FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE 20 July 20 1

FRANCE.

The wind blows harder towards war than ever. I am told by an employe at the Marine-office, that the very smallest ports are to be put into the completest state of defence within the shortest time, and with the greatest secresy. On this subject I advise you to read a book called Etudes sur In Marine. The author's name is not on the title-page, but you can soon see that he has served in the French fleet, and that he is a member of that most ancient , family of Europe to which English hospitality is still extended in spite of the Patrie.

There is still question of the dissolution of the Legislative body. It is now reported that the Emperor complained to Billault-"I am tired of your House of Legitimists," and that the Minister replied -"Sire, I had your orders to assemble a Chamber of fools." It is certain, however, that the Chamber changed its very nature the moment that it became accountable to the public for its deliberations and its measures, and that its members, elected to hold their tongues, are no longer up to the mark. The Revolutionists imagine that the country will hold with them; they will be completely beaten if the great parties of order will at last unite, without disputing on minor points, to defend religion, the family, and property, all of which are endangered by the present system. In some departments advantage might be taken of the religious feeling; in others, of the dislike to free-trade-everywhere Napoleon's dilatory policy has raised a formidable opposition .-There is little liberty in France, but this little is good ground to fight for more if we like. But instead of liking anything of the kind, we are at the mercy of our fears and personal mistrusts; and these vile feelings grow even deeper, and they are the real stronghold of the present system .- Paris Cor. of the Weekly Register. The Pays, in speaking of the provisioning and

augmentation of the garrison of Malta, remarks, under reserve":-"These armaments are being made with a view to

the embarcation of an expeditionary corps." The same journal says further :-"The belief in the prolongation of the French oc-

cupation of Syria is not foreign to these precautionary measures.

The rumor is current at Malta that it is the intention of England to occupy a point of territory hetween Upper Syria and Egypt."

From certain changes among the officials in the Home-office, it would appear that there is some intention of gradually suppressing the Direction de la Presse, which certainly costs far more than it is worth, while its services do not outweigh the unpopularity which it occasions to the Government. The Minister very probably thinks that the affair is now become a sinecure, and that in point of fact there is no press to "direct; for "direct," in bu-reaucratic style, means "warn," "repress," or 'sup-press," as the case may be. Nearly the whole of what are called the important journals are to all intents and purposes official-the Siecle, the Presse, the Opinion Nationale, the Constitutionnel, the Pays, the Patrie, which reflects M. Lagueronniere's opinions on men and things—and last, but not least of all, the Journal des Debuts. The others, such as the an-tediluvian Gazette de France, the Union (ex-Quotidienne) and the quasi-Liberal Ami de la Religion, are not likely to commit any serious excesses-at least, none which cannot be checked by a word from the office of the Minister's Secretary. If the cumbrous machinery be broken up, M. de Lagueronniere will probably be shifted over to the Senate .- Cor of the

Tunes. The Moniteur publishes a circular, addressed by M. Delangle, Minister of Justice to the Attorneys-General (Procureurs Generaux), in reference to the Catholic priests who publicly discuss prohibited subjects either verbally or in writing, and in the exercise of their functions.

The circular continues as follows:-

"Some of them forgetting that a priest's mission is to watch over the religious instruction of the faithful, criticize the acts of the Government, provoking also mistrust and censure of the Emperor's policy. Others attack the Sovereign personally, overwhelming him with insults; others trouble the consciences of their flocks by the announcement of imaginary misfortunes."

M. Delangle red alls that such abuses are amenabl

banishment. He also recalls that, although these articles have remained unapplied, they have lost nothing of their authority. "The Government would fail in its duty if it did not employ them against such bostile de-

monstrations." M. Delangle concludes by charging the Attorneys-General to cause accounts to be rendered them of any such infractions of the law, and, when the facts are judicially proved, to send their authors, whoever they may be, before the competent tribunals.

"It is time," says the circular, "that legality should resume its sway.'

