

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 23.—The chief talk is about the candidature of the Prince de Joinville. It is said that his partisans here have received positive information that he intends to come forward, and the conclusions drawn are all favorable to the cause of order. Some persons suppose that his candidature will, by dividing the party of order, and preventing them from agreeing on a candidate, favor the chances of the re-election of Louis Napoleon; others say that it will at any rate divide the force of the Socialists by depriving them of an immense number of the working classes of Paris and other large towns, who will vote for the Prince in preference to any Socialist candidate who could be proposed; and if Louis Napoleon be not elected by such an overwhelming majority as would render it dangerous for the National Assembly to annul his election, no candidate will have the majority required by law; and the Assembly will, by virtue of its right, make a selection of the Prince de Joinville. One way or other, then, it is said, the Red Republicans will be again defeated.—*Globe*.

Several of the persons recently arrested in Paris in connection with what is called Paris conspiracy had been set at liberty within the last few days. It is said that the number now in prison does not exceed sixty.

The *conducteurs* of the *Press* and the *Evenement* have each been condemned to 1,000 francs fine, and six months' imprisonment.

A dispute has arisen between the government of Tunis and the French, with regard to the East Frontier of Algeria. According to the latter this embraces La Calle, in the neighborhood of which the French are employing workmen to explore the mine of Oum-Teboul. On the other hand the Tunisians pretend that their frontier passes through the middle of La Calle, and through the mine. In the meantime the Riaza Salak-Ben-Mahammed, Governor of the Kef and its dependencies, has established himself on the frontier. The miners are greatly molested by the Tunisians. One of them, a Spaniard, has been shot at the fountain whence they fetch water.

The following is the programme of M. Lamartine, as published in his journal, *Le Pays*, this day:—

"Our line of policy is as follows; we feel the necessity of again briefly expressing it:—Acceptance of the partial revision of the Constitution in the interest of the Republic; re-eligibility of the President if the country desires it, and the revised Constitution sanctions it; candidature of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, as that of any other citizen, freely left to the vote of universal suffrage; preliminary establishment of universal suffrage by the repeal of the law of May 31; no personal opposition to Louis Napoleon Bonaparte; no direct or indirect support of his election by the propagation of Napoleonist prejudices among the people; Bonaparte to be considered as a citizen, neither more nor less. Such is our line."

ITALY.

Letters from Rome of the 12th inst. state that the ex-Triumvir Calandrelli had been transferred to Ancona, and placed heavily ironed among the convicts sentenced to hard labor for life. Dr. Ripari experienced a similar fate.

Accounts from Rome of the 11th inst. state that the Papal government has determined to enrol 6,000 Swiss. The Austrian troops are then to withdraw from the Marches and the Romagna.

A letter from Rome of the 14th ult. in the *Debats*, states that another attempt at murder by means of an explosive contrivance occurred there within the last few days. A tube, filled with gunpowder and bits of iron, had been placed in a passage leading to the laboratory of a chemist, at whose shop several persons, well known for their attachment to the Pontifical government, usually meet in the early part of the evening. Fortunately the match fell out of the tube, after having been lighted, and the explosion did not take place. The police has not discovered the culprit, notwithstanding it had previously received a hint on the subject.

SPAIN.

The *Clamor Publico* mentions a report, that the Spanish Minister at London has informed his cabinet that the English government has determined to employ its forces to protect Spanish interests in Cuba. The government, notwithstanding the favorable news received, was still resolved to send troops to the colony.

GERMANY.

Diplomatic agents, it is said, are about to be accredited to the Frankfort Diet by the Italian States, Spain, Greece, Sweden, the United States of America, and the Sublime Porte.

The Senate of Frankfort has proposed a restrictive press law, similar to those lately introduced into other German States. The formal abrogation of the "fundamental rights" published by the German National Assembly in 1848, is successively taking place in all parts where they had received legal sanction.

The inundations of Arad has quite filled the fortress, and several persons have been drowned.

In Galicia, there is an epidemic of a very novel character; people are seized with so violent a disposition to sleep, that they remain often six or eight days in a state of perfect torpor.

The military governors of the Italian places through which the Emperor passes have commanded the inhabitants to decorate and illuminate their houses, on pain of fine and punishment. At Verona, for instance, a fine of twenty lire is imposed for every window not illuminated. All municipal officers and servants are ordered to appear with the black and yellow cockade. The Podesta of Padua has been rendered responsible for making the people there shout enthusiastically.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Sir Harry Smith's dispatches, published this week in the *Gazette*, speak of victory in the abstract, but enumerate reverses in the details. Government are no more deceived by this Napoleonic subterfuge than the public; for they are sending out additional regiments to the Cape. But arms cannot restore the tranquility of South Africa. Defeat can only keep the Caffres quiet till they feel or fancy themselves stronger. Unless the tribes are to be exterminated, (a supposition not to be entertained,) the peace conquered by additional regiments will require for its maintenance the continual presence of those regiments. A judicious and national local government is what is needed in South Africa—or was needed, for it is probably now too late to save that province.

