

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's letter to the French Ambassador of London, dated 25th July, says: Since the peace of Villafranca, I have had but one thought and one object, to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to live on the best terms with my neighbors, and especially with England.

Advices from Toulon state that the naval preparations are still being actively carried on.

The Emperor of the French is the most distinguished and the highest representative of the Liberal party; nurtured in sedition, and trained in rebellion against human and Divine authority, he has learned the secrets of his class, and confiscated for his own use the liberty for which he fought.

Postponement of the enrolment of recruits in France.—If we are to believe affirmations which seem to be well-founded, says the Propagateur de Lille, the call to active service of the recruits of 1859, which ought to happen at the end of July, has now been ordered to take place after the harvest only, that is to say, in the last two weeks of September.

The French consular reports received from Syria state that the massacres which have taken place are the result of a conspiracy of the Mussulman fanatics. The report having spread among the Druses that European diplomacy was about to drive away the Turks from Europe, they determined on exterminating the Christians in Syria.

The impression caused here by the deeds of the Orangist Druses in Lugan, was anything but favourable to England; and her expedition to the East, with such sins on her conscience, is not likely to cause much enthusiasm.

The Irish question.—The continued attention bestowed by the continental press upon the grievances of Ireland is remarkable. The Nrd, which is not only the official organ of the Russian Government, but has also a semi-official connection with the Government of Napoleon III, asks:—Is it by English newspapers that we have been apprised of the petition which is being signed in Ireland for the Repeal of the Union, and which has already, in a few localities, received more than a hundred thousand signatures?

The Duc de Gramont is said to have taken to Rome two propositions. The first, that Pius IX should recognise all that has taken place in Italy; the second, that, like the King of Naples in cavemis, he should proclaim a constitution based upon the model of that of the year VIII., which the Emperor himself has been good enough to put together in his own study, to save trouble to the Roman Congregations.

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The French Expedition to China.—On the 25th of May the various ships, which had sailed from French ports, had brought to China 6,800 men, or a total of 7,500, of which the French expeditionary corps is to be composed. It is stated that part of the artillery, embarked on board the Esere, has been recovered.

Prince Jerome and Miss Patterson.—There is, of course, not much chance of Napoleon Jerome Bonaparte gaining his suit against the Imperial family in the public courts of justice; but that he will gain it in public opinion there is very little doubt. It is undeniable that the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte was legally married to Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore—so legally, indeed, that the Pope himself refused to decree a dissolution, though ordered to do so by the Emperor Napoleon I. The marriage ceremony was performed in Baltimore, on the 24th December, 1802, by John Carroll, Bishop of Baltimore, in presence of Mr. Dallas, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury (Father, I believe, of the present American Ambassador in London) M. Cotic, commissary of commercial relations of the French Republic, M. Alexander Camus, afterwards Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jerome's Kingdom of Westphalia, and Mr. John Comery, Mayor of the City of Baltimore. The union was by no means a hasty and ill-considered one on either side, for Prince Jerome, at the time, but captain of a corvette, was rather inferior than superior in rank to Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants of Baltimore, and an exceedingly beautiful and accomplished young lady. The ground on which the Em-

peror afterwards wished to dissolve the marriage was that Miss Patterson was a Protestant, and his brother a Catholic. But the Pope himself, when applied to by Napoleon for a bull of dissolution, answered (letter dated, Vatican, June 26, 1805)—"The difference of religion, considered by the Church as an absolute impediment, does not exist between two persons who have been baptised, even when one of them is not in the Catholic communion. This impediment obtains only in marriage contracted between a Christian and an infidel. The marriages between Protestants and Catholics, although disapproved of by the Church, are nevertheless acknowledged as valid." The latter concludes by the unhesitating declaration of Pius VII., that he neither can nor will annul the marriage between Jerome Bonaparte and Elizabeth Patterson. In spite of this solemn reply of the Sovereign Pontiff, Napoleon, by an Imperial decree, dissolved the union, without a shadow of reason or justification. Poor Jerome, who all along seems to have been truly fond of his wife, but who on this occasion, as ever, was deficient of energy and self-reliance, was then married, notens volens, to Princess Frederica Catharina, daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, and it is of this union, as all the world knows, that the present Prince Napoleon—Prince Plon-Plon with the Parisians—is the offspring. Of course, if the first marriage of the late Prince Jerome was valid, of which there is not the shadow of a doubt, Prince Plon-Plon, next heir but one to the imperial throne of France, is a bastard, and the young American lieutenant has to fill his place. It is nothing less than this question which the French tribunals will have to decide before long, if, indeed, the affair is allowed to proceed so far, without M. Napoleon Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, receiving a polite notification from the Prefect of Police to take himself off, in the shortest possible time, from the territory of his Imperial Majesty.—Paris Cor. of the Court Journal.

