

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

A new pamphlet has appeared with the "selling" title, *"La Nouvelle Carte d'Europe."* It is from the pen of M. Edmond About, known for various productions in light literature, and particularly for his work on Rome, against which a mock prosecution was instituted, but which, of course, came to nothing. It was published at Brussels, and was at first ostensibly prohibited from access to the French frontier, but subsequently allowed *pratique*.

The present brochure has all the appearance of a *jeu d'esprit*; but under a gay and flippant style it may, for aught we know, contain a truth or two. If the subject of the reconstruction of the map of Europe be serious, the form of developing the idea would seem to preclude the notion of official or quasi-official disclosures, and the grave *Constitutionnel* describes it as ingenious fiction, imitated from the *Candide* of Voltaire.

The author opens with a description of a dinner at the Hotel du Louvre, in Paris, at which a French captain, an English lady, a Roman monk, a Piedmontese officer, a Russian traveller, a Prussian, an American citizen, and two other persons, one from Vienna, the other from Naples, are the guests. At the dessert the conversation turns on politics; they agree to form a Congress, and, being duly installed, they proceed with less delay than those of Vienna, Verona, or Paris, to regulate the destinies of Europe. An animated discussion follows in the style peculiar to this writer; and the upshot is that the Turk, representing his nation, agrees to quit Europe, and to retire to Medina, and there, in the practice of all the virtues enforced by the Koran, to exercise in Oriental quietness his religious authority; while the Roman Monk, who stands on the occasion for the Pope, consents to revert to the simplicity of the primitive Church, and announces his determination to set out for Jerusalem, where he hopes to superintend without let or hindrance the spiritual interests of his brethren.

The Congress resolves that Piedmont shall be annexed to the States of the Church, "after having consulted the populations;" that Austria shall sell Venetia to the Italians, Hungary to the Hungarians, and Galicia to the Poles; that England shall give up Corfu, Malta, and Gibraltar to whom is not said—but in return she gets Egypt, when all objections to M. de Lesseps' scheme of the Isthmus Canal vanish like smoke; that the Kingdom of Greece shall be aggrandized by taking the provinces of Turkey in Europe and Asia Minor, with Constantinople for her capital; that Russia shall establish herself in Central Asia, and Prussia become great in Germany by the suppression of the petty States.

One naturally supposes that France will have something in the redistribution of territories. Not at all; France has no such grasping cupidity; she rejects with graceful haughtiness the Rhenish frontier, which the majority of the assembly press upon her. France, who makes war only for an idea, and takes the property of others only to give it to her friends, but never for her own benefit, and happy in having secured the peace of Europe by a rational system of partition, declines the gift, and proceeds to the reduction, by 100,000,000, of her war estimates, and to the promise of the abolition of restrictive measures means, I suppose, something approaching to freedom of elections—something more than a skeleton sketch of the debates in the Chambers, which perhaps would be made more interesting by a larger publicity, and other advantages which are certainly worthy of attention.

M. About disclaims all personal views in his sketch; he writes, as others make war only for an "idea," yet one cannot help thinking that the "peasant of Savoy" as he calls himself, would not be offended to be taken for a diplomatist at his *debut*. M. About's pamphlet is not a bad companion to the *"Carte de l'Europe en 1860,"* which appeared in 1858 and may after all be more than a mere pleasantry.

**CUR. O' CONSTITUTIONNEL** FOR THE COLLECTION FOR THE POPE.—The *Constitutionnel* is irritated at the condemnation of the French Government implied in the universal efforts which are being made to promote the collection for the Holy Father. "When the Church," the writer observes, "appeals to the wealthy and benevolent for funds to succour the indigent or to promote some work of charity, nothing is more worthy of respect than such an application or calls more loudly for liberal response. But what he asks, such a holy mission of beneficence to do with the fund now being raised and known by the ominous designation as 'Peter's pence'?"

Some of the shipwrights discharged from Woolwich Dockyard have got employment at good wages in the Imperial Dockyard at Cherbourg.

