

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

**THE BADEN MEETING.**—It is said that M. Thourvenel is about to issue a diplomatic circular, Thourvenel, to a certain extent, and explaining the result of the meeting at Baden-Baden.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"I have cogent reasons for believing that it was an utter failure—a *fiasco*. However strict may be the secrecy kept in regard to the suggestions made to the Prince Regent of Prussia by Napoleon III., at the interview accorded to in pursuance of the importunate solicitation of the latter, it will, I have no doubt, be universally admitted within a very few days that 'nothing' has been done, or is to be done, in pursuance of them. That the Prince Regent, who only consented to meet the Emperor when so much pressed that it would have been discourteous to have refused, did not mean to modify his policy in obedience to French dictation, is sufficiently indicated by the last semi-official article in the *Prussian Gazette*, which, enveloped in much polite but unmeaning phraseology, has this significant phrase—that Prussia has no 'new objects' in view. Now, it is certain that the Emperor's intention was to propose to the Prince Regent a course of policy, not merely new, but widely differing from that which he as a German sovereign has hitherto following; and it is, I believe, equally true that the proposals, whatever they were, have been rejected. Within a few minutes of the Emperor's arrival in Paris this morning he summoned a Council of Ministers, and at this council it was resolved that the government press should be ordered to sing a song of peace in every possible tone. There is, therefore, reason to believe that the designs upon the Rhine are suspended *sine die*. Since writing the above, I hear that the Emperor, on arriving in Paris this morning, told M. Perier that peace was assured, and that he might confidently go on with all his great undertakings."

At a Council of Ministers, held at Fontainebleau, under the presidency of the Emperor, M. Thourvenel, Minister for Foreign Affairs, read the circular note which the French Government is about to address to the Powers who signed the final Act of Vienna, in order to demand their recognition of the new settlement of the French frontiers, resulting from the accomplished fact of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. This note summarily recalls the circumstances under which the annexation was accomplished—viz., the spontaneous cession of those provinces by the King of Sardinia and the free expression of the wishes of the inhabitants by universal suffrage. M. Thourvenel expresses his confidence that such an act, accomplished in conformity with the generally admitted principles of public right and international law, will obtain the adhesion of Europe—the more so because France is ready to renew before the European Areopagus the assurance that she intends to assume the obligations resulting from Article 92 of the final Act of Vienna, referring to the neutralised districts of *Emmigny* and *Chablais*.

The note then proceeds thus:—"The good faith of the policy of France, and the friendly interest which she has always shown in regard to Switzerland, offer the best guarantees for the faithful accomplishment of such an engagement."

M. Thourvenel, in conclusion, distinctly hints that the Court of the Tuileries will not consent to any lessening (*amoindrissement*) of Savoyard territory in favor of Switzerland, although France accepts the European conference on the question.—*Times*.

**THE CESSATION OF SAVOY.**—The Sardinian Cabinet, having officially communicated to the Federal Council of Switzerland the cession of Savoy and Nice to France, a new note has been addressed to the different Powers protesting against the cession of Northern Savoy to France.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says of the late rejoicings in Paris for the acquisition of Savoy and Nice:—"Not a single ambassadorial residence gave any sign last evening of participating in the public illumination which blazed in front of Government offices, and indeed generally all over Paris. Austria, Russia, Prussia were dark; Piedmont was as mournful as the Roman Nuncio's cession; Lord Cowley did not sport even a dark lantern; America 'knew nothing'; and at the Swiss Legation—No light from the battlement burned." The *Te Deum* at Notre Dame was unattended by the diplomatic body without exception."

We find the following in the Paris correspondence of the *Express*:—

"The Bishop of Amiens, while obeying the orders of Government in directing that a *Te Deum* should be sung for the annexation of Savoy and Nice, took the opportunity—or rather went very much out of his way—to call the attention of the faithful of his diocese to 'other frontiers equally dear to their hearts,' and to the necessity of preserving the 'small remains' of the temporal power of the Pope. Money being the great desideratum at Rome, the prelate particularly recommends the Roman loan to the attention of pious seekers of good investments, and he takes upon himself to say that the Government will allow the loan to be brought out in France, and will place no impediments in the way of voluntary gifts. In order, however, to prevent 'any pretext for agitation or malevolent constructions,' the bishop abstains from ordering any collection either in churches or private houses."