Upon this subject the Home News has the following paragraph:— "The Independence Belle, says the Paris correspondent of the Globe, was withdrawn the other day from circulation in France, for mentioning that certain law proceedings were in process on behalf of Miss Patterson, the late Jerome's first and valid wife, involving not only property, but social rank and other inconvenient results. Rumors of this have been rife in Paris, but of course no one printed them, and, to add to the explosion, certain signatures of Jerome to documents in possession of Madame Letitia Bonaparte Wyse were talked of as about to be enforced; in the latter case summary treatment was inevitable—not so with the Baltimore claims. It is generally understood in England that this Miss Patterson was sister to the late Marchioness Wellesley, but that is not exact; she was sister to Robert Patterson, who was the first husband of the subsequent marchioness; but that lady was a granddaughter of Carroll, of Carrollton, an Irish settler, whose name figures among the signatures of the great Charter or Declaration of American Independence."

Defects of the French Navy.—The Paris correspondent of the Guardian reports a speech of the Viscount de Kervegan, who would seem to be a French Sir Charles Napier in the way of exposing real or alleged shortcomings in navy affairs:— "After exposing many abuses and hardships in the system of pay and pensions and the personnel of the service, he attacked the materiel itself. He asserted that all the French ships of the line were too low in the water, and could not fight their lower tier of guns, even in a slight breeze. The American and English navies had now adopted an infinitely superior mode of construction. The Bretagne, so superb a ship to look at, had one tier almost under water; it was so, in fact, when first launched, until artificially raised, and even now the lower ports were almost always obliged to be kept shut. The vessel had cost £240,000, and had an engine of 1,200 horsepower. But she burnt 120 tons of coal per day, and had only storage for 400, which rendered her steam power next to useless. Five or six other ships of the line, which he named, were fitted with engines of such unequal powers that it was impossible they could ever combine their movements with any effect. An engine of 500 horse-power could never keep pace with one of 1,200. Six first-rate frigates had been constructed, which the speaker also named. The machines were too heavy, the vessels sank too deep, were slow when they steamed, and incapable of sailing. Each had cost £120,000. The Sovereign was especially bad. When tried at Cherbourg for Admiral Larvieu, who was going to the South Seas, it was found she could only sail, and the Admiral was obliged to take the Duguay-Trouin, ship of the line, instead. The Sovereign was declared unfit for navigation. The Imperatrice Eugenie was obliged to have her screw changed, and when a commission was sent to try her the concussion was found to be so great that in three days she would be shaken to pieces. The old screw was then replaced, with no better result. "All this was deplorable." The duty of constructing vessels was given to engineers who had never been to sea. Ten frigates are all begun at once on the same model, and if one prove a failure all the rest are so. The frigates blindes M. de Kervegan also pronounced to be "failures." They were made to carry 570 men, 36 guns, four months' water, and 15 days' coal; but they would only carry 12 guns, and 4 days' coal; and a naval commission had decided that they should only take 100 charges per gun instead of 400, so that after a combat of three hours' duration they would be short of ammunition. The gunboats were equally bad and unsafe. He had seen four nearly lost at Odix because they were such bad sea boats. The new double-decked transports for China cost as much as ships of the line, and yet carried only four guns, and must be laid up in time of war as incapable of defending themselves. The speaker saw no inconvenience in mentioning these things openly, because every English consul knew them, and kept his government au courant with what was going on. The government commissioner, General Allard, made a very indifferent defence to this attack, complaining of its unexpectedness, and able, seemingly, to deny only one fact—viz., that of the Bretagne having been artificially floated. The government was evidently very much discomposured by the exposure, as all governments are apt to be on such occasions. It may serve perhaps to allay the foolish panics which render ourselves so ridiculous on this side of the water."—Times.

CHERBOURG.—Land at the commercial quay, stroll through the streets, walk into the country, you will meet every where groups of fine muscular young men in irreproachable uniform, and to all appearance as thorough sailors as ever trod a deck. They are so numerous that you meet at least four of these men for one male attired in civil costume. They are allowed plenty of liberty, and a fair share, if appearances and results are to be trusted, of intoxicating wines or spirits. But it must be confessed that one feature in the population of English seaport towns, which is only too large wherever sailors and soldiers congregate, is not visible to the naked eye in Cherbourg.

