

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

Few things have been made more of during the week than Mr. Roebuck's statement at Sheffield on the 21st inst. Mr. Roebuck said he would state a fact, "not what he thought, but what he knew." He knew there had been a compact entered into by the King of Italy that the Emperor of the French should have the Island of Sardinia as soon as he withdrew from Rome.

This statement called for the following counter-statement in the *Monteur*, which we have translated:—

M. Roebuck, member of the British Parliament, affirmed lately in a speech delivered at Sheffield, that he knew of a convention by the terms of which the Isle of Sardinia was to be eventually ceded to France. We oppose to this assertion a formal denial. Not only the document mentioned by M. Roebuck does not exist, but the thought of entering into negotiations on this subject with the Cabinet of Turin has never occurred to the European Government.

It is perhaps scarcely worth while to be critical upon the wording of a paragraph in the *Monteur*, for it is scarcely to be doubted that if any other words were considered necessary to effect a purpose they would be forthcoming. Only as the Liberal press, which harbours a most vindictive feeling against Mr. Roebuck for his outspoken and fearless language in defence of Austria, has made much of this "contradiction" in the *Monteur*, we will just observe that it is no contradiction at all. First, Mr. Roebuck did not speak of a "convention," but of a "compact." Secondly, when the *Monteur* says that the "document" mentioned by Mr. Roebuck does not exist, it is well to remember that Mr. Roebuck never said that a document did exist; and nothing is more certain than that people may enter into a compact without drawing up or signing, sealing, and delivering a document in evidence of it. Thirdly, when the *Monteur* says that the thought of "entering into negotiations" on the subject "with the Cabinet of Turin," has never occurred to the French Emperor, it says what may or may not be true; but it certainly contradicts nothing said by Mr. Roebuck, for he never said a word about negotiations with the Cabinet of Turin.

We do not know on what authority Mr. Roebuck made his statement, and we do not even know what he exactly meant to convey by it. But, taking it as it stands, it is certain that there is no necessary inconsistency between the assertion of Mr. Roebuck and the paragraph in the *Monteur*. It may be quite true, as the *Monteur* declares, that no such document exists as a convention by the terms of which the Isle of Sardinia was to be eventually ceded to France. It may be quite true, as the *Monteur* declares, that the thought of entering into negotiations on this subject with the Cabinet of Turin has never occurred to the Emperor's Government. And yet for all that, it may be quite true, as Mr. Roebuck declares, that a compact has been entered into with the King of Italy that the Emperor of the French shall have the Island of Sardinia as soon as he withdraws from Rome. — *Tablet*.

The *Ami de la Religion* says that it has received from one of its correspondents at Rome a piece of information according to which the Italian question and the Roman question will shortly enter on a more decisive phase. The two Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg are said to have recently addressed a note to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, in which they call the attention of the Emperor Napoleon to the disorders and civil war which at this moment devastate and steep in blood the South of Italy; to the proved inability of Piedmont to establish a regular government; to the revolutionary spirit which is spreading more and more, which is making itself felt in Germany, Poland, and Hungary, and is menacing the peace of Europe. The correspondent says that the note calls on the French Government to employ all its influence to restore order definitively throughout the Peninsula, and to give it the organization which it has a right to expect according to the treaty of Zurich. The note adds that if, contrary to their expectation, this system of violence and disorder so full of danger to the tranquillity of Europe should be prolonged, they would be under the necessity of intervening to place Italy in that condition which has been promised to it, and which Piedmont cannot bestow.

The *Pays* likewise publishes a contradiction to the news brought by the *Ami de la Religion*:—"A pretended note has been spoken of as having been sent by the Russian and Austrian Governments to Paris, to remind the Imperial Government of the articles of the Treaty of Zurich, and threatening to interfere if Italy be not organized according to this treaty. The *Ami de la Religion* has copied this news from a Roman letter. No communication of such a nature has been made to the French Government."