MADURA.

It will be interesting to our Catholic readers to learn that the Rev. Fathers of the Society of Jesus, in charge of the Mission of Madura, have at length, after a protracted suit, succeeded in recovering the old Church of Trichinopoly out of the hands of the well-known Arokiaander. The Court in pronouncing sentence ordered that the Church should forthwith be vacated and delivered over within the space of fifteen days. They are in expectation of a similar decision very shortly as regards the Church of Saragani also.—*Madras Examiner*.

AUSTRALIA.

Governor Fitzroy had issued a proclamation claiming all the gold mines as the property of the Crown, and forbidding the appropriation of gold except under permission of a Crown certificate.

"As according to law all gold mines, all gold in its beds, within the territory of New South Wales, whether in and upon the lands of the Queen, or on the lands of private individuals her Majesty's subjects, are and is the property of the Crown,—and Government having received information that there is gold in and upon the territory of the county of Bathurst, and therefore within the government or territory aforesaid, and that a number of persons have commenced searching, or intend to commence searching and digging for gold on their own account, and for their own use, without having obtained permission from her Majesty, or from any other authority for that purpose,"—Sir Charles notified, that every person "taking gold," or "finding gold," or "who shall dig or search for gold," in the said territory, "without having been duly authorised in that behalf by her Majesty's Colonial Government, will be prosecuted both criminally and civilly, as the law allows." At the same time, he gave notice, that "upon receipt of farther information upon this matter, such regulations shall be made as may be considered just and decisive, and shall be published as soon as possible, whereby the conditions will be made known on which, by the payment of a reasonable sum, licences shall be granted."

Kossuth arrived at Smyrna on the 12th inst. on board the *Mississippi*.

At Copenhagen a monthly publication has been established by a Mormon, for the propagation of the doctrine of Joe Smith and the "Latter-day Saints."

A balloon, without the aeronaut, descended a few days since in Mecklenburgh. It has been ascertained that it belonged to a person named Tardini, who made an ascent at Copenhagen. After landing a lady and child from the car, the machine rose rapidly from a place called Amack, at Copenhagen, and the aeronaut was never seen again. It is supposed he perished in the Baltic, as the balloon must have crossed the sea.

THE REPLY OF THE NEAPOLITAN GOVERNMENT TO MR. GLADSTONE.

The following analysis of the pamphlet just published by the government of Naples in reply to Mr. Gladstone, is slightly abridged from a letter of the Naples correspondent of the *Times*, under date September 15th:—

"The pamphlet opens with a just tribute to the character and station of Mr. Gladstone, but it expresses a deep regret that the right hon. gentleman did not apply to the proper authorities for information, and that he relied solely on the notes furnished to him from quarters, the declared enemies of the government, and on the hints collected from suspected persons. It then explains that Mr. Gladstone, not having been here in 1848, was ignorant of the excesses committed by the revolutionary party, urged on by the men on whom now his sympathy is thrown away, and that he comes to the consideration of a subject influenced only by the results, and ignorant of the causes that rendered those results inevitable.—Had Mr. Gladstone been in Hungary after the Austrian campaign, or in the Ionian Islands long after the events that caused so much severity on the part of the imperial generals, and of our Lord High Commissioner, he might have charged the Cabinets of Vienna and of London with the same crimes which he has imputed to that of Naples; but he well knows that in both those instances punishment became necessary for the protection of society, and it is to be deplored that similar considerations did not influence his judgment here. After this preface the pamphlet goes on to examine in detail the several accusations, and to offer in refutation facts and tables more or less convincing. With regard to the statement that the political prisoners in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies amounted to 15,000, 20,000, or 30,000 in number, and the inference drawn from it so as to debase the government of Naples in the eyes of all Europe, and to the general assertions respecting the manner in which the laws are violated in cases of arrest, and the non-examination of prisoners within the twenty-four hours required by the code.

The first charge is answered by a declaration, supported by tables given in the appendix, that, in fact, the number of state prisoners did not exceed 2,024; and the other is met by an outline of the proceedings required in cases of arrest by the statute, which it declares are invariably practised.

