

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The following is a summary of the Budget for 1865, which has been laid before the Corps Legislatif:—The expenditure for the ordinary Budget for 1865 is estimated at 1,797 1/2 million francs, or twenty-one million in excess of the amount for 1864, and receipts at 1,799 3/4 millions, leaving a surplus of two and a half million francs. The Minister's financial statement proposes to reduce the amount of Treasury bonds in circulation in 1865, to 150,000,000 francs. In the event of this being insufficient for the wants of the public service, the deficiency will be met by supplementary emission, to be authorised by Imperial decree, and submitted to the Corps Legislatif, in its next sessions. The amount of bonds which may be issued by the treasury of public works of the city of Paris during 1862 is not to exceed 80,000,000.

A debate on the paragraph of the address relative to Algeria took place in the Corps Legislatif. M. Picard explained the amendment of the Left, proposing to assimilate Algeria to France, and to grant liberal institutions to that country, with right of electing deputies. Gen. Allart opposed the amendment. M. Jules Favre made a speech in reply. The amendment was finally lost by 221 against 18 votes.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Gazette des Tribunaux of to-day says the preliminary investigation in the case of the Italians has terminated, the accused having undergone the last examination on Thursday. It appears certain that it will be tried at the assizes in the first fortnight of February. The Pays of this evening announces for certain the nomination of Count Flahault, recently French Ambassador at London, to the dignity of Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour. The Temps says that the affair of the four Italians will come before the assizes with the original important character, which inquiry into the case has not diminished.

The Gazette des Tribunaux of to-day says:—The preliminary investigation in the case of the Italians has terminated, the accused having undergone the last examination on Thursday. It appears certain that they will be tried at the assizes in the first fortnight of February. The Temps says:—The affair of the four Italians will come before the assizes, with the original important character which inquiry into the case has not diminished. The accused will have to clear themselves, not on account of the detention of arms, but of the plot against the life of the Emperor. The Memorial Diplomatique of to-day says:—The King of Denmark has made representations to the four non-German Powers who signed the treaty of London, in order that by their mediation his reply to the summons of Austria and Prussia may cause those Powers to suspend their occupation of Schleswig. The Emperor's Government, in concert with England is about to take immediate steps at Berlin and Vienna, in order that the troops destined to occupy the Duchy of Schleswig may not cross the Eider. It is not doubted that Russia and Sweden will earnestly concur in the step of the Western Powers. The same journal states that the Courts of Vienna and Berlin appear disposed to suspend the military occupation of Schleswig if a more decided promise relative to the withdrawal of the constitution be made to them by the King of Denmark before they find themselves under the necessity of reentering their demand by an ultimatum. Negotiations are now being carried on with the object of inducing the King of Denmark to give the required promise.

FRANCE AND THE RHINE PROVINCES.—The Daily Telegraph, in writing on the German complication, remarks:—It is probably as well known in Berlin as in London, that France is so far acting with England in the cause of peace, although war would evidently open to the Emperor Napoleon magnificent and indefinite opportunities for realising the adulterations of the Bishop of Toulouse, by displaying his powers as a supreme arbitrator over exhausted and prostrate States; but there is one cogent consideration which may not be sufficiently appreciated at Sans Souci, and to which we invite careful attention. Already it is admitted that if Schleswig should be seized as a material guarantee for the Danish observance of compacts, there are certain Rhine provinces which might be seized as a material guarantee for the fulfilment of certain treaty stipulations on the part of Prussia; but perhaps it is not comprehended in Berlin so distinctly as it should be, that if France were to execute that retaliatory process of seizure, England could have no logical ground or objection, and would offer no resistance.

CURE FOR LOCK-JAW.—At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Matteucci wrote to describe a case of lock-jaw, in which the patient was subjected to the action of a voltaic column of 30 or 40 couples. Under the influence of the electric currents the tetanic shocks diminished in intensity, and the patient could open and shut his mouth; but the relief was only temporary, and the contractions returned in spite of the action of the current, which was then discontinued for a short time, and resumed with a pile of about 60 elements. Again an improvement became manifest, and these alternations of relief and relapse continued for several hours, but the beneficial effects of the current gradually diminished, until they ceased altogether. M. Farini, who practised medicine at the time this experiment was made (1838), and who has since become celebrated as a statesman, told M. Matteucci that the disorder was occasioned by the existence of extraneous bodies in the patient's leg. M. Matteucci concludes with remarking that, since electricity produces relief in lock jaw, which is almost the only result to be hoped for, the attention of practitioners should be called to it.—Galignani's Messenger.