The *Patris* publishes the following article on the French occupation of Rome, which by many is believed to be semi-official:—

"We do not hesitate to say that, under present circumstances, the recall of the French troops from Rome would have the triple result of weakening the moral power of France, compromising the Papacy, and subjecting Italian independence to serious perils. As to the Papacy, suspected by Italy, isolated in Europe, where all the Governments, with the exception of that of France, oppose or abandon it, the dangers which menace its temporal power strike every eye. We must not disguise from ourselves, on the other hand, that Italian unity is not yet accomplished, that it is disturbed by internal conflicts, troubles, and uncertainty for the future; that it is an effort made by a people seeking the definitive conditions of their independence—that it is an experiment not a result. The recognition of the new kingdom, far from being a pledge given to the revolution, has contributed to render more free the political action of our country. And it is under these circumstances when insurgent bands are still infesting all the southern provinces, that France is advised to consider Italian difficulties as solved. The departure of the French troops would be the signal of fatal agitations, because it would give up Italy to the revolutionary movement by which she is menaced, and which is with difficulty restrained by the able hand of her statesmen, because it would throw open the King's councils to the extreme parties who wish to make the crown an enterprise, and would expose the Papacy in its political power to certain ruin, which we ought to prevent in order that we may not have to repair it. And if our country were to show deference for rash designs, it would restore chances to the lost cause of Austrian domination. Yes, that policy would be at once anti-French, anti-Italian, and anti-liberal; it would be the abandonment of the national and religious interests of which we are the defenders. It is, therefore, necessary that France should remain at Rome protecting Italy against the factions by which she is agitated, and the Papacy against the revolution by which it is menaced. In the problem which is now being discussed two great causes are in presence, and though the spirit of party may divide them, the traditional policy of our country unites

them in its solicitude. One cause is the enfranchisement of Italy from her ancient servitude, the other the maintenance of the Papacy reconciled with the genius of modern times, and protected by the devotedness of people against the menaces of revolution. The presence of our troops in the Eternal City is the guarantee of that double interest. France, which has been for 12 years at Rome to protect the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff, and to maintain her political influence beyond the Alps; which has overthrown the domination of Austria, which has gained the battles of Magenta and Solferino, which has changed to the advantage of Italy the treaties of 1815, and which to obtain those great results has sacrificed 50,000 men, and 350,000,000, will not abandon, when the destinies of Italy are still uncertain, that post in which she defends alike the Papacy, Italian independence, and her own influence."

The *Times* correspondent writes:— "This is brewing time for politics. The winter and spring stock being exhausted, and the first delights of repose and resuscitation having passed with the dog-days, the labor of laying in fresh stock has begun this year earlier than usual. No wonder. There is plenty of stuff for fermentation and brewing:—Italy, Rome, Naples, and the British fleet, Hungary, Poland, Archduke Maximilian, and the Anglo-Scandinavian alliance, King Oscar and the United Scandinavian Kingdom, Imperial family alliances—there is material to construct ten 'last maps of Europe.'"

The *Siecle* of Sunday has a long leader on the Roman question, based on a circular letter of the Pontifical Government to the European Governments which have not yet recognized the Kingdom of Italy—namely, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Belgium, Bavaria, and Austria. It pretends to have a copy of this note, for the authenticity of which it seems not inclined to vouch, introducing the note with the reservation "if we are well informed." The note is not given in *extenso*, only the analysis of it, which is in the following terms:—

"According to this note, France has not gone to Rome to protect the throne of St. Peter, but to surrender it to its enemies. The exclusive protection of the Emperor of the French has made of the Pope, not a *protege*, but a *victim*. Consequently the Pope denounces this protection, which ties his hands; he protests against all that has been done, trusting to Divine protection to restore to the dominion of the Church the provinces of which it has been deprived. It qualifies as illusory (*ephemeres*) all the reservations with which France has acknowledged the Kingdom of Italy. The Pope declares that he looks upon this recognition as the sanction of all the spoliation and unjust aggressions directed against the inalienable patrimony of St. Peter and against his own person."

