

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It is fully confirmed that Austria, Prussia, Italy and the German Diet, have accepted the Conference. It will be represented by their ministers of Foreign Affairs, while the Diet has chosen Von Der Pfordern, Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The time of the meeting is not yet fixed, but Glarendon, Bismarck, and La Marmora, had officially announced that they would shortly arrive in Paris.

La Presse believes that Napoleon will preside with Drouyn de L'Hays, as second plenipotentiary. There were rumors of an understanding, if not alliance, between Austria and Prussia, to support the treaties of 1815. It is affirmed that Austria positively refused to entertain any project for the cession of Venetia, and had made over Holstein to the Germanic Confederation.

The Conference is looked forward to with intense anxiety, though there is not much hope of a successful issue. Meanwhile, some very significant words in the *Patrie* indicate what would be the conduct of the French Government in the event of the Plenipotentiaries failing to reconcile rival pretensions, and settle pending questions. The French Government would then consider it its duty to take a decisive step; it would forthwith lay before the Legislative Chamber all it had done in view of peace, and call upon it for its co-operation.

If the necessity of a great demonstration in favour of the cause that is most just should appear, France could still by its influence prevent a European collision. Every one knows that, owing to the organization of our reserves, France could in four days put on a war footing 600,000 men, disciplined and equipped. This imposing force, armed not to undertake conquest, but to arrive at a prompt and efficacious solution, would augment the glory of the Empire without exposing it to the chances of a gigantic struggle.

This, in fact, is what everybody anticipated. It is a pity, however, that the semi-official journal does not even now tell us what is the cause which appears most just in the eyes of the Emperor.

The Memorial Diplomatique says.—

We have received from a source in which we have absolute confidence some detailed and authentic information concerning the arrangements which have been settled between General della Marmora and Count Bismarck in the event of hostilities taking place. It is important, in the first instance, to bear in mind that at the interview at Toplitz Klug William I. pledged his Royal word to Francis Joseph that Prussia would assist Austria in retaining Venetia if that province should be attacked by the troops of Victor Emmanuel. It is to this circumstance that must be attributed the rejoicing which has hitherto been shown by His Prussian Majesty to sign the treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy prepared by Count Bismarck. The fact is that the arrangements in question have not yet received the form of a solemn instrument, but they are set forth in protocols and despatches, which are intended to be converted into a formal treaty. We may add that these arrangements have only been settled upon the supposition that Prussia or Italy would be attacked by Austria. Indeed, they were only agreed upon for a term of three months, which period is about to expire. It is for that reason that the Italian Government would have desired to provoke the commencement of hostilities before the 28th inst.—England, informed of this plan, has redoubled her efforts to insure the meeting of a Congress, or at least of a preliminary Conference, before Italy should be enabled to raise the flames of war. In fact, there is every reason to believe that early in the next month the representatives of the neutral Powers, as well as those of the armed Powers will be able to commence their deliberations at Paris.

The *Moniteur* of this day has the following:—

Several foreign journals have put forth statements to the effect that there exists a secret treaty between France, Prussia, and Italy, by the terms of which Prussia engages in case of war to cede the Rhenish provinces to France, and Italy to yield the island of Sardinia. We have to declare that these suppositions are untrue on all points. The French Government has no engagements of any kind with foreign Powers.

THE EMPIRE IS PEACE.—The *Constitutionnel* of Thursday publishes an article, which may be taken as a supplement to the one which appeared in that journal on the previous day:—

