

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The greatest activity is being displayed at the present in equipping the French navy. The ships composing the Mediterranean squadron are being prepared for sea as quickly as possible. Their crews are being completed by seamen from L'Orient who have been trained to the rifle practice.

The Paris correspondent of the Herald says it has been decided by the Minister of War to establish an entrenched camp of 12,000 men in the neighborhood of Toulon.

Judgment was delivered by the tribunal of the Seine in the Bonaparte-Patterson case on Friday. The Court declared that the demands of Madame Elizabeth Patterson and her son, Jerome Bonaparte, are not admissible, and must be rejected, and orders that the present judgment shall be mentioned on the margin of the deed dated the 19th of July, 1860, containing a declaration of the acceptance by Jerome Bonaparte of the succession of Prince Jerome. The Court further sentenced the claimant to pay the costs. — Corr. Times.

The Roman correspondent of the Dublin Telegraph says:—

It is the belief of well-informed circles here that there is a perfect understanding between the Tuilleries and Turin, and that any apparent divergence is a mere *faint*, and not to be regarded for a moment. Their objects are simple and well understood—to transfer the "protectorate" of Rome from one to the other, our present defender receiving a substantial territorial indemnity—sooner or later—for his services and co-operation; a reputation in fact of the *Vice and Savoy* business. The accomplishment of these objects most, of course, be a matter of time and circumstances; but those who have little shrewdness or penetration who cannot see that they are what I have described.

The pamphlet *La France, Rome, et l'Italie*, of which I was enabled to send you a copy on Thursday, was issued here last night. The anonymous character of the publication is this time abandoned; and the new manifesto of the Emperor Napoleon appears with a signature, that of Dictator of the Press, M. Laguerrière. It is an elaborate defence of the Imperial policy in its relation to Italy, and at the same time a regular bill of indictment against the Pope, or officially speaking, the Papal Government. It is criticized by the ultramontane journals, and of course, highly approved by the Government press.

I have already mentioned that an animated debate was preparing in the Senate, and perhaps in the Legislative Chambers, on this Italian policy, and that the "Catholic party" seemed disposed to put forth as much energy as is consistent with their position. Their speeches are to be given at full length—at least, it has been so promised—in the *Moniteur*. It is probable that the Emperor has been desirous of putting forth the manifesto as an answer, by anticipation to the eloquence of the "Catholic party," and with a view to neutralize any effect adverse to the Imperial policy that might be produced by senatorial eloquence. This supposition would seem to be corroborated by a passage in the introductory remarks:—

"It is a matter of great interest that the country should be completely enlightened before the debate which is about to take place in the Senate and Legislative Corps. This is what has decided me to undertake the present task. It appeared to me that my official character [M. Laguerrière is, as you are aware, Counsellor of State and Director of the Press], far from imposing reserve on my mission as a writer, only renders it more serious. The functions that fall under the high responsibility of the Minister of the Interior did not permit me to treat so grave a subject without his approbation. With a heart which will surprise nobody, Count Persigny thought the functionary of the Empire might again become a writer in order to treat a great question with all his independence, and that the first duty of public life is that of contributing to the enlightenment of his country."

So thought also the expelled editor of the *Courrier du Dimanche*. On the other hand, some persons are of opinion that *La France, Rome, et l'Italie* is meant as the finishing stroke to the Pope's temporal authority; that with all its assurances of respect and devotedness to the Holy Father, it is like the prime Havana cigar which Ferdinand VII of Spain, with bland and apparently sincere expressions of affection, used to offer to the Minister or General whose disgrace he had just resolved upon; and that the Emperor will let him drop with the same display of sympathy shown to the fugitive King of Naples.

It is rumored here, as well as at Turin, that the explosion at which, which led to the capitulation was the work of some one of King Francis's defenders who had been gained over by the besiegers.

