FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE counterfairers when the pulling officers yes

inmixed to deal of FRANCE transcol . The : The Paris correspondent of the Standard bsays: "The Liberal papers continue in a kind roofs fool's paradise, and prognosticate the approaching evacuation of Rome. I can understand the Opposition papers persevering in putting upon the documents published by the Moniteur, aza construction which they are well aware must be highly disagreeable to the Emperor; the disappointment of the hopes which their comments excite must, they well know, create great dissecontent against the Government, and their tacties 28 are therefore intelligible. But the friends of Ttaly are not actuated by any such impulse, and the illusions they persist in entertaining can only he ascribed to the blindest infatuation. Among the public at large, I believe the most correct way of describing the impression caused be by the publication of the June despatches is perfect bewilderment. On one point, however, the French public of all shades of opinion are unanimous. No more oracular utterances are wanted -let some precise and positive measure be taken. The wish is not unreasonable, but Iido atenot think it is likely to be gratified. Firmly convinced that the Emperor is bent on keeping his troops at Rome, it is His Majesty's policy to continue what the Moniteur describes as his work of conciliation,' regardless alike of the rebuffs of the Pope and the impatience of the Liberals. "The Patrie takes upon itself to assert that

the Papal Court has been officially informed that the Emperor did not intend to make any fresh efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the Pope and the King of Italy. This announcement would be highly important if it were true, but like most of the sensation announcements of the Patrie, that is precisely the condition it does not fulfil. The Moniteur of Thursday, in the short heading which prefaced the Emperor's letter, distinctly stated that 'conciliation has not ceased to be the object of the Emperor's policy.' The announcement of the Patrie must therefore be set down among the talsehoods for which it is becoming famous, and only deserves attention as a bold though clumsy imposition on the credulty of the public. It is credibly stated that M. de Lavalette has politely but firmly declined to continue negociations with the Holy See, which he looks on as a perfect farce. Since his return to Rome (and consequently since the despatchepublished in the Moniteur were written) he has made 'another effort' to 'enlighten the Pope' as to the duties of Christian forgiveness, and the expediency of coming to terms, but with no better success. It is not, therefore at all surprising that he should be unwillingly once more the ground are the seamen of the French squadto go through the idle ceremony of making proposals which he is well aware have not the slightest chance of being accepted. He is about to leave Rome, and will not return there. hear on the same authority that the Italian Minister there is likely to be transferred to another post. M. de Lavalette has not had so many refusals to encounter at the hands of Cardinal Antonelli as M. Nigra has had to put up, with on the part of M. Thouvenel. This information is derived from an official source, but considerable experience has not led me to place any very great confidence in the intelligence supplied by persons in any way connected with foreign Governments. I therefore give it for no more than it is worth-observing, however, that it does not by any means clash with what the French call dresses are therefore their wings. The educa- for instance, there exists a branch of the Secret Society vraisemblance.

" As regards the Roman question, we must now wait for some facts or some fresh disclosures. For the present I can only repeat what I have told you already, that everything points to an indefinite occupation of Rome by French troops. When M. de la Guerroniere penned his famous tion in a country where there is everything to do manifestoes in the France the despatches pub- and everything to remodel?" lished last Thursday must evidently have been before him. They fully bear out his sinister prognostications as to the policy of France.

"The Union comments as follows on tims everlasting Roman question :- 'If Europe is to be called on to place under her guarantee the near. On Sunday a Royal decree will proclaim an five provinces still possessed by the Holy See, amnesty for Garibaldi and his followers, from which, cannot she be requested with much greater reason to maintain, as regards the others, what she herself promised by the general treaty signed at Vienna? If Italy is to see the sanguinary dream of her unity for ever condemned, is it not more simple and more prudent to signify to her that she must renounce it and return to that confederation which alone can secure to her independence, calm, and prosperity? If the Great Powers must be invited to regulate the destinies of the Italian peninsula, why not immediately take for bases the existing and non-executed treaties, and restore at the same time to public faith its sanctity, to the legitimate Princes their disregarded sovereignty, to the people their independence trampled under foot, and to Catho. licism its long compromised security? Who would oppose such an undertaking? It would not be Europe; she would sumply see in it the re-establishment of what she has ratified, and the ameliorations called for by the march of time and the legitimate progress of nations."

