

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

The following is an analysis of the Treaty of Peace concluded between France and Austria...

The treaty commences with the usual preamble: "Desiring of putting an end to the calamities of war, and forming into a definite treaty the preliminaries made at Villafranca, the two Emperors have named their Plenipotentiaries, and communicated to them full powers, and the said Plenipotentiaries have agreed to the following:—

"That peace is concluded, &c.

"France returns to Austria the Austrian steamers seized during the war, but on which judgment has not been passed, &c.

"Austria gives up Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua, Peschiera, and as far as the frontier line fixed by a special commission, the limit of which is already known.

"The Emperor of the French declares that he transfers these portions of Lombardy to the King of Sardinia.

"Then follow the articles concerning the jurisdiction—namely, the option of the employees of Piedmont and Austria to remain in the service of the two Governments, and to have the option of transferring within a year their goods to Piedmont, and vice versa. They would, however, retain their right to any property left behind them when they move their domicile from Austria to Sardinia, or from Sardinia to Austria.

"The pensions acquired by persons in Lombardy will be respected and paid by the new Government which will be established to those entitled to them, and in those cases where it is so stipulated, to the widows and children of those pensioned.

"Then follows the settlement of the debt, which is the subject of two articles, one of which is an additional agreement for the mode of payment. According to these articles, Piedmont is to pay to Austria 40,000,000*fr.* (Conventions-Munze), and besides is rendered responsible for three-fifths of the debt of Monz. Lombardo-Venetian. Altogether the debt transferred to Sardinia amounts to 250,000,000*fr.*

"Then follows article 18, which runs thus:—

"Desiring that the tranquillity of the Church and the power of the Holy Father should be insured, and being convinced that this end could not be obtained in a more effective manner than by a system suited to the wants of the populations, and by reforms the necessity of which has been already recognized by the Sovereign Pontiff, the two contracting parties will unite their efforts in order that a reform to the administration of the States of the Church should be carried out by His Holiness.

"Article 19. The territorial limits of the Independent States of Italy which did not take part in the last war, could be changed only with the assent of the other Powers of Europe which took part in forming, and guaranteed the existence of these States. The rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena, and the Duke of Parma, are expressly reserved by the high contracting Powers.

"Article 20. The two Emperors will assist with all their power in the formation of a Confederation of all the States of Italy, the object of which will be the preservation of the independence and the integrity of Italy, which will insure the development of their moral and material interests, and will watch over the defence of the interior and exterior of Italy by means of a Federal Army.

"Venetia, which will remain under the rule of the Emperor of Austria, will form a part of this Confederation, and will participate in the rights and in the obligations of the Federal Treaty, the clauses of which will be established by the representatives of all the States of Italy.

"Article 21 stipulates that persons having taken part in the late events will not be attacked either in their person or their property, and can remain unmolested in the two countries.

"Article 22. The present treaty shall be signed and ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Zurich within 15 days.

"Other articles stipulate—

"That Austria shall be obliged to free from military service the soldiers belonging to the territory which she gives up.

"Austria undertakes to restore the securities and deposits of private persons placed in the public establishments belonging to Austria.

"Article 16 grants to the religious establishments in Lombardy the liberty to dispose freely of their private and lauded property if the possession of such property is incompatible with the laws of the new Government."

Upon this treaty the London Times has the following remarks:—

"The peace of Zurich is signed at a moment of doubt and anxiety, and this event, which the world has looked for so long, seemed to settle no one of the questions which disquiet Italy and Europe.