BELGIUM.

JAN. 26.—When I wrote to you at the beginning of last week, I believed that we Belgian Catholics were on the eve of momentous events, but nothing has yet occurred either to animate our hopes, or dissipate our fears. It is beyond all doubt that King Leopold finds himself placed

in a very difficult situation, from which however we have every reason to believe a means of deliverance will be found in His Majesty's perfect knowledge of the state of the crisis through which Belgium is now passing, and which doubtless, owing to the King's well-known uprightness and unflinching courage, will be brought to a happy issue. The state of affairs is very grave, for the corrupt Ministers, whose ill-gotten power is not yet wholly paralyzed, whose evil influence is not yet completely annihilated, are secretly rejoicing at the flood of passions they have raised by their violent and anti-constitutional proceedings, and are still entertaining the hope that in flattering the revolutionary tendencies of a certain portion of their political friends, they may yet succeed by means of these dangerous auxiliaries of regaining the power which has just so ignominiously fallen from their upright and unshaken grasp. The Catholics of Belgium are, however, decided not to intrust the important affairs of their country into the hands of such an ungodly and irreligious crew as the Liberal Ministers of the last seven years, who are as unjust and despotic now as they were in 1837. I should not dare to shock the readers of the Catholic Register by a bare enunciation of the vile outrages and gross calumnies daily manufactured by the degraded Ministerial press of the country, which are thus heaped upon the Bishops and Clergy of the land, and upon the most esteemed leaders and defenders of the Catholic and Conservative cause. The venerable and afflicted Bishop of Bruges does not escape from the malignant invectives and horrible imprecations of these Godless advocates of the late Liberal Ministry. Although His Lordship is still lying on a bed of sickness, and bowed down by a weight of bodily suffering and pain, these would-be regenerators of Belgium are heaping outrage upon outrage upon the venerable head of this noble and glorious Prince of the Church, and are endeavoring by all possible means in their power, to afflict the generous heart of one of Belgium's most holy and devoted sons. Well may every just and sensible mind pity the state of such miserable and misguided men, who seek to defend their false and unholy principles by such foul and unrighteous means. Since the retreat of the Ministry, the King has consulted with M. de Brocquere, Dechamps, Pirmez, De Theux, and Faider, but up to the present moment no one of these statesmen has accepted the onerous and difficult task of constituting a new Cabinet. It is then to be hoped that the wise and experienced ruler of this Catholic Kingdom will display on the present occasion his usual amount of sagacity and clear-sightedness, by which the present crisis may be ended in a manner satisfactory to the public opinion of the country, and calculated to render to the nation the tranquility and peace of which it stands so much in need.—Cor. Weekly Register.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Jan. 25.—M. Lefebvre, the French commissioner, and M. Corni, Attache of the French Embassy at Turin, have arrived at Lugano, and transmitted to the President of the Ticino Government a request for an inquiry concerning Mazzini's residence and that of the four Italians at Lugano, on account of the conspiracy against the Emperor's life.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The journals of Italy who defend Social Order and Religion, seem to indicate that a reactionary move is taking place in the minds of the public at large, and that honest men are recovering their energy to stem the torrent of impiety and anarchy. In Sicily, the Catholics who are eager to confess their faith, so grievously attacked and insulted, have taken the habit of wearing a crucifix appended to their neck, and they begin to adopt the custom of greeting each other with the significant and brief salutation of "Viva Gesu".

In the island of Sardinia there has been a great popular demonstration in favor of the Capuchin monastery of Tiesi, which the Government was clearing of its religious inmates to turn it into barracks. The force of the bayonets triumphed, but the emotion which this act excited among the people remains as a protest to testify to the violence committed against its religious feelings.

The worthy Archbishop of Urbino, Mgr. Angeloni, after fifty days' imprisonment, has been set at liberty, the Tribunal of Ancona, having declared that there were no grounds of accusation against him. This is the third time that the revolutionary party opposed to the Archbishop have been obliged to recognize his innocence of the charges brought against him. The inhabitants of Urbino have evinced their joy on the liberation of their Archbishop by sending contributions of considerable amount to the Pope's Pence fund.

