

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 8.—Under the head of "Latest Intelligence," La Presse publishes the following: "The arrival at Paris of General de Goyon is announced. On Saturday next Prince Napoleon will leave Paris for Marseilles, where the steam-corvette Prince Jerome awaits him. The Prince will embark with his suite on the Sunday. The object of this journey to Naples is, it is asserted, connected with the remodelling of the treaties between France and the Government of the King of Italy. The King of Holland leaves Paris on the 14th inst. for the Hague. The Queen will leave Paris the same day for Stuttgart."

M. Lavalette mentioned yesterday on the day before in conversation with a friend, that he expected to set out on his return to Rome in a few days. Owing, it is said, to the influence of a high personage, a certain delay is granted to the Court of Rome to make its choice between reform of the recall of the French army, and an ultimatum to this effect will be sent in to Cardinal Antonelli, either by M. Lavalette or by some new envoy uniting the military and diplomatic characters.

General Goyon is recalled and has arrived in Paris. We have never abstained from declaring our belief that the Emperor Napoleon has no intention of giving over Rome to the Piedmontese invaders. We still find it difficult to alter that belief. Yet, as journalists, we are bound to state, not merely our own private expectations, but also what is expected by those who ought to be well informed, and we must, therefore, admit that the best informed persons have of late been more uneasy on this subject than they have ever been before. No one imagines, indeed, that the French Emperor wishes to see Italy in the hands of Piedmont. So far from desiring a united Italy there is nothing he would so little tolerate.

The suspicion is that some compromise may have been agreed upon between the Governments of Paris and Turin in virtue of which Naples is to become practically French, under the rule probably of a Murat, while Rome is abandoned to Victor Emmanuel. We find this expectation unquestionably gaining ground among those who most zealously support the interests of the Bourbon dynasty in Naples—for instance the French newspaper the Union. It is observed that something has so deeply affected the Empress Eugene, whose devotion to the interests of the Holy Father is no secret, that she has secluded herself in her private apartments, and even declined to appear at the dinner given at the Tuilleries to the Queen of Holland. Her place was taken by the Princess Mathilde. These indications we need hardly say are watched by many keen eyes. It is believed that the gathering of the Bishops at Rome for the approaching canonization has suggested some move unfavorable to the Holy Father, to the French and Sardinian Governments. His peace, happily, is founded upon a rock which these rumours are unable to shake.—Weekly Register.

The Independence Belge, of Friday, May 2, says that the words uttered by Victor Emmanuel at the great Banquet given in his honor at Genoa, and telegraphed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, by the Consul-General of France, who was present at the Banquet, were as follows:—

I give you my formal assurance that the Roman Question will be solved this year. As to the question of Venice, its turn will come next, and I can certify to you that we shall then have the assistance of an allied power, and that with it we shall make Italy free to the Adriatic. The other Governments are not favorable, but they are in a complete state of impotence.

Moreover the telegram informs that at a public audience at Naples, on Friday, the 2nd inst., Victor Emmanuel said to the senators and deputies:—

"Security is not re-established at Naples, because of Rome, which is a centre of conspiracy, but believe me, much as the Italians desire to recover their capital, quite as much do the French desire to discontinue their occupation."

Moreover, we are told that at Paris the first days of the month were marked by rumours that the solution of the Roman question was imminent; that an important decision had been arrived at unfavorable to the Holy See, and that the effect upon the Empress Eugenie had been such, that Her Majesty had refused to be present at the dinner and ball given at the Tuilleries on April 28th in honor of her Royal guest, the Queen of the Netherlands.

Moreover, the ever-repeated, but ever-varying rumours, that in the Councils of the French Emperor the withdrawal of General Goyon from Rome was under discussion, have at length received confirmation by the announcement that the General, after a long interview with the Holy Father at Porto D'Anzio on April 30, left Rome for Paris on the first of May.

Another item in the catalogue of facts and rumours which are quoted to encourage the hopes of the Revolutionists, is the report of the official character of Prince Napoleon's visit to Victor Emmanuel at Naples.

