

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

WAR FEELING IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Globe says that the dislike of the French masses to a war with Austria, or any other war, is most gratuitously assumed. They like a war with Austria very well; but they would like a war with England a great deal better.

PLOT AGAINST THE EMPEROR.—The Star Paris correspondent says:—

"In spite of the gigantic efforts made by the police to maintain the strictest secrecy upon the subject, the fact of another conspiracy against the life of the Emperor has got abroad, and once more served to spread consternation amongst us on conviction of the insecurity amid which we live. Some bird of the air must surely carry these matters in Paris, for every particular concerning the attempt has transpired, and the anxiety to which the discovery has given rise has completely for the moment taken place of the interest in the war question, which has hitherto absorbed us entirely. It seems that this new attempt is another instigation of the Marianne, and the utter helplessness of the police in matters of this nature was never made so evident as by the details given us of this new conspiracy.

"On the very morning before the representation of Meyerbeer's new opera, an anonymous letter was received by the Prefect of Police, purporting to come from a person high in office, but whose allegiance to the Marianne enabled him to be certain that an attempt was about to be made to assassinate the Emperor on the occasion of his visit to the Opera Comique. The letter described the personal appearance of the individual who had drawn the lot which designated him as the instrument of the vengeance of the Marianne, gave his name at full length, told that he came from Lille where had been held the meeting wherein had been debated the subject of this execution, and furthermore went on to say, that the personal character of the assassin being weak, and he being subject likewise to religious exaltation, it would be easy task to work upon these religious scruples, and the most important relations be thereby obtained. The writer was of opinion that the assassin would most likely be found in the nearest church during the greater portion of the day, and so it proved sure enough. Upon the description furnished by the anonymous correspondent, the individual was arrested in the church of the Petits Petres, at about four o'clock on the day in question, and carried off to the Prefecture, where he was submitted to an interrogatory which lasted over three hours, and from which, as had been anticipated, the most terrible revelations were extorted, which are said to have filled the witnesses present with the greatest amazement, not only at the audacious perseverance of the Marianne, but at the utter ignorance in which the police, in spite of its vigilance and numerous spies, must ever remain concerning the machinations of this dreaded association. The arrest of several letter-carriers belonging to the Bureau N. has given rise to the report of the discovery of a foyer of conspiracy amongst the honest employes in that line of business, but I believe this measure to be merely a precaution, in consequence of the warning letter to the police having been posted at that identical office."

The Times says:—"The present Emperor of France is not a self-denying man, he could digest half-a-dozen crowns without the smallest inconvenience. The French, too, understand thoroughly how to organise dominion won by force of arms. See what Italy was when Eugene was at Milan and Joachim at Naples! The gift of the Frenchman might be freedom, independence—call it what you will—but it was given in the sternest form, and not without a price.—When Italy was free and French, where were all the works of Italian art and the monuments of her ancient glory? In the museums of Paris.—What was the history of the Italian Conscripts? Segur tells us that some 100,000 of these children of the South were buried in the snows of Russia when the First Napoleon took a fancy to march to Moscow. We do not say this from national prejudice, nor even as imputing much blame to the French conquerors of those days. What a nation has won by force of arms it will apply to its own purposes and use for its behoof. There is nothing in modern history which should weaken the moral to be deduced from the old traditions of the human race. Give him the power, and the present Emperor of France will just do what his uncle did before him."

The Daily Telegraph says:—"Louis Napoleon is truly in a curious position for one who aimed at being the Dictator of Europe; he stands probably, at this moment, without a friend amongst the states of Europe, as he stands personally almost without a friend in France. He has espoused a cause which he cannot support, and Piedmont must discover his weakness; he has threatened Austria, and she returns his menaces with interest; he has tried Russia as a set off to the dreaded power of England as arbiter of the peace of Europe, and there is little doubt now that the Czar has repelled his advances and left him shivering in his isolation, making vain appeals to Germany to believe his intentions honest, and in terror lest the Ministers of England should be compelled to tell the House of Commons—"We have done all we can; we have tried all means of preventing war; we have met with sympathy from Austria, from Prussia, and from Russia; but we have failed to obtain that of our 'faithful ally' who reigns over France, and who says 'his empire is peace!'"