The clergy throughout France have been busy with preparing addresses to the Holy Father, remitted through their Bishops at the close of the Ecclesiastical Retreat in the various dioceses. Some of these are given at length in the Paris papers, and bear a lively testimony to the devotion of the Catholic clergy to the chair

The Marquis de Lavalette has arrived in Paris from Rome, to which it is understood that he is not to return as Ambassador.

The Monde says :- " The France states that the journals which, among us, demand the evacuation of Rome, have the advantage of being in perfect agreement with the great majority of the English press. The patriotism of these journals suffers no embarrassment thereby. Of what consequence are the interests of France in comparison of the satisfaction they would find in seeing the fall of the last rampart of society against the equestrevelation 32 served somewhat so off

ment has been called by the Emperor of Firench to the language openly held last week at Herench rothe language openly held last week at train regiments (9,200), 2 of suppers and miners of train regiments (9,200), 2 of suppers and miners of train regiments (17,000), all ogether of the Garibaldian meeting at Newcastle-by two of 17,000), and 14 carbineer legions (17,000), all ogether t erms, have threatened the Emperor with death. the English law shall be vigorously enforced to Roman question. The note is, of course, intended as Orsini, Dr. Bernard, and others, some years ago, I lished in the Moniteur. It is bardly credible that to which allusion was so unmistakeably made at the meeting in question. This warning has been given by the Government be cause in Mazzinian plomatic means. To all the parties immediately circles threats have been put forth and plots concerned, the question presents litself as the simhave been intimated as existing, as at the meet- nigst in the world. Whoever may be right in this ings that preceded Orsini's attempt; adding leon, in the estimation both of the Pope and of the that the Government has tak en measures to deal with the guilty parties.

There is a strange story c inculating, which we give, as it is related; for what it is worth, to the lian nationality. That these two principles could be effect that Orsini, who atter inted to assassinate the Emperor of the Brench , was let go free on condition of his leaving for A merica; and, in order to deceive the public, a condemned criminal be in a more awkwasd predicament. "How happy was brought from the south of France to Paris, and executed in his place. The truth of this is vouched for by a gentleman, who is a member of the present House of Parlis ment, and who openly declared, at a dinner-table, that he shook hands with Orsin in London, on his way to America. It is well kno wn that, years back, the Emperor bound bansel t up with the body of Carbonan, who have sworn to liberate Italy or ners b; and it was at the time Louis Napoleon was thought to be playing false to the party that he was condemned by it to parish. That he visited Orsini in prison the night before his trial ferred upon them by the state of siege with great tiis known publicly, and was, at the time, much midity and besitation. commented on .- Court Journal!

The Union, publishes the following letter, watten from Syria, by un Arab-Catholic :-