**RUMORED CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE EMPEROR.**—The Paris correspondent of the *Star* thus explains how an impression had got abroad that a conspiracy against the Emperor's life had been discovered:—

On the night of the ball at the Duchess d'Albe's, a knot of Italian conspirators were in waiting round the entrance-gate of the mansion of the Champs Elysees. What their ultimate intention, no one even hints at, but that the design having become known to the police, several arrests had taken place; but that by the Minister's advice it was deemed prudent for the Emperor to change his costume, to arrive much later than was expected, to remain but a short time, and to retire by the second gate. As all this actually took place, and must have struck observers with the impression of having been in reality based upon some particular motive, the keen perception of our drawing-room politicians need not have been overtaxed. The one grain of certainty happens to be, as usual, the circumstance less dwelt on of all—the arrest of a few individuals—some people say nine, others declare only four, on the night of Tuesday. They are all Italians, and it is supposed by those who scoff at the idea of conspiracy, that they belong to the counter-annexation instigators, who are known to be gathering in Paris at this moment.

**THE EMPEROR AND THE SPIRITS.**—During the time which Mr. D. D. Home spent in Paris he was a constant visitor and guest of the Emperor and Empress. On his first visit, in a room of which the Emperor and he were the sole occupants, the wonderful manifestations of which he is the medium were rigorously scrutinized by the Emperor, and were repeatedly displayed under conditions prescribed specially by the Emperor, in order to enable him to pronounce definitely upon the phenomena. No jumping to conclusions, but rather a jumping on tables and chairs, to obtain more accurate demonstration of their truth. After all the conditions of the Emperor had been satisfactorily complied with, and not a doubt could remain upon his innocent mind, he said, "The Empress must see this," and he went himself to bring her from the *salon* where all the Court were assembled. Upon her coming with the Emperor, for two hours the three were seated together at the table, wonder-struck at the phenomena which were produced before them. After this Mr. Home became a constant guest, and in repeated sittings nearly the full range of spiritual manifestations were made familiar to both the Emperor and the Empress, as well as to most of the French Court and aristocracy. A record was kept of these different sittings by direction of the Emperor, and 50 copies were printed in his private printing-office for distribution. The Emperor, not being a Fellow of our Royal Society, makes no secret of what he saw and heard, but, on the contrary, has made it a subject of conversation; and, among others of his acquaintance, both he and the Empress have informed our Queen and Prince Albert of all the wonders he has seen. On one occasion four persons were sitting together at the Tuilleries—the Emperor and the Empress, the Duchess de Montebello, and Mr. Home. A pen and ink were on the table, and some paper. A spirit-hand was seen,

and presently it took up the pen, and in their sight and presence dipped it in the ink, went to the paper, and wrote upon it the word "Napoleon," in the autograph of the great Emperor. The Emperor asked if he might be allowed to kiss the hand, and it went to his lips, and then to those of the Empress; and afterwards, on Mr. Home making a humble request, he was permitted to kiss its warm and soft texture. The autograph is now among the valued contents of the Emperor's spiritual portfolio. —*Spiritual Magazine.*

The evidences of the vitality of religion in France have of late been numerous and gratifying; and when M. Grandguillot claims credit for the Emperor's moderation is not interfering with the collection of Peter's Pence, we are not rash in attributing his forbearance to other motives. In the letter of our Paris Correspondent we read with what devotion the people flocked to the Chapelle Ardente in which the body of the late Abbe Desgenettes lay embalmed. It is interesting to observe how this account is confirmed by the Paris correspondent of the Protestant "Morning Star."—"To those who affirm that Catholicism has had its day," that 'Romish superstition is on the wane,' and who maintain all the theories which emanate from this one principle, it would have been an edifying sight to behold the lying in state of the Cure Desgenettes, whose death took place a few days ago. Not hundreds but thousands of people visited the Saint as he lay stretched upon a *lit mortuaire* in the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires. No vain curiosity or idle scoffing was visible amid this vast concourse of the Faithful. The founder of the Archi-Confrerie could be no less than a saint, and it was with the meekest pride that every individual who passed before the bier there slumbered the Cure Desgenettes gave some token to be blessed by the attendant priest by being placed in contact with the habiliments of the saint. It is calculated that during the few days' duration of the ceremony not less than twenty thousand persons passed in one ceaseless procession before the bier. The greatest pomp was observed in the ceremony, and no expense was spared. A sun of tapers shone above the head of the corpse, and the diamond crowns bestowed by the Pope were allowed to decorate the heads of the Virgin and Child, as on the observance of the most solemn festivals." —*Tablet.*

