Napoleon III is now in the difficulty which commonly besets clever people who play a double game be has only a choice of two evils. He must break his engagements with Austria and protect Tally against foreign interference, or he must keep his engagements with the common of the must keep his engagement. gagments with Austria, abandon Taly to her fate, and confess before the world that his "idea" was a delusion, and Magenta and Solferino but hideous blunders. If he adopt the first alternative he ricks a collision with all the Catholic Powers of Europe; if he adopt the latter he becomes ridiculous in the eyes of a nation which can better endure a grinding tyranny than a stinging epigram. The dismissal of Walewski is a declaration that Napoleon III. is disposed to commit himself to the more liberal and generous line of policy, to cast himself into the Italian cause, and to maintain it against all the powers of despotism, and all the hostility of the Church.

"L'UNIVERS" AND THE FRENCH EMPEROR.-The Freeman's Journal says :- " M. Venillot is one of those veterans in political warfare who always fronts the foe, and writes as he feels, heedless of the avertissement or the menace. M. Veuillot is one of the boldest as well as the most upright men in France. None can deny him the character of intrepidity and power, and, what is more rare in French journalism, thorough sincerity, and inflexible integrity.-When he believes the Government right he supports, when he is convinced they are wrong, he as resolutely attacks them.

The Bishops and Clergy of France looked to him as the expositor of their sentiments, and they were not deceived in their confidence. The provincial journals, which should reflect local opinion, were too much at the mercy of the Prefects to express local feelings.

"In the capital alone could any opposition be raised, and, accordingly, the three prominent defenders of the Popedom, the Ami de la Religion, the Gazette de France, and the Univers have had to sustain the weight of the conflict, and protest, in the name of the clergy and people of France, against the robbery miscalled 'settlement of the Church'-The boldest asserter of Papal rights was M. Veuillot. His first assault was followed by a caution. It was supposed the first of 'the three warnings' would act as a deterrent, and incline him to more gentle courses. He refused to succumb to M. Billault's decretal order. A few days after the avis, M. Veuillot suggested addresses from all parts of France to His Holiness, and furnished one in the Univers as a sample of that universal condolence which he thought suitable to the occasion. M. Billault takes fire at this affront to Imperial authority. He issued his second warning on Monday, and should a third be necessary the Univers ceases to represent the sentiments of classes, co-extensive with nine-tenths of the French people, and will be erased from the list of journals until it may please the Government to sanction its re-appearance.

. "Some nights ago a little dramatic skit was produced at the Porte St. Martin. It was entitled the Tireuse Des Cartes,' and the first representation was honored with the presence and cheered by applauses of the Emperor. The meagre melodrama covertly satirizes the Pope apropos of the Mortara case, and was part written by the private secretary and personal friend of the Emperor, that mocking Mocquard, who condescendingly honored the Liverfeasters with the sentiments of his Imperial master. M. Mocquard appears for the first time as a dramatic author, and Paris is delighted at his wonderful powers. He is beyond middle age, and might have devoted his pen to other departments of literature at his time of life. But a purpose was to be served, and the Emperor's right hand man clubs with another to place the Tireuse before the footlights. The Emperor and Empress have honored the play with their presence."

L'Esperance, a religious journal published at Nancy, has received a warning for an article against the pampilet The Pope and the Congress.

M. de Thouvenel has received instructions to let the Suez Canal question rest for a time, but not untill after Sir Henry Bulwer had assured the Grand Vizier that the Sultan could depend on receiving the energetic support of England if any other power should attempt to force him to act contrary to his inclinations. In the mean time, M. de Lesseps' corps of 1,500 men, which has received a military organization, is hard at work in Egypt.

The Patrie publishes a private letter from Rome, according to which Sardinia had declared to the Holy See, that it would consider the enlistments of German volunteers for the Papal army as a violation of the principle of non-intervention, and had threatened, should those enlistments be continued. to despatch Sardinian troops into the Legations.