The Gazette de France, the Legitimist organ has

the following: -"The task of the Procureurs-General will be greatly facilitated by the revolutionary journals, who show great activity and zeal in discovering any word or phrase in a pastoral discourse which can be interpreted in the sense punishable by the law above mentioned. However, we, who profess to cherish liberty and independence in an especial manner-we who think that in critical times the clearest and most decided positions are most favorable for solutions.-though we deplore this display of legality, we cannot regret to see the question thus clearly stated. The bishops were already deprived of the privilege of exemption from stamp duty; now, with regard to the clergy, the Government takes its stand on strict legality and the Penal Code; it is resolved to use the arms of the law, and the Procureurs-General are to keep a strict watch for infractions of articles 201 and 204, and take proceedings against offenders. In every point of view, then, we are entering upon a new order of things. By the number and importance of the prosecutions we shall be enabled to judge of the extent of the movement which excites the rage of the party represented in the press of the St. Simonians, the intolerant Protestants, the Jews, the born enemies of the priesthood-that is to say, the Opinion Nationale, the Siecle, the Presse, the Debats, the Putric, the Constitutionnel."

The Union says :-"The articles of the Penal Code, as is well known were drawn up and promulgated in 1810, and, ac-cording to the avowal of all lawyers, it retains the trace of the period in which it was conceived. It is, moreover, known that since its promulgation there has been no instance of those rigorous provisions having been applied; and there has not, we think been a single prosecution during the last halt a century instituted by the different Governments which have succeeded each other in France against any minister of religion, priest or bishop, in virtue of those articles. Not only have those articles, as the Minister of Justice appears to admit, fallen into desuctude, but eminent legists, such as Carnot, profess, left hand on high, "as if," said one of the Prelates, the opinion that they were formally abrogated by "seeking the blessing in heaven itself," and made a the opinion that they were formally abrogated by the law of May 17, 1819. In short, every one is great sign of the cross, turning both to left and aware that nothing is more vague and uncertain than right, with a slow and solemn movement, which so the mode of procedure to be employed for proving affected the spectators that all, not only Patriarchs, the offences enumerated in those articles, as well as the rules of examination and of competency which may be adapted to them."

What we now see in France we have long ago seen in Piedmont, the policy of the revolution is one.

Pontiff in his power. He even offers to guarantee the utmost liberty and to secure it by a parliament-ary enactment, but unfortunately we know too well what he and his party mean by liberty, and the value of Acts of Parliament in the hands of Count Cavour. The Emperor of the French and Count Cavour came forth from the same school, and have the same estimation of human words. We need not be deceived by them, and nobody is deceived. They do not intend to leave the Church alone, and nobody expects it of them. They are the natural enemies of the Sovereign Pontiff, and their business is to get him into their hands. They are quite ready to effect their purpose by stratagem, by promises never meant to be fulfilled, by chicanery, by lies; and if these means fail them, they will not hesitate-provided it cannot be helped - to lay violent hands on the Vicar of Christ, as was done by the first Bonaparte.

At present the object of Count Cavour is to enter Rome, and in order to facilitate his evil deed, the French Bishops and Priests, and the houest members of the Two Chambers must be gagged by the Imperial iailor. Count Cavour hesitates to enter, and Louis Napoleon hesitates to sell his victim; a little preparation is requisite, more lies must be uttered, more promises must be made, and more cowards must be discovered among the faithful. Count Cavour promises to respect the independence of the Church, and he trusts and believes that some Catholics here and there will fall into the snare, for the greater the number of those who fall away, or who hide themselves, the greater will be his chance of success. His desire is to entrap the Pontiff into a compromise, to break through the fence of right, and to induce the Vicar of Christ to barter his inalienable possessions. All Liberals and weak Catholics will, according to their nature, suggest a bargain, and pretend to be satisfied with the promises of a man who keeps none that he has made. The Sovereign Pontiff has right on his side now, and justice, which is finally victorious, but if he were to listen to Count Cayour he would satisfy the Revolution, and be either imprisoned or exiled. Count Cavour has kept no faith with the Holy See; he has invariably been insolent or violent; and there is nothing to hope for from such a man. His previous dealings with all priests and bishops who have defended justice are sure evidence of his future policy. He is afraid to strike, and hence his engerness for a compromise. If he could get but the recognition of his right to treat with the Holy See he would succeed: but the Pontiff is silent, like his Master. They may crown him with thorns and compel him to bear the weight of his cross, but they cannot get him to acknowledge the jurisdiction of Pontius Pilate. - London Tublet.

