

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 10.—In to-day's sitting of the Corps Legislatif, M. Berryer reproached the members who had defended the policy of the Government for their retrospective structures upon the Parliamentary system, and said: "Revolution never cost so dear as the omnipotence of a single man. Among other services, the Restoration rendered that of relieving us of the latter system." Mr. Rouher here interrupted M. Berryer by saying that the Restoration was brought about by the foreigner, and fell under the contempt of the people. The President of the Chamber observed that both systems had their faults and misfortunes, and that it was best to confine oneself to the present state of things. M. Berryer then continued his speech, and principally censured the want of good measures for the reduction of the public debt and the Mexican expedition. M. Rouher replied, by an eloquent statement of the greatness of France at home and abroad. In reply to M. Berryer the Minister concurred with his eloquent words in favor of the maintenance of peace, but demonstrated that peace was essentially the work of Imperial France. He hoped that MM. Thiers and Berryer would convince one another. The peroration of the Minister's speech treated of the Mexican question, which he considered had a very reassuring aspect, and was fruitful in results. Official despatches from Algiers to the 6th inst. confirm the success obtained by General Martineau, and state that it produced unhoped for results. The losses of the enemy were enormous.

PARIS, May 11.—In his speech in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, M. Rouher, Minister President of the Council of State, spoke as follows respecting the maintenance of peace:—"Peace at present rests upon serious guarantees. I have pleasure in repeating with M. Berryer that peace is in the hand of France. But France will only open this band when compelled to defend her honor, or the inviolability of her frontiers. As regards the sad conflict in the north of Europe, we may now hope that a pacific solution will be effected. I cannot believe that the Great Powers have met in London to obtain no result. I prefer to believe that M. Berryer has allowed himself to be carried away by the anticipations of a gloomy pessimism."—Times.

PARIS, May 18.—The Government met with a slight check in the debate on a certain class of the estimates of the finance department. There was actually a majority of 1 in favor of an amendment moved by the Baron de Janze. When the result was announced it caused a good deal of agitation; the 113 who voted against 112 seemed somewhat startled at their own temerity, and M. de Moray left the chair and allowed the proceedings to go on under the direction of a Vice President. Yet it cannot be said that there was anything factious in the amendment itself or in the support given to it. You have probably heard of the case of Joseph Lesurques, who was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death in 1794 on a charge of having robbed the Lyons mail, and murdered the courier. At the very beginning there were doubts as to the identity of the accused, but, in spite of the exertions made to save his life, he suffered death pursuant to sentence. Soon after his execution the real murderer was discovered between whom and Lesurques, who had no hand or part in the crime, existed a wonderful resemblance in stature, complexion, features, and even in accidental marks, such as a scar on the forehead, and another on the hand. Not only was the innocent man immolated, but his family was reduced to beggary, for his property was confiscated and sold in order to indemnify the Treasury for the sum—upwards of 54,000*fr.*—of which the mail had been robbed. For more than 60 years many humane persons exerted themselves to obtain the reversal of the unintentionally iniquitous sentence which took from an innocent man his life, and threw his children in the streets, and so efface the stain still attached to his memory. Those efforts were vain, and the most strenuous opposition came from those who were charged with the administration of justice, out of a superstitious respect for what they called "la chose jugée," as if it were more important to sustain the presumed infallibility of the bench than to repair, as much as it could be repaired, so terrible an error. No case of legal wrong has gained more sympathy among the people than that of Joseph Lesurques. His trial and his death have formed the favorite theme of chroniclers and poets. The *Courrier de Lyons* has been dramatized and exhibited in playhouses all over France; and humanitarians love to dwell upon it as their most popular and most telling argument against capital punishment. But the life of Lesurques was not the only one sacrificed. His wife went mad under the infamy that clung to her husband's name, and who believed ended by destroying herself. His son, who was but a child when his father perished, would not live in the country; he joined the army in the Russian campaign, and left his bones in the snows of Moscow. His daughter made desperate efforts to get justice done; she failed, and drowned herself in the Seine the morning after the rejection of her petition by the Chambers; and the second daughter died in a madhouse. Under previous Governments some money was awarded to the family; and the amendment moved by the Baron de Janze in the debate on the finances was for the restoration of the 54,585*fr.* of which the mail had been robbed, and which were levied on the property of Lesurques, together with interest since 1790. The case was gone into at length by M. de Janze. It was admirably seconded by M. Clary, who expressed himself deeply interested in it from the fact that the murder had been committed about the avenue leading to his father's house. They were both supported by M. Jules Favre in a speech of which it will be sufficient to say that 113 deputies caught the contagion of courage from his words, and even with the eye of M. de Moray (who thought the affair a bore, and doubted the competency of the Chamber, &c.) upon them, voted against the Government Commissioner, M. de Parieu. M. de Parieu, on the subject like a lawyer, anxious to prevent the Legislative Corps from establishing a troublesome precedent, and he relied on the opinion of MM. Zangiacomi and Simeon of the Council of State in former days, who did not implicitly believe in the innocence of Lesurques. This special pleading, however, was swept away by M. Jules Favre, and the House voted, only, it is true by a majority of one, that the amendment should be sent back to the Finance Commission for consideration.

