

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 17.—Since the Mires' trial hardly a day has passed without the report of some new scandal. Superstitious people begin to look upon it as ominous. Not to speak of the Baron de Vidall's affair, we hear of nothing but failures, defalcations, and the flight of financiers from their creditors. One person who had long held a place of trust is said to have fled from the consequences of a charge of misappropriating valuable diamonds. Another personage, also holding a responsible post, is said to be in the debtors' prison of Cligny. A third, a relation of one of the household, is proceeded against for the recovery of a trifling sum of 12,000,000, said to be misapplied in a manner not dissimilar from that in the Mires' case. A fourth, a rich capitalist, is reported to have sought the hospitality of a foreign country from a wish to avoid the consequences of large defalcations.

A private letter from Vichy, from a person who met the Emperor a day or two ago in a house where I believe, some members of the family of one of the Ministers are staying, says that he was better in health, though still looking poorly. He has for some time past suffered from an affection for which the waters of Vichy are reported to be efficacious, and fortunately, in this case they are found to be so.

The Journal du Havre publishes the following account of the fortifications erected and being erected on the coast of France:—

"Experiments have been made on a grand scale at Gaves, L'Orient, and at Cherbourg, with the cannon and ammunition to be used against any enemy's ship approaching the coast. These experiments were tried in presence of the commissioners appointed to superintend the defence of the coast, and were remarkably successful. It has been ascertained that the guns and ammunition have arrived as near to perfection as possible, and that at a distance of 1,500 yards the cannon shot will perforate the thickest steel plating which a ship will bear. The batteries of the Pharo, Endoume, Roncas, Blanc Martredon, and Frioul are now nearly complete. These batteries will render the entrance of an enemy's ship into the gulf of Marseilles impossible. The defence will be so perfect that hundreds of shot may be fired simultaneously from the coast and from the islands of If, Pomegou, and Ratonneau against any part of the harbour. Two batteries are to be erected on the Napoleon Dock similar to those on the Joliette. Formidable batteries are likewise to be erected at Cape Pimede and at Jarret. Isolated forts will add to the defence, and barracks will be erected to accommodate 400 men. The ammunition and stores necessary for all these batteries are already collected in the Arsenal of Toulon and Marseilles. The defence of the coast on the Channel being now complete, the credit opened for the Minister of Marine is expended on the ports of the Mediterranean. Thus considerable works are being constructed at Port Vendres, Collioure, Nouvelle, and particularly at Cette, to strengthen the fortifications of these important positions."

The last number of the Revue Contemporaine contains the following observations on the annexation of the island of Sardinia, which it hopes shortly to see in possession of France:—

"We had hoped to possess some day the island of Sardinia, which would be so useful a halfway resting-place to Algeria, offering us excellent timber for our navy and good harbours of refuge for our vessels. The island of Sardinia is the continuation of Corsica; it is an island more French than Italian, where the people love France, and feel that their happiness lies with her, and where the annexation would be voted with enthusiasm, were the island, either by necessity or chance, to be relieved of its duties towards the Crown of Italy. And now here is M. Ricasoli extinguishing our patriotic dreams, and depriving us of a hope similar to that which he entertains regarding Venice. It is true that certain circumstances may arise calculated to oblige the Italian Government to modify its programme a little with respect to France, and induce it to establish a happy distinction between Sardinian territory and Italian territory—two things which are, indeed, very distinct. We do not believe that the Government of the Emperor will ever claim this second Corsica either by threats or force, although it is so essential to the preservation of the sister island in the case of a conflict in the Mediterranean; but our Government would certainly not refuse it, if courteously offered, especially if the population, on being consulted, were to answer by an almost unanimous vote, like Nice and Savoy. In order to preserve the island of Sardinia, which no more belongs to Turin than Corsica belonged to Genoa, the Italians should therefore, above all, avoid offering it to us; that is their business."

The Pays of the 18th ult. says:—"There is no truth in the report that the French army in Rome is to be increased."

