

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The financial position of France is most alarming to all moderate men. The national debt has doubled since 1848. The most fearful extravagance exists in all the departments of the Government. The army, the navy, the public works, the palaces, the imperial establishments, all are supported with the most profuse expenditure. Whole armies of officials, with every possible name, such as directors, controllers, deputies, clerks, porters, messengers, &c. In fact, the whole system is a government of bribery, corruption, and intimidation, the army constantly parading the streets to demonstrate the power to stop all opposition.

I am happy to tell you that Lord Normanby's unanswerable vindication of the Duke of Modena is about being translated into French and Italian. It is an important branch of the Italian question—the more important, as Mr. Gladstone so doggedly and so dishonestly refused to acknowledge his gross misrepresentations in the House of Commons. This vindication clearly confutes every one of his statements from authentic documents. It is only secondary to M. Guizot's work, and both coming from Protestants add great weight to their authority. It is a feature of the reaction that has set in with respect to Italian affairs. Another important sign of this wholesome state of public feeling is that, with two violent Red Republican exceptions, the French press is silent on the removal of the French troops from Rome. The Catholic press here is well supported and powerful in its influence on a large portion of the French people; but not on the Paris public. In this city nine out of ten of the labouring population are infidels that never frequent a place of public worship. They are of course under no control. They are ready for revolution at any moment. They are notoriously profligate in their manners.

They are for pulling down Church and State, and a general division of property. Their great organ is the *Siccle*, which is to be met with in every cabaret and cafe. It has enormous circulation, and is most audacious in its assertions, and most mendacious in its inventions, particularly concerning the Clergy, the Church, the Legitimate party, and the Conservative party of all grades. Next in violence to this paper is the *Opinion Nationale*, the organ of Prince Napoleon. This paper is supported by him. It is well-written, has the earliest news, and is extremely anti-Catholic—opposed to Austria, to Prussia, to Russia, and to Spain. It occasionally indulges in the most extreme misrepresentation of English politics; but in its rapture with the policy of the Wings in aiding and abetting revolution all over the world, but particularly in their attempts to overthrow the Pope and the Catholic religion. The *Press*, the *Patrie*, the *Constitutionnel* are more or less fulsome, subservient and contemptible, from their flattery and exaggerated praise of everything connected with the State, or the Constitution, or the laws, or the army, or the people, or anything connected with la belle France. I suppose never in the history of the civilised world was anything more disgusting than the gross adulation of this portion of the French press. But it merits its reward, and on a grand scale. This very day one of the principal writers of this press was made a Senator with a pension of thirty thousand francs a year! The Conservative portion of the press is represented principally by the *Union*, which is always well-informed, honest, religious, moderate, and very well written. Then comes the *Gazette de France*, generally well-informed, truthful and sincere. After these comes the *Monde* and *Ami de la Religion* Catholic papers. Some of the writers and editors of these papers are men of great moral courage, very great talent, and most undoubted honesty, for it is well known that they have resisted enormous temptations from a government that had honor and an uncontrolled power over the patronage and resources of this great empire to pour down on its supporters.—*Paris Correspondent of Tablet*.

The Paris correspondent of the *Weekly Register* asserts that there will be no disarmament. He says:—

What will be less attainable certainly now than ever is a disarmament. The Emperor is not for it; he would admit of a diminution by way of furloughs, of the number of men at present under arms, but he would repulse every project to reduce the effective amount below 400,000 men; and the naval works, far from being slackened, are being pushed with extreme vigour. War then, and still war; such is the prospect to which Europe has condemned herself, by not opposing, at the very outset, revolution and the spirit of adventure. If we may trust reports which are in circulation, the question of Ministerial responsibility, which was so lately raised on the occasion of the acts of the 14th of November is likely to make a step forward. Without returning to the Parliamentary system, such as it existed before 1848, an equivalent would be sought, and the Emperor's attention has been drawn, towards the Council of State. The object is to draw, from among its members, the element of a new organisation, and the plan sketched out is as follows. The importance of the Council of State would be increased, not only by an increase in its attributes, but still more in hierarchical rank. It would be placed under the presidency of Plon, who would have under him vice-presidents whose duty would be to support in the chambers, as Government Commissioners, the bills prepared at the meetings of the Council of State. These vice-presidents would replace the Ministers without portfolios—the Tenors. If they happened to fail in the discussions, their failure would only affect the Council of State, and would not reach the head of the State himself. There would be, in short, a buffer. In that way, the speakers of the two Chambers would have more liberty in replying, and in case of difference of opinion it would be more easy to come to an understanding by means of reciprocal concessions. But such modifications, if they ever take place, will not be realised