At nightfall, the men march to their barracks singing patriotic songs, which of course are as little complementary to their neighbours as our own "Arctus," or "Hearts of Oak." Wherever sailors are to be found there are also grouped numbers of the infantry of the marine, nor are artillerymen wanting; but there are few infantry and no cavalry at Cherbourg. All these sailors are divided into equipages, or complete crews, regularly officered, and capable of subdivision, so as to be adaptable to line-of-battle ships or smaller vessels. They are all ready in their barracks, with straps stowed away and labelled, to march on board a ship when desired. An officer of one of these crews, to whom we spoke, assured us that in three hours from the receipt of the order the whole of a ship's complement would be safely stowed on board and ready for sailing. Making some allowance for a little exaggeration, the arrangements

are unquestionably of a nature to permit of a sudden action in emergencies; and however unskilled the British sailor, the marine barracks may be, they give an admirable method for maintaining the personnel of the fleet in constant readiness. In Cherbourg there is a disposition very natural to make the most of the successes, such as they were, gained by the French navy in former wars. Thus we have the sinking of the Vengeur, and the battle of Algiers, in every shop window, with many unknown episodes of their naval history. All sorts of marine engravings and coloured prints are displayed in the streets, and the sentiment of the place certainly means war with England. But it is not so much aggressive as recuperative. It seems to say, "Look what we have done already with our imperfect means. Survey our present preparations and appliances, and judge what our future deeds must be!" There is an unquestionable importance in such a place existing within a few hours' sail of our shores. But perhaps a Frenchman might more reasonably feel indignant at the fortifications of Alderney, and at the position of the Channel Islands within a few miles of his own coast, watching Cherbourg, and as it were, completely outflanking it on its western access to the Channel.

The facility with which Cherbourg is thrown open to foreigners is astonishing to those who are acquainted with the vigilance and suspicious jealousy of our own Government in reference to the inspection of our dockyards and arsenals by strangers.—Any gentleman with his passport in form, who waits on the Port-Admiral, and can give a good reason for his desire to inspect the establishment is admitted without hesitation in Cherbourg. The members of the yacht clubs, who visit the port are furnished with recommendatory letters by the agents of the clubs, and, on presenting them at the office, are furnished with printed orders for admission and free examination. Thus it was that we marched along the interminable piles of buildings and over the massive pavement of the Arsenal, duly accompanied by an honest gendarme, who seemed only too happy to give us every information in his power, and to show with alacrity all that was to be seen. On all the long ranges of slips there was only one ship, a two-decker, and she was undergoing the process of lengthening. The forms are, for the most part, empty—or are only occupied by very small steamers undergoing repair intended for the service of the port. In the large basin at the opening of which her Majesty was present, there lay two liners—one about to be broken up, two unarmoured frigates, and one screw corvette; but in the wet and dry docks, at the extremity of the basin, the Bayard, the Napoleon, the Arcole, and the Austerlitz, were under repair, and a large new screw two-decker, just launched, was being completed.

The piles of rifled guns and heaps of conical shot are not without their significance. But, after seeing La Normandie, and the condition she was in, we were better satisfied as to the peaceful intentions of the French Government than if we had read a dozen articles from the pen of M. Grandguillot, or a score of official remonstrances in the pages of our respected contemporary the Moniteur. Any second-rate dockyard in England exhibits more sign of bustle and preparation; but it must be admitted, in the magnificent reserve of 8,500 men at Cherbourg, the French find themselves in the possession of the result of a great deal of care and elaborate effort, which we might envy. It did not appear to us, notwithstanding, that such an immense number of sailors were stationed in the place; but one of the officers affirmed that they amounted to that number.—Army and Navy Gazette.

HOLLAND.—The collections for the Papal Benevolence among the Catholics of Holland have produced £16,000; of which the Province of Limbourg has contributed £5,000. The private donations have amounted to a yet larger sum. The Parliamentary Session has closed, and as a sign that common sense, justice, and charity, are resuming their sway over the Dutch mind, which they seemed in danger of completely forfeiting at the time of the outbreak of fanaticism, when the Catholic hierarchy was restored, the clause of the Budget which provided for the expenses of Catholic worship, have been unanimously voted without any opposition on account of the increase of expenditure due to the restoration of the hierarchy.—Tablet.

GERMANY.—Count Rechberg has addressed a circular to the Austrian Ambassadors accredited to the Courts of the great Powers, containing information respecting the object of the interview between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia. It appears from this circular that the Emperor of Austria had expressed a wish to confer with the Prince Regent of Prussia, not only on the general state of Europe, but especially on the German question. Hopes are entertained that a cordial understanding upon the Syrian and Italian questions will result from this conference between the two great German Powers.

