

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The *Moniteur* announces that the Papal Nuncio, M. Sacconi, was received yesterday in private audience by the Emperor, preparatory to his setting out for Rome—“on leave for some weeks, having solicited the honor of presenting before his departure his homage to the Emperor.”

The *Moniteur* has also the following paragraph:—

“Some foreign journals persist in speaking of a telegraphic despatch which the Emperor's Ambassador at Rome addressed to General Lamoriciere, announcing to him immediate succor from the French troops. We formally deny the existence of this despatch. The Duke de Gramont could not have taken upon himself the responsibility of such a step. It was simply to the Consul of France at Ancona that he wrote, in order to enable him to oppose to false reports the assurance that the invasion of the States of the Holy See, far from taking place with the authorisation of the Emperor's Government, had excited its high disapprobation. We will add that at that period our corps of occupation was composed only of two regiments of infantry, and there was then no question of increasing its strength. How can it be supposed that the Ambassador of France could have promised to General Lamoriciere, in circumstances which admitted of no delay, a support which the very force of circumstances did not permit him to give?”

The story of the despatch in question has now been in circulation for weeks; it is not yet contradicted by General Lamoriciere or any one on his behalf, and, unfortunately, the *Moniteur* is so noted for its deficiencies on the score of accuracy that absolute credit is not always attached to what it says. There is a difference between *Cassandra* and the *Moniteur*—the prophetess, when telling the truth, was not believed; the *Moniteur* not only is not believed when by accident the truth comes out, but not even when it is otherwise. The story also ran that it was another personage at Rome who sent the despatch; and by the clergy and a great number of people it was thought to be a trap laid for Lamoriciere. At any rate, it has produced a certain effect in the provinces, and in some measure to it is owing the hostile attitude of the Bishops throughout France.—*Cor. Times.*

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states, that seldom has the spirit of hostility been so general in the Church of France, and never has it so boldly displayed itself. Pastors, circulars, allocutions, and sermons denounce, and all but implore Divine vengeance on the invaders of the Papal States. The whole prelacy is roused from one end of the country to the other, and there is not a curate but recounts to his rustic flock the terrible denunciations of his superiors. The writer adds that the Imperial authority is too firmly rooted to care much what priests, bishops, or even Popes think, say, or do: and his Majesty must feel relieved at being able to display his real feelings. One of the most daring in tone and language is the bishop of Poitiers, whose allocution appears to-day, and of which one or two short extracts will give you a notion of the feeling of the French episcopacy.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says the departure of the Nuncio is considered to be the forerunner of the Pope's quitting Rome. To an Irish ecclesiastic his Holiness declared, about a fortnight ago, that he considered himself nearly a prisoner.

“The limits of iniquity are passed (cries Monseigneur Pie); public morality is openly mocked at; robbery seems to have become the new international code. Rome and its environs, we are now told, are more than what St. Peter ever possessed. Yes, it is true much more than St. Peter ever had, for St. Peter dwelt in the catacombs, and he lived under Nero, who caused him to die on a cross. If the catacombs (I will not call you Nero, but some Cæsar of the Lower Empire holding sway at Rome) be all that you require for this spiritual chief of the whole world, for the guide of 200 millions of consciences, say the world. For our parts we are sure, we have no doubt whatever, that the successor of St. Peter will be always assisted from on high, and he will know how to do his work in the catacombs, and even under the sceptre of tyrants.”

The breach between the Court of Rome and the eldest Son of the Church,” says the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, “is complete. The Pope has recalled his Nuncio, and refuses to hold further intercourse with his disinterested protector.”

The departure of the Papal Nuncio is significant. Few believe he will return. The *Moniteur* talks about his going for a few weeks;—but who can tell where the Pope will be in “a few weeks?”

The Proclamation of Victor Emmanuel is said to have been sent from Paris in French, composed, corrected, revised, and ready for issue.

The chance of fresh annexations begins to be discussed in a portion of the French press. The forthcoming number of the *Revue Contemporaine* contains an interesting letter from Turin, dated the 8th Oct., descriptive of the actual state of Italy and its prospects. The question of a new war between Piedmont and Austria is examined; and it is attempted to be shown that the co-operation of France would involve the cession of the island of Sardinia and the port of Genoa.