"Sur-Aia (Anti-Lebraon), Sept. 10. "You lately asked me whether the movement of the Greek schesmattes towards Catholicism -- a movement so general in some provinces of 'Eurkey in Europe-was also going on in Syria. To that I may answer in the affirmative. A part of the Greeks of Hasbeya and Rachaya have become Catholics. In the Anti-Lebanon the conversions, taking into account the number of the population, have been considerable. Up to the present time from 2,500 to 3,000 Greeks have entered the Catholic Church. To what or to whom are those conversions to be attributed? Shall I say to the energetic, prudent, and persevering action of the Jesuit fathers? Perhaps so; but do you know who prepared the ground for them? It will not, perhaps, be credited, but it is nevertheless true that those who have prepared rons and the soldiers of the French army. The French seamen and soldiers, during their too short stay here, gave so many proofs of probity, charity, and order, that, in seeing their conduct, all regarded them with admiration. But there are in Syria the Sistems of St. Vincent de Paul. Here I must yield. The following is what I heard from the mouth of a Turk in a street at Beyrout: -- Two Sisters of Charity were passing, one of whom was Sister Gelase, Superior of the Convent of Mercy. The Turk was talking to a foreign Mussulman. The latter said to the the affection that is borne him by all classes of his other, with astonishment, Who, are those subjects and by none more than those in the mounwomen?' 'They are,' replied the Turk, 'angels' who have descended all dressed from Heaven! "Allah! Allah! replied the other, their head tion of a multitude of children, care of the sick, the principal aim of which is to prevent the young distribution of assistance to the hungry and naked, -in a word, all the treasures of Christian charity distributed with open hands, but with intelligence, in this Syria by the French Sisters,-are not all these things the most powerful seeds of civiliza-

ITALY.

Turin, Oct. 2 .- The Discussione of to-day says :-"The King's daughters, before quitting their counter, implored pardon and favour for the persons

guilty of participation in the late events.
"The day on which their prayer will be heard is however, the deserters from the Royal army will be excluded."

The rumours of a Ministerial crisis are no longe

The Opinion Nationale states that the Italian Goverument has at last made up its mind to grant an amnesty to Garibaldi and his companions. The tardiness with which they have arrived at that decision, and the fact that the principal courts of the cingdom have refused to sanction the prosecution, deprives it of all its grace. Had the amnesty been proclaimed a month ago there is no doubt that it would have obtained for M. Rattazzi what he has never enjoyed-a little popularity. But he cannot expect that he will be given much credit for good feeling or good taste for a measure so long withheld and so gradgingly adopted. The Italian papers look upon the publication of the official despatches in the Moniteur as a most unfavorable as mptom for the cause of Italy "the cierical prints of Turin, like those of Paris, consider these documents as conclusive proof of the triumph of M. de la Guerroniere, and the desponding tone of the Liberal papers affords abun dent proof that they share the views of their clerical

The position of the Minister Rattazzi becomes nore and more precarious; even his priests are begining to be astonished at his weakness, and to show themselves discontented. He must needs now choose a good coportunity, and make himself formidable, since he can no longer be interesting. The unhappy M. Ratticzi knows not which way to turn, he wants Rome, and France will not give her to him and England had rather not embroil herself out and out with France in order to obtain for him this satisfaction; he wants money, and he finds his exchequer Garibaldi, whether alive or dead, a prisoner or free, is equally an embarrassment to him. Our Turin correspondent believes it certain that the idea of bringing Garibaldi to a trial before the Senate, although accepted in principle by the majority of the council of Ministers, has exploded before the will of the King. The King would not hear of it; this hastens on the ministerial crisis, which was said to be imminent on the morning of the 13th. Our Correspondent draws our attention to the fact that the news of this ministerial crisis is indirectly confirmed, by the unexpected resolution just taken by the Minister of Finance. He has abandored the scheme of a loan, foreseeing that very shortly he must give up his portfolio, preferring to leave the responsibility.

of this financial measure to his successor. The Italia Militaire gives the following statement.

1 3 2 3 W. C.

men), 42 battalious of Bersaglieri (24,000), 17 cavalry regimentai (19,000); 9 mrtillery_regimenta (31,000); 3

there should be anything more to be said on the subject, that there should be people still expecting that this long-vexed question may ever be solved by diextremely thorny Roman affair, the Emperor Napo-Italians, is clearly in the wrong. He took up the cause of the temporal power of the Papacy in 1849; he stood up, 10 years later, as the champion of Itacombined, these two interests reconciled, ho never could extrestly, honestly believe. The poor wight who finds himself closeted with two women, both of whom he is engaged to marry, can hardly be said to could I be with either," &c. The real author of the spoliation of the Roman See, no matter who profited by it, was the destroyer of the Roman Republic of 1849. The annexation of the Legations to the Crown of Victor Emmanuel was bargained for at Plombieres. The signal for the invasion of the Marches and Umbria was given at Chambery. The Moniteur will not deny either of those two facts; were it to do so, I should be in a position to sing it Sir Walter Raleigh's song. - Times Correspondent.

