

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, April 17.—The convention between France and Mexico has been published to-day. It states that the French troops are to be reduced as soon as possible to 25,000 men, including the foreign legion. The French troops will gradually evacuate Mexico, as the organization of the Mexican troops proceeds. The foreign legion, composed of 3,000 men, will remain in Mexico six years after the recall of all other troops.

"Wherever the garrison of a place may not be exclusively Mexican the commandant will be a Frenchman.

The French commanders will not be able to intervene in the Mexican administration. The expense of the French expedition until July, 1864, is fixed at 270,000,000fr. After July, 1864, Mexico will pay an annual indemnity of 1,000fr. for each French soldier.

The Mexican Government will pay annually 25,000,000fr. in cash, in liquidation of the sums due to France.

The convention further states that a committee will examine the claims of French subjects and the indemnities due to them.

Paris, April 19.—La France of to-day states:—“We believe we are enabled to assert that the French army of occupation will be gradually withdrawn from Mexico.”

Paris, April 20.—The *Montieur* contradicts the assertion in some of the papers that Garibaldi's English visit was to be out short at the instigation of the French Government.

The *Constitutionnel* of to-day says that, while France intends to maintain the Treaty of 1852, the French Government would not feel entitled to dispose of the Duchies before the populations had been consulted, though, as regards the principle of universal suffrage, the usages of a country must be taken as a guide.

Lord Clarendon left Paris on Monday morning. His visit will have done good in more ways than one. If by chance there are persons possessed of great influence at the Imperial Court, but, unfortunately, often employing it to stir up a bad feeling against England, they will probably have heard from him the evil consequences which such indiscretion—for it is only indiscretion—might lead to. No one could be better qualified to give such advice, and it is to be hoped the advice will not be forgotten.

The reported restoration of the *entente cordiale* between the Government of France and England is said to have been brought about this wise:—The Emperor Napoleon wished it, and represented that the fulfilment of the promise of a visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales would be an appropriate demonstration to the world of renewed amity. Lord Palmerston made no difficulties, but said that the first thing was to secure the peace of Europe by settling the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty. Then the Emperor told Lord Cowley that he quite agreed but that to make the thing complete it would be necessary for the French Plenipotentiary at the Conference to lay on the table some proposals concerning Italy and the Danubian Principalities such as at the Congress in 1856, which was called to settle the Russian and Turkish frontier questions, other matters were allowed to be brought forward. Perceiving that the Emperor wished to make through the Schleswig-Holstein Conference a road to the Congress which he had proposed in November, Lord Palmerston despatched Lord Clarendon to Paris, and if all accounts be true, the two Governments have been able to come to some understanding that is satisfactory to both.

To have closed the period of anarchy and robbery in Mexico, to have introduced law and order, and to have established a regular Government with the full consent of the nation, with the recognition of the chief members of the great family of European Sovereigns, and with the blessing of the Pope, is a great achievement, the whole credit of which belongs to Napoleon III. and to France. Even the *Times* admits that the Mexican expedition has been a success—a triumph to France and a benefit to the world.— Luckily for mankind, the matter has been arranged without the interposition, and contrary to the tastes, of the British Liberal Government.— The wretched rule which governs our foreign policy at present is, that whatever party in any State is willing to rob the Church, to suppress Religious Orders, and to banish and imprison Priests and Bishops, ought to have the support and countenance of the British Empire.— *Tablet*.

We have received the following letter from Paris:—As I chance to be in Paris and have opportunity to gather opinions on the Garibaldi mania, I can assure you that amongst our neighbors the consequences will be lasting. They recognize in the combined movements of the English people, high and low, Whig and Tory, a national demonstration in favor of a Revolution, and of Revolution men to operate against the Holy Father and the Catholic Religion in the first development, and ultimately here and everywhere. The Arch-anarchist himself proclaimed to you that he was indebted to English influences in winning his way through Messina to Naples, and you accepted the impeachment. Lord Clarendon has come over with a very perplexing commission if he undertake to explain. We hear, and on good authority that he represented the Ministry and the upper classes as heading the movement, in order to anticipate and take the merit out of the Radical or Democratic demonstrations. To hand Garibaldi over to them would have been sufficient to ferment a home-revolution, and so you offer to Europe the spectacle of a whole nation prostrate in worship before this clay-creature from Capraera.— The other matter of delicacy entrusted to the British Envoy Extraordinary relates to the affairs of Denmark and the proposed Conference. The Emperor proposed that the question of dominancy be tested by suffrage. Austria shrunk from this, as Venice and Hungary might equally claim this modern privilege of appeal to the passing passions of the people, and Lord Clarendon in consequence urges that the French idea be surrendered. It is agreed to, provided the Conference enlarge itself into the form of a Congress, and after disposing of Denmark, proceed to discuss the Papal and then the Polish question. Should there be truth in this, you will soon find the plan laid on the table at your side of the water for public discussion. Here such things are cushioned for a while. I can give you good grounds for crediting this, however, *et vos verens*.—London *Tablet*.

