THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ---- HILY 5, 1861. and a first for a new first history of the second second

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JULY 57 1861.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

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The Monitcur, after announcing that France intends to maintain a strict neutrality in the struggle now going on in the United States, publish, several articles specifying the measures of neutrality which French subjects are to observe. No vessel of war or privateer of either of the belligerent parties is to enter or remain with prizes in French ports or roads more than 24 hours, except compelled by stress of weather. No sale of prizes, &c., will be allowed in French harbors or roads. No Frenchman is to take a commission from either of the two parties to fit out vessels of war, or to receive letters of marque, or to aid in any way the equipment of vessels of war, or privateers. No Frenchman, whether residing in France or abroad, is to take service either by land or sea with either party. Every Frenchman, whether residing in France or abroad, is to abstain from every act which by the law of nations may be considered hostile to either party. Any Frenchman who does not conform to those orders will not have the protection of his Government against such acts or, measures as may be taken by the belligerents.

The Moniteur announces the settlement of the question of the government of the Lebanon, and gives the following details in addition to those already known. The Governor of the Lebanon will have the rank of Muchir, and will reside at Der-il-Kamar. Order will be maintained in the mountains by militia recruited from the inhabitants of the country. Turkish troops are only to advance into the Lebanon on the requisition of the governor.

A Brussels paper mentions an interview the other day at Fontainebleau, between the Emperor Napoleon and Count Timercati, the representative of Victor Emmanuel. According to this Belgian authority, the Emperor is said to have thus addressed the Ambassador of the King of Italy : I was obliged,' said the former, 'as a Catholic Sovereign, to recall M. de Talleyrard when your army invaded the States of the Sovereign Pontiff. I could not do otherwise than protest against the infraction of the law of nations. But now that the grave closes against Cavour, and that great dangers are to be feared from the Italian you may assure the King of my sympathy, cause, and tell him that our official relations shall be shortly renewed.'

PARIS, June 10 .--- The Gazette de France of to-day publishes a telegram, stating that in the recent fights between the Turks and the insurgents in the Herzegovina the former were defeated. Derviach Pasha was marching with 4,000 men against the insurgents, by whom his vanguard had been beaten. His troops were discouraged, The Beys or sub-governors of the provinces had refused to recognise the concessions made to the Christians in Omar Pasha's proclamation, as being in opposition to the dogmas of the Koran. A telegram, dated Constantinople yesterday, has been received here, announcing that the international Conference, in its sitting of Friday last, resolved that the governor of Lebanon should be appointed for three years, and that he could not be dismissed without a previous understanding between the Porte and the great Powers. At the end of the three years the Porte is to come to a fresh understanding with the Powers respecting the govern-ment of the Lebanon. The Conference unanimously resolved that the governor of the Lebauon might be chosen, without distinction, from among the Christian subjects of the Sultan in any province of the empire. The same telegram asserts that the settlement of the question is a definitive one.

The Post's Paris correspondent writes :- " Altho" the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France has not yet become a fuit accompli, it may be considered as definitely resolved on. It will take place under certain reservations, so far as as Rome is concerned, which, for the present, will not be the capital of Italy. This does not imply that, on the day when it may suit a Pope to concede to the King of Italy the establishment of the seat of his Government at Rome, France will oppose such an arrangement."

PARIS, June 10 .- The real King of Italy is dead ! The man most necessary to the revolution, the only one who could moderate it and regulate it, has slipped away ! It is impossible to calculate the consequences of this event ; but it is evident that it gives a new turn to matters, and will cause difficulties out of which Napoleon will try to make profit, and to re-

