FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 10 .- All my presentiments of the faithless dealings of the French Government with Rome are hastening to their fulfilment .-General de Noue has been ordered only to provide for the security of the city of Rome and its seaport-and this is as much as to say to Garibaldi, Take all the rest. The papers in the pay of M. Billault redouble their attacks against General de Lamoriciere, and take no pains to conceal their joy at seeing him about to be caught between two fires. Napoleon's one great present thought is how to have done with Lamoriciere, and the revolution will probably triumph along the whole line. The Pope is prepared for the worst, ready to sacrifice all things before God. He speaks of affairs with touching tranquillity, and is much more sorry for the moral causes of the complication than for the complication itself. In earnest words he deplores the general degradation of the sense of justice; his policy, he says, is simply to oppose, everywhere and always, the whole truth to falsehood.

Austria, we see, has given up the idea of helping the King of Naples, but she will hardly let Garibaldi take Ancona. In that case she will take the initiative in asking Europe whether it is not her duty to protect the Head of the Church and whether she has not a right to take a share in the French intervention in Rome. Austria will propose to submit this question to a Congress. In case the proposition is rejected, Austria will not commence hostilities, but will wait till the enemy gives her the opportunity, of making a final settlement of the difficulty on the banks of the Mincio or of the Po.

It must not be forgotten that M. Cavour has arowed in his organ l'Opinione, that the expeditions of Garibaldi against the King of Naples were tolerated and encouraged by the Government of Turin, which considers itself called upon to direct the Italian movement, and which assumes the responsibility of the acts done by Garibaldi in its name, without thereby, as it supposes, losing the support of France, or the sympathies of Europe. Will France and Europe acknowledge the truth of this grave imputation? Will they enter no protest againt it? Will history, as the excellent Belgian paper l'Universel asks. have to inscribe in its annals the fact that in the year of grace 1860 a king was able, without any previous declaration of war, and by indirect means, to dethrone another legitimate king for the sake of annexing his States, and after all this was able to boast that he had obtained the high approbation of Europe, and that the Powers which march at the head of civilisation had sanctioned his robbery? I believe that many calamities will appear in the annals of our times, and that the guilt of them will lie at the door of the man who unchained the revolution instead of keeping it down, as in our simplicity we believed he would do, and who uses it for his own profit. Meanwhile, this personage is only progressing from triumph to triumph. The editor of the Constitutionnel, who stands on the footboard behind him, declares that the sun is his humble servant, and France, sunk to the lowest state of heedlessness and materialism, has come to such a point that she does not care what spectacles are offered to her, provided she has a new one every morning. But Europe is beginning to be wearied of the juggles which France finds so amusing, financially. The Regent of Prussia has now while, all that we have to guide us is such senheard, from the most authentic source, that the tences as these in the columns of the Constituinvasion of the Rhenish provinces was agitated at Villafranca. The Emperor of Austria has excused his conduct since the Crimean war, by proving that he was even then threatened by that which has since fallen upon him. The Swedish cabinet has revealed the object of the secret mission of Marshal Canrobert; Russia has captured certain French agents in Poland; the Grand Duke Constantine is about to give Lord John Russell an account of all that was said to him in his two visits to Paris. In a word, the comedy has come to the third act, Tartuffe is discovered under the table, and the catastrophe is going to begin. But if every one who deserves chastisement is to have it, what will become of us all? I believe we have all of us to go through some very bad times. Still we Christians, in the midst of all the anarchy and desolation, have only to assume that attitude of calmness and firmness which is astonished and cast down at nothing that can happen, because it knows that God can turn anything and all things to our good.

Sept. 11 .- The permission which our Gorto all that is not guarded by General De Noue Lamoriciere's army being surrounded by a force four times more numerous. Such is the immetor Fariut with Napoleon at Chambery. The Constitutionnel will pretend to be very sorry, the Romagna, and the Emperor will have solved which rend her day by day have their origin from the Coup d'Etat of December 2. However clearly I have foreseen the dangers which now surround the Church, I confess that I cannot yet of love for Pius IX., of admiration for Lamoriciere, and of disgust for the conspirator who is advocates that he might not easily have preventhave a full understanding with Napoleon. We shall not meddle with Rome. In four weeks all

you-Austria will not have a rag of Italy left." Garibaldi is much cleverer than we thought — He has no idea of attacking Lamoriciere by himself before he is attacked by the Predmontese regulars in the rear. Neither will be attack Venice, but he will send Kossuth to raise Hungary. Have the goodness to remark that it was the Duke de Grammont who took upon himself to convey to Cardinal Antonelli the ultimatum of Cavour. How can the revolution help triumphing when it is backed by the master of 600,000 soldiers and 600 journals ?- Corr. Weekly Re-