It is rumored that in addition to the fortifications projected by the French on the Chausey Islands, on the coast between Jersey and France, the Emperor has made provision for forming in their immediate neighborhood a camp of 40,000 men. We shall probably hear more of the matter before long; but in the meantime, the value of Alderney will not by this information be a whit lessened in the estimation of all thinking men.—Army and Navy Gazette.

All people who agreed in fearing that Vichy is to be a new Plombieres. Hundreds of rumours are current about the decisions there made; nobody knows anything precisely, but I think that the gang of conspirators there assembled will decide on two things—to introduce fresh disorders into the balance of European powers, and to sow the seed of a war with England. Proudhoon, in that wonderful book of his, "War and Peace," asks on what point all Frenchmen agree, and answers at once—in hatred to England. The Legitimists hate her for having hindered the restoration; the Orleansists for having caused the fall of Louis Philippe; the Republicans for approving the plot of the second of December; the Socialists because she is the centre and fortress of capital. The Clergy remembers her doing in the Prichard business so aptly revived of late by Billault. The whole nation is still bitter about the wars of the Republic and the Empire, about the sieges of Toulon and Dunkerque, Quiberon and Waterloo—not to mention Perim, and the last concession that the Emperor has just made you for the treaty. The Liberals and Parliamentarians, who are most in favour of the English alliance, have some little bones to pick with her. One of them told me the other day, with a sigh, "Anglophobia is one of our King's evils; nothing but the hand of St. Louis can cure us of it." The press is always blowing up this insane bubble. The Debats lately said with jealousy that London is the only capital in the world where the French tricolor has never floated. The Sicily plays suits of variations on the tune, the English alliance costs more than it is worth, and the Presse yesterday said that it was time for the French sabre to cut the diplomatic knot. When a country from cottage to palace holds such language increases its armaments day and night, and has at its head a Utopian, like the author of "Napoleonic Ideas," to persist as Cobden does in anticipating nothing but peace seems to be mere lunacy. I know that the idea is to attack England at some time; England is the last home of Christian liberty; and I grieve to see her sometimes too full of fear, sometimes too proud of compliments to the scourge that God has sent to us. The other European Cabinets seem to have taken his measure. Neither the King of Prussia nor the King of the Belgians will meet him at Chalons; and if Napier does not conclude a treaty at St. Petersburg it certainly will not be for want of power, but for want of formal instructions on the subject. The day of retribution seems dawning for Victor Emmanuel. His want of money is beggary. Last week he wanted 10,000,000 francs. Rothschild

would only advance it on the guarantee of Napoleon Oavour died in the nick of time for his glory, if glory Oavour. The unbending Ricasoli will be soon broken in on the wheel of this Utopian Italian Unity, which Providence seems to have abstained from blowing upon, till Napoleon had recognised it. Several English papers have announced that Lamoriciere was to return to Rome; the organs of the French Government deny it, and declare that the General would only have 3,500 men to command. The truth is, and General is bound not to serve again till October, and if the Pope then asks his services no want of means will stand in the General's way.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

ITALY.

TURIN, July 17.—In to-day's sitting of the Senate Baron Ricasoli gave some explanations in reference to the changes which have been made in the Lieutenantcy of Naples. He declared that the Ministry had been unanimous in all the resolutions recently taken. The Minister further said that General Cialdini has no exceptional powers, and that his position is identical with that of General Rovere, the Lieutenant of Sicily.

