

FORN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

The following is the letter of the Times Paris correspondent...

I have received a piece of intelligence of so singular and important a nature that I should hesitate to communicate it to you for publication had I not great confidence in the opportunities and veracity of my informant. It is to the effect that the French Government proposes to claim from Piedmont the expenses it incurred in the late war with Austria...

The Emperor replied as follows:— "I thank your Eminence for the sentiments you have just expressed. You render justice to my intention, without, however, overlooking the difficulties which obstruct them, and I believe you understand your high mission in endeavoring to strengthen confidence rather than to spread useless alarm."

"I thank you for having recalled my words, for I entertain the firm hope that a new era of glory will arise for the Church on the day when the whole world will share my conviction that the temporal power of the Holy Father is not opposed to the liberty and independence of Italy."

"I cannot now enter into details which the grave question you have touched upon would give rise to, and I confine myself to reminding you that the Government which replaced the Holy Father on his throne can only give him counsel inspired by a respectful and sincere devotion to his interests. But he is anxious, and with good cause, as regards the day, which must soon come, when Rome will be evacuated by our troops; for Europe cannot allow that the occupation which has lasted for ten years shall be indefinitely prolonged; and when our army withdraws, what will it leave behind it? Anarchy, terror, or peace? This is a question the importance of which no one can deny. But believe me, in the times in which we live, to resolve it, we must, instead of appealing to ardent passions, endeavor calmly to fathom the truth and pray to Providence to enlighten people and kings on the wise exercise of their rights and extent of their duties."

"I do not doubt that the prayers of your Eminence and those of your clergy will continue to call down the blessings of Heaven upon the Empress, my son, and myself."

The Bishop of Chalons has addressed a letter to the Univers, to say that it "would be an insult to the Bishops and priests of France" to suppose that they can have any other sentiments respecting the present situation of the Holy See than those expressed in the pastoral letters of the Bishops of Arras, Poitiers, Algiers, Orleans, &c., and the Bishop of Beauvais has written to the Bishop of Orleans to declare that he adheres to the latter's protest.

sovereignty of the venerable head of the Church is intimately connected with the fame of Catholicism and the liberty and independence of Italy;—a noble idea, conformable to the sentiments professed by the august head of your dynasty, when, speaking of the temporal power of the Pope, he said, "Centuries have established this, and they have done well."

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The Archbishop of Tours has addressed a circular to his clergy, communicating to them the recent Allocution of the Holy Father. In it he says, "It shall not be said that France, which has conquered Austria by force of arms, has been obliged to yield on the ground of negotiations before the vulgar cunning, which everybody sees through, of that little state which is called Piedmont."

ready and convenient means of doing this, and by the way we have an example just at hand. This yesterday mentioned a passage in a Paris sheet, to the effect that the relations between the French and English Governments had lately become much more cordial, owing, it was thought, to the visit of King Leopold to Biarritz. Information that reaches me from an excellent quarter induces me to believe the main fact in the above information well founded, and that within the last fortnight there has been a considerable increase of harmony and good understanding between the two Cabinets. With respect to the cause of this I cannot speak positively, but it is highly probable that the interviews between the King of the Belgians and the French Emperor have not been foreign to an improvement which will give satisfaction to the great majority both in England and France.

There are four floating batteries at present being constructed in the dockyard of M. Arman, at Bordeaux. These are the Paixbais, Peiho, Soigon, and Palestro—all of the same dimensions, and built on the same model. They are 47 metres 50 centimetres in length, 13 metres 28 centimetres in breadth, and 3 metres 20 centimetres in depth. They are completely flat, which will give them a great facility in ascending shallow rivers. Each of them is to be sheathed with iron plates from top to bottom. They are to be armed with 14 rifled cannon of 30, and probably by a screw. No pains have been spared to give them an extraordinary force, and in a maritime war it is expected these floating batteries will be of immense service. The hull of the Paixbais is partly finished; the other batteries are merely commenced; but they are all to be ready to put to sea in three or four months.

The Paris correspondent of the Ost-Deutsche-Post, writing on the 5th October, says:—"In the audience which he obtained from the Pope, M. de Gramont made various proposals with regard to the Legations, but under the modest form of questions. However, as they all tend to a political separation from the Pope's sovereignty, Pius IX. interrupted him, saying, 'Duke, do you speak in the name of the Emperor your master?' The Duke hastened to say that his conversation had no official character, and he only wished to ascertain the views of the Pope on certain wishes and ideas which he had heard expressed by important persons in Bologna. 'How long then,' said the Pope, 'has the Ambassador of France been the diplomatic representative of the revolutionists of my States?'"

