#### 1858 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICI CALL IN

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The Moniteur continues daily to publish hundreds of loyal addresses from the departments and the army. Though hardly varying in their expressions of congratulation, they have, however, attracted considerable attention both in France and other countries, on account of their unanimity. These professions of devotedness and affection to the dynasty of Napoleon may be considered as a manifestation somewhat similar to that which hailed the establishment of the Empire in 1852. Viewed in this light, the conspiracy has rendered signal service to the throne, by calling forth such a general effusion of popular feeling. The present Emperor must be a strong-minded man indeed, if he does not allow himself to be hurried along by the under and up- impossible. These minute deposite are, it is feared, per currents which alike prompt him to wield likely eventually to produce fatal results. All that anore despotically than ever the power delivered care and science can accomplish is employed on the over to him by the whole nation.

Among the above addresses, those sent up by the army have naturally become an object of more than usual interest; and I am told that four principals already in custody, and two others foreign Governments have been particularly who have escaped from justice, will be brought to struck with the spontaneous character which seems to pervade them all. Those Governments were not aware that Napoleon III. had taken such deep root among the staunchest supporters of his power. For my own part, a long residence in France has made me suspicious of such professions. I remember having witnessed others much of the same kind on different occasions and under different dynasties; so that you must excuse me for not relying implicitly on their sincerity, more particularly for not looking upon French society.

That very depression 1s, in my opinion, one of the greatest dangers to which the present Government is exposed, as its only safety-valve against abuse of power consists in the Sovereign himself. In my last letter, I mentioned the suppression of two papers belonging to different nolitic opinions; the current seems to set in decidedly in the same direction. This is indeed so much the case that the Debats, though so cautiously and nobly directed that it has hitherto escaped any official warning, are now contending for their very existence, and depend upon the most trifling casualty for their continuation. On the other hand, the long-lived and celebrated "Revue des Deux Mondes" is seriously thinking of transferring its abode to Geneva or Turin, in order to be out of the reach of prosecution .-Should this really take place, which I doubt after all, the editor of the publication would be obliged to establish a sort of contraband mode of communication for his French subscribers, who do not, however, form the majority. And when I say that I am doubtful of things being pushed so far, my opinion is grounded on the Emperor's prudence, who would not probably be disposed to adopt measures of a tyrannical character. which might only discredit his Government throughout civilised Europe .- Parts Correspondent Weckly Register.

ALLEGED SECOND ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON .--- I have not yet spoken to you of the report of the Emperor having been attacked again since the night of the 14th Feb., as I first attached no credence to the story; but I hear it now from such trustworthy, and I might indeed say official quarters, that I cannot avoid referring to it. It would seem that, on Thursday last (the 21st), at the moment when the Emperor, on horse-back, escorted by two attendants, was turning from the Champs Elysees into the Bois de Boulogne, a man, dressed in a blouse, sprang forward, and was about to fire a pistol at him when he was seized and instantly given into only weakness and odium here.-Scotaman. custody. I have seen no one who witnessed the scene with his own eyes; but I have, I repeat, heard it related as absolutely true by those whose position is such as to enable them to have all the details of such a circumstance at first hand. One thing that is positively certain is, that not only once, but several times already, the Emperor has received a formal sentence of death, drawn up, with all attention to judicial formalities, by the superior authorities of Carbonarism, and in which his condemnation is notified to him as to a " brother" who has turned traitor. It is equally certain that upon Orsini's first interrogatory, when asked for his name, he replied, "My name is legion ; after me countless numbers are ready to take my place." Orsini, who is a yourger man than the Emperor, had for one of his associates in Italian conspiracies, Pietri, the Corsican Prefect of Police, which fact the latter is anxious to hide from the public knowledge; but the thing is too well known; Frenchmen are too ready to talk to make it easy to hide anything, and Prince Napoleon's intimates repeat on all sides that the Prince himself says, "I don't know why Pietri should tell me so much about his surprise at Orsini's wondrous good looks. There can be no surprise in the affair, for he has known Orsini long enough for that matter." I have the best possible authority for the following : When the Prefect of Police, this same M. Pietri, tried to get Orsini into the explanation of some details of the crime (Orsini having confessed only his own individual share in it), he at one moment addressed the prisoner thus :-- "But it is inconceivable to me how you, who have had the reputation of a man of courage and generous feeling, could have contemplated the murder of so many innocent people." To this the answer was :----"It is upwards of a week, since I have been trying, by every means in my power, to make only two victims-myself and him; and I did not succeed."-Paris Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. From the semi-official journal, the Constitutionnel, we learn that the French Government will, for the present, simply endeavor, by means of existing British law, to trace, capture, and punish the accomplices of the assassing who may be in this country; but that, if these efforts prove fruitless, it must be through the inadequacy of our law, and in that case the French