We showed yesterday that the policy of the Emperor's Government has always been of a pacific character, and that the initiative which it has just taken in the assembling of a Congress is but the logical consequence, or rather the regular continuation, of the same policy. We have a few remarks to make upon the character of this Conference. Every one knows that it will have for its special object the restoration of tranquillity to Europe, by seeking for the means of preserving peace. Nor is there any person who does not recognize the importance of such a mission, considering the preparations for war which are being pushed on with extreme energy, the various passions which have been excited, and the numerous interests which are at stake. It is not the anxiety which public opinion is directed upon the scheme for a Conference, and with which it awaits the result of communications relating to that scheme which are passing between the neutral Powers, who are from this time agreed to accept it in principle. But we cannot observe without astonishment the levity with which certain journals speak of this projected Conference. They do not hesitate to prophesy by affirming beforehand its failure. According to their notions public opinion ought not in any way to trouble itself about any efforts that may be made to procure the assembling of a Conference; and even the Powers themselves who are making those efforts should not regard their enterprise in any serious light. These journals pretend not to see, despite all evidence, either facts or intentions. They will take no account of the grave conditions which have led to the suggestion of this scheme. It is France, as we have said, which has taken the initiative in it. Is, then, the agreement of these Great Powers to pass for nothing? Do we not all know the rank which each of these Powers holds, and the part which she plays in Europe? Is it not evident that their common action must add to the strength of each of them? And to speak, as we may be allowed to do, of France in particular, has she not to entitle her to the confidence of the friends of peace the authority of those precedents which we enumerated yesterday? She stood alone in the first instance in desiring the re-establishment of peace when she proposed it after the capture of Sebastopol to England and to Russia, and peace was restored. She alone saw with regret the war which was on the verge of breaking out between Prussia and Switzerland, and the war was avoided. Why should success be more impossible now, when France has England and Russia as associates in her work of European interest? Will she labour with less zeal and with fewer chances of success supported by such powerful co-operation? The union of the three great Governments gives to their action an immense force, without diminishing individually the duties they have taken upon themselves; and the responsibilities which they have consented to bear. Doubtless they have not pledged themselves to attain at any cost and by any means the object they have in view—the prevention of war. But they have pledged their honour to do, loyally and firmly, everything that is possible in performing the mission which they have voluntarily undertaken to obtain the result which they so earnestly desire. And let it not be said that France, England, and Russia themselves have little faith in a work which they have only commenced in order, as it

were, to ease their consciences. No; three Governments so highly placed in Europe, and disposing of such vast sources of influence, would not have entered upon a task so grave and so dear to many interests without being determined to employ all means likely to ensure success. For our part, we are convinced of it, and do not hesitate to declare our conviction. The Courts of London and St. Petersburg, like the Government of the Emperor, sincerely desire the preservation of peace; and their union, which attests that desire, guarantees also the earnestness of their efforts to relieve Europe from the incalculable misfortunes which would ensue from the threatened war. Are we, then, to say that with this union and this zeal all difficulties and impossibilities have disappeared, and that success is certain? We would not create any such illusions. But we maintain with sincerity and with confidence that the assembling of a conference will introduce into the situation a new element which will greatly modify it, and which will oppose to the passions whose ardour causes the danger of war important efforts and serious chances for the maintenance of peace. We spoke just now of the new and considerable strength which the concurrence of England and Russia conferred upon the pacificatory action of France. The three Courts have the support of an alliance which adds immensely to their authority—it is that of unanimous populations and the general interests of Europe, which they represent.

The *Argus* states that it is possible the Conference may become a Congress, to which the other Powers would consequently be invited. The same journal proceeds to review the elements of a peaceful settlement, which it considers to be the following:—

The exchange of Venetia for an equivalent territory on the Adriatic, the annexation of the Elbe Duchies to Prussia under the reservation of the restitution of Northern Schleswig to Denmark, and the erection of the Rhine territories into a separate German State, forming part of the Confederation, as a consequence of Federal reform.

The Vienna journals publish news from Paris stating that Earl Cowley, by order of his Government, solicited the energetic mediation of the Emperor Napoleon in favor of peace, and received from his Majesty the following reply:—

In the year 1859 and 1864 England opposed my proposal in respect to the settlement of the Venetia and Schleswig-Holstein questions. Now, England wants peace. I also desire peace, but as the most favorable opportunities have been frittered away, and as the conflicting interests have been permitted to reach a point at which they must clash, I can no longer assume the responsibility of events.

Paris, June 1.—The Earl of Clarendon, Prince Gortschakoff, Count Bismarck, and General La Marmora have officially announced they will shortly arrive in Paris for the opening of the Conference. The reply of Prussia, accepting the invitation to the Conference was the first to arrive, and this fact is looked upon as a sign of the peaceful intentions of that power. The Prussian Government declared, in its reply, that it was ready to disarm as soon as the military measures threatening Prussia were discontinued.

Apprehensions are entertained that all the powers which are invited will not take part in the Conference, as Austria, in accepting the invitation, insists on the condition that the Venetia question shall not be discussed.