ROME.—Polish Intolerance.—Under this heading a statement has appeared in some of the papers to the effect that the Cardinal Vicar at Rome has definitively refused to authorize the British Consul to have Protestant worship at his residence for the convenience of the now overflowing British congregation. It is thought, however, that the American Minister will be more fortunate, and that some space will be obtained at the British chapel when he gathers his countrymen around him at his official residence, or at some duly authorized locality.—Assuming the facts to be as here asserted, a more appropriate heading than 'Polish Intolerance' would surely be, Protestant Intemperance. The Pope surely owes little gratitude to British Protestantism, which only an immense amount of three fold brass could ever have demanded to be allowed to display its ugliness under the eyes and protection of the Government which it has leagued itself with infidels, assassins, and anarchists to destroy.

ADDRESS TO THE POPE.

The following is the text of the address solemnly presented to the Holy Father by three hundred Catholics of all nations, at present in Rome:— "Holy Father, —We, Catholics of all nations, met together in the capital of Christendom, have asked the honour of laying at the feet of your Holiness the homage of our deepest veneration and of our most faithful devotion. Already, at the beginning of the new year, your Holiness saw it received from the inhabitants of your city of Rome touching proofs of their love. Be it granted to us also, your children in the spiritual order, to hail with our acclamations and with our prayers your Pontifical royalty, which has been made still more sacred by its misfortunes, and the necessity of which grows in the very proportion of the guilty plots which threaten it from without. May the new year be better than late years; may it bring some comfort to your fatherly heart; may it, by the re-establishment of your authority, satisfy at length the long expectation of justice and of right, which here on earth no representative so au-

gust as your Holiness. It is our warmest wish; it is the prayer which goes up from our souls to the God whose Vicar you are. Having witnessed all the great works bearing the stamp of universality which are being done in Rome, we will return to our different countries to tell our brethren how just and sacred is the duty of helping the wants of our common Father: and of our common country. Yes, Rome, such as the piety of ages has made it, Rome is the common Father. There is no people, not even the most rebellious or the most misled; which is not the debtor of the Holy Roman Church. She it is who keeps whole the store of moral truths without which all society would return to barbarism; it is from her ever mangled, but ever faithful breast that the Apostles of all nations always have gone forth and go forth still.

We, who all coming from most various regions, from the east and west, from Europe and from America, meet at the feet of your Holiness, cannot take a single step in Rome without coming upon the trace of some great ancestor of our Faith. In this magnificent scene which St. Peter viewed and blessed from the Janiculum Hill everything, from the prison of St. Paul to the place of his triumphant Martyrdom, from the Church of St. Gregory to the Church of St. Clement, from the Missions of St. Alexis to the Missions of the Gesu—everything speaks to us of our own countries. It was here that the inspiration seized, it was here that the sacred fire inflamed those heroic men who gave baptism to our native countries, and nursed them into civilisation. St. Denis of the French, St. Augustine of the English, St. Patrick of the Irish, St. Boniface of the Germans, St. Adalbert of the Poles, St. Anskar of the Scandinavians.

We should not omit to cite the Popes, for if they have been the creators and saviours of Italy they also belong, by the immensity of their Apostolate, to all mankind. Holy Father, how could our gratitude fail to mingle with our admiration? At this day, more perhaps than ever under your memorable Pontificate, the Eternal City appears as the Universal City. Everything done at Rome is done for the City and for the World. These seminaries of all nations founded or maintained by your care, these hospitals, these schools, these Colleges which may be called ecclesiastical, this unmatched institution at Propaganda where we were present yesterday at one of the fairest festivals of the great human family, these crypts restored to the light of day and to the veneration of the Faithful, these majestic Basilicas discovered under ground, or rebuilt from their ruins, these cemeteries of the martyrs honored with a love which recalls the love of Damasus or of Paschal, this Lateran Museum added to so many more works of magnificence, these bold and learned explorations of the Catacombs whence, thanks to splendid publications, we see produced a new irrefutable apology for our religion—these pious restorations of a deathless past which in the midst of spoilers and of persecutors your Holiness pursues with high souled calm—in a word all these works and labors which are the glory of Rome, and your glory, Holy Father, are the treasure, and make part of the most precious patrimony of Christendom. Ah! in the name of our brethren, we declare that Christendom will be grateful for so many services and for so many benefits.