All these topics are used in confirmation of the theory that when Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone spoke so strongly in answer to Sir George Bowyer against the French occupation of Rome, they were acting in concert with the Emperor, and with a knowledge of his wishes and intentions.

On the other hand, the French Government papers adhere to their statements that M. Billault's speech still represents the Emperor's determination. That there are only three courses open to him. The first is to break with the Revolution and to gratify the Catholic party by restoring Umbria, the Marches, and the Romagna to the Holy See.

The second is to sacrifice the Pope, and to gratify the Revolution by withdrawing his army from Rome.

And the third is to do neither one nor the other, but to maintain the actual situation.—London Tablet.

The conferences of the St. Vincent de Paul are at an end; but the principle of charity has not been "crushed." In many places religious circles have been formed which assemble weekly; the gentlemen converse and play cards, giving the proceeds of the evening to the poor; the ladies work for the purpose of clothing them. Towards the close of the evening there is a public reading, and then a distribution of bread and other gifts; and so good works are continued without the permission of Saint Persigay.

The copyright of the Ami de la Religion was sold on Monday last, by public auction for 25,000 francs, and has passed into the hands of M. Jules Gonod, formerly, one of the writers of the Univers, and more lately, for a short time, editor of the Belgian journal, the Universel.

Every one has been trying to discover the real motive for M. Mercier's journey to Richmond. They are assigned by a portion of the Parisian press—namely, to look after the tobacco interest; too futile. The Federal papers assume that he is gone to summon the South to surrender at once and at discretion, as if the South had already spent its last man; while the Confederate journals look upon the movement of the French Minister as preliminary to the immediate recognition by France of the Confederate States. The Minister of a Foreign Government is not usually employed in the character of a herald; and the circumstance that he had a long interview with Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln previous to setting out, and the facilities given him for communicating between Richmond and Washington during his mission, throw some doubt on the version as to immediate and absolute recognition. Some curious people have asked M. Thouvenel about the matter; but, if I am rightly informed, M. Thouvenel replied that he knew nothing; that not only had he given no instructions to M. Mercier about a mission to Richmond, but that he was ignorant as was anybody else what he was gone there for. And in giving this assurance, M. Thouvenel probably spoke truly. It does not, however, follow that M. Mercier had no instructions, merely because M. Thouvenel, who, perhaps, alone of all the Cabinet professes little sympathy for the Confederate cause, has not given him any; and you may be certain that M. Mercier would not quit his post without orders from some one to whose will even the Minister of Foreign Affairs must defer.—Cor. of Times.

It is an ascertained fact that the Emperor Napoleon has been for months past most desirous of seeing the war between North and South at an end, chiefly, no doubt, from motives which are creditable to his humanity, but a great deal from anxiety to arrest the suffering as well as the discontent which accompanies suffering among the working and commercial classes in France, and which are in most part attributable to the civil war in America. He believes, too, and this belief is shared by the majority of his ministers—that the re-establishment of the Union is hopeless. These views were some time ago pressed on the English Government, but without effect. The last battle, as fruitless as it was sanguinary, and the sort of success of which the North boasts, and which, so far as we know, consists in the army having just escaped utter destruction, remind His Majesty that the present moment is a favorable one for trying what he can do to prevent more bloodshed. He thinks that the military honor of the North has been saved, or redeemed, by what has occurred, and that further carnage is without an object, as regards either glory or interest. When some time ago he expressed his willingness to interfere as a mediator, if asked to do so, mediation was then declined; but it was at the same time intimated that, if circumstances should occur to render such an alternative desirable, no mediation would be more acceptable than that of the French Emperor. The late battle, its doubtful results, the uncertainty of future success for the North, the certainty in any case of much calamity to both, together with the increased suffering in France, induce the Emperor to think that the moment is opportune for reviving the question of mediation, as the proposal is still open; or rather for suggesting an armistice with a view to a definitive arrangement. It is then reasonable to presume that M. Mercier's mission is with a view to this armistice; and an armistice which would precede a serious arrangement must necessarily be of some length. Whether M. Mercier will succeed in his mission I do not pretend to say, and no one pretends to say. People only hope, and their hopes appear in some degree to be justified by the following short article in the Constitutionnel, appearing as it does in the most prominent place and in the largest type of that paper:—