A mutual understanding had taken place between Austria and Prussia, from the Topitz meeting, on most important questions of European policy. The King of Prussia.—The malady of the King has become sensibly worse during the last week, and it is generally feared that the life of the illustrious patient is now fast drawing to its close. The physical pains from which his Majesty has been suffering have rather decreased, but the mental derangement has become greater than ever before. The King is now said to be under the influence of visions and hallucinations of a fearful nature. Sometimes at night he will start up from his couch, and, addressing the imaginary spirits around him, will fill the air with his cries; and then, again, at another time, he will sit for whole days and nights in a complete torpor, taking no refreshment and uttering no sound. The gardens of Sans-Souci, where, until within lately, he used to be wheeled about in a chair on rollers, now see him no more, and he is, to all appearance, dead to the outer world. Visitors, walking on the rose-crowned terraces of the New Palace, sometimes see a thin shadow, pale and trembling, fitting in front of the windows above, and are overcome with involuntary awe, on being told—"Das ist der kranke Konig!" And all this at the dasir residence of the most genial of Prussian Kings, the place built expressly to banish cares.—Sans-Souci.—Berlin correspondent of the Court News.

The Austrian Reichsrath, or Imperial Council, has now almost the same powers as those upon which the greatness of our own House of Commons was originally founded. The old established taxation is still continued, irrespectively of the deliberations of the Council; but all future taxation, and all national loans, must be sanctioned by it before they can be levied or contracted. At present, the Council has only a veto on the measures of the Government; it has no power of originating measures, and in circumstances of peril the Emperor can dispense with it altogether. A measure which, though it cannot confer a ready-made and full-blown freedom, yet gives the country the amplest field for gradually conquering its own liberty, is naturally disliked by those revolutionists who hate reform because it is the remedy against the subversion and anarchy which they love. As the Italian Liberals desire anything rather than the improvement and consolidation of the Papal Government, which it is their one wish to undermine and destroy, so the Hungarians have been roused into a terrible excitement by these privileges conferred on the Reichsrath. The Magyars are organizing a monster system of addresses and petitions against the measure, and already at Pesth there has been a less pacific demonstration. It is unlucky for Austria that she was compelled in 1848 to array her Solive population against her Hungarian subjects; she has herself raised the question of nationalities, which, to all appearance, is destined to play so important a part in the future of Europe, and which at least

offers the most convenient of all handles for foreign or revolutionary intrigue and intervention.—Weekly Register.

ITALY.—TURIN, July 26.—The object of the mission of the Marquis de la Greca is to bring about a compromise by which the King of Naples would accept the result of universal suffrage in Sicily, should the Western Powers guarantee the integrity of His Majesty's dominions on the mainland, and prevent Garibaldi from effecting a landing there.

The official Piedmontese Gazette announces that the Neapolitan Plenipotentiaries yesterday presented their credentials to His Majesty. LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT IN THE ANNEXED PROVINCES OF SARDINIA.—Some idea of the improved condition of the Duchies under the regime which they have exchanged for their former governments may be gleaned from the following translation of a letter addressed to the Messager de Paris by one of its correspondents at Florence:—

FLORENCE, July 15, 1860.—"We are living at a time when liberty has become a mockery and individual independence a chimera. Several respectable persons were assailed the other day, and beaten in the centre of the city, and, moreover, with the knowledge and in the sight of a large crowd, which indicates a species of complicity between the town, the police, and the aggressors."—Translated for the Catholic Telegraph.

Thus M. M. Benenni, Mero, and two others, whose names I do not know, have been assaulted and beaten with sticks. The same treatment has been reserved for a religious on his way to the Hospital of St. Mary Nouvelle, for the purpose of discharging the duties of his ministry. On Monday Doctor Gherarducci was insulted at noon in the middle of Calzappoli street, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in escaping the hands of a raging mob, who cried aloud, "Kill the reactionary yagabond!" Several other persons were similarly maltreated. The Contemporaneo, an opposition journal, speaks of these outrages in the following terms:—

"To what a degree of moral perversion have the people of Tuscany, hitherto so highly spoken of, been brought! A civil war is what they now desire, and a fratricidal butchery is, therefore, provoked. Let us fring away the pen, since we are forced to take up the sword in our defence. Let us wield it; but before giving up the camp, before we resign the dignity of men, liberty, conscience, and right, let Sanson with all the Philistines fall. A report has been circulated to the effect that the crinoline of certain Florentine ladies conceals a reactionary conspiracy, consequently crinoline is now pursued throughout the city. Thus four ladies have been covered with burns, and have escaped a miserable death by a miracle. It is not difficult to comprehend that this state of things cannot last long, and if a general uneasiness which is manifested in every countenance is not allayed an outbreak as violent as that of '83 is to be apprehended.

There is every reason to believe that private letters are opened by the Government, despite the fundamental statute which guarantees their inviolability. I have nothing to add, except to remark that the general tendency of men's minds is against Austria, and very feebly in favor of Piedmont.—M. BERNARD.