"Now let - and the Irish Catholic Whigs prepare to sound the praises of Napoleon the Third again. He has directed the old Papal Palace at Avignon to be set in order. He tion." is ready to extend to Pope Pius the Ninth the same hospitality that his uncle offered to Pope Pius the Seventh. The uncle gave it with the glare of Pontius Pilate-the nephew with the kiss of Judas Iscariot. Can we not, nevertheless, manage to keep up the delusion a little longer? I know I shall live to see it stated in letters and leading articles that, after all, the Pope is just as well out of Rome-and implied that it is very well he has so good a friend as the French Emperor to offer him shelter; and that he is not in custody at all; only a little gentle violence was necessary to overcome his scruples. Good God! if these people could only the conduct of the British Cabinet towards France, conceive how thoroughly they are understood and despised throughout Christendom .- Correspondent of the Tablet.

The truth is, that the policy of the French Emperor with regard to the affairs of the Pope has assumed a complication so extreme that it can be accounted for on no principle of ordinarily fair and intelligible dealing. The Emperor has not one, but three policies, with the Popeone for the Legations, another for Rome and its vicinity, and another for the remainder of the Papal territory. In the Legations, the Emperor is a strict advocate for non-intervention; in Rome and its neighborhood he intervenes in the strongest and most practical manner; in Umbria and the Marches he does not exactly intervene himself, but permits a French General to discipline the levies of the Pope, and to give them the skill acquired under the standards of France in a series of active and bloody campaigns .-Moreover, he lectures his ally the King of Piedmont through his newspapers, and advises him to abstain from measuring swords with General Lamoriciere. In which of these courses is he sincere? Under which of these thumbles is the pea of the Imperial policy to be found? Is the Emperor of the French in favor of intervention or non-intervention, or of a mixed policy-of intervention and non-intervention in equal shares? His policy is not merely ambiguous, it is absolutely self-contradictory. He can take no step with regard to one portion of the Papal dominions which will not be a reflection on his policy in some other part. Should he intervene to support Lamoriciere, such a step would be convicted of inconsistency by his previous inaction in the Romagna. Should he leave Lamoriciere to his fate, such a step would be inconsistent with the occupation of Rome. It is really time that some definite line of policy were traced by the French Government, and that Europe were relieved from the doubt and anxiety which so unprecedented a state of relations as those subsisting between the Pope and the Emperor of the French cannot fail to produce. In the mean-

" We should grieve to see Piedmont accomplish an aggression which would incontestably separate her from the Imperial policy. France being the protector of the Pope of Rome, cannot but disapprove that any armed assistance should be given to the insurrection in the provinces. We hope that Piedmont will not renounce the principle of respect for international rights, which alone can preserve our alliance with her. We also trust that the King will avoid a political fault which would be a misfortune for Italy."