before the next year, for they could not be introduced into the present system, but by way of a Senate constitution, and this is not allowed for this time. M. Foulquier does not want to dissolve the Legislative Corps; he says that it is quite good enough for what he has in mind. But M. de Persigny repeats on every key that he will have done with the old parties, and that he wants new men. The President has more amused than moved public opinion. The Administration had to make, on that occasion, astonishing novelties. It acknowledged that this person, abusing his authority, had managed to organize such a system of espionage, that it was impossible to write a letter in the *canton* (provincial sub-prefect's district) which he governed, without his knowing the secret it contained, and that people no longer dared to say a word even on the highway. It seems to me that this abominable regime is no thing else but that of terror. The conclusion to be drawn is, then, that now, in the absence of the liberty of the press, an oppressive system, absolutely and completely tyrannical, can rule in this or that *canton* of France; if there be some hypocritical and mischievous man. Can it be hoped that such are to be found only in *Coulognes*? It is officially certified that such a regime can subsist for ten years, without its being repressed, that the man who carries it on by the most detestable means can enjoy the favor of *Monseigneur le Prefet*, and that exceptional circumstances are required to arrive at the hour of justice, which strikes at last so tardily. All this is possible because a Mayor concentrates in his hands a complexity of powers which make him a real dictator in his commune; and, also, because that dictator is not named by his fellow-citizens, but is chosen despotically by the Government ever since 1852. As long as our municipal organisation is not restored to true political principles, *Plascard* will possibly exist throughout the whole of France; and God grant that they only be possible. While France is going down morally, she is beginning to enter into a material crisis, from which I do not either see any issue. The British treaty has put an end to a great number of occupations, and the native trade is in such a state that, notwithstanding its present gain. The famous firm of *Delia*, which paid a rent of 150,000 francs (26,000) suspended payment yesterday; but M. Pereira, momentarily relieved by the loan of 750,000 francs (120,000) thirty years ago, had a surplus of ninety millions of francs (15,000,000) with an army of 500,000 men. Was not Europe and especially England, now threatened in all its possessions, more quiet than? As for Italy, the French public is so tired of that question, that it will accept any kind of solution, and that is the point to which the Government wished to arrive. But, be sure, that it will take advantage of that lassitude in a most deplorable manner. M. Rattazzi has been the interpreter of its intentions. M. de Lavalley is the bearer of frightful instructions, and Guyon is much more commissioned to extend his protection to the Piedmontese assassinations than to guarantee the Temporal Power. The man who leads does not himself know whether he is going; he lets external affairs go on, and he wants the solution in the midst of the chaos which he must accuse himself of having created.

**FRENCH LIBERTY.**—A meeting of the Presidents of the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, established at Paris, was summoned for Thursday last, in order to consider the measures to be taken under the present circumstances of society. As we go to press the news arrives that the meeting has been prohibited by the Prefect of Police. Such is French liberty.—*Weekly Register*.

## ITALY.

Mazzini is said to be dangerously ill in London, and a Geneva paper publishes an appeal to Victor Emmanuel to pardon his crime and allow him to return to Italy. This is certainly an extraordinary change of fortune. We presume the Royal robber can have no hesitation in forgiving the peccadilloes of his less criminal republican confederates.

**INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY IN THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.**—The Turin publish the following liberal sentence of the Tribunal of First Instance in Florence:—"Public Audience of November 16th, 1861. In the name of His Majesty Victor Emmanuel the Second, by the grace of God and the will of the nation, King of Italy. The Tribunal of First Instance of Florence, holds as resulting from oral evidence that, on the 26th of May last, at Pistoia, Don Raphael Modì, Parish Priest of Le Croci, having had his attention called to the effigy of the King, which was to be seen on a brooch which his cousin had on her breast took up a franc, and showing it said, 'There he is handsome; here he has the physiognomy of a bull dog!' That to the contrary observations of his cousin, who proclaimed the King a *galant uomo*, the Parish Priest Modì replied, 'He is an usurer, who ought not to have meddled with the affairs of the Church, and who is a brigand!' condemns Don Raphael Modì to the punishment of imprisonment for a year, and the expenses of the acts and judgment, which it taxes at sixty Italian livres. Signed, on the original, R. Rozzi, R. Del Sarte, A. Gotti, Auditors; R. Mazzuoli, Councillor.' So, ho! mind you, the King of Italy is handsome and even pretty, as well as an honest man [*galant uomo*]; or else you go to prison for a year. What will Englishmen, who claim and use the right of criticising their Sovereign's acts, features and habiliments—what will plain speaking John Bull say to this? We know what he and his licentious press would have said and kept saying for a twelvemonth, if the offence had been against the Pope or the King of Naples, and the punishment had been inflicted in the name of either of these malignant potentates.