FRENCH MILITARY ARMAMENTS.—At a Cabinet Council held a few days since at St. Cloud, at which the Emperor presided, it was resolved that important works should be immediately commenced to strengthen the fortifications of Cherbourg and Algiers, and likewise that a number of steel-cased frigates should be constructed on the model of the “*Gloire*.”—Admiral Hamelin, Vice-Admiral Bouet-Willamez, and Rear-Admiral Dupon spoke in favor of these measures.

*Le Monde*, of Paris, speaking of the death of General Pimodan, says that while encouraging his soldiers a ball struck him under the eye. “It is nothing, *mes enfans*,” cried he; “Forward,”

and continued to advance. Another ball shattered his right arm. Grasping his sword with his left hand, he repeated, “*En avant*.” A third ball lodged in his right thigh. He remained firm in the saddle, and exclaimed, “God is with us, *mes enfans, en avant*.” Soon after a bullet struck him in the diaphragm, and he fell. God was with him.

PARIS, 10th October.—The authorities in France have found it advisable to stand in the way of any demonstration in favour of those who have fought for the Sovereign Pontiff. A sword was to have been presented to Lamoriciere, and the movement was checked. The services of the Church in behalf of the fallen were invoked, and words of consolation to the bereaved, and of tribute to the hero-martyrs, were to have been pronounced, when the dark shadow again obtruded even within the Sanctuary, and High Mass, divested of all ceremonial, was alone permitted.—We were present at Notre Dame on Friday, and are able to contradict the statement as to scant attendance (the number is put by the Court journals at 300 or so). The nave and two side-aisles were quite filled, and the Clergy alone were computed by disinterested observers at 300. The devotion displayed throughout the vast concourse of sympathisers was very striking. It was as a family-gathering for a funeral. The Archbishop celebrated, in presence of the Nuncio, surrounded by the Church dignitaries of Paris. We noticed several English Ecclesiastics. On issuing from the Cathedral a small obstruction was encountered that gradually expanded into a crowd, and we found that it contained as its central attraction the infant son of poor General Pimodan. He had been recognised in the arms of his nurses, and old men took his little hand, and Priests came near him to bless him, and all looked through tears on the inheritor of a great name. The spectacle was touching and significant. It is said that his widowed mother turned to him on receiving the fatal intelligence, and, kissing him, said with energy, “Yes, you too shall be a soldier!”

It requires something more than an official tipstaff to check the Episcopal *Cœur de Lion* of Orleans, and we were not therefore surprised to see a service of the first class announced for Tuesday, in the Cathedral Church of that Diocese. The noble-hearted Bishop was also gazetted to preach, and, as you may fancy, the concourse from Paris and the whole country poured in like pilgrims, many arriving over night. We were of the number who thus journeyed far to uphold the cause and occasion, and long shall we cherish the scene. We hope to be able to render some account of this next week.

The publication of the Allocution further illustrates the delicate situation of the State. Each journal is obliged to submit its contents on the eve of publication to official censorship. The *Aui* had received a copy of the Allocution, anticipating the Government, and it was at once condemned. “We must bring out the paper to-morrow with two columns of blank, then,” said they, “and an explanation?” “You will resort to this at equal peril with the reply: as in either case we will suppress you.”

It appeared the day following by benign concession, and very pleasantly certain passages must have read through the Imperial lenses.

Whilst engaged on this very astounding theme of Church and State alliance as existing in France, it may profit and enlighten to detail a few particulars touching the Jesuits. They essentially in all countries experience the early indications of a storm. We are not therefore surprised to find successful rapine riding herself of their uncongential presence in Sicily and Naples, as in the States of the Church. It is perhaps not generally known that in Naples the thieves missed their booty, as the good Fathers had quietly withdrawn their substance, sold their property, and shaken the dust from their feet. We are assured that the Novices and many of the Masters from the Establishments in Rome are also safe in other countries, and every provision made for general flight in case of emergency. The General of the Order, we believe, is in Trieste. They, as a body, have throughout mistrusted the self-constituted guardian of Roman interests, and nothing less than martyrdom is prophetically foreseen for the Head of the Church.

