

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ITALY.—[We give the following information from the Roman correspondent of the Times, under date August 8. Our readers will peruse it with interest, as the facts mentioned are surely most honorable to the Holy Father, though told with the usual justice.] How strange it is, by the way, that the Government of the Holy See is thus insulted by the very policy modern times so untruly call peculiarly their own—viz: a tenderness for human life.—Ed. Tab.] The Pope is still in Rome, though every one calculated that long ere this he would have gone to Castel Gondolfo. It appears, however, that the approaching Consistory for the creation of seven new Cardinals, whose names are already before you, and the discussion of administrative reforms, occupy all his time; and that his usual summer visit to the shades of Albano is to be postponed till autumn. The poor Pope is now sadly perplexed in mind in consequence of the conviction of six murderers, to whose sentence of decapitation, if justice on earth should have its course, he is to affix his name, as he revolts from the signature of a death-warrant, and entreats that these miscreants should be sent to the galleys for the rest of their lives. The Government and the judges are not inclined to give way, and Pio Nono, whose tenderness of heart is proverbial, is in despair; the evidence in all the cases being of the clearest nature, and not the slightest excuse appearing on the record for the hand of justice being stayed. No execution has taken place here since the accession of the Supreme Pontiff—nor for two years before; so you may well conceive how painful the sensations of the Sovereign are. The sentence of the first criminal ought to be fulfilled on Saturday next; but if it be commuted, as they say it will be, to the galleys for life, it is probable that the guillotine will not be resorted to for the others. The man on whom the first lot has fallen murdered in open day, and in the most ferocious manner (having previously announced his intention of so doing), the father of his wife, and there are no political motives connected with his case; but the other miscreants were all foremost in the revolution, and the crime for which they are condemned, was perpetrated only two or three days before the French entered the Capitol. General Oudinot should have taken the matter in hand and shot these rascals on the spot, as all Rome bore witness against them; but the General in that, as well as in many other instances, displayed an ill-timed lenity, and thus left to the slow tribunals of the Papal Government a legacy of crime which he should have treated in a more summary manner. Among the ill-judged measures of defence taken on one side of Rome, was the levelling the cottages and vine yard walls of the peasantry within a certain distance of the gates. Three poor men remonstrated against these acts, and the wanton destruction of their property, on which they were declared to be Jesuits in disguise, bound hand and foot, and thus dragged to the public square of Popolo. There it was intended that popular vengeance should have full play; but some of the law agents of the Republic, having suggested that revelations might be extorted, it was determined to take them to the Castle of St. Angelo. The three innocent rustics, reviled as Jesuits in disguise, were carried through the streets, hunted, and insulted by the mob; but no sooner had they reached the bridge of St. Angelo than the rascals who are now under sentence of death rushed to the front, and declared that justice should be executed on the spot. The proposal was received with acclamation, and the poor men were literally torn limb from limb, and each member of their bodies flung into the Tiber, amid the howlings and mad fury of the crowd. For being ringleaders on this occasion, the six men alluded to have been convicted, under evidence that admits of no doubt; and, in any other country but this, no hesitation in accomplishing the last rigor of the law would take place; but Pio Nono still refuses to shed blood, demanding that the murderers should be sent to the galleys. I am likewise happy to say that a better feeling prevails among the middle classes towards the Papal Government. Self-interest alone dictates this altered feeling, as the traders on the Corso and Via Condotti know that their best customers are the visitors to Rome, and that these strangers will not appear unless the Papal Government be well protected. As I make it a rule to collect the opinion of persons of every rank, I am more than amused at the decided change that has taken place, and is openly avowed by the leading bourgeois. Many of these worthies entreat me to make this public, and to assure the English nobility who have habitually visited Rome in the winter, that they have now become defenders of the Faith, and that there will be full security for purse and person. Adversity has taught the Roman shopkeepers wisdom, and their eyes are opened to the folly of the last year's proceedings. It is to be deplored that the Papal Government does not take advantage of this state of public opinion, to establish such monetary and administrative reforms as circumstances imperatively demand. With French bayonets here, and Austrian at Bologna, full security is obtained; but if these bayonets were removed tomorrow, or if they be removed twenty years hence, another revolution must take place, unless, in the meantime, sound principles be adopted, and the only security which Sovereigns can have—that of public opinion—be wisely invoked. In my humble opinion, there are no parts of Europe which have so many resources as Tuscany and the Papal States, or where the mischiefs of years of misrule can be so easily repaired: it only requires the will to dare and the will to do to make all right, and a man of ordinary firmness and capacity is all that is at present demanded. The Papal throne, above all others, is that which is the most easily supported. It has the basis which Archimedes required to move the globe, and the fact cannot be overlooked, that respect to the Madonna, and all the forms which Protestant England calls superstition, were strictly adhered to during the worst days of the Revolution, and are even now upheld with the same fidelity that they were in the last century. Infidelity has, no doubt, taken the place of religion in many minds, but the mass of the people remain the same, and are likely, whether they be right or wrong in your opinion, to remain so.