We read in the *Monde*:— The scandalous ovation with which a low adven-

turer has been greeted in England, suggests the following reflections: “If there is a thing which is calculated to humiliate Europe and to show what a loss of strength and stability it has sustained under the prevalence of so-called Liberal ideas, it is the honors which have been lavished upon Garibaldi in England, and the attention which every step, every word, even the slightest gestures of this adventurous command. In short, what is the worth of these ovations of this importance, to Garibaldi! Born at Nice, in Provence, as the country was called before the year 1793, he claims to owe France a grudge, because she has annexed this provincial town; and this great patriot, under the pretence of fighting for his native land, upsets the King of Naples, wishes to drive the Austrians out of Venetia, and cries ‘Roma or death!’ As for his exploits they are well known. He commenced by conspiring against Charles-Albert in 1834; then he fought for 8 years for the Republic of Rio Grande against Brazil; then for 4 years he joined the Montevideans against the Republic of Buenos Ayres. Returning to Europe, where his great deeds were perfectly unknown, he threw himself into the Italian movement; he was at Rome when the object was to overthrow the Pope; there he laboured under the orders of Mazzini, the apostle of the dagger, and it was only by imbuing his hands in the blood of the French, as he boasted of doing, that he began to acquire a certain notoriety. With the restoration of order, Garibaldi sinks into insignificance; but when troubles recommence, he becomes again a personage of importance. In 1859 we find him at the head of a troop of volunteers, whose meagre exploits are puffcd in the columns of revolutionary journals; the grateful Italians attribute to him the whole success of the campaign, he becomes the sword and the instrument of Cavour and of Palmerston. Hardly had some little order been established again to all appearance by the treaty of Zurich, when Garibaldi, starting off with his ‘thousand’ (a band destined at a later period to recruit the ranks of assassins), and assisted by English vessels, arrives in Sicily and plants the standard of revolution in her soil. So well had it been prepared by English and Piedmontese intrigues, that he succeeds in everything without striking a blow, and the ‘brave man’ reaches Naples without being compelled to draw his sword; treason and gold were his best soldiers. On two occasions only did he encounter a serious resistance; first on the banks of the Volturno when he would have been lost had not the Piedmontese army come up and crushed the Pontifical volunteers, invading the States of the Church in violation of the law of nations; secondly, on the heights of Aspromonte, when an officer not higher in rank than a colonel was able to give an account of him. We must not be over fastidious if we are to discover in all this anything like a brilliant career; one must have, in fact, peculiar ideas of liberty to see in such an adventurer a champion of the freedom of peoples and of national independence. He protects independence, while at the same time he imposes the yoke of Piedmont upon the Neapolitans; he protects liberty while he destroys all law, while he shares in the dictatorship of Mazzini, while he supports the dictatorship of Piedmont. No, Garibaldi is not the champion of liberty; he is only the champion of revolution.

M. Assolant gives in the *Courrier du Dimanche* an account of the proceedings in England on the occasion of Garibaldi's visit.

The English receive Garibaldi with enthusiasm, for enthusiasm is the cheapest mode of flattery Italy. They did not give a man or a shilling for the campaign of 1859; but they will with pleasure give the hero plum-pudding and sandwiches for 15 days, not to speak of tea in the evening. They will buy his photographic portraits; shout for him as he passes along in procession; drink thousands of gallons of beer to his health; write in their newspapers that he is the first, the greatest, the most illustrious of all men (the English, of course, excepted), and they will pay him enormous compliments, in order that he may in turn tell them that they are the pick and choice of the human species—the chosen people of God, destined to teach all other people how they are to eat, drink, sleep, shout, think, and digest.