"If there be at the present time an incontestable fact—one which, unfortunately, is beyond the reach of discussion—it is, that the most experienced eye cannot perceive in a future however distant the termination of the war in America by merely hostile means. The North, at the outset, said that three months would suffice to reduce the South; it is now 13 months since the struggle by means of cannon-shot commenced, and a perusal of the last despatches must convince any one that things are not further advanced than on the first day. Were it only in the interest of humanity, all must ardently wish for the pacification of that immense country; but there is more than an interest in humanity involved,—there is the suffering of manufacturing Europe. In the midst of the painful circumstances which succeed each other, and of the accounts which are every day brought by the despatches from America, the visit of M. Mercier to Richmond has been interpreted in a favorable manner, and considered as a ground for hope. We are not acquainted with the object of that excursion, and we are not aware whether M. Mercier has been charged with a mission, but we are willing to hope, with the public, that the French Minister at Washington may induce the adverse parties to listen to words of conciliation and peace. If those words are uttered and listened to it will cause great joy to all feeling hearts in Europe, and particularly in France."

The Patrie has the following:— "We have reason to know that important conferences are going on at the present time at Richmond between Baron Mercier, the French Minister, and the Government of the Southern States. The existence of a negotiation of that kind appears to indicate that the overtures made by the French representative to President Davis have in principle been favourably received."

ITALY.

Since the annexation to Piedmont of the Papal States, and the confiscation of the convents and monasteries of those provinces, numerous communities of religious have been reduced to the greatest misery. The nuns of Umbria, especially where the decree was carried out with more rigor than elsewhere, have been obliged to appeal to the charity of the inhabitants of Rome; and the Osservatore Romano has already collected £100 for their relief. One of these convents, containing twenty-seven persons, receives from the Piedmontese Government, in lieu of its confiscated property, a pension of 451 scudi a year (less than £100), and even that is irregularly paid. In others, each nun receives 20 centimes (two pence) a day; and one convent is mentioned where the daily allowance of each inmate is barely six centimes (one halfpenny). Previous to the confiscation, all these convents not only existed in comfort, but distributed abundant alms to the surrounding poor; and yet now the Cassa Ecclesiastica, or department charged with the administration and repatriation of the stolen property, not only can hardly pay the lawful proprietors their wretched allowances, but its accounts for last year showed a deficit of 1,000,000 francs—£400,000.

The desertion of conscripts from the annexed States forcibly enrolled in the Sardinian army, is taking immense proportions. The province of Viterbo, and all the provinces bordering on the annexed country, are literally encumbered with them. On the other hand, the unfortunate conscripts who have not been able to escape from the Piedmontese, are being carried off in large trains to the strongholds of Piedmont.

Rome.—It is at least certain that the Cabinet of the Tuilleries is about to assume more hostility in its dealings with the Holy See. There were 20,000 men in Rome; already 8,000 have been withdrawn. The project of a mixed garrison is again spoken of, and people are enraged (the expression is not too strong) that the council spoken of has so much chance of success; they threaten that they will make the Pope pay dearly for this peaceful religious manifestation, which they reproach him for persisting in. It is impossible not to put the darkest construction upon the

designs of the Government, when one reads the thoroughly bitter and hypocritical language used by its salaried organs of the press; the provincial journals especially furnish the latest running stream of venomous and perfidious insinuations. This is well known in Paris and understood there; but incalculable harm is done by such a system among provincial people, who are more ignorant than ill-disposed.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

The correspondent of Weekly Register gives some details of the reception of Victor Emmanuel at Naples. A previous letter on the same subject had been stopped by the Piedmontese police, as making "too many revelations."

