

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE. The Paris correspondent of the Standard says:—The Liberal papers continue in a kind of 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 Monteur a construction which they are well aware must be highly disagreeable to the Emperor; and the disappointment of the hopes which their comments excite, must, they well know, create great discontent against the Government, and their tactics are therefore intelligible. But the friends of Italy are not actuated by any such impulse, and the illusions they persist in entertaining can only be ascribed to the blindest infatuation. Among the public at large, I believe the most correct way of describing the impression caused 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 I do not think it 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 Monteur 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 sensational announcements of the Patrie, that is precisely the condition it does not fulfil. The Monteur 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 falsehoods for which it is becoming famous, and only deserves attention as a bold though clumsy imposition on the credulity of the public. It is credibly stated that M. de Lavalette has politely but firmly declined to continue negotiations with the Holy See, which he looks on as a perfect farce. Since his return to Rome (and consequently since the despatches published in the Monteur 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 to 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. I 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 *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 Gueronniere penned his famous manifesto in the *France* the despatches published 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 this everlasting Roman question:—If Europe is to be called on to place under her guarantee the five provinces still possessed by the Holy See, 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 basis 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 Catholicism its long compromised security? Who would oppose such an undertaking? It would not be Europe; she would simply 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 of Peter.

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 revelation?

The Monde quotes the *Newcastle Journal* as saying that the attention of the English Govern-

ment has been called by the Emperor of the French, to the language openly held last week at the Garibaldi meeting at Newcastle by two of the speakers; namely, the chairman and the mover of the first resolution, who, in the plainest terms, have threatened the Emperor with death. The Government has consequently declared that the English law shall be vigorously enforced to prevent or punish all conspiracies like that of Orsini, Dr. Bernard, and others, some years ago, to which allusion was so unmistakably made at the meeting in question. This warning has been given by the Government because Mazzinian circles threats have been put forth and plots have been intimated as existing, as at the meetings that preceded Orsini's attempt; adding that the Government has taken measures to deal with the guilty parties.

There is a strange story circulating, which we give, as it is related, for what it is worth, to the effect that Orsini, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor of the French, was let go free on condition of his leaving for America; and, in order to deceive the public, a condemned criminal 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 Parliament, and who openly declared, at a dinner-table, that he shook hands with Orsini in London, on his way to America. It is well known that, years back, the Emperor bowed himself up with the body of Carbonari, who have sworn to liberate Italy or perish; and it was at the time Louis Napoleon was thought to be playing false to the party that he was condemned by it to perish. That he visited Orsini in prison the night before his trial is known publicly, and was, at the time, much commented on.—*Court Journal*.

The Union publishes the following letter, written from Syria, by an Arab-Catholic:—

"Sur-Ain (Anti-Lebanon), Sept. 10.  
"You lately asked me whether the movement of the Greek schismatics towards Catholicism—a movement so general in some provinces of Turkey in Europe—was also going on in Syria. To that I may answer in the affirmative. A part of the Greeks of Halebaya 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 the ground are the seamen of the French squadrons 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 Sisters 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 other, with astonishment, 'Who are those women?' 'They are,' replied the Turk, 'angels' who have descended all dressed from Heaven! 'Allah! Allah!' replied the other, 'their head dresses are therefore their wings.' The education of a multitude of children, care of the sick, 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 civilization in a country where there is everything to do and everything to remodel?"

ITALY.

TRIN, Oct. 2.—The *Discussion* of to-day says:—The King's daughters, before quitting their country, implored pardon and favour for the persons guilty of participation in the late events.

The day on which their prayer will be heard is near. On Sunday a Royal decree will proclaim an amnesty for Garibaldi and his followers, from which, however, the deserters from the Royal army will be excluded.

The rumours of a Ministerial crisis are no longer current. The *Opinion Nationale* states that the Italian Government 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 kingdom 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 grudgingly adopted. The Italian papers look upon the publication of the official despatches in the *Monteur* as a most unfavorable symptom for the cause of Italy; the clerical prints of Turin, like those of Paris, consider these documents as conclusive proof of the triumph of M. de la Gueronniere, and the desponding tone of the Liberal papers affords abundant proof that they share the views of their clerical confederates.