Yea, greatest marvel of all, behold the attitude of proud and prosperous Lyons. We have often been told that that great French city was the centre of infidelity, the home of revolution, the very academy itself in which were taught (amongst a quick, bright, witty, fiery-tempered, working population) the doctrines of republican anarchy. So the disturbers of the peace of Europe had often insolently boasted.—And what do we hear of Lyons now in the fleeting hour of godless revolution's passing triumph? That it has deified Garibaldi? That it has sent a civic crown to Cavour? That it has fallen at the feet of Victor Emmanuel? That it has raised an altar to the Goddess of Reason? No; but that it has sent to Rome a pledge of its unshaken fidelity to the Church, and that it has undertaken to build up, at its own expense, the fortifications of the Pope's great frontier town of Ancona! —*Weekly Register.*

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the arrival at Paris of M. Doherty, the Russian Ambassador, from Berlin, has revived the rumours of an alliance between France and Russia, founded on a concession to the latter power of everything which the Crimean war was undertaking to prevent her from acquiring.

The recent answer of Russia to M. Thouvenel's circular on Switzerland and Savoy was so remarkably favorable to France as to render any symptoms of negotiations between the Great Powers deserving of special attention.

## ITALY.

The telegraphic despatches which announce the arrival of Victor Emmanuel at Bologna, of course represent him as being enthusiastically received. The Archbishop (Cardinal Vile Pella) withdrew to his country residence, and, during the King's sojourn in that city, the Chapter of the Cathedral remained in spiritual retreat in a neighboring monastery. The Bishop of Rimini has forbidden his clergy to sing the *Domine Salvemur* *fuc Regem* in the churches of his diocese, and the Bishops in the States of the Church are unanimous in their opposition to the Kings' sacrilegious usurpation. As for the King himself, it is believed that he has rather energetically expressed his displeasure at observing that, whether on his horse or in his carriage, and in whatever town he visits, he is always surrounded by the same individuals, constantly uttering the same *vivas* and shouting the same loyal cries of welcome. The expenses for enthusiasm ought really to be an amovous generous scale. It looks too much like contract work. —*Weekly Register.*

The *Patrie* mentions a report that the Piedmontese Government is about to concentrate a force of 30,000 men on the frontier of the Papal States. Volunteers for Sicily are openly recruited at Milan, and it is stated that Garibaldi has left for Sicily with a staff. This would indicate the brewing of hostilities between Piedmont and Naples.

A Turin telegram, of the 30th ult., says that the assembling of the Chambers is to be adjourned until after the fete in commemoration of the establishment of the constitution. The treaty of the 25th March will be discussed after the boundaries of the two States have been regulated with France.

King Victor Emmanuel can find nobody in the Romagna to follow the example of the Archbishop of Florence, who chanted a *Te Deum*. All the Bishops in the Romagna have received orders not to take part in any public act of the new government, and they will all obey. A storm has destroyed all the preparations made at Bologna to illuminate the facade of San Petronio on the occasion of the arrival of the King of Sardinia. A difference of opinion has already risen among the inhabitants. The majority will not accept the conscription, and it will require a strong military force to compel them. —*Cries have been heard at Forli' of Down with Victor Emmanuel—the Republic for ever!* —*Tablet.*

The Florence correspondent of the *Times* thus adverts to a rumour that the King shrank from exposing himself to the open reprobation of the Romagna Bishops:—

I am told, though I am rather loth to credit the tale, that the King has evinced great reluctance and even uneasiness to proceed with his Royal visit as far as Bologna, hearing that the Archbishop of that city has announced his determination not only to withdraw with all his clergy upon the arrival of the excommunicated usurper of the church lands (as the Archbishop of Pisa has done before him), but even to go so far as to shut and barricade the doors of the Cathedral church, to resist the King's intrusion.—Count Cavour, however, it is added, urges the King from Turin not to faint in the contest, but to go on at all events, as the battle with the priesthood must be fought, *à l'outrance*.