If France possessed a limited monarchy, no doubt neither the Executive nor the Legislative Chamber could pretend to disturb the decision of a Court of justice. The innocence of Lesurques has been admitted in the fact of small portions of the indemnity having been paid, and the Courts might be invited, not to try the case, which would be impossible, as the matter chiefly interested has long passed away, but to declare the infamy which an ignominious death still fixes on the surviving relatives of the victim. The Emperor had an opportunity of gaining greatly in popularity by himself redressing the wrong done by a former Government, for, as I have said, no story is better known among the masses than the sad one of Lesurques and his children.

But should there be still any doubt about the innocence of Lesurques, there can be none of the propriety of restoring to his descendants the property of which they have been robbed by a legal iniquity. The *Giornale di Roma* publishes the decree of the Sacred Congregation of the Index of the 25th of April, by which among other works all the pamphlets on the liturgical question of Lyons, in opposition to the authority of the Holy See, and favoring of Gallicanism, have been put on the list of prohibited works, and the treatises on Spiritism, by Allan Kardec, and on the invocation of Mediums, have the same fate. The question regarding the Liturgy of Lyons will, it is considered certain, be shortly settled satisfactorily, as the whole business is notoriously *monstrum* by the Imperial Government, ever anxious to diminish as much as in it lies the devotion of the French Clergy to the Holy See, and foster the latent spirit of Gallicanism, which in past times worked such fearful ill in France, and which it is doing its best to revive. The signatures to the petition are however very far below the number assigned by the Revolutionary journals, and many of those having been appended in perfect good faith by simple Cures, whose last idea is resistance to Rome, will infallibly be withdrawn now that Rome has spoken. The tone of the protestation containing an account of the visit of the delegates to the Pope, Cardinal Antonelli, and Mgr. Bartolini, has been triumphantly produced by the *Italia* and other anti-Catholic papers; and no wonder, for its whole tone is so utterly offensive and disloyal, that the source of inspiration can scarcely be doubted to be identical with that which suppressed the Conference of St. Vincent of Paul and permitted the spoliation of the Holy See in Umbria and the Marches in 1860.

BELGIUM. BRUSSELS, May 10.—The Catholic Conservative party, that is, the party of order and strict adherence to the constitutional principles laid down and solemnly sworn to in the Congress of 1831, is on the *qui vive*, and seem determined to suffer no longer the usurpation and tyranny of Masonic exclusive liberalism. This exclusive liberalism is quite a different thing from the constitutional liberalism of 1831. The former means nothing else than absolute, tyrannical, revolutionary, anti-Christian Government; the latter quite the reverse, for it excludes no one, is tolerant towards all, and dreads and hates despotism in whatever shape, above all Masonic revolutionary despotism. Though, like England, in a civil, political point of view, it has deprived the Clergy of all exceptional privileges, put them in the eye of the law on equal footing with the rest of the citizens, still it has at the same time guaranteed to them as sacred and inviolable the same rights and liberties as all the members of the State enjoy. Now the order of the day as regards exclusive liberalism perverts and reverses all this; it declares, without the least disguise implacable war with the Catholic Clergy, *war* with the liberty of conscience and the liberty of worship of the Catholic population of the country.