The Piedmontese Government seems to fear and hate, above all things, the Catholic press. Signor Rattazzi has just seized the Cattolico, of Genoa, for no other crime than that of having reproduced an article from the Times on the state of Tuscany. The article had been copied by the Nazionale, a radical paper of Florence, and by the Armonia, of Turin. All the Catholic journals of Piedmont and Savoy have been subjected to such repeated treatment by the Government as must soon extinguish them, if it be persisted in. Such is the liberty of revolutionists! Even the Times, the Englishman's oracle, is proscribed. It tells too much truth for them. An article in the Monitor, of Bologna, lets out that the preventive police restrictions of the press maintained there as in any absolute country of Europe. If the movement is so popular, why these fetters? The Univers complains, and with some reason, that not only are copies of their paper addressed to parties resident in the Romagna, seized by the so-called government, but even copies on their transit through the Bologna post-office, to subscribers in other parts of Italy, meet with the same fate. "Has our poison," asks our contemporary, "such virtue in it, that the free-thinkers of Bologna are in terror of its effects even at a distance?"

Garibaldi has issued an address to his "army," in which he menaces an immediate attack on the dominions of the Holy See. The Times, in its city article on Wednesday, furnishes a key to the Italian policy of the two Emperors. It says:—"The want of funds on the part of the Governments of Central Italy is stated daily to become more severe. It is obvious that while the gathering strength from the influx of volunteers to the patriotic army, this very accession of new crowds requiring to be equipped and fed must hasten the embarrassments, which constitutes their main peril. If, therefore, their present position of wasting uncertainty can but be prolonged for a few months, or even weeks, the restoration of the old rulers 'without foreign intervention' seems almost certain to be secured, the 50,000 French troops in Lombardy being amply sufficient to prevent any aid to the National party being derived from that quarter. For some weeks past agents from Tuscany are understood to have been in Paris and London endeavoring to raise one or two millions sterling, but they do not appear to have fallen into business-like hands, or to have had the capacity to place their proposals strongly before the public. If they have applied to any leading capitalists, their reception probably has been of a disheartening character."

It is the old story; the financial question is that which both makes and mars revolutions. The Papal Government recognised and paid off the public liabilities, contracted during the brief revolutionary successes of 1848; but the Times is no safe guide for the monied world, if it do not warn capitalists, against trusting to any such extraordinary generosity in the future.—Weekly Register.

The Holy Father's journey to Gandolfo has, as might have been expected, produced the usual amount of barefaced misrepresentation and falsehood on the part of the revolutionary press. According to them, the Pope has left Rome to throw himself into the arms of the King of Naples. He has abandoned (they assert) his government and repaired not to Gandolfo, but to Gaeta, where he will remain in safety and obscurity, leaving the coast clear for the emissaries of Sardinia to work their will in Rome as they have done in other cities of Italy. Of all that they assert nothing is less true than this. The Pope has simply taken his usual journey to the country, this year more necessary than ever on account of the severe trials his health has undergone from the shocks which heartless, ungrateful conduct on the part of those who owe him love and obedience, has inflicted.

Piedmont is placed in contrast with the majesty of Pius IX.—a shameful page in Sardinian history; a sad proof of the duplicity of the few men who ally the honor of a people, and of a sovereignty formerly so devoted to the Church.

