

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

We read in the Monde.—The situation of Italy is deplorable. We speak not of the attacks upon religion, of the perversion of men's understandings, and of the corruption of their morals; these are evils readily tolerated by modern progress, though greater than all the rest. There are others more frightful still, in our season of sensuality and abasement, the violation of property, the disturbance of material order, the endangerment of life itself; these are more striking still, and yet they are those which Italy is actually suffering, thanks to the doctrines the profession of which is permitted, and the encouragement given to the spirit of disorder. At Milan a package filled with stilettoes has been seized, yet this has not hindered the pious from there playing its part; at Genoa, individuals have been arrested armed with daggers; at Monza the prefect of public safety has been assassinated; at Valenza, peasants have risen for the purpose of rescuing malefactors from the action of the law; at Turin, where order had till now been preserved, four persons have in two days become victims to assassination. They are falling back to the savage state; at Naples and in Sicily men perish by volleys from guns, at Milan by the dagger, at Monza and Turin by the knife; the lives of foreign representatives are threatened, and even that of the King.

These are incontestable facts. The revolutionary journals, unable to deny them, endeavor to turn them into an argument against the temporal power of the Pope. "All this evil comes," they say, "of not giving up Rome to Italy." A wretched argument indeed, which will but inspire honest men with disgust. France will not yield up the Pope to the assassins any more than she can deliver him to a Government which presents so melancholy an idea of its authority. If Piedmont can only establish order in Italy on condition of being free to consummate the work of spoliation, what idea can be entertained of Italy and of itself? Let them show us what relation can exist between a people that aspires to liberty and independence and men who resort to the poniard!

But what does the Government of Italy in the face of a situation which would dishonor Italy, if Italy were truly with the secret societies and with the bands of assassins which everywhere appear? What does it at the moment when "Rome or death" was the mot d'ordre every where amongst all these bandits? It cries with them "Rome or death;" it says that the Garibaldi volunteers did no more than satisfy an "imperious want;" it says that to refuse it Rome, is to expose it to the most terrible extremities. In a word, it justifies the use of the dagger, while refusing to employ it, and encourages the hideous projects which it makes an argument for going to Rome? When Garibaldi marched for the overthrow of the Pope, and boasted that he would drive the French from Rome, he marched at least in the light of day, and nevertheless the honor as well as interest of France bade us stay at Rome; now, could we withdraw before the dagger and the assassin?

The revolutionary journals record with vast satisfaction the meetings which continue to be held in England in favor of Garibaldi and of Italy. What passes at these meetings is well known. When crime is not actually preached it is declared, as at Birmingham, that "the Queen's Government ought to take action with the view to decide France upon withdrawing her troops from Rome." If we retreat not, then, before the dagger, it seems we must needs retreat before England; that is to say, as matters now stand, before Mazzini, the accomplice of Garibaldi, and his chief. One of Mazzini's principal agents wrote thus, in fact, to Garibaldi, "Mazzini has always desired to act in accord with you for a common end, and he has been warmly affected by your last letter, which he receives as the pledge of a perfect understanding between the efforts and the end in view."

A letter from Paris (Sept. 19) says:—There is some probability of a change of Ministers shortly taking place. M. Thouvenel and Count de Persigny do not agree with their other colleagues on the Roman question. A repetition of the disagreements between the Marquis de Lavallette and General Goyon is going on between the members of the French Cabinet.—The Minister of the Interior is greatly opposed to the course taken at the Tuileries, which is expressed in the columns of La France. He appreciates the character of Garibaldi and disapproves of any harsh treatment which other members of the French Government may be inclined to recommend as a cure for the moral disorder from which they suppose the ex-Dictator and all his partisans in Italy to be suffering. The meetings lately held in England, for the purpose of discussing the Roman question, have led to a strong expression of divergent views among the members of the Imperial Government. Some of them are for putting a stop to the irritation which the armed intervention of France in Italy gives rise to by recalling the troops from Rome. Others would accomplish that desirable end by simply dividing Italy, and then try what a few general measures for public safety would effect. They do not see how order can exist unless a Government declares war, and actively resists the anarchic tendency of the populace.

The Paris Monteur publishes an authorized article, in which it is announced that last May the Emperor through M. Thouvenel proposed to Cardinal Antonelli a settlement of the Roman question on the following basis—viz., the re-establishment of municipal government in the principal cities and towns still subject to the Holy See, the guarantee of the security of the Pope's possession of Rome and the Patrimonio by Sardinia, and the transfer of the Roman debt to the Piedmontese Budget, for which consideration the Pontifical Government should recognise "accomplished facts." To this proposal the Minister of the Holy Father gave a determined negative, even though it was accompanied with the old but that France might at last feel her position in Rome to be untenable. There can be no doubt that the Emperor would be glad of

some quiet solution of the Roman difficulty, but the Monteur announces officially that France never gave the Turin Cabinet or the Sardinian King the least reason to suppose that it would consent to see Rome wrested from the Pope and made the Capital of the new Italian Kingdom.—Weekly Register.