At Ghent there exists, or, by this time rather, has existed, the Hospice of St. Jacques, formerly called the old Hospice Goetals, charitably founded six centuries ago by our pious Catholic ancestors for feeble old age and infirmity, venerable and revered for its antiquity, and still more so for the truly noble and merciful purpose to which it was dedicated. It is being pulled down and levelled with the ground by the exclusive Liberals, for no other palpable reason than that it was a Catholic Institution, and under the direction and management of Catholic piety. The satanic angels of destruction intend favouring the Beguines—a pious institution peculiar to Belgium—with the same philanthropic process of battery and erosion. Both the Grand and Petit Beguinage will soon disappear and be among the things that were. *Fuit illium*, unless the *gauche*, the scourge, and ruthless Vandalism of Belgium be speedily expelled from the seat of power. Possibly in a future communication I may send you a brief historic account of the singular institution of the Beguines, established, it seems, in no other county except Belgium and Holland, but in the latter it has been already suppressed.

The second session of the General Assembly of Catholics will take place this year again in the diocesan Petit Seminaire of Malines, from Monday the 29th of August to the following Saturday, September the 3rd. The tickets of admittance will be ten francs each like last year, and should be taken the day before at latest, at the Petit Seminaire. Some introduction from some Clergyman, or well known lay Catholic, is expected from those who apply for tickets. The programme of the session states that the general assembly will be divided into five sections:—1st. Religious Works, Home and Foreign Missions; 2nd. Charitable Works; 3rd. Christian Instruction and Education; 4th. Christian Art; 5th. Religious Freedom, Associations, Publications, International Correspondence, and miscellaneous matters. The questions relating to religious works which are to be submitted to the Congress of 1864, are: 1. The statement of the position of the Catholic Church in various countries, following as much as possible the indications of the programme drawn up by the Malines Assembly for the formation of Catholic statistics. 2. By what means can Laymen contribute to revive and sustain the Catholic Faith, confirm the population in the observance of religious precepts and resist invasion of anti-religious doctrines. 3. Pilgrimages are powerful means of reviving and keeping up the faith and piety of Catholics. What can be done to re-establish, extend and assist them? 4. What measures should be taken to make known and propagate among laymen the institution and forms of religious associations (as for instance, third Orders, the Society of St. Francis Xavier, the Society of the Holy Family) which meet above all the wants of the most numerous class of the Catholic population? The Religious Congregations and Orders being sharply criticised and assailed by Protestants and freethinkers, point out the best means of confuting such criticisms, dissipating such prejudices, and rendering such assaults of no avail. We cannot dwell on the programme of the other questions which relate to the works of charity, Christian economy, instruction, literature and art, which are equally important. We shall only add that this year will be in Malines, about the same time as the Congress, an exhibition of objects of Christian art, ancient and modern, which will last from the 30th of August to the 25th of September, and a competition to which artists of all countries will be admitted.

SPAIN. The Madrid Epoca says Spain will appoint a representative to Mexico as soon as the Emperor Maximilian shall have notified the Spanish Government of his accession to the throne. There can be but little doubt that while Spain is making unexampled progress in material improvement, her Government is now, to a degree unknown since the death of Ferdinand, under the influence of a priesthood more reactionary than any priesthood in Europe.—Times Cor.