COUNT PERSIGNY AND THE FRENCH PRESS.—Count Persigny has addressed the following letter to a friend in this country in explanation of his extraordinary conduct to the *Courrier du Dimanche*. He resorts well upon his critics:—

PARIS, Feb. 8.—"My dear Sir, I have received the letter which you addressed to me on the subject of the measure which I have taken against the *Courrier du Dimanche*. If, as you inform me, public opinion in England has blamed this act, I greatly regret the circumstance, for you are well aware what a high value I set on the opinion of a country for which I have learnt to cherish such a profound esteem. But there is something else on which I set a still higher value, and that is the real interest of my own country.

You are aware of the fact that in my character of Minister of the Interior I am invested by our laws with a quasi-judicial power, analogous to that which the Judges who hold office under the House of Hanover wielded against the Jacobins and the Papist. Faithfully adhering to the spirit of the great Imperial decree of the 24th of November, and to the principles of my own Circular on the Press, I have faithfully, to the utmost of my ability, the right of freely discussing the acts of the Government—a right which constitutes a considerable innovation on the regime of our institutions, and of which the newspapers have readily and fairly avail-

ed themselves. But from the moment that a journal, not confining itself, as the English newspapers do, to the reproduction of opinions, whether Liberal or Conservative, aristocratic or democratic, Tory, Whig or Radical, attacked the very principle of our institutions, and even the dynasty itself, I felt myself bound, if I was to remain faithful to the doctrines of my Ministerial Circular, to give a warning to that journal. Nor did I stop there. I seized the opportunity furnished by the circumstance that the writer of the article was a foreigner to act with still greater severity, in order to place in the clearest possible light my resolution on this point. For I entertain the conviction, at once deeply rooted and strengthened by the example of England, that the sole mode of establishing freedom in a country where, unlike England, there still exist factions hostile to the existing form of Government, is to separate the liberty of discussing the affairs of the country from the liberty of assailing its fundamental institutions. Now, in precisely the same way in which you in England, with your practical common sense, have never allowed the establishment of the House of Hanover to be called in question, I, as the faithful guardian in France of dynastic interests resembling those of the House of Hanover, will not allow myself to be turned aside from what I regard as the sacred path of duty. In a word, I entertain the sincere belief that, in having dealt thus severely with the *Courrier du Dimanche*, I have been as truly serving the interests of freedom as when I invited all the journals freely to discuss the acts of the Administration.

"Such, my dear Sir, is the language which I may frankly and openly employ to men who, like yourself, have been led in perfect good faith to misapprehend the moral character of this measure, and I do so in the belief that the most effectual mode of serving our country is first faithfully to serve the directors of our own conscience. Accept the assurances, &c."

"F. de PASTYEUR."

By a decision of the Paris Court of Cassation, journals that all manufacturers of fancy articles are fully allowed that it is unlawful in France, in virtue of a Napoleonic decree, in 1852, against fictitious or deceptive emblems, banners, &c., to introduce the *leur de dieu* on any jewel, buckle, cabinet work, industry, or industry, and accordingly the tribunal at Rome, which, on the 28th November last year, gave a more liberal interpretation to the law, was wrong, and is retracted.

ITALY.

The official *publio* of Turin denies the rumored negotiations between Sardinia and Rome.

The Italian Parliament was opened by the King in person. His Majesty, in his speech said:— "Italy, almost entirely free and united, confides in your wisdom, and it is on you devolves the task of her organization. You will establish the greatest administrative liberty, taking care, at the same time, that her unity be protected. Public opinion is favorable to our national tendencies. The Emperor of the French, although assuring to us the benefits of non-interference, has deemed it fitting to recall his army. This act has excited our deep regret, without, however, affecting our gratitude. At Naples and Solferino France and Italy have riveted ties of amity which will be indissoluble. England the ancient home of liberty, has recognized our right to dispose of ourselves. We shall preserve an imperishable remembrance of the support which her good offices have afforded us."

