## POREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TENIT TOWNS TEORITED.

T representation relative to the British Press: ball For some time past various organs of the ollowing press have been occupied in circulating calumnies upon the Prench Government—calumnics, the more odious that they are advanced under is the shelter of the anonymous, and permit no other areply than contempt. We know the respect which surrounds the liberty of the press in England, and therefore in pointing out its errors: we confine courselves to making an appeal to the good sense and loyalty of the English people, and to I forewarning them against the dangers of a system which destroys confidence between the two Governments, and tends to disunite two nations whose alliance is the best guarantee for the peace of the

The Times' Paris correspondent states that whether well founded or not, the opinion is very general that not only does there exist a serious difference between France and England on more than one point, but that the latter has been completely reconciled to Austria, and that the former is on more than friendly terms with Russia; and the Austrians in Paris-boast that it is not possible for two Cabinets to be on more amicable terms than those of Vienna and London. That a corresponding sentiment prevails between Russia and France is equally believed; and a certain ex-Minister of Louis Philippe is said to have recently offered to wager a reasonable sum that England and Austria on one side, and Russia and France on the other, would soon be openly hos-

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News insists that there is discord between the Covernments of England and France, as well as between their organs and diplomatists. He writes: "At the risk of uttering what the Moniteur may perhaps denounce as an "odious calumny," I feel it an imperative duty to say emphatically, that instead of being in harmonious relations, the Cabinets of London and Paris are at this moment almost at daggers' draw. The difference between them on the question of the execution of the treaty of Paris is most serious, and as to what is to be done with Naples, they are abso-Jutely at sixes and sevens. The French government, I learn from a good source, is apprehensive that England may be driven to occupy the island of Sicily, in order, in case of a convulsion in Europe, to give her a point d'oppui equal to that which France and Austria have acquired for themselves by their respective occupations of Rome and Lombardy. I really cannot explain the approximation of the English Cabinet towards the policy of Austria, but by the conjecture that diplomatists must have reasons of which the public are ignorant to suspect a secret alliance between France and Russia. I observe that the Nord, the Russian organ at Brussels, speaks now in almost identical terms with the French government journals of the questions on which the French and English Governments are understood to differ."

The Paris correspondent of the Independance states that the origin of the recent note of the Moniteur was an article in the Times, insinuating that some of the French Ministry—especially one (who was indirectly indicated) - had made money by stock-jobbing. The Minister attacked offered the resignation; his resignation was not accepted, and the note in the Moniteur was inserted. (We do not remember that any article a straight-waistcoat for the King would suit its tered them, or that he could dare to look any in the Times of the character referred to pre- scribes and their sybil. Must not the reader of member of the Diet in the face after such an asceded the Moniteur paragraph.) Other paragraphs in the foreign journals of to-day continue to state that the paragraph in the French official journal was inserted by some of the Ministers without the direct authority of the Emperor.

The Paris correspondent of the Globe says that an explanatory article is likely to appear in the Moniteur to correct an unfavorable impression created by the observations on the English press. It is reported that the attention of the Emperor has been drawn to the subject!

TROUBLE BREWING .- Arrests have again taken place, in consequence of the strike among certain classes of the workmen Placards still more menacing than those I have already alluded to continue to be posted up on the walls of Orteanist, or revolutionary color. It is not by night only that these placards are affixed, but sometimes in the noonday under the eyes of the police. The persons who are said to be employed in this work bring small sheets of paper, which are already prepared with wafers, and they take their stand against a wall, holding their hands behind their backs, as if they were merely resting themselves. They soon quit their position and leave the placard sticking to the wall, without the police agents noticing them. It is only in an hour or two afterwards that the groups who stand reading the paper attract their attention. and when they come up to the spot they find such words as these: " Vive Henri V.!" " Vive le Comte de Paris!" " Vive la Republique!" " A bas Napoleon!" " Mort au Proprietaire!" "Le Pain a 10 sous!" &c.

A Paris correspondent of the Brussels Independance states that Madame Henri Rodrigues, the wife of one the richest Israelitish exchange brokers in Paris, has, within the last few days publicly abjured Judaism and embraced the Catholic religion.

# SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 25th contain nothing of much importance. A Royal decree, based on a report of the Minister of Grace and Justice, which report is written in terms of the utmost respect for the Church and Clergy, enacts that a general statistical account of the Clergy shall be drawn up. It was said that General Prim was about to place himself at the head of. the progressist party. It was also reported that M. Barzanalla, Minister of Finance, was about to resign, and to be replaced by M. Bravo Murillo, but the report was considered unfounded.

# ITALY:

Rome.—There is every reason to believe that the Holy Father will, henceforth be permanently Meanwhile the game is being played out, and the represented at the Court of Russia, and that an players, as little as the rest of the world, know Envoy: Apostolic will very soon take up his resi- what they are doing. Aachener Zeitung

dence at St. Petersburg: Le Nord, a journal well known to receive its inspirations from the dence at St. Petersburg. Le Nord, a journal GERMANY.

Well known to receive its inspirations from the model of the end of the protestant Conference of Dresden, held reproach and arrier penses towards the congress tened by one power the right making his fellow-pount which the Protestant Community and to judge and arbitrate. And this which we say those who in their pitsuit of the congress tened for making his fellow-pount which the protestant Community and to judge and arbitrate. And this which we say those who in their pitsuit of the congress tened for many other German, States, were represented), to Austria we say to every other power, which found guilty of Creation and the congress tened for the congress tened for the congress tened for the congress to which the government of free and enligh tened in the congress tened to judge and arbitrate. And this which we say those who in their pitsuit of the congress tened for the congress tened to judge and arbitrate. And this which we say those who in their pitsuit of the congress the congress tened for the congress tened to judge and arbitrate. And this which we say those who in their pitsuit of the congress to which the government of free and enligh tened to judge and arbitrate. And this which we say those who in their pitsuit of the congress tened to judge and arbitrate. These the congress tened to judge and arbitrate. And this which we say the congress tened to judge and arbitrate. And this which we say the congress tened to judge and arbitrate. And this which we say the congress tened to judge and arbitrate. And this which the congress tened to judge and arbitrate. And this which the congress tened to judge and arbitrate. And this which the congress tened to judge and arbitrate. And this which the congress tened to judge and arbitrate. And this which the congress tened to judge and arbitrate. And this which the congress tened to judge and arbitrate. And this present title of the congress tened to judge and arbitrate. And this which the congress tened to judge and some reparation of what has been generally and markable passages rightly considered as grievous wrongs.

Rome for the purpose of submitting to the Holy. See the project of a Concordat. This news is correct. His emmence Cardinal Reisach has absolution from such as profess heretical doctrines which his tale appeared; or any papers which copied made a report on the subject, and this report has doctrines audacieuses), or contrary to the Gospel, if the story from that journal, have penetrated; and if made a report on the subject, and this report has (doctrines audacieuses), or contrary to the Gospel, if been submitted to a meeting of Cardinals." We are assured that the conclusions arrived at are favorable as regards the acceptance of the propositions made by the Wurtemburg Government, positions made by the syntremourg povernment, and it is most probable that the negotiations opened between the Holy See and the Wurtemburg from all your sins, in the name of the Father, and of Government will shortly end in a satisfactory so- the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. lution .- Weekly Register.

NAPLES-A despatch from Naples announces NAPLES—A despatch from Naples announces occupation of the principalities against the departure of M. Brenier from that capital Mr. journals, which it justifies upon the double ground generally entertained in England on the subject of Petre most probably left at the same time. Capthat the question of the new frontier line is not American society, but whether Mr. Arrowsmith's tain Gallwey, Her Majesty's Consul, is left in yet settled, and that Austria and the Porte are prised at his entertaining them. Aman who believes charge of British interest. On the 15th Oct., quite agreed as to the period for the evacuation. the vanguard of the British squadron arrived at This latter statement is a direct contradiction to Civita Vecchia, composed of the Centaur, steam the note in the French semi-official journals. paddle-wheel frigate, Captain W. C. Clifford, C.B., 6 guns'and 200 men; and the Osprey, despatch gunboat, Captain H. J. Blemfield, 4 guns and 100 men. These vessels left the port of Ajaccio on the 14th Oct., and are to remain at the explanations which M. de Hubner is to give Civita Vecchia until further orders.