The Ami de la Religion publishes a letter from St. Petersburgh, dated on the 19th ult., in which it is confidently asserted that the Russian Government will support in the Congress the integrity of the remporal sovereignty and States of the Holy Sec. It was reported that the Duke de Grammont would

be removed from Rome to Constantinople, and that Canrobert would probably go to Rome as Ambassador and commander of French troops.

In Paris the appointment of Marshal McMahon to the command of the French army in Italy, numbering 50,000 men, was regarded as a sign of warlike complications.

. A paris despatch says that it was becoming every day more doubtful whether the Congress would assemble, and the Paris correspondent of the London Times says there were many indications that the chances of the Congress meeting were of the most

A French journal, the Opinione Nationale, which was supposed to speak with some authority, believes if Italy decided for the annexation of the north and centre of the Italian Peninsula, England would gladly accept the combination, whilst France would accept it with still greater eagerness, on condition that Savoy and Nice should be restored to her. The Opinione does not anticipate that the Cabinet of Turin would object, and after arguing that neither Austria, Russia nor Prussia have power, will or right to interfere, says it is assured that this combination is seriously entertained by the Governments

of London and Paris. It is said that France supports the protest of Piedmont against the enlistment of foreigners for the Papal army, and particularly against the wholesale introduction of Austrian recruits into Ancona.

Speaking of Louis Napoleon's now openly avowed

sympathy with the Italian revolutionists, the Times' correspondent says : --

There are strong traces of a change in the Emperur's policy towards Italy,—a change decidedly favorable to the cause, and the effects of which will shortly appear in the attitude of Piedmont. The sluggishness in arming, and the endeavour made to keep down popular enthusiasm, instead of increasing and organizing it, were due in a great measure to advice from the other side of the Alps, although the Piedmontese Ministry was not without its due share in it; this advice of keeping quiet corresponded, only too well with the disposition of the Government, and was thus put forward as a welcome pretext and answer to the pressure of public opinion in this respect. We must not imagine, of course, that there is now advice to the contrary, but there is more freedom left for acting, and it will be the fault of the Italians if they do not take advantage of it.

This change, of which the nomination of Gavour

to the Congress and the pamphlet of M. La Guerroniere gave the first indications, dates from the moment that the understanding with England improved and the connexion betwixt the two is too obvious to have escaped the attention of the Italians. An understanding between France and England upon a common Italian policy is looked upon as a triumph of the cause, and never since the peace of Villafran-

since the approach between the two, countries took placa, No delay in the convocation of the Courses connected your life and grader That we falled to Letters from Genoa speak of probabilities of hos-

หลายคระยา เคราะเกิดให้เคราะเกิดและ เกาะเกิดเกาะเกิดเหตุ เหตุ เหตุ เกาะเกิดเกาะเกิดเกาะเกิดเกาะเกิดเกาะเกิดเกาะ

tilities in Italy. And And and Australia LOMBARDY. There are no Austrians now, but the popular basometer is low, and points to "storm." That an irritation does exist there can be no doubt nor that there is just cause for it. For some time past there has been a sparring going on on this subject between the Ministerial press of Piedmont and the organs of the Lombard press-the former reproaching the Lombards with their aimless opposition and reminding them that in a constitutional country Parliamentary opposition is the only legal way of acting against the Government, the Lombard press replying, I think, with great justice that it is not the fault of the Lombards if the Piedmontese Government has not yet thought it convenient to bring this legal way within reach by convoking the Chambers.—Times.Cor.

The official journal of Bologna announces that the Dictator, after having, as is known, decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits from the provinces of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, has appointed a commis-sion charged to take possession, in the name of the Government, of all the property of the company .-The journal adds : - "The commission has already commenced taking possession, and its proceedings encounter no obstacle, and are effected with perfect regularity; they will soon be completed in all the

provinces. M. Farini, Dictator of Parma, Modena, and Romagna, has issued a decree, putting into force the Sardinian law of the 5th of July, 1854, against priests who, in the exercise of their functions, blame the institutions or laws of the country either in writing or otherwise.