An illustrious Prince having ascended the Throne of Prussia, I sent my Ambassador in order to testify to him our sympathy for his person and for the German nation.

You will assist my Government in completing the armaments.

In the consciousness of its strength the Kingdom of Italy will be able to follow the counsels of prudence.

My voice was once raised with boldness, but it is no wise to wait at the right time as it is to dare at the right time.

Devoted to Italy, I have risked my crown for her sake; but no one has the right to risk the existence and the destinies of a nation.

The taking of a formidable fortress has worthily crowned the exploits of the army and navy. This day, as well as the volunteers, have acquired a renown which has given the country a just confidence in itself, and it is with pleasure that I express to the Italian Parliament of Italy, the joy which, as King and Emperor, I feel on its account."

Now that the difficulty of Gaeta is over, this of Rome comes on, and as little time as possible will be lost in solving this problem. The situation contemplated for the Pope, at least by the French Government, is pretty much the same as that sketched in *Le Pape et la Congrégation*—Rome, a palace with grounds, a Civil List, corresponding to the rank of his Holiness, the Vicar of Victor Emmanuel, and, of course, the renunciation of temporal authority.—The Civil List would be defrayed by Piedmont, which has gained so much by the Italian revolution.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN ITALY.—A person who has just come from Florence tells me that the most important and unpropitious "looting" of the Palaces, Museums, Libraries, and Fine Art collections is going on. The revolutionary chiefs are sending bales of articles to London for sale; and even Riccaoli is at this very moment disposing of all his own property as well as of his accumulation of plunder, and is converting everything into ready money; so as to be able to hit at any moment. In fact, the practice of '48 and '49 is being gone through once more. The revolutionary leaders are feathering their nests well, and making everything snug for themselves in the future. Millions of money are being sent out of the country by these unscrupulous liberators, or stored up there in anticipation of the evil day. When the storm breaks, these ruffians will be off, leaving behind them a duped people and a plundered exchequer, with deficits and defalcations to no end.—"Make hay while the sun shines," is a motto well understood by the excellent governors quartered in Tuscany, Umbria, and the legations. They are privately pilfering and publicly sucking every vestige of the State property under their away, and storing up nice little "savings" against the future. — *Morning News, Roman Correspondent.*

SARDINIA.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following:—A private despatch has announced the arrival at Rome, on the 14th Feb, of the King and Queen of Naples. They are accompanied by the King's brothers, and by General Boschi, who has been appointed Lieutenant of the Chamber. M. Casella has remained so hostile to matters concerning the surrender of the fortress. Their Majesties alighted at the Palace of the Quirinal, where his Holiness Pope Pius IX. paid them a visit on the 15th. It appears that the bombardment on the 11th and 12th was of extreme violence. The explosion of the powder magazines had rendered the filled cannon useless; but the fortress still replied with the other guns. The Neapolitan artillerymen displayed the greatest bravery; twice they silenced the guns of the Batteries des Capucines. On the 13th, although negotiations had been partially opened, the bombardment continued with the same violence; two batteries of the fort were demolished, and then the capitulation was signed.—It was the fortress that fired the last cannon shot. It appears that from the demand to surrender to the moment the capitulation was signed, the Piedmontese threw 50,000 shells into the fortress. On the 14th the Sardinian troops occupied one-half of the town at 8 p.m. At the same time the Queen, the Princess, the Royal Household, and the Foreign Ministers embarked on board *La Moutette*. The King passed the Neapolitan troops in review, who wept as they presented arms to him. An immense crowd was assembled, and the population shed tears. The King was very pale with emotion. Royal honors were paid to Francis II. as he embarked on board *La Monnaie*. As the vessel left a salute of 21 guns was fired, and the flags were lowered from the battlements, while the garrison shouted "Long live the King!" though in presence of the Piedmontese, al-

ready in possession."