Interior, had ordered the Prefect of the High-Pyrenees to declare to the Mayors of the Canton, as-sembled at Luz St. Sauven for the work of the Council for Revision, that at the elections of June 15th for the partial renewat of the General Council I was no longer to be the Government candidate, 1 immediately said, 'I am very sorry for the Govern- and brother of General Gortschakoff, who died rement.' As this was said, not through pride, but cently at Warsaw, President of the Commission enwith a full consciousness of my constant devation to the, Emperor, and of my sincere attachment to all your interests, I repeat it. All the rage of M. de lat of July next at Moscow, and will remain there Persigny against Senators and Deputies who thought until its labours are terminated. they might use the new liberties so cleverly junuga-

rated by the decree of November 24, will not pre-vent the truth from being true; and truth, us we have recently seen, has received three mortal blows in the acts and discourses of this Minister. One, by the publication of his pamphlet, 'France, Rome, and Italy,' outraging the Pope and the French clergy; another by his extravagant enthusiasm for the revolutionary manifesto of Prince Napoleon ; and the third, by his double-barrelled telegraphic de-spatch, which, in combination with the singularly similar language of certain journals of Paris and the provinces, has deceived France and Europe about the attitude, the ideas, and the all but unanimity of the Senate with regard to the opinion of the Go-vernment, and to the subversive policy of that manifesto. A simple citizen who dared to attempt such a manoavre, would find himself at the bar of a police court for the publication of false news of a nature calculated to disturb the public peace. It is to revenge himself on me for the truths I thought myself bound to tell him publicly in my letter to my friend M. Larcade, that Persigny would cut off, or, better, would expel from the General Council of the High-Pyrenees, the citizen who in all circumstances, for the last thirteen years, both before and after the incomparable election of Dec. 10, in the Legislative Asserably at the decisive moment of the Coup d'Etat, in the Senate and out of the Senate, and as Vice-President of the Council of the Department, has been ever unchangeably and heartily in word and deed faithful to the Emperor, and devoted to the national cause of his dynasty. I leave it to you, gentlemen, to appreciate this proceeding. I have had the honor to address my respectful complaint to the Emperor, but at present I have received no reply. I shall still continue to fulfil with the same disinterestedness and the same freedom my cuties as a good and loyal senator; my conscience tells me that my conduct has given mea new claim to your regards, and I think myself more than ever worthy of that unanimous election with which you honoured me eighteen months ago. Sull, after an acquaintance of nearly three years, I am too cordially attached to you to wish by a renewal of my canvass to expose you to the aunoyances of all kinds to which you would be inevitably exposed during an election so vengefully carried on. For my part, I will never hold anything which is only held during the good pleasure of that minister; and I send by this same post my retire-ment from the Presidency of the Motual Aid Society of Pouyastnie. Accept, gentiemen, my best wishes for the prosperity of your delicious Canton, to which I remain inviolably attached, and the assurance of my highest esteem for yourselves.

"CONTE DE SEGUE D'AGUESSEAU, Senator." Is there any country in the world, think you, where the first persons in the State treat one another in this way, or are so treated by the Government ?---Correspondent of Wecky Register.

The elections for the Councils-General began on the 15th June throughout the French Empire. With the exception of Paris and the newly-annexed denartments, the result will not be known for some lays; but the fact cannot be passed over that these elections seem to have stirred up public spirit more than any domestic event for a long time back. We have seen addresses and circulars of candidates more animated and more precise than formerly; independent candidates in greater number; men of note and position once more appearing, after a silence of years, to solicit the suffrages of their fellow-citizens ; a portion of the press assuming a tone which must surprise the Minister of the Interior, who spontaneously invited them all to the contest; an exceptional importance attached to these elections by another portion of the press professing what are called revolutionary principles, which, however, they manage to reconcile with strictly absolute government; and the importance attached to the contest by the Government itself is evident from the efforts its agents are making to defeat the candidates who call themselves independent. Whatever the result, all admit that the country seems at last disposed to take a more serious part than hitherto in ts own sifairs. M. Estancelin, who held a diplomatic office for some time under the Orleans Government, comes forward as a candidate for the canton of Eu, in the lepartment of the Seine Inferieure. In his address to the electors he gives the following reasons for seeking their suffrages :---"When a domestic calamity falls on you you put on mourning and you live for some time in retirement; but when the period of mourning is over you ceturn to the line of conduct required by your position in the world. I was a representative of the people on the 2d of December (1851-the date of the coup d'etat). I was grievously affected by certain measures; but years have passed by; events have succeeded events. I am a landowner; I pay my taxes; I have interests, my own and those of my farmers, to defend ; I am a man of order. obedient to the laws, and I do not see why I should be a sort of home refugee while I still can be of use to my country and to my fellow-citizens, and thus show myself grateful for their good will towards me. I have given you the reasons why I quitted the Council-General; I have also given you the reasons why desire to return to it.'