**THE BISHOPS OF THE ROMAGNA.**—Letters from Rome to the 24th instant state the Bishops of Romagna have received a prohibition against taking any part in the reception of King Victor Emmanuel.

The Duke of Modena has placed his army at the disposal of the Pontifical Government. We are happy to state that this example has been followed by the officers and soldiers of the Duches of Parma and those of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who have remained faithful to their standards, all of whom are about to join the Papal forces. The whole war material of every kind belonging to the Duchy of Parma, and which is deposited at present in the fortress of Mantua, is also to be placed at the disposal of the Pontifical Government. —*Weekly Register.*

The following letter has been received from Rome, dated 28th April:—

"The presentation of his credentials by the Austrian Ambassador has given rise to an incident of which I wish to apprise you. Baron de Bach, wishing to observe the ancient usages, asked for informa-

tion of the Secretary of State, and was told that he should demand 14 dragons to escort him to the Vatican. The French Ambassador having been informed of what had taken place, remonstrated, observing that he had an escort of only eight dragons when he presented his credentials. In answer to this remark he was told that he had asked for them he should have had as many dragons as he pleased. Baron de Bach heard of the objection raised by the French Ambassador, and not wishing to embarrass the Secretary of State, gave up the point and was satisfied with an escort of eight dragons, reserving at the same time the future rights of Austrian Ambassadors. General Lamoriciere has inspected the troops at Perugia and Pessaro and expresses himself satisfied with them. He reviewed the cavalry and artillery at Pessaro, and was much pleased with their manoeuvres. A notice was posted at Pessaro, threatening the life of General Lamoriciere, but the General only laughed at it. There are wanting only 4,000 men to complete the Papal army. The Pope wishes to limit his force to 20,000, which is considered sufficient to maintain tranquillity, and his Holiness wishes to prove that for the present he has no desire to recover the Romagna by force of arms. In the meantime the name of Lamoriciere has carried terror into the Legations, and the Piedmontese officers there declare that they never will fight against the Papal troops. The conduct of the Piedmontese troops in the Romagna is admirable—they attend to their religious duties, and the Revolutionists call them *sacristans*. The Marquis Pezzardi (Senator) issued a printed circular, commanding the inhabitants to decorate the windows of their houses with flags and flowers on the arrival of King Victor Emmanuel at Bologna. All the letters received from that town state that great dissatisfaction prevails there with regard to the new Parliament. The taxes are enormous, and are every day increasing. The hopes of the majority of the inhabitants are disappointed, and the Sardinian Government finds little sympathy among them. The Marquis Lepri, of the *garde noble*, has been appointed orderly officer to General Lamoriciere. Young men, belonging to the first families in France and Belgium, arrive here every day to enlist with the Papal army. An artillery arsenal is being actively organized near the Vatican and the Angelica gate."