**ROME, 7th December, 1861.**—The revolutionary journals in the different sections of the Italian peninsula proclaim, in high-sounding phrases, the eagerness and joy of the people to take part in the conscription. Private letters give very curious details. Nobody will be simple enough to believe that Sicily, which under the last levy, effected nearly six weeks ago furnished according to the declaration of the Piedmontese General Bettinowicz himself, only seven hundred men out of the six thousand conscripts which the island was to have furnished, will be better disposed to-day; that the Kingdom of Naples, where the most decided reaction prevails openly against Piedmont, will be disposed to give her children to serve the ambition of that state. The proof is seen in what passes around Naples, where they are obliged to employ force, and to proceed to the *driving during the night, with closed doors, and in the absence of the conscripts*; but I must confine myself to what passes in the Roman States. The levy is far from being popular, I assure you, in the Marches or in Umbria. All the young men that can escape it do so as quickly as possible, and hasten to cross into the territory in possession of the Holy See, where they manage to turn their hands to some use either on railway or agricultural works. The number is very considerable. It will be less, however, on the occasion of this levy than on that of the other, thanks to the relentless means adopted by the Piedmontese. The papers have already informed you, that, in accordance with a measure generally adopted, the Piedmontese have placed in the house of the parents of refractory conscripts, small garrisons amounting to fifteen or twenty men. These soldiers being no longer under the surveillance of their officers, conduct themselves in the most vexatious manner, and treat the country as really a conquered one. Everything on the farms is at their disposal, whether the owners wish it or not. They kill fowls, pigs, and calves to regale themselves; they seize the horses and ride them until they disable them; they take money in order to amuse themselves, or sell the corn to procure it, and beat the people if they are hardy enough to complain. Ruin and despair are the natural consequences of these vexatious and barbarous measures which Austria never employed, even in her worst days. This has gone so far that most of the communes in the Marches have raised loud outcries against such a proceeding, through

the medium of the municipalities. And in some of them the garrisons were withdrawn. A certain number of conscripts, seeing their families ruined for ever, maltreated, and in despair, submitted and presented themselves before the authorities. Many young men of the present levy, seeing the barbarous conduct of the garrisons, and having been witnesses of the desolation of their own families or of those of friends or neighbours, are fond of submitting and allowing themselves to be incorporated with the Piedmontese army, but as may be imagined, they are not unwilling soldiers, cherishing in their hearts a deep hatred for the flag which they are to serve under, and 'little disposed' to lose their lives in defending it. They will fly on the first favourable opportunity on the first serious engagement; well for Piedmont, if they do not turn against her those arms which she has forced into their hands. This grave danger does not escape the officers. One of my acquaintances who has arrived from Turin, where she had been stopping for several months, and who had almost daily communication with the superior officers of the army, assured me that he had several times heard serious fears expressed before her, which were inspired by the too numerous incorporation in the army, of soldiers forced to enter the ranks, detesting the flag under which they served, and desiring only two things—First, to finish as quickly as possible their time of service; secondly, the overthrow of a government which they detest, and which demands of them to defend it and shed their blood for it. Under such circumstances they say a war with Austria is impossible, it would be an act of signal folly. To engage willingly in a terrible struggle with veteran soldiers like those of Austria, and to attack the terrible quadrilateral with troops, who for the most part are novices, and without military instruction, escaping entirely from the influence of their officers, all disposed to desert their flag, and perhaps, even to join the enemy, that would be to expose themselves contentedly to the most complete defeat which could be inflicted, it would be a most signal act of madness.