Thus speaks the oracle; but surely never oracle spoke at once so plainly and so delusively. The Emperor of the French and the King of Piedmont have been for a good while in partnership, and must be well aware of each other's method of doing business. The King of Piedmont must understand that it is not on a question of assisting insurrection in the provinces of a neighbor, even though that neighbor should be time a hostile fleet, and all that at a given moment, the Pope himself, that the Emperor of the ernment has given to Garibaldi to help himself French is disposed to quarrel with him, for the occupation of the Romagna affords an unanswerwill be quickly taken advantage of. To-day we able proof to the contrary. Nor can any one, hear of an insurrection of the Marches, and of after the events of the last two years, gravely say that France is the protector of the Pope in any sense which would make it an outrage to her diate result of the conferences of the ex-Dicta- policy for Sardinia to assist his insurgent subjects. Is not the permission to occupy the Æmilia with Piedmontese troops part of the then it will approve of the annexation of the consideration which France has given to Pied-Marches, as it has already approved of that of mont for the provinces of Savoy and Nice ?-And, if this was consistent with the protection the problem of spoiling the Pope amid the com- of the Pope, cannot another transaction of the plimentary addresses of the Bishops! When same kind be arranged on the same accommodat-Europe wakes up, it will see that the revolutions ing principle? But there is another reason why we confess we are disposed to attach very little weight to these admonitions of the Constitutionnel. France advises and remonstrates, but she is advising and remonstrating with a Power speak coolly about them. I have but one thought which she can, if she pleases, compel to the most implicit obedience. If France is in earnest in the matter, her Government has only to employing Garibaldi. Do not think that I judge intimate to Piedmont, not in public, not in the this man too harshiy. I am ready to prove, Constitutionnel, but by a few words spoken in whenever you allow me, that the revolution has the Cabinet of M. Cavour, that she will not pernot made a single step in Italy, without having mit any interference by Piedmont with the afbeen incited thereto and directed by Napoleon, fairs of the Pope, and no interference will take and that there has not been a single one of its place. We have all read how the pious Charles V. sacked and plundered Rome with a crued. Bixio said the other day to M. de Raine- elty unknown to Alaric himself, and at the same ville, his old colleague in the Assembly-" We | time put up prayers in his private chapel for the safety of the Pope. Ihis device deceived nobody, and we confess that we shall be much sur-

States is absolutely in the power of the Emperor of the French. Lamoriciere is his subject, who must throw up his command if he is directed to position is, perhaps, still more dependent on the will of his great ally. Surely, it is too bold an experiment to expect Europe to believe that a war carried on between two persons each of whom is under the control of a third person is carried on without that third person's consent. -London Times.

The Moniteur says:—"In presence of the facts which have just been accomplished in Italy the Emperor has resolved that his Minister shall immediately quit Turin. A secretary will remain there to conduct the business of the Lega-

LORD CLARENDON AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCE.-You are aware that Lord Clarendon recently paid a visit to Paris, and during his stay he was a frequent guest at St. Cloud. It is not likely that in the conversations between the Emperor and a statesman who has held the post of Foreign Minister in England, politics should not have been introduced, and the Independance Belge gives the substance of one of those conversations, which has an appearance of truth. The Belgian paper only reports what each of the interlocutors may, under the circumstances, be supposed to have said. On the 20th ult, the noble earl, after calling on Prince de Reuss, at the Prussian embassy, went to St. Cloud, and had a protracted interview with his Majesty. The Emperor complained in the most bitter terms of and stated that he looked upon it as a personal insult to himself (s'est declure personellement offense). Lord Clarendon, in reply, by no means endeavoured to palliate what the Emperor considered offensive in the conduct of the British Administration. He declared that their conduct was fully justified by that of the Emperor in the Savoy and Nice question that it had produced the worst impression in England to find that, after his specific declarations to the contrary, the annexation should have taken place including even Chaiblais and Faucigny; that England was quite right to increase her navy, seeing that France had doubled hers, and that England would always take means to secure her supremacy at sea. "It has been remarked," adds the Independ-ance, "that immediately after the stormy conversation, Lord Clarendon proceeded to the Prussian embassy, and it is believed that words spoken at St. Cloud had something to do with Lord Palmerston's speech on the 23rd." Both the Patric and Pays contradict the correctness of the details given by the Independance. The Patrie states that they are "wanting in correctness" (manquent de toute exactitude). The Pays not only says that they are " wholly inaccurate," but adds, by way of moralising, "We regret that so serious a paper as the Independance should lend its publicity to information of this kind, the correctness of which is not less reprehensible than its singular indiscretion."- Paris Letter.

FRENCH LIBERTY. - A religious journal, the Drapeau Catholique, has been suppressed by the Tribunal of Correctional Police for treating of political subjects without authorization, and without having deposited the caution money required from political journals. The editor and and printer were at the same time sentenced respectively to two months' and one months' imprisonment, and fines of 150fr.

