

the Cantonal schools, who styled himself a D.L., exclaimed, with a piteous expression of countenance, that "he could not have believed there were so many fools in the country." And then the whole posse of his friends were seen shrugging their shoulders, and looking with really comical gestures of rage and spite at the uninterrupted file of vehicles of all kinds, crowded with pilgrims, carrying their banners, which floated in the air, and singing their hymns and Litanies. No, the Jura is not yet ripe for apostasy.

The vile missionaries of the diabolical "International" are plying with untiring activity their impious trade of corrupting the mind and the heart of the rising generation. The fiercest of their assaults are naturally directed against the Catholic religion and the hierarchy of that faith. It is almost impossible to conceive the depths of infamy to which their literature is descending. But a few days since a Zurich bookseller issued one of their latest manifestos, and it actually reeks with the most horrible of blasphemous profanity. In another of their pamphlets the vilest of outrages are heaped upon the priesthood of the Church; and it concludes as follows:—"Yes, the kingdom of heaven will be established upon earth; when it shall have been reddened with hecatombs of priests." Such is the foe—such is the warfare against which Catholic union is to stand in array in this generation.

We will leave the Catholic mayors and deputy-mayors of the Canton of Geneva to answer the assertion of the "Daily News" that no Catholic citizen of Switzerland has anything to complain of. They have put forth the following vigorous document:—"Catholic citizens: In spite of your warnings, in spite of the unanimous reprobation of the communes, in contempt of treaties and the most sacred engagements, in contempt of all liberty, the law on the organisation of Catholic worship is about to be applied in all its arbitrary rigour. This law, which presumes to impose on us a State religion, is essentially schismatical, and subversive of every Catholic principle."

DENMARK.

In spite of the hate of the "liberal" governments of Europe, Catholicism will not oblige them by dying the death. Our amiable Danish contemporary, the "Correspondent from the Sound," regales us with a doleful lamentation on the progress of Romanism in the ultra orthodox Protestant State of Denmark.

The "Correspondent" sees something foul in Denmark. Why? Because the Papists within two years, have built two churches, a convent, and a chapel in Copenhagen, and now a wealthy widow—a convert at that—is building a third, which is to be given to carpet-bag Jesuits. Moreover, these gentlemen are shortly to open a college, built for them by the same pious lady. Lastly we are informed by the same excellent authority that "Papacy" has gained over quite a number of rich and noble gentlemen and ladies, all of which induces him to shake his head in very great doubt.

SPAIN.

A correspondent of the "New York Herald," who writes from a point hostile to the Carlists, says:—

What Maine is to the United States as regards population, the old Basque kingdom of Navarre, with its population of a little over 400,000, is to the Spanish peninsula, with its population of nearly 16,000,000. But neither Maine nor all New England together could conquer the rest of the United States, though the little kingdom of Navarre is very likely to conquer Spain, if things continue here as they are now. Carlism, indeed, never appeared with such bright prospects as to-day.

From all points of the peninsula the telegraph and the post bring news of Carlist successes, and the Republican troops have been able to do nothing that can be said to be encouraging. I could fill column after column of the "Herald" with Carlist victories and Republican defeats; and, considering that Carlist generals are not superior to Republican generals, this is wonderful success.

ITALY.

The "Osservatore Romano," publishes a rectification of a statement that has found its way into the columns of many journals, our own amongst others. It was to the effect that Father Secchi had taken up his residence at the College of Mondragone, with the intention of delivering lectures on astronomy there; and that the Italian Government had refused him the necessary authorisation for his lectures, except on condition of his appearing before the Government board and undergoing an examination. Truth is truth, and it does not appear in this case that the Italian Government had the remotest intention of putting any indignity on Father Secchi.

A peasant of Ascoli has been arrested for the crime of going on a pilgrimage to the tomb of the Apostles. In the pilgrim's garb the good man had the misfortune to attract the attention of some street boys who followed him with abuse. The police came up and took the man prisoner. Thus the ukase of the Prefect of Rome has been literally carried out, and Catholic pilgrims can no longer enter the Holy City neither in bodies nor separately, unless they dress themselves out as comedians or as tourists.

The "Times" calls the movement for the erection of the monument to the memory of the infamous Cavour, "the most important manifestation of the people's vow for national unity." Highly poetical this, but sad stuff in presence of a few statistics. Thus, during eleven years, throughout all Italy, only the miserable sum of 19,000 lira (about £760) was subscribed for the Cavour statue. During the same period one Italian journal alone ("Unita Cattolica") received offerings from the Holy Father to the amount of four million two hundred thousand francs.

The "gerente," or manager of the revolutionary Roman paper, the "Capitale," has made a full recantation on his deathbed, and a declaration of his repentance for all acts which may have rendered him responsible for the impieties of that journal.

The work of sacrilege has begun in Italy in all earnest. On the 10th, 23rd, 24th October and the 4th November sales of the property of different Episcopal Sees in the Papal States have been announced to take place. On the 1st November the Committee of Engineers took up their quarters in the Gesù, the Mother House of the Jesuit Fathers. A protest was made against the Government taking possession.