The Civil Tribunal of Lyons has lately decided a case without parallel perhaps in justiciary annals.—An old man named Father Crepin, named as his universal legatee, the wife of a Swiss, or bedell, at the church of St. George, Lyons. The estate is said to be worth millions. Crepin was a miser beyond all men. He hired the services of Madame Fabre, at ten francs a year, less than three farthings a day.—Thinking he was unduly extravagant in hiring a servant he engaged to board and lodge with Madame Fabre, at the rate of threepence-half-penny a day. For this sum she fed him, washed and mended for him for seven years. Father Crepin died at last, and left the wife of the Swiss his universal legatee. The natural heirs disputed the will, but the Civil Tribunal of Lyons held it good and valid, and sent away the Swiss and his wife rejoicing, with the millions of Father Crepin, the miser.

An alliance is said to have been entered into by France and Russia. A French loan of 50,000,000 francs had been announced. French troops were entering Piedmont, and great warlike activity prevailed throughout France. England and France had protested against the conduct of Austria. An offensive and defensive alliance between France and Russia is reported to have been concluded on the 22d ult. The announcement caused great excitement.

The Paris Constitutional and the Daily News deny the reported alliance between France and Russia.—The latter says the document signed is a mere convention. The Times professes to give the provisions of the treaty, and draws the most threatening consequences from them, regarding the alliance as a menace to England, inasmuch as Russia guarantees the services of her fleet in the Mediterranean and Baltic, in addition to the army of observation on the Austrian frontiers. It was reported that Denmark had concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with France.

The Patrie says:—The Emperor and Prince Napoleon will leave on Wednesday evening, the 27th, to join the Army. The Aides de Camp, who will accompany them have been already appointed. Troops had arrived at Toulon, intended to commence the formation of a camp to consist of 40,000 men. The Regiments which had quitted Paris were enthusiastically cheered by the people as they departed. Canrobert had gone to assume the command allotted to him. The imperial guard had been placed on a war footing; 50,000 French troops were expected to be in Italy by the 1st of May. The French troops were landing at Genoa in large numbers. They were most enthusiastically received.

The three provinces of the Society of Jesus in France, number 700 missionaries on foreign missions.

FRANCE AND SAVOY.—The following is an account of the alliances which have taken place between the house of Savoy and that of France:—Amadeus VI. married Bonne de Bourbon, sister of Joan, wife of the Dauphin Charles, who was afterwards Charles V. King of France; Amadeus VII., called the Red, married, in 1376, Bonne de Berri, daughter of John, Duke de Berri; Amadeus VIII., married, about 1401, Mary daughter of Philippe the Bold, Duke of Burgundy; Philippe III., called Lackland, married, in 1433, Marguerite, daughter of Charles de Bourbon, Duke of Auvergne; Emmanuel Philibert, called the Iron-Head, married, in 1559, Marguerite, sister of Henry II., King of France; Victor Amadeus I., married, in 1693, Françoise of France, daughter of Gaston, Duke of Orleans; Victor Amadeus II., married, in 1684, Anne Marie d'Orleans, lastly, three children of Victor Amadeus III., (son-in-law of Philip V., King of Spain), married into the family of the elder Bourbons; Mary Josephine, in 1771, to Louis Stanislas, Count de Provence, brother of Louis XVI., afterwards Louis XVIII.; Mary Theresa in 1773 to Charles Philippe, Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X.; and Charles Emmanuel, Prince, and afterwards King of Piedmont, in 1775, to Mary Adelaide Clotilde of France, sister of Louis XVI.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian ministry has succeeded in defeating, by 65 to 33, a bill brought in by the Catholic party for small territorial districts for bustings. The ministry followed up this success by a clause providing that votes should be taken in alphabetical order, and not in parishes. The expected effect of this measure will be to place the electors at the mercy of the organised mobs of the infidel party.

AUSTRIA.

The official Vienna Gazette publishes the communication which calls on Piedmont to reduce her army to a peace footing—to disband her volunteers, and within three days to give a positive answer to these requirements—in conclusion, it emphatically threatens to resort to arms in the unfortunate event of Piedmont not acceding to Austria's demands.

The three days allowed by Austria to Sardinia, expired on the 29th ult. The Austrians were expected to cross the Ticino at any moment. In an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet at Frankfurt, on the 25th, the proposal of Prussia to keep the principal Federal Contingents in readiness and to take all necessary steps for arming the federal fortresses, was agreed to. The German Diet had decided to keep the principal Federal contingents ready to march, and to arm federal forts.