The position of the Minister Rattazzi becomes more and more precarious; even his priests are beginning to be astonished at his weakness, and to show themselves disappointed. He must needs now choose a good opportunity, and make himself formidable, since he can no longer be interesting. The unhappy M. Rattazzi 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 empty. 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 happens 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 abandoned 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 Militare* gives the following statement of the land and sea forces of the Italian Kingdom. The army consists of 80 infantry regiments (216,000

men), 42 battalions of Bersaglieri (24,000), 17 cavalry regiments (19,000), 10 artillery regiments (31,000), 3 train regiments (9,200), 2 of sappers and miners (7,000), and 14 carabinieri legions (17,000), altogether 322,200 men, exclusive of the regimental depots and reserve.

Turin, Sept. 30.—It is positively asserted here that the King's Government have again addressed a note to the Cabinet of the Tuileries on the subject of the Roman question. The note is, of course, intended as an answer to the diplomatic documents recently published in the *Monteur*. It is hardly credible that there should be anything more to be said on the subject, that there should be people still expecting that this long-vested question may ever be solved by diplomatic means. To all the parties immediately concerned, the question presents itself as the simplest in the world. Whoever may be right in this extremely thorny Roman affair, the Emperor Napoleon, in the estimation both of the Pope and of the 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 Italian nationality. That these two principles could be combined, these two interests reconciled, he never could earnestly, honestly believe. The poor wight who finds himself closed with two women, both of whom he is engaged to marry, can hardly be said to be in a more awkward predicament. How happy 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 Chambéry. The *Monteur* will not deny either of those two facts; were it to do so, it should be in a position to sing to Sir Walter Raleigh's song.—*Times-Correspondent*.

The *Stamps* of Turin states, from Sicily, that the party of action has recommenced agitating the provinces of that island. Secret committees are organized, and treasonable notices are issued by a clandestine press. The authorities exercise the power conferred upon them by the state of siege with great timidity and hesitation.

ROME.—We (Zublet) have received from our Roman Correspondent the following letter, dated Rome, Sept. 27:—

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 Masses. It is as strong a mark of vital power as the Church has given in our day—this sweeping censure of a whole Episcopate—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 *Nuncio* and the *French Catholic Press*. To Protestants it will read as an empty admonition, and will, no doubt, be bitterly censured; 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 lukewarm or cowardly branch of Catholicity; 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 task 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 wept 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 this, the fatherly remonstrance and invitation of Pius the Ninth.

The Pope's health continues excellent, and there is some prospect of his spending a few days at Gaeta, Gandolfo, and visiting the surrounding villages in the early part of the month. His presence would be happiness to the inhabitants of these environs, and would serve to prove to the many who question it, the affection that is borne him by all classes of his subjects and by none more than those in the mountainous districts. There is, however, a constant stream of communication with the Revolutionary Committee in Rome very unfavourable to loyalty, as it is destructive to morals and religion. In Frascati for instance there exists a branch of the Secret Society the principal aim of which is to prevent the young 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 books 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 patriarchal devotion of the people, their love of the Madonna, their beautiful worship of the Holy Sacrament, their utter want of human respect 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 Papal 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 railway, thought fit to plant the Italian flag on a spot nearly a mile within the Papal territory. The guard-armed of Ceparano immediately on hearing of the insult, removed and carried off the tricoloured banner. On hearing this the Piedmontese complained to Captain Didier, the French officer in command at Ceparano, 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 guard-arms, and the Lieutenant flatly refused—'Then I shall force you to give it up,' said the captain.—'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 guard-arms lay down their arms at the frontiers, obliged them to march under escort to Isoletta and then restored the flag.