I give you this on the authority of one of the French Fathers attached to a College in the Provinces. Notice has been officially given by the Minister of Public Worship that no additional establishments belonging to the Order, or under control of the Order, are to be created in France, nor existing ones enlarged. The occasion for this distinct enunciation has been supplied in the Diocese of Rouen. The same has also occurred in Paris. This decisive and significant step on the part of the Government is attributed by some to private motives, and by others to jealousy of rivalry in education, seeing that the Lycees, and University influence, become paralyzed in their proximity. The number of the Society in Paris, in their three establishments, does not exceed one hundred.—*Cor. of London Tablet.*

GOYON TO LAMORICIERE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the following is said to be the letter from General Goyon to General Lamoriciere, some short time previous to the affair of Castel Fidardo:—“General, I have to inform you, by order of the Emperor, that the Piedmontese will not enter the Roman States, and that 20,000 French troops are about to occupy the various fortified places of those States. Hasten on, therefore, with your preparations against Garibaldi.”

Diplomatic relations are becoming every day less friendly between the French Government and the Swiss Confederation. Several Frenchmen have complained of violence having been used towards them. The French flag likewise is said to have been frequently insulted. In consequence of this state of things M. Turgo, the French Minister at Berne, has returned to France on leave of absence for six months. The Swiss press, in the meantime, is doing all in its power to envenom the difference. In this course it is aided by numerous anonymous pamphleteers. From one of these pamphlets, entitled *France and Europe, or the Peace of the World in the Year 1860*, I make the following extract, in which the French army is contemptuously spoken of.—

You have seen that it took them two months to go from Turin to Milan. In the interval they were forced to fight four battles, and during the last affairs positions taken and retaken seven times, at the point of the bayonet, have proved that the French soldiers were not much superior to those with whom they were engaged. And if (which I cannot believe) true liberty has lost all prestige with the French people—the military spirit so carefully petted by despotic Powers has absorbed or stifled in their hearts all those roots of independence which so long flourished among them, and if they violate treaties, then show them the superiority of free men, of soldier citizens, and crush those who shall dare to invade your country as your ancestors crushed their enemies at Morat and at Grandson. England, Prussia, Europe, the whole world are looking at you, and will support you in this sublime contest to the last drop of their blood.”

FRENCH POLICY IN ITALY.—The following is a full translation of the article in the *Constitutionnel* upon the filibuster invasion of Naples:—

“The invasion of the Neapolitan territory by the Piedmontese army is now an accomplished fact. Let us examine with the most scrupulous impartiality the character and bearing of this event.

“The Sovereignty of States is the fundamental guarantee for the independence of peoples. That sovereignty exercises itself in various ways. It may reside in a dynasty which transmits it, or in a nation which delegates it. As long as it acts within itself—within the circle in which it is circumscribed by international law, it belongs to itself; it acts in perfect self-liberty, and under its own entire responsibility before the opinion of the world from which one day the conscience of history will be cleared.

“The principle of the independence of regularly

constituted free states admits very well the political transformations of a people, the changes of a dynasty which are accomplished by its will, and the internal revolutions to which it is urged by its passions or interests. They are so many manifestations of its sovereignty, which other States could not contest without compromising their own. The policy of non-intervention, which our epoch has held up as the result of the progress of international right, is only the consecration of these reciprocal guarantees.

“The application of those principles and of those rules to the facts which we wish to consider is a natural deduction. If it suits the Neapolitans and Sicilians to make revolutions at home, that concerns themselves alone; but no foreign State, Piedmont no more than Austria, has the right to meddle in their internal affairs, or to impose any conditions whatever of a political existence by an armed intervention.

“There is a difference between the invasion of Garibaldi and that of the Piedmontese army which must strike every one. Garibaldi was only a partisan. Before embarking for Sicily he had resigned his sword of command; he obeyed what he considered his personal mission, and his acts were only binding upon himself. If it is true that among the volunteers enrolled in his enterprise there were strangers, he came, nevertheless, in the name of Italy, as an Italian, to create and direct an internal revolution in the States of the King of Naples. It was not with his hands that he could conquer a people of 10 millions of men—he could only communicate his own passion to it, and drag it along with him by the prestige attached to his name in a supreme struggle against a Government struck by unpopularity.

