FOR BIGN INTELLIGENUE

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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 entered the elegant city which has arisen, as if by great confidence in the opportunities and veracity of enchantment, on a once solitary strand; when you 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 .-We are somewhat accustomed to unexpected and it appeared to all that the immaculate patroness of startling acts on the part of the present Government of France, and also to hear strange things predicted as likely to be done by it: we have heard people talk acquit a debt of gratitude to her by preparing a tri-of invasion of England, of a march upon the Rhine, umph for her Son in the person of her Vicar. Such of invasion of England, of a march upon the Rhine, of the establishment of French Imperial scions in Italian kingdoms-of a host of things, in short, more or less probable or improbable, but to me, at least, it has not occurred to hear anybody suggest the probability of France demanding from Pieumont payment for her late services in Italy. Such, however, I have strong reason to believe, is the Emperor's intention; and, perhaps, if we do not confine ourselves too strictly to the bare fact, but look at the matter from another point of view, we may find the project nearly identical with one that was long attributed to him. Notwithstanding her recent acquisition of a rich province, Piedmont is in no position to meet the various heavy pecuniary claims made upon her. In the first place, Austria demands from her late antagonist 400,000,000 francs, and, although this is likely to be ultimately much reduced—probably to 250-000,000, or thereabouts-it will still be a severe pull on Sardinian resources. France claims a handsome sum as indemnity for the unpaid pensions charged on the Lombardo-Venetian Monte fund, for the benefit of certain dignitaries of the First Empire-pensions which have not been paid since 1815. A portion of this sum is claimed from Austria; the remaining and larger part is to fall on Piedmont, who seems expected to pay on all sides, to allies as well as to enemies. Now, it is no news to anybody that the Piedmontese finances are in anything but a flourishing condition; that the revenue has there long been exceed by the expenditure, that frequent loans have been contracted, and that the late war has occasioned a further great increase in the burdens of the treasury. Lombardy, certainly a rich addition to the dominions of the House of Savoy, has burdens of her own, and, moreover, her provinces are by no means in a uniformly flourishing state, nearly all of them having suffered for some years past from the vine disease and the degeneracy of the silk-wormmuch more than from the Austrian misrule, to which the Lombards were fond of attributing all their ills and losses-while some, the Valteline for instance, have been completely impoverished and ruined by the same causes. All these circumstances considered, does it not appear highly probable that, if France makes a claim upon Piedmont for the expenses she incurred by the late war—a claim which, if all those expenses are to be paid, can hardly amount to less than 300,000,000f. or 400,000,000f.-Piedmont may think that the best, if not the only the feasible, way of acquitting herself will be to cede the provinces of Savoy of Nice? Notwithstanding all that may have been said and written to the contrary, I assure you most positively-as I have done before when writing from Italy-that there was question of such cession in the present year. The Piedmontese Government concealed the project as much as possible, it felt that it was an ungracious, not to say an odious, act to to make over to another Power-no matter to what Power or for what consideration-a loyal and faithful province the cradle of the House of Savoy, to which its inhabitants had ever been warmly attached subjects and had furnished its best soldiers. But when Count Cavour was pressed home upon the subject on two different occasions, once by a distinguished Savoyard nobleman and deputy, and again by a deputation from that province, which had occasion to see him on, if I rightly recollect, business of another nature, and which availed of the opportunity to question him concerning the foundation of the reports then current; on both those occasions, I say, the Sardinian Premier was unable to deny the im puted project, but qualified it by saying that it would be left to the option of the provinces referred to to remain with Piedmont or to be transferred to France. When the idea was first bruited, the people of Savoy

bly say that it is but a clumsy means of attaining a renounced object, and no one will be deceived by the circuitous path adopted. The Moniteur of Wednesday publishes the speech of the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, and the French Emperor's reply. We give both in extenso: BORDEAUX, Oct. 11 .- "The Emperor this morning