ITALY. PIEDMONT.—The King of Sardinia has had an attack of apoplexy, and the speculations as to the future of Italy in case of his death offer a far more unpromising prospect for the future than anything hanging on the life of our venerated Pontiff. Grant that he be soon gathered to his predecessors, the Papacy remains intact.—Le Pape est mort—Vive le Pape—but with Victor Emmanuel departs the last node that binds the Revolution to anything resembling order or monarchy. The Mazzinian journals carefully avoid any reference to the future reign of Prince Humbert and never mention him as the heir or prince hereditary, but only as 'the son of Victor Emmanuel.' To his father they conceive themselves bound to a certain extent, but to the House of Savoy in general they make no secret of their indifference, or their intention of founding a Mazzinian republic in case of

anything happening to the present King, an event which his extremely plethoric habit and the vicious life he leads render more than probable ere long. The entire silence of Garibaldi, and his never once pronouncing the name of his Royal master, 'the soldier of Pestro', whose praise he was once so fond of sounding, is a most ominous sign, and as such is remarked on by the *Discussion* and other paper. The hero of Aspromonte is, however, expected to visit Turin next month, which does not appear as if the story of his disembarkation at Ancona were worth much. Kossuth has been recently in Milan, and an address of his, inciting the Hungarian soldiers to desert, has been seized in Verona. How soon may such a policy be carried home to us, and who could be surprised if in case of a war this odious system of suborning the soldier from his duty were tried, and with effect, among the Irish element of the British army? It would be well if princes hereditary of other countries than Italy would look narrowly at the true scope and inevitable consequences of their folly in encouraging the fratricidal symptoms of a revolutionary era, and count the cost their future will have to pay. The noble conduct of Her Majesty the Queen of England, in the late disgraceful mania, will add another title to the feelings of devoted loyalty with which she is regarded by her Catholic subjects; among whom it may yet be, when the folly and wickedness of her Ministers have brought the curse of anarchy to her own shores, that her House will find their truest and most certain defenders. Papists and Malignants stood by the Crown when it 'hung on a bush' two hundred years ago, and will be the last to fail it now—more especially as it is worn by one whose virtues, courage and goodness have raised the feeling of loyalty to a more personal sentiment than has been the lot of any sovereign of the House of Hanover.—Cor. of the Tablet.

A correspondent in the *Steele*, writing to that journal from Turin on the 2nd inst., says:—"For the last few days Garibaldi has been no longer spoken of by his friends as the emissary of the National Revolution, ready to embark in any enterprise at the head of his volunteers, but as the leader of a great constitutional party which accepts the struggle on the standpoint of the Constitution and the existing laws. In a word, Garibaldi and his friends aspire to power; they openly desire they wish to be Ministers, not for the purpose of falling asleep amid the sweets of power, but in order to remain there long enough to have at their disposal the Italian army, and to direct it against Austria. Bear in mind that the attitude of Garibaldi and his friends is thus clearly defined only to influence those elections. In a word, Garibaldi becomes the leader of a Parliamentary Left, hitherto divided and without a head. The new Garibaldi party has a year to do its work in it. It hopes that that year will suffice to gain for it a sufficient majority in the country. The other parties are much disturbed by this fresh declaration of policy. The Garibaldian party, sincerely anxious to keep within the limits of the Constitution, and giving guarantees of patience to the democracy, may exert immense influence, for half of Italy is already with it. The Ministry is at a loss how to act towards it. Ought it to treat this new party gently or boldly attack it? There is one Minister among the members of the Cabinet, a Diplomatist and Statesman, who is very nearly converted to Garibaldi. Under any circumstances, whether Garibaldiism be opposed or accepted by the majority, it will form a considerable and influential Parliamentary body."

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the St. Peter's Pence have been violently attacked in the Turin Parliament by several honorable members; and one of them, Signor Sicoli, has accused the Ministers of legal squeamishness in not preventing the Faithful from indulging in these pious works, while the said Ministers had so little scruples in other respects. Signor Sicoli instanced the extra legal expense of 52,000*fr.* a year for bribing the press; of 20*fr.* a day for falsified correspondences addressed to the provincial journals; of the extra legal free transmission of dispatches granted to the Stefani agency on condition of giving only dispatches controlled by the Home Minister. Finally, he read a manifesto of the Prefect of the Basilicata, giving great praise to a detachment of soldiers and volunteers who, after killing 7 so called Brigands, paraded their heads in triumph, on the point of the bayonet, in all the surrounding villages.