"It is useless to repeat for the hundredth time those criticisms on the Peace of Villafranca, which have filled the mouths of men for the past few months.—We have had our own opinion, which we have expressed openly and frequently. To our thinking, the French Emperor went to war for military renown, and to strengthen his throne by gratifying the ambition of his army and people. The victories of Magenta and Solferino were to him not means, but ends. The deliverance of Italy was but a secondary object with the master of half-a-million soldiers, confident in his own professional capacity, and anxious to prove his theoretical acquirements against those of the slow and pedantic, though highly instructed, Austrians. Victory was to be its own reward, and when the forces of the enemy were driven from field to field the Emperor might well conclude a war and turn a humbled foe into an admiring ally. Unlike his great predecessor, Louis XIV., the present ruler of France prefers battles to sieges, and content with the glory of having fought and conquered in the greatest struggle since Leipsic, he forbore entering on a tedious war of fortresses, which might have diminished his prestige, and was almost certain to bring the irritated and startled Germans into open hostility.

"On this view of the Emperor's policy we may pronounce it to have been perfectly successful. He has taken, it is plain, a new lease of power. He has shown how easily the French people can be led to obey a strong-minded ruler, and how suddenly the old instincts of glory and national ascendancy can be awakened in them. The gain to the Emperor has been enormous. He has satisfied the impatience of his army, softened the rancor of the Republicans, silenced even the criticisms of the Orleanists, and, above all, convinced foreign nations that his power is secure for at least some years to come. The Emperor seems to have felt that this revival was needful to him, and determined on the bold stroke which has established his influence at home and in Europe. The Austrian war was prepared for from about this time last year, and on the first day of 1859 the curtain was allowed to rise on the new drama.

"Whether the permanent reputation of Napoleon III. will be raised by the events which are now concluded, is a question for moralists. Nothing is more difficult than to say how far the acts of potentates or nations are justifiable. As there is no tribunal to which the world can appeal, it has almost agreed to accept success as the test of justice; and this not from any cynical disregard of right and wrong, but simply because so many circumstances have to be taken into consideration that no one can pretend to form an authoritative judgment. Even now the American War and the French Revolutionary War admit of a great deal being said on both sides, and we know that this country is seldom drawn into hostilities without a party declaring Englishmen to be the most rapacious and tyrannical race on the Globe. Whether war ought to have been made on

Austria for her treatment of the Italians may be for years a subject of discussion in debating clubs; whether Napoleon made that war from any sympathy with the Italians will perhaps be sooner answered, and it is on this point that he is likely to be most severely criticised by posterity. In this country there was scarce a man who did not strongly condemn the Austrian system, and yet the great majority of the public were against the French aggression. They saw through the designs of the Emperor; and they saw the danger of accepting the theory of armed interference with the bad government of neighbors. They recognized that the question should be looked at internationally, and that on this ground no Power has a right to interfere with the internal organization of another. But now all that is past and gone. The war has been waged and the victory won. If it be an evil that the military superiority of France should be manifested, and her restless soldiery encouraged to fresh enterprise, that evil has been accomplished. The old Conservative power of the Continent has been again worsted by its rival, and so far as these two are concerned the balance of power in Southern Europe no longer exists."

ITALY

The London Times' correspondent, writing from Parma, gives a by no means favorable picture of the Italian Liberals:—

The people of Central Italy have fair weather, and they hasten to make hay while the sun shines. It is perfectly distressing, positively sickening, to see the alloy of greedy selfishness mixed up with the scanty ore of genuine patriotism. Revolution is a milch cow, at whose teats hundreds of hungry intriguants are tugging as if for very life. In the bloody days of 1793, in France, it was said that Revolution devoured her children; here, this year, it is the mother who is eaten up. Bureaucratic indiscretion, unabashed inopportunism, lap up the milk of the State to the very last drop. The most righteous rulers, even if they can boast of clean hands on their own account, become, for the sake of their friends, slayers in this shameless work of public spoliation. Yet a few months of this provisional misrule, and these provinces will be drained to the last drop of their life's blood. Wherever a public office happens to be vacant there crowd scores of clamorous candidates.—Where no vacancy occurs a vacancy must be made, either by pensioning off the present occupant, or by splitting the present office into two, or three, or ten offices, or by creating a new set of public charges, and palming ever so many new functionaries upon the State.