It is said that the Government is fully determined to resist the introduction of the Roman Liturgy in the Archdiocese of Lyons, in place of the Gallican, with which the Clergy have been so long familiar. Orders have been sent to the Prefect to seize the Papal Bulls to that effect, and to maintain the Concordat at all hazards. Efforts have been made to get up a popular manifestation on the occasion of Cardinal de Bonald's return to Lyons, but, according to private letters, without much effect.—*Times* Correspondent.

The references above to the Concordat, charge implicitly on the Pope and the Clergy of Lyons, the breach of a formal agreement between the Holy See and the French Government. Now for the truth of the matter: First, The Concordat does not contain a word on the subject of the publication of Papal documents in France; the conventions alluded to by the *Independence* exist only in the writer's own imagination. Secondly: The Brief of His Holiness addressed to the Clergy of the Diocese of Lyons, does not substitute the Roman Liturgy for the Gallican. Lastly: It does not abolish the contrary Liturgy of the Church of Lyons; on the contrary, it authorizes the use of that Missal and Breviary, simply abolishing certain innovations that had been introduced into them; and this in fact is the object of the Brief.—*Weekly Register*.

Upwards of a hundred pastors from the various consistories of the departments have come to Paris for the purpose of holding an assembly, in which a declaration of principle is to be proposed and adopted. This step has been rendered necessary by the schism which has taken place among the French Protestants, in consequence of certain doctrines propounded by M. Coquerel, the younger, and which show a leaning towards those of M. Renan, as expressed in his work *La Vie de Jesus*.

The impression produced by M. Ernest Renan's work *La Vie de Jesus*, the notice taken of it by the Emperor in a letter to one of the French prelates, the censure passed upon it by the Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen in the very first speech he delivered in the Senate on his promotion to that dignity, and the censure pronounced by the Bishops of France, all imparted an extraordinary interest to the annual meeting of the Protestant Bible Society, which was held last week in the Church of the Oratoire, Rue St. Honore. A book which is the subject of extraordinary praise from those who aspire to the name of ‘free-thinker,’ often with no more qualification than what is acquired from the study of the philosophical dictionary, or a few of Bayle's witticisms, and, on the other, of absolute reprobation, could not be otherwise than largely sought after and read. Probably those who are most satisfied with it are the author and publishers, to whom the eulogies and attacks were the most profitable of advertisements.

BELGIUM. We read in the *Bien Public*: “One of our Correspondents at Alost informed us yesterday that the police of that town had attempted to put a stop to the illumination with which, on the evening of the 8th instant, the acquittal of the Reverend Father Huygens was hailed. This incredible intelligence has been confirmed by another Correspondent. The news from Alost, of the 9th of April, is as follows:—“Yesterday evening we prepared to celebrate the acquittal of the Reverend Jesuit Father by a general illumination. Several enemies of the Clergy had repaired to Dendermond, in the hope of witnessing a conviction, and of being the bearers of the joyful tidings to the brethren and friends of the Volitarian coterie. They were sold: they returned like the fox who had lost his tail: their lengthened visages betrayed how cruelly they had been taken in. In their wrath they swore to repress the burst of enthusiasm which the sentence of Dendermond had excited in the town. As soon as ever it was known that the inhabitants intended to illuminate their houses,

agents of police were despatched in all directions with instructions to check the manifestation, by uttering threats against such as might be so unadvised as to venture to take part in the public rejoicings. The Head Commissary was very near making one of the party himself and extinguishing with his mighty breath the lights, which were driving the coterie to despair. This expedient, to which the uniform of the police-agents imparted a colour of legality succeeded with some of the working-men, but those of the middle class, who were aware of their rights, politely showed these humbugs the door, and the lamps continued to burn brightly in all directions. We are only surprised that the hapless crusade against the Venetian lamps was not directed from early morning against the flags which floated in the air on the summit of every house. We are constrained to believe that they were afraid to act with rigor in the light of day, and that they counted upon the darkness to make their enterprise succeed, for, according to this novel police-jurisprudence, it should be just as illegal to display banners as to illuminate the windows of houses.

“A Catholic Congress,” says the *Salut Public* of Lyons, ‘will be again held this year at Malines, in Belgium, which will last from the 29th August to the 3rd September. An exhibition of religious objects of art will take place at the same time.’