The leader on this note is a strong appeal to the Government to evacuate Rome.— "Shall we suffer this new attack? these new accusations? these new insults? There is a limit to everything, even to the greatest generosity. As we are accused of protecting the Pope only to make a victim of him, as we are Pontius Pilate and Judas, why do we not quit Rome? Why do we not put an end to a protection which is called treason?"

The *Pays*, semi-official or officious journal, publishes the following contradiction:—"The *Siecle* speaks of a secret manifesto addressed to various Powers by the Pontifical Government.—Such a manifesto does not exist. The very terms in which the *Siecle* uses proves that the document is apocryphal. The Pope, who desires the maintenance of our troops at Rome, could not express himself as he is supposed to have done on the subject of the protection which the French Government affords to the Holy See."

To this contradiction the *Siecle* replies:—"We can conceive that the *Pays* might express a doubt, but, notwithstanding its semi-official airs, we do not believe that Cardinal Antonelli or even the Pope admits it to their confidence, and, in this case, the note is a secret one. We shall not believe it is apocryphal until it has been disavowed by His Holiness and by the Papal Government."

In refuting the other day the report of the intended annexation of Sardinia to France, the *Monteur* declared that it was the only official organ of communications from the Government. The *Abeille du Nord* observes on this subject:—"It is high time to have done with such lies!—Nevertheless, in spite of an experience already ten years old, Louis Napoleon deceives thus public opinion, and the skillful actor does not even take the trouble of changing his scenes." I quote these lines of the semi-official journal of St. Petersburg, to show you how little Napoleon III. is esteemed over there.

Napoleon III. left abruptly the camp at Chalons. He is said to have been in a bad humor not having received there the homage of the small Prince of Baden, and at having been less cheered than usual by the troops.

A question, which is becoming a political one, is that of the demolitions in Paris. The dictatorial rule of M. Haussmann injures so many interests, and moves so many stones, that he runs a great risk of having some thrown at him. This building mania, which Louis XIV. so much regretted on his deathbed, has invaded our provinces. At Marseilles absurd expenses are being incurred since the Emperor's visit last year. If His Majesty honors it with another visit, Marseilles will probably be entirely pulled down. The money is now so scarce in the coffers of its municipality that it could not afford a railing round a water-tank which adorns its chief square, that of St. Michael. Six children have already been drowned in it.

Mires is very much regretted at Marseilles. He is no longer spoken of in Paris except to be compassionated. It is believed that his condemnation will be mitigated, because another person, the son-in-law of a French General, who has been convicted like him of distributing fraudulent dividends, has only been condemned to a fine of 3,000f.

What has been said of the pecuniary lack of Gen. Montauban's army in China is not exaggerated. A music man in a regiment has brought back to his mother, at Avignon, 22,000f. (£880) as his legal share of the booty. The book of a M. Kerouelle, relating that fairy-land expedition, is very successful. In every page of it are to be found disagreeable insinuations against the English. This determination to misrepresent your countrymen increases extraordinary.—*Cor. Weekly Register*.

The Imperial Court has delivered judgment in the affair of M. Mires.

The Court expunged from the former judgment the charge of fraud, and also the charge of fraudulently appropriating 21,247 shares of the *Caisse des Chemins de Fer*, because M. Mires restored them in time. As regards the other charges, the Court concurred in the views of the first judges; and as the acts on which these charges were founded had been frequently repeated by M. Mires, and had caused great scandal and enormous loss to private individuals, affirmed the sentence already pronounced. M. Mires, was, moreover, condemned in the costs of the appeal.

As regards the appeal of Count Simon, the decision of the first judges was confirmed.