"For the rest, you may, perhaps, remember that I wrote from Milan, after Villafranca, that to leave

Central Italy to its own devices was the proof of a refinement of cruelty on the part of those who wished these provinces to fall into inevitable disorder, and to have a pretext for final interference; and that I wrote from Florence repeatedly that the preservation of order in these districts for all these months past was a wonder, and its continuation for any longer period would be a miracle. Those who saw reason to be thankful to Providence for his bountiful dispensation should have felt the wickedness of tempting Him further. I say now, after sad experience has justified my worst anticipations, that nothing short of a miracle will enable Farini to restore order among this demoralized, and now discordant, population; and that the only remedy lies in allowing these people the fulfilment of their wishes, and, with-out further delay, placing them under the strong and wise, direct and immediate rule of the Sardinian Government. Even Farini does not, without a shudder contemplate the chance of a continuance of the present provisional and precarious interregnum. Think what would become of Ireland, or of any French or German district, if, after rousing the worst popular passions, the masses were left to their own wayward impulses, without the control of a well-organized public force, and even without the certain, however distant, prospect of its eventual appliancy; and, moreover, with a variety of uncertain and all-terrible destinies impending over them. Even the worst excesses by which this poor blind people provoke the accomplishment of such evil destinies are endangered by the vague fear of that future which may be in store for them. It was not merely revenge which brought Anvit to his dreadful end; there was also the terror at work that the reign of such men as Anvit might not be at an end, and a mad desire to protect against the renewal of a system of which he stood forth as the representative. It is full time, all thinking men here say, that Central Italy should be re-organized; full time that it should be aided in its difficult attempt at self-government by its association with a kindred people, to whom a true-hearted and faithful Sovereign, a long-established order, and a well-organized force gave the means of coming off unscathed from the ordeal which the Central Italians have hitherto gone through with an apparent, though ephemeral, success, which won them the applause of all Europe, and in which they now broke down for the first time.

THE TUSCAN LOAN.—With all the sympathy that Englishmen express for the success of revolution in Italy, they have been careful not to invest anything more substantial in the sacred cause. Nor have the patriots been more successful with French financiers. Upon this subject the Times Paris correspondent writes:—

"Apropos of the failure of the Tuscan agents to obtain a loan in London, the Patrie indulges in some ill-natured remarks. It is not surprised, it says—England has abundance of pompous declarations at the service of the Italian cause, but not a single guinea. The Patrie is, perhaps, not aware that these financial delegates have been equally unsuccessful in the capital of the only country that fights for an idea."

Among other Tuscan consuls dismissed from their office, by the present revolutionary misgovernment of Florence, we find the names of Thomas Vire Fox, Esq., Tuscan Vice Consul at Plymouth. We congratulate this gentleman upon deserving so marked an honor, paid by the most dishonest of rulers, to his self respect and loyal behaviour in refusing to give his adhesion to their usurpation and charlatan pretensions.

A letter from Rome says:—"Cardinal Antonelli has communicated to the Duke de Grammont the concessions which the Holy Father consented to make at the Emperor's request. The Ambassador of France has also been informed by the Pope himself that those concessions, connected with municipal liberties, reached the utmost limits of his power, and would not be exceeded. The French Minister must be so much the less satisfied that in a recent interview with the Secretary of State, the latter, after alluding to the rumour of the departure of the garrison for France, requested M. de Grammont to give him three months' notice of that event, because the Holy Father had measures to take for ensuring the tranquillity of Rome. These, were, I believe, almost the very words the Cardinal used."

AUSTRIA

It is probable that the relations between Russia and Austria are on the point of becoming more friendly, as it was M. de Balabine who gave this Government to understand that a visit from a member of the Imperial Family would be acceptable to his Sovereign. As has already been stated, the Archduke Albrecht is to go to Warsaw, and it is understood that an unusually large suite will accompany him. Very many persons in this city believe that an alliance, for defensive purposes, will be concluded between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, but nothing has occurred which could induce me to share that opinion. The two great German Powers have for the moment suspended their bickering, but you may be sure that their animosity is as great as it was.—Curr. Times.