Of another Bishop the Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

"One of the prelates whom the Minister of Public Instruction directed to have a *Te Deum* performed on Thursday, in thanksgiving for the annexation of Savoy and Nice, is said to have addressed to his clergy in substance, if not literally, to this effect:—'I authorise you to chant a *Te Deum*, in compliance with the order of the Minister.' This laconic epistle did not please at head-quarters. The prelate in question was remonstrated with, but he simply replied that he could do no more, as he considered the annexation of Savoy and Nice to be merely compensation for the dismemberment of the States of the Church for the benefit of Piedmont. Such is the story current. If it be incorrect the Minister will, I suppose, contradict it."

Since the Emperor's return from Baden, the troops

which were concentrated on the Eastern frontier of France have been withdrawn.

Napoleon will not recognise the annexation of Tuscany and the Romagna to Piedmont.

The French Government has given its consent to a loan in France for the Pontifical Government.—The sum required is 25 millions of francs, to be raised by public subscription at 5 per cent interest.

Great fears are entertained in France for the harvest. Prayers are ordered by the Bishop of Rennes for fine weather.

Advices from Marseilles state that the corn trade continues very active there, but prices had slightly declined. The harvest is most promising in all the countries on the Mediterranean, and a further decline in prices is expected. It is said that the fruit has seldom been so promising in France as this year.

The following paragraph appears in *Bullier's Paris Correspondence*, distributed in the French departments:—

"A speech made by Prince Albert has been received from London. This speech was delivered *apropos* of the rank of Colonel of the Grenadier Guards offered to the husband of the Queen. It would not be easy to be more unskillful or more imprudent than the Prince was on that occasion. The defects of France and the triumphs of England were displayed in it with an ostentation of the worst taste. All that would be of no consequence if such speeches were not calculated to excite ancient hatreds between the two people, and to prepare events of which the sagacious men of the two countries would prevent the return."

**NAPOLEON III. AND PRUSSIA.**—A pamphlet, by Edmond About, entitled "L'Empereur Napoleon III. et la Prusse," has just appeared. The writer does not, as had been expected, demand the natural frontiers of France; he even protests very strongly against any such pretension. But he preaches to Germany union by means of sacrifices—that is to say, he calls on the petty princes to unite under the Prussian flag. He, however, recommends that course subject to the condition that the Government of the Prince-Regent, shall adopt a policy in strict accord with that of the Emperor Napoleon, to which he gives the greatest praise. The pamphlet terminates by a violent denunciation of Prussian bureaucracy. We append an extract or two:—

"Whether the Germans know it or not, the friendship of a nation like ours is at present of a certain value. The time is no longer that when the majority of the French, despised of their political rights for the advantage of a *couvert*, protested in vain against the ruin of our interests and the oppression of our friends. It is no longer by the speeches of a vain opposition in the Chambers, nor by the cries of children in the streets, that France manifests her good will for those she loves; it is by acts. Soldiers have been sent to hasten to the farthest quarter of the Black Sea to repel the fall of the Ottoman Empire, while her diplomatists demanded of Turkey herself the civil and religious emancipation of the Christian population. The deliverance has not been forgotten of the Moldo-Walachians, who were united into a nation, and endowed with all political rights, by the sole influence of our friendship, without the shedding of blood. Truly, the august mother of our civilization and of our arts, has entered under the auspices of France, on the road of independence and unity. Our armies opened the path in which she now walks alone under the direction of Piedmont. If God grant that this great work shall be accomplished, and that a nation of twenty-six millions of men shall be organized at our gates, France will take no offence. Faithful to her generous traditions, she will sacrifice her private susceptibilities to the general good and to the future of peace, for European order cannot be solidly established except on the day when there shall be no longer nationalities oppressed nor kings insupportable to their people."

"Since the accession of Napoleon III., and particularly since the annexation of Savoy, German publicists, perhaps even German princes, have pretty loudly manifested an unjust mistrust of the French policy. They will absolutely have it that we have a plan for annexing the Rhenish provinces and encroaching on the German soil. This ill-founded fear is expressed with so much clamor, and repeated with such obstinacy, that it might suggest to us bad thoughts if we were less just. It is certain that if you nestled in the street the mildest and most inoffensive of men, and if you said to him, 'Sir, you mean to give me a slap in the face; it is in vain for you to say so; I am well informed that you mean to give me a slap in the face; do not swear to the contrary; I would not believe your oath; you intend to give me a slap in the face, but I am stronger than you, and I by no means fear you; I would crush you as I would a fly, and I defy you to give me the slap in the face; the most inoffensive and mildest man would end by finding excellent reasons for giving what was asked of him, and the slap in the face would fall of itself on the cheek of him who provoked it."