On arriving at Gaeta, on the 28th at 7 A. M., the king waited for the French squadron, which soon appeared. The Sardinian squadron, consisting of three frigates, then joined the four men of war of the French squadron, and on arriving near the island of Procida, all the ships announced their approach by a loud cannonade. Besides the seven French and Sardinian ships, there were already in the bay three fine English men of war, which were richly decked out, and the sailors manning the yards rent the air with loud cheers of "Long live the King of Italy"; as if they wanted to rouse by their example the enthusiasm of the Neapolitans. Meanwhile, in the city, the democratic workmen's associations, those of the students, Garibaldians, and the members of the emancipating societies, ran about the streets shouting, "Long live Victor Emmanuel! Long live Garibaldi!" while the crowd of hired shouters bawled, "Long live Savoy! Long live the King! Long live Unity! Flights at the windows!" In spite of all this go up scene, much more numerous voices answered: "Long live Independence, Religion, Neapolitan self-government, and the Confederation." It seems that the national Bourbon party wished to make a demonstration at the moment of the Galantuomo's arrival. But the police, acting by means of intimidation and terror frustrated this manifestation. On the very eve of Victor Emmanuel's arrival, the residences of ten of the most important families of Naples were surrounded and Piedmontese gendarmes and sbirri were sent to lead through the streets, bound like vile criminals, the Generals Colonna and D'Ambrosio Colonel Baron, A. Cosenza, Colonel Lanciotti, and a crowd of other honorable citizens, under the pretext that they formed a part of the Bourbon committee. The real motive was to intimidate the population.

This end was obtained, for on the 27th in the evening, and during the day on the 28th, nobody dared to go out, and the deserted and silent streets were only faintly animated by the passing of revolutionary gangs, and paid shouters who cried "Long live Unity, Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi!" and uttered threats against those who did not hasten to place flags at their windows.

When Victor Emmanuel was seen to present himself before the Neapolitan population, preceded by the English fleet and accompanied by the French squadron, people asked each other after the first moment of astonishment, "What does this mean? France and England are making a demonstration against the national reaction of the Neapolitans, it is an intervention." The King went yesterday afternoon to the Chiasso promenade where thousands of carriages are usually seen; but everywhere on his passage he found the same freezing silence. At the San Carlo theatre, nobody could admitance, the night before last, without a written order of Signor San Donato, superintendent of theatre, and a member of the Turin Parliament; so that when the King came, there were well ordered cries of "Long live" all the Piedmontese properties, and would be properties.

Meanwhile Rattazzi has let loose 80 new battalions of troops upon the reactionist patriots. The Unitario Piedmontist forces in the two Sicilies now amount to 150,000 men. They can then compel the national guards at the bayonet's point to march before them to murder their relations and friends.

NAPLES, May 2.—Domestic visits and arrests are more than ever the order of the day, since the arrival of the "King of Italy." We daily see Generals, Priests, Barristers, merchants, nobleman, honest workmen and even women led to prison through the streets chained like criminals. The "Brigands" are now at the very gates of Naples and at night their bivouac fires may be seen on the mountains. Meanwhile the central committee of Naples, with a view of setting at naught the last efforts of Piedmontism, has more frequent intercourse with the Bourbon committees in the provinces, who are wonderfully active. The Piedmontese and their adherents are furious on account of the defeats and losses daily experienced by their troops. And so not being able to overcome their enemies by violence they wish to terrify them by their ferocity. The population of Sorra has been thus deeply affected and terrified by the barbarity of Colonel Fontana, who, after vainly attempting to attack Chiavone, dragged out of prison and arbitrarily shot the political prisoner Raffaele Stefano, who had been for several months awaiting his trial without ever being able to obtain an opportunity of proving his innocence. At Mirabella, in the province of Avellino, the superior of a Franciscan monastery, and several other friars have been arrested and dragged off in chains by the gendarmes. A crowd of people of every kind have come to Naples with the King and his court. The Royal Palace is so crowded that the rooms and halls are filled with beds, so that, to prevent confusion, the apartments are numbered like in an hotel. No 1,462 is the bedroom formerly occupied by the Dowager Empress of Russia. That of the Archduke Charles of Austria, father of the Dowager Queen of the Two Sicilies, is now No. 753, and the chamber where the Holy Father, Pius IX, was praying in 1849, for the peace of the world and the happiness of Italy, is now the boudoir of a certain lady in Rattazzi's suite! This minister meanwhile is busy with the organization of 44 moveable columns to rage through the provinces. The woods are to be burnt down, and isolated houses destroyed to prevent their affording refuge to the Royalists.