The Giornalc di Roma publishes the following official note:-

"An anonymous pamphlet has just appeared in Paris, entitled 'Le Pape et le Congres.' This work is a positive homage rendered to the revolution: an insidious thesis for those weak minds who are deficient in a just criterion to recognise the poison which it conceals, and a subject of grief to all good Catholics. The arguments contained in this pamphlet are a reproduction of the errors and outrages so many times launched forth against the Holy See, and as often victoriously refuted, notwithstanding the obstinacy with which the deniers of the truth maintained them. If the object which the author proposed to himself was by chance to intimidate him who is threatened with such great disasters, the writer may be assured that he who has right on his side, and supports himself on the solid and immovable bases of justice, who is more particularly supported by the protection of the King of Kings, has certainly nothing to fear from the snares of men."

In Ancona are continually arriving Austrians, Croats, men of every nationality for the military service of the Pope. They are despatched to Pesaro to swell the contingent which must rule the State on

the departure of the French.

A correspondent from Bologna, quoted in the Univers, says, " A League of Central Italy is said to have sixty thousand soldiers, but the troops are like those shown on the stage. The same men pass and repass on the boards."

It was believed that Papal troops, reinforced by Austrians, would enter the Legations, and in that case Sardinia would send a force to the aid of the Roman Insurgents.

The news of Walewski's resignation produced a very painful impression on the Pope. He called together the principal members of the Sacred College and declared to them he would never fail in a mission which God had entrusted to him, and that like his predecessor Pius the 7th, he would rather suffer exile and even martyrdom.

A letter from Perugia published by the Union,

BILTS:--"Several Italian and foreign journals have been for some time past making vague allusions to arrivals at Ancona of Austrian recruits intended for the Papal army. The statement is true, and I am only surprised that the public press has not yet become aware of its real bearing and importance .--This fact indicates a radical change in the organisation of the Pontifical army. The Government of the in the first instance, to Roman Catholic German States, most of which responded to the appeal with alacrity. The formation of the army is proceeding for the moment at Macerata, where several officers of the new corps have already arrived. Many of them belong to the first families in Germany, and all are animated with a generous enthusiasm for the cause which they have embraced. Such is the very simple explanation of this sudden arrival of German recruits (not exclosively Austrian, as erroneous y stated) at Ancona."

The Pope is said to have addressed another note to all the Catholic powers except Sardinin.

Rumors had been current of an intention on the part of the Pope to quit Rome, but the Paris Patrie gives denial to the report.

AUSTRIA.

Charges were preferred against Austria of disgnised intervention in Italy.

Le Nord directs attention to recruiting going on in Vienna for the Pontifical army, under the eyes of the Austrian Government. An Austrian General directs operations. They choose the best soldiers disbanded on account of reducing their own army, and the most atle officers, whose services are now available in consequence of peace. It is just as if they had formed an auxiliary corps of the elite of their veteran troops, and transformed them by mere change of uniform into the army of the Pope.

The Austrian Government had ordered Prince Metternich to declare to the French Cubinet that it would decline to enter into negociations on any other basis than the Agreement of Villafranca, or

the treaty of Zurich. E. Mgr. de Luca, Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna, has addressed a most interesting and remarkable answer to an address from the Society of St. Severinus. on the unwarrantable attacks now being made against the independence of the Holy See. We quote the

following passages:—
"A glance at the self-styled orthodox Church of the East, and at its Patriarchate at Constactinople, is sufficient to ascertain by a manifest example, what is to become of a spiritual authority which is compelled to obey any other power than that of God .-The successors of Photius, at Constantinople, have protended, with regard to the said Eastern Church, to the same authority as that exercised by the Popes at Rome, legitimately and from Divine institution over the Church spread over the whole earth Although that authority of Photius is not founded on Divine right, it is nevertheless recognised as such by the bishops, clergy, and people of the schismatic Church. What position, however, does that usurped spiritual authority hold with regard to the lay princes of eastern world? Since the Patriarchs of Constantinople have become subjects of the Ottaman Sultan, their power is but a shadow without reality. Russia, under Peter the Great, refused to submit to the authority of a Patriarch under the domination of the Turks. Greece, after having recovered its political independence, no longer wished to be dependent on Constantinople in religious matters, and the numerous congregations of the schismatic Ohurch in the Austrian Empire are governed by a special indeneudent Primate. It is easy to understand the political reasons which induce governments to exclude from their territory such an ecclesiastical authority under the domination of a foreign power. The enc-