The Minister, Signor Peruzzi, answered that he had subjected the Society of St. Vincent to the closest surveillance, and that he hoped, sooner or later that some illegal act on its part would enable him to dissolve it. But as nothing against the existing laws had hitherto been done by its members, he invited the deputies to propose a law which would enable him to suppress the Society legally!

The Court of Assizes of Reggio has condemned the Bishop of Guastalla to 60*fr.* fine and eight months' imprisonment for having censured in a Pastoral letter certain laws and institutions of the Piedmontese State.

We read in the *Bien Public*:—"The *Patriotta Cattolico*, the excellent journal of M. Casoli, which has scarcely been established two months has had the honor of being seized for the third time on Sunday last. The reason of this event was the publication in its columns of the list of bishops and of priests who had been prosecuted, exiled, and imprisoned in the Kingdom of Italy. It says, 'to speak the truth, the step which has been taken against us, does not leave us wholly without consolation. The Government has seized upon our issue, because it begins to be ashamed of its acts, and is no longer willing that they should be laid before the public. In the article which is the subject of the charge made against us we had attacked no law, we had only stated facts, facts which are authentic, irrefragable, and undeniable. We were seized, therefore, because the Government blushes at the facts in question. God be praised! Is not shame the first step towards repentance? Who knows? Let us hope.'

The welcome telegraphic intelligence of the release of Monsignor Arnaldi, Archbishop of Spoleto, led us to hope for a moment, that the Piedmontese had abandoned their mania for prosecution, either from interested motives and political reasons, or an obedience to orders from abroad. But this hope soon vanished, for another telegram has informed us of the arrest of his Eminence Cardinal Morichini, bishop of Jesi. Forced to set at liberty an Archbishop of the Pontifical state, the blockheads indemnify themselves by laying sacrilegious hands on a cardinal of Holy Church. The pretext for this arrest is unknown. According to the Ancona correspondent of the *Osservatore Romano*, the Government, having recently sent and seized two Canons of the Cathedral of Jesi, seventy years old, may very probably have extended to the bishop the accusations made against them. One of these Canons, D. Joseph Grassi, penitentiary and professor at the theological college, being warned in time, made his escape; the other Dr. Lewis Planeta, who was ministering to a dying person at the hospital, found on his return to his house, two police agents. After subjecting him to a long examination, the agents, finding nothing against him, withdrew with many polite speeches of reassurance. They had hardly left, when, as a proof of the sincerity of their assurances, the Carabinieri burst into the house, laid hands on the venerable old man, and led him off to prison. Dr. Lewis Planeta has committed a great crime in the eyes of the enemies of the Church; he refused to bear the confession of a judge, until he had obtained the necessary dispensation, in order to grant him absolution. There is, therefore, reason to believe that the Cardinal Bishop shares in the responsibility of this refusal. He has been taken to Ancona and thrown into the prison of Santa Pelagia. Only one attendant has been allowed him. The Piedmontese persecution appears, indeed, to be, on the increase, especially in those provinces of the Pontifical state which have been invaded. At the

above-mentioned town of Jesi, the authorities had the hardihood to give a retrospective effect to the royal placet and to deprive of his post in the Cathedral a functionary, named by the Cardinal. A young member of the seminary, beneficiary canon of a collegiate church, has been forcibly torn from his studies and his functions, and has been attached to a regiment. Two churches of the Benedectines have been suppressed and the religious have been dispersed. The cemetery has been desecrated, by the interment of Protestants.—*Correspondance de Rome*.