DISTURBANCES IN BOLOGNA.—A letter from Rome of the 14th has the following:—"Bologna has lately been the scene of some disturbances by a kind of reactionary conspiracy. The Bolognese clergy had come to an understanding with that of Rome to have a procession on the same day and hour, and for the same object. The cures from the country parts were to enter the city at the head of the parishioners with cries in favor of Pius IX. and his Government. Several of them had already started on their way towards Bologna, when the Piedmontese Governor received notice of it. He thought it prudent to withdraw the troops of his nation, and to leave to the civic guard the care of dispersing the processions, which he designated as seditious assemblies. A slight conflict took place between the peasants and the guard, after which several of the cures were arrested."

ROME.—A letter in the Cologne Gazette states that the Pope has refused to adopt any of the measures suggested by the French Minister, and has declared, if these changes are forced on him he would abandon his States. The Papal Government are kept in constant alarm by the rapid organization of an army in Sicily. It is growing daily in numbers, and fast receiving supplies of all kinds—arms, provisions, and clothing. The rumour that Garibaldi had embarked with a strong force, with the intention of landing on the Italian coast, has increased the alarm of the Roman authorities. It is feared that Garibaldi may suddenly appear on the Papal territory, his real purpose being quite unknown. The Papal corvette, the immacolata Concezione, with some small gunboats are stationed at Terracina. They may suffice to carry the news of the landing, if it takes place, but will be powerless to prevent it. Lamoriciere is doing his utmost to bring the Pope's land force into a condition that may enable him to attempt some defensive movement.

THE JESUITS.—A letter from Rome of the 14th published by the Monite, says:—"The Jesuits are mercifully expelled from Sicily. There were 308 of them, and they left, followed by the regret of every respectable person in the island. They were compelled to pay an exorbitant sum for their passage from Palermo to Rome, in a sailing vessel, which was five days making the voyage. A Maltese, whose piety recalls the days of Pagan persecution, entreated several of these worthy monks to go on board his ship, and to sanctify his house by living with him at Malta till the return of peace. A few of them accepted the offer. Others, whose health and advanced age required a southern climate are gone to Spain; the younger portion, on leaving Rome, proceeded to Lourain and Presburg in Hungary. The same fate will befall the Jesuits of the Kingdom of Naples, 196 in number. The Constitutional Government has already dismissed them from the colleges of which they had the direction.

THE POPE'S "GUIDES A CHEVAL." Dear Sir,—I think there are many young Englishmen who would be glad to be made aware of the following circumstances:—There is now in the Pope's service a corps of light cavalry, called the "Guides a Cheval," the terms of whose service are as follows:—They are all gentlemen, who serve at their own cost, and buy their own horses. The Government gives them forage for one charger each, and forage for one sumpter horse between two, and one trooper servant to two; quarters of course. They are commanded by a French cavalry officer of Royal blood, M. le Comte de Bourbon Chalus, a perfect gentleman in every sense of the word; and all the young men in the corps (there are fifty) are gentlemen of the best families in France, and one Englishman, a Selby, whom it would be a pleasure to serve with. They are not engaged for any definite length of service, but with the intention of serving as long as the present troubles times last. They do the soldier duties of privates (the fatigues, as horse cleaning, &c., are done by the trooper soldiers), and rank, as regards rank, as officers. M. de Bourbon Chalus told me yesterday that his corps knew of no distinction of country, but embraced men of all countries, provided only they were Catholics, and devoted to the Holy See; and that he hoped to have many Englishmen in his corps.

Are there no young Englishmen who will answer to this appeal? If there are any, let them start at once, bring a useful horse (there are no good ones here), and their accoutrements, and join the Guides. You may give my name in confidence to any friend.—Yours, &c., A SOLDIER OF THE CROSS. Spoleto, 17th July, 1860.

THE REGNERACION.—A Spanish paper, states that the Queen of Spain has subscribed for 4,000,000 reals (1,000,000 francs) in the loan for the Pope.

NAPLES.—The view which we took of the concessions by the youthful King of Naples, has been already abundantly confirmed; and we are in daily or hourly expectation of receiving a yet more striking and decisive confirmation than any that has yet reached us. So far, as we anticipated, they have completely failed. The men on whom he could rely have been removed; for those who complained so bitterly of the exile of Liberal enemies of the throne have been the first to insist on the exile of the conservative supporters of the throne. That the Royal Fleet cannot be relied on seems certain, and the general testimony is that the Army is not more reliable. Sicily is virtually abandoned. After a sanguinary engagement at Melazzo, the Neapolitan troops have withdrawn into the citadel of Messina, abandoning the town and the outworks; and the larger portion of the King of Naples' troops in Sicily have been recalled from the island to defend the mainland. The constitutional advisers of Francis II. have been urging their entreaties at Turin, at Paris, and London, for protection against Garibaldi. They offer to abandon Sicily to its fate, or to Universal Suffrage, if only Napoleon III. and Lord John Russell will kindly prevent Garibaldi from landing on the shores of Naples. Lord John Russell declines the undertaking. As usual, however, the ardent imaginations of the Liberals, has oustipped the truth. Till Friday morning it was reported and believed that the King of Naples had recalled all his troops from Sicily, and that Garibaldi had in all probability already crossed. According to Friday's telegrams the city of Messina is still held, and Garibaldi had been personally engaged in the operations which followed the engagement between Medici and the Neapolitan garrison. The Dictator in whose favor the glowing enthusiasm of the Liberals over the whole world is now at white heat, is at the head of a large force, he has a fleet at his command, and the news of his landing in Naples would surprise no man. Nothing has transpired to show that the humiliating efforts of the Constitutional Neapolitan Government to propitiate France, Sardinia, England, or the Revolution, have had any success. So far the Revolution is triumphant, and France, Sardinia, and England, are its Ministers. The enterprise of Garibaldi in landing in Sicily with a few hundred adventurers, and in the space of a few weeks conquering the island, is boasted of as the most extraordinary achievement of ancient or modern times. But with no desire to lessen the military prestige of the successful Buccanor, we must still remark that victory over men who refuse to fight is an unsatisfactory test of prowess.—Tablet.