THE SARDINIAN SACHMENS AND BUTCHERS IN THE ABRUZZI.—We translate from the *Monde* the original of the following letter from the Roman Correspondent of that journal:—

"In the Abruzzi the executions continue, and blood is flowing in waves, in the name of Liberty.—This point of resemblance with our Vendee also belongs to the Neapolitan mountaineers. Their war-cry is 'God and the King.' As faithful subjects they defend themselves valiantly against the enemies of their sovereign; as fervent Christians they detest and reject the enemies of God and His Church. At Scouralia the Piedmontese, after having massacred fifty persons, two of whom were Priests, three women, and two infants, celebrated their triumph by reviving the most odious scenes of the French Revolution. Incubated with blood and wine, a disgusting band assembled around the statue of the ever Blessed Virgin, erected in front of the church of the place. The sacred image was basely profaned, a pipe placed in its mouth, and a tribunal, constituted for the purpose, condemned it to be shot as an open protector of the Royalists and Papists. It is authentically stated that one of the two ecclesiastics assassinated at Scouralia having made audacious efforts to raise himself up from the ground, notwithstanding that he had received eight bullets in his body, these monsters threw themselves savagely upon him and finished their murderous work, after having seized the crucifix which he held closely pressed to his lips, for they feared that this blessed symbol would save him from their fury. The niches in which the images of the saints stood served them as a mark for their market practice. And more than once there was heard in the church, at the solemn moment of consecration, the fiendish cry of 'A basso l'ostia!'—Down with the Host! Protestant intrigues and devices largely contribute to give the Italian Revolution this strong feature of impiety, which ought to open the eyes of all who, in good faith, allowed themselves to be carried away by the allurement of a deceptive liberty and a clerical unity.

At Avezzano twenty-eight persons were put to death; at Tagliacozzo forty-eight—these numbers are perfectly correct. At Isernia, General Soudet, after having been at first vigorously repulsed, returned with overwhelming numbers to wreak his vengeance on the unfortunate town. All the inhabitants who had not effected their escape were barbarously maltreated. In spite of the exasperation which was naturally excited by such atrocities, we know beyond doubt that the Sardinian soldiers who fell into the hands of the Neapolitans, were treated by them as it became soldiers and Christians to treat their prisoners. As a proof of this I may mention among other instances, the Piedmontese soldiers of the 40th Regiment of the line, who, having been made prisoners of war in the Abruzzi, were the objects of the greatest possible kindness. Beside their ration of bread they received 85 centimes daily, and the nights being cold on the mountains, their apartments were heated. Many of these soldiers on the faith of the revolutionary agents and their journals, expected to be cut in pieces, or at all events roasted by a slow fire. When, therefore, they received such considerate treatment their wonder was not less intense than their gratitude."

The London *Times* publishes the following "Order of the Day" issued by the Piedmontese General Pignelli, to his troops, exhorting them to massacre the loyal Neapolitans who were in arms for their King and country:—

"Officers and soldiers, you have worked hard, but nothing is accomplished as long as anything remains to be done. A remnant of that race of robbers is still sheltered in the mountains. Hasten to dislodge them, and be as inexorable as fate! Pity towards such enemies is a crime. Abject and crawling on their knees when they see you in force, they treacherously attack you behind your back when they see you weak, and they murder the wounded. Indifferent to every political principle, greedy only of booty and plunder, they are for the present hired bandits of the Vicar, not of Christ, but of Satan, ready to sell their dagger to others when the gold extorted from the stupid credulity of the faithful will not be sufficient to satisfy their appetites. We will annihilate them. We will crush the sacerdotal vampire, which with its insipid lips has sucked for ages the blood of our mother. We will purify with fire and sword the regions infected by its filthy staves, and from its noxious liberty will spring up more vigorously for this noble province of Asochi."