The moral corruption promoted by the Piedmontese Government has reached such a pitch in Italy that the *Democratic Unitary Society* of Leghorn has passed the following resolutions on the 13th ultimo:—

Considering that the people has in vain endeavored to redeem its liberty without honesty of morals;

Considering that these are continually offended by the publication of obscene books, prints, and pictures, whereby youth acquire the germ of corruption and degradation;

Considering that the Government, and the Municipalities, while it is their duty to promote public morality, and to accustom the people to honesty, which is at once the supreme want and hope of safety in the present time, leave unpunished the offences condemned by the Penal Code as offences against public order;

Considering that things have come to the pass that a political journal which has the appearance of being on the Government and Ministerial side, and as is called in common language, on the *moderate* side, the *Gazzetta del Popolo* of Florence inserts in its public advertisements the notice of sale of the obscene book entitled: 'Life, adventures and gallantries of the Chevalier de Faublas,' by Louvet, which book, like so many others of equal infamous character are being sold in our town with as much publicity as impunity, in violation of the 302nd article of the existing Penal Code;

The Society deplors these facts recommends to the Italian youth not to yield to the allurements of vice, and addresses itself to the men in power, loudly telling them with the consciousness of fulfilling a duty, 'The corruption of morals is undoing Italy!'

Finally it resolves that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Home Minister, to the President of the Chamber of Deputies to the Prefect and to the Mayor of our town.

ROME.—The latest news from Rome, received by ourselves, reported favourably of the health of the Holy Father up to the 14th inst. A Turin paper, the *Opinion*, professes to have received news two days later in a contrary sense, but the Piedmontese Liberal Press has long ago forfeited all claim to be believed upon its word.—*Tablet*.

A despatch has reached Rome since I wrote the last sentence, stating that Cardinal Morichini has been released by the intervention of France, and another from Naples brings the news of the death of Padre Mancivalli in prison, in consequence of the hardships and ill-treatment he has been subjected to for the refusal to administer the Sacraments to excommunicated persons without retraction.

We read in the *Bien Public*:—"We have mentioned that Russia had protested against the words uttered by His Holiness at the Propaganda in favour of Poland. The reply of the Cardinal Secretary of State to the diplomatic reclamations addressed by the Russian charge d'affaires will have been, according to the *Memorial Diplomatique*, in substance as follows: 'that the speech of the Sovereign Pontiff was an impromptu one, for which nobody was prepared; that, consequently, no shorthand writer had been able to attend in order to furnish a *verbatim* report; that he (the Cardinal) would be perfectly willing to comply with the request of the Russian Legation, if the Pope would consent to dictate his own words from memory, but that even in this case he could not answer for it that Pius IX. would remember word for word the whole of a speech which had been extemporized under feelings of holy emotion. While making these reservations in respect of the form of the discourse in question, Cardinal Antonelli boldly claimed for the Pope the right to raise his voice in order to stigmatise the persecutions and humiliations for which the Church is constantly a mark in Russia. It is said that in consequence of this explanation the Russian charge d'affaires has thought proper to refer to his Government, and to await his instructions before taking any further step.'

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—There are at this moment under process in the city of Naples alone, four Bishops, twenty-five Monks, twenty-five parish Priests, seven Friars, three Prelates, the Vicar-General, eleven Priests without official cures, four Missionaries, and five Preachers of Missions, all accused of refusing to betray the trust committed to them, and sympathies with the past government. A recent publication of an officer in the service of Piedmont, Comte de St. Jurez, namely, 'The Brigandage on the Roman frontier,' is a complete testimony to the character of the Reaction, and as such a most valuable confession. He completely admits the fact of the comity of the entire population, and the number less severities perpetrated by the Italian troops on the peasantry of the Abruzzi, Mera di Lavoro, and Aquino; and in fact, writes the history of the forcible occupation of a conquered province by an invading army. I have often mentioned to you the entire absence of disguise on the part of Piedmontese officers as to the means employed to carry out their master's ends; and the present work is a case in point. I shall probably send you some extracts from it in a few days. The dungeons of San Francisco and the Vicaria are now full to overflowing, and cannot receive another inmate in consequence of the recent arrests. From the Southern provinces the state of matters continues as deplorable as ever. Ransoms of liberal proprietors (the Royalists are never meddled with) are the order of the day, and the Synic of Palopoli has just been restored to his afflicted family and fellow citizens nearly dead with fright, but otherwise uninjured, on payment of 26,000 ducats, twelve high crowned hats, a stone of linen, a hundred yards of cloth, and ten gold watches. Lamarmora reports the conditions of the Terra di Lavoro as most unsatisfactory, armed bands scouring the country in every direction; 50 Reactionaries entering and occupying a village the other day only a few minutes after he had left it with his staff, while on a tour of military inspection. The prison of Catanzaro is another of the most noted 'Inferni' of regenerated Italy, and the typhus fever has broken out amongst its miserable inmates in consequence of over-crowding, and is speedily thinning the numbers, in a way equally satisfactory and economical. 'Six feet of land for a grave' will cost Victor Emmanuel less than the enormous staff of goliards and policemen he is obliged to maintain and pay out of the exhausted revenues of Italy.