received the authorities. The Cardinal Archbishop

showed themselves wounded and resentful at the

thought of having their old and stanch allegiance

thus cheaply held, and indeed rejected. The unex-

pected termination of the war by the convention of

Villafranca, so bitterly distasteful to Piedmont and

to the Italians generally, made a change, we may

naturally suppose, in the intentions of the Sardinian

Government, and that which it would have been will-

ing to cede for the possession of Lombardo-Venetia

was too much to give up for the insecure tenure of

little more than buil the territory-and that half

continually menaced by a formidable line of Austrian

fortresses. We have since seen Savoyard papers

checked and nunished for annexation to France .-

The French Government, too, has caused its organs

of publicity repeatedly to protest against its sup-

posed intention of aggrandizing France as a result

of her interference in Italy. It certainly has not de-

clared that it would not demand war expenses from

Piedmont, but nobody ever suspected it of meaning

thus to annul the claim to generosity, disinterested

ness, and magnanimity which has been so loudly put

That there is an existing intention of making the

pecuniary demand I have already told you that my

information leaves me little doubt. If it be made

with a view of obtaining, instead of the money, the

provinces of Savoy and Nice, the world will proba-

forward here and so largely recognised in Italy.

addressed His Majesty as follows :-"'Sire, The clergy of this diocess, through the organ of its Archbishop, is happy to renew to your Majesty the sincere homage of its respect and devotion. It is with a pride truly French that it contemplates the monarch whose valiant sword has raised so high the giory of our country. It is with joy that it salutes the mother of the Imperial Prince and the noble Sovereign (Souveraine) who knows so well to unite decision with kindness, and who in difficult

times manfully undertook the care of public business. " Sire, when eight years ago the city of Bordeaux gave you an enthusiastic reception, the walls of our ancient cathedral re-echoed to the abouts of the multitude; we were there, my priests and myself, assisting joyfully at what we supposed to be the baptism of the new empire. We then prayed for him who had stopped the ever-rising tide of revolution, who had restored to the Church and to the priesthood the crown of glory, to steal which from them had been attempted, and who inaugurated his gread destinies by restoring to the Vicar of Jesus Christ his city, his people, and the integrity of his temporal

power. " We now, Sire, pray with more fervor, if possible, that God may give you the means, as he has given you the desire, to remain faithful to that Ohristian policy which has called down a blessing upon your name, and which is, perhaps, the secret of the prosperity and the source of the glories of your

reign.
""We pray with unswerving confidence, with a hope which deplorable events and sacrilegious acts of violence have not been able to shake, and the motive of this hope, the realisation of which appears now so difficult, is, after God, you, Sirc, who have been, and still wish to be, the eldest son of the Church; you, who spoke these memorable words :- 'The temporal

mode from the state of the stat sovereignty of the venerable head of the Churchile intimately connected with the fame of Oatholicism and the liberty and independence of Italy; -: a no-

ble idea; conformable to the sentiments professed by the august head of your dynasty, when, speaking of the temporal power of the Popes, he said, 'Centuries have established this, and they have done well. Yesterday, when your Majesty for the first time were seen kneeling in an unfinished sanctuary, a blessed asylum shut out from the noise of the world, and open heaven-wards to receive the falling dews

the spot shielded you, your august wife, and you beloved son under her maternal protection. You will triumph is worthy of you, Sire; it will put an end to the anxieties of the Catholic world, who will hail

it with transports." "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 enfertain 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 iedependence 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 Debats has the following remarks on the Em

peror's reply to Cardinal Donnet:—
"The political importance of this document will be understood and appreciated throughout Europe. The Emperor congratulates Cardinal Donnet on his seeking rather to increase confidence than to spread useless alarms, and he repeated that in his conviction the temporal power of the Pope was not incompatible with the independence and liberty of Italy .-In protesting his respectful and sincere devotedness to the Holy See, the Emperor anticipates the day, which cannot be far distant, when Rome will be evacunted by the French troops, and he indicates in clear terms the serious questions that must arise from that new state of things. The last words of this reply, those in which the Emperor, after stating these questions, adds that 'to solve them it will be necessary to calmly seek out the truth, instead of appealing to ardent passions,' cannot fail to be remarked under present circumstances; they have in themselves a sense and bearing which requires no elucidation at our

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.

The Archbishop of Tours has addressed a circular to his clergy, communicating to them the recent Allocation 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 negociations before the vulgar their present position of wasting uncertainty can but cunning, which everbody sees through, of that little state which is called Piedmont." We shall see.