The Peter's Pence revived in days of crisis by the free charity of the Faithful is a debt of conscience. Is it not fair that all should contribute to that by which all profit? Christendom will not be wanting to its sacred obligation? It knows that in the more and more generous discharge of it, it is to be found, until the return of order, one of the best guarantees of the material independence of the Church. It will try to bring its offerings up to the height of your misfortune and of your love. It will continue to send its children to surround you in the ranks of that Pontifical army which in like manner sprang to life from the spontaneous affection of children for their outraged father, and from the royal inspiration of your heart, which in spite of foreign dangers would not charge your people with the often necessary but always weighty burden of the Conscriptio, an army of volunteers from all countries, small by its numbers but great by the memory of Castelfidardo which dwells with it, great by the spirit of sacrifice, by disinterested devotion, by patient self-denial, by all the qualities which are the noblest form of heroism and well worthy to watch with the soldiers of France around the Chair of St. Peter and of Pius IX.

Holy Father, with these feelings of veneration for your person, of admiration for your courage and for your virtues, of absolute devotion to your cause, of calm and unshaken trust in the triumph promised by Providence to your right, we prostrate ourselves at your feet, and implore from your Holiness your paternal blessing upon us, upon our families, and upon our countries.

The Holy Father's reply was in substance as follows:—

The words of tender affection which you have just heard, my dear children, and which give my poor heart new strength to uphold unto the end Right, Justice, and Truth, are only the echo of all that the Church, the Pope, Religion have told the world. They are the echo of that voice of truth and justice that the Apostles and their successors have uplifted in all ages, in all times, and especially in the time in which we live.

The Apostle St. Peter, as St. Lawrence said, showed, by coming to Rome, a greater and a more courageous faith than when he walked upon the sea; greater because he was entering a city which was then nothing but a wilderness of savage and unmanageable wild beasts. But little by little, while listening to the voice of the Apostle of Jesus Christ, those wild beasts became gentle and obedient lambs. Before an hour had passed, St. Peter despatched St. Brice into Umbria, and St. Appollinaris into the Romagna.

The inhabitants of those countries were then living in barbarism and paganism. I do not know if it was in the designs of God to give those provinces to the Church as a patrimony, but I do know that the Church now possesses them; that they are only held by the Pope in trust, and what I know above everything is that I will never consent to any surrender nor to any disgraceful compromise.

I conclude, my dear children, by giving you my Apostolic blessing. But I wish to say, still, that if I desire to keep these provinces it is not in order to be a King. Many people pretend to believe that the Pope only wants to be a King. No, I keep them because it is a matter of necessity in the order of the Church to keep that which Providence has given to her.

My ambition as Pope is to be the worthy successor of the Apostles, to keep alive in kingdoms the spirit of faith and love, to teach obedience to the people, and to princes the love and the respect of justice and of right. This is why the Pope is concerned to keep his kingdom. And what are the kingdoms of the earth? A mere nothing! a mere nothing! (use misere! use misere!) But that which is mine, no one has a right to touch—no one. And until the end I will make heard that word of justice and of truth.

Let us then listen to the voice of the Apostles of Jesus Christ, my most dear children, that God may bless you all, in society, always, and may make you live Christianly and as happily as possible in this vale of misery.

The Address was drawn up in French, and Pius IX., the well beloved, replied in the same language.

ROME, Jan. 19.—The consecration of His Eminence Cardinal Guidi took place on Sunday, the 17th, in the Basilica of St. Peter's, the Pope himself officiating, as a token not only of His esteem for the Cardinal—who he has recently raised to the purple—but of his affection for his loyal subjects in the Legation of Bologna, over whom Cardinal Guidi goes to rule as Legate and Archbishop. The ceremony was a most beautiful and touching one, and even at that early hour, and in spite of the intense cold, a great

number of persons were present at it. On the Saturday previous, the 16th, an influential deputation of Genoese Catholics were received by the Pope, and presented the following address:—