A letter in the *Gazette de France* from Naples, dated August 20, says:—"What is Europe doing in the presence of these massacres which are destroying our unfortunate country? A cry of horror rings through our provinces at the details of these last confagurations, in which two towns have been consumed, and all the inhabitants driven forth who did not perish in the flames. The 14th August was a day of mourning and anguish. The Piedmontese troops had penetrated into Pontelandolfo, near Benevento, to suppress the insurrection. They were received with resignation. The soldiers, entered the houses, picked up quarrels by their arrogance, and began to act conquerors over the inhabitants. To be more free to gather booty and to assault the women—they laid aside their muskets. Immediately a cry of rage and vengeance rang through the town. The bells sounded the *Tocsin*, and the citizens seizing the

arms of their enemies flung themselves on them, and slew them, together with their officers. Those who escaped fled to Casalduni where they were massacred. The bells continued to sound. All over the country the Piedmontese were re-hunted. It was a real Sicilian Vespers. But the reprisals eclipsed the fury of the Neapolitans. On the 14th a column of the Italian army surrounded Pontelandolfo, and Casalduni, bombarded them with their artillery, and rained upon them a shower of explosive shells. The two towns were on fire speedily. The inhabitants, between 9 and 10 thousand, were for the most part burnt alive; the women and children perished with the men. The pen refuses to describe such horrors. The old quarrels between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines were marked by no destruction so implacable and so complete. Even the vengeance of the English in India has been surpassed. It is dreadful to think that Naples itself may some day be in danger of a similar fate."

A letter in the *Monde* from Turin, dated Aug. 23d, says:—"In Naples things are going from bad to worse. Our troops have just destroyed three more places—Auletta, Casalduni, and Pontelandolfo; Montefalcone, S. Marco, and Rignano had been destroyed already. The *Armonia* gives the population of these places, from the statistical returns of the Minister Minghetti:—

Auletta, Principato cit. 3348
Casalduni, Benevento 4322
Pontelandolfo, Benevento 4949
Montefalcone, Principato ult. 3192
S. Marco, Calabria cit. 4339
Rignano, Capitanata 1807

Thus within one month our troops have burnt six towns, containing a population of 22,057 souls, part of whom have been murdered, part burnt, and part obliged to wander forth destitute without shelter or means of existence."

AN EVIL AND THE COST OF ITS REMEDY.—The fields in the township of St. Hippolyte (Bas-Rhin) having recently suffered greatly from the ravages of field-mice, the mayor offered a reward of 100c per dozen for their destruction, and in the space of six days he had to pay for 54,000 of them.—*Morning Chronicle*.

ITALY

The *Corriere dell' Emilia* of Genoa, announces that the War Department at Turin has issued the strictest orders to proceed to the arrest of the new *refractories* or young men who have absconded in order to avoid the conscription.

Every day confirms us in the conviction that the Piedmontese will not be able to keep Naples, altho' it may still be a question whether the rightful monarch, whom so many desire to see once more among them, will be able to return. You have heard the opinion of the revolutionary Marquis d'Azeglio on this point. We hear that he is immensely annoyed at its publication, on account of the odium which it has of course brought upon him; but it is not the less true or worthy of remark. The fact is that the more respectable and sensible members of the party feel that they are engaged in a hopeless task, and that they are never likely to realize their day-dream of "Italian Unity." The wonder is that any one at all acquainted with the actual circumstances and character of the country and people could have imagined such a thing for a moment. Depend upon it, it has as little or less real existence or value than the Anglo-French "alliance" which we all once thought such a fine thing, but which we are much better able to estimate now, in the light of subsequent events, than we were at the period of the Crimean war. Italy is, in a certain sense, united to Piedmont—and why? Because of the bloody hand which is keeping her down, and the external pressure, to which she is, in various ways subjected. But let that sanguinary grasp be released for a moment, and then see what the union will be worth! Look a little beneath the surface of things, even now, and see what it is worth and whether it has any of the element of permanence or reality.