to bis constituents, which no French paper has dared leaving, the people called for the Barres, to print; if you will publish it, perhaps it will come who appeared in the balcony and affec-back to us through the columns of Galignant. tionately salued the peisants. very quiet life at Alexandria, and that this visit to Moscow is in performance of a pious vow made last

winter, during the illness of one of her children. Advices from St. Petersburg of the 10th inst. state that the Emperor of Russia has appointed Prince Alexander Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreigu Affairs, trusted with drawing up the new laws for the kingdom of Poland. The Commission will meet on the

POLAND.

BRHSLAU, June 8. - According to advices received from Warraw, an ordinance has been published there enumerating the articles of dress which the inhabit ants are prohibited from wearing--namely, square caps, Polish tunics, aramanth-coloured waistcoats and neckties, coloured boots and shoes; and any dress of a showy color or unusual cut.

It is said that the Grand Duke Michael is expected at Warsaw.

THORN, JUNE 18 .- It is stated that a courier arrived yesterday at Warsaw, bearer of the Imperial decrees granting reforms to Poland. These reforms are said to; make satisfactory concessions to the country. Their publication is expected very shortly. ITALY.

It is announced from Rome that a consistory will be held on the 17th June. The Pope will pronounce an allocution, and appoint, it is said, four American bishop. There is also talk of the promotion of six cardinals.

The Holy Father, of whose health sinister reports were in circulation last week, has been completely restored to health. Ricasoli, for the present, is thrown into the immense breach which the death of Cavour has occasioned. Among the difficulties of replacing the departed statesman, besides the great improbability of finding an equal intellect, we must reckon the indisposition of Victor Emmanuel ever again to submit to such entire and absolute dictation as the late Count had come to exercise over him.-A Turin correspondent of the Monde remarks on the curious contrast of the extreme journals concerning Cavour :- "While the Catholic papers, the Armonia and the Campanile, only formally register their constant opposition to his principles and policy, but heartily celebrate the greatness of his endowments, and his Christian end, the revolutionary papers, the Unita Italiana and the Diritto, publish articles that are really insulting to the memory of the man to whom their party owes its position in Italy." It is instructive to note the atter silence with which the Turin correspondent of the Times passes over the religious passages of Cavour's end, while he dwells with the greatest complacency upon the political common-places and prophecies which the dying statesman uttered in his delirium. The Italian revolutionists seem to be ashamed that their leader should have died a Christian. All that has yet passed since the statesman's death tends to confirm our view that the Catholic party will be the one which will have most reason to mourn his premature removal. - Weekly Register.

TURIN, June 7. - The obsequies of Count Cavour have been performed with Royal pomp. All the bodies of the State, the authorities, and various deputations joined the procession, which was followed by the whole population. During the fuueral ceremony frequent discharges of cannon took place. All the houses were draped with black.

Tours, June 8.- The Neapolitan and Sicilian provinces are struck with consternation at the death of Count Cavour. At Palermo all the shops were closed on receipt of the mournful intelligence... The official Gazette of to-day confirms that the King has ordered the remains of Count Cavonr to be interred in the basilica of Supergo. The King will receive Baron Ricasoli to-day. The Opinione insist that the new Premier should confine himself to appointing Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Marine and should carry out the programme of the late Count Cavour. TURIN, June 9.- The remains of Count Cavour have been transported to Villa Saurena. It is believed that they are only provisionally deposited there. A subscription has been opeved among the bankers of Genoa and Turin, for erecting a mou-ment to Couut Cayour. The municipality of Turin has taken the initiative in regard to the erection of and their ingenuity could devise modes by which another monument. It is asserted that Baron Ricasoli has accepted the mission of reconstructing the Ministry.

tion of France that the opposition offered by Eng-land to the annexation of Savoy and Nice was the principal reason why France had not ceded the neutral territory of Savoy to Switzerland

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Stand Stand Stranger

SPAIN. MADRID, Jone 8. An official denial has been given o the rumour of a treaty between France and Spain for securing the possession of the Antilles.