The last number of the Moniteur de la Flotte contains the following exulting remarks concerning the new naval invention :--

"The first steel-plated steamship, Lu Gloire, has just taken possession of the sea. She is a magnificent vessel, 77 metres long and 16 metres large (250 by 51 feet English). Her aspect is imposing by the severity of her lines and by the mass of her iron cuirass. At the height of 1.82 metres (barely six feet) above the water, she presents a battery of 34 guns of the most powerful effect; on the forecastle two long-range pieces; on the quarter deck an iron redoubt to protect her commander at his post during The reduced masts and the wide funnel the action. indicate that the vessel is not intended to go to a distance from our ports, but that she is made for operations in the seas where henceforward the great differences of European policy will be settled. The frigate has been thrice to sea, and it may now be said that she has gloriously terminated her trials. In weather she parts the water without shock, and it may almost be said without form, showing thereby how perfectly her proportions have been conceived. Her speed, measured on a basis of nearly eight kilo-metres, reached 13 1-10 knots, which is the finest result ever ascertained in a ship of war. In a tenhours trip her average rate was 12 31-100 knots, with all her fires lighted, and 11 knots with half her fires. In a rough sea she behaved perfectly. She pitches very gently, and rolls with a regularity that leaves nothing to be desired. The engineer's programme is therefore in all respects carried out-carried out fully, but not exceeded: the whole does the greatest honour to his skill, and gives the measure of the precision of his intelligence, of the certainty of his foresight, and consequently of the confidence the country may place in him. One understands now how he dared to take the responsibility of laying down several vessels of an entirely new type without having waited the trial of the first; and the rrproaches of temerity which were not spared to him now recoil upon those who ventured them. In 1850 the Napoleon engaged the navy in a new phasis; it extended its destinies by assuring henceforward its assistance to the army, to escort its convoys of troops, to protect their landing, to reach in good so as to be able to figure in strategical combinations without risk of delay. Thus it was that in the last Italian campaign, while the army marked its march across Lombardy by the glorious stages of Magenta and Solferino, the steam fleet of Admiral Romain Desfosses craised in the waters of Venice, to insure the disembarcation at the first signal of another corps d'armee which was to take the Austrians in the rear; and already previously, during the events in the Black Sea, the Napoleon had passed the Dardanelles, while the English fleet, detained by contrary winds, remained at the entrance of the Straits, an impotent witness of our success. England was moved at this, and soon her dockyards were seen full of steam line-of-battle ships, pretending to the atmost speed. But hardly had she followed us upon this path of progress when behold arise a new maritime element much more formidable than the Napoleon, a terrible ship, which could of itself alone confront a whole steam fleet, the steel-plated steamship, whose glorious trials we have just exposed. Again, then, a new era opens for the navy; it is no longer only wooden citadels that the fleet may attack; henceforward it may brave with impunity the most pow-orfully defended coasts. No granite fort exists that can resist the destructive effects of the new artillery, and our steel-plated ships will carry this formidable artillery under the enemy's fire. It is a complete revolution in the destinies of maritime powers.

ITALY.

Without waiting a reply from Rome to the ulti-matum sent to Cardinal Antonelli, 25,000 Sardinian troops entered Umbria on the 11th, September, and were followed on the 12th, by an other 25,000. It is asserted that the French government will in-

command.

his troops is clearly set forth. The soldiers are told that they will not fight against the army of any of the powers—an indication that Victor Emmanuel has come to an understanding with France, and do so, and the King of Piedmont in his present does not anticipate any intervention on the side of Austria.

TURIN, SEPTEMBER 12 .- Count Cavour has remitted note to M. Thouvenel explaining the new attitude of Sardinia. The representation made by Russia and Prussia to Turin were very strongly expressed. It is, however, certain, that those Powers will take no other steps against the entry of Sardinian troops into the States of the Church.

The Papal Government is about to address a memorandum to all the European Powers protesting against the Sardinian invasion of the Roman terri-

This memorandum explains that the enrolment of foreign volunteers, of which Sardinia complains in her ultimutum, was principally due to the counsels of Austria and France, the latter Powers having after the Paris Congress in 1856 insisted on the formation of a Papal army.