Most Holy Father.—The Catholics of Genoa, who set a daily increasing value on their privilege of devout sons of the See of Peter, so worthily filled up, by your Holiness, have the happiness of presenting to you this day their best wishes and congratulations. Your griefs are the griefs of your children, and belong to us, as do the consolations and triumphs of the Holy See. The Catholics of Genoa, alike with all your other children, being grieved to their hearts at the atrocious war waged against your Holiness, and against Jesus Christ Himself, whose Vicar on earth you are, wish openly to confess the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, have chosen for that end the 'Stendardo Cattolico,' which has published the list of offerings, amounting to the price of a hundred copies of that impious work, denying the Divinity of Christ, which, written originally in a foreign idiom, is unhappily rendered accessibly in an Italian translation, and sold in Genoa and all the cities of Italy. The zeal of the Catholics of Genoa and of Italy has so eagerly answered the appeal that the subscription in less than two months has reached the number of 1,800 copies. The offering is small one compared with our duty, but it is great if we consider the good will of the donors. From our good city of Genoa, whence so many impious and revolutionary enterprises have taken source, and grown to maturity, it is only meet that defenders should arise to battle for the Divinity of Christ, and the rights of you, His earthly Vicar. Such reasons will assuredly persuade the Catholic body in the other towns of Italy to send their offerings and subscriptions to the 'Stendardo Cattolico.' Moreover, we Genoese never can or shall forget the glories of our ancient Republic, which above all others, signalled itself in the defence of your Holiness' predecessors, to whom it frequently accorded hospitality when persecuted by barbarous emperors and excommunicated princes. We remember with yet greater joy that which our Fathers have related to us, and that which many, even yet living, saw—the progress through Liguria of your Holiness' predecessor, Pius VII., first as a captive, but afterwards on his triumphant return, leaving wherever he passed an example of piety, of charity, of courage, and of fortitude. We live in the hope of witnessing, a like triumph, and we pray your Holiness to accept our slight offering of 10,180 lire, and impart to the offerers and collectors, prostrate at your feet, your Apostolic benediction.

Genoa, Christmas Eve, 1863.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The Union contains the following article:—

It will be remembered that at the beginning of last year, King Francis the Second received an affecting proof of the fidelity which the population of all the provinces of his kingdom maintain towards him in the midst of their cruel sufferings. Deputations, charged to present to His Majesty loyal addresses covered with thousands of signatures collected north and south of the pharos of Messina, arrived at Rome, to protest in the name of right, nationality, and liberty; and to express to 'the son of the Saint' the hopes and aspirations of an immense majority of the Neapolitans and Sicilians.

Again, this year, this patriotic movement was about to be renewed, and the delegates from Naples and Palermo were about to set forth on their royal pilgrimage, determined to brave the implacable hatred of the Piedmontese.

The King, actuated by a sentiment worthy of his race, has wished to prevent this manifestation. It is notorious that the yoke of conquest has been pressed upon the people with more suspicious cruelty than ever, during the last few months. Persecution has been redoubled with the state of siege, and the law of the *Manu militari*. In proportion as the Cabinet of Turin feels that the people are escaping it, in spite of their sufferings, it tightens its fetters, and its anger augments the rigor of its cruelties.

Francis the Second has therefore done well in forbidding his most devoted subjects to expose themselves to inevitable evils. None the less for his magnanimous consideration have the addresses reached his royal hands, and his reply, communicated by one of our correspondents, and which we subjoin, is at once a just reward, and a noble encouragement for the brave Neapolitans, who are looking, like the King himself, for the independence, and the emancipation of their country.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

At the point to which things are come nobody who has had opportunity of observing the situation as it presents itself here will easily be persuaded of the probability that Prussia will consent to keep her troops coiling their heels for a month or six weeks on the Eider's banks while King and Parliament negotiate at Copenhagen. A report that France has sent a circular making formal reserves against the occupation of Schleswig of such a tenor as to induce Prussia and Austria to pause and reflect may be set down as destitute of foundation. The time has not yet come for France to intimate a menace. Later on her tone may change and her attitude become less indifferent. The chances are that, as far as she is concerned, Germany will lose nothing by waiting. It is manifestly France's game to let things go further before stepping in.