The expedition of Victor Emmanuel to Naples, I regard as the last move on the board, which is designed to fail. Enthusiasm of the greatest kind is said to have been spent for him, but we know that 500,000 francs were sent from Turin to Naples to defray the expenses of the Royal visit,—in other words, to pay for enthusiasm, to buy it.

Enthusiasm has been bought there, as one may well believe, to a large extent: tailors have had to fit out men in suits of black, to make "respectabilities" of them, in order to show that the "galantuomo" had friends of mark to say God save him; and a few carlini go a long way with the lazy lower class, who lose physical energy is cheaply stimulated by a dose of maccaroni—so the cry of "Long live the King" is raised, without much trouble, and at no very great cost. But the end is coming. A man need not claim to be a prophet, when he foretells that Victor Emmanuel will leave Naples certain of never being its sovereign. If the telegram we have to-night to be correct, an attempt has been made on the life of Rattazzi, the prime minister of Piedmont; I can well believe, if for such is the game of Mazzini.

To kill Victor Emmanuel would be of no service, for the man is a mere brute, and his removal would do neither good nor harm to anybody,—but to destroy Rattazzi, especially at Naples,—Rattazzi the Premier, when Premiers are so hard to be got, and when his disappearance would lead to such a certain complication, and such a great advancement of the Mazzinian cause,—this is reasonable, and likely.—And I am inclined to think the report a true one, that Rattazzi has been shot, and mortally wounded, by some Thug.

Murat and Mazzini seem to be stringing and doing their best in Naples. Both being against the return of Francis II., they work their best to defeat his chances. As far as I can learn, the Neapolitans here in Rome are mostly bought up by Murat; those, I mean, of much mark; and staunch friends of the exiled King are regularly denounced by them, at Rome, to Goyon, at Naples, to La Marmora. Within

the last few days four persons have been arrested at Naples, denounced, it is fully believed, by some of these traitors in Rome, Colonel Ambrosi, Colonel Cosenza, General Colonna, and Signor Gallo, all of whom have been suddenly seized upon, and put in prison, on information furnished (as it is believed) by people about the person of the King, who are paid Murat's pay.—Cor. of London Tablet.

If Victor Emmanuel would only engage to wait Naples in this state once a month, that part of the inhabitants which leads an outdoor life would think him the best of monarchs. Besides, the Neapolitan mob has really no complaint to make against the Piedmontese.—Whilst oppression, of every sort, has been rampant in the provinces, they have been allowed to do as they please. Blasphemy, obscenity, indecency of every kind, has been licensed by General La Marmora; the prisons have been too choked with priests, noblemen, and functionaries, accused of reactionary tendencies, to allow of the incarceration of poor fellows, whose only crime is that they have stabbed a comrade in a dispute about a few grains, or lightened a foreigner of his purse. The only grievance of the inhabitants of Naples has been the absence of the King. They have got him now; the mob has its fireworks and the redemption of the trifles it has pledged at the great national pawnshop; its betters have the opportunity of pestering the King with an account of the merits and sufferings which make up their claim for some paltry place. Altogether the visit of Victor Emmanuel has been the success which might have been expected. It is a very gross mistake, however, to rush; as some of our contemporaries very wildly have done, from these acclamations of the Neapolitan mob to the conclusion that the whole kingdom of Naples is really loyal to Victor Emmanuel, and that the discontent which has manifested itself in general insurrection is already appeased. The city of Naples is not to the Neapolitan kingdom what Paris is to France. It has suffered—or rather, the bulk of the population has suffered—nothing from the annexation. Garibaldi is a power with it, and his influence, of course, is all for Victor Emmanuel and Italian unity, but the provinces only know the new Sovereign by the cruelties that have been practised in his name, and the vexatious delays and blunders with which the centralisation of all power in Turin has overlaid the constitution. The Neapolitan peasantry is described by the apologist of the Piedmontese failure as ignorant, superstitious, and corrupt beyond example. Such a population would care very little for a theory in comparison with immediate and pressing evils. The Neapolitan peasant has seen heavy burdens laid upon him by his so-called liberators, from which he was before exempt, his taxes have been increased, his sons have been torn from him by conscription, and sent to serve in what to him is a foreign land. Strangers ignorant of his habits, treating him with harshness and contempt, are set over him, instead of the officials whom he knew. The old Government interfered very little with him. Its oppression was exercised against the higher classes, whose interference in politics it apprehended. Instead of the benefits promised him by freedom, he has only had an increase of his burdens, and he is not to be satisfied by the information that his incoherence will bring about the unity of Italy, and that the good which liberty brings is not to be obtained without sacrifices.—Standard.