The influence of the full of the Kingdom of Naples upon the States of the Church was natural and imnediate. The towns in the Marches nearest to the Romagna rose in insurrection, and Cialdini, the same who accompanied Farini in his conference with Napoleon III at Chamberry on the 28th ult., with his Piedmontese division, captured Pesaro on Wednesday, the Papal troops having left it a few weeks before. The stories of sackings and massacres committed by these troops are as fabulous as Lamoriciere's buckram order of the day .- Weekly Register. Lamoriciere is supposed to have some 25,000 men. Of these, he may be able to bring 15,000 into the field against 50,000; for the division under Fanti is marching, not to meet him, but to cut off the communications between him and Rome. The General seems, however, to concentrate all his forces at Ancona; and as he has spent the last six months in fortifying that city, he can at least command time there, if there is any hope of Austria moving. A battle, on the other hand, is expected, say the telegrams. With any other General, a battle of 50,000 against 15,000 would be a mere suicide. It is to be remembered, however, that one of Lamorciere's peculiar talents is the handling of a small force against disproportioned numbers. All his great blows have been struck with handfulls of men."-Cor. of Tablet. That the French guarantee of Rome may be more

evident to the world, General de Goyon resumes the

command of the army of occupation, which is at this moment augmented by two new regiments—the 62nd and 67th. Of course the position in which he stands with regard to Lamoriciere will remain a secret till it is manifested by the event. We suspect, however, that our French Correspondent is only too well informed on this matter. In such a moment of wild confusion the Catholic has nothing to fear, because the future of the Church is in the hands of Him Who has upheld her during eighteen centuries, alike against the oppression of kings and conquerors and against the "madness of the people." It is, however, impossible to shut our eyes to the fact to which we have frequently called attention, that for the moment the Italian peoples have sunk all other political and social questions in that of "Italian Unity." The question is not whether the old Government was good or bad, mild or cruel, but whether it stands in the way of Italian nationality .-The enemies of the Church, however, eagerly catch at this state of things, and misrepresent it as a proof that the States of Church are itl-governed, and that the common Father of Christians has been the oppressor of his own countrymen. The feeling among English Protestants on this subject we hold to be supernatural. They forget the common decencies of language; and those who everywhere else are able and measured, cannot speak on this without raving and drivelling. See, for instance, the article in the Suturday Review on "Pius IX. and his Court." But the simple fact is, that the Church has not now to learn from modern revolutionists what her great Doctors have long taught. It was by popular favor, not by force, that the Vicar of Christ became a temporal sovereign, and St. Thomas writes (De Regimine Principis, lib. i., c. 2), "Non potest diu con-servari quod votis multorum repugnat"—"A government cannot stand long which is repugnant to the wishes of the majority." The present state of affairs, however, raises many questions which cannot be settled in a manner so summary. In one way or other the Providence of God will order the result for good, but the most short-sighted human foresight cannot fail to distinguish the dangers of the moment. The temporal dominion, which for so many centuries has been the instrument in preserving the independence of the Church, seems melting away; and what the French Emperor hopes cannot for a moment be tolerated by any other Christian Power any more than by the Church herself-namely, that the Holy Father, secured in Rome by French pro-tection, should fall into the dependent condition of the Popes in Avignon, who were virtually the Ecclesiastical Ministers of the Court of Paris .- Weekly Register.

The charity of the Pope knows no limits. Since his accession to the Pontificate, in 1846, Pius the Ninth has spent, in charitable and pious works, no less a sum than 1 500,000 scudi—a sum fabulous in amount, when taken into consideration the extent of bis private resources. These consist of 355 scudi a month, or about 4 200 scudi a-year; which would be about equal to £1,000 a-year of English money. But how could be then spend so much in charity? The answer is ready. Sovereigns constantly receive presents from their fellow sovereigns; these the Pope devotes to the relief of his poorer subjects, and in the foundation and endowment of institutions for their benefit.

THE IRISH BRIGADE .- SPOLETO, 31st August, 1860. have to announce that last night the Irish Brigade sent off its first contingent of fully disciplined soldiers to enter for the first time on regular service.— Company No. 1, First Battalion, reported ready to take the field, yesterday morning were ordered off. and last evening, amidst a scene that would stir the coldest heart with enthusiasm, marched for Perugia. The moment the word got out that Company No. 1 had been made "active service company," the staff officers' quarters were besieged with crowds, begging and arguing to be allowed to volunteer into No. 1, which, they said, they heard was ordered "to the I wish some of our enemies could have seen and heard them, reasoning, urging, coaxing, and argufying" with true Milesian earnestness, wit, and humour. All to no purpose, however; the company proper went off; the rest cheered and consoled (consoled, mind you) by the assurance that ere many days they should follow, and, no one could tell how soon, be within sight of the foe. Last night's leavetaking was a downright ovation in its way for Company No. 1. These old walls rarely before were stirred by cheers like those which arose as Captain Howley and Captain Luther marched out at the head of 140 as splendid fellows as ever carried a musket.