The recent visit of Cavour's confessor to the Vatican has, no doubt, afforded food for much speculation and misrepresentation amongst the Great Britons, and I shall not be surprised to hear it has been stated at Exeter Hall that the Pope required a detailed account of the miserable man's confession. I need hardly say that the monk was only called to account for giving the Sacrament to a man whose sacrilegious had scandalized the whole of Christendom on too easy terms,—in fact, for not requiring that he should first make what little *reparation* was in his power by a public expression of regret for his conduct. No ecclesiastic can doubt for a moment that this was his duty under the circumstances, and this priest has been punished for his neglect of it, which has greatly annoyed the Pope. If Cavour was really penitent, and so fit for the Sacrament, it would have been easy for him to have made a declaration to this effect which could afterwards have been published.—*Cor. of Telegraph*.

REACTION IN THE FORMER PONTIFICAL STATES.—The *Lombardo* of the 20th inst. says—"The men refractory against the conscription in the Romagna are gathering on the old borders of Tuscany, and although they do not attack the troops, yet they do not neglect to fire at the gendarmes whenever they encounter them. Public safety in these provinces is neglected, and not only are police agents sent spending their time in taverns, but also a band to the refractory, especially in Cesena. In the Marches the refractory move in bands to assail the gendarmes." No wonder; nearly all the Piedmontese troops are in Naples.

ROME, August 24.—Cardinals Piccolomini and Santucci have died, and several new Cardinals will shortly be created. I am just now some sixteen miles from Rome, and so rather out of the way of news. However, there is not much anywhere that is worthy of reliance, as you may have noticed from the pages of the *Armonia* and our other papers. This is the period of the year for political speculations rather than political news, and of these we shall, probably, have enough for some time to come. I am happy to be able to repeat my assurances with respect to the health of the Pope. His Holiness is well, and Rome is very tranquil; although the Government is judiciously exiling one or two seditious and turbulently disposed people. As to the Goyon-Merode affair, you have no doubt heard that much of it was got up by the newspapers, which, on the other hand, say nothing whatever of the exciting accounts we continually receive from the Kingdom of Naples.—*Cor. of Telegraph*.

NAPLES.—The London *Times* says:—"The present condition of Southern Italy may be described with perfect truth as very deplorable. Reports will be found, indeed, to vary materially, according to the position or bias of the narrator, but there is a common ground of fact at the bottom."

The same authority admits that the Neapolitans detest the Piedmontese; but asserts the right of the latter to oppress the Neapolitans, because they are the "stronger." Might not right be the motto of all Liberals:—

The truth is that Southern Italy is, and for some time must be, a divided country, but the division is unequal, and it is for the advantage of all that the stronger party should exercise the right of government. Fairly estimated, the interests of the country demand that the succession of the House of Savoy should be established, and the union of North and South confirmed. We are well aware that this union is regarded with jealousy by a considerable party in the South, and that there are classes possessed with bitter hostility to the Sardinian Government.

The Correspondent of the *Telegraph* writes:—"It is really a civil war,—most sanguinary on both sides, and cannot be otherwise described. As to calling of royalists 'brigands,' and so forth, considering on which side the great robbery has been, it is simply contemptible, and, I should think, no

one can be so foolish as to be influenced in the slightest degree by this misnomer of terms. Let me relate a little incident which speaks volumes, and which is perfectly reliable. On the 14th, a name well-known and much respected here, the Captain of a brave little band in the Abruzzi, is in every respect a fine fellow; a friend of mine knows him well. He was the King's head forester, and taught the young king, to shoot and ride. Now he has the right idea of God and the King, and is simply loyal—earnest alike in his civil and more sacred duties. For this the Piedmontese have shot in cold blood, every single member of his family—every one bearing his name,—yes, his mother and sisters, without exception, were all mercilessly shot by these ruffians! I can vouch for the truth of this almost incredible brutality. The enemies of the King of Naples are, no doubt, the enemies of Chiavone,—but what sort of men must they be! And these are the people who talk of 'brigands,' and are so painfully shocked at any act of severity (real or imagined justifiable or otherwise), on the side of the Royalists. Such examples as these are surely deserving of the attention of Lord Palmerston, if only for the honour of humanity, and the credit of the parties with whom he sympathizes. Could anything be more cruel, dishonourable, or detestable."