Certain journals have spoken of an alleged military convention between Sweden and Denmark, for the occupation of Zealand by troops of the former Power in the event of war between Denmark and Germany. It has not been said to amount to a treaty offensive and defensive, and indeed, it is described as including an understanding that the Swedes should not be called into the field, but should merely serve to release the Danish troops, and enable them to be sent to the frontier. These statements are very unlikely to be true, and my information induces me to believe them unfounded. In case of war there would be no need of troops to maintain order among the peaceable inhabitants of Copenhagen and Zealand, and the Danish army might safely move against the enemy, without fear of commotions in its rear.—Times.

POLAND.

A correspondent from Kowno, in the *Patris* says:— "On Christmas Day I was an eye-witness of a most touching spectacle. I saw a compact crowd, mainly consisting of women and children, driven along by the Russians to exile and death. Most of these unfortunate people, hungry and half starved generally perish on the way. Up to this date (Jan. 9), so far as the very difficult communications enable me to ascertain, the following have been deprived of their property and sent into slavery:—Thirty families of peasants of the commune of Dusiety—several of the children of these unfortunate people died of the cold before arriving at Dynaburg; one hundred and twenty-seven families of the commune of Uzpole; several families of the commune of Onikstyn; twenty-five families of the commune Gulbin; two hundred and sixty families, late inhabitants of sixteen villages in the communes of Poswal and Wobolnice; several colonies of small proprietors in the parish of Krakow (district of Poniewiez); the colonies of Ibiary, Egirkole, Pindzy, and Lepluny, of the Knov district, numbering about two hundred and ninety families; all the peasants in the commune of Krokow; forty-six families in the commune of Dainoir; the colony of small proprietors of Milkatje, district of Telsze. If to the above are added the deportations decreed by the so-called military councils, it may be said that Samogitia has been depopulated to the extent of 38,000 persons. It is said Russia intends to depopulate each district, and to purge it entirely of the Polish element, by taking at least twelve colonies of small proprietors, and some thousands of Catholic peasants out of each. This plan has been conceived by Mouravieff, who, it is added, has been already authorised by the Emperor to take the necessary steps for its execution. The

prisons are still full, notwithstanding the deportations; and the great mortality in the cells: At Kowno there are 1,500 persons imprisoned for political offences, of whom 175 are women. At Kosiata the prisoners amount to 380, at Telsze to 276, at Szawle to 426, at Poniewiez to 474, and at Wilkomir to 206.

The official *Dziennik* of the 23rd of January, publishes an account of a farewell banquet given by the Russian Generals in Poland to Colonel von Treskow Aide-de-Camp to the King of Prussia. Colonel von Treskow had been in Warsaw for the last 11 months on a special mission from his Sovereign to General Berg. He has just left for Prussia in order to resume the command of the Madgeburg Regiment, of which he is the colonel. At the banquet given in his honor there were 80 guests, almost all Generals, and superior officers of the Russian army in Poland. General Baron Korff having brought a toast to the health of the King of Prussia, Colonel von Treskow replied by bringing a toast to the Emperor of Russia. General Prince Rebutoff then brought a toast to the Prussian army, to which Colonel von Treskow replied in the following terms:—"Gentlemen, I thank you with all my heart for the expressions of friendship and kindness with which you have honored me. I accept them with all the more gratitude that your friendship is conferred upon the representative of the Prussian army, an army which, as you are aware, sincerely sympathizes with you. Gentlemen, I have lived for 11 months among you, and my esteem for your noble army has increased incessantly. I have daily been deeply moved by your cordial hospitality and by your feelings of sincere loyalty. May it please God to give us the same opportunity of displaying on the field of battle the same military qualities of which you have given so many glorious proofs." General Minckwitz, chief of the Staff of the Russian army in the Kingdom of Poland, responded in a very warm speech, from which the following is an extract:—"Colonel von Treskow has been among us the living personification of the sympathies of his companions in arms towards our brave army, so full of devotion and self-denial. We are now about to separate, but each of us feels convinced that if ever the times of the European wars return the Russian and Prussian armies, as the colonel correctly said, will fight for the same cause, and side by side." These words were followed by a toast to the health of the colonel, and three cheers. The official *Dziennik* calls this banquet the manifestation of the sincere fraternity which unites by indissoluble ties the two great and brave armies of Prussia and Russia.—Reuter's Express.