It will be gratifying to all lovers of Reactionary battles to place on record that peasant shooting has recommenced in good earnest in the Regno; at Benevento the general sport has been excellent, and in the Capitanata the National Guard and Colonel Mobile have bagged several brace this week. Add to this the fact of the Carabinieri having arrested sixty young girls at Mismilari and the surrounding towns, all of whom have been consigned to the common prison of Palermo, to answer for their brothers or lovers refractory to the conscription, and the arrests of 73 landed proprietors of Terra di Lavoro for complicity with the Reaction, and your readers will see that the season so far, if not all that could be desired, has been on the whole a fair one. The state of Sicily is perfect anarchy—commerce utterly at a stand still, travelling so unsafe as to be impossible; the country scourged by armed bands, and the discontent at its height. No man dare invest capital or cultivate his land to the usual pitch, because there exists a moral certainty of insurrection all over the island in case of war, the few troops which now maintain public security to a certain extent, being in

such a case sure to be withdrawn. The *Monarcha Italiana*, a very liberal, though moderate paper, in forecasting in making this statement, and in complaining bitterly that in spite of the taxes paid being more than doubled since the reign of the Bourbons, the public security has diminished in proportion, and states that the desire for a return of the old dynasty is making progress, and the Sicilians, always pretty difficult to govern, are ten times more so now that they find they have saddled on themselves a race and an administration far more alien to their customs and prejudices than ever were the Neapolitans, and who have set themselves against anything like a local element in the executive. All the Police is Piedmontese, the Sicilians being sent north—all the old magistracy set aside for prefects and sub-prefects, fresh from Peruzzi's bureau, and utterly ignorant of the very peculiar conditions of Sicily. D'Onofe's Reggio has just earned a title to the gratitude of all Catholics by his defence of the rights of forty poor Benedictine nuns expelled from this country without any means of support. What is here a single will soon be an universal case, and the destruction of the Religious Orders will be the last straw that the Neapolitan camel is likely to bear. The feeling in Sicily is very strong, and a resistance to the decree is fully expected by the journals of Government itself.—*Cor. of the Tablet*.

The *Morning Post* is furious because the King of Naples does not rest satisfied with the usurpation of his dominions by Victor Emmanuel, and on Wednesday discharged a whole battery of abuse at His Majesty and his uncle, the Count Trapani; not forgetting to vilify the Pope and the Papal Government *en passant* for an alleged complicity with the so-called 'brigandage' in the Neapolitan territories. We suppose it is not necessary to defend the King and his family from the charge of doing all they can to make the usurper feel that his pilloined throne is not a bed of roses. Why should they not use every energy of which they are capable to recover a throne that was taken away by the foulest fraud and treachery, in which, as Garibaldi has informed the world, the British Government and the British fleet, under the Admiral Mundy, played so infamous a part? Why should they calmly acquiesce in a robbery which grates upon the feelings of the Neapolitan people? That the people of Naples are hostile to the Sardinian usurpation needs no better proof than the existence of that very brigandage which Lord Palmerston's own organ so ferociously denounces. If the 'brigands' were not favored by the population how could they hold their ground for so many years against the whole force of the butcher Cialdini and the sanguinary laws which he has had a hundred thousand soldiers to enforce? The atrocities committed by that miscreant and the Piedmontese military authorities in the Two Sicilies surpass in brutality and cruelty anything we ever heard of except the abominations of John Claudius Beresford in the fogging house at Dublin, in 1798 and 1803. Yet the 'brigandage' cannot be put down. Why? Evidently because it identified with the feelings of the nation. As to the abuse of the Ministerial paper upon the Pope and His Holiness's Government, that is so ordinary a matter that we consider it beneath contempt. It is the *Post's* vocation to libel, revile, and calumniate the Holy See. For this it is subsidised by Lord Palmerston, who nevertheless commands the allegiance and support of most of the Liberal representatives Catholic Ireland.—*Weekly Register*.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