The following article is one of the weekly, almost daily, exchanges of telling shots between the Catholic and imperialist Univers and the infidel Siccle The hint of popular vengeance against the Catholics of France is something absurd in these days, and yet how bitter must be the feeling between the opponents when such threats are bandied about :-

"The Siccle expresses a hope that the assassins of Count Anviti do not belong to the honest population of Parma. Of course not. The honest part of the population are those who arrived an hour or two after the accident, armed to the teeth, for the daugerous work of picking up the body, and clearing the streets. These honest folks are old acquaintances of ours, and have not always acted a part very creditable to them. In Paris, during the first revolution, while the massacres of the prisons were going on, our honest friends were not present, and did nothing to prevent them; they formed the crowds which surrounded the guillotine every morning, and who cheered when they beheld the carts dragging to an ignominious death the King and Maria Antoinette. In 1848, for the first few days after the flight of Louis Philippe, any one of those armed bands going about the streets with drums and colours might have killed any bourgeies whose face they might have taken a dislike to, and it is by no means sure that the bourgeois' neighbours would have plucked up courage to raise his corpse from the gutter. We have seen an old General ignominiously dragged through the streets by the revolted prisoners; they did not, it is true, throw him into the river, but they might have done so without any interference on the part of our honest friends. At Rome, about the same time these "honest people" did not pick up Rossi's body and his assassin was quietly allowed to disappear, and did not prevent Zambianchi and his assassins murdering as many priests as they thought fit. This honest population did not prevent the murderers of Count Liknowski from dragging and mutilating his corpse through the streets of Frankfort. At Prague Princess Windischgratz was put to death under the eyes of the honest population's toleration. At Turin and other cities of Piedmont, at this time, the honest population do not snatch the portraits of Orsini from the windows of the picture vendors. Still more, the shopkeepers forming the greater part of the honest population, these honest Italians must be regarded as joining in the apothesis of an assassin. And MM. Hugo and Pyat, who have not disguised their sympathies for the martyr of Italian liberty, how does the Siecle class them? Do they form part of the honest population or not?

The Siecle appears to ignore the fact that, when s certain class of free-thinkers has arrived at that degree of ripeness that leads it to consider murder as a luty, the honest population may be divided into two classes: one which, without going the lengths of shedding blood itself, is not sorry on the whole that there should be some blood-letting; the other, whose chief feeling is cowardice, who run away at first, and come back a little later to pick up the mangled remains, crying " Vive la Liberte."

It appears to us that the Stecle, with its excessive candour, is also ignorant of a fact which is very well and very generally known, and with the modus operwhich may be called forth among an honest population not only the cowardly terror which permits the perpetration of crimes, but also the brutality and bloodthirstiness that supplies the instruments

ready and convenient means of doing this, and by the way we have all example just at hand 11/2 1 11/11 31:I 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 Paixhans, 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 sheated 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 Paixhans 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 coreespondent of the Ost-Deatsche-Post, writing on the 5th October, says:—"In the andience which he obtained from the Pope, M. de Grammont 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 soeak 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?""

ITALY.

The Piedmontese Government seems to fear and hate, above all things, the Catholic press. Signor Rattazzi has just seized the Cattolico, of Genos, 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 Nazione, 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 Monitore, of Bologna, lets out that the preventive police restrictions of the pressure maintained with as much vigor by the revolutionary Government 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 Bolognese post-office, to subcribers 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 friends of the Liberal cause are boasting of their 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, 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 endeavouring 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 disheart-

ening 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 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 Gaudolfo, 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

On his progress thither, and on his arrival, he was everywhere received with the warmest marks of respect by the assembled crowds, and by a large number of persons of distinction, including the Count de Goyon, and the Duke de Gramont, the heads of the French military and diplomatic establishments at Rome. The latter has also been a guest of His Holiness at Castel Gaudolfo, in company with several members of the Sacred College.- Weekly

The Roman correspondent of the Ami de la Re ligion writes on the 1st October that volunteers for the Pontifical army are coming from Spain, and that the superiors of the religious orders have promised to give the Pontifical Government 10,000 dollars a week during the present struggle.

The Giornale di Roma at the same time that it recognises the impossibility of contradicting the numberless inventions of the Piedmontese press, which is to some extent under the direction of Jews, denies the assertion of the Independente of Turin, that volunteers from the war are imprisoned in the Papal States, whilst on the contrary the Pontifical Government has had to give relief to many of them who had been disbanded by the Piedmontese Government, and without receiving any assistance to return to their homes.