The conduct of Austria most favorably contrasts with that of both her enemies. It is no small testimony to the Cabinet of Vienna that its conduct has been characterized by the Leader of the British House of Commons with the assent of all his hearers except Lord Palmerston and Mr. T. Duncombe, as distinguished by a spirit of dignified conciliation throughout the whole of the negotiations. The record of this straightforward and conciliatory conduct is found in the sympathy even of those who dislike the Austrian system of government, while the warmest partisans of Piedmontese liberalism are shocked at the recklessness and the selfishness displayed by Count Cavour in his recent policy. The Edinburgh Review says, there is not a lot to be bit in the case of Austria. She menaces no neighbor; she does not covet the possession of others;—all she desires is the peaceful enjoyment of her own. If Lombardy and Venice are now a portion of her territories, that is not her fault, but her misfortune.—They were forced upon her, solely against her will, by the Congress of 1815, for the express purpose of guaranteeing Italy against future French domination as Sardinia was enlarged at the same time for the very same reason. The Bourbons, seeing that France had never gained anything but loss from interference in Italy, gladly assented to the arrangement. An Imperial Bonaparte cannot be expected to entertain much love for stipulations entered into in direct contravention of the whole policy which the founder of his race had pursued. France, however, is bound by the treaty of Vienna, unless her ruler retracts his declaration at Bordeaux, and proclaims the resuscitated Empire to mean war of aggression and aggrandisement; and it is hard to believe that Napoleon III., unless he has lost his strong reasoning powers, will thus throw down the gauntlet to Europe. Let him but honestly and frankly declare for peace, and the question whether or not Sardinia shall at once disarm, is not worth a moment's consideration. Austria can always defend her own territory from Piedmontese invasion, and clip the wings of Sardinian audacity.—Weekly Register.

A correspondence, addressed at Vienna to the Havas agency, says: that if war breaks out in Europe the Western Provinces of the Turkish Empire will avail themselves of the impossibility for the Government to be assisted by any of the European powers, to shake off the yoke of the Turks.—Ami de la Religion.

RUSSIA.

According to the new Prussian Gazette, the Russian Government had taken resolution to place the Corps d'Armee of General Suders on a war footing.

The Cabinet of St. Petersburg had declared its intention not to advance so long as Germany also refrains from doing so; otherwise a corps of observation would be placed on the Austrian frontiers.

ITALY.

SARDINIA.—The King of Sardinia had issued inspiring proclamations to the army, saying he regarded the Austrian ultimatum as an insult, and treated it with disdain.

The Piedmontese were to defend themselves at Sossia, and there wait for the French.

The King of Sardinia had gone to join the army at Alexandria.

The Tuscan army had called on the Grand Duke to join France and Piedmont, and declare war against Austria. He declined and fled, and Tuscany had declared in favor of a military dictatorship.

NAPLES.—Disturbances had taken place at Palermo, followed by numerous arrests.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TABLET.