We hear from Paris that the fleets at Cherbourg and Brest received orders last week to be ready to go to sea at the first summons. What their destination is to be is not certainly known; but certain hints which have been dropped lately at the French Ministry of Marine lead to the suspicion that they will be accompanied by a British squadron. There was a great deal of talk at M. Drouyn de Lhuys' last soiree about the congress, or rather the conference, as the diplomatists prefer to call it. The general belief was that it will not prevent a war, but that it will facilitate the negotiations for peace after war is over. In regard to the conference on the Danubian Principalities, the following is believed in well-informed diplomatic circles to have been the course followed by the representatives of the great Powers at their last meeting. England began by proposing that the Principalities should be given to Austria in exchange for Venetia, Italy paying a money compensation to Turkey. This was strongly objected to by Russia, who was the first to propose the election of a foreign prince, having, doubtless, the Duke of Leuchtenberg in view. The majority of the members showed an inclination to accept this proposal, upon which France openly came forward in support of the candidature of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern. The Emperor Napoleon is said to have even addressed an autograph note to the conference setting forth the advantages of the election of Prince Charles, who is a great favorite of his, and is much more of a Parisian than a German. The Prince has gained great popularity in Roumania by declaring that he would not admit any foreigner to the Roumanian army, and would especially exclude Germans.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—In Italy the excitement is so general that the Government, even if it would, could hardly control it, and many people think that if war do not break out, and no concessions be obtained from Austria, the throne itself would be in danger, and that Victor Emmanuel might be forced to follow the example of his father in 1849 and abdicate.—*Times*.

Among all classes of Italians, war is doubtless popular, and this constitutes the main obstacle to the maintenance of peace. It is not entirely sentiment which urges them to demand the possession of Venetia. They believe it to be of vital importance to the very existence of the nation. The fabric which rose like an exhalation under the wand of Cavour has never as yet been consolidated, and is not beyond the danger of dissolution. Foreign speculators may well doubt whether the extension of Victor Emmanuel's dominion to the Alps, if it were possible, would strengthen the political unity, still more restore the financial credit of Italy, but no Italian doubts it for a moment. It is for this object that armaments wholly out of proportion to the purposes of self-defence and to the resources of the country have been kept up for the last five years. Venetia is the stake for which the successors of Cavour have played on behalf and at the risk of the whole Italian people, and unless they win it, ruin stares them in the face. When to this urgent instinct of self-preservation we add the double claim based on the doctrine of nationalities and natural boundaries, we can make large allowance for the war spirit in Italy.

The war now menacing Europe will, if it break out, be essentially a revolutionary war on the part of the Italians. Victor Emmanuel, unless he put himself at the head of the Revolution, will have to retire from business; Alexandre Dumas has the following on the subject in the *Avenir*:—

'The news of the adhesion of Russia to the Conference produced yesterday, when announced to the Chamber, so little sensation that the sitting was not interrupted. Indeed, the famous phrase, "It is too late," which hitherto had been said only to Kings who were descending from their thrones, is now pronounced by a whole nation. "It is too late" is repeated from Ancona to Mont Oenis—from Bergamo to Girona. Before I left for Italy I did not believe in war. I now say, with all Italians, it is impossible for war not to take place. Even if Austria surrenders Venetia, I affirm that it will be civil war instead of foreign war. In 1848 Italy was beaten because she made war by herself. In 1849 she was victorious because she had France combatting by her side. In 1866 she wants to prove to the world that she is a great nation, and that, in case of need, her guns can thunder as loud as those of Austria and Prussia in a European conflict. Venetia surrendered

by diplomacy, and not by means of the musket? Nothing of the sort. No banners torn by grapes, round which crowds press, and embrace each other, no triumphant marches, no joyous returns, no hosannas, what? An army that thought it marched out to fight, and arrested in the midst of its exultation, what? 80,000 volunteers, discharged and sent back to their homes disheartened and humiliated. These 80,000 volunteers are the revolutionary element of Italy. Let us not deceive ourselves—it is revolution alone that can impart such enthusiasm and inspire such devotedness. What, I ask, will Italy do with those 80,000 men if she has not war? Send them back to their homes? Why, it would be to inoculate every point of the kingdom with revolution. Incorporate them in her army? Why, the army costs already three millions a day. Impossible, impossible! Do these 80,000 volunteers come to serve the country, to conquer Venetia, to complete Italian unity? They come to fight under Garibaldi. To any other General than Garibaldi they would say,—"Whither are we bound?" With Garibaldi they would say nothing—they will follow him.