revolution, would make of the Pope, of the legiti-

similabito thetofo Constantinople stand southis pon pose, the tithe destruction of this letter would became pose, the tithe destruction of this letter would became pose, they be a they would be the control of this letter would be the pose, they be a solution of this letter would be the pose, they would be the control of this letter would be the pose, they would be mediately followed by the min of the epiritual Primacy partition solutions and it is a matter for a subout a singular instance of abnegation on the part of the stite of the ariatogratical partitional partitions great coffices in the State, in their resolving to lay their salaries and emoluments at the feet of the Emperor, and serve gratuitously. Other sacrifices are also mentioned as having been made by archdukes and Wealthy noblemen of more similar and virginal Virginal Virginal Virginal Times letter has

the following:

A few days ago an antiquary in Venice found, among some other ancient matters, a piece of yellow parchment, on which there were a few lines, with the signature of the unfortunate Doge Marino Faliero attached to them. Their sense was, that a million "zecchini" (ducats) were buried in a certain spot in the VestiLule of the Church of St. Mark. The antiquary took the parchment to the Austrian authorities, and they-being in want of money-may perhaps, make a search for the concealed treasure.
The "Comitato Unitario Italiano" now post menacing placards on the walls of the houses in Venice.

One of them runs thus:-"Those individuals who are in the habit of frequenting the place of St. Mark while the military band is playing are already well-known. The moment for vengeance is at hand, and the names of those who in these sad times frequent the theatres

will be duly noted. tice is to take the President to the nearest tree and serve him in the same manner. The remedy is simple and is believed by some to be efficacious, and we would heartily recommend its introduction here in Canada.

PRUSSIA.

THE PRUSSIAN HARARCHY'S ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE REGENT ON BEHALF OF THE HOLY FATHER.-The CRtholic Hierarchy of Prussia, consisting of His Eminence Cardinal Geissel, Archbishop of Cologne; Mgr. Pizylucki, Archbishop of Posen; Mgr. Forster Prince Bishop of Breslau; and the Bishops of Treves Munster, Paderborn, Kulm, and Ermeland, have signed the following address to the Prince Regent

"Among the unhappy complications which have brought on a lamentable war, and in its train a revolution in Italy, and in part of the States of the Church, and which now, as the public journals confidently state, are about to be solved at the approaching Congress, the Catholic Bishops in Prussia eel themselves compelled to bring with most confiding reverence before your Royal Highness, a petition most deeply affecting the Catholic Church.

"Their petition is, that your Royal Highness will not suffer the Cemporal Dominion bestowed by God upon the Pope, to be withdrawn or diminished; and that your Royal Highness will be pleased to instruct the Prussian Minister, who is to attend the Congress to oppose himself to every invasion of the rights of the Apostolic See, and to every sanction of such invasion, with all the influence which belongs to the Power of Prussia, and which we are convinced will weigh heavily in the balance. Most gracious Prince Regent, we petition you in the name of seven milions of Prussians, and our petition is as national as it is patriotic. If, as is established beyond doubt, Religion and Church include the highest interests of civilized nations, and if, as is the present case, the interests of millions of Prussians are most deeply involved, their concerns become the concern of the whole nation, and they have the right to call on the protection of the Sovereign in this most important matter. Our petition is also patriotic, for we wish to see every possibility removed that a haughty ruler should ever be tempted to try to employ for his ambitious schemes of ascendency and conquest, a Pope stripped of his worldly power, and reduced to the condition of a vassal.