Sir, By pointing Europe to two sources of disturbance, Austria in Italy, and the Papal States, the Emperor of France has given an impetus to revolution for Austria is the only strength in Italy.—I do not except Sardinia the revolutionary; nor the French troops in Rome, because they came with a revolutionary manifesto from the President who as Emperor has only shown the persistence of his ideas. These ideas it is useless to discuss. Catholics in England deceive themselves if they imagine that reforms in the Papal administration, or non-intervention by Austria, will mend the matter. The Romans are reaping French sowing—infidel revolutionary opinions, spoliation, and consequent taxation. The baseness of the people, dread of the stiletto, greedy corruption and fear, prevent the first conditions of any government, honesty among officials, and a firm police. Mazzini boasted that society should through the agency of the secret societies crumble of itself at a signal given. Much has been prepared that way. Much by Bible and tract distributors, and other spies of infidelity. You see men at Mass through superstition, or as a blind; the heart is not there. Out of doors, panics show the weakness of the executive and the well-disposed. Instinct teaches the disaffected that the Pope is not a man of the sword, and that Rome to be materially great, must get rid of religion. From the Mazzinians, with their public banquets among the ruins, statues and apostrophes to old Rome, to the Sicels, which would send him a pensioner to Jerusalem, death to the priesthood, and end to the Pope of Rome, are a sine qua non. They know that the ecclesiastics, men of education from every rank in life, have administrative abilities; and that the notion of substituting the Roman nobility, who have neither talents nor pluck, or the rapacity of laymen more meanly born, is a farce; a farce to end in a tragedy for the benefit of the Red Republic. And for a time the sons of the torch and the dagger may thrive; and that reign of terror, which Palmerston praised as good government, come again to pass. If the Romans have not faith in their religion and the Pope, they cannot be ruled by him. If those who have faith are worthless in action and without sinews to defend the Pope and themselves, they must suffer. The energetic minority will prevail, and the French revolution be worked out in Italy. I take no account of armies whose masters may at any moment be paralysed by death. The vital forces of the population are revolutionary. In Tuscany men speak openly of the abdication of the Grand Duke.—They want the youngest son, whose age and easy nature may seem to their purpose; as, indeed, any cry or change is to revolutionists a gain.—At Pisa excited youths, who are ready enough with their knives, may be seen giving imaginary stabs whilst waiting for the hunt, which they expect to begin at Leghorn. Some weeks ago, you might have seen a class of men, strangers to the town, once seen never to be forgotten. The fixed look, half-lust, half-sneering cruelty, noting everything from the shadows of the slouched hat as though it noted nothing, reminds you of the Homeric kunoits.—The signs exchanged between apparent strangers, curious groupings, wary conversations, threats of death painted at night upon the houses especially of the clergy, an indefinite but evident uneasiness, neglect of the police, government orders torn down, warn the observer that the demons of revolution are abroad and danger not far off. The tears of the religious, the sowl at the monk, vacant faces at sermons, impudence in the churches, insults to the better-dressed, rank upon rank tramping at the torch-light funeral, songs yelled out at dusk and through the night, men well dressed consorting with the rabble, indicate whence the danger is and to whom.—Between seven and eight at night a report like a cannon brings crowds into the streets, some through curiosity, others with remarkable unconcern; young recruits stroll about, bodies of young men move with a kind of method. It was a bomb. Who fired it? Nobody knows; and in a little town, with plenty of swaggering gendarmes and comfortable soldiers, society is left to agitation and nothing done to detect and punish. As in '48, when twenty lads from Leghorn romped about the quays stiletto in hand, shouting death to whom they would, and people shut themselves up in their houses—so now the like cowardly indifference. Can a race whose national weapon is the stiletto, whose onset is from behind and generally in the dark, win liberty or k e p it? Do they deserve it? Sardinia boasts that she is free; how, and to whom? In the mountain districts between Pisa and Genoa the terraced slopes with corn sown in handbreads exhibit long and patient toil. The beggar children swarm after your coach; faces gant with misery peer in for alms; the villages are wretched. When you see the country, you would think that a Christian government would thank the hermit, the monk, or priest that would live there and do something to console the poor. If there were no convents, it would plant them, not destroy. In the mountainous country near Rome the intense heat of the sun, fevers and malaria, are against toil: yet the people work, and hardly too, and I never remember to have seen misery ingrained such as I saw along this road; nor did I ever see a vetturino in any part of the Roman states so restless and watchful if man or child approached the luggage behind. It was characteristic, too, that at the frontier the Tuscan official refused a fee whilst the Sardinian taxed the passport and asked for more as grace, and the customs' people claimed their sop for their formality.—On the Riviera you might suppose some Iconoclast parson had travelled to Chiaveri. The little marble images of the blessed Virgin were almost all decapitated, and mostly the infant Saviour too. A child in the mother's arms is horrible to the unbeliever. He has his objects of veneration. Near Genoa, a gay painted villa presented three statues with the names, Garibaldi, Ugo Bassi; the third escaped me. The old lady with her grey hair and distaff who stood with her two sheep to say a prayer by an image that had escaped mutilation, was surely out of date. Chiaveri had its hero worshippers.—Above the town the Stations of Christ's Passion were in ruins. The waiter called me to the window to witness the entry of eighty vagabonds from Parma. As many had been welcomed the day before. They were marched with flags and music straight to the military depot; part for Garibaldi, part for the army of Piedmont. These are the emigrants of Cavour; a subterfuge worthy of a face which appears in the print shops with the mixed cunning and insolence of an Italian mercer. One of these men was a minister. "You don't mean to say a priest?" "Yes; priest, minister—as you like." "Then one of the priestly canaille we have had in England, who go and get married." I soon learned that my informant had compared Martin's and Diodati's bibles, and found them word for word the same; had his crochets about the second commandment, and thought every creed, Pagan or Mohammedan, all right so long as a man believed in a God; and I believe he was correct in his assertion that half the people will change their religion. Sardinia is free indeed to the defiler of the temple and the rebel. At Genoa, one of the local papers was pointed out as containing a curious argument in verso. The Emperor is asleep. The shades of the Bonapartes enter. Napoleon lectures him. Murat riddled by Croatian balls. Napoleon II. made lean and effeminate; the family and France call out for blood. Then come threats how Italians deal with perjured kings; Brutus, Pieschi, Orsini with his bomb. The Congress is to close with another at Turin in which only the martyrs of Italy shall intervene. This stuff, redolent of blood and the stiletto, is welcomed in a country where the assassin is held as a hero. But, out of Italy, I say again, no man will believe in liberty which destroys religion and boasts of murder. The citizen sentinels look odd enough. The regular infantry have a saggid and sullen look, as if they did not much relish the prospects before them.