NAPLES, August 24th.—The Turin Parliament had decreed for the Neapolitan provinces a conscription of 36,000 men; but all the recruits have gone to join the insurgent bands.

Piedmontese governors continue to arrive for our provinces. The new comers are, almost universally, as conceived as they are ignorant of our customs and wants.

As for insurrection, the last news are these. Most of the bands have gathered together and extend over a long line, starting from Sora and its wooded mountains, passing along the Matese, a rugged and almost inaccessible country between Isernia, Venasso, and Bojano, then by the chain of Taburno, between Benevento [former Papal States] and Mafeloni, and ends Monteforte, near Avellino. At Sarno and in the mountains of Nocera, Amalfi, and Castellamare near Naples, all the towns within that zone are in the power of the Royalist insurrection.

Many Bourbon officers are serving in these bands, which have field artillery. The insurgents are also in force near Ponte Corvo [former Papal States] and fought victoriously at Sannicola in the Abruzzi, and Campo Oino, near the town of Campobasso Mercoquiano, near Avellino.

The bands of the Pulla occupy Montefalcone and Toseta, near Lucera, and moreover Vici, Vico, and all the heights of the Gargano [St. Michael's Mount], from which they come down and extend themselves through the whole province of Capitanata. It is announced that only yesterday 700 peasants from Prota [province of Avellino] enrolled themselves among the bands.

In the province of Salerno, the small town of Sant'Egidio was occupied on the 23rd by the insurgents. The whole coast line of Amalfi, Castellamare, and Sorrento, is in insurrection.

The local National Guards have refused to fight against the bands, have been dissolved. Domestic visits have been made throughout the whole country. Arms, ammunition, and white flags, have been found in quantity. In Sorrento, these flags had been embroidered with gold by the young ladies of the town. Twenty priests have been arrested there, and forty-seven at Castellamare, and twenty-two at Amalfi. The day before yesterday the National Guards of Naples ventured upon a reconnaissance outside the city. On arriving at the Campo Santo, [the city burial ground], they were surprised by a volley of musketry. It came from a hand directed by Ciriaco, which had been detached from those on the Vesuvius. Several National Guards were killed. On the heights of the Vesuvius, at Somma, was a band against which the troops and the National Guard were directed. But in the middle of the night a sudden firing was heard that knocked down dead several of the Carabinieri, and the others beat a retreat. Every day the bands multiply so, that it seems an exaggeration. The Piedmontese governors tremble in their positions and do not know whom to trust. Pinelli is thunderstruck, and is no longer spoken of.

The catastrophes of Pontelandolfo, Casalduni, and Auletta have produced their effect. Near the ruins of these towns whole populations have gathered. They have established their head-quarters at San Marco di Cavoti, where the troops dare not to attack them. All the communes of the neighborhood bring them food, arms, and ammunition.—Every day trains of hundreds of Piedmontese wounded traverse the streets of Naples, and are directed to our hospitals. Such is the fraternal warfare which the ambition of a few Piedmontese ruffians have managed to bring amongst us.—*Cor. Weekly Register*.

Sardinia is approaching nearer towards the Patri-mony of St. Peter, alleging in excuse that it is necessary on account of the "brigands." The absurdity of thus describing the Royalist population who are fighting in defence of their king and country, is becoming every day more apparent. Even the safety of the Piedmontese forces in Naples itself is actually threatened. In every part of Naples, the desire to expel the intruder becomes more general, and the insurrection is fast spreading. A postscript of a correspondence from Naples, addressed to the *Osservatore Romano*, on the 23d Aug., says:—

"A violent reaction is taking place in the Samnium. A great defeat of the Piedmontese is announced."