"We do not fear the reproach of interfering without call or right in politics, when we ask your Royal Highness to espouse the cause of the Pope and the rights of his See. These rights are beyond the sphere of politics, and their uninjured continuance is for us and for all Catholics not a political, but an eccle sinstical matter, because it most essentially concerns our Church, our Church's Head, his position, his Holy Father, for reasons which it is unnecessary to examine here, thought proper to apply for recruits, the mission confided to him by Providence for the benefit of more than two hundred millions of men .-That we should be maintained in this position is for is a matter of religion. We know well that he would always continue to be Pope, even without temporal power. He was Pope before he became a temporal Prince and Ruler. But as by Divine Providence he has become a temporal Ruler, and has been so for centuries, the temporal power which Providence has given him is so essentially complicated with his vosition, that, in the present state of things, they could not be severed without giving a profound disturbance both of his See and of the whole Church. His temporal power is a support to his mission, the pillar of his independence, the protection of his freedom, the safeguard of his dig-

> Their Lordships then argue the impossibility of allowing the Sovereign Pontiff to be the subject of any temporal Ruler, and allude to the part borne by King William Frederick the Third of Prussia, in restoring Pope Pius the Seventh, and continue :-

> "King Frederick William the Third nobly respected justice, religion and the feelings of his Catholio subjects, and we harhour the confident trust that the inst son of a just father will not consent that Pius the Ninth should encounter a similar lot of violence and humiliation. And as the Lord of Hosts, who weighs in his balance the destinies of kings and kingdoms, then blessed the arms of the father, so will He be with the son upon the battle-field if the hour of conflict should arrive. And then, warmed with gratitude, will Catholic hearts and prayers rise more fervently to Heaven, and Catholic arms be lifted more cheerfully in fight for King and Father-land. It would fill all Prussian Catholics with joy il Prussia's knightly Ruler, whose glorious Eagle bears on his breast the motto, Suum Cuique, were willing to do his part in the Council of Princes with the whole influence which belongs to Prussia in the European family of nations, in order that the Pope, too, should have what is his—what has been his above a thousand years."

RUSSIA.

The following letter has been received from Saint Petersburg, dated Jan. 2:—

"I have already informed you that an address has

been presented to the Emperor by the six deputies from the provincial committees for the emancipation of the peasents who were invited to St. Petersburg to give the Central Jouncil information on the sub ject. The following are the demands made by the Russian nobility in the address to the Emperor :- 1st Full and entire liberty to the pensants with an endowment of the land in perpetuity, subject to the immediate purchase at a price favourable to the nobility. 2nd. The establishment of an administration for the protection of the interests of all classes of society on the basis of the elective principle. 3d. The constitution of independent judical authorities-that is to say, juries - the judical authorities to be independent of the Government. All functionaries of the Government to be amenable to the judgment of the judicial authorities. 4th. Liberty to make known to the Government, through the medium of the press, the faults and abuses of the local administration. The petitioners add, that it is only on these bases that the grand measure of the emancipation of the peasants can be accomplished without producing fatal results. The Emperor has not yet returned any mics of all social and religious order, the friends of answer to the address. It appears, nevertheless, clear that Russia has awakened from her long le-

nathinuccessor of St. Pater, a shadow of authority thargy selectures. The Invalide Russe, in its dast three numbers, gives a copious en immary of the pamphletili The Pope and the Congress and the sales sian official organ has inot; yet given any opinion on its: Its inerely makes the following preiminary of Servation: — I distattributed to the Viscoung de Lit. guerroniere, who previous to the late were wrote la emphiet not less important; called lidly and Napo leon IIII Welconsider iv to be our davy ito present to our readers this new document, which is as significant as the pampider dutiled Alaly and Napoleon III Brince Gortschakoff Minister for Foreign Affairs, differs from the Emperor as to: the policy to be pur sued in the Italian question: The Prince would sacrifice the deposed Grand Dukes, as being under the protection of Austria. The Emperor Alexander is not of that opinion; and an observation made use of by His Majesty reminds one of the Emperor Joseph II., when he paid a visit to Maria Antoinette of Versailles. He replied to a lady of the Court, who wondered that he did express any sympathy for the Americans, who were endeavoring to separate them selves from Great Britain. 'My trade is not to be a Republican. The Emperor Alexander is said to have observed, If Kings take part with revolutionists there will not be a crowned head on the continent in 10 years. Everybody to his trade: I must defend the cause of the Princes. "It is likewise the opinion of the Grand Duchess Helena and of the eigning Empress, who is beginning to recover the influence which she lost two years since. The influence of Prince Gorschakoff, on the contrary, is visibly beginning to decline. 2720

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SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Marshal O'Donnell was awaiting reinforcements to hold his position in front of Ceuta before moving on against Tetuan. The fighting had been all on the extreme left of the Spanish army, where strong reconnoitring parties had been pushed out.