"According to the pamphlet, the exaggerations are evident in the particular case of the process of the 15th of May, inasmuch as it states the prisoners to be 400 or 500, whereas in reality, as will be seen in a few days, they do not exceed forty. In the same manner the charge that the forms of the legal proceedings were abridged for the purpose of pressing on a conviction, is confuted by the fact that the process occupied not less than eight months, and that twenty-five entire days were consumed by the speeches of the counsel for the defence, and in the remarks made by the prisoners themselves, which the court patiently listened to.

"The next chapter replies to the allegations made by Mr. Gladstone as to the treatment of political prisoners. The prisoners before trial are confined in the gaol of Santa Maria Apparente, situate near the Castle of St. Elmo, in one of the highest and most salubrious positions, and where as much indulgence as is consistent with security is permitted. During the trial the accused are brought down to the Vicaria, close to the court where the judges sit, and it is notorious that this prison is conducted in a very regular and judicious manner. In case of illness medical assistance is immediately procured, and it is an insult to the distinguished character of the physicians of Naples to allege that they perform their duties in the manner that Mr. Gladstone says, which, if true, would render them a disgrace to humanity.—The particular case of Michele Pironti, cited by the right hon. member, is then refuted. It is said in the correspondence that Pironti was confined in a cell in the Vicaria, two yards and a half below the level of the road, where the light was admitted only through a small grating, whereas in fact no such cell exists in the building; and as Pironti prepared in prison a very long defence, which he read in court, it was quite impossible he could have done so if he had no more light than the grating admitted. In like manner the charge that Baron Porcari was immured in a dungeon in the Maschio of Ischia, 'twenty-four feet or palms' beneath the level of the sea, is disposed of, inasmuch as the Maschio is not below the level of the sea, it being the place where the soldiers of the castle exercise. I must add, on the authority of a gentleman well acquainted with Ischia, that the castle is perched on the top of a rock at least 200 feet above the sea, and I can understand the pamphlet when it says that in the part called Maschio the prisoners confined in the cells which surround it, and who are there for breaches of prison discipline, are occasionally allowed to walk. The Italian word *maschio* is rendered in the dictionary *dungeon*, and thus, possibly, Mr. Gladstone has been led into error.

"We now come to the particular affair of Mr. Charles Poerio, on which the whole accusation of Mr. Gladstone against this government may be said to rest. Mr. Gladstone, in opening this case, admits that he received his impression with regard to the arrest and illegality of the proceedings from the defence made by the prisoner at his trial. This admission the pamphlet adroitly turns against the right hon. member, for where is the criminal who will own himself guilty, and can that writer be deemed impartial who examines only the statement made by the accused? The humane feeling of the judges was exercised in Mr. Poerio's behalf, for though four out of eight were convinced of a guilt on which he must have been capitally convicted, they reduced the offence to a scale whereby his life was saved. The judges by unanimity found that a sect called the *Unita Italiana* did exist at Naples, and that six of the principal prisoners, as well as others, were members of it. Mr. Poerio was found guilty by six, and not by five judges, as Mr. Gladstone erroneously states, it being notorious that the minority of two, though not convinced of the capital guilt, admitted the secondary offence, and his knowledge of the purposes of the *Unita Italiana*, the non-disclosures of which was criminal in the eyes of the law, and punishable by reclusion. The pamphlet then enters into various details respecting the other prisoners, from which it results that the judges in every case modified the legal construction of the offence, so as to diminish the amount of punishment to be inflicted, and that Faucitano alone was to undergo the last terrors of the law. Mr. Gladstone says that Poerio was merely a strict Constitutionalist, and that his political principles were the same as those professed by the most honorable members of the present cabinet in England. But it was not for his opinions that he was tried and found guilty, nor for the Dragonetti correspondence, but because he participated in the conspiracy of the *Unita Italiana*, and used all his political influence to overthrow the state. Mr. Poerio was not a minister of the crown in the English sense, and directing and advising the Sovereign, but he was forced into the King's councils by the Liberal clubs of Naples, in the department of public instruction, for the space of twenty-eight days only. Mr. Poerio was not a distinguished advocate, nor had he earned by his life and writings the high position to which he had momentarily attained, but he spent his years comparatively unknown, and not in the society of the most eminent members of the profession. It is added, that the greatest indulgence was shown to Mr. Poerio long before his arrest by the police at Naples; for, though he had been denounced some time previously, by Louis Jervolino, he was left at liberty until evidence that could not be resisted of his participation in the conspiracy was discovered in the printing house of Gaetano Romeo. The revelations of the printer, Romeo, and the Sicilian Margherita, proved that Poerio was a member of the

society, and that he was in collusion with Settembrini and the other chiefs. It was not alone from the positions made by Jervolino, in May, 1848, but from prior denunciations given in the preceding year, supported by other testimony of a conclusive nature, that he was found guilty. In fact, the case against Mr. Poerio was proved in a manner that no reasonable man can doubt; and those who take the trouble of examining carefully his defence, and the reasons assigned by the judges in their written sentence, cannot have a second opinion on the subject. So far the pamphlet; for my own part I must say that, however much I respect an opinion formed by so conscientious a man as Mr. Gladstone, in society here, generally, and among the diplomatic corps particularly, Mr. Poerio is considered to have been engaged in a conspiracy for upsetting the King's government and establishing what he called the *Unita Italiana*, and what is termed in the indictment *Unita Italiana*.