THE ROMAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAILY NEWS appraises us that the indecent and irreverent conduct of the English and American visitors at the Roman churches has at length brought down an official censure. It appears that it is the custom of the Government at Easter to issue cards of admission for ladies to privileged seats. "I am informed (says our authority) that this year a delicate hint is to be inscribed on the card that more orderly conduct than has on some occasions been displayed will be desirable. The King of Naples is dying, and the most unjustly maligned and foully slandered of European Sovereigns is passing from this world. The great conspiracy against truth which has been so laboriously maintained so long, even before his death, proves insufficient to conceal the fact that the dispositions of the dying King are such as would be edifying in the most exemplary Christian. The persevering attempts to represent him as a monster hated by his subjects, are yielding to sullen admissions that he dies, not only respected and regretted, but beloved, nay, more, that his death will be a misfortune to his kingdom. The day is not far distant when many a writer will wish that he could boast with us, that he had never lent his pen to propagate malignant libels against Ferdinand of Naples.—Tablet.

The war cry is in Naples as strong as in any part of the peninsula, and the very fact that all court war, with its ten thousand horrors, so enthusiastically is the strongest proof that could be adduced of the conviction of the public mind that the sufferings of the country may be safely attributed to Austria. It is not in Piedmont or Lombardy alone that this detestation of Austria exists, but one meets with it even at the very extremity of the Peninsula. There must be strong cause for a sentiment so universal. The general question, then, the Neapolitans are disposed for the time to sacrifice all questions of internal reform, or to regard them at least as secondary, though an agitation for the Constitution is again beginning. There is a publicity, too, about the popular excitement which has not been witnessed for a long time. The hand is loosening which kept the reins of power so tight. A Government is dying, a crisis is approaching, and the apprehension with which it is expected calls off the attention of those in power from the speculation and excitement of the public. Indeed, they have become so courageous now as to propose to petition for a Constitution or to make peaceable demonstration in its favour.—Corr. Times.

INDIA.

The Times correspondent says things have become so peaceable throughout India that there is little to say respecting movements of rebels. A grand entertainment was to be given to the following regiments previous to their departure for England—14th Dragoons, 65th, 86th and 78th Regiments of Foot. The greater part of the correspondence is devoted to financial topics and the new customs tariff.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.—On Friday was published, on the motion of Mr. Ayrton, M.P., for the Tower Hamlets, a return of the names or numbers of each regiment and corps in India which has mutinied, or manifested a disposition to mutiny, against its lawful commanders, since the 1st of January, 1857,—with other particulars. The melancholy details of this return, which might aptly be embodied not in a blue, but in a black book, fill a Parliamentary paper of 70 pages, which those more particularly interested in the matter may procure for the small outlay of 9d. The mutinous regiments included the following corps, viz.—1. the Presidency of Bengal division, the 15th, 32d, 34th, 63d, and 73d Native Infantry, the 11th Irregular Cavalry, and the 1st Assam Light Infantry battalions; in the Dinapore division, the 7th, 8th, 17th, 37th, and 49th Native Infantry, the 5th Irregular Cavalry, the Loodianah Regiment, and the Ramghur Light Infantry battalions; in the Meerut division, the 3d and 6th companies of the 8th Battalion of Artillery, the 9th, 44th, 54th, and 67th Native Infantry, in the Saugor district, both wings of the 1st Light Cavalry, the 23d and 21st, 59th and 52d Native Infantry, the 42d Light Infantry, and the 3d Irregular Cavalry; in the Sirhind division, the 6th Light Cavalry, the 2d, 5th, 33d, 36th, and 60th, and 61st Native Infantry, the Humannah Light Infantry battalion, and the 4th Irregular Cavalry; in the Lahore division, the 8th, 9th, and 10th Light Cavalry, and the 49th, 16th, 26th, 45th, 49th, 57th, and 69th Native Infantry; in the Peshawar division, the 5th Light Cavalry, the 14th, 24th, 27th, 30th, 51st, 55th, 58th, 64th Native Infantry, and the 9th and 10th Irregular Cavalry; at Musseerabad, the 2nd company, 7th battalion of Artillery, the 15th and 30th Native Infantry; and at Neemuch, the 72d Native Infantry. In the Benares district, the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry at Azimghur is specially stigmatised. The 37th Regiment is also included in the return from this district. Other mutinous regiments were the 3d and 6th companies of the 8th Battalion of Artillery, the 9th Native Infantry; No. 8 company of the 44th Native Infantry, the 50th, 67th, 3d, 33d, 61st, and 36th Native Infantry, the 4th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, the 8th Light Cavalry, the 16th Native Infantry Grenadiers, the 5th and 9th Light Cavalry; and no end of other regiments of Native Infantry. The return relative to the Bombay army fills but a few pages; the mutinous regiments were the 3d and 5th companies of the 4th Battalion Artillery (Golandannah), Infantry Grenadiers, a detachment of the 12th Native Infantry, and the 21st and 27th Native Infantry. The Guzerat Irregular Horse mutinied last July, but the rising was speedily suppressed.—Times.