Vienna, May 18.—The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of this evening proposes that the sittings of the Conference should be transferred to Brussels, on account of the insults offered to Germany by the English Parliament and the press of London, which city it considers not to be neutral. Frankfurt-on-the-Main, May 18.—*Ober Postamt's Zeitung* of to-day publishes a telegram from Vienna, stating that in yesterday's sitting of the Conference Austria and Prussia demanded a complete autonomy of the Duchies, their personal union with Denmark material guarantees, and especially the maintenance of the point of view held by the Federal Diet on the succession question. This latter point induced Baron von Beust to give in his adhesion to the proposal of the Plenipotentiaries. It is asserted that Russia is not averse to this proposition.

Berlin, May 19.—In a note addressed by Herr von Bismarck, on the 14th instant, to Count Bernstorff, the Minister at the end of the same declares the Prussian Government to be completely free from all obligations that might be deduced from the treaty of 1852, and not to be justified in discussing any other combination that may be entirely independent of that treaty.

Herr von Bismarck continues:—It is a natural consequence of political relations that the solution of the question is of European importance, and that endeavours should be made to effect this, conjointly with the other great Powers. This position was the only one recognised by the Government in the concluding sentence of its declaration of 21st January.

The sole task of the Conference is conjointly to search for, and deliberately upon, the means whereby a solution of the question may be arrived at. Copenhagen, May 17.—The Prussians have refused to pay for the necessaries of life during the armistice.

The *Dagblad* demands the resumption of the blockade as a reprisal for the breach of the armistice.

POLAND. LESTON, May 13.—The *Ojczyzna* of to-day announces that 10 Poles have recently been hanged and five shot in the government of Augustowo by order of General Boloklanof.

The *Post* of Wednesday gives the following letter from Cracow:—"The sudden arrival in this city of Count Menadori Pouilly has had the effect of imparting activity to the zeal of the local authorities in their campaign against the Polish element in Galicia. The last females arrested were the Countess Maria Tartowska and the Countess Zaluska, granddaughters of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the most illustrious patriot of ancient Poland. The governor-general declares that he will adopt the most severe measures to make them confess their complicity with the National Government. The men are not treated any better. M. Ronikowski, the emigrant deputy of the Berlin Parliament, who has been detained for ten months in an unwholesome cell, without having undergone any interrogation, is dying of an affection of the lungs. General Kruszwski, formerly in the Belgian service, but since settled in Galicia, for several years, is also ill and deprived of any assistance from his family. Lastly General Count Joseph Zaluska, a veteran of the First Empire, has been torn from the works of art and history to which he was devoting the remainder of his life. A companion of Napoleon I, he was engaged in analysing and describing with talent the wars and combats of which he had been a witness. His interrogatory commenced on the 27th ult. in the criminal prison of Przemysl. The following is an official report of the extraditions published by the German journal of Cracow:—"276 inhabitants of the kingdom delivered up to the Russian authorities (the journal takes care to add that 46 were handed over by constraint); 359 expelled probably to France; 215 sent for fixed residence to Konigsgratz in Bohemia, and 80, belonging to different nations, sent to their respective countries."

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