The Stampa of Turio states, from Sicily, that the party of action has recommenced agitating the provinces of that island. Secret committees are organised, and treasonable notices are issued by a clandestime press. The authorities exercise the power con-

ROME. - We (Tublet) have received from our Roman Correspondent the following letter, dated Rome,

The exception proves the rule; and the stern voice of censure addressed to the Portuguese Bishops by our venerated Pope contrasts strangely, with the affectionate and fatherly letters which have borne the Apostolic Love and Benediction to all Christian Churches since the great Feast of the Martyrs. It is as strong a mark of vital power as the Church has given in our day-this sweeping censure of a whole Episcopats-and since the withdrawal of the jurisdiction of the French Bishops, previous to the Concordat of Pius the Seventh, no Pope has spoken more plainly, or more authoritatively, than has Pius the Ninth in the letter which has just appeared in the Nacao and the French Catholic Press. To Protestants it will read as an empty admonition, and will, no doubt, be bitterly genenred; but we know it for what it is, the living voice of the Church, that can. blame what is evil, that can, without fear or faltering, pronounce a grave and severe judgment on a iukewarm or cowardly branch of Oatholicity; and that will, doubtless, quicken into zeal and action. even at the eleventh hour, the 'absent brethren' of Portugal, who left to the piety and Faith of an aged: lady, the infanta isabella, the tack of redeeming their country-from utter non-representation. It reminds one of the Maries, faithful when the Disciples fled, and we know that the first of their number went bitterly and returned, and so we may, hope and pray will be it now, and that the adhesion of the Patriarch of Lisbon and his Suffragans will be the immediate fruit of the fatherly remonstrance and invitation of Pius the Niuth.

The Pope's health continues expellent, and there is some prospect of his spending a few days at Caatel Gandolfo, and visiting the surrounding villages in the early part of the month. His presence would be hanniness to the inhabitants of these environs, and would serve to prove to the many who question it, tainous districts. There is, however, a constant stream of communication with the Revolutionary Committee in Rome very unfavourable to lovalty as it is destructive to morals and religion. In Francati men from frequenting the Sacraments, and the propagation of infamous works of an infidel character. I can speak to these facts, on the evidence of the Philippine Fathers, who preached the Mission there during Lent, and who obtained possession of numbers of these broks circulated by the sect. The Revolution chiefly attacks the youth and the middle classes. It suggests the 'vulgarity' of attending Religious Processions, belonging to Confraternities, and taking any public part in the Sacred Offices, in which the laity should be proud to be allowed a share; and it is doing its work in this way, in many places, where a few years ago the whole population joined in practices of devotion, and keeping the well-dressed portion of the community aloof. It is a refreshing change to go up to the frontier towns, and there see the simple and patriarehal devotion of the people, their love of the Madonn, their beautiful worship of the

which seems creeping into the bourgeoisie of the towns nearer Rome. The provinces of the frontier are very tranquil we hear no news of further insults to the Paral territory. As the incident of the Papal flag having been surrendered to the Piedmontese has been much misrepresented, it may be as well to state the facts. The Piedmontese outpost at isoletta, in conjunction with some labourers on the zailway, thought fit to plant the 'talian flag on a spot nearly a mile within the Papal territory. The gend'armerie of Ceprano immediately on hearing of the insult, removed and carried off the tricoloured banner. On hearing this the Piedmontese complained to Capitaine Didier, the French officer in command at Ceprano, and he being on very intimate terms with the Sardinian officers, so far forgot his duty as to promise the restoration of the flag. He demanded that it should be replaced by the gend'armes, and the lieutenant flatly refused -"Then I shall force you to give it up," said the cap-tain,--"Signor Capitano you have force on your side, and if you employ it we are too few to resist, but it is only on compulsion we do so." The French officer sent thirty men with fixed bayonets, who took the flag, and having made the gentl'armes lay down their arms at the frontiers, obliged them to march under excert to Isoletta and then restored the flag.
On General Montebello hearing the facts, his in-