"The pamphlet next alludes to the statement made by Mr. Gladstone, with regard to the Bagno di Nisida, and to his allegation that it was only immediately previous to the arrival of these prisoners that double irons were introduced, and that men were chained together, and it declares that for several years past, the same rigid discipline prevailed, and that no more additional punishment was inflicted on these convicts than the British government itself thought proper to direct against Mr. Smith O'Brien and his companions. The official writer denies in set terms Mr. Gladstone's assertion, that the Prince Luigi, Conte di Aquila, the King's brother, sent the Brigadier Palumbo to prepare the chains and make them heavier for Mr. Poerio and others, and that the increased severity shown was done by order of his Royal Highness—the simple truth being, that the Bagni do not depend on the Admiralty, but on the Minister of Public Works, who is represented in this department by a most humane and well-known gentleman, General Carascosa. In like manner, the charge of torture in the case of Settembrini, made by Mr. Gladstone, is summarily disposed of. Torture never was applied; and Settembrini himself has never alleged that it was; and it is really too bad for a gentleman anxiously inquiring for truth, to accept the evidence of those whom he calls respectable persons, but who were evidently imposing on his credulity, and furnishing him with stories which they believed to be acceptable. It is true that Settembrini is condemned to double irons; but a man cast for death, whose life has been spared by the clemency of the King, cannot complain that the severe rigor of the law is exercised against him. The same pen next meets the apprehensions expressed by Mr. Gladstone, that the lot of Mr. Poerio may become worse in his new prison of Ischia than it was in the old one of Nisida. But every indulgence consistent with the due execution of the law is shown to the unfortunate advocate; and if true justice be done to this case by Mr. Gladstone, he must know that several persons professing constitutional principles are free as air, both in the capital and in the provinces: and that it was not because Mr. Poerio held those doctrines that he is now in prison, but because his ambition prompted him to be the head of a party, and play at Naples the same role as Mr. Mazzini affects to do for all Italy. The chapter concludes by an explanation of the famous scene, so much dwelt upon by Mr. Gladstone, where the military fired on the revolted prisoners in the state prison of Ischia, asserting that the place of action was the Bagno of Procida, and not Ischia, and that the persons attacked were revolted common malefactors, and not political prisoners, as has been alleged.

"In this manner concludes the official answer to Mr. Gladstone's first letter. In reply to the second letter, the writer shows how erroneous the right hon. gentleman's statements are relative to the catechism said to be published by order of the Neapolitan government. In fact, it is notorious as sunlight, that the book in question was published in 1837, and that it was reprinted by the heir of the author as a private speculation in 1850, before the censure was established. The government had nothing to do with the first publication nor with the second, and it is quite absurd to charge on it the dissemination of a work with which it was most probably unacquainted. The catechism may be good or may be bad, but with it neither the Neapolitan government nor Mr. Gladstone have anything to do, and the introduction of it into his letters must arise from the neglect he has in so many instances evinced in taking facts for granted, and not inquiring personally into them himself. The writer concludes by summing up the inaccuracies into which, he asserts, Mr. Gladstone has fallen, under four heads, which arise as follows:—

"1. In having constituted himself to a certain extent an unjust censor of a government, whilst, at the same time, he admits that he has no right to do so, and without being able to adduce any better proofs of his statements than those given to him by the false and calumnious reports of the enemies of all social order.

"2. In deploring the condition of political offenders, and immediately exaggerating their number; though, by the testimony of other illustrious travellers, and by irrefragable documents, it is known that they are humanely treated, and that in the month of June this year their numbers did not exceed 2,024, without deducting many who have since obtained their liberty.

"3. In taking it for granted that the condemnations of some among the most notable conspirators were unjust—his opinion being formed from the mouths of the prisoners themselves and their printed defences, and without taking the trouble to consult the valid proofs collected against them, likewise published by the press, or that public opinion which is convinced that the sentence was inspired more by motives of humanity than those of extreme severity.

"4. In imagining that cruelty and ferocity were used in the execution of the sentences, whilst, owing