The Univers has the following from Rome, dated the 10th:— "This morning was celebrated in the church of St. Luis, for the first time, a Mass which the Pope had founded for the French soldiers who had died during the campaign of intervention. Mgr. Sacriste officiated. The staff of the army of occupation, the members of the Embassy, the administrative Com-

mission of St. Louis, and a great number of French were present at the ceremony. There were also in one of the upper galleries Mgr. de Medicis, Mgr. Jordano, Mgr. Barromeo, Chamberlain; Mgr. de Merode, and Mgr. Talbot, attached to the household of His Holiness. The band of one of the French regiments executed several pieces of music. The Abbe Lavel, Superior of the House Saint Louis, delivered a very eloquent discourse, in which he enlarged on the providential character of the last intervention of France. European demagogues appear to have sworn to keep the Eternal City in a constant state of agitation, and to attain that object it shrinks from no act of infamy. Assassination, incendiarism, and infernal machines, are incessantly brought into action. Thank God, success does not completely attend these guilty intentions, and it may be said that Providence itself watches over this Holy City. In the night of Tuesday last there was a fresh attempt at incendiarism, probably made by the sect. A few months since the office of the Notary of the Vicariat was set fire to; this time it was that of the Notary of the Chapter of Saint Peter's, and a great number of other establishments that were the object of attack. The incendiaries entered by means of false keys into the office, when they lighted the fire, and then left, closing the door behind them. It was this circumstance that saved all the Archives. The fire, deprived of air, did not burn violently enough to destroy the parchment in which the papers were enveloped, and only blackened them. All the loose papers in the office were, however, destroyed. The object of these incendiary wretches was in a great measure defeated, for almost all the documents connected with religious establishments were preserved, those which were destroyed belonging to private individuals. You thus see that our Communists, while waiting for the day when they may be able to divide property, seek to get rid of all title deeds connected with it.

From Rome, of the 10th inst., it is stated that the Austrian Ambassador has presented a note to the Consistory of Cardinals, demanding energetically that an end shall be put to the present state of things, by adopting a more regular policy, granting an armistice, and re-establishing the *statuo* (Constitution).

FRANCE.

PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The French papers are full of pompous details of the progress of Louis Napoleon through the departments of Burgundy and Eastern France. On Tuesday he was at Dijon; on Wednesday, at Chalons and Mison; on Thursday, at Lyons—everywhere received with unbounded applause. The Times thus reviews the imperial progress—"It is certainly the most singular manifestation of his personal influence and position which has been given since he assumed the executive government of the Republic. The cities chosen for his first appearance in the provinces were notoriously ill-affected to his government, and were supposed to be those in which the Red Republic has the greatest number of passionate adherents. Several of these districts are still under martial law; the National Guard has been dissolved in some of them for its revolutionary tendencies; and they have for the most part returned ultra-Republican members to the Assembly. But when an attempt was made at Dijon, at Montbard, and at Chalons on the Saone, to interrupt the chorus of popular acclamation, it was soon evident that whilst a band of disorderly fellows were shouting for Republican institutions, the mass of the people had concentrated their interest and affection on the man whom they were assembled to welcome and to applaud. Accordingly, nothing could be more unlike the modest journey of the chief magistrate of a commonwealth, and nothing could more nearly approach the splendour of an imperial progress. Everywhere the recollections of the Empire and the Emperor Napoleon are revived and paraded before the people. Here a monument is to be visited with solemnity representing the illustrious Captain on a shan-St. Helena, with the exquisite bathos of a French inscription—