Nothing of any particular interest took place last week or the week before, so that I did not deem it worth while paying postage for a few words, which could amount to no more than merely an assurance that everything was going on monotonously well; the men in the highest spirits; the barrack accommodation, commissariat, and pay regular, ample, and satisfactory. As for drill and organisation, as long as three weeks ago firing parties were formed crease the army of occupation at Rome to 10,000 for ball practice, and in this, as in every other branch men, and that General Goyon will again assume the of their military education, "the quick-witted. Celts" leave all competitors behind when tried on a fair THE KING OF SARDINIA'S INTERVENTION IN THE field. Indeed, never more than ever, as they begin ROMAN STATES .- The Globe regards this step as the to assume, individually and collectively, more of the shall not meddle with Rome. In four weeks all body, and we confess that we shall be much surthe Papal States, except Rome, according to the prised if the admonition of the Constitutionnel
pamphlet, will be in our hands; and in four be more successful. It does so happen that
months you will see something that will astonish each of the parties about to contend in the Papal

| Docket hand mongst them was a disciplined military appearance, air, and bearing, the disciplined military appearance, air, and bearing, the only luggage they had amongst them was a boldest measure yet taken by Victor Emmanuel. He disciplined military appearance, air, and bearing, the only luggage they had amongst them was a boldest measure yet taken by Victor Emmanuel. He disciplined military appearance, air, and bearing, the only luggage they had amongst them was a boldest measure yet taken by Victor Emmanuel. He disciplined military appearance, air, and bearing, the only luggage they had amongst them was a boldest measure yet taken by Victor Emmanuel. He disciplined military appearance, air, and bearing, the or otherwise, it is very amusing. Coleridge's and, in so doing, he broadly assumes the position of with admiration. It may with truth be stated that analysis of the stinking atmosphere at Cologne. Mr.

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cent armies within that scope—a finer body of men could not be seen. There are, probably, not a score men in the Brigade under five feet eight inches, and on the whole the average hight is about five feet nine inches. The Italians don't well know what to make of them. The Irish are now popularly believed here to be a race of giants-fierce and terrible. Our men begin to feel themselves that touch of self pride as a body—that esprit du corps—so invaluable in elevating the soldier. They march down to town every morning, as proudly as if each man were a general-in-chief, to mount the guards on the various posts at the gates, and at several public buildings, &c .- Morning News.

An address has been received by the Editor of the News from Ancona in which the companies 3, 4, and 5. of the battalion of St. Patrick say :-

"Having heard that the parties who returned home from here have been spreading false reports about the Brigade, we are not in the slightest degree surprised at it, as most of them were a disgrace to the Brigade and to their country, and unfit com-panions for the men they have left behind them here. So long as they were amongst us we had nothing but disorder and confusion; after their departure all was peace, quietness, and contentment. We are well rid of them, and are only sorry that such men should be called Irish. But whilst we are just, let us likewise be generous, and say that there were some whose stoutness of heart was not equalled by the vigour of bodily constitution. Those, too, have been sent home. They can easily be recognised from the herd of black sheep. We trust their friends may soon see them in robust health, and as nature rendered them unfit to partake of the honours of an Irish Brigade, we hope that they may live long an honour to their country and their religion. As to ourselves, we might as well, for the gratification of those who may be interested, say a few words with regard to our treatment here. As Irishmen and gentlemen, we consider ourselves in duty bound to say that we are well treated; no soldier could be treated better, or be more respected than we are. We have plenty to eat, plenty to drink, and plenty to spend; our clothing at present is good—it will soon be of the finest. We earnestly hope that a good many more young men will come out and join us-let them be determined fellows, of the right sort -to share the pleasures and honours as well as the dangers, which we care not how soon we may meet. We are progressing rapidly in drill and discipline. The Pope, as a mark of his esteem for us, sent specially a bishop from the Vatican, to give us his Benediction, and present each of us with a silver medal of the 'Madonna.' We regret much that Major Fitzgerald was called away from us to take command of his own regiment in Austria. We trust we will yet have the pleasure to see called back amongst us one of the finest soldiers we could possibly desire to serve under. He presented us with a farewell address, in which he expressed himself in the kindest possible manner, when the Brigade gave him three hearty cheers. We are well pleased with the officers who are appointed over us; they are untiring in their zeal, and only happy in the happiness of their men.