“The Piedmontese invasion bears quite another character. It constitutes the direct interference of a regular State in an independent State. It is, consequently, an attempt struck against the sovereignty of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies by the King of Sardinia; and, as if everything should be strange and abnormal in this situation, the Piedmontese invasion took place without a declaration of war while the representative of the King of Naples was still at Turin. But the conduct of Piedmont is not only in opposition to international law, it is, moreover, in contradiction to all the principles which it has itself invoked, and which it now disowns. In fact, when the Roman Government appears inclined to appeal to Neapolitan intervention to protect it against the menaces of a revolution, the Cabinet of Turin did not hesitate to declare that it should consider the entrance of the army of the King of Naples into the States of the Church as a violation of its neutrality.

“Only recently it challenged the right of the Pope to form a public force from foreign elements, and it is because the Sovereign Pontiff refused to submit to a summons calling upon him to dissolve that force that his States have been invaded. By what strange inconsistency does Piedmont, which maintained in so threatening a manner the principle of neutrality against Governments that sought to protect themselves, violate it now with this audacity against those same Governments to upset them?”

“There is more still; when Count Cavour sought to justify in his memorandum the invasion of the States of the Church he distinctly declared that Piedmont wished to prevent a revolutionary outbreak there, and that serious step on her part was a sort of military *coup d'état* directed principally against the influence of Garibaldi.

Is Piedmont, then, now, by intervening in the Neapolitan States, going to combat Garibaldi? Evidently not; she is going to aid him. It is not at Naples, but at Gaeta, that the efforts of the Piedmontese army will be tried.

Thus, in whatever point we take it, it is impossible to deplore the conduct of Piedmont. The invasion of the States of the Church and that of the Neapolitan States throw a responsibility upon her which it is in vain to extenuate—it speaks for itself. It is not for us to exaggerate it or to lessen it. We have simply to state it.

ITALY.

SARDINIAN ARMAMENTS.—The Paris semi-official journal, the *Patrie*, announces that the Piedmontese Government has ordered a series of very important measures, and mentions, under all reserve, that the object is to be in a position to attack Venetia in six months, if the freedom of that province is not obtained in the interval by diplomatic means. So early next year the effective strength of the Italian army is to be raised to the strength of 250,000 men, with a magnificent force of artillery. The troops of King of Naples are to be distributed amongst the regiments of Piedmont; and the Neapolitan provinces of Calabria and Abruzzi, where the military spirit is very great, will supply the elements of new corps.—In a few months after the Italian fleet will constitute an important naval force.

TURIN, Oct. 13.—There is not a little in the signs of the time to perplex and disquiet Italian patriots. The Northern Powers keep them in suspense by their Congress at Warsaw. The Emperor of Russia starts them by the threatened recall of his Minister from Turin. All our accounts from Venetia point to a formidable condensation of Austrian forces on the frontier of the Po and the Mincio, backed by a still more dread reserve marching across the Alps, and quartered in *echelons* from Udine and Palmanova to Treviso. Two of the divisions which were to follow King Victor Emmanuel on his progress to Naples, are made to travel back by forced marches to the threatened lands of the *Emilia*. An attack by Austria upon Milan or Bologna in the chill days of November is anticipated by men unlikely to give way to idle apprehensions, an attack on which Austria could never venture unless Russia reassured her from all danger on the part of her disaffected and almost insurgent Danubian provinces.

Neither is Italy quite easy as to the intentions of France. The subjugation of Viterbo, Civita Castellana, and so many other places to that Papal yoke which they flattered themselves to have shaken off for ever, and the presence of a whole French army in and about Rome, is a painful subject for reflection to a people who aspired to be rid of foreign dominators altogether. As far as any man may fancy it possible to make out the fickle and timid mind of the Emperor Napoleon, the Italians incline to think him favourable to the final accomplishment of that great national work of emancipation to which he gave so momentous an impulse, and they feel rather confident that events have shaken his faith in the practicability of his darling scheme of an Italian Federation, and that he would not grudge them the boon of an Italian union or unity. But the envy and jealousy, the arrogance and pretension of the French nation, the Italians think are immense, and no one can say to what extent the seeming Autocrat enthroned at the Tuilleries can stem the current of public opinion at home, to say nothing of the vast complications which threaten him from abroad.

The official *Neue Munchener Zeitung* publishes a telegram, dated Turin, the 15th inst., asserting that great consternation prevailed among the members of the Cabinet, as the Ambassadors of Russia and Prussia had remitted formal protests against the Sardinian invasion of the kingdom of Naples.