ITALY.

Tunn, April 9, Evening .- In to-day's sitting of the Senate, Signor Vacca put the interpellation in reference to Rome of which he had previously given notice.

Count Cavour, in his reply, said :--

"In the Roman question the Italian Government can only employ moral means, and cannot act against Rome as a conqueror."

Count Cavour admitted that the solution of the Neapolitan question was bound up with the Roman question, and that it was necessary for the tranquillity of the Southern provinces that the antagonism between the State and the Church should cease shortly.

"The Government," he continued, "will energetically suppress any disorders at Naples, but the most efficacious means to that end would be the solution of the Roman question. The hopes which Irecently expressed have not diminished.

Count Cavour then maintained that the Italians were not only liberal, but as much Catholics as the

French and the Belgians. The Chamber then almost unanimously adopted the following order of the day proposed by Signor

"The Chamber, having confidence in the government, and acknowledging the necessity for the union of Rome to Italy, in accomplishing which, however, the grandeur and independence of the Church and the Pope will be guaranteed passes to the order of the day."

In the same sitting Count Cavour, in reply to an interpellation, gave a formal denial to the rumours of an intended cession of the island of Sardinia to

A private letter from Turin, of the 5th, speaks of the effect produced by the "terrible reply" of Garihaldi to the Italian deputation, and to Articles 201 and 204 of the Penal Code, which does not spare either Cavour or his colleagues, or punish offences of the kind with imprisonment or the deputies, or even the King himself." The cause of the unexpected appearance of Garibaldi at Turin

is thus given:-"Garibaldi was roused to anger because the Minister-at-War did not fix the position of the Garibaldian officers; who wanted to have their grades recognised, as the Government had recognised and admitted into the army the Generals and superior officers of Garibaldi's force; and which, by the way, has placed them in a false position. Now, this is rather a serious affair, inasmuch es there are from 6,000 to 7,000 of these officers, many of whom has not the qualifications necessary to take command in the regular army. Others of them donned the 'red shirt' somewhat late in the day, in order to cover their brows with lancel. The evil was in the Government not having adopted a resolution of some kind before. Nogotiations were opened between Garibaldi and his staff on the one hand, and the War Department on the other. It is most desirable that they shall end satisfactorily."

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has addressed a note to the Federal Council, dated from Dresden, protesting against any recognition of the Kingdom of Italy

on the part of Switzerland. ROME.—The correspondent of the Monde gives an interesting description of the scene in the Sistine on Easter Tuesday. It was remarked that on leaving his apartments the Holy Father appeared much depressed and unwell. Contrary to his custom, his head was covered, and he wore his red mantle. It is said that he had been painfully affected by the news of the recognition, by the Queen of England, of Victor Emmanuel's title as King of Italy. Mgr. Ricci was singing the Gospel, the Pope was taken ill. He stood with the Cardinals Roberti and Ugolino at his side, but before the end of the Gospel, was forced to sit down. His head sank upon his breast. He had fainted. Astonishment, as well as the restraint of the sacred function, kept everybody motionless. The Major-Domo of the sacred Palace, Mgr. Borromeo, was absent from illness .-Mgr. Pacca, whose filial devotion is extreme, hastened to seek remedies and to order a chair to be brought There was no doctor in the Palace, no remedies in the Sacristy. Pius the Ninth, seated on his throne, and oppressed by the weight of the Pontifical robes was motionless, and appeared lifeless. The two terrified Cardinals supported him. Indescribable anxiety pervaded the assembly.

In six or seven minutes' time the Pope revived. The servants brought the chair, and Pius IX., rising and leaning on the two Cardinals, slowly descended the seven steps of the throne. Being seated in the chair, and finding himself, before the bearers moved, facing the assembly, the Pope drew himself up to his full height with inexpressible majesty, raising his Bishops, Prelates, and Priests, but the Cardinals themselves fell upon their knees.