Prince Petrulla, the Neapolitan Ambassador at Vienna, has presented a note in answer to the representations made by Count Martini. In this note the King of the Two Sicilies acknowledges the efforts of Austria in favor of conciliation, but declares he cannot accept her proposals, since any concession to the Western Powers would be equivalent to a renunciation of those rights which he is called upon to defend in common with all the Sovereigns of Europe.

Admiral Dundas has arrived at Malta with his squadron. Two British steamers had also arrived at Civita Vecchia, for the assumed purpose of completing the communication between London and Naples.

Le Nord says that the Grand Duke of Tuscany complains of the crowd of English tourists who invade his State, and who put themselves in communication with the revolutionary chiefs, thereby encouraging agitation.

The Journals of Lombardy continue to express themselves in the strongest terms of hostility towards England. The Bilancia, of Milan, describes Lord Palmerston as "the firebrand of Italy.

There is something positively atrocious in the bad faith of our Liberal politicians towards Italy. Only two or three weeks since, one of our journals, to whose announcements an official importance is usually attached, authoritatively declared that the allied fleets would enter the Bay of Naples, and held out encouragement to the Neapolitan Liberals that the time was at hand when an insurrectionary movement would be favored by the Western Powers. How different is the language of the same journal now! The Daily News was much more violent. Nothing less than | did not drop with shame the moment be had utthese journals be afflicted with a sense of humiliation at finding that these rank diatribes have come to nothing, and that, after so much bullying and bouncing, the Western Powers have not the slightest intention of interfering with the King's Government, and moreover, that the very journals which were foremost in clamouring for his downfall, and in their exhortations to the Neapolitan Liberals to prepare for the good time coming, have no wish-now that France has spoken-to render his threne or reign one whit less secure. The national character is outraged meine Zeitung writes from Stockholm, Septemby this mingled bravado and pusillanimity. The | ber 25th:-Press resembles the abuse of fish-fags when a policeman is standing by. There are epithets and gesticulation in plenty, but nothing more.

Lord Palmerston has managed this dispute with Naples with his usual skill: he has contrived to involve France in the contest against her will, before she has recovered from the effects of the late war. Is there a living man who believes that England cares whether the government of King Ferdinand is conducted on principles somewhat more or somewhat less liberal? Certainly her ministers do not, and yet | clothes, but had to travel in the felon's dress and, England was the first in the Congress to pronounce Naples a kind of moral outlaw, and to compromise her government both at home and abroad. France dared not contradict England, and besides looked on all that passed on the subject as mere words. The moment that these discussions were published, all parties felt that discussion could not stop there, although each knew he was treading on a mine which might explode at any moment. Lord Palmerston has prevented the King from making any concession, and has involved France in his schemes for the purpose of appearing more than ever the champion of liberal opinions. Louis Napoleon doubtless would not have been sorry to witness the humiliation of a Bourbon, and of one who has insulted him by refusing to allow his fleet to purchase corn during the late war; still he had no wish to push matters to extremities, and would have gladly backed out of the affair altogether, for he felt the inconvenience of being dragged along by England; he therefore took refuge in delay, and tried to escape by thrusting forward Austria, for he felt too closely connected with Italy to wish to provoke a revolution there, the sparks of which might reach Paris. It will still be his object to keep the revolutionary fire as low as possible, but who can rule the winds; Lord Palmerston knows how to fan the faintest flame into a conflagration, and his purpose would be answered if he succeeded in dividing Europe into two hostile camps,

GERMANY TO GERMANY

definite. If the Emperor Alexander bas really and absolution was agreed upon. The decisions this intention, the Catholics of his empire cannot of the Conference are contained in twenty-three land.] but feel grateful towards him. It would lead to articles, from which we quote the following re-

"Art. 13. To ensure success in re-establishing the The German journals mention that the Court use of regular confession and absolution, a commen-of Wurtemburg has sent certain deputies to cement must be made by the introduction of private absolution, and the restoration of the practice of refusing absolution.