Even the *Times* correspondent, Protestant though it be, is compelled to denounce the brutality of the Piedmontese. He writes:—

General Pignelli, in temperate in his orders of the day, may be right in his designation of the population of the Abruzzi; but I confess I accept with diffidence the description by a commander, in the circumstances in which Pignelli was, of the partisans who harass his march by the wild warfare of the mountains. The peasants of the Bretagne and La Vendee were so characterized by the Convention and its agents; but the moderation of Hoche did more for the general pacification of his country than the sanguinary excess of his predecessors.—When the Spanish Cortes were driven to the water's edge at Cadix, and the wide possessions of Spain were overrun by French hosts, the guerrilla bands of Biscaya, Navarre, and Castile were described by Napoleon's Marshals as robbers and murderers, pretty much in the same terms as in General Pignelli's proclamation to his soldiers. In the Abruzzi they doubtless commit crimes not tolerated in regular warfare; but, on the other side, too, we have heard of inhuman acts, and the stories of which have not, I believe, been contradicted.

Giuliani and Persano had left Gaeta with troops for Messina. The fortress had been summoned to surrender under the pain of immediate attack; but General Fergola is reported to have declared it his intention to resist till the last extremity.

General Neascopa had likewise proceeded with troops towards the Neapolitan fortress of Civitella, and would commence an immediate attack unless surrendered.

It is worthy of remark that the more respectable portion even of the English press pays a fitting tribute to the honor and bravery of the young King and Queen of Naples, on their retirement from the fortress which they have held for so many months, under every possible disadvantage, and with such fearful odds against them. The contest was too unequal and hopeless to admit of longer continuance; but the ineffectual resistance of Francis II. will at least shed a halo round his name, and it is impossible even for those who are his political antagonists to withhold from him their tribute of admiration and respect for the courage and manly bearing which he has shown in adversity. And this well-deserved public sympathy has been manifested in a variety of ways, notwithstanding the popular prejudice against the maligned Royal family of Naples. The Emperors of Austria and Russia, and several other Sovereigns (not excepting even the unprincipled trickster of the Tuilleries) forwarded to King Francis their expressions of regard, either in the form of honorable decorations or autograph letters of sympathy. On the Continent most gratifying addresses of admiration and respect are in course of preparation; amongst others, one from the ladies of Bavaria to the noble young Queen of Naples.—London cor. of *Catholic Telegraph*.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian *Gazette* observes that the definitive pacification of Southern Italy puts 100,000 men at the disposal of the Piedmontese government, and asks what is to prevent Piedmont from declaring war upon Austria on the day on which the Italian parliament decreed such a war. France has promised to observe neutrality in the event of a Piedmontese attack on Austria, and the Prussian Minister has declared in the Chamber of Deputies that Prussia has entered into no engagement with Austria rela-

tive to Venetia. Although Austria has nothing to fear from Italy alone, she has much to apprehend from the allies, that Italy would find in the Eastern provinces of the Empire.

Another journal of Vienna, the *Post*, betrays still, greater anxiety.

It is reported via Hamburg, that orders have been sent to Trieste to arm at once all the sailing vessels of the Austrian navy. They are to be stationed at Zara, Cattaro, Treume, Ragusa, &c. Twelve gun-boats are to be sent to the Gulf of Guarrero, to watch the coast.

SPAIN.

A Madrid letter says:—The great drama now in progress in the United States of America is the text of all conversations in the political circles of Madrid. The opinion is that two countries, England and Spain, are especially interested in the revolution in the Western Republic. In a commercial point of view, American events will affect the interests of England more than those of any other nation; but in a political point of view, Spain is the country which a radical change in the social and political conditions of the American people, and the eventualities flowing from such a change, concern the most. The Anglo-Saxon race, settled upon the soil discovered by Columbus and conquered by Spaniards, increases in a threatening ratio, and holds Damocles's sword not only over the West Indies, but also over all the American countries where the language of Cervantes is spoken. The troubles now threatening the existence of the American Union are not subjects of grief to the people of Spain. Her political integrity, her interests of race, of religion, and her policy require that a step be put to the progress of this swelling population; if it were proper to be pleased with other people's misfortunes, Spain would, perhaps, have reason to rejoice at what is happening on the other side of the ocean. Meanwhile the Spanish government intends to watch closely the Spanish provinces of America, not that they are now exposed to any risk whatever, but because a government must look to future events even when they are still far distant."