ITALY. PIEDMONT.—The following is a specimen of the quiet which Italy enjoys under the sceptre of Piedmont. The sub-prefect of Imola has just been assassinated and has sunk under his wounds. One-and-twenty persons who were arrested on the occasion have been removed to Bologna. The *Gazette des Romagnes* states as an *on-dit* that cries of ‘Viva Mazzini!’ ‘Viva la Repubblica!’ were heard from some of these prisoners on their leaving Imola. The *Opinion* states on authority that in this ‘own of Imola, whose population does not exceed 11,000 souls, more than 100 persons have been assassinated in the course of a year.—*Bien Public*.

At Bologna the envoys of Piedmont have been particularly unlucky. Grasselli and Pumagalli were murdered, Tassi shot himself, and Prima went mad. There is something in the air of the Legation which seems to disagree with the annexation constitution. It is the old story, ‘Laissons passer la justice de Dieu.’

Rome.—The *Monde* publishes news from Rome of the 6th inst.—“The Pope, his looks beaming with health, had on Monday, the day for celebrating the Feast of the Annunciation at Rome, a triumph, of which our Correspondent declines to send us a description, so far short, he says, would it fall short of the reality. One uninterupted cry of affection and enthusiasm accompanied the Holy Father during the long passage from the Vatican to the Minerva and from the Minerva to the Vatican. At entering and leaving the Church of the Minerva he had to cross the Convent, the greater part of which is turned into barracks. Our soldiers cheered him lustily and saluted him with the shout of ‘Long live the Pope-King!’

In a row which occurred at Civita Vecchia between two Pontifical sailors belonging to the frigate the ‘Immaculate Conception,’ and some French infantry, one of the latter was mortally stabbed and died next day. The sailors have been arrested. The affair of the three Dragons is at an end. They have been tried by a French court-martial, and sentenced, one to two months’ the other to eight days’ imprisonment, while the third has been acquitted.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico had an audience of the Pope yesterday. They have visited the Basilica of the Vatican, the King of Naples, the Neapolitan Royal family, and Cardinal Antonelli.

Rome, April 13.—If Rome ever presented a festival and joyous appearance on one occasion more than another, the illuminations of last night may be cited as a case in point.

The Ave Maria had scarcely ceased ringing, when the entire city became one mass of light. The King of Naples erected a colossal statue of the Pope in the Piazza Farnese magnificently illuminated, and there was scarcely a palace or street that did not do honor to the occasion. The most conspicuous of all honors, both for beauty and costliness was the illumination of the Piazza of the Minerva. The entire square was surrounded by a border of Gothic design executed with colored lamps arranged on a golden ground to represent gems, and this, which was the centre of attraction, was also the scene of one of the most dastardly and the most characteristic crimes the agents and clients of the guests of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland ever planned or executed. At about two o'clock, when the Piazza was most crowded and the band of the French Chasseurs playing, a large iron bomb suddenly exploded, wounding several persons most severely, among them a French soldier, and blowing almost to pieces the leg of the man who was charged with throwing it. The gens d'armes at first, on hastening to the spot, took him for an innocent victim, but on seeing him most anxious to empty his pockets of something, their suspicions were excited, and a search was made, which produced a paper signed on behalf of the Roman National Committee—the Committee, be it remembered, in daily relation with Mazzini and Garibaldi, by the Advocate Manasses, being a formal receipt for twenty-six scudi, paid for throwing a bomb such a night and at such a place. Your readers will be incredulous as to the extreme folly of a man signing such a paper, but the very characteristic sequel may throw a little light on the mystery. On the arrest of Manasses and his nephew, which was instantly effected, for the pious patriots were watching the success of their humane and civilised efforts in the cause of United Italy from the window of their lodging-house Bianchi's silk warehouse in the Via Palombella. Further disclosures were made by which it appeared that the person employed to throw the bomb, a returned convict, distrusted his employers the Fabius Maximus lodge, and demanded a written document which would put them in his power in case of their refusing payment. Manasses, forced to accede to their terms, signed the paper in behalf of the Committee, but resolved to provide against the possibility of its being used by ensuring the death of his wretched tool. He therefore shortened the fuse attached to the bomb, so that the explosion took place unexpectedly and prematurely, and had it been effectual the man must have been killed on the spot. As it was, his leg was shattered, and it is not considered probable that he will survive the amputation which was performed at once. As the French as well as the Pontifical authorities are interested in bringing the criminals to condign punishment, it is to be hoped a severe example may be had of Manasses and his accomplices. Nothing short of it will arrest the cowardly system of murder carried out in the most wanton and cold-blooded manner by the Committee, whose heads are now the patted guests of the English peerage, whom poets delight to honor and Duchesses to lionize. In this case the crime is one for which no sort of palliation can be offered, no excuse of passion, or revenge, or provocation made. There is nothing so repugnant to all humane and civilised feeling as the attempt to scatter wholesale destruction through a crowd of the rejoicing spectators of a loyal celebration in honor of their own Sovereign, and of whom an immense proportion were women and young people. The effect, however, has been to cause a perfect storm of fury and execration against the Sect in every class of the population, and happening at this particular crisis, the occurrence is a most fortunate illustration of what Lord Palmerston's proteges are capable of. Let Englishmen reflect seriously on what they are encouraging. There is not one of the crew of bravos and assassins they are now fettering that is not pledged to similar acts, doctrines, and practices. Garibaldi and Mazzini and Staff are, all and each, responsible for the action of the Roman National Committee, and if they disapprove such a course the sooner they stigmatise and denounce it publicly and in writing, the better.