The *Catholic Patriot* of Bologna publishes a circular issued by the members of the Central Catholic Association, announcing that, in view of the exceptional circumstances in which they are placed, they will suspend action until the country has recovered the calm and tranquillity necessary to enable them to continue with profit their proper development and attain in the end they propose to themselves. As another sign of the times we may add that the *Patriot* itself announces that in the presence of these circumstances it will temporarily suspend publication, reserving to itself the right of returning to them as quickly as possible.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

Speaking of the law of Crispi, the third barbarous article of which has been approved by the Italian Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate, the *Unita Cattolica* writes:—"Our readers can now appreciate the prudence and reserve which ought to be employed by the Catholic journalists, and by all those who have to run the danger of being reputed suspects. The *Catholic Patriot* has judged it opportune to suspend publication, but we do not consider it necessary to take this step this day, as the reading of journals has become indispensable. This shall continue to appear with prudence and with reserve, and we have confidence in the protection of Mary Immaculate, whom the Church salutes with the title of *Virgo prudentissima*. Lower down the *Unita* prints in small type the following notice:—"Wishing to conform scrupulously to the law we beg that our Florence correspondents will forbear from writing to us for the present.—15.

A Turin letter in the *Liberte*, after giving details of the armaments going on in Italy, proceeds to say:—"As it is impossible for the Italians to attack the Quadrilateral in front, the enemy, like all the world, expects three things: 1. A diversion by Garibaldi himself, or one of his lieutenants, with a corps of volunteers in the Italian Tyrol, taking advantage of the mountains of the Province of Como. If the diversion succeeds, and if the Italian Tyrol and Friuli rise, the communications of the Quadrilateral with Germany by the passages of the Tyrol are intercepted. I can myself state that the populations of those two districts are hostile to Austria. A second scheme, which the enemy appears to suspect, is an attempt of General Cialdini, whose headquarters are at Bologna, to place himself between the Quadrilateral and Venice, traversing the Po and the Adige. This operation is of extreme difficulty, the country being marshy. The Austrians, however, appear to fear it, for they are evidently taking precautions. General Cialdini has 80,000 men, or perhaps 100,000, under his orders. He has received *carte-blanc* as to the choice of his officers, and his troops are among the best of the Italian army. The general himself is daring and energetic. The operation which he will have to attempt must be grave, for he has obtained from the King the permission not to have the hereditary prince under his orders. In the affairs which he will have to undertake he does not wish to have the responsibility of the heir to the throne. The third enterprise which the enemy appears to fear is connected intimately with the second; that is, an attack on Venice and a disembarkation. Remark that to lay the siege to the Quadrilateral is an impossibility; but to isolate the fortress, cut off their communications, and place them in the centre of a general insurrection—for in fact the Quadrilateral is in the centre of Italy—that is an operation on the value of which I have no opinion to offer, but it really seems to be among the things which might be attempted. Beyond the hypotheses which I have just pointed out an expedition into Hungary is spoken of—a landing at Fiume or in its neighborhood. Garibaldi is also spoken of for this expedition, while by other accounts he is to go to Como.

THE ITALIAN GENERALS.—A letter from Florence says:—"Since nothing but war is now talked of, the following sketch of the principal Italian generals may not be uninteresting. General La Marmora is in person a tall thin man; his face displays a very decided nose, almost always surmounted by the fashionable *piece-nez*. He has a passion for the military art, and is inflexible on all points of discipline. He does not understand any favoritism, and Victor Emmanuel says jestingly that 'he has not credit enough to name a drummer in his own army.' After General La Marmora, the most conspicuous soldier is General Cialdini; he is a small well-looking man, with a quick and intelligent eye, wears a great moustache and a beard like the *Chasseurs de Vincennes*. He is the only individual of the Italian army to whom General La Marmora permits this eccentricity, for he himself is moustached, conformably to the regulations. General Cialdini is very popular in Italy, and passes for a man of action and resource, well knowing how to win his men and give them all confidence. The Italian army possesses two other superior generals, Durando and Della Rocca. The former is a veteran of Italian independence, and is esteemed by everybody; the latter, the first aide-de-camp to the King is a man of about sixty, with white hair and moustaches; both being very distinguished officers.—*Times*.