As regards the relations of this Government with foreign Governments, I believe that the position is much improved, and that despatches have just been received from the Neapolitan Envoys in Paris and Turin to that effect. It is said that La Greca has seen the Emperor, who promised to use his good offices with the Cabinet of Ministers of London. The suggestions were that a truce should be proposed between Naples and Sicily, and all volunteer expeditions suspended. I think that such a policy will be supported by France. It was deemed unreasonable that difficulties should be created in the way of the constitution. There is, certainly, much greater confidence here since the morning, and the Government is much stronger.—Corr. Times.

France assented to the Neapolitan proposal, that the fleets of France and England, were to cruise off Calabria and Naples, to prevent the landing of Garibaldi. Lord John Russell declined to accede, because England desired to maintain the principles of non-interference. Naples tranquil, but agitation prevailed in the Provinces. It is rumored that the Royal troops were about to evacuate the Citadel of Messina. Hostilities were suspended, and 15 Neapolitan steamers are reported to have left Naples for Sicily.

PALESTINE (via Genoa), July 24.—In the engagement before Melazzo on the 16th and 17th inst., the Neapolitans had 560 men put hors de combat. Garibaldi attacked the town of Melazzo on the 20th inst. with the bayonet. After a desperate combat the Neapolitans withdrew to the citadel. The Convention agreed to by Garibaldi, says the Citadel of Messina will not fire on the town. The Garibaldian colors will take equal rank with the Neapolitan flag. TURKEY.—Turkey has accepted the proposals for the intervention made by the Convention at Paris, with slight modifications. England, Austria, and Russia are ready to send troops to Syria. The massacres in Syria, which hitherto have been received on the authority of the statements of the sufferers, are confirmed by the reports of our consuls. Nothing has been exaggerated. The worst proves to be true. On the 12th of May last, Consul General Moore, writes to Sir H. Bulwer from Beyrout that agitation and insecurity are on the increase in the Druse district of the Lebanon; that assassinations and reprisals are of daily occurrence; and that a party of Christians on their way from Deir-el-Kamar to Djezziz had been attacked by the Druses, and four of their number killed. On the 24th, he writes that a conflict throughout the Lebanon was inevitable; and on the 31st, after mentioning a report that the Turkish troops had fired on the Christians at Hapal and Baabda, and burnt their villages as well as some others, he says that artillery was used by command of Korsehed Pasha, though under what circumstances was not positively known. The outbreak being now general, the Consuls of the European Powers on the 1st of June, proceeded to the Camp of Korsehed Pasha to offer their co-operation, with a view to stop the further destruction of life and property. The Pasha thanked them, and pledged himself to answer for the Druses. But still nothing was done. The Turkish authorities and troops were every where either indifferent, or conniving at, or actually helping in the work of massacre. At Hasbey, Osman Bey, the Commander of the Turkish force, having induced the Christians to surrender their arms, crowded them in the Courts of the Serai, and for eight days, writes Captain Paynter, of Exmouth, kept them with barely sufficient food to keep life together; and then, when unable to resist physical debility, he opened the gates and allowed the Druses to rush in and massacre them to the number of 800 men, women, and children." On receipt of the news of the fall of Zable the Consuls went again to the camp of Korsehed Pasha and urged him to go with them to the head of his army and interfere. But he excused himself. At Deir-el-Kamar the Druses were joined by the troops in plundering the town. Early on the morning of the 20th June they set the town on fire in several places and commenced the massacre of every male in the place, from the old man to the infant at the breast, reserving a worse fate for the women. At 8 p.m., while this was going on, "His excellency Korsehed Pasha Governor-General of Syria, arrived, but taking no notice of the horrors committed by the troops of the Druses," writes Captain Paynter, "passed on to a station called Tabein, which overlooked the town." He then issued an order to stay the slaughter, which was of course, disregarded, and the massacre went on. It was everywhere the same. Nay, Consul General Moore writes, "It is said that the combined attack of Monday on Zable was only made on the appearance on the other side of the mountain of the Turkish soldiers.