The truth is, they dare not.—The bomb was examined by several French and Pontifical officers, and is ascertained to have been made in Turin; and now that a public enquiry and trial for murder will set the matter beyond dispute, it may be hoped that some steps will be taken of timely severity which may act as an example, not only to Rome but to Europe. Mazzini's tool on the scaffold, or facing a French firing party on the Piazza del Popolo would be no bad answer to the majority who voted his entire innocence of political assassination among which it was a deplorable fact to note several Catholic names a little expected to see there on so vital a question as what even the *Times* very aptly called ‘a vote of confidence in Mazzini!’

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The petition to the French Senate on the deplorable state of the Neapolitan provinces has been very viciously commented on by the Italian press, which is perfectly aware that Naples is the ‘raw’ of United Italy while France will one day undertake to cure, though not without a fee. Letters from Marseilles received yesterday speak of the great probability of an expedition being shortly sent to Southern Italy. ‘Ici on se tient et probablement en ces cercles militaires on en parle partout.’ That matters cannot be long continued at their present tension is certain, and if the unity of Italy is hopelessly broken up by a French occupation of Naples, the inhumanity and bad government of Victor Emmanuel will be the responsible causes. Naples might have been gained to a great extent but for the fusillades, the chain gangs, and the insults to religion. It is now too late, and the change, come from whatever quarter it may, will be welcome, nor will England have any right to protest against it however ruinous to her own interests it may be.—*Tablet*.

GERMANY AND DENMARK. Augustenburg, April 19.—Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock Dybbol was lost by the Danes. The *tete-de-pont* was gallantly defended, but was abandoned in the afternoon. The bridges were destroyed. One general, six colonels, several officers, and above 2,000 men are dead, wounded, and missing. The greater portion of the 1st Brigade is missing, and scarcely one-half of the 8th fell back in safety. The retreat of the right wing was, in comparison, effected more favorably, but also with great loss.

The force occupying the *tete-de-pont* held it, even after our batteries had been dismantled, until the army had reached the island of Alsens.

Berlin, April 20.—As the British Cabinet has fixed the 20th instant as the date of the meeting of the Conference without the consent of the great German Powers, and without considering that Baron von Beust cannot arrive in London for a few days, the Prussian representatives in London have received instructions not to be present at the opening of the Conference as fixed by England.

It is asserted that the Austrian representatives have received similar instructions.

The *Nord* publishes the text of the despatch from M. Bismark to the Prussian Ministers at the several Courts of Germany on the line of policy Prussia will pursue in the Conference of London. M. Bismark says:—

We do not think it compatible with our duties to our own country or Germany to re-establish a state of things which has proved untenable, and may at any time require to maintain it the same or greater sacrifices, without any compensation whatever. The peace of Europe itself demands that this untenable state of things, to which we were formerly bound, but from which Denmark has now released us, should be superseded by another, more tenable, and in conformity with the actual state of affairs—such a condition as shall contain within itself the guarantee of its durability. To find the way to a political system of this kind, and thus to establish a lasting peace, such is the only object of the Conference proposed by England, and it is only with this purpose and these views that the Conference has been accepted by Prussia.