RUSSIA.

SERF-EMANCIPATION.—A solemn sitting of the Council of the Empire has been held at St. Petersburg, which lasted seven and a-half hours. The Emperor presided, and declared his wish that the proclamation for the Emancipation of the Serfs should be issued on the 8th March, the anniversary of his accession. This was agreed to: and on that day 20,000,000 of souls will at once, and at the same hour, have ceased to be property.

POLAND.

It is stated in a letter from Cracow, of the 10th that for some days before the local authorities had been acting in a manner which appeared to indicate that some energetic resolution was about to be taken by the government; also, that the editors of the journals had been summoned before the censorship and warned to be extremely cautious in their manner of treating both foreign and domestic questions. The letter adds, that the censors were displaying such rigour that the Polish journals were not even allowed to translate certain articles which had been permitted to appear in Russian papers.

The Archbishop of Posen has just addressed a memorial to the President of that province, reclaiming equality of rights in favour of the Poles. The Prelate has addressed another memorial to the Minister of Worship, demanding the faithful execution of the Treaty of Vienna, as well as the revocation of the Decree of 1832, which destroys the principle of equality between the two nationalities. It is remarkable that the highest ecclesiastic in Prussian Poland taking so decided a course in favour of Polish rights and nationality.

After a terrible struggle the King of Naples has withdrawn from Gaeta. The blood spilled should be sufficient to slake the thirst of the worst tiger Carour employs. The bones crushed, the bodies mangled, the butchery done, should be sufficient to appease the most brutal of the military savages Emanuel commands. Nero fiddled whilst Rome was burning; and the Sardinian Dragon danced at Turin, whilst configuration and murder were in the fortress of the legitimate Sovereign at Gaeta. Soon may the same fate overtake those who would not lend him succour. And before his life ends he may behold the others by whom he was driven to his last refuge, expelled from the thrones which they dishonour.—Foiled as King Francis has been in the effort to uphold his right, his effort has not been altogether fruitless. For himself, it has vindicated his title to the confidence and respect of his subjects, and his claim, as a King who should have martial courage. For Italy, it has exposed the Sardinian pretension to voluntary homage on the part of Naples. And for moral right, it has maintained the resistance which should be made to imposition and wrong by all races and all nations. Naples is conquered by the brute Emanuel as Cromwell and his followers subjugated Ireland; and the fearful atrocities which the regicide perpetrated, are equalled or exceeded by the horriest carnage and demonic cruelties with which the Sardinians have marked their progress in the desolated provinces, who shall dare defend the dominion of aliens; or speak without deep shame of the Anglo-Gallic sympathy shown for the Sardinian process of Italian "liberation?"—*Manchester News*.

UNITED STATES.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.—Right Rev. Pedro Losa, Bishop of Sonora and Sinaloa, arrived in San Francisco on Jan. 25, on the steamer Sonora. He was accompanied by Rev. Gabriel Perez Ceraua and Mr. Eduardo Saaclev, sub-deacon. They came passengers from Acapulco, to which place they were obliged to go from Mazatlan. The Right Rev. Prelate refused to comply with the demands of Governor of Vega, who required the sacraments of the Church to be administered only to those who favoured his (the Liberal) party, and that the records of the diocese should be delivered into his possession. Bishop Losa declined to comply, and was then cast into prison. He was confined in the military barracks at Mazatlan for five days, notwithstanding the protests of the best citizens of the town. Obligated to leave Mexico, he selected California as the place of his exile. The Bishop and his companions are the guests of his Grace the Archbishop.