law. Hitberto the efforts to discover accomplices bave altogether failed. THE TRIAL OF ORSING AND THIS ACCOMPLICES .- THE presidency of the Court of Assises, at which Orsini

and his accomplices will be tried, has been finally adjudged to M. Delangle. The Judge, d'Instruction is laboring hard to prepare the necessary acts d'ac-cutation, and it is hoped that the trial will take place early in February. It is believed that the recent horrible act will induce the government to endow the police, with more inquisitorial powers, which will extend to the surveillance of salons and cufes. The persons accused of the late attempt on the Emperor's life have made important revelations concerning their guilt. There is no reason why the trials should not take place immediately; as far as the prisoners are concerned.-One of the persons wounded in the attempt to assassing to the Emperor, M. Rafin, keeper of an hotel, has just died of the injuries which he received. There is overy reason to fear many more of the wounded will never recover. The atoms of the shells are of a nature such as to render extraction sufferers by order of the Emperor.

It is said, that notwithstanding the exertions of the police, no accessories to the plot to assassinate the Emperor have been discovered; and that the trial. The report of the Chambre de Mises en Accusation, of course, recommends that the prisoners shall be put on their trial.

NAPOLEON III .- The French Emperor has been very seriously hurt, morally though not corporeally, by the recent attempt upon his life. He might by simply letting things take their natural course have derived great benefit from the event both at home and abroad; but by his haste he is putting himself in a worse position than before with his subjects and with his neighbors. One of his first acts was to make the attempt the pretence for suppressing two newspapers, wretched enough otherwise, but not so wretched as to have submitted themselves implicitly them as a guarantee for the stability of the pre- to the directions of his police. If those journals had sent state of things, though it seems so truly in the slightest degree implicated themselves in apoadapted to the wishes and moral depression of logy for the authors of the attempt their suppression would have been at least seemly if not just; but they,

had done nothing of the kind, their offence being simply a deficiency of general subserviency. One of the features in the late attempt most likely to render. it odious to Frenchmen, even of the most extreme and fanatical of the political sections, was that its authors and its aims were foreign ; but that feature the Emperor does a great deal to obliterate by making the attempt into an opportunity for acrewing the gag with more stifling tightness upon French speech upon French subjects. In pursuance of the same policy his Ministers are introducing measures which will render the liberty of person almost as much a shadow or a matter of caprice as the liberty of the press. With regard to bis neighbors, not satisfied with the uiversal expression of indignation which the attempt elicited in this country, and with his perfect knowledge of the special friendliness towards him entertained by at least the head of the present British Government, he is permitting, and, by publication, is virtually encouraging and approving the utterance of threats which will excite nothing on this side of the Channel but surprise, contempt, and alienation of sympathy. The addresses from the army, in which the addressers profess a distrust of the good intentions of this country, and a readiness to come across and drag the conspirators out from the midst of us, are, in British eyes, anomalies as well as outrages; and their deliberate and continuous publication in the official organ implicatos the French Government and greatly increases the offence. Even to suppose British regiments holding meetings and getting up addresses, not only to proclaim their opinion upon domestic events, but to annonnce their distrust and dislike of allies, is impos sible-and yet Britain has entire liberty of speech,