The correspondent of the *Weekly Register* writes:—The two events of the week are the arrival of General de Goyon, which took place, as I wrote to you, last Sunday, and that of the Marquis de Lavalley, two days after. Immediately after his arrival General de Goyon, wearing the ribbon of St. Januarius, order, went to visit the Holy Father; and thence, having assumed the broad ribbon of St. Januarius, of which order he is also a member, he went at once to the Quirinal, to visit the King of Naples, who, however, was not at home. The General's two visits have not been much to the taste of our revolutionists. The Marquis de Lavalley will be received to-day by the Holy Father in private audience. It seems, altogether, that the relations between the Pontifical and the French Government have taken an excellent turn. The very language of the representatives of what calls itself the 'Kingdom of Italy' is evident proof of it. These very deputies who a few months ago talked of nothing but Rome, and the necessity for Italy to have it as its capital (because they hoped in the support of France), now are perfectly cured of their former ailment, and say that Rome is not to be touched, and knock about poor Niccolini, who has made the most sorry figure with his letter to the Pope, which he had copied bodily from the 'Prolegomena to the Universal History of the Church,' by Father Tosti, a Benedictine monk, and printed in Florence at the Barbera press. Poor 'Kingdom of Italy,' represented by theatrical jugglers and a plagiarist Minister.

**NAPLES, Dec. 3.**—For the last five or six days we have been in complete anarchy. The people in the quarters of Il Mercato Santa Lucia, Chiaia, Porta Capuana, Borghini di Lereto, Sant' Antonio Abate, &c. &c., rose up and went, in a tumult, to the various municipal halls, where they tore up the lists of conscripts and all papers relating to the levy of thirty thousand men. On Sunday, December 1st, the day on which the ballot was to take place, the Government made extraordinary preparations. Twelve battalions of National Guards, as well as the garrison of Naples, were passed in review by General Lamarmora before the piazza of the Royal palace. To all this display for the purpose of intimidating the population, the Piedmontese *courier* added the bribing of about sixty wretches who, accompanied by a number of Bersaglieri, went about the streets with flags, shouting 'Long live the levy!' After the review a part of the troops was sent off into the neighboring villages. The same manoeuvres were practised in the provinces on the following day. All the conscripts take advantage of the delay granted them by the law to go and join the Bourbonist columns.

The *Opinion Nationale* announces that another conspiracy has been discovered at Naples. Several domiciliary visits have taken place, and thirteen persons have been arrested.

There have been no less than seven different newspapers opposed to the Revolution put down by violence, or by the Government of Victor Emmanuel at Naples. Such is the law of free discussion manifested by those now in power in Italy.

**STATE OF NAPLES.—THE FRENCH AT ROME.**—An Irish country gentleman, now resident in Paris, who had long been an influential member of the Liberal party in this country, has sent us the following letter, as the first of a series. The reader will at once perceive that his views and his facts on Italian affairs possess the novelty of differing very decidedly from those so constantly given to the public by the English and Italian journals:—

**PARIS, Dec. 6.**—The last news here from Naples is that the brigands (royalists) are in possession of four provinces and have concentrated forces to the amount of 2,500 armed men in Basilicata. The capital of that province is the only town in possession of the Piedmontese troops, and the only reason given for holding that city is that having 1,200 prisoners confined in the citadel, the Piedmontese general in command sent a message that he would blow up all the prisoners if he were attacked! Such is the murderous and barbarous way that the friends of liberty carry on war! They (the Piedmontese troops) lately shot seven men taken on suspicion. The officer in command shot them without trial of any kind, and was tried himself in Turin for the crime. But he was acquitted on evidence that any English jury would have condemned him to be shot. More barbarous murders were never committed. But murders, and burnings, and pillage of whole districts are of almost daily occurrence. I have seen several letters detailing many of these frightful acts. The consequence is that the whole population is enraged to madness against the Piedmontese soldiers. There is not one regiment of Neapolitans left in their own country, and if the foreign troops (Piedmontese) were withdrawn there would be an universal illumination of the Kingdom of Naples.

'It is amusing to hear the revolutionary journals here calling out to remove the French troops from Rome, whilst they are at the same time calling on the Turin Government to send more troops to Naples. The Piedmontese being quite as much foreigners in feeling, in habits, and even in language at Naples as the French are at Rome. Besides, the fact being that the government, the nobility, landed proprietors, and the vast majority of the people of the Roman States, wish the French to remain to protect them from the revolutionary party, instigated, encouraged, and supported by the too powerful and intriguing government of Victor Emmanuel, whose late chief (Cavour) openly declared that he 'had conspired for twelve years to overthrow the Government of Italy.' Such is the morality of public men in Turin. What should we think in London of a minister that declared he conspired to create rebellion, dissension, and public disorder in France, Belgium, Holland, &c., in order to get possession of Brest, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Oostburg, Havre, &c.? Yet this is virtually what Cavour openly avowed in the Turin Parliament.—*Cor. Dublin Evening Post*.