The Patrie of June 12 says :- "The Spanish Admiral Pinzon has received instructions to the effect that if the Emperor of Morocco should not consent to exchange Tetuan for Mogadore, the Spanish squadron is to take possession of the latter place by force, and disembark there the troops now encamped on the coast of Alagon.

MADRID, June 12 .- The Spanish squadron, lately stationed at Algesiras, has sailed in the direction of Palma. Admiral Piuzon has left for Tangiers with two vessels.

the confinement of the Queen, which has been announced by telegraph, and a list, extending to several columns, of the great dignitaries of State and public functionaries who were present at the palace op the occasion. The Infanta to whom her Majesty gave birth was presented to these personages by H. R. H. Don Sebastian. Telegraphic despatches, announcing the happy event, were immediately sent to all the Sovereigns of Europe, and several of them at once returned congratulatory replies. That of the Emperor of the French was as follows :--

"The Emperor to his Majesty the King of Spain-The Empress and myself congratulate your Majesty on the happy accouchement of the Queen ; and we beg of you to express our sentiments to her."

CHINA.

THE TABPINGS IN CHINA. - The correspondence which has been laid before Parliament respecting the opening of the Yang-tse-kiang river to foreign trade gives a deplorable account of the Taeping movement or rebellion, and seems fully to justify Vice-Admiral Sir J. Hope in writing, as he does, that he can regard it in no other light than that of an or-ganised band of robbers. Their policy is, after plundering such towns as they can capture, to convert those they hold into mere garrisons, excluding the general population not essential to their wants, and to destroy those of which they do not retain possession, in order to render them useless to the Imperial Government. Mr. Parkes says in an account of his visit to Hwang-chow, which is 50 miles from Hankow, on the 22nd of March, that the city was entirely deserted by the people, and the houses gutted by the rebels. When he was there less than a fortnight before it contained a population of 40,000; they had now all fied. The general appearance of the rebels was that of a mob. He was introduced to the Tae-ping Prince, Ying-Wang, who described himself as charged to relieve Nganking, which was besieged by the Imperial forces. Mr. Parkes suggested that he should not move upon Hankow, which he had some intention of doing, as it is one of the ports at which we were established, and would seriously interfere with our commerce, and in this he readily acquiesced On the 24th of March Mr. Parkes was at Nganking, where he found the rebels had destroyed all but the few streets necessary to shelter the garrison. He

reached Woo-hoo a few days afterwards, and reported that the site of its extensive suburbs can now only be traced by brick heaps and the same may almost be said of the city itself; it has been known as one of the principal emporia on the Yang-tse. Taeping, a place of some note 20 miles from this, presents a like scene; "the city is obliterated." The lately flourishing port of Soo-chow is quite destroyed, and miles of country round it will soon be covered with jungle. The party who visited it flushed teal in the city moat, where a year ago it was barely possible to find a passage, from the immense number of boats. The banks of the Grand Canal, along which is a broad road, are literally white with human boncs; human remains lie about in all directions, but the water is supposed to cover a still larger number of victims. The fugitives, however, are now re-turning to the villages around Nankin, and they will soon be peopled, unless again disturbed. Sir J. Hope, in his despatch of the 6th of April, says he considers the only course to be to endeavour to obthe produce of the country could be brought there in defiance of every obstacle. This seems the more feasible from the circumstance that trade has been conducted in a singular way between Shanghai and Soo-chow, with the latter in the possession of the rebels; it appears that there is a society having friends among both the contending parties, and for a heavy consideration their boats are allowed to trade unmolested, to the large number of nearly 5,000. The men have a regular system of signals and passwords, and it is not improbable that fear of giving provocation to such a large body has more weight with the Imperial officer than the bribes.