A CATHOLIC TRAVELLER.

Genoa, 4th April.

THE NATIONAL ITALIAN SOCIETY.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a document which it describes as the "secret instructions of the National Italian Society," and signed G. Garibaldi, Vice-President, and G. Farina, Secretary. Articles 1 and 2 of this document are thus conceived:—"1. As soon as hostilities shall have commenced between Piedmont and Austria you will rise in insurrection to the cry of 'Italy and Victor Emmanuel for ever!' 'Down with the Austrians!' 2. If an insurrection be not possible in your town the young men capable of bearing arms must leave it and must go to the nearest in which an insurrection may have succeeded or may have the chance of succeeding. Choose in preference the towns situated in the vicinity of Piedmont." Art. 4 recommends the adherents of the society not to be the first to fire on the Hungarians or Italian soldiers, but on the contrary to employ all means to win them over to the Italian cause, to receive as brethren those who may desert, &c. Art. 9 states that a permanent court-martial will be established to judge within twenty-four hours persons guilty of acts of hostility to the national cause, or against the life and property of peaceable citizens. It says also:—"The secretary will not permit the establishment of clubs or political journals, but will publish an official bulletin recording all important facts. He will maintain the most severe discipline in the militia, and will be without pity to deserters."

ROSES.—The departure of volunteers, which had hitherto been inconsiderable, now begin to increase rapidly. 250 young men have left Perugia for Piedmont. A seditious plot took place the day before yesterday among the students of Bologna, and the troops were obliged to fire upon them. It is stated that several persons were wounded. Austria is increasing the garrison of Ferrara.

The Prince of Wales is still at Rome, where he passes his time in visiting the various persons and places of celebrity, princes in their palaces and artists in their studios. Major Teasdale, late of Kars, has succeeded Captain Grey as Esquerry to the Prince. On the 17th ultimo Jerusalem was astir, it having been rumoured that the Prince of Wales would visit that city, and preparations on a grand scale were made for his reception. He did not arrive, however, till next evening, when he was received in the greatest state, amid the firing of cannon and the acclamations of the people. Next morning, he visited most of the places of interest in the neighborhood of the city. On the following Monday, the 23rd, he departed for the Dead Sea.

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The war cry is in Naples as strong as in any part of the peninsula, and the very fact that all court war, with its ten thousand horrors, so enthusiastically is the strongest proof that could be adduced of the conviction of the public mind that the sufferings of the country may be safely attributed to Austria. It is not in Piedmont or Lombardy alone that this detestation of Austria exists, but one meets with it even at the very extremity of the Peninsula. There must be strong cause for a sentiment so universal. The general question, then, the Neapolitans are disposed for the time to sacrifice all questions of internal reform, or to regard them at least as secondary, though an agitation for the Constitution is again beginning. There is a publicity, too, about the popular excitement which has not been witnessed for a long time. The hand is loosening which kept the reins of power so tight. A Government is dying, a crisis is approaching, and the apprehension with which it is expected calls off the attention of those in power from the speculation and excitement of the public. Indeed, they have become so courageous now as to propose to petition for a Constitution or to make peaceable demonstration in its favour.—Corr. Times.