SPAIN

The Madrid journals of the 13th have arrived.— Marshal O'Donnell was shortly expected to leave that city to take the command of the army destined to act against Morocco, and the officers who are to accompany him had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to set out at a moment's notice. The Government had sent directions to Ceuta to have preparations made for storing 500,000 rations of wine and 200,000 of brandy. The Chamber of Deputies had commenced the discussion of the Bill for sanctioning the convention with Rome relative to the sale of ecclesiastical property. An amendment, proposing to reject the enactment in the convention that the Church may purchase real property, was rejected by 115 votes to 13. The garrison of Madrid, after the departure of the troops forming part of the projected expedition to Morocco, will be 10,000 strong.

SWEDEN

Despite of his own personal repugnance, the new King Charles XV., in compliance with the last wishes of his late father, Oscar I., has proposed the abolition of the cruel punishments inflicted against any seceders from the official Lutheran Communion. The project of law presented to the Diet revokes the punishment of exile and confiscation; but the measure is accompanied by regulations for foreign communions which render harder and more precarious the state of Catholics.—Univers.

CHINA

The China Mail of the 24th August says:—"From the north of China we have the important intelligence that Mr. Ward, the American Minister, has been courteously received by the Chinese authorities, and has entered Peking, where he was to exchange the ratified treaties. An officer who accompanied him a portion of the way says that 'the Chinese authorities were very polite and condescending,' and that they asserted their government was prepared and anxious to receive all the Ministers in a peaceful and courteous manner."

The same authority mentions a rumor that the Russians exchanged ratifications with the Chinese more than two months ago. General Mouravieff, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, has paid a visit to the mouth of the Peiho, and was about to be followed there by no less than four Russian gunboats. It was not known what was the object of assembling so large a force at the mouth of the Peiho, as he appeared to be on good terms with the Chinese authorities.

The proposed expedition to China has excited great emulation among the maritime Powers of Europe. Independently of the squadrons that Austria and Prussia intend, it is said, to send to the Chinese Seas, Switzerland and Denmark are stated to be likewise preparing to despatch ships to watch the operations of the Anglo-French forces.

The London Times, in publishing Commodore Tat-

halls despatch relative to the operations at the mouth of the Peiho, editorially enlarges it, and says that if any defence were needed for the acts of the British Minister, and Admiral in those distant regions, it would be found in the despatch which it has had the pleasure of printing.

GREAT BRITAIN

The following address of condolence has been adopted by the clergy and faithful of the Metropolitan pro-Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Moorfields. The same or similar ones are being prepared in all the parishes of the Archdiocese of Westminster:—

"Most Holy Father,—We, the undersigned, Vicar, Clergy, and faithful of the district attached to this pro-Cathedral and Metropolitan Church, most humbly prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, hasten to declare to you the extreme pain with which we daily witness the course of public events to your holiness's dominions.

"We should indeed be wanting could we behold without the deepest sorrow and indignation some of your Holiness's own subjects guilty of the crime of treason and rebellion against your lawful authority; evils which we, however, trust will be but of short duration knowing, as we do, that Europe abounds with brave and generous Sovereigns, who justly boast themselves devout sons of your Holiness and of the Holy See.

"May it please your Holiness to accept, as some slight consolation to your paternal heart, this inadequate expression of the sincere sympathy and sorrow of your devoted sons.