"To Napoleon, Noizot, a Grenadier of Elba." There a city was reminded that the great Emperor had enriched its armorial bearings with the star of the Legion of Honor. When the health of the President was proposed by the Prefect of Mason, it was preceded by the "glorious and immortal memory" of the uncle, and wound up in honor of "his worthy and popular hero—Louis Napoleon." The Prince, as he was styled by the more ardent worshippers of the rising sun, received all these honors as due neither to himself nor to his present office in the Republic, (for, indeed, that offensive expression is seldom heard), but to the glory of his family and of its great Chief; while the only allusion made to the Constitution seems to have been when an ill-timed request was hazarded by Noizot, the Grenadier of Elba, for an amnesty to one of his particular friends, which Louis Napoleon said he was constitutionally unable to grant without the concurrence of the Assembly. In one village the municipal body distinctly intimated its opinion that a prolongation of the period of office in favor of the President is indispensably necessary to France.

"Perhaps this last declaration conveys with sufficient accuracy the prevailing desire of the peasantry and a considerable portion of the middle and lower classes throughout France. Every one deprecates a *coup d'etat*, or a revolution, even to escape from the consequences of the last revolution; but an ascent step by step from the rank of President to the distant grandeur of the Empire would probably command the support of the people.

"The recollections of the Imperial Government of France are essentially popular in their character, though they were despotic in their political results; and a little reflection will show that these terms are not irreconcilable with one another. In some respects the policy of the Bonapartes may be compared to that of the first Caesars, when they sought to erect a lasting power on the basis of the Marian party in the Roman Commonwealth. Their design was inevitably opposed in Rome by whatever remained of senatorial greatness; a similar design is opposed in France by the adherents of the Royalist cause, by the remains of the aristocracy, by the statesmen who have passed their lives in the service of a constitutional monarchy, and by the classes who have hitherto claimed a large, if not an exclusive, share in the Government by their intellect or by their wealth. Against these personal distinctions, which Louis Napoleon can never hope thoroughly to conciliate, he has the feeling of the mass of the peasantry, extending to large classes of the people, pervading the army, and sanctioned by the Church. His power rests on a broad basis; but it

wants elevation; and the higher classes, which can alone give him that species of assistance, are his natural opponents."

PARIS, MONDAY MORNING.—The Government has received the following telegraphic despatch, giving an account of the President's progress—

"Lyon, 18th Aug. 17th, in the evening."

The President of the Republic, who left Lyons this morning at nine o'clock, arrived here this evening at ten o'clock. Throughout the whole of his passage, the populations assembled to greet him, and everywhere they gave him striking marks of the warmest sympathy.

The speech of Louis Napoleon, at the dinner given to him by the city of Lyons, is looked upon by the Republican papers as a strong determination on his part towards the permanent establishment of his Government.

At Bourg the President reviewed the troops and distributed some crosses.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—The *Pouvoir* announces that the Legitimist deputies assembled at Wiesbaden have resolved to resist systematically any prolongation of the powers of the President of the Republic.

M. L. Astros, Archbishop of Toulouse, is to be elevated to the dignity of Cardinal.

M. Chelieu, one of the editors of the *National*, died of apoplexy, in Paris, on Monday.

Monsieur Wiseman has arrived in Paris, on his way to Rome.

M. Balzac, the celebrated writer, died in Paris on Saturday night.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 11th inst., state that the health of the Queen continued to be most satisfactory. Every evening she took a walk in the Prado with the King. In the afternoon of the 10th their Majesties repaired in state to the Royal church of Atocha, where they attended evening service, and prayed before the altar of Our Lady.

It appears that the Government have determined to take into consideration the complaints received from the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba. The expedition which is to be sent there is to be composed of 6,000 men—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers. They are to embark immediately after the equinox.

Prince Casini, the Neapolitan Ambassador, remains at Madrid, apparently as firmly fixed as if he were a portion of the Cathedral, and perfectly heedless of the politico-diplomatic dispute which exists between the two countries.