SCOTCH INTOLERANCE.—Scotland, per excellence, is the land of intolerance. Religion is mixed up in all the concerns of civil life, and their own form excludes every other from that respectful consideration which Christian charity enjoins but pure Calvinism rejects. We have a remarkable illustration of this uncharitableness in a pamphlet by the Hon. Marquess Maxwell, once Director of the Orkney Institution, Dumfries. This admirable institution was founded by a benevolent gentleman, named Crichton, and his widow, for the reception of lunatic patients of every religious denomination, twenty years ago.—At the request of the founders, the Hon. Mr. Maxwell, belonging to one of the oldest Catholic families in the empire, consented to become a director. From a private the Crichton grew into a public establishment, having obtained a Royal Charter, and having been subsequently regulated by Act of Parliament. Mrs. Crichton intended the institution as a refuge for all laboring under the saddest of all human afflictions, and on that understanding Mr. Maxwell consented to become a director. In the course of time a Catholic matron was appointed by the Board in 1855, on the same principle as an assistant Catholic matron had been appointed by Mrs. Crichton herself in 1829. We need not recapitulate all the correspondence and protests signed by ministers and medical and theological Professors, because a Catholic lady, with the highest testimonials, and universally admitted the most eligible of all the candidates, was promoted to the succor of attending one hundred and seventy lunatic patients, at the high salary of fifty pounds a year! Burke "impeached" Warren Hastings a dozen times in his famous speech; and in a similar lofty spirit, a crowd of learned professors and doctors of medicine "protest," in a series of eloquent paragraphs, against "the said appointment of a Roman Catholic matron as an act which, however, technically legal, cannot be vindicated in point of discretion, and which, moreover, is fraught with the most pernicious consequences." The magnanimous protest produced the desired effect. Mrs. Thompson was dismissed, according to the minutes of the enlightened board, "because she was a Roman Catholic" and the Hon. Mr. Maxwell at once resigned.—The pamphlet, in which he sets forth facts and correspondence with great calmness the perspicuity, leaves behind a very painful impression of Scotch intolerance.—Freeman's Journal.

STATISTICS OF SUICIDE.—During the five years 1852-56, a total number of 5,115 suicides were committed in England and Wales—viz., 1,045 in 1852, 1,031 in 1853, 1,031 in 1854, 1,076 in 1855, and 1,132 in 1856; and that of the particular modes of effecting suicides amongst males, hanging is the commonest. Next in order of frequency is cut throat. Drowning stands third in the list, and poisoning fourth.—Among females also hanging is the most frequent method of suicide; drowning comes next, and poisoning third. In both sexes suicide first occurs between the 10th and 15th year, and it predominates most from forty-five to fifty-five. Ten different forms of poison are named as being made use of by male suicides, and seventeen by females.—Dr. Wilson's Psychological Journal.

THE DIVORCE ACT.—"As an exemplification" says the Times, "of the beneficent operation of Lord Palmerston's Divorce Act of 1857, or, as it might be aptly styled, the 'Married Persons' Relief Act," a return has just been made to the House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Brougham, showing that since January, 1858, no less than 283 petitions have been filed by persons laboring under the yoke of an ill-starred union for an absolute dissolution of the marriage; 184 of these were from husbands, and 104 from wives. 37 dissolutions of marriages were decreed and six petitions were refused; 143 cases were undefended, 134 cases were set down for trial at the date of the returns, 165 were appointed to be tried by the full court without juries, 24 by the full court with juries, and 13 by a single judge and jury. The petitions for merely judicial separations (in which case the bonds of matrimony remain undissolved and indissoluble) have only numbered 105—38 from husbands and 67 from wives. Of these 28 were decreed and three refused; 15 cases were undefended. Six of these separation cases are now down for trial."

ARMY (DIVINE) SERVICE.—A return from the War office, issued this morning, shows how the sum of £2,000 voted last year on army estimates, under the head of Divine Service, was expended. The details are as follows:—14,131 Bibles, £565 2s. 2d.; 14,009 Prayer-books, £737 12s. 6d.; 1,008 Presbyterian Bibles, £32 0s. 4d.; 6,075 Douay Bibles, £451 10s. 2d.; 700 Roman Catholic Prayer-books, £27 13s.; religious tracts (miscellaneous), £40; packing-cases and carriage of books, £96.