and France, (except, it would appear, in her army) has noue at all. Of course, this is a thing which the Emperor can stop; but instead of that he gives those foolish and insolent addresses to the world through the Moniteur-much the same as if our Government, besides permitting or inducing regiments to denounce France or Belgium, published the denunciations in the London Gazette. Since the Emperor has the benefits of a system under which nothing is politically done or said in France but according to his pleasure, he must take also the responsibility; and-even though the addressers were not his soldiery and the organ his official paper-he would necessarily and justly be held as approving systematic menaces and intended insults towards an ally. It may be doubted whether by such a policy he will strengthen himself at home, and it is quite certain that he is gaining A private communication from Oastres, in the department of the Tarn, contains the following extract from a letter received by Monsignor Danicourt, bishon of the district, announcing the execution, by the Chinese, of the Rev. Ferdinand Montels, a Lazarite priest, who was a native of Castres :-"Father Montels was decapitated on the 26th June. 1857, with two native Christians named Jean Queen and Pierre Y. The execution was commanded by a military mandarin, at Kiang-si, near Ky-gnan-Fou. Father Montels was proceeding to visit a French missionary named Thau, who, being unwell, had re-quested his assistance. In the course of his journey he fell in with a detachment of the Imperial army. The Chinese searched his baggage and found in it his bair, which Father Montels had cut off in order not to be taken for an insurgent, but which he had preserved to show at a latter period to the insurgents. who were masters of the country he inbabits, and to prove to them that necessity alone had compelled him to shave himself. The military mandarin before whom the priest was brought, would listen to no ex-planation, though Father Montels in vain claimed the protection afforded to missionaries by existing treatics. The mandarin commanded that his head should be struck off, as well as those of the two Obristians who accompanied him." THE HAWRERS' LITERATURE OF FRANCE .--- Few oven among the best informed readers of the literature of the day will be prepared for the fact that, side by aide with the known productions of the press of Paris, there has existed from time immemorial in France another, and, in its own sphere, bardly less influcatial literature, addressing a totally different public, enjoying a separate and peculiar circulation, and possessing an organization, both for production and distribution, almost entirely independent of the ordinary machinery of literary commerce. Still less will they be prepared to learn that the number of volumes thus annually put into circulation throughout the length and breadth of France amounts to nearly 10,000,000, at prices ranging from a franc down to a sous; or for the still more extraordinary fact, that among this enormous number, with the exception of a few of the modern novels, hardly a single volume-at least in the form in which it is circulated by the hawkers-is the production of any writer whose works have ever attracted the attention of our readers. So that we are led to the singular concluclusion that a substratum of publications of enormous extent supplies the demand and feeds the cariosity of the lower orders, utterly unconnected with the higher creations of French genius, coarser in form and in substance, and very slightly affected by the vicissitudes of taste and opinion .- Edinburgh Review, new number.

ing building room for all classes and creeds contributing thus to the air and light and comfort of his metropolitan subjects, while the newly acquired roominess will diminish the chances of pestilential discuse 16 one of the great projects of Francis Joseph: which will carry his name to posterity as a benefactor to his grateful people. The diminution of the army diminishes also many a heart sore, in the hope it offers to the paternal bosom of being able to retain its offspring around the domestic hearth in works of peace and aid to the decline of life. When the present reduction is complete, 50,-000 of efficient soldiers are to be reserved in Vienna, 100,000 kept in Hungary and the German provinces and 100,000 in Italy. Another kind interference for the increase of the happiness of his people is in raising the salaries of the inferior servants of the State, donance, &c .- a consolation which will be very senably felt. The chief subject of interest since the disbolical attempt on the lives of the Emperor and Empress of the French, has been the decision the Cabinat of Vienna would take on the affair of the refugees. Some years ago, as is known, Austria united herself with France in the demand of the expulsion of the refugees from England. It has been reported that it would again unite with France in the demand which all nations are now excited to see complied with by the British Government. At present, there is no confirmation of this report, though the general opinion is that it ought to be made. Surely the strong feeling everywhere prevailing, that England out to be no longer the den to secrete the assassin of foreign Potentates, must ere long have its effect. -Correspondent of the Weekly Register.

## ITALY.

The ramour that the French and Neapolitan governments are inclined to shake hands is strongthened by the fact that the Marquis de Rochejacquelin has been for several days in Naples, it is presumed on some kind of a mission from the French government; and still more is it strengthened by the remarkable fact that, on the 27th ultimo, Prince Ottaione left Naples on board a frigate, accompanied by a numerous suite, to congratulate the Emperor Nanoleon, in the name of King Ferdinand, on his recent providential escape.

It is the impression in well-informed quarters in Vienna that through the interference of Austria the relationship between the King of Naples and the Western Powers will be very shortly established.

convoked for the 3rd of February to elect deputies, in consequence of those made by them having been annulled by the chamber. These elections will occasion another conflict between political parties." The Monitore Toscano contradicts a statement which had found its way in some Italian journals, to the effect that Pierri had once occupied a chair in the University of Pisa as a deputy professor. It adds that neither at Pisa nor in any other place in Tuscany did Pierri over occupy any position connected with public instruction.