We find the following in a letter from Rome in the Univers, dated Oct. 8:—"A note has been sent by the Cardinal Secretary of State to Signor della Minerva (the Piedmontese agent) in which, in the dig-

Plus IX.—a shameful page in Bardinian history, a press every external manifestation. If, therefore, sad proof of the duplicity of the few men who sully this warning is neglected, our action must be the the honor of a people, and of a sovereignty formerly so devoted to the Ohurch."

The Times correspondent gives the following de-

tails 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 crodentials for him at the various camps. It is added, though I have no certain information about it, that he had 15,000 france 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 Carabineers, 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 no more than six or seven Carabineers 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 baulked 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 en-trance 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, siendish 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 Ducal Palace, where about a score of the National Guard were on duty, they went down by the quattro mal cantonni, and the flassa dei Magnani, they traversed the Piazza Grande, or main square, where there is another post of National Guards, and only halted at the Swiss Onfe 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 wanten 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 gambolied and played leap-frog on the headless trunk. Presently, however, the whole mass marched out of the cufe; they promenaded most of the streets and quarters of the town, some of them bearing the head aloft on a sword, and others 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 Golonna della Piazza, a truncated column, answering the double purpose of a monument and a stone, like the Standard in Cornhill, they lifted up the head on the top of the column, and, having press ed into their service a party of blind fiddlers, began dancing the Carmagnolle 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 profanatiou. 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 Carabineers 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 (Eccelso), Dictator of Parma and Modena, is engaged n publishing the following decree in the Guzette 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 consi ders 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 Ruffinella, 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 Guzette, 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-morning.-It was desired to make a demonstration in his honor but General Count de Goyon addressed the following note to his officers :-

" ROME, Oct. 5 .- The Sardinian Charge d'Affaires bas received his passports from the Pontifical Government, to which he was accredited. He desires a sympathetic manifestation, which would be a political act. Our duties here do not permit us to plague, desclates the haunts of our more gainful intolerate external manifestations. The General of dustry. Let the spectacle or report of it call into nified and firm language which the Holy See can Division, knowing how to appreciate the noble con- existence a sisterhood that may meet the enormous

Piedmont is placed in contrast with the majesty of ed Count de la Minerya that he would prevent or rethis warning is neglected, our action must be the more severe in order that no doubt may be entertained as to our intentions.'
It is credibly reported that the Neapolitan troops

had orders to cross the frontiers on the 5th inst. and join the Papal troops under Kulbermatten, who has left for Vienna by Ancona and Trieste to receive his latest orders. The plan agreed upon is this—the King of the Two Sicilies affects to make a loan of 20,000 men to the Pope, who, uniting with the Papal forces, will make a descent on the Legations; while the Duke of Modena with his Austrians will attempt the reduction of the Duchies. Under the impression, therefore, that this is to be the plan of action, the Neapolitans are in a state of the greatest excitement and expectation, and are uttering ardent prayers for the defeat of their own army. Should such an event occur we must look out for movements in the interior; for unless there is some decided encouragement of this kind I do not expect that any rise will occur among a people who have been so oppressed and degraded, and so thoroughly licked into cowardice and servility. I have some hesitation in recording the assault on a Neapolitan steamer of war in the Adriatic by two steamers with a tricoloured flag, as some allege, or by pirates, as others state. All that is positive is, perhaps, that this vessel was obliged to put into Messins for repairs.

AUSTRIA.