Holy Sacrament, their utter want of human respect

dignation was extreme; he went up to the outpost of Ceprano, and having summoned all the troops and principal inhabitants, he publicly complimented the gend'armerie on their courage and loyalty, and havng replaced the Pontifical flag, he commended it to their safeguard. It is a fact, well known to those quartered on the frontier, that the Pidmontese fired without the slightest provocation on the Zouaves whenever they came within firing distance, even when unarmed and merely taking exercise on the frontier line. One of the battalion received a ball in the knee in this way.

NAPLES .- From Naples the accounts are little varied. The same tale of injustice and oppression: may serve for one week as for another; now and then; however, some salient episode of cruelty stands out in blacker colours than usual, and an instance of torture inflicted to enforce confession has just come to my knowledge that offers ar edifying commentary on the way evidence is obtained in Sta Maria Apparente against political prisoners. been arrested on suspicion of re-actionary sentiments. public prometades, and at night the city was bril-He was examined by the Secretary General of Police, liantly illuminated.

of confession, Tangretti, however, continued firm, and the Questore A'veta, called him before him and reprevention punish all conspiraces like that of a conserve to the diplomate documents recently pub- peated the demand, D'Amore striking him on the head with the butt of a revolver, so that he was seriously wounded. He was committed to Sta Maria Apparente. where he now is, and where the Times Correspondent may satisfy himself as to the truth of this statement. Tangretti complained to the magistrates, and had for answer, that they could not interfere with the police I mentioned to you, in my last, the visit the Times Correspondent paid to Captain Blasio. He had been set at liberty by the Tribunel, and was to have left his prison in a day; or two. In consequence of the revelations be made, this liberty has been illegally suspended, and he still remains a orisoner. No steps have yet been taken at Turin with a view to pardoning the Royalists under sentence. It has been semi-officially announced several times; but innless the amnesty is granted at the marriage of the Princess Pia, there appears no hope of a release for them, not withstanding the infamy of the means employed to obtain a conviction.

From the provinces there are nothing but news of reactionary encounters." At Salufio the Bourbonists seized the military chest with 30,000 lire, and killed 18 Bereaglieri of the escort. The state of Terra di Lavoro is worse. The National Guard are dissolved, and encounters take place daily between the troops and the bands. In Sicily the flame of revolt is kept alive by English agents, who are in almost every town, and who are encouraging clandestine enrol ments. Several have been arrested, on the night of the 16th the Prefect of Sicily received 32 telegram respecting partial insurrections, but nothing of thi has transpired since by private letters. 253 Gari baldians have been shot since Aspromonte, and I 2,300 arrested. Fra Pantaleo is not shot. He cor isidered his life too valuable to risk and so ran away, and was arrested in Naples a few days since. He imprisoned in Castel Nuovo, where Mordini as d Fabrizzi may, if so inclined, profit by his pious mini 3. trations. Gavazsi escaped to England, where he is doubtless fraternising with the Baron de Camin. -Cor. of the London Tublet. ...