The furniture of the Jesuit Fathers left in their Casa Professa, and taken possession of by the Italian Government, was sold by auction, according to advertisements printed in the Official Gazette and bills pasted on the church, upon Wednesday the 12th of Nov., on the premises. The furniture was of the simplest description, consisting of old beds, tables, chairs, and writing-tables, and plain presses of wood.

The Holy Father has given audience to theological students of several colleges, and spoke on the occasion "as one having authority." Addressing the German students, he feelingly exhorted them to be as lambs in the midst of wolves of Bismarck; to the Americans he spoke of the danger of the spirit of license, and how essential it is for a people that aspires to be truly great to distinguish between liberty and its counterfeit. If the world would only listen to the political as well as the moral wisdom continually proclaimed by the head of the Church, how much of its doom would be averted!

Dudley Field, the president of the American committee for the extension of international right, is hard at work in Italy, losing his time in the impossible task of trying to change Communist conspirators of the Mazzini and Græco school into steady-going, shrewd, peaceable New Yorkers.

Awkward Revelations.—The "Courrier de Paris" learns from Milan that Madame Retazzi, widow of the late Italian Minister, is about to bring out a work containing a number of historical and political documents, the publication of which would create great sensation. It is said that these documents, which relate principally to the affairs of Montana and Aspromonte, were found among the papers of Retazzi, and that several persons of high rank are apparently seriously compromised by them. Attempts have been made to dissuade Madame Retazzi from publishing the work, and even the Crown Prince Humbert is said to have interceded, but without effect.—It is said that Madame Retazzi will go to Paris and have the work published there.

As to the stoppage of pilgrims, it is stated that even the arch-perscutor of the Church, Bismarck, interpellated upon this point, declared, shrugging his shoulders, that he could not see curtailed the rights of the Catholics of Germany to repair to Rome and to be there respected as the subjects of a great power and of an honored and respected flag.

The "Italia" of the 30th November announces that the Regina Cœli Convent is to be used in part as a training school for turnkeys.

Another letter has been sent by the Pope to the Emperor William, but it is stated that his Holiness does not intend publishing it.

There is a large emigration to America of the small farmers in the Neopolitan provinces of Italy, and the landed proprietors are alarmed.

A new comet has been visible for several nights at the Roman Observatory. It is described as most brilliant, with a tail of extraordinary splendour.

The brigand Manezi has at length been hunted down, after costing the country the enormous sum of two millions six hundred and three thousand francs. The details of the expenditure are given in the Roman journals, which furthermore represent a large portion of the Italian army to have been for years endeavoring to effect the capture of this one brigand and his small gang. No wonder that the district of the kingdom of Naples so long harried by these miscreants, should have broken out into festivities which threatened never to end. But what of the stock calumny against the Papal government, that it encouraged, or at least utterly failed to repress, brigandage? That lie, for the present, has done its duty and is laid to rest; but it is instructive to remember the favor it once enjoyed when one hears of Manezi's exploits in a country which the new government has ruled during half a generation.

Discoveries are made in the soil under Rome. Scarcely a week passes without bringing to light some work of Greek or Roman antiquity—now a bas relief elegantly carved, again a statue, or the fragments of a statue, exhibiting the high condition to which ancient art had arrived. The latest discovery of this character has been made on the Esquiline Hill, where one of the new quarters of the city is in process of building. The workmen came in the course of their work upon a statue in marble, half life-size, wanting an arm and the lower extremities, half nude, and exhibiting signs of the highest order of work. It is supposed to be a Venus, before the type of that Roman goddess had become vulgar, but the archaeologists are not agreed upon this point. The forehead is crowned by a diadem of very charming work, and the whole statue, though mutilated, is a valuable addition to those already found in that part of the Esquiline, as well as towards Porta Pia.

In one of the streets—called the Keymakers' street—where some work has just been begun, there was found a very beautiful column of African marble, having a diameter of about three feet. The whole column is not yet disinterred, so that its length is at present unknown. In this insignificant street, at one time, the houses of the rich and powerful must have stood. The presence of such valuable marble is sufficient to indicate that fact. There is scarcely an inch of Rome but overlies valuable treasures of antiquity, but it is impossible now to seek for them, for houses and churches, almost antique themselves, occupy the parts of ancient Rome wherein were grand palaces and gorgeous temples.

"Respectability"—so said Sydney Smith—"keeps a gig." The witty Canon—were he alive—would be surprised to find "respectability" in modern Italy deprived in due course of Roman civic law, not only of the means of keeping a gig, but even of the means of existence. "Probitas laudatur et alget," it is true, but it is a novel thing to find either "probitas" or "respectability" deliberately turned out of doors by the magistrates of a civilised kingdom. Yet so it happens under the enlightened rule of Victor Emmanuel in Rome. On the 23rd of September, 1873, the Sisters of Mercy and the Brothers were actually expelled from the Orphanages, of which they had been the teachers and guardians, and their crime was that of having obeyed "conscientious convictions, which, although incompatible with the dignity of the Commune and with the authority which it must exercise over the Institution, are always respectable."