RUSSIA.

The last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains an article by M. Wolowski, of the French Institute, on Russian finances.

The debt as registered was on the 1st of January, 1853, 400 millions roubles, and in the beginning of 1863 reached 650 millions.

One of the most trustworthy organs of the Russian press, the *Russk. Vjestnik*, said on the 1st of September, 1862:—

"The paucity which afflicts us is deplorable, and the Government is made responsible for not having avowed that the poverty of Russia is the primary cause of it. There is always enough money in a country that is prosperous without imagining as an element of wealth the issue of assignats; and it was reserved for our day to fancy that all one has to do is to make a pair of boots to enable people to walk who have no legs."

What strikes one is that since the time of Catherine, who in 1768 first introduced paper money into Russia, all Sovereigns repeated and declared that no more Treasury bonds should be issued, and all were forced to break their promise. The greatest addition was made to them since 1854, and they have now reached the colossal figure of 3,000,000,000.

CATHOLICITY IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following is a brief amount of the Catholic Mission in New Zealand, and especially in the Diocese of Auckland:—

This interesting Mission was commenced at Hokitanga, New Zealand, about 26 years ago, by the present venerable and amiable Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Pompallier. After years of toil and self abnegation in the great work of evangelisation, he has the happiness to witness at the present day the one Holy Apostolic Church firmly established in every part of the island, numerous churches built, and schools for the education of both races established. It is also consoling to see that already two nuns are professed Nuns of the Holy Family, and native young men are in the Seminary prepared for the Priesthood.

In the year 1837, the Right Rev. Dr. Pompallier, as Vicar-Apostolic of Western Oceania, assisted by three Priests and three Catholicists, founded the first missions at the Islands of Wallis and Futuna. Afterwards, assisted by a great number of spiritual laborers, he also established the mission in the Island in Lakeba in the Fijees, and that of Tongataboo of the Friendly Islands.

His Lordship directed all these Missions up to the year 1843, when the Holy See, in order to consult more and more for the spiritual wants of the faithful, created four other Bishops, and divided Western Oceania into four Apostolic Vicariates viz., the Islands of Wallis, Futuna, Lakeba, and Tongataboo; these islands formed the Vicariate of Central Oceania.

In the year 1850, in order to provide more and more for the spiritual wants of this interesting people, the Holy See divided the Apostolic Vicariate of New Zealand into two Titular Bishops, one confided to the Right Rev. Dr. Pompallier, for the city of Auckland, capital of the Island, and comprises that city with the greater part of the Northern Archipelago; and the other placed under the care of the Right Rev. Dr. Viard, who was formerly the Rt. Rev. Dr. Pompallier's Vicar-General, for the city of Wellington and all the South of New Zealand.

Number of churches in the diocese, 29; presbyteries, 18; colleges and schools, 25; Clergy, 1 Bishop and 23 Priests; Sisters of Mercy, 18; Sisters of Holy Family, 5; Religious Brothers, 4; Convents, 5.

UNITED STATES.

The British man-of-war *Petrel* recently arrived off Charleston with despatches for the British Consul at Savannah, and gave Admiral Dahlgreen the usual intimation of her intention. Admiral Dahlgreen, however, asserted that the despatches were addressed to the Confederate Government and refused the desired permission. The *Petrel* consequently returned. The American authorities are well aware of the timid disposition of the incumbent of the British War Office, and act accordingly.—*Montreal Gazette*.

General Banks has issued two general orders adapted to the state of things in Louisiana. The electors are told in one of these orders that they must vote at the coming election whether they approve of the ticket or not. It is a well-known fact that seven eighths of the citizens of Louisiana are secessionists and 'rebels' at heart. They cannot, consistently with their consciences, vote the Union ticket, but, nevertheless, are made liable by this 'order' of General Banks to fine and imprisonment in case they should refuse to do so. The other order will probably make the poor slaves long for the return of many an indulgent master. Gen. Banks further orders that all plantations must be worked, that if the negro desires to remain in the State, he must find labor of some sort, as 'idleness and vagrancy will not be tolerated.' This is merely another form of slavery.—*Widener*.

FOUND AT LAST, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures Consumption and its numerous satellites, which revolve around it in the shape of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis &c. This remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.