Speaking of some German publications which he says tend to the assassination of Napoleon III., M. About says:—"If Orsini's criminal attempt had been successful, he would have assassinated the future Emperor of Italy, and done more harm than good to his country. And so, if these writers had raised up a second Orsini, they would have deprived Prussia of a most useful ally, and one whose defeat, perhaps, is to render Prussia the greatest services, provided that she will lend herself a little to his inspirations."

"The *Constitutionnel* in an article signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillet, strongly refutes the opinion that the pamphlet entitled 'Prussia in 1860' emanated from official inspiration."

As we have often observed, the annexation of Savoy and Nice is a grievance to Europe rather than to Sardinia, and is itself dangerous rather for the precedent it sets than for any augmentation of strength which the change may confer on France. It is, indeed, no light thing that a powerful empire should, with a secrecy and craft which are now not denied, negotiate the extension of its territories as the price of a war alleged to have been begun only on ground of justice and humanity. It is no light thing that the design should be carried out, and that when once carried out it should be defended on the ground that a King has the right to transfer any province to any neighbor—a doctrine which nations that are parties to general treaties can never allow, and which would permit the Sultan, in spite of the Treaties of 1856, to cede the fairest regions of his empire to the Czar. But the objection to such a transfer should come from Europe; the Italians have no ground for complaint, and we, so far as Italy is concerned, may be content to acquiesce in what has been done. The fact is that Napoleon has taken advantage of his achievements in Italy to induce the Sardinian King to make the cession, and thus has shown Europe that France will no longer be bound to its old frontiers. But Italy has nothing to complain of in this. France, though threatening to Europe, has not been unjust to Italy. The Sardinian kingdom has purchased territory at a very cheap rate. Savoy may be a picturesque province and Nice a pretty district, but they are but a small price to pay for the fine plains of Lombardy, for Florence and Bologna and Modena, with their appendages. Then, it must be considered that the Savoyards were willing to be sold. Paris has always been the capital of their affections, the place where men can pick up half-franc pieces in an abundance which Lombardy and even Turin know not, and whence it is possible to journey to the foggy, but gold-n-metropolis, of these isles. A few of the better class in Chablais and Faucigny may have been sufficiently imbued with Swiss principles to retain some affection for the Parliamentary institutions which they possessed as members of the Piedmontese monarchy; but these are not many, for the love of free institutions in the Savoyard breast is far weaker

than the love of doing a good business with the neighboring French departments, and enjoying the advantage of French protection abroad. Nor on the other hand, was Italy sorry to let them go. She feels more exclusively Italian now that the existence of a semi-French Alpine province has been amputated. She is now all herself, and able to carry on with effect the work of getting rid of her bad Sovereigns, and uniting under the one she approves. The opposition in the Sardinian Parliament, after all, only amounted to this—that there was a party which desired to have Central Italy without paying the price which had been agreed on for it. Can one doubt that if it had been put to any of the dissentient members whether he would give up Florence in order to retain Savoy he would have been as anxious to get rid of the mountaineers as Cavour himself?

The only value that the transaction now has for us is that it rubs off all the gilt from the conduct of both the allies. France, it is proved, will not refuse valuable payment for her services, and Sardinia is ready to join her in concealing designs which might give umbrage to Europe until they are ripe for execution. The balance of power may not be much endangered by the cession; Switzerland may not be really more at the mercy of an enemy; Italy may not be more easily invaded; but the Treaties of Vienna have received another rent, and France has gained a province and broken through the understandings which confined her to the frontiers of 1815.—*Times*.