Now, it is a well known rule of etiquette, that the Princes of the Church do not kneel at the Papal benediction, their dignity makes them participators of Count Cavour has sent his bishops into exile for do the Sovereignty mand they only incline the head ing their duty, for guarding the administration of But at this solemn moment all were verpowered. the sacraments, and that man has since in the face | They had seen the Pontiff dying on his throne. and Europe, said that he meant to respect the liberties of they beheld him rise in all his majesty, sublime in the Church whenever he should get the Sovereign | gesture and in air. It was as it were an epitome of

what the world has so often witnessed from the Papacy and from the Church. Being removed into the sacristy, whence he ascended on foot the little staircase into the Salle des Arazzi, on the second floor of the Vatican, Pius the

Ninth remained for some minutes seated, while his attendants knelt around. It was now that Cardinal Antonelli arrived upon the spot, agitated and breathless. . The . Pope welcomed him with a kind smile, and said to him, Spectaculum facti sumus mundo et hominibus.". By

the advice of his physicians His Holiness kept his bed, and we have already had the happiness of announcing his recovery.

NAPLES.—A rumour is current that General Bosco

arrived at Naples five days ago, in order to direct a reactionary movement, which was to have broken out yesterday.

The police are said to be on his track. The ramifications of the conspiracy have been discovered. They extend even to the provinces. In some places the conspiracy has really broken out, and most atrocious deeds have been committed. Several priests have been arrested, among whom are

seven curates of this city. The inhabitants request, the Government to take energetic measures against the Reactionists.

Yesterday reactionary attempts in the environs of Naples were suppressed by the National Guard. Several Bourbon officers and priests implicated in the conspiracy have been arrested.

A depot of arms and ammunition has been discovered in Naples.

The inhabitants are everywhere quiet. In consequence of the Bourbon conspiracy recently discovered here the Duke Cajanella and Bishop Trotta have been arrested. Yesterday 300 rifles were seized, and this morning

600 muskets and ammunition. Forty-three armed persons were arrested yesterday at Caserta.

The attempts at insurrection made at Castiglione in the Abruzzi, and at Vico in the Capitana, have been ensily suppressed.

The Muratists of Naples have made a demonstration by sending voting tickets to the houses of the inhabitants, bearing the inscription—" Murat, King

of Naples, by the vote of the people." The Times' carrerpondent says :

You will have already heard of the slight Caribaldi emeute which we had last week. I did not report it at the time, for these white squalls come and go without leaving any great consequences, and certainly do not much disturb the depth of our political waters. There have long been hanging about Naples many red jackets; some bona-fide others only soi-disant members of Garibaldi's army. Hundreds and thousands swelled his ranks during his triumphant march through the country without ever having heard a gunshot, yet all lay claim to the glory and profit of the expedition. I do not think that, under the circumstances, they have been treated with all the consideration and generosity that might have been expected, though many of those who assume the red jacket are undoubtedly some of the most worthless of the population. Many of these men, who are in great want, assembled on Wednesday evening last outside the Finanze, and, not having their demands satisfied, endeavoured to force an entrance. The National Guard interfered; but, perhaps, in consequence of their having fled before a popular tumult a few days before, a patrol of reguar troops, amounting to 40 or 50 men, was called upon to act, and these, with bayonets lowered, made a charge upon the crowd shouting, "Italy!" "Savor!" Many were severely wounded, and one man vor!" was killed, unfortunately one of the "Thousand" called Angelo Tisone, of Campobasso. This deplorable fact is great capital for the malcontents who unite together, of whatever opinion they may be, in opposing and embarrassing the Government. The result shows that their is force enough in the country to put down any disturbance; at the same time it is to be regretted that for want of a little generous expenditure and timely energy such encutes are not anticipated.