It was believed at Madrid on the 15th, that the Ministry would ultimately propose, for the adjustment of the public debt, the plan formerly published in the *Gazette*. Thus all the *pour parlers* of the delegates with the members of the junta (who have made some extraordinary proposals) will, probably, produce no important results. M. Weisvetter, who assisted at all the conferences with M. Bertrau de Lys, was to leave in a few days for France, his object being to visit Paris, London, and the different cities of Holland and Germany most interested in the question.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

EXPLOSION OF THE AMMUNITION MANUFACTORY AT RENDSBURG.

The fate that turned the battle of Idstedt against the Holsteiners seems determined to pursue them with other and minor calamities. In the laboratory at Rendsburg, in which the ammunition, shells, sharp-nels, &c., are prepared, an explosion has occurred, which has destroyed the whole building, shattered the surrounding houses, and caused the loss of some lives, but how many has not been ascertained. The laboratory is situated on the island, in the centre of the town, formed by the two branches of the Eyder, the island itself being a kind of fortress within the main fortifications. The ammunition is always removed, as it is prepared, to the more distant magazines, which are of course fire- and shell-proof; and at the time of the accident there was no greater quantity of explosive matter in the building than the men were engaged on for the day, otherwise the catastrophe would have been frightful. It is singular that the workmen in the laboratory itself have escaped uninjured, and the persons killed and wounded were all on the outside. A rocket blown upon the stabling of the inn, the City of Hamburg, set it in flames, but by the prompt assistance of the military, who were instantly called under arms, they were extinguished without doing much damage. There must have been, comparatively, but a small quantity of powder in the place, or the houses on the Parade could scarcely have escaped destruction; it was principally shells and sharp-nels in their complete state that exploded. The building in which the Danish prisoners are quartered is close to the laboratory, and the inmates and their guard rushed into the street at the first alarm; some of them were wounded by falling splinters. Two horses in a waggon standing on the Parade fell to the ground, after plunging violently when the explosion took place, and were found dead. Gen. Willisen immediately took every measure to remove the alarm of the inhabitants. The whole garrison was under arms in five minutes after the accident, and the fire engines, which have recently been put in good order and exercised, were in readiness. After an examination of the locality, the General issued the following notice:—

"The inhabitants of Rendsburg are informed that the explosion which has just occurred is only the consequence of some of the ammunition in the laboratory having taken fire. The several magazines of the fortress are out of danger, and beyond a few shells which are probably still lying in the building, no further explosion is to be apprehended. The damage to the stores of the army is quite unimportant, and only the loss of a few lives is to be regretted. The inhabitants are hereby required to put their houses again in repair, and not to allow this misfortune to deprive them of that calm confidence with which they have till now met every occurrence. I cannot omit the expression of my thanks to the people of Rendsburg, for the prompt assistance they rendered on this occasion.

"Rendsburg, August 7." In the first alarm many of the people were impressed with the belief that the explosion was caused by some act of treachery, and had been the work of Danish agents. That impression will probably remain, though the supposition is groundless. The accident was caused by some splinters of iron among the matter with which sharp-nels were being filled, giving

out sparks in the process of pounding. It was reported at Altona that the number of killed and wounded by the explosion was no less than 85.

ENGAGEMENT AT SORGBRUCK.—Another engagement between the Holstein and Danish armies took place on the 8th, to the north-west of Rendsburg. The Danes had, on the previous day, occupied Friedrichstadt, which commands the lower part of the Eyder; and from that point, and from Husum, appear to be advancing on Rendsburg at the same time the main body of their force by Kropp is moving south. The main attack was at Sorbruck, on the little stream of that name, one of the tributaries of the Eyder, where a cannonade was begun at 8 o'clock a. m., which continued till 11 o'clock, when it was suspended. At noon the action had become general along the whole line, and was more severe on the right and left wings than in the centre. The result was not decisive, and the action has not caused any considerable change in the relative positions of the armies; the only present consequence of it is, that five Danish prisoners taken in this last engagement were brought into Altona.