SEARCH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—Rendsburg, April 22.—The King of Prussia, on his reception at the railway station, said:—

“The cause of the Duchies is sacred to me. The work which we have commenced with such earnestness shall be completed in like manner. The people may be assured that the blood of my children has not been shed in vain.”

The revolutionists are rather busy on the Danubian frontiers of the Austrian Empire, but no mischief is apprehended from their machinations. The Government are, however, strengthening their position in Venetia, upon which the revolutionists are unquestionably meditating an attack.

POLAND. A Warsaw letter says:—A terrible but authentic piece of news has just come to hand. In the western portion of the Government of Warsaw are three villages almost exclusively inhabited by Russian peasants, only a few families of Poles remaining there. An official report states that all these latter have been massacred without exception by the Russian peasants, who also set fire to the houses of their victims. The Cure of the Catholic Church, the only one remaining in the three villages, shared the fate of his parishioners, having been thrown into the flames by the Russians.

It is asserted that the Russian Government is making preparations for the secularisation of the convents, and intends taking measures against the Catholic clergy.

RUSSIA. The terms on which France and Russia stand together just at present are not very cordial, and the Emperor of Russia has just offended Napoleon III. by a solemn commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of March 30, the date of the Capitulation of Paris.—He entertained the veterans of that period in the Marshalls' Gallery, which is adorned with the portraits of the three Sovereigns, Francis I., William Frederick III., and Alexander I., and on March 31, a grand parade was held before the statue of Alexander II. A great manifestation of Russian nationality on the part of troops and people ensued, and may be in part ascribed to the supposed sympathies of Napoleon III. for the Polish Insurrection.

INDIA. A STORM BREWING.—By the arrival of the Bombay Mail we have received advices from Bombay to March 14, and from Calcutta to March 5.

The *Bombay Gazette* says it seems to be a v certainty that the recent war on the north-west frontier was not the isolated enterprise of some hardy mountaineers, but was undertaken in concert with, and as the first act of a widespread Mussulman conspiracy against the English domination in India. Numerous arrests have been made by government in Umballah, Patna, and even Calcutta, and it is expected that at the trials which are about to come off the whole history of the plot will be disclosed.

The *Bombay Gazette* adds:— It is of course true that the government has not, in present circumstances, much to fear from the outbreak of Mohammandan disaffection in India; but this ceaseless plotting, which is discouraged by no failures, but becomes more bitter instead of losing its force as the years roll on, ought to warn those who rule the destinies of India of the folly of ever allowing the Mussulmans to find them off their guard. There is some talk at present of reducing the European garrison of India in order to send home regiments for the expected continental war. This only bears out what has often been alleged, that were England involved in an European war, the vastness of her possessions would be her chief weakness, inasmuch as her resources in men, if not in money, are probably not unequal to the work of maintaining the English garrisons in India and fifty colonies, and at the same time putting the strength of the English people into a conflict for life or death with either of the great military powers of the Continent. The reduction of the English army in India would be the signal for insurrections in all parts of the country. There is one marked difference

between the attitude of the people towards their rulers now and before the crisis of 1857. There is quiet now as there was then; but then it was the quiet of content, now it is the quiet of expectation. The great convulsion which shook all India thoroughly awakened the natives to a sense of their political condition, and gave them what they had previously been satisfied to forego, the hope, of which even the result of the mutinies has deprived them, of some day regarding their national independence. Thousands of intelligent men amongst them watch with keen anxiety every turn of political affairs, are quite ready to take advantage of any unpreparedness on our part in order to renew a contest, in which, though they were vanquished in the field, they cannot be said to have been wholly worsted.

NEW ZEALAND. The New Zealand statistics for 1862 have just been published. On the 31st of December of that year the population was 125,812 persons, the production of gold in the year was 410,862 oz., the imports for the year are valued at £4,626,082, and the exports £2,422,734, and the Customs' revenue reached £399,007. It is estimated that the present European population amounts to about 160,000 and the Maori population to about 50,000.



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 - St. Vincent's Abbey—Rt. Rev. Abbot E. WIMMER: “I would wish to see it in every family of the English speaking Catholics of this country.”

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