Mazzini has published in the *Dovere* of Genoa a long letter on the present position of Italy. It commences in these terms:—"Having been solicited in different quarters to express my opinion on the situation, allow me to do so publicly in the journal you direct. In the first place, the country must insist on war. The intentions of the Ministry appear at the present moment to be incontestable; but the Government does not possess a moral initiative of its own; it does not believe sufficiently in the national duty; during the last few years it has mistrusted the national forces—as it has itself declared—considering them to be insufficient for the struggle; it allowed to pass—believing itself to be alone—the favorable opportunities of the Polish insurrection and the war between Denmark and Germany. At present it thinks the moment come because it imagines itself sure of Powers; but to-morrow it might shrink back if those Powers which are now secretly spurring it on by fresh incidents and new selfish motives thought fit to recoil. The country must take steps to render war inevitable with or without allies. Hitherto a conflict for the emancipation of Italy was a duty; it is now a necessity. If, after the despatches, preparations, and declarations made, Italy were to abandon her project, she would be admitting to Europe that she is destitute of national life, and that she is only an instrument to forward the designs of the foreigner; she would lose for many years all credit among nations, and would find herself, in presence of a fresh deficit to be added to the former one; she would deprive her army of all feeling of dignity and confidence; would give a powerful arm to the retrograde factions; would open a path to moral anarchy, or to a feeling of scepticism and discouragement, worse than anarchy. The voice of the country must, there-

fore, be heard from one extremity to the other in one cry for war. The latter declares that the war should be exclusively Italian, and should be made without the intervention of foreigners on Italian soil. Let there be no alliance, says the writer, with Prussia. If one is already concluded, let it remain in the background.

ROME.—A letter from Loretto to the *Correspondance de Rome*, says:—

Last Sunday Prince Napoleon paid us a visit. He came from Ancona, accompanied by the perfect, the delegate for public safety, and some of the police in disguise. He was received at the railway station by the syndic and Flacelli, the Administrator of the Santa Casa, who had prepared a splendid repast for him in the Apostolic Palace. After inspecting the basilica, he was just quitting it, when a man came up and said to him in an insolent tone, "We want none of you, nor the likes of you that rob us and starve us. We want our King the Pope!" The prince turned pale with anger, and one of the guards, pointing a revolver at the man's breast, would have perhaps killed him on the spot if a woman had not thrown herself between them. The prince remained only a few minutes in the Apostolic Palace, declined to partake of the repast, which his fellow-guests were kind enough to eat up for him, and went his way. The savings-bank has broken, and everybody is talking about the event. Its manager, too, has abandoned, leaving it, it is said, a deficit of nine millions. On all sides there is weeping and wailing. Mothers and wives deplore the loss of sons and husbands whom the conscription has carried off. They know that their dear ones have to fear not only death on the field of battle, but ill-treatment also by their officers. The discipline of the old Sardinian army is well known for cruelty, and exasperates the soldier when applied to the so-called Italian army. The town of Loretto has just witnessed two instances of Piedmontese barbarity. On the morning of the 22nd of April an artilleryman was seen on the Piazza della Madonna, tied to a cannon-wheel, and in position which showed what his suffering must be, inasmuch as he had been confined in it since the preceding evening, and had been exposed all night to the rain and cold. The poor wretch was soiled with filth, and his lips and chin were inflamed with the matter that oozed from his nose and mouth. A similar punishment was inflicted two days after upon another artilleryman on the Piazza dei Galii. Such was the indignation of the populace that the syndic took upon himself to interfere, and to request the military authorities not to carry out such penalties in public, as the people lay the blame and scandal of such excesses upon the Government—excesses which are repugnant to modern manners, and modern civilization.

The Italians funds are absolutely going a-begging and the unfortunate speculators who bought them at a high price are on the verge of ruin. It was the fashion a year ago to laugh at those who trusted to God's providence, and proffered the Pontifical loan as an investment. How many would willingly make the exchange now. The debt on the annexed provinces will be amply paid by the Pontifical treasury in June. History does not record so magnificent an instance of financial good faith as Rome has offered to the world in our latter days, and it is to be hoped that the appeal of the Nuncio at Paris will not fall unheeded for the early covering of the present loan. No investment is safer or better, and it renders, at the same time, an inestimable service to the Holy See.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—In spite of the jaunty tone of the *Times* Naples Correspondent, it is clear that he dreads a loyal and patriotic outbreak in Naples the moment the pressure of the Piedmontese army is withdrawn. We give some extracts from his letters, in which he betrays his uneasiness:—

That dangers do exist within the province of a peculiar character it would be useless to deny, for it would be impossible that some should not remain who cling to the old family from hereditary affections or from a recollection of the good things they once enjoyed as the monopoly of oppression and robbery; and it would be impossible that among hitherto the most priestly people in Europe there should not be many ready to obey the commands of their spiritual advisers. Half a century more will be necessary to emancipate them completely. But the authorities, while alive to the danger, are taking active measures to meet it. In the city arrests are taking place daily, and while many, as the host of bishops and priests, have been sent out of the country, many are shut up in the prison of San Francisco. Long suspected as some have been, they have been tolerated, as they and their little conspiracies were regarded as harmless; but in the face of the great events now approaching no quarter is shown. Nor is it on mere suspicion that this decided action has been adopted, for there is proof sufficient that a great conspiracy the root of which was in Rome, had been formed to attempt that most hopeless of all enterprises, the restoration of the Bourbons.