## NEW SPAIN.

The debates in the Spanish Senate on the proposed address, in answer to the Queen's Speech from the Throne, are now out of date, but they have only lately come under our notice, and we regret it, for they contained much to encourage and strengthen the Catholic sentiment of the loyal adherents to the Holy See.

It is the fashion to bear testimony to the reviving power and material prosperity of Spain, which is resuming her place among the Great Powers. But it is equally gratifying to have to bear testimony that, with the revival of material prosperity there is no diminution, but rather an increase of that generosity and magnanimity, in Catholic faith and devotion which was for centuries the glory of the Spaniard.—*Tablet*.

## PORTUGAL.

**LISBON, Dec. 7.**—The news of the probable rupture between Great Britain and the Northern States of America has created a great sensation in Portugal. Most of the Lisbon journals have expressed opinions upon the subject, and the sympathy of the press and of the people generally appears to be quite in favor of England.

## POLAND.

The news from Poland continues to be harrowing. The conduct of the Russian officials so far transcends all ordinary notions of severity, repression, or even cruelty; that we lose the measure of it for want of something with which to compare it. M. Bialobzski, the Administrator of the Diocese of Warsaw, whose order for the closing of the Catholic churches in consequence of their desecration by the Russian and Cossack soldiery we reported at the time, has been sentenced to ten years' transportation in Siberia. He is 78 years of age, sick, and infirm. Even when thrown into prison, he was not indulged with a bed to lie on. It is needless to say, that the sentence of transportation to Siberia is to the aged Priest a sentence of death.—*Tablet*.

**TO-DAY AND SEVENTY YEARS AGO.**—It is often curious to observe how history repeats itself. Before the success of the French republican army at Valmy and Gemappe, nothing could equal the contemptuous insolence with which the Irish people, that is, the Catholics of Ireland, were treated by the Protestant Ascendancy. They were not allowed the privilege of presenting even an address of loyalty to the Viceroy, and their petition for some mitigation of the atrocious severity of the penal laws was literally kicked out of the House of Commons, not in Westminster, but in College Green. But Gemappe changed all this brutal insolence and intolerance of the Orange Irish Parliament in a trice; and in a few days, the 'Castle' conveyed to the Earl of Fingal and the other chiefs of the Catholic nation that an address from them to the Throne would be welcome, and graciously received; and the ruthless Ascendancy faction, shaking with fear, offered and granted to their oppressed victims much more than had been so insultingly refused but a short time before. And so it is now in North America. A couple of years ago Catholics were hunted down in the States of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts with the same fury that characterised the conduct of the prototypes of the Yankee Protestant Ascendancy faction, in Fermanagh and Tyrone, seventy years before. In those States Catholics were proscribed, their religion was reviled, and their convents and their churches were burned to the ground. But the civil war has wrought a wonderful change; if not in the hearts, at least in the tone of the No-Popery New Englanders. Bull's Run has had upon these bigots the same effect that Gemappe produced upon their Irish prototypes. Catholics are no longer insulted on account of their creed at Boston or Charleston; and instead of making bonfires of Catholic churches and convents, as of yore, the 'Native Know-nothings' are only too well pleased at the offer of the Catholics in the Northern States to volunteer their services in defence of the Union. In Massachusetts this change of tone and manner has been most remarkable. We hope the State Legislature will prove that there has been a corresponding change of feeling, by indemnifying the Nuns of Charlestown for the burning of their convent, church, and schools, by an anti-Catholic mob, and we trust that the Catholics will await such a proof of the abandonment of their intolerant principles by the Protestant Ascendancy party in the States, before they link their fortune in arms with men whom they have known but as tyrants, bigots, and sacrilegious incendiaries.—*Weekly Register*.