PLAYFUL EXAGGERATIONS.—You are a clergyman, perhaps, and you said in your sermon last Sunday that, strong Protestant as you are, you believe that many good people may be found in the church of Rome. Well, ever since then, Miss Limejuice has not ceased to rush about the parish, exclaiming in every house she entered, "Is not this awful? Here, on Sunday morning, the rector said that we ought all to become Roman Catholics! One comfort is, the bishop is to leave him directly. I was always sure that he was a Jesuit in disguise." Or you are a country gentleman: and at an election-time you told one of your tenants that such a candidate was your friend, and that you would be happy if he could conscientiously vote for him, but that he was to do just as he thought right. Ever since, Mr. Snarling has been spreading a report that you went drunk, into your tenant's house, that you thrust your fist in his face, that you took him by the collar and shook him, that you told him that, if he did not vote for your friend, you would turn him out of your farm, and send his wife and children to the workhouse.—Fraser's Magazine.

THE RECORD publishes with great exultation a decree for the expulsion of the Society of Jesus from Paraguay. There is no State in the world at the hands of which that glorious company may more naturally or more gladly suffer wrong, for there is none in which it has done so much good.—Weekly Register.

SCOTCH INTOLERANCE.—Scotland, per excellence, is the land of intolerance. Religion is mixed up in all the concerns of civil life, and their own form excludes every other from that respectful consideration which Christian charity enjoins but pure Calvinism rejects. We have a remarkable illustration of this uncharitableness in a pamphlet by the Hon. Marquess Maxwell, once Director of the Orkney Institution, Dumfries. This admirable institution was founded by a benevolent gentleman, named Crichton, and his widow, for the reception of lunatic patients of every religious denomination, twenty years ago.—At the request of the founders, the Hon. Mr. Maxwell, belonging to one of the oldest Catholic families in the empire, consented to become a director. From a private the Crichton grew into a public establishment, having obtained a Royal Charter, and having been subsequently regulated by Act of Parliament. Mrs. Crichton intended the institution as a refuge for all laboring under the saddest of all human afflictions, and on that understanding Mr. Maxwell consented to become a director. In the course of time a Catholic matron was appointed by the Board in 1855, on the same principle as an assistant Catholic matron had been appointed by Mrs. Crichton herself in 1829. We need not recapitulate all the correspondence and protests signed by ministers and medical and theological Professors, because a Catholic lady, with the highest testimonials, and universally admitted the most eligible of all the candidates, was promoted to the succor of attending one hundred and seventy lunatic patients, at the high salary of fifty pounds a year! Burke "impeached" Warren Hastings a dozen times in his famous speech; and in a similar lofty spirit, a crowd of learned professors and doctors of medicine "protest," in a series of eloquent paragraphs, against "the said appointment of a Roman Catholic matron as an act which, however, technically legal, cannot be vindicated in point of discretion, and which, moreover, is fraught with the most pernicious consequences." The magnanimous protest produced the desired effect. Mrs. Thompson was dismissed, according to the minutes of the enlightened board, "because she was a Roman Catholic" and the Hon. Mr. Maxwell at once resigned.—The pamphlet, in which he sets forth facts and correspondence with great calmness the perspicuity, leaves behind a very painful impression of Scotch intolerance.—Freeman's Journal.

VOLUNTEERS.—A feeling of self-confidence, of certainty that no enemy can succeed in inflicting a deadly blow on their territory, gives both Frenchmen and Germans a dignified bearing in Europe. How different is the case with England! Here there is, on an average, a violent panic every two years about a French invasion; and people in the country tear open their second day's newspaper to see whether it is not announced in large capitals that the French are established on the coast of Kent, and are engaged in bringing over their cavalry and artillery. In the House of Commons the discussion of the subject is endless. The French have some gun that we have not, they have some shell that we have not; they have built so many sail of the line or frigates; such fortifications have been added to Cherbourg; such a dock has been constructed at Brest. Fear of the French, and suspicion of what they are doing, are the predominant feeling in the minds of military and naval members; it finds expression at all times; it is echoed by the Government, it is received with greedy anxiety by the public, and it becomes the common subject of conversation on the Continent. Who is there conversant in any way with foreigners who does not know that the effect on their minds is in the last degree humiliating to this country? The French feel their vanity with the tribute we offer them, and believe that the day is soon to come when they are to avenge in London the loss of Candia and India and the fall of Napoleon. Even the more clear-sighted neutrals consider that the difficulties of a landing are only physical, and that if it were once accomplished the inhabitants of these islands could oppose no more resistance than so many Chinese.—Prussia was overthrown in a single battle and held for seven years; even Spain, with its ranges of mountains and its indomitable guerrillas, would have been subdued but for a foreign army. Suppose a