All the letters from Rome concur in admiration of the extraordinary zeal, energy, and ability which General de Lamoriciere is displaying in the discharge of his new duties. The appeal which he made to the Catholics of Lyons for £25,000 to fortify Ancona, was answered within three days by a first remittance of 120,000 francs to the three Cardinals for that account, and it was expected that the whole sum would be ready within a week. The General, having outlined the primary works, returned to Rome on the 2nd inst. While at Ancona, he received a formal intimation that he had been sentenced to assassination by the Revolutionary Junta; and a copy of the notice was sent on the same day to the Duc de Grammont, who communicated it to the Roman Government. Lamoriciere simply said, "I was quite prepared for it; the will of God be done; but whom he guards is well guarded." The General's exquisite spirit of devotion seems to have spread through all ranks of the army. One of the difficulties of such an army, as is now rallying round the Pope, is the high rank of the great majority of the Volunteers, to but a very few of whom it is possible to give Commissions. Lamoriciere, therefore, formed the Corps of Guides, which is under his own personal command, accompanies him everywhere, and shares all sorts of service.—These are all gentlemen. But the Pope's own Noble Guard, who are all noblemen, were determined not to be outdone in devotion. Last week their Colonel, Prince Charles Oghi resigned his rank, and entered the service as a private soldier in the place where he is most likely to be useful, the new Brigade of Artillery, formed with the rifled cannon presented by the Duc de Rochefoucauld, and the King of Bavaria. Prince Ruspoli, several other Roman Princes and a number of other members of the Noble Guard have followed this glorious example. Volunteers continued to arrive daily at Rome, the correspondent of "Le Monde" writes, from France, Austria, Bavaria, and Ireland—and the French provincial papers continually announce by name the departure of a host of young men of the best families for Civita Vecchia. Madame de Lamoriciere arrived at Rome last week, and was received with great distinction by His Holiness, who himself acted as her guide through the galleries and library of the Vatican. In the library, His Holiness asked Madame de Lamoriciere to be seated, saying—"This chair, Madame, I had offered to a Queen." The General, it is said, was highly satisfied with the state of the garrison and the provinces. The people of the country he found unanimously loyal to the Pope—and his reports led him to believe that such also is the case in the Legations, while even the majority of the townspeople, as they are brought more and more in contact with Piedmontese impiety and exaction, also regret the ancient order of things. —*Tablet.*

We have the most contradictory accounts of the insurrection in Sicily. The telegrams, via Genoa, labour to magnify it. The French telegrams give it less importance, while the latest government accounts state that only a few hundred insurgents remained to be pursued. One thing, however, seems certain—that it owes its origin to Sardinian agents. In the *Times* Naples Correspondence of the 28th ult. we read that Garibaldi, with two hundred of his most adventurous followers, had set out from Genoa for Sicily, while the King of Sardinia at Florence, and his Minister at Turin, have given the revolt open countenance. At the former place a deputation of Neapolitan refugees repaired to the palace with cries of "Vive l'Italie Libre! La Sicile Libre!" and having assured M. Ricasoli that the insurrection in Sicily was general and successful, demanded the King's assistance. Ricasoli replied that his accounts were not so favourable, and that they must wait the course of events with patience. The deputation, however, demanding an answer from the King himself, His Majesty replied that "not being at war with the King of the Two Sicilies, he could only interfere in the event of the entire people of Southern Italy being in insurrection." In the same spirit, Cavour replied to an address from certain Sicilian and Neapolitan refugees assembled at Turin, conceived in the same sense, "that he considered this act (the presentation of the address), a pledge of the union and understanding so necessary to bring to a happy end all that yet remained to be done to accomplish the work commenced by Piedmont—the regeneration of Italy." When we also read in the *Patrie* that volunteers for Sicily are openly recruited in Milan, and when we read in the *Gazette de Milan*, of the 26th ult. these words "Volunteers wishing to leave for Sicily, can apply to the bureau of this journal for instructions"—we think the King can hardly say that he is not at war with the King of the Two Sicilies. —*Tablet.*

Advices from Palermo report the agitation decreasing.

The state of siege had been raised, and the insurrection is said to be spreading throughout the Island of Sicily, and is spontaneous.

Garibaldi had left for Sicily with an expeditionary corps.

## PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin, dated April 27, says:—"The same uncertainty prevails here in politics.—The negotiations between the different Cabinets continue. A wish is shown to settle the Swiss affair amicably if possible, but they do not know exactly how to set about it. Prussia and England with the proposed conference to be held at Brussels. However, you may be sure that Switzerland will not conclude a separate treaty with France. If such a project ever was entertained it has been abandoned."

"Since yesterday the suicide of Baron Bruck is the exclusive topic of conversation. This tragic event throws a sad light upon the deplorable condition of Austria; and Prussia has been told to link

her destinies to that Empire, falling into decay!— Youth and hope linked to decrepitude and the past! We are asked to perform the part in Venetia, which Russia performed in Hungary, to her cost. Every true Prussian would blush with shame if he thought his Government capable of concluding such a bargain. Nevertheless, Austria strives to obtain, with that tenacity which is peculiar to her, and alliance and reciprocal guarantees; refusal do not discourage her, in the same way that she fancies that Prussia, which received a blow from her, will reply by good services.