A Naples correspondent states that Canon Timpaldo, the Capitular Vicar of Naples, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 1,500 francs for endeavoring to persuade the school-mistress of the Maracoli not to take the oath of allegiance to Victor Emmanuel.

The Festa of the Madonna di Buono Consiglio at Gerinazano is always a great pilgrimage for Neapolitans; but this year there was nothing like the ordinary number of pilgrims from the Regno, as they have to run the gauntlet of the French and Piedmontese outposts; and they are turned homewards by the former, and shot by the latter. Many however, come from the Sorra neighborhood, and they were universal in their report of the great and steady increase of the reaction in the three Abruzzi and the improved armament and organisation of the bands. Cironone has 1500, Contrillo 400, El Mercante 700, all well armed; 600 crossed the frontiers into the Regno ten days ago, having succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the French outposts at Neroli and Alatri, with the exception of twenty, who were taken and sent to Zazarolo. There were several fusillades of pilgrims crossing the frontiers to come to Rome for the Holy week. I spoke to a Nun of the Third Order of St. Francis, who has assisted in laying out the bodies of two of these unhappy people. Several met also came from Gaeta, and they spoke in the bitterest terms of the cruelty and oppression the people were groaning under, and of the almost daily murders of peasants caught on the mountains in the neighborhood of the bands. The reaction can never and will never be put down, as it embraces the whole population, and that it is far stronger and universal in the neighbourhood of Gaeta than in the autumn. The National Guard is growing daily more disaffected, and Piedmont is in no way to be counted on. The poor people who came as pilgrims from the Neapolitan frontier, knelt before the shrine, and every now and then they varied the Litany with an appeal to the Madonna to deliver them from the Piedmontese. It was about as striking a protest as could be made against the theory of the army of Victor Emmanuel being an army of deliverance. Our Naples letters speak of constant fusillades. At Polcastro, in the Cattanzaro, they shot Vincenzo Minelli and three others. They had not denounced the bands in the neighbourhood of the humane Colonel Fumel, so they were shot. The ladies of the town went by their lines, and they were brutally told to come and see their execution. At Saracena in Castelvallari, on the 9th nine persons were ordered to be executed for connivance at brigandage, by the same philanthropic officer. They were tied to the pillars supporting a manufactory in the piazza, and every one who possessed a gun, soldiers, peasants, &c. were invited to take part in the slaughter. The act was accordingly done, and the corpses of the murdered men tied to the pillars, riddled with shot and black with powder, were left as a prey to the birds for many days. At the same place (Saracena in Castelvallari) the Piedmontese burnt the houses and furniture of four poor families, because a member of each had joined the reaction. If these are the philanthropists of the Times correspondents; surely Naro and Calligula would have stood a chance of their good opinion.