AUSTRIA. The Austrian Diets have begun their sittings ;those of the German provinces show a complete unanimity in favor of the unity of the Empire; those of the Hungarians and Sclavonic races have manifested a great preponderance in favor of federation. It is not possible to see yet whether the Hungarians will accept the Emperor's concessions, who has gone to the very verge of allowing them complete independence, only retaining what is absolutely indispensable for the unity of the Empire. In Austria there seems a real reaction against the Concordat and the Church. The measure just published, which places the Protestants of Austria on the same footing as the Catholics, is in itself in perfect consistency with the principles of the Concordat, and if it had been published at the same time, it would have been made clear that the two measures were but parts of one grand scheme of religious liberty; unfortunately the Austrian Government published one without the other, and the result is that the Concordat marks the reactionary and despotic period of 1850, and the religious liberty of the Protestants coincides with the liberal concessions of 1861. Thus the mistake of the Emperor's Government, not that of the Church, has once more placed her in an inviduous position, causing her to be falsely suspected, as the type and instrument of oppression, and set-ting forth the liberty of Protestants as the characteristic of the constitutional movement of 1861.-Nothing can be more unfortunate, nothing more unjust, than this practical commentary on the Concordat; the Concordat was simply the beginning of the severing of that union between the Temporal and Spiritual powers in the person of the Emperor which was the offspring of Jansenism and infidelity, and to protest against which Pius VI. took a weary journey to Vienna. All the religious measures since adopted have been so many steps in the same direction. The present law of liberty for the Protestants is merely a development of the Concordat, yet it is so timed as to seem a reaction against it, and is hailed as such in Austria, whose chief towns accordingly in their madness prefer sending Protestant and Jewish representatives to their Diets rather than members suspected of favoring the Concordat .-Weekly Register.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Journal de St. Petersburg of to-day publishes the following telegram, dated Warsaw, April 8 :-"Great crowds of people having assembled before the Castle were dispersed by force.

"The conflict was renewed several times. Ten persons were killed, and as many wounded. Five soldiers were killed. Forty-five persons have been arrested.

The Pays and the Patric contain the following:-The number of the victims who fell at Warsaw more considerable than has been stated. The late events at Wars iw may be attended with consemences in the provinces.

The troops in Warsaw number 32,000 men. "A renewal of the disturbances is apprehended. SPAIN.

Spain seems determined not to be behindhand in military armaments. She, too, shares the general apprehension in Europe that war is impending, and he, too, prepares herself against all emergencies. If we can trust the private accounts received from that country, preparations on the largest scale are either going on or are contemplated by the Govern-New fortifications are to be built, others ment. strengthened, and materials of war collected more vast than has yet been known in Spain; all which involves an expenditure which, though my authority hood of France are to be summarily gagged, and is good, I can hardly believe, so fabulous is the their expression of opinion on all subjects not strictly is good, I can hardly believe, so fabrilous is the their expression of opinion on all subjects not strictly by descent (Italian invention), and the tooth amount. The avowed object of an expenditure appetaining to the pulpit, the altar, and the confess pick after them is a Papist in origin. Wor neutrality, and impart it in recessary, and not only certain articles in the Penal code, which have been sity. A Papist discovered Galvanism. A Papist this but in case of a verying which England and continuous increase of a verying which the pain and the tools by descent (Italian invention), and the tools by descent (Italian invention) is an expensive to the continuous and the tools by descent (Italian invention). this, but in case of a war in which England and so long inoperative as to have fallen into utter de- (Chaucer) was the father of English poetry. A Par

France should act together to take her stand against suctude. But when the wolf has determined on both or either. Spain has not yet recognized the new kingdom of Italy, and, as the Court and those who possess the greatest influence over it are more Austrian than the Emperor Francis Joseph himself, she shows no disposition to imitate France or Switzerland. Branch Com. 5 medican rat