The Middle States, moreover, are beginning to reflect; when a ship is about to sink the rats leave it. When the question of the Federal military reform comes on a change will be visible.

Rumours were current that the relations of Russia and Turkey were again assuming a bad aspect; and that Prussia and Denmark are on the eve of a rupture with Holstein; but they were thought to be manufactured for speculative purposes.

The Prussian Finance Minister denies an alliance with Austria.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

From Bombay we have a confirmation of the probability of peace with China, orders having been given in Bombay and Madras to suspend the despatch of troops to China, hopes being entertained of an amicable arrangement of the pending difficulties. Khan Bahadur had been hung. The disturbances among the indigo planters appeared to be subsiding. From Australia we learn, by despatches dated Sydney, March 17th, that trade is brisk, and that the new Gold Fields are very productive. Advices from Adelaide a few days later announce that the Parliament had been dissolved, and that the election of new members was proceeding. —*Weekly Register.*

We are glad to see it stated that a prospect exists of the differences between France, England and China being settled without the intervention of arms. The Western Powers have made a proposition to the Chinese Government which, if promptly assented to will render war unnecessary; and so certain is the Home Government of this proposition being favorably received, that the Duke of Argyll has been temporarily appointed to the office of Postmaster-General, during the absence of Lord Elgin. It is expected that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, when they reach Egypt on their way out, will learn that the terms of the offer have been accepted by the Chinese, in which case they will return home; if the terms are not accepted they continue their journey, and the war will go forward. We presume that, whatever may be the terms which from the ultimatum of France and England, the exaction of the treaty for the permanent residence of European Ambassadors at Peking has been given up. This clause produced the last rupture, and to carry it out would go far, in all probability, to break up the Chinese empire and destroy the existing dynasty. The original object of the stipulation was to humiliate the Chinese Government, and hence the obstacles to the non-ratification of the treaty and the massacre at the Pehoi.—If the two Governments have determined to abandon this point, the war may be considered at an end, and in the interest of many it is to be hoped that it may be so. —*European Times.*

## THE MODEL ENGLISHMAN ON HIS TRAVELS.

(From the *Star*.)

An Englishman is a fine animal—that is, such Englishmen as are well-fed. This proposition is undoubted; the people of other races and nations admitted. He also possesses a lofty moral superiority. We are bound to acknowledge, however, that this is a very generally contested assertion. The assertion, in fact, is confined to the Englishman himself. But he makes it with awful emphasis, and clinches it with an oath. And he is no hypocrite, for he believes everything he says on his own commendation; so thoroughly is he imbued with the conviction that he has no patience with people who doubt or dissent, and is very apt to kick and cuff them for their insolent credulity. That, of course, by way of demonstrating supereminent moral as well as physical qualities. He has a fine discriminating intellect, too, and knows, where, when, and among whom to assert himself. But the finest human intellect is imperfect, and he has sometimes made a mistake, and got kicked and cuffed himself for simply assuming his universal prerogative. There are perverse people in the world—chiefly in the west, who will not admit that universality, and are strong enough to repel its assertion among themselves. It is in the East we find the superiority of the Englishman flourishing in more than native vigor. The mild races of that region of the earth have numerous and weighty reasons for recognizing it. It is not a superiority, indeed, that they can love or revere. If it is moral, it is only so in a scientific, not in a popular sense. The dusky tribes of the Orient cannot understand, but they can feel it; and as upon the whole they are eminently just and religious races, their ideas of Divine government on earth must have become singularly confused at witnessing the growing influence and predominance in their countries of a people who seem to worship only their own power, and devote it only to the furtherance of their ambition and the gratification of their passions, without regard to truth, mercy, justice, or charity. But be patient, ye dusky tribes, Divine government, if slow, is sure in its administration.