The Times correspondent admits the continual increase of "brigandage," and the atrocities of the Piedmontese towards the unhappy Neapolitans. He writes:— "No change has taken place in the position of the combatants in the provinces, where the regulars find it more difficult to act from the small subdivisions of the enemy. That which has been objected to the brigands for a long time, as an indication of weakness, has always appeared to me to be, if not an evidence of strength, the cause of great danger.— They are only small bands! True enough; but these small bands keep so many several districts in a state of agitation, and render all concentrated action on the part of the troops impossible. There has been intention in all they did, and it has had fatal results, for while it has kept alive or created false hopes it has thrown large tracts of ground out of cultivation, and extensive suffering and discontent will be the consequence. I mentioned in my last letter that there were symptoms of the appearance of brigandage in the Calabria, and I have since heard this confirmed unwillingly on authority. In Calabria Ultra Secunda, between Cattanzaro and Cotrone, or even a little more inland, there is a large district of woods and fastnesses, where, as I hear, 'it is feared that a band is forming; as many malviventi are in that neighbourhood.' If brigandage secures a footing in Calabria it will prove a dangerous affair. The wild habits of the people and their undoubted discontent would not improbably furnish many adherents, and it may be add-

ed that there are many points on the coast for the convenient landing of the ruffianly mercenaries of all countries. The French Legitimist press it, I perceive, some in our country against acts of equality, which are being perpetrated by the regulars, and the latest case noted is the military execution of a lad of 14, near Barano, in the province of Avellino.—However such acts, when true, are to be lamented and deplored, they do not affect the principles of a great cause, and an unfair use has been made of them. For myself, I should be disposed to admit while I deplored them.—Times Cor.

AUSTRIA.

SIGISMANT.—A letter from Paris addressed to the Gazette Militaire, says, "The Austrian ambassador, Prince Metternich, in a recent interview with the French Minister, Thouvenel, declared that things had now arrived at the point that Austria could no longer remain in the statu quo with regard to the Italian Government, considering the flagrant provocations continued in the Garibaldian demonstrations." Austria, added the Viennese diplomatist, "therefore finds itself completely freed from the obligations imposed upon it by the Zurich treaty, according to international right, so that henceforth the Austrian Government reserves to itself the liberty of acting as it shall judge best for its own interests." M. Thouvenel contented himself with answering, that "he would communicate this declaration to the Italian Government." We ardently hope, however, that Austria, justly incensed though she may be, will maintain her attitude of reserve and preparation, and not repeat, or be compelled to repeat, the error of 1859, which afforded the pretext for Napoleon's intervention in Italy, an intervention which he is only too anxious to reproduce.

VIENNA, May 7.—In the Lower House of the Reichsrath Count Rechberg declared that the Austrian Government must relinquish the principle of intervention in reference to foreign countries. He also said that the policy of Austria with regard to Italy was of a defensive, and not of an offensive character.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia having demanded that the Nuncio whom the Pope was to send to St. Petersburg should maintain his relations with the clergy in Russia only through the Minister of Public Worship, the Pope has determined not to dispatch the Nuncio to St. Petersburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. H. Weightman, late Protestant Curate of St. George's, Hanover-square, London, was confined in St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, by the Right Rev. Dr. Grant on Easter Monday. On the Friday following, at the Middlesex Quarter Sessions, Mr. Weightman took the oath prescribed by the Catholic Emancipation Act, the 23rd section of which protects all such persons, who shall take the oath in question, from all penalties and disabilities both civil and ecclesiastical, under the 7th Canon of that Church for "voluntarily extinguishing the office of a deacon or minister," provided they only do so by becoming Catholics.

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The Emperor of Russia having demanded that the Nuncio whom the Pope was to send to St. Petersburg should maintain his relations with the clergy in Russia only through the Minister of Public Worship, the Pope has determined not to dispatch the Nuncio to St. Petersburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. H. Weightman, late Protestant Curate of St. George's, Hanover-square, London, was confined in St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, by the Right Rev. Dr. Grant on Easter Monday. On the Friday following, at the Middlesex Quarter Sessions, Mr. Weightman took the oath prescribed by the Catholic Emancipation Act, the 23rd section of which protects all such persons, who shall take the oath in question, from all penalties and disabilities both civil and ecclesiastical, under the 7th Canon of that Church for "voluntarily extinguishing the office of a deacon or minister," provided they only do so by becoming Catholics.