Madrid, Dec. 30.—Yesterday the Spanish squad-ron burned and blew up the forts at the mouth of the river of Tetuan. The troops are in perfect readiness to continue military operations. Two tribes, not wishing to continue the war, have withdrawn to their mountains.

Madrid, Sunday, Jan. 1 .- On Friday evening the Moors vigorously attacked our encampment, but were repulsed with great loss. The Spaniards displayed great bravery; their loss, however, was not considerable. A forward movement of the army was expected shortly. The rumor that peace had been concluded is altogether false.

Madrid, Jan. 2 - After a glorious fight the Spanish rmy, commanded by General Prim, has defeated the Moors on the whole line, and advanced as far as Castilligos. The Moors were 40,000 strong, and lost at least 1,500. The Spanish loss was from 400 to 600. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in the army. Three vessels sailing under the English flag, and carrying contraband of war, have been brought from Ceuta to Algesiras.

The Madrid journals of the 30th ult. publish telegraphic despatches, announcing the bombardment of the forts of Tetuan, but they do not add anything to what is already known. Some of the journals assert that the Moors are beginning to display discouragement, and that they are ill-fed, ill-clothed, and without a sufficient number of surgeons. meeting of the deputies, and of the principal bankers and the journalists of Madrid, had been held, to make arrangements for getting up subscriptions for the relief of the wounded .: According to the Epocu the difference between Mexico and Spain is arranged, and diplomatic relations are about to be resumed.

The action of the 25th December was the severest yet fought. A Spanish General jumped from his horse and led his men against the enemy's positions, and took them at the point of the bayonet. The dead bodies of thirty-eight Moors were found on the spot.

Ten Spanish ships had been ordered from Havan na to Morocco.

The Spanish army was to be raised to 80,000 men. Battalions of Spanish infantry were marching overland to Algesiras, there to embark for Ceuta.

The following telegrams indicate the course of events in Morocco, according to the Spanish accounts.

Madrid, Jan. 5th-Yesterday the Spanish were attacked in Valley Negro by 25 Moorish Cavalry, and 25 infantry. They were dispersed by the Spanish. who had five killed and 19 wounded. Health of troops at encampment of Saballa improving.

Madrid, Jan. 7th.—The whole army encamped this morning to the north of Negro Valley, after having defiled through passes without opposition. In the course of the day a Council of Generals was held to determine upon a plan of operations. It is stated that the army in Africa is to be considerably increas-

Madrid, Jan. 8th - Spanish have advanced on road to Tetnan, without being attacked. General Seaba-la has recovered from his illness—Spanish loss in the action at Castellogoe was 73 killed and 481 wounded.

Latest despatches dated Madrid, Jan. 9th, report stormy weather had prevented communication with squadron, but storm had abated. Communication was re-established. Spanish forces had again moved forward.

INDIA.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM OUDE.-BOHBAY, DRC. 15. -"Two thousand rebels, and their leaders, Mammoo Khan, Khan Babadoor, Khan Beni Madhoo, and his two sons, have been taken prisoners. The Begum