HINE THE HIRON MENOF-WAR, FRANK In the matter of iron-cased ships the French Admirality have taken one line, and our Admirality has taken the other. The French have convinced themselves that iron-cased frigates will supersede all other vessels as fighting ships; and they are building a new navy, therefore, as fast as they can do it. The Duke of Somerset did not pretend to deny that what was recently stated in the House of Commons was true. France has so many ironsides in hand, and is making such exertion to complete them, that in a year's time or so she will have a fleet of some six and twenty armour-plated vessels -a force equal even in mere numbers to our Mediter. ranean and Channel squadrons together. The Italians too, and the Spaniards are each preparing their iron-cased vessels, and it is, of course, possible that Spain and italy may be in alliance with France .-All this while we have only seven iron-plated frigates in hand ; so that, for the moment, if these ves-The Maria Gazetle contains a long account of sels are really such impregnable fabrics as they are said to be, we'are clearly behindhand, and might be taken at a disadvantage. That, in fact, was the al columns, of the great dignitaries of State and argument of Sir John Pakington's speech the other day. He looked at the case from this point of view, and urged our admirality to protect the country by immediate exertions of some kind or other. That there was something in the matter, thus considered, is plain from the intentions which Lord Clarence Paget announced ; but there is also a really strong case on the other side, and the Duke of Somerset's statement brought it out very forcibly:

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The French, it is true, are building all these vessels, but they are building them very indifferently. Our Admiralty can see all their mistakes as they go on. It seems as certain as possible that in 12 months time their models will be utterly superseded. The Achilles, for instance, will probably be as far in advance of the Gloire as the Gloire was in advance of an old sailing frigate. Even with our present experience we are a long way ahead of the French -not, indeed, in results but in ideas. For example, the Duke observed, that if it should be advisable to make defensive preparations of some sort without loss of time, we could do so very easily by finishing off as ironsides some fabrics which had been commenced as wooden two-deckers "I do not think." continued his Grace, "that they will be very efficient; but these ships will be at least as good as the French." In other words, our very makeshifts will be as effective as the best productions of our neighbours; and this, we dare say, is true enough. Not that the French are incapable of turning out good vessels; they are among the best shipbuilders in the world, but they are in such a burry to " reconstruct" their fleet, and the true theory of these new vessels is as yet so imperfectly apprehended, that the results must from the very nature of things be imperfect too. All this is so very clear, and in this respect we are so completely on the safe side, that the only question is as to the security of the country during the "infancy" of the new science, What should we do, for instance, in the event of war, if an enemy could meet our half-dozen ironsides with a fleet three times as strong? To this it it is briefly replied that orders have actually been given for the immediate completion of five of the makeshift yessels described above, and if these are at least as good as any others afloat, while our six or seven originals are far better, we could not be taken at any great disadvantage .- Moreover, we could push that system of conversion to almost any extent. If there was any " pressure." we could cut down our three-deckers, plate them with iron, and send them out to keep the seas till we had got better vessels built. But the Duke had another argument slso, and a most important one it was.

We have assumed throughout that these ironcased frigates are really or practically invulnerable ; at any rate, that they are so much less vulnerable than other ships as to possess an incontestable superiority. But it happens that within the last few days this supposed impregnability has been brought seriously into question.

"I now find," said the Duke, alluding to very recent experiments, "that Sir William Armstrong's guns have fired through eight-inch iron with the greatest facility."