The France announces the appearance at Naples, on the 15th inst, of a new paper, to be call ed Eiberul Italy, which is to defend the absolute in icpendence of that country, the preservation of Ro me to the Pope, and the autonomy of the kingdom of Naples under the Government of the Dake of Aorsta, Tictor Emmanuel's second son, with the title of Hereditary Viceroy

"The prisons are so full they will hold no more." That is the result of two years of Piedmontese sovereignty in Naples. Does the Piedmontese Government suppose that in this way it candlong preserve the prize so easily gained? The rule of the stick and the dungeon has never proved permanent, and will not do so in Naples. That, however, is the role of General Marmora, with which the English consul and the English Liberals are in raptures. We ask public attention to the statements of our correspondent, of the authenticity of which there can be no question. The gaolers of King Ferdinand never very tured upon the cruelties which those of King Victor Emmanuel have exercised upon Captain De Blasio. But De Blasio is only one of many victims to the cowardly cruelties of the authorities of the new Italian kingdom. Hundreds have, like him, upon bare suspicion, been thrown into prison, kept there months in close confidement without trial or legal examination, its monotony only broken by the blows of their gaolers. Muratism cannot fail to grow vigorously, under this forcing process. - London

Standard. The Correspondent of the Times in September, 1862, admits that in one province alone, the Basilicata, a province not contiguous to the Roman States, but the most remote of all the 15: provinces, except the three Calabrias and the Terra d'Otranto; a province, the coast of which is washed by the waters of the Gulf-of Taranto; there are now in action nine brigand chiefs, 'with several' hundred more all mounted and well armed, and that in this province alone of the Basilicata, since the affair of Borges, that is, since December last, there have been taken

in arms and shot as many as 600 of the peasantry. The Monde states truth, as it is known at Rome, bout the presence of the Capuchins ment of the unfortunate Bishop of Ariano. The Guardian and Provincial of the Order at Palermo had come to Naples, where they obtained the confidence of the authorities; they then compelled their novices and converts to do what no Religious would have done if he possessed freedom of action. It is said that the Guardian and Provincial will be repri-

manded by the Congregation. DISCONTENT IN SIGLY. —We have rather sorrowful news from Sicily. The discontent, far from abating on the first reports of Garibaldi's downfall at Aspromonte, seems now to seek a different vent. Bourbonism is said to be in the ascendant, and several movements in that sense are reported. The real mover of Sicilian passions, under whatever disguise, is, however, mere unnicipalism. Many people in that island care but little about Italian, buity, and they vent their ill-humour in clandestine-squibs and pamphlets, printed in open contempt of the state of siege, as well as in scurrilous' ontrages against the bust and portraits of the King .- Dublin Evening Mail .

PORTUGAL. As to Portugal, it presents all the appearances. that indicate a national convulsion of some sort. When the Government is flagrantly immoral, when the educated classes think it honorable to profess a disregard for the most sacred ordinances and duties of religion, and when the clergy, the salt of the earth. lose their flavour, as the memorable remoustrance of the Holy Father to the Portuguess Bishops (a translation of which we published last week), a document almost without precedent for the earnestness and apprehending the fall of a terrible doom upon such a country. The only Christian nation on earth that was not represented by some member of its Hierarchy in Rome at the canonization of the Martyrs of Japan, was Portugal. Even the Piedmontese Bishops, though forbidden by their excommunicated Government to go to Rome, nobly defied the unholy mandate and presented themselves at the Chair of St. Peter. It was reserved for the Bishops of "His Most Faithful Majesty's" Kingdom alone of all the Christian world to disregard the call of the Supreme Pontiff in obedience to the behests of the pattriest of the Potentates of the earth. - Weekly Register. RUSSIA.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE RUS-SIAN EMPIRE. - The thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Empire was celebrated at St. Petersburg recently: At ten in the morning Divine service was porform

ed in the cathedral, in presence of the civil and military authorities and a numerous assemblage of the people. After the service the Clergy, preceded by the images and banners of the cathedral, went in procession to a raised platform erected in the public square between the church and the monument of Peter the Great, splendidly ornamented for the occasion. The civil and military authorities and the corporate bodies of the city followed in the procession, dier at first sight certainly presented a somewhat the and when the Clergy had ascended the platform a couth appearance, about his person any kind of coat Te Deum was performed. Afterwards the troops of the garrison were reviewed by the military Governor, General. Gratuitous representations were given at respectable wine dealer, Ottavio Tangretti, has just the four theatres, orchestras were established in the