a begow of 200 SYRIA georgenees lift of armit Week by week the news that reaches us from Beytout assumes a more unsatisfactory bue. Not only do the European Commissioners appear to differ more and more widely in opinion upon the various matters with reference to which their joint action and co-operation are necessary, but Mussulman in tolerance, intensified by the devotion of the present month of Ramazan, once more makes itself heard even in the very teeth of the French army, and the Druses of the Hauran openly avow vengeance against every Christian in the country should a pair of the heads of the Sheiks in custody be hurt. Hundreds of Christians are leaving Damascus weekly for Beyrout, Sidon, and other places on the coast; and a general determination to quit the country entirely should the European troops be withdrawn prevails. No doubt, the French rather foster than allay the apprehensions of the native Christians; no doubt, they exaggerate the evil intentions of the Mussulmans and the Druses; but from quarters where French notions have no weight abundant testimony to the perils of the situation comes. Until some strong and efficient Administration shall have replaced that which has been swept away. I believe the withdrawal of all European troops from Syria to be an impossibility, or only a possibility to those who can contemplate without a shudder the renewal of the scenes of last summer.

"The Clergy are now for the most part on the side of Rome, but the Emperor and his Government may throw themselves on the mind of France as well as on the millions of France to find supporters and defenders against the Jesuits and the Vatican. Let, however, the law be unsparingly put in action against Jesuits and Confraternities. Let superstitious practices be put down with an iron hand .-Let there be no more winking Virgins of Salette, and no more devotions to the Sacred Heart, practices unknown to the primitive Church, and repugnant to true Christianity. Above all, let there be a reform in the works of religious education and of dogmatic theology read in ecclesiastical seminaries. Let the works of Port Royalists - of Bossuet, Nicolle, D'Arnaud, and others of that school, be substituted for those of Dens, Liguori, Joseph de Maistre, and the Ultramontanists. When the Clergy find that they are not a body within the State superior to the law, but amenable and subject to it, they will perceive how vain it is to oppose themselves to the intelligence of the age and the interests of the laity." These peerless sentences are quoted from the Morning Post, which has long enjoyed the advantage of being reputed the Palmerstonian organ. They fully merit an attentive consideration. The more they are considered, the more they grow upon the mind, so that it is really difficult to do them justice within the space at our command. Note first, that we have displayed in their perfection three marks of the true Liberal -gross ignorance, astounding insolence, and incredible vulgarity. Gross ignorance? Bossnet is made a Portroyalist! and the miracle of La Salette is confounded with the miracle of Rimini! Astounding insolence? Did ever member of one country and one religion presume to dictate in such terms to people of another country and of another religion what they were to do? Incredible vulgarity? Well, this is included in the insolence, but it has an aspect of its own. What animal, except a Liberal, was ever known to address other people thus, not with the intention of insulting or offending them, but evidently with the notion that he was doing quite a friendly thing, with which they must be pleased? Who, but a Liberal, could be unconscious that the most callons Revolutionist among the Catholics of France, must feel his gorge rise, and his blood tingle, at hearing a foreigner and a Protestant thus lay down the law as to the way in which the rights and the religious sentiments of the vast majority of Frenchmen are to be treated? But the essence of the article, and that which more than anything else stamps it as the production of a true Protestant Whig, is the persecuting spirit which it breathes. "Let the law be unsparingly put in action against Jesuits and Confraternities." "Let superstitious practices be put down with an iron hand." This is the exact amount of that liberty conscience which Protestant Revolutionists are willing to concede to us. Banishment for Jesuits .-An iron hand for superstitious practices. No more devotions to the Sacred Heart. But Mr. Prince of the Agapemone, and the writers of the "Essays and Reviews," are allowed to live in England. Why should the Jesuits be banished from France Why should superstitious practices be put down with an iron hand in France at the dictation of an English newspaper, organ of an English Prime Minister? No more devotions to the Sacred Heart in France 1 Then, pray, why should they be allowed in England or in Ireland? And there are Jesuits and Confraternities also both in England and in Ireland. Why does not Lord Palmerston's organ insist on having the law "put unsparingly in force against That would be a battle worth fighting; them?" and the Whigs and Liberals would be more creditably engaged in doing the work which lies at their ow: door, and in grappling with us their English and Irish Ultramontane fellow-subjects, than in adjuring the French Tyrant to inflict upon his subjects treatment which they dare not for their lives propose to us their fellow-citizens at home. It must be agreeable to Napoleon III. to be exhibited to Europe as instructed and inspired by Lord Palmerston and the Morning Post in his proceedings against the religion of the great majority of Frenchmen .- London Tublet.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND THE CHURCH .- Louis Napoleon is, day after day, widening the breach which he was the first to create between himself. the clergy, and the members of the Church to which he professes to belong, and which is, to all intents and purposes, the national Church of the people who have placed him on the imperial throne His fellow Sovereign and ally of Sardinia was the first monarch of modern times who ventured to place himself in open hostility to the Head of that Church, and who has proceeded in his sacrilegious course till there is little left for him to do in this respect, save an open renunciation of the creed which it is to be supposed he still professes to hold. Hitherto the French Emperor has secretly conspired with, or openly aided the King of Sardinia in his political misdoings, hy harding over to him territories which were another's and by allowing him to annex to his dominions kingdoms and principalities wrested from their rightful rulers, contrary to all precedents of international law, and opposed to the usage of nations. But Louis Napoleon has at all events refrained from any important overt act which could seriously militate against the free action of the Catholic Church and its priesthood, either elsewhere or in his own dominions. True, indications have not been wanting which foreshadowed a growing disposition on his part to bring the ecclesiastical authorities under the control and jurisdiction of the civil power, to narrow the field of clerical action, and set arbitrary bounds to its influence. The Papal allocations and episcopal pastorals were the first marks aimed at: the expression of opinion by the clergy the next; but no indicial action was attempted. Mais nous avons change tout cela-another phrase of the imperial "iden" has developed itself, and the Catholic priest-