The Russian Ambassador, adds the telegram, signified, in addition, that in the event of no attention being paid to this protest he should demand his passports.

ROME.—The Pope has issued a proclamation ordering an inquiry concerning the prisoners taken by the Sardinians, whom the Papal Government accuses the

latter of having plundered. The proclamation also accords to the families of these prisoners an indemnity commensurate with their condition in life.

The report is current that Russia has sent considerable gifts to the Pope.—*Cor. Times.*

NAPLES, Oct. 16.—The Pro-Dictator has resigned, and will leave to-night. The Ministry has also resigned.

Garibaldi desires an Assembly to approve the voting; also one for Sicily.

Great agitation and discontent prevail.

Strong patrols of the National Guard parade the streets.

In consequence of the resignations tendered by the Pro-Dictator Pallavicini and his Ministers, the National Guard went to Garibaldi and represented to him that disturbances were imminent. The Dictator ordered them to fire on any person shouting in favor of a republic. The patrols which were afterwards sent through the streets were saluted with shouts of “Down with Mazzini!” “Down with Crispi!”

The reply of Mazzini to the command of Pallavicini to quit Naples, is:—

“I think I possess a generous mind, and it is for that reason that I reply by a refusal to your letter of the 3rd, which I only read to-day in the *Opinione Nazionale*. If I only yielded to my first impulse, and to fatigue of mind, I should leave a land which I number, and withdraw to one where liberty of opinion is left to every one where good faith is not doubted, and where he who has labored and suffered for the country does not think it his duty to say to the brother who has done the same—“Begone. You give no other reason for your proposition, except it be the affirmation that, without wishing it, I cause division.”

He then enters into the reasons of his refusal, which are that he is guilty of no offence; that he has a right to remain in his own country, and to sustain it in its efforts for freedom. Mazzini having refused to leave Naples, the Pro-Dictator had prohibited political clubs and meetings. The Pro-Dictator has also forbidden Louis Blanc to open national workshops. D'Alaya, Chief of the National Guard, had been dismissed.

Advices received from Gaeta state that the young Princes had again left for Capua, and that orders had been given for a renewal of the general attack against the Garibaldians.

THE BLOCKADE OF GAETA.—It appears to be true, that a French merchantman, the *Protos* of Marseilles, laden with stores for Gaeta, has been captured by Garibaldi's ships; but, as the blockade has not been recognised by France, she will probably be restored, to avoid disagreeable consequences.

A correspondent has sent us (*Weekly Register*) some interesting intelligence, from which we extract the following:—

The King of Naples discovered that Garibaldi had succeeded in preparing his way to enter Capua, as in so many other points of his marvellously rapid career, viz, by seducing from his fidelity those intended to oppose him. The trick was discovered; a traitor general and his accomplices were shot, the preconcerted signal was made to the Garibaldians, who advanced gallily to the attack expecting the cannon to be loaded only with powder; instead, shot and shell came whizzing through their ranks, and they were driven back with immense slaughter.

After Garibaldi's triumphal entry into Naples, one of the Royal regiments marched boldly out of its barracks with colours flying and band playing, traversed the principal streets, and proceeded, unmolested to join the loyal army near Capua!

Those first placed in authority at Reggio by Garibaldi, have in their turn been superceded by a still lower and more unscrupulous set. The Archbishop has been exiled, and nearly all his revenues confiscated. A vessel arrived in Malta from Sicily on the 28th ult., filled with proprietors and clergy flying from the fury of the mob intoxicated with license and rapidly destroying every trace of order, and security for life and property.

Father Gavazzi's late speeches at Naples were delivered from a box of the San Carlo theatre. The performance was for the benefit of the charitable asylums and Father Gavazzi took advantage of it to address a different audience to that of the street. He spoke in the intervals between the acts, and had the curtain raised that the performers might hear him. He was greatly applauded.