## INDIA.

THE ORPHANS OF CATHOLIC SOLDIERS IN INDIA .--The Bombay Catholic Examiner contains the following address from the Pro-Vicar of that diocese :-" TO THE CATHOLICS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY

"Among the numerous duties of our Ministry, one which calls for our anxious attention, and the full exercise of all our solicitude, is the education of those helpless children, who by the death of their parents are left destitute of the means of acquiring the instruction necessary to make them worthy and useful members of society. Convinced that to a Catholic a merely civil education, unaccompanied by moral maxims, and which is still worse, corrupted by misrepresented ideas of our holy religion, is as fatal to the individual as it is dangerous to society, our heart has bled at the lamentable condition of the youth who, by the present war, is deprived of the tender care of the parent who alone could control its passions and lead it to the path of rectitude. But our distress increases out of measure at the danger which these innocent sons of sorrow incur daily, and to which they are still constantly exposed, of falling into the hands of those who, under the name of protectors and tutors, seek to corrupt the religion of the fatherless Catholic children, and to fill their unsuspecting minds with a moral hatred of Catholic doc-We assure you that at the sight of these imtrines. minent daugers we felt the pressing and urgent nature of our duties on this occasion, and the irresistible force of the religious and pious voice of our Ministry impels us to become the protector and tutor of these destitute orphans. "You know that our brave soldiers, in fighting for the common cause, have left behind them a number of orphans claiming our attention, and claiming it the more because they are just of that age when the maxims instilled in them will act upon them in after life, and their still innocent minds are readily corrupted by teaching contrary to Catholic morals. This pronences of young hearts to be easily misled is too well known to the enemies of our holy religion not to be taken advantage of; and, provided as they still are with full means to promote their destructive purposes, they will for the future, as they have ever done during the past, employ their utmost endeavours to possess these destitute creatures in order to overturn their minds, and to turn the Catholic sons of our brave soldiers into deserters from the true religion, haters of the Catholic Church, and the unhappy victims of proselytism, to their eternal perdition. "Let us, then, oppose energy to energy, and against the tempters of the minds of the Catholic orphans let us avail ourselves of the means placed at our disposal by a merciful Providence, and fight the good fight against the deadly weapons of proselytising sectarians. "Accordingly, we call upon all Catholics, but especially upon all the Rev. Chaplains, now and always carefully to inquire at their respective stations if there be any orphans; we call upon all Catholics to exercise the pious and Christian duty of informing their respective Chaplains of any such who may come to their knowledge, and the Chaplains will immediately forward to us all the necessary information, paying especial attention to those orphan children born of mixed marriages. Wo feel assured of the assistance of all Catholics in this important matter, and it is scarcely necessary to remind them that the education which our orphanages impart is all that can be desired by the best of parents. "F. ANORLICUS, Pro-Vicar.

could be base snough to misspily public course and ing. Alather of the progress of Italian illeration to the experimental sources in the progress of the states will perceive testantism some few dozan poor Roman, Catholia that "Bagland does not escape unscatted from the testantism some few dozeni poor Roman, Catholic children of soldiers and sailors who died in the ser-rice of their country during the war with Russia.' All we can say is, that we have here in the neigh-bourhood of Madras two institutions for the purpose of converting to Protestantism as many children of Catholic soldiers, who died for the service of their country in India; as can be found to enter them.

011 درد و د<del>ر میر میروند</del>. را THE ASSASSING OF THE FRENCH EMPLEOR.-According to his own accounts. Folice Orsini has been implicated in every plot against public tranquillity in Italy since he reached the age of twenty-two. He has been concerned in all those affairs where Mazzini, without a shadow of success, and himself secured under the shelter of some constitutional power, has goaded unhappy bands of victims to a hopeless struggle and to an inevitable punishment. While others have been pursuing peaceful avocations and honourable duties, Felice Orsini has been engaged in plot after plot, murderous conspiracy, and cowardly espionage. One day the "centre of action," the next an emissary-one day a combatant, the next a prisoner or a fugitive-his life has been equally balanced between crime and its consequences. His short memoir, when published, and his subsequent lectures, obtained, we regret to say, a momentary popularity. This was due to the varied adventures which, whether true or false, proved the staple of his narrative. In the same manner a British public have rendered classical the lives of highwaymen, swindlers, and murderers. But Orsini's own revelations furnish us with sufficient evidence for conviction, even when taken at his own valuation. In a rhapsody where vulgarity contends with guilt he unblushingly avows his constant criminality, vainly dreaming that all required for the character of a Brutus is the achievement of a Bellingham.