Art; 15. The pastor has the right of withholding.

they refuse to be converted." Nay, more. A form of confession and absolution has been agreed upon. The absolution is pronounced in the following form :-

The Debats asserts that England supports Austria in this matter. The Independance Belge also asserts that Lord Palmerston has given orders to the English minister in Paris to support in the name of the Vienna cabinet to the French government on the subject of the continued occupation of the principalities. The Constitutionnel continues to denounce the Austrian occupation of the principalities.

### SWITZERLAND.

In parts of this country, says a Protestant paper, Romanism is gaining as rapidly as Protestantism is losing.

"The Evangelical Protestants themselves despondingly declare, that by far the majority of the German-Swiss clergymen are infidels, followers of Hegel; and that in Eastern Switzerland, the Roman Catholic population has become more moral and respectable than the Protestants."

SWEDEN.

The Madiai case is still, we doubt not, in our readers' recollection, if only for the sake of the triumphant retort upon the Protestant sympathisers by which our great Parliamentary champion covered them with scorn. Instead of occupying himself with the refutation of the absurd exaggerations and misrepresentations in which they had wrapped up their case, Frederick Lucas directed their attention to Protestant Sweden, and showed there a state of things with which nothing that was ever alleged against Tuscany could bear comparison. It was a good deed well done, and we know not but that the news we now give from Sweden may be in part the fruit of his labors. In opening the Swedish Diet on the 23rd, the King of Sweden said-"An enlightened toleration for the faith of others, based upon the love of one's neighbor, and inspired by an indomitable conviction, constitutes the essence of the dogmas of the Protestant Church." We wonder that the words did not choke his Majesty, or that he sertion. Since the days of Gustavus Vasa, during three hundred years of Protestant tyranny in Sweden, so impudent a speech has not been heard: The very next sentence is the best commentary on the royal veracity and the understandings of his audience-" The ancient laws which impede the freedom of worship must, therefore, give way, so that the community may be in harmony with the constitution." Tablet.

CRUEL TREATMENT-OF AN EDITOR IN SWE-DEN .- A correspondent of the Augsburg Allge-

"The responsible editor of the Swedish gazette the Fædernesland, (Fatherland) Mr. Steuermann Lindstroem, who some time ago was con-demned to pay a fine of about \$150 for his article on the right of succession, being unable to do so, has been committed in the Langholms prison for the period of four months, where he is obliged to dress in the prison clothes and live in company with the vilest criminals. His presence being required at Stockholm to answer a similar charge, he was not permitted to resume his own

in wooden shoes, which wounded his feet severely. Though unable to walk, he was forced to return on foot, after his examination, to his prison. This cruel treatment of a political prisoner has excited general indignation, and is commented upon very severely by the united press."

But, the Swedish government being Protestant, the "peace of Europe" does not require any intervention on the part of England and her "allies."

The Moniteur de la Flotte contradicts the statement circulated by several journals that Russia is building a new Black Sea fleet at Nicolaieff, and that she is reconstructing the defensive works of Sebastopol.

A recent letter, it affirms, shows that the Russians are scrupulously executing the treaty of Paris, that they are not restoring any of the old land or sea defences, and that at Nicolaies and Kherson they are only building the number of light boats which they are entitled to have according to the terms of the treaty of peace.

# TURKEY.

A despatch from Vienna, dated Monday, announced that the Turkish ministry had resigned. Later dates confirm this news, but also mention that the resignations had not been accepted.

The Pays repents its assertion relative to the demand which the Porte has made for the evacuation of the principalities by the Austrians. The semi-official contradiction of the Austrian Correspondence it contradicts in turn

"France," says the Pays, "has honorably

kept her engagements. France, alone free from horrors to which the government of free and enlight

THE ARROWSMITH HOAX.