DEFENCES OF THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK.—The supply ordinance recently passed at Fort Pitt (and dry for Fort Columbus, New York, has arrived, and will be mounted on a new site on the land side of Governor's Island. It consists of thirty tremendous Columbiads, weighing nearly 2,000 lbs., and nearly 120 tons of shell, the guns being notched for a range of four miles.—*Metropolitan Record*.

They have a clerical excitement in Springfield, Mass., Rev. G. J. Adams, who has made quite a sensation for several months as a preacher for the new "Church of the Messiah," has caused a still greater sensation as the subject of a curious exposure, which brings not only his clerical but his moral character into disrepute. There are stories circulating to the effect that Elder Adams has continued to live according to the social doctrine of the Mormon church, of which he was once a distinguished ornament. But the Springfield *Republican* says that the only evidence that points to any favorable foundation for these reports was the passionate declaration of one of the sisters of his flock to the effect that she had rather be in hell with her brother Adams than in heaven with another brother, who had been active in exposing him.

The *N. Y. Times* correspondent says:—"I heard distinguished Swedenborgians confess to-night, that if Mr. Lincoln does withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter, the Swedenborg is dead, and every leader in the movement is ruined."

IGNORANT FREEDOM AND THE PROGRESS OF CRIME.—Ever since the legalized recognition of the preaching and principles of the Lutheran heresy in England, public mind has, in various countries, shown itself more or less corrupted in its moral sensibility, and inclined to reject the wholesome and saving restraints of religion for the easy and captivating idolatry of the man made perfect by his individual attributes, acquisitions, or worldly position. In some portions of Europe the tendency to infidelity was systematized under such terms as the "enlightenment of mind," the force of "unshackled reason," the progress of "humanity and civilization," and "freedom from Priestly rule." The Protestant governments which denied the authority of the Holy Scriptures as a matter of course, unable to check the demoralizing doctrines, even if they had the inclination, and the comprehensive and analytical mind of France, having become infected by them to some degree, permitted itself to enjoy no intermediary stage in the "Right of Private Judgment," but plunged, almost at once, into all the horrible and revolting excesses of the great revolution which followed its denial of the Church of God. At the termination of this desolating movement it was shown that society cannot exist without possession of faith and charity, and the practice of true Catholic humility by the people; but the baffled enemies of all these Christian virtues did not yield an acquiescence to the fact. They continued—under the designations of humanitarians and optimists—to propagate the pernicious doctrines of Voltaire and his associate. Their action has been more moderate certainly, but the consequences have been scarcely less fatal; for, although slow in operation, the doubts, disbelief, and denial of the authority of the Church which have been put forth from, and in, England ever since the French revolution, have to a certainty brought about that unfortunate state of society which is now producing so many unhappy complications on the Italian Peninsula, and threatens to, at no distant day, overturn her own social fabric. During the past thirty years the inhabitants of England may be said to have revelled in the light of "Private Judgment" and the "freedom of thought and reason." Few "independent" Saxons pay attention to the motions of a Catholic Priest, and contribution of sins, confession, penance, and reconciliation to God through ecclesiastical advice, being repudiated by the State Church it is said to be beneath their dignity to entertain or perform either. What has been the consequence? Notwithstanding all her civil enactments against and judicial punishments of crime, it has steadily increased in England during every year of the period referred to. Mr. Redgrave's "Judicial Statistics," just published contain unerring but melancholy confirmation of this fact. What do we find? Why, of murders, manslaughters, and other violent crimes, there were committed during the thirty years—divided into six periods of five years each—the following numbers:—

1830 to 1844.....2,680
1835 to 1839.....3,051
1840 to 1844.....2,775
1845 to 1849.....3,781
1850 to 1854.....4,136
1855 to 1860.....4,232