## UNITED STATES.

**THE FINAL DEPARTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL FROM THIS COUNTRY.**—The departure of Slidell and Mason from Fort Warren was conducted as quietly as possible. The garrison, with the exception of the guards on duty, were kept from the side of the Fort where the prisoners' quarters are, and there were but few persons upon the wharf, when they embarked. The other political prisoners, as they bade them good-bye, congratulated them on their release. Mr. Mason went off in good humor. Indeed, he has recently been in good spirits, and has borne his imprisonment with the air of a philosopher. Mr. Slidell was somewhat sulky, and not at all pleased at going in such an unceremonious manner, and in such a vessel. He evidently expected that a steamer would come here especially for them. Part of his ill nature may be owing to his health, which has not been good for some weeks, keeping him pretty close to his room, although he has not called for medical aid. The tug *Starlight*, with the four rebels, reached Provincetown a little before five, p.m., and immediately proceeded to the English sloop-of-war *Rinaldo*, and transferred her passengers. Commodore Hudson, who was in charge of the arrangements, went with them on board the English vessel, and remained on board for about fifteen minutes, when he returned to the tug. At about six p.m. the *Rinaldo* got under way and proceeded on her voyage. In about two hours afterwards a violent gale commenced, and blew all night at Provincetown with almost the violence of a hurricane, but as the wind was offshore, probably the safety of the vessel was not endangered. During the stay of the *Rinaldo* at Provincetown no communication was allowed with the shore, nor was any boat allowed to come along side.—*Boston Traveller*.

**ARMY FRAUDS.**—The Commission for the examination of alleged army frauds at Cairo, have discovered a fellow connected with the Quarter-Master's department, who has managed to pocket \$250,000! Help for one!—*Albany Evening Journal*.

**THE N. Y. World** says that Congress, during its present session, instead of attending to its legitimate duties has been revising the orders of our generals, instituting impertinent investigations into the causes of military disasters, attempting work that properly belongs to courts-martial, spouting emancipation harangues, plotting to circumvent the President, but postponing and neglecting the only business that rendered their meeting of any immediate public importance—the raising of means wherewith to carry on the war.

**CONVERSION.**—The most gigantic corruption is charged against several prominent men in the United States. A Mr. Cummings, connected with the New York *World*, got it seems, over a million of dollars to expend for the War Department, and made all sorts of corrupt contracts with and purchases from his own relatives and friends, by which the Government was swindled out of a great part of the money; besides, which, he retains \$140,000 in his own hands. He has retired from the *World* and gone to Europe, ostensibly for his health, but really, it is said, to avoid the farther investigations of a Committee of Congress, before which he has already been compelled to give evidence of a very damaging character for himself. Thurlow Weed, a veteran editor of

Albany, who is also mixed up with some gigantic pieces of public robbery, went to Europe some time ago, probably to avoid giving evidence before the same Committee of investigation.—*Montreal Witness*.

**OPENING THE COTTON PORTS.**—The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, writes as follows in regard to the designs of the government at the South:—"The statement in a French paper that the British government promised the Lancashire merchants that the cotton ports would be opened in February, is no doubt true, but the promise was made upon assurances which have been given to this government. It was the cherished policy of this government last summer to open the cotton ports to foreign and domestic commerce, and Senator Simmons undertook to test the theory, with what success every one knows. Though this idea is abandoned, yet it is still intended to obtain cotton by force, in the interior of the cotton States and ship it, on government account, to market. In this way it is still hoped to furnish the Lancashire men with cotton by midwinter."

**SWEDENBORGIANISM.**—The *Monthly Religious Magazine* gives the following statistics of the Swedenborgians in this country:—"There are in Massachusetts thirteen Swedenborgian Societies. The largest of these is the Boston Society, which has 625 members. The others range from seventy members down to twelve. The Boston Society are not all resident members, as we learn, but it includes persons living in Maine, New Hampshire, and all over the country. The Boston Society is the largest in the country and in the world. The actual average attendance on its stated worship is 350. All the thirteen societies in Massachusetts have in the aggregate, 859 members, averaging sixty-six persons to a society. In Maine there are four societies. The members of these are reported averaging sixty-six persons to a society. In Pennsylvania there are six societies, having an aggregate of 246 members, or thirty-five to a society. In the whole United States, we find reported thirty-four societies, having an aggregate of 1,496 members, or averaging forty-four members to a society; and we find four other societies reported whose numbers are not given. It has a weekly organ, whose subscription-list does not support it."

**HOW TO KNOW A LIBERAL.**—The are certain checks by which the Liberal party is characterised over the whole world.

It is the enemy of the sanctity and indissolubility of marriage.

Is the propagator of false principles and of anti-Christian systems of education. It seeks to exclude the religious element from affairs of men.

It wars against authority, it saps respect, it promotes obedience. It ignores God.

The principles of Liberalism prevail in different degrees in different places; but the Liberal party in one place is the supporter of the Liberal party in all other places, and it is everywhere the enemy of the Church, and of the principles which the Church has consecrated by her teaching and practice.

That is, after all, the main reason why the emancipation of Catholics from their alliance with the great Liberal party, has always appeared to us to be the first and most vital need of the day.—*London Tablet*.

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