"There are, as usual, conflicting and scarcely intelligible rumors regarding the rabble of mutineers who still infest the frontiers of Ouds and Nepaul .-The Lucknow and Allahabad journals seem never weary of speculating whether Nana Sahib is dead or is not dead, and whether or not Jung Bahadoor intends to attack the rebels with the large army he has collected; but of authentic information on either point we are completely destitute. The cause of Jung's delay in clearing his territory of the fugitives is, perhaps unjustly, conjectured to be that the latter still possess a good deal of treasure, and that the Ghoorkas, however well disposed towards the English Government, are unwilling to extirpate the rebels and traitors who pay a high price for refuge till they have plundered them of all their ill-gotten wealth. In the meantime we hear continually of unimportant skirmishes between parties of police and the mutineers, and heavy firing is said to be al-

ways going on, with apparently no result.
"Our latest advices fully confirm the statement we were the first to give currency to, that an expedition of 10,000 men would leave India in the spring of next year to settle the dispute with Chius. force will consist of an equal number of Sikhs and Buropeans. Two Queen's regiments—the 31st and 56th-with a small mountain train, will be sent from Bombay. Madras is to contribute as her share according to the Mudras Times, the 44th and 66th regiments, two batteries of Golundauze artillery, Captain Desborough's battery of Royal artillery, and three companies of Sappers and Miners.' It is not anticipated that the expedition will sail before

"The principal topic of discussion in Indian society just now is the amalgumation of the local with the Imperial army, which is said to have been finally resolved on by the home authorities—though, of course, any arrangement the Government may make must be provisional, and dependent on the approbation of Parliament. The feeling of dissatisfaction with the proposed change grows stronger every day among the officers of the late Company's service; nor can this be wondered at, for, if it be doubtful whether the amalgamation is imperiously required for the interests of the State, it is certain that these officers have everything to lose by it."

When is a bonnet not a bonnet? When it becomes 'a lady.

OATHOLIO MISSION IN GOODINGOHINA. (From the London Weekly Register.) A recent number of "De" Annules de la Propagation

dellar Eol gives, wonderfuld histories of the : Aunamite deflated grees wonder that spot to the contains marry dome and the confessorships. They transport is back some fourteen contains in some of their facts; in others they remind us of the days of Orom. well; but when was the Church without her confessorships. sors and her marty call to We learnt some months back that the Allied expedition to Cochin-China, had been guilty of strange remissness in effecting the grand object of its mission—the protection of the Obristions: It now appears that in January 1859, they were being martyred by 40 at a time in Tourane, while the French had not only arrived in the neigh-tiorhood of that place, but had established and fortified themselves for 4 months in an island called Son-Cha, which lying opposite to Tourane, forms the harbor there: The extraordinary narratives we are about to quote are conveyed in a letter from M. Bo. relle, Missionary-Apostolic, to the Directors of the Foreign Missions, and dated Western Cochin-China, 15th January, 1859. The holy missionary writes:

"At the present moment, when the French flag is waving in the Bay of Tourane, you are doubtless indulging more than ever in the fond hope that the Anamite Church is at length about to be enfranchised from the yoke of persecution to which it has been subjected for so many years. I also participate in this hope; in the mean time, pending the exertions of our brave troops for the attainment of the aim of their noble mission, the enemy of all good is making the most of his time by exciting against this Church the most terrible trial that it has had yet to experience. . . . Crossess have been placed in all the ports, and in front of all the inland and sencoast custom-houses, and all travellers are required to trample them under foot, as the indispensable condition of their further progress. Hence our dear neophytes are no longer free to move about without being exposed to apostacy, or the alternative of cruel torture. . . I have heard speak of fifty Christians being executed at once at Kwang-nam, and about thirty at Binh-dinh; I am informed moreover that twenty-five Ohristians, exiled for the faith, and coming from those provinces, are about to arrive on our territory. . . For my own part, forcibly retained in the centre of the mission, if I should be arrested before the tempest has blown over, our enemies will probably do me the signal honor of short-ening me by the head, and I shall not be the most to be pitied. Awaiting the dispensation of Divine Providence, as regards myself, I must continue to confine myself in the obscure retreat of a poor cottage, where I shall receive from time to time intelligence of a more or less alarming nature, which creates a panic in the heart of the good Christian who is exposing his life to afford me a place of shelter. If I am obliged to sit up writing until a late hour of the night, he mounts guard outside with two or three of his trusty friends. Nor does he feel any more security when, the candle being extinguished, each one lying down on his mat seeks a little repose; for the slightest noise about the cottage, the falling of a cocoa-nut from the tree, the barking of a dog-in a word, the merest trifle, produces upon him the effect of a company of soldiers coming to invade his dwell-