sacrificing the lamb to his ferocious appetite, a slight pretext or none at all suffices for his savage purpose. Ce'n'est que le première pus qui coute. The first step once taken and all the rest are comparatively easy. Louis Napoleon is resolved to wreak terrible vengeance on the Pope for his heroic firmness-for his determination, not to follow the designing counsels of the upholder, accomplice, and ally of the monarch who had selzed upon the territories and possessions of the Church, confiscated its property, driven its religious orders from the sanctuary of the cloister, and appropriated to his own use and behoof the endowments and bequest intended for charitable purposes. Louis Napoleon has determined to follow in the footsteps of his misguided uncle, and the unscrupulous son of Charles Albert-quem Deus perdere vult, prius dementit-He has become insane in his headlong career, and his ruin is as certain as his fall from his high estate is sure, though it may not be so close at hand as was the Persian's after his bewildered and horror stricken gaze had beheld the fatal handwriting on the glittering walls of his ban-quetting chamber. By levelling his arbitrary edicts against the religious societies of France he has given another triumph to revolution, and where these societies, the preservers of order, the guardians of morality, and the lights of faith, have been suppressed, there will gradually arise secret cabals. disciples of the dagger and the guillotine—atheist blasphemers, and blood-thirsty levellers, cruel and sanguinary miscreants, inexorable foes alike to God and man! He has loosened the foundations of the altar to build upon its ruin the temple of reason and infidelity. But the death-knell of his greatness and his power shall be heard above the triumphant posans of the ruthless wretches whose blood, reeking blades he has whetted for his own destruction. Dublin Telegraph.