The Turin correspondent of the *Monde* writes on the 25th August:—

"This morning twenty-four battalions, that is to say, the three brigades of Modena, Casale, and Acqui, were sent off in all haste to Naples. We had already in the Kingdom of Naples fifty-four battalions of line infantry, and thirty-two battalions of bersaglieri (riflemen) without counting eight battalions called in there from the Marches and Umbria, two regiments of cavalry, and nearly half of our artillery. The Piedmontese army of occupation in the Kingdom of Naples amounts then to 80,000 men." This is besides Garibaldian volunteers and the National Guard. Francis II. had only 60,000 men of his own. The Royalist General Chiavone has been victorious in an encounter in which the Piedmontese lost upwards of 300 men. Cialdini, the Sardinian brigand-general, demands fresh troops that he may make a general and simultaneous attack on the insurgents. Not without reason does he cry loudly for help. He entreates the Piedmontese Government to allow him the assistance of his fellow-brigand-chief—Garibaldi. A Turin correspondence of the 21st, addressed to the *Ami de la Religion*, says:—

The last despatches of Cialdini have struck terror into the Ministry.

"If I am not at liberty to make an alliance with the Garibaldians, if I am not given carte blanche to stifle the reaction, I leave Naples immediately," were his last words. The Ministry (with one exception) did not expect such a declaration. The Council of Ministers met and sat en permanence. The King was invited to attend, but was in very bad humor, and did not appear once. Victor Emmanuel was preparing to go out hunting to Monza when he was made to understand the necessity of going to Florence and then to Naples. It is reported that he is going, and yet I am told by a member of the Cabinet that he absolutely refuses. He wants to send to Naples Garibaldi as his *alter ego*. The rising in the Neapolitan provinces is general. The most serious fact is that which took place at Castellamare, where 1,500 Piedmontese were completely defeated by the "brigands," and left eighty of their dead on the ground. The effect in Naples was so great that the British Admiral feared that the reaction would come and establish its head-quarters at the very gates of the city.

The correspondent proceeds to allege that the British Admiral had actually lauded 500 sailors under the pretext of going through their exercise,

and that this in reality was an occupation of the town by the British. The Naples correspondent of the same paper declares that the English fleet has taken up its position in the Bay of Naples, at the request of Baron Ricasoli, and that after a long conference between the English Admiral and the military authorities at Naples, it has been decided that the English forces shall aid the Italians to repress the Neapolitan insurrection. He adds that the offer of the Admiral to occupy the Castel del Nuovo with his artillery was "for the present" declined by Cialdini, who contented himself with the loan of some ammunition. This intelligence is, certainly astounding, if true. At all events, the presence of the English fleet in the Bay of Naples can be construed in no other way than as a menace. Even the *Daily News* Paris correspondent, avowedly a strong partisan of the revolutionary party, has stated that it is believed, in Paris, that England had so far forgot its policy of "non-intervention" as to recommend to Ricasoli the employment of Garibaldi to put down the insurrection. If, however, report be correct, the English Government will be interrogated as to its proceedings. Austria, it is said, has already demanded an explanation on the subject of the presence of the English fleet at Naples which cannot also be viewed with any great favor by France. Altogether things look gloomy enough for the intruding military power which at present strives to crush the Neapolitans. On the next great Festival a collision is expected, and in fact the greatest agitation prevails everywhere throughout Naples. Besides this, even the Sardinians are deserting, no less than fifty-three soldiers having, in a single day, passed over to the Austrians. To make matters worse, the harvest is scanty. From want of water the mills cannot grind. The olive crop is lost, rice is very sickly, and the grapes dry up without ripening.—*Weekly Register*.

It is impossible to ascertain the truth about the horrible tragedy of Pontelandolfo and Casalduni. The *Democrazia*, an ultra-liberal journal, says:—"The Bersaglieri, welcomed at Pontelandolfo amid signs of joy by all the population, laid aside with confidence and security their terrible rifles to go and lodge with private families, believing themselves among true citizens on Italian soil. The unfortunate men were murdered there with the last infamy." The official journal, on the other hand, says, "The Piedmontese soldiers fell into an ambushade, were taken by the Royalists, and shot by way of reprisals." The correspondent of the *Gazette de la Meuse* says:—"The Piedmontese, enticed by a mock retreat of the Royalists, marched into Pontelandolfo as conquerors. They entered the houses in the character of masters, their greedy eyes had already selected the fairest women and best booty to their taste, when, at a given signal, a new Sicilian Vespers began, and all these fancied conquerors were massacred."—*Tablet*.