ing.
"Permit me now to relate for your edification, and through your mediation, for that of the members of the Propagation of the Faith, the glorious combats sustained by four new champions, two of whom were men from the Refuge: the Superioress of the Convent, Martha Lamb, and one of her religious, Elizabeth Ngo. The two others are John Hos, one of the principal chiefs of the village, and Peter Ngoan, a young man of singular piety. . . . On the 9th of last December, a captain followed by four or five satellites, came and surprised at Caimong the splendid convent of the Immaculate Conception. The religious of the convent had just heard Mase, and were taking their morning repast, whilst one of the sisters was reading aloud, when the captain, having forced upon the door caught them thus flagranti delicto pietatis. The chapel was still hung with drapery in lively colours, and the interior was ornamented with beautiful devices; it was the day after the festival of the patron saint of the convent. The captain sent for the sub-prefect, had the district chief and the principal Christians of the burgh arrested, and placed under the cangue, as well as the pious Martha Lanh, with the religious Elizabeth Ngo.

"On the arrival of the sub-prefect, they proceeded to take an inventory of the effects of the community; all the valuable objects were placed under seal, after having filled three cases with condemned goods such as prayer-books, crosses, rosaries, medais, &c., they put them on board together with eight persons compromised. . . . The governor, on being informed that seven Christians had been arrested, several books in European characters and other religious objects taken in the hands of women retired f-om the world, considered the matter so serious, and of such importance, that he could not defer its invesigation until the following day. Quick, lit torches be lighted, the prætorium be opened, and the malefactors brought up! Let the rattan, the stakes and cords, be instantly produced. Here, then, were our innocent victims under the claws of a tiger thirsting for human blood! Do not expect to find in this governor the least sentiment of humanity, for he has the reputation of torturing people for his amusement.

. . . I have forwarded to him, by instalments, as much as 800 francs to assuage his fury; had it not been for this expedient, I believe he would have ravaged all the Christian congregations of the province, which contains nearly 9,000 neophytes. I will limit myself to an accurate narrative of the examinations of these four confessors who remained firm in the faith, and of the tortures to which they were subjected; the three others having stained by their deplorable weakness, the glory already acquired by their being twice subjected to torture, I will refrain from any further comment upon their conduct. "John Hos, the village chief, was removed from

the barque to the practorium, loaded with a heavy cungue, which he will have to bear night and day, as well as the companions of his captivity, until it is exchanged for a chain, after his conviction. Here, then, we have our first hero in the areaa; he appears before the magistrates indicted for no other crime than that of being a Christian, and of having tolerated his village a community of nuns consecrated to God. Here he was in the open court, on the floor, with his face to the ground; the satellites tied his arms and legs to stakes in such a manner as to leave the body stretched out to the utmost extent. This operation, which in itself is very painful, is the necessary preliminary of the torture; it is about equal to the equaleus of the Romans. The other Christians will have to undergo the same ordeal at each examina-The governor commenced his examination in the following terms :- 'Are you a Christian ?' 'Yes, am.' 'Do you know where the European and the Anamite masters of religion are?' 'I do not know.' Was it you who built the house of the lady named Lanh?' 'No.' 'You are living under the king's government, and eating his rice; how is it that you know that there is a heaven and a hell, and that in heaven there is a God?' 'The Ohristian religion is that of my fathers, and I am bound to follow it until death, because I believe in God I shall, consequently, take care not to commit any crime against the laws of country: but, as regards the doctrine of the Master of heaven, which the king forbids us to follow, I will never consent to abandon it, because this would be an offence against God, the King of kings, Let me rather die then renounce my religion! The governor, attempting to gain him over by flattery, said to him, Your fault is not a crime; but I must request you to trample on the cross, that I may place you at the head of your parish. You are a distinguished subject; you have filled alternately all the offices of the village. What is the use of manifesting this obstinacy in degrading yourself, and why should you expose youself to torture ?'- If the grand mandarin is disposed to grant