"Permit us, with your wonted condescension, moreover, to express briefly the consolation which, in the midst of our distress, we cannot but draw from the sight of your Holiness's admirable constancy in the midst of such and so many vicissitudes. We rejoice, indeed, to behold your Holiness, the ruler of whole flock of Christ (as his Vice-Gerent of the Good Shepherd, who lays down his life for the sheep of his pasture), with the undaunted spirit of the Supreme Priesthood, with most princely constancy and with that unshaken faith of Peter to which you have succeeded, steadfastly resolved to maintain undiminished, all the sacred rights of your eternal office. May you, most Holy Father and Great Sovereign, increase ever and persevere in the exercise of these high prerogatives, and trusting, as you have a special right to do, to the powerful intercession of that Immaculate Queen of Heaven, whose singular prerogative it has been your glory to declare, by the will of the Holy Ghost, to the whole world, may you continue to console the universal church by the spectacle of such virtue.

"Finally, we beseech your Holiness to pour down upon us, your most unworthy children, who cease not to put up our prayers, directed by our most eminent Archbishop, for your welfare, the plenitude of your Apostolic Blessing."

The weather in England had been unusually severe for the season. Heavy frosts prevailed, and a considerable quantity of snow had fallen.

SYSTEMATIC PROSELYTISM.—The Rev. Joseph V. Meany, of St. Anne's, Blackburn, has addressed a letter to the Visiting Justices of the Preston House of Correction, from which we extract the following:—"I have known that the Catholic prisoners are compelled to violate their consciences and act the hypocrite every week-day and twice every Sunday by a tyrannical rule which directs that all prisoners shall attend the Protestant worship. When prisoners are sent from Blackburn and other places their religion is entered in a book; therefore there can be no plea of ignorance. Notwithstanding, they are all sent, and obliged by rule to go and assist at a form of worship in which they do not believe. In reply to my question 'Why did you not refuse to go?' the invariable reply has been that solitary confinement and a stoppage of provisions would be the result of a refusal. This I have on the written testimony of a great number of the Catholic prisoners who have been sent there during the last eighteen months. I have taken the testimony of those only on whose oath I could safely rely. Not only are they thus proselytised, but on Fridays, tracts against their religion, and against things most sacred and dear to them, are left in their cells. I must do the late and present chaplains the justice of saying that all the Catholic prisoners have spoken to me in the most complimentary terms of their conduct. I wish now, I could say as much of some of the other officials, gentlemen, I solemnly ask you, on whom devolves the duty of making rules for the 'correction' of prisoners in the Preston House of Correction, do you really, as Christians, and advocates of liberty of conscience, think for a moment that you can ever accomplish such an object. 1st. by compelling them by your proselytising rule to violate their consciences. 2nd. by obliging them to act the hypocrite. 3d. by placing them in a position to loathe and ridicule a form of religion in which they do not believe. In conclusion, allow me to ask how long will proselytism be tolerated in the Catholic town of Preston, and in such a Catholic county as Lancashire?"

PROSELYTISM IN THE ARMY.—The Rev. C. Morgan Roman Catholic chaplain to the force at Woolwich, has complained to the military authorities that Captain Orr, captain instructor of the royal authorities has recently industriously circulated pamphlets and tracts, severely commenting upon the Roman Catholic religion, amongst the soldiers of that denomination. On Sunday last the Roman Catholic Church was crowded with soldiers, for the performance of Mass, previous to which the rev. gentleman in his discourse alluded in forcible terms to the publications circulated by Captain Orr, and cautioned his congregation not to receive such documents, which were but baits to subvert their allegiance and shake their fidelity to their own creed.—Morning Star.

SABBATH-BREAKING IN SCOTLAND.—A letter appears in the Daily Scotsman complaining of the intolerable tyranny practised in Scotland on such persons as may be compelled through necessity to travel on Sunday. The writer says:—"Not long since I arrived at Edinburgh on the Sunday by the mail from the north. When I took my seat I could not collect from the language and grim countenances of sundry guards and stokers that this travelling on the Sunday was deemed by them a most profane and irreligious act. When I arrived at Edinburgh I went to my usual lodging and begged for some dinner. Unfortunately, nothing was to be had at so late an hour I then applied at sundry hotels for something to eat but was refused at all of them, unless I was prepared to take up my lodging under their roof, and I went home dinnerless. Yesterday I walked into Doull's, the confectioner, intending to purchase some biscuits, and to take them home in a paper. It was informed that this was not allowed; I must not take them away." The writer adds further:—"True religion does not consist in outward observance, nor in its ostentatious parade before men on any particular day,—too frequently used as a mask to conceal the most serious breaches of God's law every other day in the week—but in the uniform practice of sobriety, chastity, charity, and kindness to our fellow-creatures throughout the seven days."