The following portion of the text of a manifesto, recently published by Mazzini, shows what the Italian "party of action" aimed at:—

"During the past six months we have lost rather than gained ground. Six months ago not a man doubted our triumph, and now afflicted Europe regards our cause as lost, because death has struck the person of a Minister. Six months ago, from the Black Sea to the Vistula, all the populations were eager for action, because Italy had risen in arms—Now the Hungarian moderates whisper to their countrymen, 'You have nothing to hope from the Italians; you must make terms.' We are 22,000,000 and we could not to-morrow bring more than 120,000 soldiers into the field, or the number Switzerland raises from her population of 2,500,000! We are 22,000,000, and we send to Paris to ask permission to admit 15 Englishmen into the Hungarian Legion at Naples! We are 22,000,000, and Venice is condemned to a servitude of indefinite duration! Nevertheless, a La Farina committee preaches patience at Rome; the army of volunteers is disbanded, Garibaldi is at Caprera, and the committees of suburbs are occupied in collecting petty sums for individual necessities, or to repair the damage caused by the fall of La Pieve. Inertia is destroying us, the energy of self-devotion is dying out, and unity itself is threatened by a popular discontent which may break out in local insurrections calculated to promote the designs of the enemies of liberty. No revolution can stop short in the middle of its course without destroying its principle of vitality. We stopped short six months ago, and we already feel the consequences. The glorious movement of the people and Garibaldi was then arrested; it must speedily be revived, or we shall retrograde. It is for the Government to give the new impulse, to guide and arm the nation, rather than endeavour to restrain and repress it; to surround itself with the ablest men of every faction of the national party; to resolutely raise the banner of Rome and Venice; thus will concord be established. If it follow another course, it is condemned to perish ignominiously leaving a heritage of anarchy and civil war."

—Cork Examiner.

The Pope's health is now so satisfactory that the Revolutionists are abandoning their falsehoods. They admit that it is really Pius the Ninth, and in the body, who is seen to traverse Rome every day. They admit that the Conclave is not assembling in Lombardy, and that Mgr Nardi, whom they sent to Verona to fit up the Episcopal Palace for the Conclave has never quitted Rome. "The revolutionists are inconsolable for the check on the 23rd ultimo. They had plotted to burn the Cafe Nef, the proprietor of which is Papalino, as well as the Hay depot in the Forum, and the Academia di St. Luke, but the police have forestalled them. A soldier decorated with the medal of Castel Fidardo has received three knife stabs in the open day from a revolutionist who accosted him with a request for a light for his cigar. Lists of proscriptions are made out and the assassins only wait for leave from Turin though in case of need they are quite disposed to dispense with any permission." We give these statements on the authority of the Correspondent of the Monde, in which we find them.—London Tablet.

Our Roman correspondent reiterates the assurance of the complete re-establishment of the health of our Holy Father. The contrary statements of the Turin papers evidently express only the wishes of the writers.

The Monde publishes a letter of thanks and benedictions addressed by the Holy Father to the Archbishop of Avignon. His Holiness says, in words which every contributor to St. Peter's penne may gladly apply to himself, "We have been much comforted in our heavy trials by knowing the zeal with which many of the citizens of Avignon, men well known for their duty towards God, towards Ourselves, and towards the Apostolic See, have entered into an Association to collect the offerings of the Faithful, in order to assist as far as possible both Ourselves and the Apostolic See." The Monde also points out the cruel use which the Sardinian Government is making of its usurped power in the States of the Church by stopping the introduction of the produce of the surrounding country into Rome; thus inflicting cruel sufferings both upon the agriculturists, who are deprived of their market, and the poor inhabitants of Rome, who depend on these supplies for their daily bread. Such is the fatherly care of the Government of him who styles himself King of Italy, for those whom he claims as his subjects.