On General Montebello hearing the facts, his indignation was extreme; he went up to the outpost of Ceparano, and having summoned all the troops and principal inhabitants, he publicly complimented the guard-armed on their courage and loyalty, and having replaced the Pontifical flag, he commended it to their safeguard. It is a fact, well known to those quartered on the frontier, that the Piedmontese 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 an edifying commentary on the war evidence obtained in St. Maria Apparente against political prisoners. A respectable wine-dealer, Ottavio Tangredi, has just been arrested on suspicion of reactionary sentiments. He was examined by the Secretary-General of Police, Del' Amore, and every inducement was offered him

to sign a document accusing the Baron Cozza and Colonel de Pesi, whose trials are shortly to take place. He refused to affix his signature to a lie, and was therefore thrown into a filthy cell in the prefecture with his thumbs and ankles tied to each other for three days. No food or drink was given him, and every two hours the delegate of police came to him to offer him his liberty and discharge at the price of confession. Tangredi, however, continued firm, and the Questore Avena, called him before him and repeated the demand, Del' Amore striking him on the head with the butt of a revolver, so that he was seriously wounded. He was committed to St. Maria Apparente, where he now is, and where the *Times* Correspondent may satisfy himself as to the truth of this statement. Tangredi 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 Tribunal, and was to have left his prison in a day or two. In consequence of the revelations he made, this liberty has been illegally suspended, and he still remains a prisoner. 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 unless the amnesty is granted at the marriage of the Princess Pia, there appears no hope of a release for them, notwithstanding the infamy of the means employed to obtain a conviction.

From the provinces there are nothing but news of reactionary encounters. At Salerno the Bourbonists seized the military chest with 30,000 lire, and killed 18 Bersaglieri 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 enrolments. Several have been arrested, on the night of the 16th the Prefect of Sicily received 23 telegrams respecting partial insurrections, but nothing of this has transpired since by private letters. 253 Garibaldians have been shot since Aspromonte, and 1,200 arrested. Fra Pantaleo is not shot. He considered his life too valuable to risk and so ran away, and was arrested in Naples a few days since. He is imprisoned in Castel Nuovo, where Mordini and d'Albrizzi may, if so inclined, profit by his pious misadventures. Guavazzi escaped to England, where he is doubtless fraternizing with the Baron de Camille.—*Cor. of the London Tablet*.

The *France* announces the appearance at Naples, on the 15th inst., of a new paper, to be called *Liberal Italy*, which is to defend the absolute independence of that country, the preservation of Rome to the Pope, and the autonomy of the kingdom of Naples under the Government of the Duke of Aosta, Victor 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 canlong 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 rule of General Marmora, with which the English consul and the English Liberals are in rupture. 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 ventured 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 confinement without trial or legal examination, its monotony only broken by the blows of their gaolers. Muratini 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 shown 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 that, as it is known at Rome, about the presence of the Capuchins at the interment 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 reprimanded by the Congregation.

DISCONTENT IN SICILY.—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 municipalism. Many people in that island care but little about Italian unity, 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 outrages 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 favour, as the memorable remonstrance of the Holy Father to the Portuguese Bishops (a translation of which we published last week), a document almost without precedent for the earnestness and severity of its rebuke to the whole Hierarchy of a Kingdom, attests, there is only too much ground for 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 patriots of the Potentates of the earth.—*Weekly Register*.

RUSSIA.

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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 favour, as the memorable remonstrance of the Holy Father to the Portuguese Bishops (a translation of which we published last week), a document almost without precedent for the earnestness and severity of its rebuke to the whole Hierarchy of a Kingdom, attests, there is only too much ground for 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 patriots of the Potentates of the earth.—Weekly Register.

RUSSIA.

to sign a document accusing the Baron Cozza and Colonel de Pesi, whose trials are shortly to take place. He refused to affix his signature to a lie, and was therefore thrown into a filthy cell in the prefecture with his thumbs and ankles tied to each other for three days. No food or drink was given him, and every two hours the delegate of police came to him to offer him his liberty and discharge at the price of confession. Tangredi, however, continued firm, and the Questore Avena, called him before him and repeated the demand, Del' Amore striking him on the head with the butt of a revolver, so that he was seriously wounded. He was committed to St. Maria Apparente, where he now is, and where the Times Correspondent may satisfy himself as to the truth of this statement. Tangredi 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 Tribunal, and was to have left his prison in a day or two. In consequence of the revelations he made, this liberty has been illegally suspended, and he still remains a prisoner. 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 unless the amnesty is granted at the marriage of the Princess Pia, there appears no hope of a release for them, notwithstanding the infamy of the means employed to obtain a conviction.