The strike of the London Builders continued, and there were indications that it was beginning to tell seriously against the men who refused to resume work. The dividend was diminishing and a resolution was adopted to appeal to the public for support. Recent returns show excessive mortality among the wives and families of the operatives in the building trade, and there was reason to fear that scores of innocent persons and young children were perishing from sheer want.

Sir George Grey is understood to have been re-appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

The New Earl of Jersey, who succeeded to earldom on the death of his father, on the 3rd of October died on the 24th.

THE SCOTSMAN REMONSTRANCE.—At the meeting of the annual synod of the Bishops of this church held at Edinburgh last week, a presentation or accusation was made against the Bishop of Brechin, for teaching "unsound doctrine on the question of the Eucharist. The presentation was at the instance of the Rev. William Henderson, incumbent of St. Mary Vestry-men thereof, and set forth that in virtue of the 35th canon of the church, they humbly and dutifully presented to the Episcopal College in synod assembled, for trial and judgment, the Rt. Rev. Father in God Alexander Penrose Forbes, D.D.L., Bishop and ordinary of the district commonly designated as the Diocese of Brechin, whom they accused of holding and teaching, in a charge delivered to the Clergy of the said Diocese on the 5th of August, 1857, and since published by his authority, doctrines contrary and repugnant to, and subversive of, the Articles of Religion, and by consequence contrary and repugnant also to the Word of God; and also contrary to certain parts of the formulae for public worship used in the Episcopal Church in Scotland contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and also contrary to the Scotch Communion Office. In particular, it was charged that the said Bishop taught and maintained, contrary to the 31st Article "that the Eucharistic sacrifice is the same substantially with that of the cross," and pronounces that "no words of man can strengthen the tremendous and absolute identity of the two sacrifices," or "of the one sacrifice in its two aspects," and also argues, that as "Christ is the propitiation for our sins," "if the body of our Lord be in any sense in the Eucharist it must plead," and be "precious in the eyes of the Father" and "act according to its own law," and "effect its end"—namely, the propitiation for our sins; whereby the doctrine of the oneness of the perfect propitiation which he there once made, and of the holy Eucharist being a "memorial" or "commemoration" of his death and sacrifice on the cross, as asserted in the 31st Article of Religion, and taught in the said Communion Office, are contradicted and depraved. Second, That the Bishop maintained in the said charge, "that supreme adoration is due to the body and blood of Christ mysteriously present in the gifts," and that "the worship is due, not to the gifts, but to Christ in the gifts," whereby he contradicts and depraves the 28th Article and the Declaration of the Book of Common Prayer, and also the Catechism, maintaining in opposition to said Catechism, that the body and blood of Christ are not only so signified by the outward part of the sacrament as to be verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful but so signified as to be verily and indeed present or contained within the sign, or as he expresses it, "present in the gifts," or contained within the outward sign, they are there to be adored. 3. That in the said charge he teaches that "it is enough to believe," in regard to the use of the Lord's Supper, "in some sense the wicked do receive Christ indeed to their condemnation and loss," which sense is rendered more apparent by what he says as to the 29th Article that the *res sacramenti* is received by the wicked by which *res sacramenti* he refers to the body and blood of Christ as defined by himself, affirming thereby that Christ is verily and indeed taken and received by such as are void of a lively faith, and so contradicting the doctrine of the 28th Article which says that "the means whereby the body and blood of Christ is received and eaten is faith," and also the doctrine of the 29th Article, "that the wicked in nowise are partakers of Christ." The presentment went on to recite several other passages in the said charge as tending to deprave the doctrine of the Church, and undo the confidence of the faithful in her formularies and declarations, and concludes by presenting the said Alexander Penrose Forbes for judgment in the matters therein charged. The Bishop was allowed three months to prepare and lodge with the Clerk of Court his answer to the presentment, which is forthwith to be communicated to the party; and the synod is to meet on the 7th of Feb. next, to hear parties in the case. It will be recollected that last year the Episcopal Synod dismissed the appeal of the Rev. Patrick Chyene against a judgment of the Bishop of Aberdeen, suspending him from the office of Presbyter for teaching similar views to those contained in the Bishop of Brechin's charge and that the Bishop of Brechin was a dissentient from the judgment of the Episcopal Synod. Mr. Chyene is again before the Synod this year as an appellant against a sentence of the Bishop of Aberdeen, deposing him from his office for having exercised functions since his suspension. Mr. Chyene's answer is, that though suspended from the office of Presbyter, he was still entitled to exercise the office of a Deacon. The case is not yet disposed of.—Times.