Count San Martino has resigned the Lieutenantcy of Naples, and Cialdini is to unite the civil and military authority in his own person. The old profession of faith which the Unionists used to repeat with such fervor—"The South of Italy must give itself to Italy; it cannot be compelled or conquered—seems entirely forgotten, and freedom of opinion is now considered to be brigandage, and treated accordingly. The South found that the first measures of the new Government which had so loudly promised them liberty, were in the worst sense of the word revolutionary. Indifferent to the public feeling of the Neapolitan people, Oavour at once attacked the clergy on one side, and the secret societies on the other, in the supposed interests of the aristocracy and the middle classes, which he hoped to call into existence. Possibly his remarkable political talents might have carried him through his measures with a high hand. Ricasoli has inherited his dash and his daring without his genius; his crimes, without his skill in committing them. He aims at an end which he has no more means of attaining than he has of shooting the man in the moon. Of course, we are told that Cialdini has no exceptional powers. In a sense this is true; for where there is no law there is no exception; his position is identical with that of General Rovere, the Lieutenant of Sicily. So far, then, from being an exception, it is part of the new Italian law; and that law is a state of siege. Cialdini has issued a proclamation, declaring his intention of purging the land of the bands of assassins by military force, aided, as he hopes, by "the liberal and popular sections of the country;" therefore he clearly classes among assassins all sections of the population that are not liberal and popular—all Conservatives, all aristocrats, all the clergy. There the Government of Victor Emmanuel is now almost avowedly a mere military occupation, and those whom it styles brigands are simply the Neapolitan nation. We are enabled by the kindness of Sir George Bowyer to publish to-day a series of letters coming down to the last few days, and proving the real state of the case to any impartial judge.—Cor. of London Tablet.

Change of rulers has brought with it other changes. The people were told that halcyon days

were dawning; for them; in which; maccaroni would be cheaper than ever, without the necessity to work. They find, however, that instead of the "blissful" "fervent" life, a totally unexpected and unpleasant state of things. They are being introduced into the mysteries of high taxation conscription; and that form of the law of settlement which takes their "abled-bodied" men to swell the ranks of the Piedmontese army, in North Italy, where the male population has been reduced by war below the wants of the country for agricultural purposes.

The lazy Southerners, by their want of enthusiasm for their Northern "deliverers," excited the intense scorn and wrath of the revolutionary Propagandists, who laid all this apathy to the score of Bourbon tyranny, and said it would be necessary to drive into their sluggish nature a due appreciation of the blessings of liberty. This rude overturning of their habits, by means of the tax gatherer and the conscription, has been supplemented by the suppression of convents, confiscation of church property, imprisonment and degradation of the Hierarchy and Clergy, to give place to Gavazzi, and men of his stamp, who daily blaspheme from the altars, but lately served by the faithful ministers of Christ. These accumulated wrongs have at length aroused the people from their inertness. Those simple people, whose love for their faith is even stronger than their love of ease, are awake at last to the condition of their country, and their fury is boundless against those who have brought it to this pass. Against King Francis they never had a grievance to prefer, and if they looked on while he was driven from his kingdom without striking a blow in his quarrel, it must be borne in mind that he was sold and betrayed by nearly all the men in high station, in the army, the navy, and those "constitutional advisers" recommended to him by our own ambassador—and the people were left without a leader, bewildered, and unable to comprehend the strange scenes that were passing before their eyes. They comprehend their duty at last, and every Commune in the kingdom is ringing with loyal shouts for King Francis II., "Viva Pio Nono!" and "Death to the Piedmontese!"

In the Standardo Cattolico, under the date of Naples, 28th June, I find the following sketch of the condition of South Italy:—"We are precisely in the same position that we were in last year. The provinces all in insurrection, the Piedmontese troops worse off than the Neapolitans were, for they, betrayed by their leaders, disbanded themselves, while the Piedmontese are under the dire necessity of fighting to the death, and, according to the result of each combat, shooting their prisoners without mercy, or being themselves massacred by the insurgents."

The scenes of horror which are occurring in the provinces cannot be mentioned without a shudder.—Naples will never be subject to Turin. Manes will be annihilated from the memory of the Calabrians to give place to the glorious names of Cialdini and Garibaldi. The people of the Abruzzi, Puglia, Campania, and some parts of Calabria, are taking terrible revenge upon the poor Piedmontese troops, substituted by a revolutionary Government for the regular troops, the punishment should have fallen for the evils they brought with them.