Another of the recent measures of precaution is the expulsion of the monks from the monasteries of Camaldoli, on Vesuvius, and not too soon; for, though the immediate neighbourhood of Naples is still secure, it is not unlikely that the favourite nooks of the brigand may be reoccupied, and that these pious monks, as heretofore, may be found sympathizing with and assisting General Cac-Pillone or some of his followers.

It is not that I regard the restoration of the Bourbons as probable, or even possible; like kindred spirits, they have ever fallen. Still their adherents are found thinly scattered every where, and united with the brigands whom they have cherished the thousands who in this country have nothing to depend upon, and malcontents of all shades, they may produce disorders which will for a time wear the aspect of civil war, and considerably embarrass the Government. Already there are symptoms of reaction in many places, and those well acquainted with the country are not surprised at it; for marvelous conversions were made in 1860, and I can myself point out those who, at one time subservient Bourbonists, are now in place and in power. Such men will be faithful only under the influence of fear and will incline their political sympathies to the necessities of the moment. This state of things is unavoidable, indeed, for it would have been most inexpedient and unjust to engage in a sweeping persecution of men for opinions merely, but it is a reason for great caution and grave consideration before plunging the country into the dangers and horrors of war. For many a month we have had indications of what may occur in the increasing arrests made and precautions taken. There has been a reason, and a strong reason, for this severity, for undoubted proofs have been found of conspiracies formed in the interest of the Bourbons. The Priests have been the principal sufferers, and, from principle and interest, they must continue to be the uncompromising enemies of any facts we must come to this conclusion and their opposition implies that of thousands of ignorant and superstitious people, who see and think only through them. Here in itself is a party sufficiently large to create grave disorders, though not to effect a successful revolution.

In Naples arrests continue, and among the most recent may be named four brothers, ex-Jesuits; the Duc d'Alb, who has been sent off to Palermo, accused of complicity in a conspiracy which was being formed there; the Director of the Conciliatore, one of his men, Weber, a German, and several Bourbonists. In the office of the Director were found letters from Monsignor Nardi and the Duc di Maddaloni (Proto), and 500 copies of "Ce qu'on pense a Naples—*Lettre d'un Voyageur*, 1865." Besides these

persons, Podesta, an officer in the ex-Bourbon army, and many Camorristi who had come to take advantage of the expected disorder, have been shut up. Guaitelli is pursuing his system of proscription in Naples and the Kingdom at large. Six bishops who have been driven from their dioceses have just arrived at Rome. In carrying out this system of persecution the revolutionists aim at the double purpose of depriving the Faithful of their spiritual guides, and of involving the Pope in fresh perplexities and exiles, inasmuch as he has to maintain the exiled prelates.

Out of the 116 archbishops and bishops in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, there remain only nine or ten that have not been deprived of their spiritual governors.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

GERMANY.

POPULAR FEELING IN GERMANY.—A popular meeting, comprising between 3,000 and 4,000 persons, took place on Sunday afternoon in the circus at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, at which the following resolutions were adopted:—"The popular assembly held at Frankfurt on May 20, 1866, declares—1. Against the policy of the Prussian Government; a policy destructive of peace, the armed resistance of Germany is a duty—neutrality is cowardice or treason; 2. Schleswig-Holstein should be constituted a solid and separate State upon the basis of the existing law.—The vote of this State should be immediately received in the Federal Diet, and the Holstein military contingent should be organized. 3. The Prussian proposition for a Parliament should be absolutely rejected, and a single constituent assembly comprising representatives of entire Germany, and endowed with the necessary powers, can alone definitively pronounce upon the constitution of the country. 4. We demand from the Government the re-establishment of the fundamental rights of the German people, and a legal provision for the general armament of the people. 5. The assembly having regard to the dangers and the exigencies of the present situation, urgently invites the people of each German State to form themselves into political associations in towns as well as in rural districts."