OURAGE NEAR BRADFORD.—An outrage in one of our quiet roads is reported from Bradford. A farmer and his wife, driving home in a phaeton, were fired at from behind a hedge. Fortunately the shot missed, but it appears they had a narrow escape. The intending assassin does not seem to have had any speciality in his murderous attempts, for another man walking along the same road, and about about the same hour, was also fired at. The shot took effect in his shoulder, but is not considered to be dangerous. Instead of turning upon the miscreant or miscreants, he ran along the road shouting "murder." No trace of the perpetrators of the crime has yet been obtained.—Standard.

The screw steamer City of Baltimore sailed on Wednesday afternoon, for New York, via Queenstown. After the mail tender had thrown off, the steamer, as usual, fired a parting salute, when, sad to relate, one of the guns burst, two stowage passengers, brothers, named Leech, were struck by fragments of the cannon and instantly killed. Their bodies were sent ashore by a passing tug boat and the steamer proceeded on her passage. It does not appear that any one else was hurt.

The Union contains a letter from a Protestant clergyman, who signs himself a "vowed celibate," in answer to the defence of the marriage of the Protestant clergy, which we quoted a week ago. It argues that the marriage of the clergy prevents "the common life for men in our Church"—i.e., the establishment of Protestant religious orders; and also, "a clergyman's family is just the same hindrance to the temporal benefit of the poor as the pew-stone is to their spiritual wants." He continues:—"I will with your permission state my own case. I have a private income of £150 per annum. This much more than enough for my wants, and I have been enabled thus to serve poor cures and to devote more than £100 annually to the church and the poor, making up the difference by spending all my stipend on the parish. Now I am perfectly convinced that I have not given as much of my income in this way as I ought to have done. But how much could I have spared had I a wife and family? I can wear shabby clothes, and yet be admitted as a gentleman. Could my wife do it and hold her rank as a lady? I do not ask whether she would be a lady, but whether the social rank and influence of one would be allowed her? I can afford to do without promotions. I have never made a penny by my profession, and I hope I never may. I can compromise myself by plain speaking and acting without regard to personal consequences. I am not ashamed to say that if I had given hostages to fortune I should not be courageous enough to do so. I should be apt to think of my family and my chances of a living, and be discreetly tacit on confession, penance, Eucharistical adoration, prayers for the dead, &c., &c. I do not say that this is brave, I only say it is natural, how natural many a High Church clergyman could tell, if he would. There are some who are ready to dare all, even though married. I know I could not, and I doubt if these champions be more than rare exceptions." This is just that sort of good common sense which tells with sensible English people. But the writer does not discuss the important question—what security have we that our excellent friend, the "vowed celibate," whose zeal and earnestness we are far from doubting, will not be in his honeymoon before this time next year? Other men, just as zealous as he, have changed their minds on this subject, and why not? The man of shrewd, practical sense, in "Loss and Gain" answers his enthusiastic friend:—"Don't you suppose that those good fellows, who now are so full of 'sacerdotal purity,' 'angelic blessedness,' and so on, will one and all be married by this time ten years? I'll take a bet of it, one will give in early, one late, but there is a time destined for all. Pass some ten or twelve years, as Carlton says, and we shall find A. B. on a curacy the happy father of ten children; C. D. wearing on a long courtship till a living falls; E. F. in his honeymoon; G. H. lately presented by Mrs. H. with twins; I. K. full of joy, just accepted; L. M. may remain what Gibbon calls 'a column in the midst of ruins,' and a very tottering column too. There are few among us whose experience does not confirm this. For our parts, we could give the names of several men who, not so very long ago, repudiated the bare idea of their ever marrying, because, forsooth, they were 'Priests'; and who, before long, not merely married, but married young ladies who began the intimacy by opening their whole hearts to them in full confidence in their professions of celibacy.—Weekly Register.

A deputation from the Galway Line, waited on Lord Palmerston for a restoration of subsidy. Lord Palmerston could give no decision but promised Government consideration.