With re-action at the gates of Naples, at Portici, Resina, S. Anastasia, Apolline, Cancello, Maddaloni, judge if we enjoy tranquillity. In the Capital there are continual alarms. The people are firmly persuaded of the return of the exiled family, and threats are heard of the carnage of '93. Assassinations are multiplied to such an extent that they can scarcely be enumerated; robberies also are innumerable by day and night, in the streets, in houses, in the country; they rob everywhere, and armed smugglers pervade the whole country.

The Government cares little for all this; their whole attention is devoted to the Royalists; hence domiciliary visits, arrests on suspicion, maltreatment, menaces, wide spread espionage, the most infamous means to discover reactionists, &c., &c. The city is overrun with paupers of every class; confusion and terror in the eyes of all. From one day to another a sudden change is feared; we too as if the reaction touches the gates of Naples. The world will then have to register in the pages of history scenes which disgrace humanity, and which future generations will read with horror, and will curse those who could have applied a remedy to such misfortunes, and were deaf to the demands of the people who justly asked for peace and tranquillity.

The Popolo Italia, of the 2nd instant, contains similar details, with the addition, that the insurgents invariably hoist the white banner, and raise the war-cry of God Save Francis II. our King!

It will hardly be denied that the foregoing betokens a general feeling of disgust at the Piedmontese occupation, and that some other panacea will have to be applied before Naples is quite again. Meanwhile the police are filling the prisons faster even than Mr. Gladstone thinks he seen those of King Ferdinand filled. He could only tell Lord Aberdeen of some 2,000 political prisoners in the whole kingdom, but official documents show that there are at present nearly 16,000 in the city of Naples alone. He complained that men were kept in prison after being acquitted by the tribunals. The Settimana of the 23rd June says that in the Province of Terra di Lavoro, between November and April last, out of 1,663 political prisoners, 897 were unjustly and illegally confined; and a circular of the Minister of Police orders, "that those confined under the head of reactionaries, when they are acquitted by the judicial power shall remain in prison at the disposal of the Minister."

Mr. Gladstone probably finds time still to keep up his reading about the Neapolitan prisons. When will he write some letters in reference to these abuses?

AUSTRIA.

The news from Austria continues to confirm our hopes that the dispute between the Empire and Hungary will be terminated in favor of the former. The Government insists upon the Pragmatic Sanction as the basis of the relations between Austria and Hungary, and upon the unalterable character of the Constitution as granted in the Diploma of February. It also makes a point of Hungary speedily agreeing to send her representatives to the Council of the Empire. On the other hand, the Hungarian Deputation has positively given up the revolutionary idea of a merely personal union between the Imperial and Royal crowns. Having, therefore, admitted the principle of an administrative and legislative union—for if the union is more than personal, it cannot be less than this—it will be very difficult for the deputation to make any reasonable proposal more liberal or more practicable than the Constitution of Feb. If the Hungarians have any respect for reason, or the opinion of sensible men, they will speedily come to terms. It is reported that the two Hungarian Ministers, Vay and Szecken, have resigned, or are about to do so. They are still in office however.

PRUSSIA.

The following appears in the Carlsruhe Gazette:—"According to his custom, the King of Prussia was taking his walk in the Lichtenthal Allee. He wished to join the Queen, who had started before him. Among the persons who accompanied the King was Count Flemming. A well-dressed young man had twice saluted the King without any notice being taken of him. He passed the King a third time, and, rushing at him, fired two shots in quick succession. He was immediately collared by Count Flemming, and, with the assistance of passers-by, put in a cab and conveyed to the police station. "The King received a slight contusion in the neck, one bullet having penetrated the collar of his coat and torn his cravat. His Majesty continued his walk to Lichtenthal, and was the first person to communicate the fact to the Queen." Oscar Berker, who fired the pistols, is supposed to be a political lunatic.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.