The Times correspondent gives the following details of the murder of Comte Anviti, by the Italian Patriots:—"On Wednesday, the 5th, Anviti, disguised as a peasant, was travelling by the railway from Bologna to Piacenza. He had a passport from the Papal Government, and it is impossible to doubt that he carried on some clandestine correspondence between the Papal army and that of the Dukes of Modena and Tuscany, now assembled in Mantua. He had, it seems no passport with him, and only a medal, which is supposed to have answered the purpose of proving his identity, and answering as credentials for him at the various camps. It is added, though I have no certain information about it, that he had 15,000 francs in bank-notes in his portmanteau. Near the bridge of the Cuza, five miles from Parma, Anviti was recognized by a Parmesan volunteer, a saddler by trade, and by name Camozzi, who had been it is said, ill-treated by him, and once arrested on the mere plea that the Colonel disliked him. This man accosted him, and addressed him by name, but receiving a tart and arrogant answer from the Colonel, held his peace till the train came to the Parma station at 5 o'clock, p.m., when he denounced Anviti to some of his volunteer friends. By these he was arrested and taken to the barracks of the gendarmes, or Carabinieri, near Porta San Barnaba, a few yards from the gate and the station. Anviti was no sooner lodged in the guard-room than the populace, among whom the rumour of his arrest spread like wildfire, assembled before the main door of the barracks, clamouring for the death of the detested ex-Colonel. There is hardly anything like public force in Central Italy, as I have often told you, and there were more than six or seven Carabinieri in the barracks. These hastily closed, barred, and bolted the front door, and from the windows endeavoured to appease the multitude, assuring them that they had the culprit safe in their hands, and that he should be dealt with according to law and justice. The mob answered that they had often during the last three months brought similar offenders into the hands of the legal authorities, and they had invariably been all released; but they had now caught hold of the very worst of the pack, and would not again be balked of their just vengeance. While the ringleaders were thus parleying, a swarm of ragged urchins, and even women of the very lowest dregs of the rabble, had found an entrance into the barracks by a small side door, which had inadvertently been left open; they rushed into the guard-room, and there found Anviti, abjectly crouching under one of the boardings which serve as beds to the gendarmes when on duty; they dragged him from his hiding place, heedless of his screams and entreaties; they forced him from the building, and there, in the streets, began that lingering, fiendish torture which, inflicted at first on a living body, was continued till long after popular fury could only vent itself on a corpse. They dragged him down the whole street of San Barnaba, they crossed the Piazza of Corte, by the Duca Palace, where about a score of the National Guard were on duty, they went down by the quattro mal cantoni, and the fassa dei Maguani, they traversed the Piazza Grande, or main square, where there is another post of National Guards, and only halted at the Swiss Cafe in the street San Michele, at that hour crowded with well-dressed loungers. Here, after ordering lemonade for their almost lifeless victim, and indulging their ill-will by the most wanton taunts and the most savage treatment, they at last stretched him on one of the marble tables, where they cut off his head with a sabre. The body, as I am informed, still quivered under the stroke. It is added, I believe, on good authority, that one of the cannibals present cut off the fingers from the body's hands, and sucked the blood as it gushed from the several arteries; that some of the urchins gambolled and played leap-frog on the headless trunk. Presently, however, the whole mass marched out of the cafe; they promaded most of the streets and quarters of the town, and others bearing the head aloft on a sword, and some dragging the miserable trunk in the dust, till they came back to the main square after two hours of that mad orgy, and, stopping before the Colonna della Piazza, a truncated column, answering the double purpose of a monument and a central milestone, like the Standard in Cornhill, they lifted up the head on the top of the column, and, having pressed into their service a party of blind fiddlers, began dancing the Carmagnole round that ghastly trophy. It was now 9 o'clock, the rabble were glutted with blood, and spent with raving and roaring, and began to disperse, though they vowed the head should thus remain pilloried for three days. What strikes me even more painfully is the behaviour of the better classes of the people and the Government before and after the truculent deed. I only hear of the case of one well-dressed person who attempted to interfere at the Swiss Cafe, remonstrating with the rabble, that, since the man was no more, they should at least spare the lifeless body all useless profanation. He had, however, to shrink back in silence, as he was threatened to be "served out" in the same manner. Exhortation and timid remonstrance were not wanting, but I have not been told that the Carabinieri at the barracks, or the National Guard at either square, or any soldier or citizen, offered to strike or receive a blow in behalf—I will not say of the offending wretch, but of outraged law. The mob had three hours of complete mastery over themselves and the town. They might have had three days or three weeks if they listed; for armed and organized political force there is and has been next to none here or anywhere in Central Italy for the last five months."

While the rabble of Parma are indulged in hunting to death through the streets the faithful soldiers of their legitimate Sovereign, his so-called Highness (Eccellenza), Dictator of Parma and Modena, is engaged in publishing the following decree in the Gazzette di Modena, of the 4th inst.—"The property lately belonging to the society of Jesus, which now forms part of the public domains, is now placed under the administration of the Chamber of Accounts."

The following letter has been received from Rome, dated the 6th inst:—"Everybody here is at present occupied with the order to depart given by the Pontifical Government to Count de la Minerva, the Sardinian Charge d'Affairs. The despatch of Cardinal Antonelli, which is dated the 1st of October, says, that after so many flagrant acts of hostility committed by the Sardinian Government towards the Holy See, the Pope considers it necessary to cease all diplomatic relations with Sardinia, and he has ordered that passports shall be sent to the Piedmontese representative, with orders to depart. Count de la Minerva received this despatch at La Raffaella, near Frascati, and he replied that he would quit Rome without delay. At the same time he is said to have declared that the reply of his King to the deputation from Bologna was not such as was announced in the journals, and that his Government was preparing to give an authentic reply. But since the publication in the Piedmontese Gazzette, there remains no more doubt about the matter. The Count has committed the archives of the Legation to the care of the French Ambassador, and he will leave this evening or to-morrow. It was desired to make a demonstration in his honor but General Count de Goyon addressed the following note to his officers:—"Everybody here is at present occupied with the order to depart given by the Pontifical Government to Count de la Minerva, the Sardinian Charge d'Affairs. The despatch of Cardinal Antonelli, which is dated the 1st of October, says, that after so many flagrant acts of hostility committed by the Sardinian Government towards the Holy See, the Pope considers it necessary to cease all diplomatic relations with Sardinia, and he has ordered that passports shall be sent to the Piedmontese representative, with orders to depart. 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