Felice Orsini was born in 1819, at Meldola, in the province of Forli. His father and mother were, according to his own account, in good circumstances, but in nowise justifying the appellation of "Count," with which it appears the son has lately decorated his identity. Educated by an uncle at Imola, Felice Orsini, like his prototype, Giuseppe Mazzini, em-braced the profession of the law. From his earliest years, however, following the example of his father, he had associated with "young men of liberal views," that is to say, with the refuse of a Roman Legation. At sixteen, during his travels in neigh-bouring states, "he had carefully cultivated their acquaintance." At the age of twenty-two this delicately nurtured patriot was initiated into a secret society, and took part in the movements which ended in the execution of the brothers Bandiera. On the 10th of May the hopeful citizen was arrested for the first time. In vain he attempts to excite a little sympathy, as being torn with his father away from his mother and his brothers. His father had frequently been a prisoner for the same reason. The son was now admitted into the same exalted confraternity.

After some separation, the two prisoners-father and son-were once more united and conveyed to the fortress of St. Leo, where Felice remained eight months. After some further confinement he was sentenced by the State Council to the galleys for life. As a galley slave he was conducted to Oivita Oastellana, a place about thirty-eight miles from Rome. Having been some two months in this place. the young victim joined in a revolt against the authorities, on the ground that, being with others an "ardent youth," he did not choose to be separated from sixty of his colleagues ordered to Civita Vecchia. The assistance of the miltary was called in, and the mutineers were reduced to reason. Before long, however, Gregory XVI. died, and was succeeded by the present Pope. Felice Orsini was therefore included in the well-known general amnesty of

the 16th of July, 1846. On leaving Civita Castellana Mr. Orsini repaired to Florence, where he " lent his efforts to some Liberal youths to overturn the Tuscan government." He was accordingly escorted beyond the frontier. In a month he contrived to return within the limits of the Grand Duchy. Accused, however, of publishing an incendiary work, he was again exiled. Protesting against this judgment, he remained for some time concealed in the country, till, at the end of a month, he was taken in chains to his native Province. He. however, returned three times to Tuscany, managing to escape the hands of justice.

ordeal, "and that in affording ! an asylum to a horde of foreign criminals we are inflicting no alight injury

on our own domestic morality. In connexion with the character and resources of the (" patriots" in question, let us submit one consideration to the good sense of our fellow-countrymon. Whence do these bearded agitators derive the means of carrying on their iniquitous projects? Mazzini was an advocate. Orsini was an advocate. Advocates in Italy do not belong to a class of life boasting of hereditary revenues or even moderate competence. Yet both these, individuals find funds not only to live themselves in idleness, but to take frequent journeys on the Continent, to purchase arms and ammunition, to carry on the secret manufacture of projectiles and the gratuitous distribution of incendiary publications. Weekly bills, pailway tickets, and posthorses require ready money. Whence does it come, if not from the pockets of English sympathisers ?... Many the English lady, many the weak-minded strippling, who, flattered by the prosspect of assisting movements comprehensively designated as "the cause," find luxuries for brigands, and purchase the instruments of murder.

On one feature of the "Sepoy Atrocities"-vis. the mainings and mutilations practised upon living victims, whose mere aspect revealed the brutalities which had been inflicted—a controversy has arises. A writer in the Times, evidently well informed on Indian matters beyond most, questions the existence of any such victims of barbarity. And the Times has inserted a formal statement (though anonymous) from members of the Relief Committee, that, having made particular enquiry, they cannot find that any nerson maimed or mutilated by the Sepoys has been seen in Calcutta, or has arrived in Englad. The object of the Sepoys is stated to have been the destruction of all Christian and European life. Women and children were slaughtered-not because they were women and children, but because they were Ohristians and Europeans, and it is declared that no cruelties and no tortures were inflicted beyond murdering them in cold blood, above all, that none who became victims to their fary escaped with their lives. It is a curious controversy. One would imagine that every one would be too glad to believe that the dreadful outrages reported to have happened had not taken place. Yet some seem to consider that to throw a doubt upon the contrudicted statements is an affront. On the other hand, the fact that such reports have been spread, and that they are either exaggerated or unfounded, is brought forward as a very material vindication of the Hindoo character. We sincorely trust that the contradiction may be established for the sake of those who are most concerned, viz., the ladies themselves. As for the character of the Sepoy murderers, a shade more or a shade less of barbarity will not materially qualify men's estimate of them. The men who could, and did, put women and children to death by sword strokes and gun shots are black enough without any gratuitous blackening. But to involve all the Sepoya in the guilt would be unjust, when there are whole regiments of them against whom not only no atrocity upon women or children has been alleged, but not even any murder in cold blood of men. Lord Shaftesbury, when brought to book, declares he did not say he had seen the letter from "the highest lady in India." He said that he had heard it, and meant to say he had heard of it. Still, why does he not tell us what his informant has got to say in defence of his statement? But, as a correspondent of the Daily News points out, the Medical Times told of a lady at Bayswater, and her child, three years old, whose hands and feet had been cut off. Then there is the medical man who is attending the lady, whose three children have all had their eyes gouged out. Then there is the Bristol Mirror with the young lady, "daughter of a highly-respected Clergyman of this city," whose tongue has been cut out. Let the Bristol Mirror and the Medical Times, at any rate, be brought to pook -- Tablet