We (Weekly Register) have already stated that the author of the extraordinary narrative published in the Times, under the head of "Railways and Revolvers in Georgia," has avowed his name and address... The Standard of Wednesday says:—

Liverpool, he would probably have been detected before the lapse of twenty-four hours. His explanation of the alleged inconsistencies in the narrative are perfectly satisfactory, and the reason which he gives for not having told the story while in America. from all your sins, in the name of the Father, and of is not invited in the story white in America. It is not without plausibility. He says that he was the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

"Go in peace. Amen."

The Austrian Correspondence defends the in New York could free speaking bring any one into occupation of the principalities against the French perily. This is certainly inconsistent with the ideasthat he has just seen four fatal duels and an infanticide treated as a matter of course, might well hesitate to provoke both the actors in the tragedy and the people by whose toleration such tragedies were

The most plausible as well as the most charitable interpretation is, that Mr. Arrowsmith himself has been housed. He says that he was under 21 at the time of the transaction which he narrates. We can imagine that on the entrance of a boyish quiet-look. ing Britisher into a railway carriage, the idea of hoazing him might occur to the Yankee mind. Traveilers; and especially if their exterior is of that kind technically called "mild," have always been held fair game; people who have a reputation for being roughhanded do often take pleasure in representing themselves as rougher than they are, and the Yankees of to-day may resemble the Irish of 50 years since in this propensity, as they are certainly held to resemble them in pugnacity. "Railways and Revolvers" is very like a story told in "Charles O'Mally." and probably founded on fact, as most of Lover's best stories are. The hoax is described as being practised upon a Cockney at an Irish gentleman's dinner

Why, after your great opportunities for judging, said Phil, 'you ought to speak out-you've seen us in a way, I may fairly affirm, few Englishmen have,

and heard more."
"That's it, that's the very thing, Mr. Machamara, I've looked at you more closely. I've watched you more narrowly. I've witnessed what the French call

Begad you have, said old Burke, with a grin and profited by it to the utmost?

"Tve been a speciator of your election contests— I've partaken of your hospitality—I're witnessed your popular and national sports-I've been present at your weddings, your fairs, your wakes; but no, I was for getting, I never saw a wake.'

"'Never saw a wake,' repeated each of the com-pany in turn, as though the gentleman was uttering a sentiment of very dubious veracity.

"'Never,' said Mr. Prettyman, rather abashed at this proof of his incapacity to instruct his English.

friends upon all matters of Irish interest. ing, we'll show you one. Lord forbid that we should'nt do the honors of our poor country to an intelligent foreigner when he's good enough to come amongst us. "'Peter,' said he, turning to the servant behind him, 'who's dead hereabonts?'

"'Sorra one, yer honour. Since the scrimmage at Portumna the place is peaceable.'

"'Who died lately, in the neighbourhood?" " 'The Widow Macbride, yer honour."

"'Could'nt they take her up again, Peter?-my friend here never saw a wake.

"'I'm afeerd not, for it was the boys roasted her,

"" Mr. Prettyman shuddered at these painful indications of the neighbourhood, and said nothing.
""Well, then, Peter, tell Jimmy Divine to take the old musket to my bedroom, and go over to the

Clunagh bog, he can't go wrong, there's twelve families there that never pay a halfpenny rent, and when it's done, let him give notice to the neighborhood, and we'll have a rousing wake.'

... You don't mean, Mr. Macnamara, you don't a face like a ghost. "I only mean to say, said Phil, laughing, that

you're keeping the decenter very long at your right

"Burke contrived to interpose before the Englishman could ask any explanation of what he had just heard—and for some minutes he could only walt in impatient anxiety—when a lord report of a gun close behind the house attracted the attention of the guests the next moment old Peter entered, his face radiant

Well, what's that?' said Macnamara. and he said be'd take one of the neighbors, and he had nt to go far, for Andy Moore was going home, and he brought him down at once."

with smiles."

""Did he shoot him? said Mr. Prettyman, while cold perspiration broke over his forehead, "Did he murder the man?

"" Sorra murder,' said Peter, disdainfully; but why would'nt he shoot him when the master bid him; "I needn't tell you more, Charley; but in ten minutes after, feigning some excuse to leave the room, the terrified cockney took flight, and offering twenty guineas for a horse, to convey him to Athlone, he left Galway, fully convinced that they don't yet know us on the other side of the Channel?"