The following letter has been addressed from Paris to the Russo-Belgian Nord:-

"I learn that the signing of the treaty of peace at Zurich may be looked on as decidedly adjourned for the moment, in consequence of difficulties raised by Austria, and which could not be removed by Prince Metternich at Biarritz. The last conversation of the Austrian Ambassador with the Emperor took place in the presence of the Prince of Oldenburg and of Lord Cowley. Prince Metternich developed at length the reasons for which Austria insisted on the necessity of reproducing in the treaty of peace the preliminaries of Villafranca as regards the recall of the Archdukes; it was true, he said, that the Emperor Francis Joseph had undertaken not to employ force to re-establish the dispossessed members of his family, but the principle that they should be recalled was not stipulated at Villafranca without good reasons, and it ought, therefore, to be maintained and respected in the definitive treaty of peace. The Emperor replied, that since the time of the peace of Villafranca the populations had pronounced with such unanimity and energy against the recurn of the Archdukes as to constitute a fuit accompli which both justice and the most vulgar prudence required to be taken into account; and he asked what was the use of mentioning in the definitive treaty that the Princes were to be recalled if that measure could not be carried out? Annexation, he added, was an act of another kind, and Europe would be free in a Congress to accept or to reject it, without exciting fatal conflicts. Prince Metternich was not convinced by these observations, and declared that Austria would not sign the treaty of peace if it were not in accord with the preliminaries of Villaranca. The treaty is not, however, contrary thereto since France only consented to the return of the Dukes if it could be accomplished by the will of the populations; but did not undertake to effect it by force. Prince Metternich added that he profoundly regretted the incident, which would adjourn the renewal of amicable relations between France and Austria. The Emperor begged the Austrian diplomatist to communicate to the Emperor Francis Joseph the grave motives which, under present circumstances, should induce him not to seek the sense of the bases of Villafranca by exaggerating them. It was on these terms, if I am well informed, that Prince Met-

ternich left the Emperor of the French." The Chroniqueur de Fribourg says :-"Among the numerous pilgrims who visited Einsiedlen this year we lately remarked Marshal M'Mahon, the conqueror of Magenta, with his wife and daughter. This intrepid warrior knelt respectfully before the blessed Sacrament, and prayed for a long time in that posture, and with marks of great emotion. During the war women came from Austria and France to pray for those on the field of battle. Since the war we see many of them return, accompanied by a soldier, no doubt the husband, son, or brother for whom prayed to the Virgin Mary, and now return thanks.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY .- About this time last year we availed ourselves of some authentic statistics to introduce the public to the actual system of Recruiting for the Army. We observed on that occasion that the whole kingdom was for this purpose divided into districts, five of which were in England, three in Ireland and two in Scotland, and that the returns from these several centres enabled us to analyse with great accuracy the proceedings of any particular period. We can now compare the year ending in March, 1859, with that ending in March, 1858, and the results will prove both instructive and satisfactory. The first impression derived from this comparison is one which almost invariably arises from statistical parallels. So similar are the results n all their details that it is easy to discern the operation of some constant laws. In the absence of any special impulse or other disturbing element, it appears as if much the same number of recruits would be enlisted one year after another; that these recruits would be much of the same character, and that they would be drawn in much the same proportion from different parts of the kingdom. In 1857-8, for instance, the number of recruits was 57,554; in 1858-9, when the excitement of the Indian mutinies had begun to subside, it was 50,084. In the former period Scotland contributed in the proportion of 2,450 to every million of its population, Ireland in that of 1.985, and England in that of 1,960. The latter period gives these proportions successively as 2,005, 1,809, and 1,666. The quota obtained from Wales was just 553 men in one of these years and 520 in the next.-We might pursue these comparisons through every feature of the returns with results equally analogous. The relative contributions of town and country, of the agricultural and manufacturing classes, and of other sections of the population, are maintained in a ratio wonderfully constant. Taking all the conclusions together, we can only suppose that the army is recruited under ordinary circumstances with a regularity all but invariable .- Times.

WANTED-"SISTERS OF CHARITY." - The Social Science Congress has been holding its meeting at Bradford, and Lord Brougham's speech, on Tuesday, occupies six columns and a half of the Times, small print. This wonderful old man said many things of interest, which our space forbids us to copy : one remark, however, of his, ought to be registered in our columns. Speaking of the extreme difficulty of guarding the welfare of young women employed in actories, Lord Brougham said :- " Nor will all the care of the masters suffice, unless they are assisted by the generous and truly rational co-operation of women in the middle and upper classes of society, moved by pious zeal and acting upon a well-considered plan, for the good of their fellow-creatures is by far the most important of human concerns.-Hear, hear.) The Sisters of Charity in France bear comfort into the hospitals, they render invaluable help to the physician in disarming disease of its pains, and lend a not superfluous aid to the paster n disarming death of its terrors. They have earned the united blessings of a people that hardly ever agree in respect for any existing institution. They have made their name revered by all. A worse disease than ever filled the wards of hospitals, a moral and points out the victims. The press affords a very use in the gravest circumstances, the conduct of duct of his brave subordinates, has himself acquaint- evil, to prevent which is far better and far easier