A HOUSE OF COMMONS CHECK.—No persons understand how to cheer like the country gentlemen. A cheer in the House of Commons means the rapid pronunciation of "Hear!" so peculiarly that the stress

The Regneracion; a Spanish paper, states that the Queen of Spain has subscribed for 4,000,000 reals (1,000,000 francs) in the loan for the Pope.

NAPLES.—The view which we took of the concessions by the youthful King of Naples, has been already abundantly confirmed; and we are in daily or hourly expectation of receiving a yet more striking and decisive confirmation than any that has yet reached us. So far, as we anticipated, they have completely failed. The men on whom he could rely have been removed; for those who complained so bitterly of the exile of Liberal enemies of the throne have been the first to insist on the exile of the conservative supporters of the throne.

The official Piedmontese Gazette announces that the Neapolitan Plenipotentiaries yesterday presented their credentials to His Majesty.

LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT IN THE ANNEXED PROVINCES OF SARDINIA.—Some idea of the improved condition of the Duchies under the regime which they have exchanged for their former governments may be gleaned from the following translation of a letter addressed to the Messager de Paris by one of its correspondents at Florence:—

FLORENCE, July 15, 1860.—"We are living at a time when liberty has become a mockery and individual independence a chimera. Several respectable persons were assailed the other day, and beaten in the centre of the city, and, moreover, with the knowledge and in the sight of a large crowd, which indicates a species of complicity between the town, the police, and the aggressors."—Translated for the Catholic Telegraph.

Thus M. M. Benenni, Mero, and two others, whose names I do not know, have been assaulted and beaten with sticks. The same treatment has been reserved for a religious on his way to the Hospital of St. Mary Nouvelle, for the purpose of discharging the duties of his ministry. On Monday Doctor Gherarducci was insulted at noon in the middle of Calzappoli street, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in escaping the hands of a raging mob, who cried aloud, "Kill the reactionary yagabond!" Several other persons were similarly maltreated. The Contemporaneo, an opposition journal, speaks of these outrages in the following terms:—

"To what a degree of moral perversion have the people of Tuscany, hitherto so highly spoken of, been brought! A civil war is what they now desire, and a fratricidal butchery is, therefore, provoked. Let us fring away the pen, since we are forced to take up the sword in our defence. Let us wield it; but before giving up the camp, before we resign the dignity of men, liberty, conscience, and right, let Sanson with all the Philistines fall. A report has been circulated to the effect that the crinoline of certain Florentine ladies conceals a reactionary conspiracy, consequently crinoline is now pursued throughout the city. Thus four ladies have been covered with burns, and have escaped a miserable death by a miracle. It is not difficult to comprehend that this state of things cannot last long, and if a general uneasiness which is manifested in every countenance is not allayed an outbreak as violent as that of '83 is to be apprehended.

There is every reason to believe that private letters are opened by the Government, despite the fundamental statute which guarantees their inviolability. I have nothing to add, except to remark that the general tendency of men's minds is against Austria, and very feebly in favor of Piedmont.—M. BERNARD.

DISTURBANCES IN BOLOGNA.—A letter from Rome of the 14th has the following:—"Bologna has lately been the scene of some disturbances by a kind of reactionary conspiracy. The Bolognese clergy had come to an understanding with that of Rome to have a procession on the same day and hour, and for the same object. The cures from the country parts were to enter the city at the head of the parishioners with cries in favor of Pius IX. and his Government. Several of them had already started on their way towards Bologna, when the Piedmontese Governor received notice of it. He thought it prudent to withdraw the troops of his nation, and to leave to the civic guard the care of dispersing the processions, which he designated as seditious assemblies. A slight conflict took place between the peasants and the guard, after which several of the cures were arrested."

ROME.—A letter in the Cologne Gazette states that the Pope has refused to adopt any of the measures suggested by the French Minister, and has declared, if these changes are forced on him he would abandon his States. The Papal Government are kept in constant alarm by the rapid organization of an army in Sicily. It is growing daily in numbers, and fast receiving supplies of all kinds—arms, provisions, and clothing. The rumour that Garibaldi had embarked with a strong force, with the intention of landing on the Italian coast, has increased the alarm of the Roman authorities. It is feared that Garibaldi may suddenly appear on the Papal territory, his real purpose being quite unknown. The Papal corvette, the immacolata Concezione, with some small gunboats are stationed at Terracina. They may suffice to carry the news of the landing, if it takes place, but will be powerless to prevent it. Lamoriciere is doing his utmost to bring the Pope's land force into a condition that may enable him to attempt some defensive movement.