to sign a document accusing the Baron Cozenza and lowing remarks on the progressive increase of the Colonel de Presti, whose trials gared shortly tootake roRussias, empire in the lime of John III, that is to say, in the was therefore thrown into a fifth to say, in the was therefore thrown into a fifth to say, in the The speakers; namely, the chairman and the 323,200 men, exclusive of the regimental depots and tors with his thumbs, and and each other) burface of 18,000 square miles. In the reign of Alex for three days. No food or drink was given him, Mikebailovitch, in 1650, its extent had already the Roman of the Roman of the Roman of the Roman of Peter in Great and every two hours the delegate of police came to reached 237,000; under that of Peter line Great terms, have threatened the Emperor with death.

The Government has consequently declared time to Cabinet of the Taileries on the subject of the of confession, Tangretti, however, continued firm, and present reign, 392,000 miles. The result is that the most considerable increase took place under Peter the Great and Catherine. The former captured a part of Finland, the Daghestan, and some other Caucasian provinces, and the country of the Kirghisis, and also annexed to the empire Kanschatka and some islands in the Pacific Ocean. The western provinces, Cour-land, the rest of Finland, the Crimes, a part of Bessarabia, some other Caucasian provinces, and Georgia were subjected to the sceptre of the Czarina The country of the Amour, an extent of 9,200 square miles has been annexed under the present reign, The surrender of Schamyl pacified some provinces which may consequently be considered as having been added to the Russian territory. The population of the empire has increased in equal proportion. in or the empire and inclients; in 1803, 36 millions; in 1829, 50 millions; and av present it amounts to 65

millions. The Emperor Alexander H. has published an ukase by which he interdicts the carrying into execution of the decrees of confiscation issued against the Poles since 1832. This ukase, without repairing the iniquities of the preceding reign; checks the effects of the confiscation in cases where extreme measures have not been yet applied.

AUSTRIAN PRASANTS. - I had considerable oppor.

AUSTRIA.

tunities of seeing the state of the country in Austria The people are prosperous and independent to a degree which much astonished me. They are almost all what we should call reomanry, owning from twenty to two hundred acres of land. Even the labourers, who work for the great proprietors, own their own cottages and an acre or so of land round; in fact, the Tentonic passion for owning land is so strong that, unless a man can acquire some, he manages to emigrate. Since 1848 the communes have stepped into the position of lords of the manors, and own most of the woods and the game. The great proprietors pay them for the right of sporting over their own lands. In fact, whatever may be the case with the higher classes, the people here seem to have t much their own way since 1848. We spent a Sunday afternoon in the palace gardens at Schonbrunn, into which half the populace of Vienna, smoking vile-smelling cigars, seemed to have poured in omnibuses and cabs, which stood before the palace, and on foot. We (the people) occupied the whole of the gardens, and a splendid military band played for our behoof. You reach the gardens by passing under the palace, so that King. People was everywhere, and the Koiser Konig, if he wants retirement, must stay in his private rooms. A report spread that the Empowor and Empress were coming out, whereupon King People, and we amongst them, swept into the lower part of the palace, and right up to a private staircase, at the foot of which an open carriage was standing. A few burly and wellbehaved guardsmen remonstrated good humouredly, but with no effect. There we remained in block men, women, and children, the pipes and cigars were not extinguished, and the smell was anything but imperial. Presently the Emperor and Empress came down, and the carriage passed at a foot's pace through the saluting and pleased crowd. The Empress is the most charming looking royal personage have ever seen, and seemed to think it quite right that the people should occupy her house and grounds Fancy omnibuses driving into the Courtyard of Buck. ingham Palace, and John Bull proceeding to occupy the private gardens, John himself would decided! think that the end of the world was come .- Letter in the Speciator. RELIGION THATHE TYROL - Remarkable Testimony of