MR. SPURGEON ON HIS TRAVELS .- A somewhat

apocryphal story is current in "the row," to the effect that a "funny writer" once called at the Religious Tract Society's establishment, and proffered to its manager the MS. of "A Comic Treatise on Justification by Faith, with humorous illustrations," observing that it was just the thing to sell in an age which demands Comic Latin Grammars. Comic Blackstones, Comic Histories of England, and delights to see the noblest works of the ancient and modern drama travastied into the rankest tomfoolery. One is always reminded of this story in reading the report of a speech or sermon by Mr. Spurgeon. cannot divest ourselves of the idea that when he makes his appearance on platform or in pulpit, his audience must half expect him to turn in his toes, put his hands in his pockets, and exclaim, "Here we are agin—how was yer?" To secular taste his Tom-barry-like treatment of sacred themes is, to say the least, by no means agreeable. How those who are supposed to have a more than ordinary reverence for those themes can approve, with loud applause, such facetious handling of them, is a " phase of faith" very hard to be accounted for. At the meeting lately held at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, to " render thanks for the success which has attended the erection of the building," to raise funds that it may be opened for preaching free of debt, and to listen to a chronicle of Mr. Spurgeon's Continental tour (a queer medley of piety, neumany matters. and an Albert-Smith-like entertainment), the popular pastor took one of the sacraments as food for his fun-although a Baptist of the Baptists, made a butt of Baptism. "If," said he, "his unbaptised brethren on the platform were to fall through the floor, they would find themselves in the baptistry. There was no water in it now, but whenever any of them wanted, in obedience to their Master's command, to be immersed, he would be glad to be their humble servant." The flippant jocularity of this utterance is on a par in taste with the intolerant public unbaptising of the pædobaptist clergymen who had assembled to do him honour and aid in getting him money. The way in which Mr. Spurgeon has been 'run after" has we fear, turned his head. He seem. to think himself an infallible authority on all points Although his literary and scientific attainments ars notoriously only just more than nil, a little time ago he was lecturing scholars on their style of composition, and in the speech now referred to pompously ennunciated an opinion that "the science of acoustics was not understood." By Mr. Spurgeon very probably not. A hypocritic on the logic of language might and that the existence of a universally un-understood science-of a knowledge which knowsmust surely be placed in the category of contra-dictories. Mr. Spurgeon commenced the narrative of his Continental adventures by stating that the captain of the ship in which he sailed from Gravesend was, like himself, "an Essex man, and (consequently, we suppose) the cream of creation."-Another product of the cow-not cream, calves-Essex men are held to be in popular repute. The creamy skipper is Mr. Spurgeon's authority for a tale he tells to throw ridicule on Roman Catholicism —to wit, that over the door of a tobacconist's in Antwerp a figure of the Virgin Mary may be seen smoking a pipe. To prove one's Protestantism is it necessary to repeat a profune falsehood? Hearsay evidence is very readily accepted by Mr. Spurgeon. After sneering at a procession of Catholic penitents whom he saw bearing tapers, he adds that he was told" that the Protestants of Antwerp burned candles to saints to conciliate Catholic customers.-This charge, even if founded on fact, comes with a bad grace from a man who confesses that he put on canonicals against his conscience, when preaching in Geneva, that he might not be injured in his business. "The nearer the church, the further from God" is a proverb which Mr. Spurgeon interprets with a literalness that would be comical were it not for the coarseness of his illustration. In a window near the Cathedral at Antwerp, he saw certain "horrible indecent articles which he dared not mention" -the propriety of alluding to them is problematical. His inference, therefore, is that the Romish religion has no influence on the morals of its votaries. Apply this very peculiar reasoning to Mr. Spurgeon's own case. He preaches in Exeter Hall. In front of it is the Coal Hole; at the back of it a street in-famous for brothels. Ergo, Mr. Spurgeon's ministrations have no moral influence. In Brussels Mr. Spurgeon encountered some seventy Irish recruits en route for Rome. They were, says he, the most wretched troops he had ever seen. This we can believe, and whether or not Mr. Spurgeon's assertion that the only luggage they had amongst them was a