THE JESUITS.—A letter from Rome of the 14th published by the Monite, says:—"The Jesuits are mercifully expelled from Sicily. There were 308 of them, and they left, followed by the regret of every respectable person in the island. They were compelled to pay an exorbitant sum for their passage from Palermo to Rome, in a sailing vessel, which was five days making the voyage. A Maltese, whose piety recalls the days of Pagan persecution, entreated several of these worthy monks to go on board his ship, and to sanctify his house by living with him at Malta till the return of peace. A few of them accepted the offer. Others, whose health and advanced age required a southern climate are gone to Spain; the younger portion, on leaving Rome, proceeded to Lourain and Presburg in Hungary. The same fate will befall the Jesuits of the Kingdom of Naples, 196 in number. The Constitutional Government has already dismissed them from the colleges of which they had the direction.

THE POPE'S "GUIDES A CHEVAL." Dear Sir,—I think there are many young Englishmen who would be glad to be made aware of the following circumstances:—There is now in the Pope's service a corps of light cavalry, called the "Guides a Cheval," the terms of whose service are as follows:—They are all gentlemen, who serve at their own cost, and buy their own horses. The Government gives them forage for one charger each, and forage for one sumpter horse between two, and one trooper servant to two; quarters of course. They are commanded by a French cavalry officer of Royal blood, M. le Comte de Bourbon Chalus, a perfect gentleman in every sense of the word; and all the young men in the corps (there are fifty) are gentlemen of the best families in France, and one Englishman, a Selby, whom it would be a pleasure to serve with. They are not engaged for any definite length of service, but with the intention of serving as long as the present troubles times last. They do the soldier duties of privates (the fatigues, as horse cleaning, &c., are done by the trooper soldiers), and rank, as regards rank, as officers. M. de Bourbon Chalus told me yesterday that his corps knew of no distinction of country, but embraced men of all countries, provided only they were Catholics, and devoted to the Holy See; and that he hoped to have many Englishmen in his corps.

Are there no young Englishmen who will answer to this appeal? If there are any, let them start at once, bring a useful horse (there are no good ones here), and their accoutrements, and join the Guides. You may give my name in confidence to any friend.—Yours, &c., A SOLDIER OF THE CROSS. Spoleto, 17th July, 1860.

THE REGNERACION.—A Spanish paper, states that the Queen of Spain has subscribed for 4,000,000 reals (1,000,000 francs) in the loan for the Pope.

NAPLES.—The view which we took of the concessions by the youthful King of Naples, has been already abundantly confirmed; and we are in daily or hourly expectation of receiving a yet more striking and decisive confirmation than any that has yet reached us. So far, as we anticipated, they have completely failed. The men on whom he could rely have been removed; for those who complained so bitterly of the exile of Liberal enemies of the throne have been the first to insist on the exile of the conservative supporters of the throne. That the Royal Fleet cannot be relied on seems certain, and the general testimony is that the Army is not more reliable. Sicily is virtually abandoned. After a sanguinary engagement at Melazzo, the Neapolitan troops have withdrawn into the citadel of Messina, abandoning the town and the outworks; and the larger portion of the King of Naples' troops in Sicily have been recalled from the island to defend the mainland. The constitutional advisers of Francis II. have been urging their entreaties at Turin, at Paris, and London, for protection against Garibaldi. They offer to abandon Sicily to its fate, or to Universal Suffrage, if only Napoleon III. and Lord John Russell will kindly prevent Garibaldi from landing on the shores of Naples. Lord John Russell declines the undertaking. As usual, however, the ardent imaginations of the Liberals, has oustipped the truth. Till Friday morning it was reported and believed that the King of Naples had recalled all his troops from Sicily, and that Garibaldi had in all probability already crossed. According to Friday's telegrams the city of Messina is still held, and Garibaldi had been personally engaged in the operations which followed the engagement between Medici and the Neapolitan garrison. The Dictator in whose favor the glowing enthusiasm of the Liberals over the whole world is now at white heat, is at the head of a large force, he has a fleet at his command, and the news of his landing in Naples would surprise no man. Nothing has transpired to show that the humiliating efforts of the Constitutional Neapolitan Government to propitiate France, Sardinia, England, or the Revolution, have had any success. So far the Revolution is triumphant, and France, Sardinia, and England, are its Ministers. The enterprise of Garibaldi in landing in Sicily with a few hundred adventurers, and in the space of a few weeks conquering the island, is boasted of as the most extraordinary achievement of ancient or modern times. But with no desire to lessen the military prestige of the successful Buccanor, we must still remark that victory over men who refuse to fight is an unsatisfactory test of prowess.—Tablet.