ASSASSINATION MADE HOLY.—UNDER PAIN OF IMPRISONMENT FROM THREE MONTHS TO TWO YEARS.—

- 1. No “Minister of the religion of the State,” or of the “tolerated forms,” may, in the exercise of his ministry, pronounce a discourse in public censuring any institution or law of the party now in power.
- 2. No Minister of such religion or forms may commit any act calculated to awaken the contempt or the dissatisfaction of the people against any such institution or law.
- 3. No such Minister may ever refuse his offices.
- 4. If the crime be committed in writing, instruction, or by document read in public, the imprisonment may be increased to three years.
- 5. A fine must be imposed, “in all cases,” of 500 ducats.
- 6. If in either the above cases there be provocation to disobedience to the party now in power, the punishment must be three years' imprisonment, and a fine of not less than 500 ducats.
- 7. Any obstacles cast in the way of the publication or execution of provisions relative to the religion of the party in power, or of the “tolerated forms,” may be punished by a fine of 500 ducats and imprisonment of six months.

Such, we believe, is a correct analysis of the new penal law of Naples against the practice of the Catholic religion. We are not quite certain whether the fifth paragraph applies literally to “all cases,” or to “all cases” in the whole of the preceding paragraphs; or to “all cases” in number four only.

It is known that the revolutionary party openly advocate assassination; and a law has recently been announced for rewarding a man who attempted to assassinate the King. The first article prohibits a Priest from publicly censuring this proceeding in his capacity as Pastor. The second article prohibits his censuring it any capacity. The third article forbids his refusing any of his ministrations to the intended assassins, or his abettors, whom by the second article he must not even warn of the nature or extent of their guilt. The fourth and fifth article relate to the amount of punishment. The sixth article enforces implicit respect in all possible cases for the party in power, under a minimum penalty of three years' imprisonment and 500 ducats fine. And the seventh prohibits the Priest from removing from the crucifix or altar an announcement by the Garibaldian Chaplain, Gavazzi, of any “provision of his religion.”

Assuredly, we have here chosen, and by whom? Earabas, the murderer, the seditious-raiser, and the robber, in place of the Lord of Life, the Prince of Peace, and the Just Judge.—*London Tablet.*

AUSTRIA.

The *Frankfort Journal* says that a movement of troops is proceeding on a vast scale in Austria, but with as little noise as possible so as not to excite suspicion. Heavy trains full of soldiers and war materials are forwarded by night and pass through the capital without stopping. The *Universal Gazette* says that 20,000 men have been forwarded to Italy since the invasion of the Marches by Piedmont, and that orders have been sent to the directors of the Southern Railway to make preparations for the transport of 15,000 per day during the week. An officer of the Imperial navy has been placed in the light-house of Trieste in order to take cognizance of all vessels in sight, and orders, it is stated, have been issued to the commandant on the seaboard to fire upon any suspicious vessels, even though carrying the Sardinian flag, which should approach too near the coast. A Vienna letter of the 4th says:—“To-day being the Emperor's fête, there was a general expectation that the official journal would publish the liberal concessions announced some time

ago. Nothing of the kind having appeared, great disappointment has been manifested by the public.—It must be admitted, however, that ministers have scarcely had time to come to a well-matured decision on the propositions made by the council of the empire, and that the ordinances so ardently desired may appear at any moment.”

AUSTRIAN TROOPS FOR ITALY.—It is announced that all the Austrian troops which, with those of the other Germanic Powers, form the permanent garrisons of the Federal fortified towns, have received orders to march for Italy.—*Star.*

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says it is an indisputable fact that the relations between England and Austria are improving.

PRUSSIA.

The following letter has been received from Berlin, dated the 11th Oct.:

“I am assured that M. Cavour in a memorandum addressed to the great Powers has endeavoured to justify the invasion of the Neapolitan States by Piedmontese troops, but this document of the Sardinian Government will not convince any of the Courts, and the reply to be made to it will express blame on the conduct pursued by the King of Sardinia. The Emperor of Russia, whose Minister was already to have quitted Turin, in consequence of the invasion of the Pontifical States, and who remained at his post only because the Prussian Government had resolved not to withdraw its Ambassador, has on this occasion formally protested and withdrawn M. Stackelberg, although the last violation of the law of nations was not more flagrant than the former. The Cabinet of Berlin will not withdraw its Minister; it will merely criticise the memorandum of M. Cavour in energetic terms. The fact of the King of Sardinia having invaded the States of neighbouring Sovereigns without a declaration of war will be particularly reprobated. But the Prussian Ambassador will not quit Turin. German merchants in Italy would in that case be unprotected, and that is what the Prussian Government desires to avoid. Lord John Russell and M. Schleinitz are about to agree on a common course of action on this subject. The Regent will return here on the 14th from the banks of the Rhine; he will assist at the festivities of the University, and will then proceed to Warsaw. He will be accompanied by the Minister of War. The agitation in Hungary causes more uneasiness in Germany than Italian affairs.”