The latest demonstration of English superiority is related from Egypt. It shows how much more excellent the Protestant form of Christianity, in which the actors in it were trained, is than any other religion. The Mohammedan fast of the Ramadan was celebrated in Cairo, as elsewhere throughout the realms of the Koran, in the beginning of this month. It is a solemn, religious fast. The grand mosque was illuminated, and the religious ceremonies were going on. The mosque is also the tomb of the builder, the late Viceroy. On the occasion we speak of, the actual Viceroy, the son of the former, was present, engaged in those pious rites and devotions at his father's tomb which all Mussulmans regard as peculiarly sacred, and as a peculiar duty. But these are only Mussulmans and Turks. A party of incomparable English Christians were in Cairo on their way to India. Now, observe, the contrast, mark the superiority of our countrymen, and thank God for having given into the hands of a nation such as they are part of the rule and government of hundreds of millions of Mussulmans and Hindus, in the East. They present themselves at the door of the mosque, drunk. They are admitted, however, with courtesy. This they immediately repay in their own superior manner. They force themselves into the Viceregal circle, where they amuse themselves by mimicking, as well as their deep potatoes would permit them, the devishes and others who were performing the rites of religion round the founder's tomb. That is a striking proof of how far English Christianity excels Turkish Mohammedanism. The miserable devotees of the latter had the astounding audacity to expostulate, and they actually requested our countrymen to remember they were in a place dedicated to the service of God, and either to behave themselves or withdraw. The Anglo-Saxon blood was roused, and the irritation, we are told, assumed a threatening aspect. Finally, those brutal Mussulmans, unmindful of the respect due to the superior character of Englishmen, called in a file of soldiers and removed them by force from a place which they no doubt felt they were honouring by their presence far more than it deserved. What an outrage! what insolence! what a disgraceful affair! It is true that these bathetic exclamations are uttered by the narrator in reference to the part played by our countrymen in the incident. We cannot suppose the creature to be an Englishman, although he writes in the English language. At any rate, the heart of any true Englishman will repel those misapplied epithets. And when the same letter-writer accuses the Indian cadets generally, on their passage from Alexandria to Suez, of systematically disgraceful conduct, it is clear he

can be no real Englishman. More probably some Frenchman, jaundiced, with jealousy and envy of English superiority; or perhaps some Irish Papist, who hates Englishmen because they are better than Irishmen. At any rate, those Indian cadets, "inallything forth in gangs with sticks to create disturbances," while on their journey from one sea to another, are but vindicting that superiority which won for England the India to which they are bound for the purpose, and by that very mode, of maintaining it in our possession.

It is certainly provoking to witness the way in which our superior claims are denied and thwarted in the far East, and how other people who have no pretension to the straightforward manliness of self-assertion outstrip us there. Could anything be more absolute than English self-assertion in China? Yet here is Lord Elgin having to go out again to try to save a treaty, while the Americans, who actually stooped so low as to negotiate with the Chinese on a footing of equality, have got their treaty ratified, and are busy doing a profitable trade as good friends of the yellow skins. Then, again, the same Lord Elgin's treaty with Japan is knocked in the head, partly by what Lord John Russell has termed "the reckless and violent proceedings of individuals"—meaning Englishmen—in the Japanese trading ports; but as hinted at by Mr. Capel Alcock, also by the reckless and violent proceedings of the Hon. Mr. Bruce and Admiral Hope at the mouth of the Peiho: for the Japanese authorities are not ignorant of the career and conduct of the English in the East, in India, as well as in China; and, with the perverseness of savage and brutal natures, they do not understand nor relish English superiority as there manifested. In the Japanese correspondence laid before Parliament an attempt is made to show that this feeling of the Japanese extends to all foreigners. But how can that be? The English alone are superior, and the Japanese know it. That is why our trade is prohibited, and the lives of English residents in Japan continually menaced; while at the same time, the American treaty is not only respected and acted upon, but the Court of Jeddah, departing from its traditional policy, has sent a special embassy to the Government at Washington, as we learn from the last mail from New York, in order to draw closer the acquaintance and friendly relations of the two nations. But is that a reason why we should sink our superiority in Japan, in China, or in an Egyptian mosque?

## UNITED STATES.

## LETTER FROM THE POPE.

The following translation of a letter from Pope Pius IX., acknowledging the Address forwarded to him by the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of New York, appears in the *Metropolitan Record*:—

To our Venerable Brethren: John, Archbishop of New York; John, Bishop of Albany; John, Bishop of Boston; John, Bishop of Buffalo; John, Bishop of Brooklyn; James, Bishop of Newark; Louis, Bishop of Burlington; Francis, Bishop of Hartford; and David, Bishop of Portland.

*Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic Benediction.*—We can scarcely express in words the rejoicing and gladness which your letter of the 16th Jan. afforded us, in the midst of our greatest sadness and tribulation. You hastened, venerable Brethren, to write to us immediately on your meeting for the celebration of your Provincial Council, in order that assembling together under the invocation of the Holy Spirit, and in mutual consultation, you might provide still more for the welfare of the Dioceses committed respectively to your Episcopal zeal and guidance.—For, in your letters shine forth on every side bright evidences of your great attachment and special devotion to us, and of your reverence, love, and obedience to this chair of St. Peter, and in like manner, your bitter sorrow on account of our tribulations, universally known, brought on by the counsels and intrigues of men who, hostile to this Apostolic See, and opposed to the civil principality which belongs to it, by sacrilegious daring, have attempted to destroy the patrimony of St. Peter, and to extinguish entirely its rights, as well divine as human. These they hope and labor to destroy utterly. Most grateful to us has been this evidence of your great sympathy, so truly worthy of Catholic Prelates, and so worthy to be distinguished by praise and publication.

We, indeed, although afflicted with unspeakable grief, witnessing the evil warfare which, with immense detriment to the salvation of souls, is being carried on by impious men against our divine religion, still place our hope and confidence in God our Saviour, knowing well that he has ever been present with prompt aid in support of His Church; that the same Church has never been more glorious than when men have endeavored to extinguish it; that it has never been more secure than when its enemies have seemed to agitate it most.

It has been truly consoling to us to see by your letter with what ardent attachment you and your Clergy, as well as the faithful laity, have not ceased to offer up fervent prayer to the Father of Mercies according to our desire and for our intention.

We have full confidence that you, Venerable Brethren, relying upon the Divine support, will proceed with greater alacrity and energy in contending against this great iniquity of the times, that you will fulfill all the duties of your ministry, that you will sustain and defend energetically the cause of the Catholic Church, and take measures both for the protection of the flocks committed to your care, and to expose the fallacies, refute the errors, and repel the assaults of wicked men.

Whilst, however, We congratulate you from our heart for the pastoral solicitude which prompted the celebration of your late Provincial Council, the acts of which, according to canonical right, you rejoiced to submit to Our supreme judgment and that of this Holy See, know that without any delay we have directed that they should be inspected by our Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Christian Faith, in order that it may examine the acts of your Council and report them to us, so that in regard to them it shall communicate to you in proper response.

Finally, be most assured that We, in the humility of Our heart, continue to pray and implore the God of Mercy that He may pour out upon you the richest gifts of His goodness, and also that these same shall descend upon the dear members of the flocks committed to your care. And as evidence of this, no less than as a certain pledge of Our great affection for you, Venerable Brethren, We impart to you and all the clergy and laity of the several dioceses respectively committed to your care Our most affectionate Apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, from St. Peters, 5th day of March, 1860, in the fourteenth year of our Pontificate.

Pius P. IX.

**BLESSINGS OF EXORATION.**—The Irish emigrant is sadly in want of efficient protection from the swarm of sharpers who live by plundering him, from the moment he sets foot on the emigrant ship until he reaches his final destination. Experience has taught us to regard the Emigrant Commission as totally unreliable so far as the discharge of this function is concerned. The cases in which they even attempt to redress the grievances of the poor wayfarers committed to their care are so "few and far between" that, in occurrences they may be likened to "Angel's visits." We need not refer to many instances in which we have called the attention of the Board to cases of wrong and hardship without eliciting the slightest notice. Only so far back as the 8th inst., the following paragraph appeared in all the daily papers:—*Shameful Treatment of Emigrant Passengers on Board Ship.*—The passengers on board the British ship *Constitution*, arrived on Sunday from Liverpool, complain of receiving during the passage the most brutal treatment from the surgeon and crew that could be conceived. They were beaten and knocked about as if they were brutes. Upon