## GERMANY.

The one-absorbing topic of this week all over Europe is, of course, the *ferve* held by the Emperor of the French, at Baden, on the German side of the Rhine, to receive the Sovereigns of Germany, in order to some personal communication with them upon the interests of the two great nations whom, properly, the Rhine divides. The Emperor of the Gauls desired a frank interview with the Regent-King of Prussia, not yet Emperor of the Germans. Better, in these days of national ideas and popular sovereignty, a frank interview, face to face, than to resort to the superannuated forms of tedious diplomacy and "state" of heraldic buffoonery of the days of "legitimate privileges" and dynastic "rights." And the Prince of Prussia so far agreed with the Emperor, that popular Sovereigns should be their own Ministers in the last resort, that he responded, frankly enough for a German, to the Imperial invitation; but upon a condition, however. The head of the long-climbing House of Brandenburg wants to be "Emperor of Germany." That title formerly belonged to the rival House of Hapsburg; but the grandfather of the present Emperor of Austria was the last to bear it, having descended, in 1806, from the title of Francis II. of Germany, to that of Francis I., Emperor of Austria only. And in fact for many years the Hapsburg family have not been German, in the sense of the nationalists of Northern and Central Germany, while Prussia has always taken the lead as the political representative of the ideas of the race. The ambition of the Sovereigns of Prussia is, therefore, a very natural one, and it is an ambition now so deeply sunk in the Brandenburg soil that there is nothing which the family would not suffer or do for its realization. Nor is there anything in the realization of that ambition (legitimate as it is, so far as it is founded now on the realization rather of the popular dream of National Unity than on any merely selfish plans in the interest of any one family), inconsistent with the policy of the Emperor Louis Napoleon—as the readers of the very thoughtful pamphlet, "*La Coalition*," of which we gave a full translation the other day, cannot fail to have clearly seen. Only France must have her "compensation" and her "material guarantee," by the cession of the old Rhine-frontiers of the Empire.—*Irishman*.

The interview at Baden brought about an understanding between Austria and Prussia regarding the organization of a military contingent, and the constitution of the German Confederation.

The Princess Frederick William.—The approaching celebration of Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William is watched with great interest by the inhabitants of this city, with whom the Princess is, and ever has been, a great favorite. The event, it is rumored, will be honored by a visit of the Princess's august mother, and though nothing is as yet known officially about this latter arrangement, the Berliners are already making preparations for a worthy reception of both the gracious ruler of the British Isles, and the as yet unknown "little stranger" of the *Königliches Schloss*.—*Berlin Correspondence of the Court News*.

## BELGIUM.

*L'Universel* considers it absurd in Lord Palmerston to assume so enormous an amount of virtuous indignation about the bombardment of Palermo, seeing that he himself menaced to bombard Athens, if a certain miserable indemnity were not paid to Don Pacifico. In 1848, also, when the Government expected an insurrection in Dublin, the English Government had every preparation made, both by land and sea, to bombard the city at the first signal of revolt.

It recalls to his mind also how English gentlemen not merely shirk (since he exclaims against the policy of Sicily), made the *Bombardiers* in India swallow meat and be defiled with blood before blowing them from the cannon's mouth.

Did the government of England refrain from bombarding Delhi and Lucknow? Did they spare the inhabitants, men, women, or babes, when they got possession of them? No! no more than, fifty years before, they spared the altars, women, and maidens of Ciudad Rodrigo, which they had come to—"save" and to protect!"

*L'Universel* might have added many more instances of English atrocities—has Denmark forgotten the barbarous bombardment of Copenhagen?

## ITALY.

We have no improvement to chronicle in the treatment of the Bishops by the Sardinian Government. The Bishop of Piacenza is still in prison, and a number of priests are stated to be now undergoing solitary confinement. The Cardinal Archbishop of Pisa also remains in custody uncondemned, untried, unaccused before any tribunal, as the *Armonia* expresses it. Lady Sussex Lennox has written a letter from Arezzo in Tuscany to the *Armonia*, in which she says:—"The poor priests of this diocese are persecuted by the Government under the accusation of having collected for the Holy Father, while it was I who made the collection, but privately, among friends. The poor people having heard of it, came up with their contributions without their having been asked for a penny; and if it had not been for the police, more than a thousand dollars would have been collected for His Holiness in a few days, and in small localities, instead of the 225 dollars which I had the honor of laying at his sacred feet."

M. Franzoni, Archbishop of Turin, has addressed from his place of exile at Lyons, a letter of condolence to Cardinal Corsi, Archbishop of Pisa, now in the hands of the Sardinian Government. The Venerable Prelate speaks of the present age as joining perfidy to hypocrisy, and as obstinately waging a most cruel and enraged warfare against the Church.

Let not the reader ask of what is the Bishop of Piacenza accused, for neither we nor the Keeper of the Seals himself can answer the question. The riot which occurred in Piacenza on Corpus Christi Day can certainly not be imputed to him, for his Lordship was then absent, and gave no orders of any sort respecting the affair. He is a prisoner in Turin and an exile from his diocese; that is the fact. The reason of the fact is unknown, because there is none we will not add a word to this statement, unless to ask whether it is not right that the priests should sing *Te Deum* for this new sort of liberty?—*Armonia*.