A letter dated Berlin, the 12th, says:—

“The chief topic of discussion here is the coming Conference at Warsaw. Without wishing to anticipate the result of the deliberations, it may be stated for certain that the *expectant attitude* of the Powers, and especially of Prussia, as regards the affairs of Italy, will not be modified. It is hinted that the eventualities which might arise in Poland will be taken into consideration by the three Powers which have analogous interests in that question. As regards Hungary, the complications which the situation of that country might give rise to offer a delicate point with regard to the presence of Russia.

As regards the project of a future Congress, it is positive that France, who perhaps has not quite relinquished the idea of an Italian Confederation, ostensibly advocates one. Curiously enough, Russia, who never loses sight of the Eastern question, backs her in this. This accordance between France and Russia would alone suffice—if no other proofs were wanting—to calm the apprehensions of a new Holy Alliance, which certain organs of the press announce to be the object and probable consequence of the Warsaw meeting.

It is confirmed that Prussia has not recalled her envoy from Turin, and no resolution has been taken in that respect.

Some foreign journals still allude to the pretended protest of the three Powers at Turin. Prussia has not protested but simply made strong representations.

The official *Prussian Gazette* contains a leading article upon the interview at Coblenz, in which it says:—

“The cordial relations which have ever existed between England and Prussia will continue to exist if the two countries do not mutually misunderstand their true interests. These relations have become more deeply rooted, and have acquired increased firmness and extension by the conference at Coblenz and by the ready exchange of views which then took place between the leading statesmen of the two countries. In view of the present great complications in the European political system, the more satisfactory it is to be enabled to state that there was a coincidence between the views and opinions of England and Prussia on the great and important questions of the day.”

The article thus concludes:—

“While the Warsaw interview is a proof of the good understanding of Prussia with her eastern neighbours, the happy results of the interview at Coblenz prove that Prussia understands how to cultivate the highly important interests by which she is bound to England.”

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has communicated its reply to the late complaints on the part of France by means of a verbal note, wherein the Federal Council expresses its regret on account of the events at Geneva, but states that they could not be considered as an international offence. This note adds that the flags of Ambassadors and Consuls alone are placed under the protection of international rights, but every State has the right to prohibit the hoisting of foreign flags.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 10th have reached us. They are almost exclusively occupied with the affairs of Italy, and the organs of the Moderado party insist, as they had done before, that what is now taking place in that country is such a preterbation of public order, and presents such a menace to all thrones and to all the conservative interests of Europe, as to call for the intervention of regular Governments.

INDIA.

By the overland mail we have received advices and journals from Bombay to the 11th of September. There is little news from India. We take the following from the *Bombay Gazette*:—“India is perfectly quiet. Whatever misfortune may be looming in the distance—and there are many amongst us only too ready to predict for the empire the worst calamities—the preparations already made for levying the income tax have, as yet, produced not even popular excitement, much less discontent. The firm attitude taken by the Government has, in truth, completely silenced opposition. Their resolution—announced in the Legislative Council by Sir Bartle Frere, who has throughout been the ablest and most cordial of Mr. Wilson's supporters—to carry on all the measures of the late Finance Minister, destroyed the last hope of the disaffected. Even the consolation which the opponents of the income tax found in the Lucknow libel case has now been taken away from them. The Arms Act still excites a good deal of attention in the Mofussil, but the attempts to provoke an agitation in the presidency towns has failed.”

The *Bombay Times* and *Standard*, which is strongly opposed to the income tax, says:—“If we are not misinformed, the last mail carried to England a despatch from the local Government to the Secretary of State, representing in very urgent terms the danger of persisting in the attempt to levy this income tax, and the necessity of abandoning it at whatever cost.”

NEW ZEALAND.

The last accounts from New Zealand have created a general alarm. The *Herald* terms the insurrection a kind of Indian mutiny on a small scale; a preconcerted plan for driving out the English. The *Post* remarks that no success can be too prompt if our countrymen are to be spared the horrors of another Cawnpore.