An interview, between Isabella, of Spain, and the Emperor Napoleon, is talked about. The insurrection that has been crushed at Loja is said to be occasionally breaking out again in the provinces, but the official papers say nothing of these matters. O'Donnell has threatened measures of great severity, which have naturally provoked allusions to his own old insurgent career. But we did not need the history of Napoleon III. to teach us that a man who has been forward as a revolutionist when he is down, is the last to allow revolution when he is in power. The French revolutionists have experienced long ago the truth of the proverb, "set a thief to catch a thief," and "the worse subject the better executioner."

In Portugal, the Chamber of Peers is about to discuss the Bill for the suppression of the Sisters of Charity, and the confiscation of their goods. Of course, political motives are pretended for this measure of revolutionary persecution.

The Queen of Spain's Government, in taking the initiative in the negotiations recently opened with the French Emperor's Government, wishing to call the attention of the Catholic Powers to the situation of the Holy See. It did not contemplate that the means for improving that situation should be the subject of an agreement that should be confined to Catholic Powers exclusively. But the examination of the different ideas of each Government would have enlightened the deliberating parties and facilitated a reasonable solution. Spain adheres to her course, and is convinced of the necessity of convening the Catholic Powers to take steps to improve the situation of the Holy See. The plan is adjourned for the present, but the Queen's Government feels that the Emperor will adhere to no combination whatever incompatible with the respect which he professes for the independence and dignity of the Holy See. The Emperor's Government will oppose every aggression tending to deprive the Holy See of Rome, and of the States still left to him, and the Queen's Government will be content with this guarantee; but when the Emperor desires to enter on the definitive examination of this question, Spain will be ready to take part in the deliberations.—London Tablet.

The following is the text of a despatch on the Roman question, addressed by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador of Spain at Paris:—

"Madrid, June 25.

"Excellency, I have laid before Her Majesty your despatches of the 8th and 18th inst., and also the important note of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs which you forwarded to me with the former of those publications.

"The Queen has learnt with great satisfaction that the Imperial Government shares her sentiments with regard to the Holy Father, and that it ardently desires to see an improvement in the state of affairs.

"It is impossible not to acknowledge that the efforts of the Emperor have checked the impetuosity of the Italian Revolution, and that the presence of the French troops at Rome is a guarantee for the peace and security of the Holy See. The Queen's Government though it has always had the utmost confidence in the Emperor's determination not to deprive the Holy Father of the efficacious support of France, is none the less happy to receive the assurances contained in M. Thouvenel's note, to the effect that the Imperial Government will not give its adhesion to any act in disaccord with the motives for the stay of the French troops in Rome.

"France's Catholic Power, and cannot, without forgetting all her traditions and compromising the future, leave the Pope exposed to the hazard of new invasions. The maintenance of the Holy Father's authority interests the whole world, and its fall would be attended with terrible and irreparable consequences both to the Church and to society. For this reason Spain cannot regard the Roman question from the same point of view as the other questions which agitate the rest of Italy, seeing that the religious nature of the former gives it a peculiar predominance.

"The principles of rights which may be alleged to demonstrate that the settlement of purely political questions belongs to the Powers which in 1815 fixed the situation of Europe may also serve to demonstrate that the affairs of Rome cannot be left at the mercy of violence and sedition. Nevertheless, special considerations must be invoked in the examination of the Roman question—considerations resulting from the very nature of that mixed power, at once temporal and spiritual, the maintenance of which is essential to Catholicism.

"The temporal power is guaranteed by treaties, but it existed before the final Treaty of Vienna. The Powers which signed that treaty merely restored it to the condition in which it had long existed in past times. This power, the work of nascent Catholicism, owed its maintenance and aggrandizement to the piety and munificence of Catholic Sovereigns and nations.

"Rome, after losing its Imperial splendour, recovered its grandeur and glory as the capital of the Catholic world. The Catholic nations consequently regard Rome as their common property, and its conservation is the object of all their solicitude.

