by proclamation.

BEBLIN, Feb. 12 .- Prussia, will send Plenipoten. tiaries to treat with the ex-King of Henover in regard to the disposition to be made of his private property.

Such is the activity in the Prussian gun manufactories that by the beginning of May the whole of the North German troops will, it is hoped, be armed with Needle-guns With equal zeal, the new caststeel 4 pounders, which are to entirely supersede the 6-pounders, are bying manufactured in the foundries. At Krupp's at Essen, no less than 2,370 cost-steel cannon have been ordered by this and other Govern ments.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, JAD. 23 .- No officiel debial has been given to day to he report of an intended sale of the i3land of St. The mas to the United States of America were some lists of names of persons faithful to the "he report is desiared to be totally unfounded.

BRIDGFORT, Ot., Feb. 14.- The Hon. P. T. Barnum was to day unanimously nominated as Republican candidate for Congress from 4th District.

BUTLER'S LIBSL SUIT. - The following is the general proposition on which Butler has been so sensitive as to base a libel suit of one hundred thousand dollars, on the supposition that the last antithesis must mean him :--

'It is had to send gamblers and prize fighters to Congress, say the Radical papers. It is bad to send a coward, a spoon thief, a woman insulter, and church robber to Congress. You pays your money, you takes your choice.'- Brick' Pomeroy.

The fact stands that every glory of the ' Common Law,' not only in England but throughout Europe, and every right of political liberties - such as now threaten to vanish from us, in these States; was wrought out, and vindicated, before ' Protestantism' over existed. This we profess and assert: And we challenge any man, either jurist or Protestant theologian, of sufficient reputation to make the discussion other than frivolous, to gainsay and deny our position. Political liberty, in the history of the World, has been oeserted by religion, only, by the Judaic dispensation in the times before Obrist, and by the Catholic Church, since. In every partial instance that seems to extend this proposition, we can maintain that it was no Roman Catholic principles, and applauded by Roman Oatholic theologians as well as jurists and statesmen. - New York Freeman.

Some revelations of the accounts of the Superintendent of a poor house in Eric County, show a charge of \$897 for whiskey and cigars ; \$317 for best coffee ;' \$3,103 for tea ; \$9,869 for dry goods, and \$131 for beef tongues, at 50c each. It was pretended that the item for whiskey and cigars was run up by the annual visit of the supervisors of the county -- Montreal Herald.

On the 26th January, Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, in the so-called Senate of the United States, asked and obtained unanimous (1) consent to bring in a Bill that was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The Bill might be headed, 'A United Btates Bill to establish religion or prevent the free exercise thereof.' Or, again, it might be beaded : 'A Bill for reducing to elavery, without regard to color, the children of all parents found guilty of being poor " We hope that some Senator, when the Bill comes to its third reading, will try to check a proceeding which, on the face of it, is an invasion of personal and parental rights, and, covertly, an attempt to subject a certain class of children to some Protestant form of religious instruction without regard to their parents' wishes. That is what is not done in the city of Rome, in re-