UNITED STATES.

THE FENIANS.—The men who have gone into the Fenian raid have done so with their eyes open.—They cannot pretend to suppose that they have any protection in the claim that they are belligerents or politicians. Every Fenian soldier in Canada is therefore subject to the same class of laws which govern the people of Canada. If he steals, it is felony; if he kills, it is murder. This is plain enough, and we may take it for granted that the Fenians understood it when they began their raid. A more criminal raid was never heard of in the history of nations. The idea of asserting Irish independence by a murderous onslaught upon the residents of a remote British province is absurd. There is no justification on it in reason, nor even in enthusiasm. The people of Canada have no concern about what the Irish do in Ireland, or what the British Government does with that island. The destruction of life in Canada, therefore, is a crime which has no excuse and the whole expedition must be looked on precisely as we look on a band of men going secretly into Canada and destroying life and property. The questions which will naturally rise out of this matter ought therefore not to be mystified. But they will be. The politicians will hasten to secure Irish favor by various devices. *The Tribune*, for example, says:—

"It is said that the luckless Fenians are held to await the pleasure of Sir Frederick Bruce. This must certainly be a mistake, as we are not aware of any treaty which gives the British Minister the right to demand political fugitives from the American Government."

On what pretence these men are called 'political fugitives' no reasonable man can see. They have political opinions perhaps. So may have every violator of law. But is it then possible for any band of men from New York or Vermont who chose to go into Canada, murdering and robbing, to escape into this country and avoid all responsibility by asserting a political design, the freedom of Scotland, the liberation of Jerusalem, or any other Quixotic purpose? It is absurd to suppose that such pleas will hold good between nations in this age of the world. Nor would it be desirable for our country to establish any such protectorate over the filibusters of the world. The best thing that can happen to the men now in custody is to be punished by the United States courts for violation of the United States law. This may save them from more severe punishment which they would receive if handed over to the Canadian authorities. The only form in which a demand for their surrender can come is in the ordinary course under the treaty. They must be charged in Canada with a crime known to the law, and the evidence against each individual named must be sufficient to justify the charge. It would probably be difficult for the Canadian authorities to obtain personal proof of crime against many Fenians, and if they are satisfied that the United States will punish a few as examples for violation of the neutrality laws it is hardly likely that they will trouble themselves to ask for the extradition of any. They want us to keep them out instead of sending them into Canada.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

The *New York Times* says:—"The tail of the Fenian movement wriggles a little yet. Naturally enough the leaders, who so nobly marched up Pigeon Hill, and then marched down again as meekly as the bird from which the bill is named, are disturbed at the idea of returning to New York without having slain anything more formidable than a spring chicken, or scaled any more dangerous fortification than a country pig-sty. They have, nevertheless, according to their despatches, mysterious resources, indicated by nods and winks from the knowing ones, and, as the tad pole remarked when his tail dropped off, "There's no knowing what will happen next." We see nothing in all this except a melancholy attempt to turn aside for a moment the storm of indignation and derision that Roberts and Sweeney have brought upon an entire race by their absurd and wicked ambition. From Boston we learn that some 1500 deluded warriors have arrived from the frontier, covered with dust and glory—their killed and wounded, the guns they captured, the banners and other trophies, and the long array of British prisoners, were left behind for want of transportation—all the rolling-stock of the roads required to bring the conquering heroes themselves to their homes.

Generally our people have great aversion to Fenians. There is a new England, but God forbid a New Ireland on this Continent. We would not allow it; Ireland is none too far off now. We have yet to fight them here to keep any sort of righteous laws and good government. My neighbour and myself bought arms early during our own war to defend our homes from Fenians. The New York riots can never in this generation be forgotten. I have often in years past been told the Irishmen could take Boston any day; perhaps they can, but we are armed now, and our boys have seen fighting enough to take care of this country. Political gamblers don't know what to say now that our Government has taken the stand it has;—let them curse us if they dare—they are no more than murderers and robbers, and the vilest at that. Our ears are defiled with their brutal licentious, drunken conduct—impudent and arrogant when they outumber the weak and the defenceless, but subserve to the brave and strong. We have only to regret they had any to sympathise with them; it is the last attempt on Canada. The next will be here, and we are prepared for them. Hoping you have got over the worst, but fearing more trouble, I am glad you are safe.—*Boston Cor. of Herald*.