In point of fact, an Armstrong's bolt of about 110 lb. tain the recognition by both parties of the become only stronger than the sides of any Frence surp, or of our consular ports, which would then become stronger than those of the Warrior heiself. We places of security in which the Chinese merchants stronger than those of the Warrior heiself. We stronger than the conditions of the experiweight was sent through and through a target not ment before founding a conclusion upon it, but, if all is true that is reported, the science of attack has once more become superior to the science of defence, and ironsides are comparatively worthless. Our fleet of gunboats, if each vessel carried a 100 lb. Armstrong gun, would be a match for all the iron navies of Europe. Government, indeed, has been proceeding upon this calculation, and has been serving out these tremendous engines to the ships of our fleet, so that if for the moment they should be inferior in powers of defence they might be superior in powers of attack. All this, however, does really show the extreme difficulty of the problem, and goes far to justify the hesitation which our Admiralty has shown. Duke of Somerset admitted with perfect candor that Government got perplexed by its own experiments. The more they try, the more they are puzzled. First, it is found that armor plates, if strong enough to resist a shot, are too heavy for the vessel to carry.-Then, when a new ship has been laid down with flotation enough to carry thicker plates, it is found that plates of the new thickness can be pierced by a new projectile, and so are no longer to be relied upon. In fact, one of our departments is working against another, and each gets the upperhand in turn. In the Victoria Dock lies the redoubtable Warrior, on which all the resources of the Admiraity are concentrated, so that she may take the water proof against attack. Just across the river stands the Royal Gun Factory, where all the science and organisation of master-minds are employed in manufacturing engines for the destruction of such vessels 'as the Warrior' and her kind. As soon as we have succeeded in one place, we succeed again in the other, and the second success destroys the first. The French are only carrying out one idea; we are elaborating two. They are building ironsides as fast as they can; we are experimenting upon iron ironsides, and at the same time developing new powers of artillory. It is because we learn so clearly what a gun can do that we are puzzled over the armour by which a gun can be opposed, and at length, just now, instead of precipitately building ironsides, we are supplying our old ships with new 100-pounders. The Duke of Somerset's explanation was not only very interesting, but exceedingly frank, and it is impossible to deny, after what has now been said, that the problem before our authorities is enough to perplex them. We can only trust that during this period of transition they will never allow our actual means of protection to be sunk below a safe standard. - Times.

turn to some modified form of the treaty of Villafranca. Such at least is the general opinion, of which I try to make myself the correct interpreter. Last week, this Government was on the point of recognizing the Kingdom of Italy; the recognition is now adjourned, in spite of the remonstrances of the Opinion Nationale. Thus it is that God mocks the designs of men, and after making His servants feel their own imposence, at last comes to their aid in His own time. It is difficult to see where Italy will find a second Cavour. Minghetti, Bastogi, Fanti, and other celebrities of new Italy, will try in vain to stand in his shoes. Ricasoli will stand but a very short time, in spite of the support of the Tuileries: Victor Emmanuel would have preferred Ratazzi who had rendered him certain very important personal services. In the distance the man that looms on my view is Massari, the youngest Parliamentary secretary, the only one who seems endowed with talents equal to his ambition. They say that the Emperor for the moment has forgotten his beloved Triveme, and occupies himself in communing with himself while taking solitary walks through the Park of Fontainebleau. He stood in great awe of Cavour, and now wants a man of his own in Italy, and he knows not who to choose. The following is a proof that his attitude with regard to the Church is unchanged. In the provinces lately stolen from the Holy See there is going on a real reaction against Piedmout and its taxation. Many gentlemen of the Marches, and even of the Legations, have either never ceased, or have recommenced a correspondence with Rome. The Duke of Gramont seized several letters, and sent them to Paris. They were received there on Friday evening, May 31, and the next day enclosed to Cavour, who had not strength left to open the letter, big with the fate of some individuals who had already received warning of their danger. Such are the degrading offices which French diplomatists are expected to fulfil.

I have already informed you that in the beginning of the Italian war Prince Gortschakoff required the Cabinet of the Tuileries to engage never to wake up the Polish question. Walewski swore the oath at the very moment when Plon-plon was conspiring with the principal Polish exiles of Paris. The Emperor Alexander has now written a cold letter to Napoleon, reproaching him with his want of faith, napoleon, representing the with his while of faith, and threatening to desert him in the Italian and Eastern questions. This sudden boldness of Russia is to be explained by her new alliance with Prussia, and by the influence of your resident at St. Petersburg, a man of no ordinary capacity, and, though faithful to liberal principles, no friend of the Poles.