Arson is a crime almost as detestable as murder: it often causes a terrible destruction of life as well as property. The thirty years divided into two periods show an increase of from 1,340 cases to 2,265; and it may be incidentally said that forgery has increased from 1,516 cases to 2,689; and coinage and uttering base money from 5,603 cases to 8,701, within the same period of thirty years.—If we make this into three periods of ten years each, we find the enumeration to be five thousand seven hundred and thirty-one, seven thousand five hundred and fifty-six, and eight thousand three hundred and sixty-nine in the number of murders and so forth, a steady, fearful, and Protestant increase no matter how it is viewed. We think that the publication of such facts should constrain the "free reason" folks of every country to inquire if their theories are founded in truth, or if people or nations can enjoy a social or moral equality or dignified independence after they have taken themselves outside the sanctuary, and denied the teachings of the successors of the Apostles?—*Metropolitan Record*.

THE AMERICAN MARKET.—Cowhides were a little heavy, but in good steady demand. Hides very firm. The exchange by no means so striking as it has been known to be, and receivers to a large extent were complaining. Beavers very scarce, and extremely cautious. Down South, however, cowhides were falling in all directions. Down knives were not to be had for love or money. The last one was swopped to a Negro merchant, from South Carolina, for a merchant pipe, a cock-screw, a silver quid case, half a pig, a pair of gloves, an ounce of gold-dust, a box of paper collars, two dozen of eye-goggles and fifty-two Pennsylvania shin-plasters. A large order for the Senate at Washington has given them a somewhat forward tendency that may have the favorable effect of making them hit the fancy of the American public a little more kindly than they have hitherto done. The cowhides and Negro owners seem to fight rather shy of these knuckle-dusters, though it was expected at first that they would inevitably carry everything before them. Their effect is undoubted, as all unbiased persons are unanimous in testifying who have had an opportunity of feeling the weight of them. Revolvers go off very briskly. All the reports are in favor of Colts.—Every one of the Southern Members has had a handsome brace of revolvers presented to him by his constituents. On a silver plate there is this touching inscription: "To be discharged on the smallest suspicion." The number of barrels vary from the days of the week up to nearly the days of the month. The object, as with Gray Pawkes in the cellar under parliament, seems to be to cram in as many barrels as possible. We saw a beautiful specimen in Wall street, the other day, that contained not less than twenty-four separate chambers. It was a perfect gem in the tubular way, and the mere look of the thing gave one quite a strong inclination for a row just to try the effect of it. With its potent aim, a child might easily kill his man a second. It is quite impossible to say where civilization will stop.—*The Last Yarn of the Atlantic Telegraph by Panch*.

If Mr. Lincoln be not handsome, the fault lies not with his tailor. Snip, and the barber, and the inventor of ointment for the manufacture of whiskers, and the maker of patent boots, are four members of dignified professions to whom Mr. Lincoln owes the profoundest gratitude. They have done their best to make a man of him. Ungainly he continues—Far from beautiful he must ever be. But in appearance he is now possible. The stereotyped portraits of the Rail-Splitter are faithful no more. Mr. Lincoln, judged only by his looks, might claim a place in decent society. But tailor and barber and shoemaker are at fault in what matters are concerned. And though externally Mr. Lincoln has been the subject of a marvellous metamorphosis, his address and conversation remain unchanged. Surrounded as he is by an array of hotel gaiety and beauty, he is evidently not at ease; he moves and talks as though under restraint; and yet, despite all continually. His first informal "reception" at Willard's hotel was a rich affair. "To a body who inquired touching his health, he responded, 'And how do you flourish?' To Mr. Rives, a well-known Virginia politician, he said, when introduced, 'I've been you often, and always took you to be a tall man; but I suppose you make up in intellect what you want in size.'" When the Illinois delegation paid their respects to him, he turned to L. S. Crary, and according him by name said, "You must know these fellows." And so on almost without end. Everybody is laughing at something Old Abe has said, not because of its humor or wisdom, but a lull because of its intense vulgarity. Every body—except