Rome.—In these days of consummate impudence

it is not surprising to be told that a Note has been sent to the Pontifical Government by Cavour's Cabinet, claiming the return of all Piedmontese volunteers in the Papal army, as well as that of all soldiers and prisoners from the Romagna. The delay granted to the Pope to come to a decision was to expire on the 26th inst., after which the Piedmontese army was to invade the Marches, while Garibaldi invaded Naples. As for the Piedmontese they would be speedily accounted for by our Irish friends at Macerata.—*Weekly Register*.

General de Lamoriciere during his recent journey through the States of the Church, alighted hungry and uneasy at an inn, where he was privately informed there was a conspiracy to poison his food.—Without further concerning himself, he sent for the landlord, and said—"I am told you mean to poison me; do so you please, only I give you notice that the landlord of any hotel where I am seized with the slightest cholera will be immediately shot." After this he ate heartily of the dinner set before him; went to bed and slept far more soundly than his terrified host.—*French Paper*.

A letter of the 14th says that the police had found on some of the walls of Rome placards bearing the inscription "Vive Henry Fifth." They are supposed to emanate from enemies of the papal government, who hope to compromise it by leading France to believe that Rome is the centre of a legitimist conspiracy.

A letter from Rome to the "*Gazette de Lyons*" says:—"Each day sees an accession to the number of those young volunteers whom a religious self-devotion rouses from the pleasures of domestic life and who range themselves under the orders of General de Lamoriciere. So great is the emulation, that a company of infantry or a squadron of cavalry is scarcely marked out before its ranks are filled. The Noblesse of Brittany are chiefly conspicuous. I saw today M. Frederic de la Billardiere, cousin of General de Goyon, and M. de Monquitt who have just enrolled themselves in a company of Chasseurs a Pied. Count Olivier de Kermel signed to-night his enrolment in the same corps. This young gentleman was brought here by his brother-in-law, M. de Cathelineau, grandson of the Christian hero, known as the Saint of Anjou—a family devoted to martyrdom, intrepid champions of religion, whom it was natural to expect to find in this arena."—*Tablet*.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Naples is reported as on the eve of revolt. The King has dismissed no less than five generals. Meanwhile as nationalities are to be the order of the day, the *Helios*, of Athens ventures to predict that when Sicily is free, the time will come for also emancipating the Ionian Islands.

The King of Naples is ill.

It is asserted that the Neapolitan Council had resolved to grant a constitution, a general amnesty, a free press, to make an entire change in the Ministry, and to form an Italian alliance with Piedmont, &c., but the King's assent was wanted.

It is reported that the Russian and Spanish legation had threatened to withdraw unless the Sardinian Government stopped the revolutionary expeditions to Sicily.

The common lands of Sicily have been appropriated by a decree of the self-appointed dictator Garibaldi. They are to be divided among the heads of poor families, and every one who shall have fought for the country. They are all to be divided equally; only the soldiers who shall have fought for the country are to pick and choose the lots they like best. The heads of poor families are then to draw lots for the remainder. In every commune where the commune where the common lands are more than sufficient the soldiers shall get double shares. Whenever they are insufficient, the deficiency shall be made up by appropriating the domains of the State and the Crown lands. These common lands of Sicily which are thus confiscated at the expense of the present community and of future generations, make the wealth, the comfort and the resource of most of the parishes, and exempt the inhabitants from municipal taxes. The law is the Agrarian law of Gracchus—it is fundamentally revolutionary. First, we take the common lands of the parishes, then the domains of the State, then the Crown lands. How long says M. Henri de Rancy in the "Union" shall we keep our hands off private property, the property of the enemies of independence, the satellites of reaction, &c. The decree, says M. de Rancy, is sufficiently eloquent; it needs no comment. What more is wanted. Have we not here the revolution in its naked atrocity, all disguise flung off? One country—Italy. One King—Victor Emmanuel. One hero—Garibaldi. Yes, and one revolution, always and everywhere the same, with its barricades and its massacres, its horrible reprisals, its "milliard sur les riches," and its distributing of the domains of the State. It is time to take a side. There is no more room for shuffling or double dealing policy. For or against the revolution—for or against the barricades—for or against the redistribution of property—that is now the question.