In the matter of minor news, I must tell you that the publisher and printer of the Duke of Aumale's pamphlet have received orders to surrender themselves prischers to-day. We have never witnessed such a persecution. At Paris, the talk is almost more about Mires than about Cavour; this affair is full of awkwardness for the Government ; what ever Mires says or writes will now have more publicity than Berryer or Montalembert could count upon for their greatest efforts of eloquence. In the provinces, the elections have assumed an unexpected importance. One success of the Opposition would do incalculable damage to the administration. The triumph of a single independent candidate would

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

VIENNA, June 8 .- In to-day's sitting of the Lower House the Minister of Finance declared that the landed property possessed by the National Bank was mount the difficulties which such a grave and unex-the property of the State, and never formed part of pected event must occasion." The Independence the provincial Crown domains.

The Minister also stated that the sale of the property was to be deferred until the new regulations of the Bank should have been agreed upon.

The proposals in reference to Ministerial responsibility and the periodical assembling of the Reichsrath were adopted.

VIENNA, June 11 .--- The Polish and Czech members of the Lower House have made a proposal that the Emperor should prorogue the sittings of the Council of the Empire until a representation of the whole Monarchy be obtained, and that he should immediately convoke the provincial Diets.

The Emperor has promised to grant an amnesty to those persons committed for political crimes in Bohemia who should request His Majesty's pardon.

RUSSIA.

THE EMPREON AT MOSCOW .- A letter from Moscow of the 4th, in the Nord of to-day gives some interesting details relative to the sojourn of the imperial fa mily in that city. The following is an extract. Yesterday a touching manifestation took place 8,000 delegates from the provincial manufacturers, representing 70,000 men, presented bread and salt upon a ailver plate to the Emperor. 200 of them were introduced to his Majesty at the Chateau of Alex. andria. The senior member of the deputation, an old peasant, who belongs, or rather did belong, to Count Nesselrode, commenced by thanking the Emperor for rise a, whole crop of them. In the meantime, the his benefits. His Majesty, in replying, exhorted these members of the two Parliamentary bodies are the worthy people to work and to fulfil their duty. The only men in France whose words are not subject to rest of the deputation being afterwards ordered to judicial repression; but they can no more find peo-ple to publich their letters than less favored martyrs. There is an epistle of the Senator Segur d'Aguesseau pressed upon him enthosiastically. Before

REPORTED ILLESSE OF GARIBALDI. - Turin, June 3-The Nationale of to-day states that Garibaldi is rather seriously ill at Caprera.

GENOA, June 9.-The journal Movimento of to-day gives a most positive denial to the statement made by the Nationalites, that Garibaldi is ill.

TURIN, June 10. — The new Ministry has not yet been constituted. A report is current that Baron Ricasoli will assume the Presidency and the portfolio for Foreign Affairs, and Signor Monabres of the Marine. It is said that Signori Fanti, Cassinis, and Natoli will quit the Ministry, and that the other Ministers will remain in office. General Desparviere will, it is asserted, accept the portfolio for War, Signor Lissoni that of Justice, and Signor Sella that of Agriculture. The municipality of Florence will erect a mausoleum to Count Cayour at Santa Croce.

TURIN, JUNE 11-THE NEW MINISTRY .- The Turin Guzette of to-day asserts that the new Ministry has been formed as follows :- Baron Ricasoli, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Signor Minghetti, Interior; Signor Bastogi, Finance Signor Scialoga, Commerce : General Della Rovere. War ; General Menabrea, Marine ; Signor Mighetti, Justice; Signor Desanctis, Public Instruction. We read in the Italic of Turin : -" We believe we may announce that his Majesty the Emperor of the French, after the immense loss which Italy has experienced, hastened to express his regret to the King, assuring him of his friendly intentions, of his sympathies for Italy, and his desire that he may surstates that M. Thousenal has officially communicated to the courts of Vienna and Madrid the reasons which have determined the French government to

accept Victor Emmanuel as the King of Italy. TURIN, June 12 .- The Opinione of to-day says :-The list of the Gazetta di Torino is definitive. The only modifications that have been made are the following -- Baron Ricasoli will direct the Ministry of War for a period of two months. Signor Cordova is appointed Minister for Agriculture, and Signor Peruzzi Minister for Public Works. It is believed that the official announcement of the new Ministry in the Chambers is delayed by the absence of the King from Turin. A Council of Ministers was held. yesterday."