"The Queen's Government, in taking the initiative in the recent negotiations with the Imperial Government, did not merely seek the gratification of its own feelings; it was anxious to fulfil the duty imposed on it by its mission of watching over the interests of an eminently Catholic nation, and to aid in repairing incalculable evils, or, at least, in preventing their extension. We therefore wished the Catholic Powers to examine the situation of the Holy See, and to devise efficacious means for improving it. We did not propose these means, nor did we think they should be the object of an exclusive agreement between the Catholic Powers. We hoped that the deliberations of the different Governments would lead to a reasonable solution.

"The Queen's Government was well aware of the difficulties attending the solution of the question, but it hoped to find the elements of a satisfactory solution in the community of respectful and sympathetic sentiments towards the Holy Father, and in the willingness to make sacrifices in order to deliver him from the perils which surround him. There was no need for us to indicate the extent of these sacrifices before we were convinced that they would be accepted, and would suffice to secure the end in view. We were, nevertheless, disposed to seek the means of attaining our object; but as we cannot at present enter upon this course, and as the threatened danger seems to be removed for the present, the Queen's Government does not feel bound to insist on this project.

"We have already made known our views on the pending questions, which are all closely connected, in spite of the peculiar character of one of their number. To abandon principles for one would be relinquishing the right of appealing to principles with regard to the others. Spain does not persist in maintaining the attitude she has taken from any material interest, but from a higher principle, according to which respect for the rights of nations does not involve forgetfulness or contempt of the rights of Sovereigns. We maintain as a principle of international law, that treaties can only be modified with the consent of the contracting parties.

"The Queen's Government well knows that ideas have been modified by time, and that new relations have been established between Sovereigns and peoples; but its conviction is that to satisfy the exigencies of the epoch the use of force and the seductions of error must not be substituted for the sway of reason and of right. By sacrificing her principles and interests in the Italian question, Spain would not aid the Holy Father; she would not induce the Revolution to show more respect for the rights of the Holy See; or persuade ambition to abandon its projects. Order and peace would not be restored in Italy. Europe would still remain agitated by the serious alarms caused by the mere rumor of projects for

making Rome the capital of the new kingdom of Italy. Spain will not be induced to follow any other course until she acquires the conviction that by modifying her attitude she may promote the solution of the question which most deeply concerns her sentiments; and may exercise great influence on her welfare and repose.

"In presence of this situation, your Excellency will see the evident necessity of appealing to the Catholic Powers, as Spain has already proposed, to concert means of ameliorating the situation of the Holy Father. The postponement of this plan does not, perhaps, present any great danger just now, but it must be adopted, if it is wished not to leave the great questions raised by the Italian Revolution to be solved by brute force placed at the service of passions.

"Meanwhile the Government of Her Catholic Majesty too well knows the sentiments which animate that of His Imperial Majesty not to be assured that it cannot adhere to any combination incompatible with the respect it professes for the independence and dignity of the Holy See.

"The Emperor's Government, I am convinced, will oppose any aggression tending to despoil the Holy See of the possession of Rome and the States still remaining to it. The Queen's Government declares itself fully satisfied with this guarantee, but if the Emperor's Government should be inclined to approach the definitive settlement of the Roman question it will always find us ready to take part in the deliberations.

"Your Excellency will send this despatch to M. Thouvenel, and leave him a copy if desired.

"COLLANTES."

NEW ZEALAND.

THREATENING RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES.—The news that the war had terminated turns out to be premature. Active hostilities have not yet recommenced, but there appears to be very little doubt that we are as far from peace as ever. General Pratt is much blamed for treating with the natives before they had been compelled to lay down their arms. A great deal of excitement prevails in the north; to which the scene of future operations will, in all probability, be shifted. The troops are all congregated in and about Auckland.

THE HOLY SEE AND THE CENTRAL AMERICAN ECCELESIASTICAL DISPUTE.