MR. TURNEULL AND THE STATE PAPERS. - Our Protestant contemporary the Guardian, in a very able review of that portion of the Calendar of State Papers, edited by Mr. Turnbull, asks the question-Can it be read with safety to the Protestant religion? For know all men that the book now before us is no other than the pestilent volume of the "fanatic" Turnbull, which the Protestant Alliance and the First Lord of the Treasury have combined to place in the Index Expurgatorius. It bears in its title-page the words, "With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the foreign Department." Lord John, then, has approved of the Papist. The descendant of so many Protestant heroes has put his hand to the plough and has looked back : the author of the Durham Letter has left his first love and has gone away backwards. But there is one who knows better, one who will never swerve from the most straight path of Protestant orthodoxy; that light and pillar of the faith who holds that children are all born good, and who lectured the clergy and magistrates of Edinburgh upon the uselessness of prayer. The backsliding of Russell is at once arrested by the firmer hand of Palmerston. He who has placed the mitre on so many sound Protestant brows will no more endure a Papist in the State Paper-office than the House of Lords in the days of William III. would endure a Dutchman in the Ordnance-office The Protestant Alliance is, we believe, the same hody which, some time ago, ran its head against the Oxford Examiners, because they were naturally preferred, as a guide for historical students, the history of Dr. Lingard to the story-book of David Hume, They were then met by the question, not very easy for them to answer, whether they preferred an ignorant and inaccurate Infidel to a learned and careful Roman Catholic. In their persecution of Mr. Turn. bull their objections have been about as much to the purpose. They could not have known-at least if they did, the business at once takes a still blacker hue-what it was that Mr. Turnbull was set to do. If they really mean that a scholar and a gentleman merely because he happens to believe the Roman Catholic religion, cannot be trusted to do a work which, in addition to that technical knowledge which Mr. Turnbull confessedly possesses, requires no qualification but common honesty, we shall certainly not condescend to argue with them. But if they really believed that Mr. Turnbull was set to "write the history of religion in England," they only showed that sort crassa ignorantia, which the law, by the way, deems criminal, but which is just what one would expect that the Protestant Alliance would show. They hear the name of Edward the Sixth, and were horrified at a Papistworse still. pervert-being set to chronicle the deeds of the English Josiah. How the misbeliever would scoff as he told how Cranmer, who, as long as King Harry lived, burned every who disbelieved in Transubstantintion, as soon as King Harry died, found out at once that Transubstantiation was all wrong. With what a chuckle he would dwell on the spectacle of heretic prelates sending people to the stake for heresy, and the godly Duke of Somerset cutting off his brother's head without trial or hearing, and at the martyr Latimer preaching approvingly of the deed Would he not enlarge upon the imprisonment of Gardiner without the shadow of a legal charge Would be not make a touching picture of greedy courtiers seizing on colleges, chantries, and Bishop's palaces, and of village churches robbed of their bells and chalices to pay the debts of an extravagant Government? If spiteful historians tell us that these happened, it is desirable that they should not be made known to the world, and would not a "fanatic" Papist like Mr. Turnbull be sure to bring them forward in the strongest relief? We cannot tell what Mr. Turnbull's will may have been; we only know that he has not had the opportunity. He is not set to write the history of religion in England, but about things in general in foreign parts. We at least can find no fanaticism in Turnbull's business-like and perhaps somewhat dry Preface There is one sentence which makes us think that Mr. Turnbull must be a patriotic Scotsman : there is not one from which we should ever have found out that he was of one religion more than another.

DOES THE CATHOLIC CHURCH CRAMP THE INTEL-LEGT?-At the Tricentennary of the Scottish Reformation lately celebrated at Bowbay, a Reverend Mr. Robson charged the Catholic Church with favoring ignorance. In reply, the Catholic Examiner cites the following opposite passage from a contemporary: "All great inventions and splendid achievement are of Catholic Birth. A Papist discovered the western hemisphere. A Papist, from Spain, drove the first steam-engine (see Life of Alvarez). Papist printed the first book. A Papist communicated the secret of the circulation of the blood Harvey (see Life of Father Paul). A Papist built St. Peter's, of which Protestant St. Paul's is wretched plagiary. A Papist first read the field of the heavens, through a telescope. A Papist (and a Pope) first regulated the clock of time, which computation bigotted England was obliged to adopt. Papist was the prototype and model of Lock Molyneux. The Papist orators of the French pulpit are the grand fount from whence all preachers drink A Papist gave trial by jury. Papists extorted Magna Charta, and subsequently Confirmatio Chartarum. A Papist invented gunpowder. Raphael and Corregio were Papists. Papists monopolise dancing, singing, fighting, and architecture. Papist tastes regulates the ever-flunctuating tide of human vanity and human dress. The honsted poor-law England is but a stolen graft from the old tree of old monastic benevolence. England, whilst Papist, had two kings captive in her court (one French, another Scotch). But it is useless to go further. The knife and fork you use at dinner are Papisis