ROME, June 12 .- A subscription has been opened here for the future erection of a monument to Count Cavour in the Capitol.

Tonin, June 12 .- In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Baron Ricasoli announced the formation of the new Ministry, and said that in accepting so great a burden he and his colleagues had

yielded to a sentiment of duty. PARIS, Tuesday, Juno 18.-The Paris papers of to-day publish news from Naples to the 15th instant, stating that the towns of San Marco and Bignano, having risen in insurrection, had been taken by assault by the Italian troops.

Twenty of the inhabitants were shot for having burnt alive four Piedmontese.

Both towns were afterwards set on fire, and the inhabitants deported into the neighbouring villages. SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, June 18 .- The English Minister has protested before the Federal Council against the asser- of 48 Conset vatives to 68 Liberals.

(From the London Tablet)

The Catholic party in the Belgian Parliament and in the country succumbed in 1857. In the months of May and June, the Catholic majority in the Chambers was overruled by mob law and street riots, the proposed " law of charities" was withdrawn, and Parliament was prorogued.

The Catholics were divided and disheartened, and the Liberals, Infidels, and Freemasons boasted that the country was on their side. The communal elections in October, which had always been decided on personal and local considerations, were used for the first time for a trial of strength between the great political parties, and the anti-Catholic and anti-Conservative reaction gained a decisive victory. The Cabinet of M. Decker and Vilain XIV. resigned, and a Liberal Ministry assumed the reins of power, M. Charles Rogier, being Minister of the Interior, and M. Frere Orban, Minister of Finance. They dissolved the Representative Chamber, and the general elections on the 10th of December, resulted in the return of 70 Liberals against 46 of the Catholic party.

Since then the Liberal party has governed Belgium, and both religion and liberty have suffered in consequence. But the vast majority of the population are attached to their Clergy, to their religion, and to their liberties; and the Liberal party, on the whole, has been more anxious to maintain itself in power than, by indulging its anti-social and anti-Oatholic desires, to provoke an opposition that might be fatal to it.

Of late, the Catholic party has been regaining strongth and confidence, and the elections for the renewal of one half of the Chamber which took place on the 11th have been watched with intense interest. The Provinces of Liege, Limbourg, East Flanders, and Hainault have had to choose new representatives. The Catholic party, which numbered forty-eight votes, calculated on gaining ten sents, which would exactly give them half the Chamber.-The important city of Ghent, which returns seven members to Parliament, was carried by the Liberals in 1857, and the announcement that the Conservatives were about to undertake the reconquest of the ancient capital of Flanders, caused men to look forward with great interest to the elections which have just taken place.

The result is now known, and though favorable, it does not fulfil the expectations of our friends .-The Catholic Conservatives have succeeded in retaining: four of their candidates at the head of the poll in Ghent; but three Liberals have been re-elected there.... On the other hand, the Liberals have gained one seat at Alost This reduces the Ministerial majority by six votes, from 20 to 14, the numbers now being 51 Conservatives to 65 Liberals, instead

A Parliamentary Return has been published this week, giving an account in detail of the expenditure for commissioned chaplains in the year ending March last. The allowances to the troops of officiating clergymen in the army were as follows :- Great Britain, Protestants, £7,161 ! Roman Catholics, £2,025. Ireland, Protestants, £2,442; Roman Oatholics, £1,491. Abroad, Protestants, £5,406; Roman Catholics £1,-229 ; making the total sum paid to Protestant clergymen, £15,009, and to Roman Catholies, £4,745. The sum of £1,907 was spent last year on the purpose of 12,210 Bibles; 13,571 Prayerbooks, 7,753 Roman Catholic Testaments and Prayerbooks, 3,628 Presbyterian Bibles, and the remainder on miscellareous tracks.) The return states the number of Catholic chaplains to be 18; while there are no less than 64 Protestant chaplains. The greater number received pay at rates varying from £182 to £292 per annum. The highest amount of pay given is £400 a year.