The Madras Examiner has resumed its series of articles on the grievances of Catholic soldiers in India, interrupted by the Sopoy mutiny, and the press-gagging act of Lord Canning. It will be seen from a long article, full of interesting details relative to cases of orphan children of Catholic soldiers kidnapped by official proselytisers, that even the late desperate peril of British power in India has not been warning enough to the military Biblicals, who burn to pervert the unfortunate children of those Catholic soldiers who are shedding their blood to maintain England's supremacy in the East. An astounding story is related in the same journal of an act of direct religious persecution of Catholic soldiers, which seems so outrageous as to be scurcely credible. The colonel of a regiment stationed at Arcot, in the Madras Presidency, is related to have assembled his men, Protestants and Catholics, on last Christmas morning in the Protestant place of worship, and to have ordered the Catholic soldiers to remain there, as on parade, during the Protestant service. Two Catholic privates respectfully objected to do so, asking leave to stand outside the door during the religious service, in which they could not conscientiously join, and for this most reasonable objection they were at ouce sent to the guard-house, or black-hole, as it is usually called, where they spent their Christman under arrest. The facts of this case are published under the authority of the Catholic Chaplain .--Tablet. A LADY ON UNINOLINE .--- What does all this grumbling spirit arise from ? My own conviction is that it is not at our taste in dress, but from a shabby feeling. The men like to see their wives and children well dressed, but they want this pretty picture without paying for it. There is nothing that the gentlemen are fonder of looking at; but, grumble as they like, they must pay for it. But my subject now is the crinoline. It is the crinoline that is the subject of the clergyman, the lecturer, the press, the fop, the rake, and the buffoon. And why all this? It cannot be on the ground of cost, for the price is only 3s. Gd. for a good one. Charles meets Joe ; they turn into the theatre for a lounge. Joe pays 5s. admission for two. They then turn in for a lobster supper and porter, for which Charles pays 4s. Afterwards they go and have some brandy, which costs 22. 6d. And they have smoked Is. 6d. worth of cigars during the evening. It is in this way the men spend their money, which is as much ours as theirs, if we had our rights. What they spend upon themselves out of door in three or four days in this loose matter of course way would buy a handsome dress for me. But how do they spend their evenings at home? Five gentlemen have dropped in to have a smoke with papa. Yes, that is what they come for ; and everything elso is very subordinate. The cards come out; the draught-board is produced, and draughts of another kind must be indulged in. I send in the spirits and the cigars. This is my sharo in the sport as yet. After a bit the suppor bell rings, and all come in and join in a bit of cold beef. Sundry bottles are upcorked and disposed of. While this dispensation # going on, we ladies are bonoured with a little banker and small talk. Papa gives the cue, and the gents adjourn to the smoke room for a "glass of grog." Just for curiosity we girls play the excise man next sherry, 3 of port, 4 pints of porter, and one of ale had to be accounted for; and our estimate of the cost was £1 18s. 6d. The cigars added made the evening's amusement amount to £2 Gs. 6d. All this being disposed of, it is out of sight; but if the same

### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA. The Emperor is quietly pursuing his work of " progress." Little is said of him and his work of " progress." doings generally in Protestant journals-purely, no doubt, because he is a Gatholic of the severest class, "Given at the Chapel of Our Lady of