DR. CUMMING'S MILLENNIUM.—Our readers may have seen the announcement of Dr. Cumming's "coming tribulation," for which the unhappy earth has (according to the author) such a brief period of preparation. Whatever may be the fate of the world seven years hence (a subject upon which modest man will probably acknowledge themselves at fault), it seems evident that some "tribulation" is in store for the Presbyterian prophet of evil, whose researches in the matter of episcopal oaths, and archiepiscopal palliums, so delighted our staunch Protestants at the period of the Hierarchy. The Scotch doctor has been declining in popularity for some time past; and since Mr. Spurgeon's star has been in the ascendant, he has well-nigh hidden his diminished head. Occasionally, however, we have been reminded of his existence by the startling titles of his catch-penny books, in the advertising columns of the papers. He has now surpassed himself (and excited not a little the apprehensions of the old ladies of Crown Court), by the publication of the "Great Tribulation which is coming upon the Earth" in 1867, leaving Moore's Almanack far behind. This is a bold stroke, it must be confessed, its very imprudence indicating something akin to desperation. The impudence of ignorance is a wonderful thing, but it will be more wonderful still if the author's literary reputation (such as it is) survives the criticisms which this book has already evoked; though the public will, no doubt, have other similar inflictions from his pen, as the time for literary labor and prophetic interpretation becomes shorter. The last number of the Saturday Review devotes a good column to this alarming volume; and it is a notice which, we think, can hardly fail (if he has any sense of shame left) to cause some slight "tribulation" in the mind of the author, at the complete discovery of his true character. The Protestant Reviewer ably exposes the real qualities and acquirements of this obtrusive scribbler; and though he shows him more consideration than he deserves, he proves that his historical knowledge is on a par with his Latin and Greek scholarship, and that his assertions and remarks respecting various nations and religions are as accurate as would be the statement that "the Jesuit Cumming had preached on the Immaculate Conception at the church in Farm street." The Saturday Review sets him down as "a mere second-hand dabbler," whose "unblushing effrontery could alone have launched him on such a subject as Unfulfilled Prophecy," and adds that "his affectation to have an opinion upon it was in itself a moral offence." Our readers will be amused to hear that he condescendingly comments Cardinal Wiseman (whom, however he styles "Dr.," perhaps to intimate that the Cardinal is no better than himself, or to invite an inspection of his own titles) for his work on Science and Revealed Religion; a testimony of such value as really to deserve a place in our pages. Nine years ago, the Cardinal was his "Cheshire cheese" (as Sterne called abuse of Popery, on account of its convenience as a resource when other subjects failed); and he moved heaven and earth to induce His Eminence to enter the lists of controversy with him. On one occasion, a red velvet chair was duly provided for the Cardinal, whom he pretended to expect