Various theories are alloted to account for the triumph of Garibaldi over the Neapolitan army.—Among others a correspondent of the *Indice de la Religion* mentions that General Lauro is seventy-two years old, and that there were neither victuals or stores for the army at Palermo, nor any ambulances for the wounded. In the Neapolitan army no one ever retires on half-pay, so that there are regiments commanded by colonels of seventy-five, and captains seventy years old. The common soldiers fought with the greatest determination, but were in despair at being so badly led.

Some of the Continental papers, less implacably hostile to the House of Bourbon than our English Lights, branch a theory which will be received by all Liberals with indignant scorn. They say that the King of Naples himself ordered the evacuation of Palermo from motives of humanity to prevent the further destruction of life in his rebel city. The city had risen in insurrection and it could only be subdued by the most ruthless severity. But its possession is not considered of such sufficient importance in a military point of view to make its recovery by the Royalists at any cost a matter of necessity. On this view the King of Naples means to hold Messina, and considers rightly that the decisive struggle for the possession of Sicily can be fought under more favorable circumstances at Messina than at Palermo. Meanwhile the French Emperor has "entered into engagements," which make it impossible for him to allow the Constitutional Liberties of Sicily to be conceded by the King under the guaranty of France.

Sicily is disposed of as far as Garibaldi, Lord Palmerston, Napoleon, Victor Emmanuel, and the Devil are concerned. They have made their arrangements and among them the constitutional liberties of Sicilians under their lawful Sovereign find no place, even with a guaranty from France.

A piratical craft with filibusters and ammunition of war on board, bound for Sicily, has been captured by a Neapolitan frigate. The telegram tells us that the British Minister has protested and demanded redress "in the Queen's name. On Thursday night Lord Granville, being questioned by the Marquis of Normandy, neither admitted nor denied this new disgrace."—*Tablet*.

From Sicily we have a confirmation of the capture of two steam vessels by a Neapolitan frigate. They had on board 800 men, 25,000 muskets, 32 cannon, two million pounds of powder, and a large sum of money. Two other vessels bearing the American flag, having on board together about 1,800 men have however, entered the harbor of Cagliari, and are awaiting the arrival of another large vessel, with a further reinforcement for Garibaldi. The ships which were seized carried the flags of America and Sardinia. They were conveyed by the *Fulminante* to Gela. It has been stated that the Sardinian Ambassador had demanded the restitution of the two steamers and their passengers, and that Mr. Elliott, the English Ambassador, had supported this impudent demand. Later advices, however, throw doubt upon this statement.

The National Guard are to occupy the different positions in Palermo during Garibaldi's operations against Messina. The organization of troops and marines is progressing at Palermo.

## TURKEY.

If one-half the statements received this week from Turkey be correct, there can be no doubt that the bigoted tyranny and imbecility of the Turkish Government is rapidly precipitating the Turkish question to a crisis. The disturbances are now reported as almost general, and likely to lead to complications, by the antagonism of French and English influences—the French flag protecting the Maronites, *alias* the Catholic Christians, while the cause of the Druses (Muslimans) is understood to have the support of the English.

**ROMANTIC LIFE OF AN ENGLISH PHYSICIAN.**—A Constantinople correspondent speaks of meeting there an English physician, whose life has been a complete romance from the time when, 1824, he landed, burning with enthusiasm for Greece, and attended Lord Byron's death, at Missolonghi, to the present moment, when, after separating from his first wife, a Catholic, who ran away from him, and is now an inmate of a Turkish harem—losing by death his second, a Greek, who at the time of his marriage with her, was a widow with two children—he now finds himself the husband of a Protestant lady, descended directly from the old Huguenots, and the father of four different sets of children, who belong to as many different religions, of whom four are Protestants, two are Greeks, two are Catholics, and one, a grown-up young man, is a Mussulman, and an officer of the Turkish service! The whole family is a universal "alliance" of some kind, whether it be "Evangelical," or not.

## CHINA.

The steamer *Mulabar*, having on board Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, had been wrecked in the harbor of Galle. No lives were lost. The steamer in the ship was lost, and both Embassadors lost their credentials and all their papers, and would be delayed at Galle until the 6th of June.

Canton dates are of May 6th. The reply from the Chinese Government to the last communication from the British Ministers, had been received. The Chinese were actively preparing to resist.

**THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE GARIBALDI SUBSCRIPTION.**—Two applications were made on Monday to the Sheffield magistrate with a view to prevent any assistance being rendered by the people of Sheffield to the insurrectionary movement in Sicily. The applicant was Mr. Isaac Ironside, who for a number of years occupied a prominent position in the corporation and some other public bodies of Sheffield, as a man of ultra-democratic principles, and as an ardent sympathiser of "oppressed nationalities." The first application was that the magistrates would take steps to prevent the holding of a public meeting advertised to be held at the Town Hall the same evening, under the presidency of Mr. Councilor Elliott, for the purpose of rendering "moral and pecuniary support to the workers in the cause of Italian unity." The second application was for a summons against a young man, named Sharnan, for "illegally promoting a subscription to aid the Sicilians in their insurrection against a government on terms of amity with England." It appeared that Mr. Ironside, some weeks ago, applied to the magistrates by letter, for a summons or warrant against Sharnan, submitting to them a correspondence in which the young man had subjected him to the "unparalleled insult" of asking him to become a supporter of a "horde of brigands" in a system of piracy, plunder, and assassination. Being recommended by the mayor to apply to the government on the subject, Mr. Ironside enclosed the correspondence to the Home Secretary requesting him to take proceedings in the matter. Sir G. C. Lewis replied, "If you think fit to lay an information against any person whom you charge with a violation of the law the magistrates will, no doubt, entertain it, but her Majesty's government does not propose to interfere in the matter to which the correspondence relates. He (Mr. Ironside) now, therefore came before the bench to lay such information. The extraordinary statements contained in the correspondence and in the remarks with which Mr. Ironside urged his applications excited some merriment. Mr. A. Smith, the magistrates' clerk, said a diversity of opinion prevailed in high quarters as to the law on the question, and he consequently was not prepared to advise the magistrates either to take steps to prevent the holding of the public meeting or to grant a summons against Sharnan. If a summons were granted against Sharnan, it would be impossible to obtain the necessary legal evidence to make out the charge without the aid of government, who had intimated that they would not interfere in the matter. The Mayor expressed his admiration of Garibaldi, and his sympathy with the Sicilians. Mr. Ironside said the insurrection was instigated by Russia for her own purposes. That the Mayor of Sheffield should wish success to such a cause was an evidence of the judicial blindness which had struck the age. You are all traitors together, added Mr. Ironside. The magistrates refused to accede to the application.—*Daily News*.

The alleged massacre of Perugia is objected to the Sovereign Pontiff, the bombardment of Palermo is considered as a sufficient reason for depriving the King of the Two Sicilies of a portion of his dominions. And these two Sovereigns are held forth for public indignation because the Whigs choose to call them tyrants, and circulate stories of cruel oppression practised upon their subjects. Of these stories no proof is offered. They are therefore to be regarded like the stories of the Indian mutilations which were spread abroad for the purpose of exciting the English soldiers to inhuman ferocity, and of justifying that ferocity afterwards. The Italian stories rest on the same foundation. The Whigs are bent upon the delirium of the Bourbons, and the captivity of the Pope, but before they can effect their purpose they must discredit them by lying stories and infamous inventions. What succeeded in India may succeed in Italy. It certainly requires no small degree of impudence to denounce the bombardment of Palermo, when nothing was said of the bombardment of Paris by the present Emperor of the French. The King of the Two Sicilies may not bombard a rebel town when English troops bombard Delhi and the revolted towns in India. The Indian bombardment was perfectly lawful, but that of Palermo is unlawful. Her Majesty's Ministers are so shameless as to condemn in others what they did themselves, and would do again if the occasion arose.—*London Tablet*.

**RELIGION OF THE JAPANESE.**—The religion of Japan is Buddhism. The priesthood is very numerous and divided into a great variety of sects. It is related of the Ziogoon Nobunagawa, who reigned at the time the mission led by St. FRANCIS XAVIER was sent to Japan, under the protection of the Portuguese, that upon a request being made by the prince to expel these foreign missionaries, he inquired how many religions there were in Japan. "Thirty-five," was the answer. "Well," said he, "where thirty-five sects can be tolerated, we can easily bear thirty-six; leave the strangers in peace." Temples, of large and magnificent structure, are frequent, attached to which are large staffs of bonzes, both male and female. In their prayers they make use of praying-machines, in which an iron ring revolves with a great clatter, which is supposed to attract the attention of the particular god to whom they are praying. They have all sorts of deities, and their temples are dedicated to a single one of these; usually. As a general rule, their priest or praying men, are held in great respect.—*Boston Transcript*.