—We find the following in the Liverpool Advertiser:—"Some time back we mentioned that Senor Don Carlos Gutierrez, the able representative of the Republic of Honduras at the British Court, was negotiating at Rome, whither he was specially accredited for the purpose by President Guardiola, some delicate matters regarding the exercise of extreme clerical powers by an intemperate native churchman, whose actions have fortunately not met with the approval of the Holy See. We now learn that Senor Gutierrez has been completely successful, both in re-establishing the most amicable understanding between the Pontifical and Honduran Executives, and in obtaining a precise definition of the limits of ecclesiastical jurisdiction among the several clerical functionaries in Honduras. This adjudication is of the greatest importance, not only to Honduras, but to the whole of the Central American Republics, which have long smarted under the evils arising from the incertitude that prevailed as to the justice of the pretensions of certain prelates. Cardinal Antonelli seems to have highly prepossessed from the commencement, alike with Senor Gutierrez's general business in hand, as with the frank honesty of his zeal for the honor and interests of all parties in Central America. Hence his Eminence cordially seconded the objects of the Ambassador; procured the annulment of the Vicar-General's decree of excommunication against President Guardiola; and, further, at the instance of Senor Gutierrez, appointed to the Bishopric of Honduras Don Juan de Jesus Zepeda, a worthy and highly enlightened man, whose study will be to promote the moral and social well-being of his flock, irrespective of all political considerations. Moreover, Senor Gutierrez has negotiated a Concordat, the second ever concluded with the Spanish American Governments, and beyond doubt the most liberal yet granted by the Vatican to any nation. It will surprise those acquainted with the snail's-pace of diplomatic progress everywhere, and the Eternal City is certainly not exempt from the reproach of tardiness to hear that the whole period occupied by the Honduras Minister in effecting these results, involving the examination of complicated details, and investigating the statements of emissaries from the opposing side, who had preceded Senor Gutierrez, and set forth their case with great circumstantiality, did not exceed five weeks! It is a further novelty in diplomatic transactions that Senor Gutierrez was accompanied by no costly entourage, approached the 'Flaminian gate' with no pompous procession, and sought to inspire no factitious respect by flaunting retinue, menage, or largesse. All this had often been done by Spanish American Ambassadors before, and with failure as conspicuous as the success of Senor Gutierrez, which is due solely to the merits of the case and the skill of the advocate. He found economy no impediment in a sphere supposed to be impassable save through the instrumentality of profusion and ostentation. The representatives at other Courts of more imposing States than Honduras might take a lesson from his example; and if other Governments were proportionately half as well served as that of President Guardiola has been in this difficult and intricate case, it would be well indeed for mankind in both hemispheres."

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, August 6th.—The Senate was in Session until 12 last night. The principal officers for the new army regiments were all confirmed. The Senate then met at 9 30 this A. M. The bill to punish certain crimes against the United States was passed. Mr. Powell offered a resolution in regard to the police. A recent law of Congress authorizes the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy under the direction and approval of the President, to assemble a Board to determine the facts as to the nature and occasion of the disability of such officers as appear incapable of the performance of military service, with a view of their retiring from the army and marine corps.

LETTER FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The following is a copy of a letter of Jefferson Davis to President Lincoln, conveyed to Washington by Col. Taylor, under a flag of truce:—

Richmond, July 6, 1861. To Abraham Lincoln, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. Sir,—Having learned that the schooner Savannah, a private armed vessel in the service and sailing under a commission issued by authority of the Confederate States of America, had been captured by one of the vessels forming the blockading squadron of Charleston harbor, I directed a proposition to be made to the officer commanding that squadron for an exchange of the officers and crew of the Savannah for prisoners of war held by this government, "according to number and rank." To this proposition, made on the 19th ultimo, Captain Mercer, the officer in command of the Blockading squadron, made answer on the same day that "the prisoners (referred to) are not on board of any of the vessels under my command." It now appears by statements made without contradiction, in newspapers published in New York, that the prisoners above mentioned were conveyed to that city, and have been treated not as prisoners of war, but as criminals; that they have been put in iron, confined in jail, brought before the courts of justice on charges of piracy and treason, and it is even rumored that they have been actually convicted of the offences charged, for no other reason than that they