It is improbable that the attack was hastened by the explosion of the artillery laboratory in Rendsburg, an accident that report would represent as more calamitous than it was in reality. It may have been, as the official accounts say, unimportant in its military consequences, but in every other respect it was a frightful catastrophe, as proved by the number of the victims. They were buried on the 8th; the distant firing from the guns in the action at Sorbruck could be heard as the procession moved through the streets. The number of the wounded was small compared to the killed. The chief sufferers are the corps of artillery and the cadets; nine of them followed in the funeral train the bodies of their young companions. A number of ammunition waggons had been ordered to be loaded at 11 in the morning, but by some change in the arrangements they had all been filled and sent away at 5 o'clock; there was, consequently, much less powder in the building than usual.

Since the short engagement at Sorbruck, on the 8th, the two armies have been quite inactive, and it is quite uncertain when operations may be resumed; another battle appears inevitable, and it may commence in a few hours or be postponed for several days. The main position of the Danish army is still immediately south of Schleswig; they occupy Eckernforde to the east, and Friedrichstadt to the west; a line drawn from either of these two towns to the other defines as nearly as possible the position of the Duchy of which they are in possession. The Holsteiners hold the comparatively small part of it south of that line to the Eider.

On the 19th, no change whatever had taken place in the disposition of the main bodies of the belligerent forces. The chain of Holstein outposts maintain the same situation upon the Soyge, and thence eastwards by the Wittensee to Friedrichsort. The Danes have made some slight changes in their line of outlying picquets, which have been pushed a little forward, so as to occupy more advantageous points. Both parties have strengthened their posts by intrenchments, and here and there by *abatis*, and appear more intent upon defensive and offensive operations. There has been a skirmish on the East Coast between a Danish war-steamer and two gun-boats, and the Lowe, Holstein steamer, also supported by two gun-boats. After three or four hours, the Danes, according to the Holstein report, hauled their wind.

The Danish prisoners have been removed from Rendsburg and Altona to the small fortress of Gluckstadt. It is understood that the Danes, feeling the importance of securing Eckernforde from a *coup de main*, are busily engaged in fortifying it, both in front (southward) and on its western side, north of the Winddeby Lake, or inner harbour. The inaction of the armies is generally attributed to the efforts of the envoys of the foreign powers, who, it is said, have been sent into the two camps to prevent the renewal of hostilities.

The *Cologne Gazette* states, on the authority of a letter from Lubeck, that orders have been sent by the Russian government to Cronstadt to have all the vessels of war in that port immediately fitted out, and sent on the 15th to join the fleet off the coast of Denmark.

MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF DENMARK.—On the 7th inst. the King of Denmark contracted a morganatic marriage with Lola Rasmussen. The marriage was celebrated by the Bishop of Zealand. Mademoiselle Rasmussen was formerly a milliner, and was well known to the Copenhagen corps of officers. She then became acquainted with the King, and has now been raised to the rank of Baroness Danner. She has great influence over the King. This marriage is so far important, that it confirms the extinction of the Royal House of Denmark.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

On the 17th, the Austrian invitation for another Diet (Bundestag) reached Berlin. Prussia has resolved to decline accepting any proposal in this or in a similar sense. The semi-official organs of the Prussian Government state, that the differences between Prussia and Austria, respecting the interpretation of the regulations on the subject of the federal fortresses (differences which resulted from the refusal of Austria to allow the Baden troops to pass the federal fortress of Mentz) are about to be submitted to a Court of Arbitration. Austria has appointed Bavaria. "According to these resolutions," writes the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "Austria must be considered as having decided not to call the restricted diet of confederation, and the work of re-constituting Germany, it would seem, must now begin anew, probably in a way by which both the great powers may bury all the projects hitherto entertained."

The Emperor of Austria left Vienna, on the 16th, for the baths of Ischyl, in Upper Austria, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Count Grunn, and a numerous suite. During the absence of the Emperor the Council of Ministers will remain at Vienna, with the exception of one of its members, who will follow his Majesty to Ischyl.

VENICE.

The following, from the *Statuo* of the 13th inst., will be read with deep regret by those who feel an interest in the cause of Italy.

"Venice and Italy have experienced an irreparable loss. The celebrated Barbarigo Gallery, known for ages, comprised amongst other master-pieces, seventeen paintings of Titian,—the Magdalen, Venus, St.