a Protestant. - Ithad expected to find them a people

much given to the outward forms and ceremonies of

religion, at any rate-every guide-book tells one thus much ; but I was not at all prepared for the extraordinary hold which their Christianity has laid upon the whole external life of the country. You can't travel a mile in the Tyrol, along any road without coming, upon a shrine-in general by the way-side, often in the middle of the fields. All bore marks of watchful care; in many, garlands of flowers, or berries, or an ear or two of ripe maize, were hung round the figure on the cross. Then in every village in which we slept the bells began ringing for matine at five or six, and in every case the congregation seemed to be very large in proportion to population. I was cold; and believe, that in all the houses, even in the inns of most of these villages, there is family worship every evening at a specific hour, generally at seven. The ostlers and stablemen have the same habit as our own, of pasting or nailing up rude prints on the stable doors, and of allsthose which I examined while we were changing borses, or where we stopped for food or rest, there was only one which was not a sacred subject In short, to an Englishman accustomed to the re serve of his own country on such subjects, the contrast is very startling. If a Hindoo or any other intelligent heathen were dropped down in an English county, he might travel for days without knowing whether we have any religion at all; but, most as suredly, he could not do so in the Tyroi. Now, which is the best state of things? I believe Her Majesty has no stauncher Protestant than I amongst her subjects, but I own that a week in the Tyrol has made me consider a thing or two. Gur bills were the most reasonable. I have ever met with, and could not detect a single attempt at imposition is the smallest particular. went into, the fruit market at Meran, and after buying some grapes, went to an old woman who was selling figs. She was wholly unable to understand my speech, so being in a hurry I put a note for the magnificent sum of ten krentze [or 3d. sterling] into her hand, making signs to her to put the equivalent in figs into a small basket I was carrying. This sho proceeded to do, and when she had piled eight or ten figs on the grapes, I nurnseverity of its reduke to the whole Hierarchy of a led to go, but by vehement signs she detained me Kingdom, attests, there is only too much ground for | till she had given the full tale, some three or four more. She was only a fair specimen of what ! found on all sides. They may be educated in time into buying cheap and selling dear, but as yet that great principle does not seem to have dawned on them. There may be some danger of superstition in this setting up of crucifixes, and secret prints by the wayside and on the stable doors; but, on the other hand, the figure on the cross, meet ing one at every corner, is not unlikely, should think, to keep a poor man from the commonest vices to which he is tempted in his daily life, if it does no more. He would scarcely like to stagger by it drupt from the nearest pot-house. If stable-boys are to have rough woodcuts on their doors, one of the Cru cifixion, or of the Mater Dolorosa is likely to do them more good than the winner of the Derby or Tom Sayers. Those words of the middle age hymn seemed to be ringing in my ears through all the Tyrol:-Fac me vere tecum flere Crucifixo condolere

Donce ego vixero. I shall never find a country in which it will do on more good to travel .- Vacuus Viator in the Specia for Datages for Life

UNITED STATES.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY. - The Confederate s couth appearance, about his person any kind of coat or more commonly nothing beyond shirt and pacta-loons; on, his thead, as the case might, better cap, a straw hat, a slouched hat, or no last at all. A close scruting however, showed that essentials were well provided. Besides his musket and cartridge bot The Monde quotes the Newcastle Journal as of the land and sea forces of the "Italian Kingdom." He was examined by the Secretary General of Police; liantly illuminated, and a canteen, most men a blanket and saying that the attention of the English Govern. The army consists of 80 infantry regiments (216,000 Del' Amore, and every, inducement was offered him 33 WThe Bourse Gazette of St. Petersburg has the fol- haversack "A" more shitable equipment for summer

conferencialist, we were aurious to see they think and its relative

Council Notice Con proceedings.