Mr. Arrowsmith may have been practised on in a similar way! Our readers must have remarked that none of the duels took place in his presence, and that he heard no pistol shots. On one occasion the combatants retired into another car, and fought as he supposes, " with Monte Christo pistols," or pistols that make no noise, for he only heard a "death cry." In the other instance they get out of the railway train, and it was only by electric telegraph, and by one antagonist returning without the other, that he learned the fatal issue of the duels. As for the mur-der of the child, he does not say that he actually witnessed it, and we cannot imagine that he did, for if one can suppose it possible that any man would tamely contemplate the perpetration of such atrocity, one cannot suppose that he would publish the fact, together with his name and residence, to all

[A "New Englander" writes again in Wednesday's Times to refute Mr. Arrowsmith, the reporter of the Railways and Revolvers" story. He quotes from the railway guides to show that the first report is indonsistent. With the arrangements on the line, and enters into other arguments to show the intrinsic im-

may find itself similarly circumstanced. I moto) | , state days in which escape a cruminals are in great and especial request | and therefore rit must be with a feeling akin to envy that, some of our readers will land.]

[And itself similarly circumstanced. I moto | converged to be an allusion to Epoc especial request | and that both these rare and exquisite repetimens of learn that both these rare and exquisite repetimens of a class of men, who find little favor in our eyes, were in Lerds within the last forthight, and that neither of in Leods within the last fortnight, and that neither of them condessended to indicate an intention of visiting Hull. But, while both were well received in the commercial capital of the West Riding, we are concerned to know that more popular commiscration was manifested towards the interesting, but more guilty, Italian, than for the veteran and heroic Briton what more insangly than litreasonably, summercial The Standard of Wednesday says:

If "Both: are well known wherever the journal in which his tale appeared; or any papers which copied the story from that journal, have penetrated; and if he had given a false name, or had described as his residence a street or house which had no existence in residence a street or house which had no existence in ross of Norfolk Island staring us in the face—with a fall which had no existence in ross of Norfolk Island staring us in the face—with a fall staring us in the fall full official knowledge that in that most miserable and most, wretched island the convict population have been abandoned to the open and shameless perpetra-tion of crime, with a parliamentary blue-book record of the tortures inflicted upon the people of India, with the communice of the British authorities in order to wring money out of the flowing blood, the incerated bodies, and the broken bones of the plundered natives, it does seem ridiculously, inconsistent to see crowds of people rushing open-mouthed, prepared to swallow anythorrible story told them about how traitors, rebels, and felons are dealt with in prisons on the shores of the blue Mediterranean. Cer. tainly, if we read the history of how treason has hi-therto been punished in England—if we read how the latest overt, manifestations of rebellion in Ireland and Scotland have been trodden out if we refer to the pitchcap and riding-school exuelties in Dublin within the memory of our Premier, and many members of the two Houses of Parliament, we shall be slow to boast that, under such circumstances de distinguish the proposed schemes for revolutionising Italy, we should be found much more humane than our Continental neighbors. It was consequent upon the last attempt at revolution in Italy—and in sympathy with it that rebellion was manifested in the Ionian Is. lands, and we all know how mercilessly the Lord High Commissioner extirpated it, and how the crown promoted him for acts of terror far exceeding in horfor anything done in any part of the kingdom of Naples. But, our native insular curiosity prompts us to delight in the exhibitions of foreign strollers and mountebanks . Besides, our national pride is flattered by their appearance before us as supplicants. Political and religious sympathy is a cheap commodity, and so long as that contents them we do not like to refuse it. Nevertheless, if by the eager reception given to individuals of this class an insult is under stood to be offered to the religious convictions of at least nine millions of her Majesty's faithfully loyal subjects—to nearly a third of all the men composing the British army, it might be weil to consider whether good feeling and good taste do not alike suggest the having nothing whatever to, do with such fugitives and refugees, save in the exercise of such almsgiving as their physical necessities may require. -Hull Advertiser.