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

VIENNA, Aug. 29.—A very violent debate on the address took place to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. The speakers against the address, especially the Poles and Czechs, demanded the modification of the constitution.

PESTH, Aug. 29.—The Stadtholder, in an ordinance published to-day, declares that the Comitat of Pesth, by its protest against the dissolution of the Diet, has attacked the rights of the King, and orders the immediate discontinuance of the sittings of the Assembly of the Comitat.

The conscripts have been ordered to assemble on the 9th September. Any person preventing the soldiers from obeying the order will be tried by court martial and severely punished.

POLAND

THORN, Aug. 29.—The Warsaw journals of yesterday publish an Imperial Rescript, addressed to General Lambert, the tone of which is conciliatory. The Emperor gives orders to General Lambert for the pacification of the kingdom, with the co-operation of intelligent citizens, and promises that Poland shall in future enjoy greater independence. His Majesty also declares that he will entirely forget the events of the past.

NEW ZEALAND

The *Times* says:—"With a view to carry on the War in New Zealand with new energy, and to provide properly for the great public objects which are involved in it, we have assembled at that remote and costly dependency some five or six men-of-war and some 5,000 troops, a number which, not being considered sufficient for the emergency, is, we are informed, shortly to be increased to 7,000."

UNITED STATES

The *Tribune's* special says, last evening the Confederates approached our left in force, and destroyed several grain ricks and other property, and poisoned a number of cattle belonging to Union farmers. Later in the evening, on a false alarm, Gen. Slocum's brigade was under arms in four minutes. It turned out that several contrabands had arrived on their masters' horses, and some of our men had straggled in the bushes.

The *N. Y. Herald's* despatch says that while the Government of the United States are doing the best they can under the rules of war to take care of and protect the health of the Confederate prisoners now in their possession, Jeff Davis, or Beauregard, or Johnson, or all of them, have sent our prisoners to Castle Pinckney, the nearest fort to the city of Charleston, S. C., where fever prevails extensively at this season of the year. If our officers who they have taken prisoners and confined in Castle Pinckney, survive the present season, it will be contrary to the well-known theory of Southerners, for they have always asserted as a reason why slave labor must be employed, that Northerners could not survive malaria and fevers that prevail in that section.

STATISTICS OF SWINDLING AND VICES IN NEW YORK.—Sergeants Binny and Croft with the co-operation of the Mayor's squad, have been active, lately, in the collection of the following interesting statistics, showing the amount of vice at present, existing in the metropolis. Our reporter was shown long lists of names of each class, in the possession of the Squad, and was assured that every one of them was known to the police. It is the opinion of many men experienced active officers, and backed by the authorities, three fourths of these establishments could be successfully broken up.

	No. shops.	Persons engaged.	Money made annually.
Ticket swindling....	0	27	\$45,000
Mock auctions.....	12	180	60,000
Lottery dealers.....	36	119	1,000,000
Policy dealers.....	460	2000	3,950,000
Gambling halls.....	75	305
Low houses of prostitution.....	225	3000	3,000,000
Bogus hotels.....	4	710	16,000
Fortune tellers.....	26	26	36,000
Obscene publishers.....	25	20,000
Street prostitutes.....	500	570,000
Runners for above.....	300	300,000
Professional street beggars.....	220	60,000
Low groceries.....	4000	7000	4,000,000
Total.....	4862	13593	\$12,771,000

By the above statistics it will be seen that the estimated average receipt of persons engaged in the various walks of vice and minor crimes is nearly \$1,000 a year each. If this be thought too high, and the half were estimated to be a fair average, it would make the amount of the depredations of these classes, of persons (which does not include burglars, counterfeiters, shoplifters, &c.) equal to over six millions of dollars annually.—*N. Y. Tribune*.