Mount Carmel, 20th Dec., 1857." The Madras Examiner of December 29th, in an article on the charges of proselytism made against the managers of the Patriotic Fund, says :---

"With all respect for Sir John Pakington we do not consider the charge so very extravagant. Unfortunately we have too many instances to point to in India to prove that misappropriations, and with the same motive, have taken place, and that, too, when high names were exhibited to the world to prove that the owners of those names approved of the proceeding. In the first place, what is the Martiniere, and by whom was it founded? It is an orphanage into which Obristian children of every denomination will be received, but it is so contrived that every child who enters must be reared up a Protestant. The funds for this institution were provided by a Catholic. the rules were made by Protestants, and so made as to exclude the co-religionists of the founder. Then, again, there is the Woolley bequest for the support and education of the children of Europeans, and the government administer it. Can it be denied that, with the exception of a small grant made by Lord Elphinstone eighteen or nineteen years ago, the Catholics are excluded from any share in its advantage? That Catholics do not share the fund is not

1848, this civis Romanus left Florence in February. to take part in a movement in the Abruzzi, and a share in the profits of the Roman republic. After the full of that mass of iniquity and crime he repaired to Piedmont. On the 6th of February he started on a " political mission" for the Roman States. Falling into the hands of the Modenese police, he managed to escape; but subsequently, in 1853, while on another criminal errand, he was arrested at Sarzana, and confined for two months at Genoa. At the end of this year he received permission to leave Piedmont, and was embarked in a vessel bound for England. In 1854 he was engaged, under the alias of Tito Oelai, in organising in Switzerland a revolutionary movement, which was to be developed at the Lake of Como. The Swiss authorities, however, took possession of the arms and ammunition, and the conspirator narrowly escaped another imprisonment. Our here, now under the name of Giorgio Hernagh, left Switzerland, and passed through Turin to Milan. He thence proceeded to Vienna via Venice and Trieste, with the view of "entering the Austrian army." His object in so doing does not transpire ; but the writer himself. while declining to assign a reason for this proceeding, declares his inability "to explain this fact consistently with his attempt to get up a revolution at Milan." But little doubt can be entertained as to his designs. The Austrian government obtained timely information of his movements. He was accordingly arrested at Hermannstadt, and conveyed

After a protracted imprisonment Orsini escaped from the fortress, and made his way to England. This portion of his career is too well known for repetition.

to Mantua.

The most extraordinary feature of his work is presented in the following passages. After accusing the Austrians of attempting to assassinate him, he proceeds to remark-" At first I doubted whether Austria would so far disgrace herself as to connive at my assassination." "In a revolutionary crisis, all menns, so to speak, are justifiable; but in times of political tranquility everything ought to return to its normal state, and the laws that govern society be respected." Thus this firebrand, this galley-slave, this assassin, attempts to delude himself and his dunes into the belief that the means which he pursues are justifiable, while, when employed against himself, they add another title to the vengeance of society.

While noticing, however. a career such as that of Orsini, we must reflect that it is no solitary instance. At the present moment there are many within our own territories equally unscrupulous, equally daring, but unfortunately more wary. The successful journeys into Italy of Orsini, his escape from the fastest stronghold of Italy, the manner in which Foschini, in this country, cluded the pursuit of justice-all point to the wonderful organisation established by these enemies of society. Even in our country their machinations bear fruit. None but those who have traced the operations of Italian propagandism can conceive the influence obtained by Mazzini and his followers in some of our middle-class families. It is of brandy, 19 whiskies, 6 gins, 4 runs, 2 bottles of only necessary to cite, as an instance, one young lady whose name has of late been forced into an unenviable notoriety at Genoa. Beguiled by the pseudo-patriotism of these persons, she has display-ed not only sympathy but active partisanship. Wo allude to Miss Meriton White. When we state the sum had been laid out on a shawl, dress, or bound quacy of our law, and in that case the French administration will call on the British Govern-ment to supplement the imperfection of British ment to supplement the imperfection of British index and well-studied ame-their fault, for although an application was made to fact that her name is affired as the translator of dear me, we should now a show it and well-studied ame-their fault, for although an application was made to fact that her name is affired as the translator of dear me, we should now a show it deas in the last of it. The source of British on arging Vienna, filing up the old most, and grant-ton ridicules the notion that noblemen and gentlemen indebted for a commendatory preface, compar-ears. If we change to take up an illustrated paper