AN INCIDENT AT THE TULLFRIES. With the Empire, the fortunes of the Tuileries flourished. Its saloom were thronged with military prowess, with diploma-tic distinction, with the wisdom of statesmanship, with illustrations in every order of intellect, the abstractions of science, the pratique of politics: Anidst this crowd of princes and soldiers, of ancient nobles, and ennobled children of the people, one renerable figure claims a special notice, and attracts a regard, which pierces the present, and traverses the long vista of six centuries. It was in the full tide of the middle age that Pope Innocent the Second visited Paris, and his footsteps have left their prints in the old chroni-eles of the time, of faith. "We guided his way," says an ancient French historian, "In a procession, glo-rious in the eyes of God and of men, and singing a song of gladness we embraced him. His people at tired him in the mode of the Roman court, with a profusion of ornaments most admirable to be seen, and with, for sign of his power, the tiara, topped with a crown of gold. And his servitors and guards, richly habited, advanced on horseback, two by two, clad all in white, and chaunting hymns. But the barons, and the vassals of the church, and the noble chatelains and she would'nt be a decent corpse for to show a were on foot. And there were some in front who stranger said Peter in a whisper. the silver pieces before them to withdraw the crowd somewhat aside, and leave free the way, strewn with branches, and shaded with rich tapestry descend-ing from the trees." Since then six centuries are gone. Innocent revisited Paris, in the person of Pius the Seventh. But the middle age has obbed. We cannot look for veneration in the first decade of the 19th century; we must be content with a decent respect. Yet the papal guest of Napoleon experienced a reception "'You don't mean, Mr. Macnamara, you don't at the hands of the people generally, which surpassed mean to say \_\_\_\_\_, stammered out the cockney, with the expectations of the faithful, and thousands knell for his benediction. Amidst the throng, one young man does worship to the dead age of Doubt with covered head. "Decouvrez pous," was the Pontiff's mild rebuke, "an old man's blessing has never burt any one." And the recent champion of the 18th cenfury kneels obedient with bare head. In the brief moment of his genuflection, we retrace six hundred years, but cannot recall "the barons, the vassals of the church, the noble chatelains' of the days of Inno-cent. France has kept its religion, but changed its politics. Louis the Eleventh, Mazarin, the Emigration. have hanged, drawn, and quartered Feudality. The new French society does not depend from above, it

props from beneath.

Pius the Seventh was lodged at the Tuileries, where
the delicate attention of his Imperial host has prepared for him an apartment precisely similar, in its furniture and appointments, to that which the Pope was used to occupy at the Quirinal. An empty complument to the man, which did not pledge Napolcon to proffer a sincere respect to the Pontiff, in whom e wished to find a servant, not a master. - Iris Quarterly Review.

THE APRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—It is a notorious and undeniable fact, that the African Slave-trade always has been, is now, and in all probability always will be carried on by Northern bands. The vessels engaged in that trade are built in and owned in New York, and New-England, and are manned mostly by New-Englanders. It is not, of course, the better portion of the Northern people that embark in, or countenance this traffic. It is the refuse and soum of Northern Society, who would be equally ready for piracy, if it yielded equal profits and could be perpertated with equal impunity. There are wretches who would commit any crime to make money, who would engage in any business, no matter how de-structive to the morals or the welfare of a community; so that it would put money in their purse. It is this class of Yankees, and this alone who are engaged in the African slave-trade and who would like to see it revived. It would seem a little inconsistent that Abolitionists should be in favor of the slave trade, with all the horrors of the middle passage but the inconsistency is not real. Revive the slave trade and they enlarge the sphere of their commercial operations; supply the South with negroes, with one hand and steal them hway with the other. This has been their mode of operation from the beginning. consistent. With the arrangements on the line, and enters into other arguments to show the intrinsic improbability, if not impossibility, of the incidents narrangements, if not impossibility, of the incidents narrangements to show the intrinsic improbability, if not impossibility, of the incidents narrangements and recent and incidents narrangements and recent escape, sini, whose repeated imprisonments and recent escape, in the world, bids fair to take the pread of the proposal made in good faith, but when the proposal made in good faith but the proposal made in good faith but will be a proposal made in good faith but the proposal made in good faith but