The Patrie's Spezia correspondent continues to entertain us with accounts of the wonderful things that occur at Varignano. This time, however, he sends his intelligence only as a rumour, and the Patrie publishes it under "the most express reserves." It is to the effect that, on the night of the 19th instant, Victor Emmanuel arrived in a steamer at Varignano, had a long conference with Garibaldi, and was off again before morning. The correspondent adds that two steamers did arrive on that evening, and that they had disappeared the next day; and he adds that the same fact had been observed a few days previously. The Spezia correspondent is a perfect treasure to the Patrie. The France says that many reports are in circulation in London with respect to Mr. Partridge's visit to Garibaldi, and that the most widely spread is that the surgical mission was only a pretext and the surgeon merely a political agent. Considering the enormous staff—enough one would think for half a dozen such newspapers—which is attributed to the France, and which, incidentally, when that paper first appeared, a fine topic to the Figaro and the Charivari; it is surprising it does not take the trouble to fabricate its own canards, instead of borrowing, twin stalks from the Patrie.—Times Correspondent.

Cases have lately been very frequently cited in the French papers of persons becoming exceedingly ill, and even dying, in consequence of the stings of venomous flies, the said venomous quality being contracted by the insect from putrid substances on which it has settled. Near Sion, a shepherd lately died in four days in consequence of one of these bites or stings. He took no heed of the first inflammatory symptoms, and when he applied to a doctor it was too late. Two other persons in the same neighborhood were similarly attacked, the symptoms being great swelling and inflammation, but fatal results were not anticipated. Some of the French provincial papers have published strong recommendations to all persons who may be stung by suspicious flies or insects to resort at once to a medical man, who alone is able to judge how far the apparently trifling injury may be serious. The propriety of burying all carrion and putrid substances is also strongly urged as the surest means of obviating such dangers.

The editor of the Courier de Marseilles states that he has received the first two numbers of a newspaper published clandestinely at Naples under the title of "Rome or Death." The newspaper is of the full size, with double columns; it is printed on fine paper, of bluish colour. It advocates republican principles, and recommends an armed rebellion. It announces that a secret association exists at Palermo, having for its motto "United Italy—Rome its capital; the plebiscite realized."

ITALY.

The Independence Belge says:—"Nothing more fully characterizes the present aspect of the Italian question and the absolute uncertainty which for the moment surrounds it, than certain details which have reached us respecting a ceremony which recently occurred at Rome. While at Turin Victor Emmanuel promises the deputation from Forli that before the end of the year he will be at the Capitol, and while letters from Turin begin again to state that the Ministry has received favourable assurances from Paris, Francis II. convokes his faithful followers at the Quirinal, and after thanking them for the loyalty with which they have served the principle of legitimacy, adds that he hopes to be able before long to repeat these words of satisfaction and confidence in Naples itself. It was on the 5th instant, we are assured, that the King of the Two Sicilies held this language to his little court, adding that he would remain true to his former promise to observe the constitution of 1848, which he had re-established, and to fulfil all the engagements entered into at Gaeta, with some exceptions imperiously commanded by circumstances."

Turin, Sept. 29.—Intelligence received here from Varignano states that Garibaldi is progressing satisfactorily. A consultation has taken place between the medical gentlemen in attendance. Dr. Zamotti, from Florence, fully concurred with Professor Partridge and the other Doctors. Bandages had been applied to Garibaldi's wounded neck in order to hold the foot in its proper position.

Nothing has yet been decided as to the court before which the trial of Garibaldi shall take place; but the Milan Court of Cassation will this day receive instructions from the Ministry of Justice to make the choice. The delay in this matter has been caused by a divergence of opinions between M. Conforti, Minister of Justice, and his colleagues. More than a fortnight elapsed before they could come to an understanding.

The publication of Garibaldi's letter upon the affair at Aspromonte has brought a severe penalty upon the editor of the Dittico di Turin—viz., 2,000 francs and eighteen months imprisonment. This does not, however, deter the liberal journal from publishing the letter of the Garibaldian officers to M. Rattazzi, which has already appeared in this journal, and which has excited much indignation against the Government.

Rome.—The Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars has lately communicated the Sovereign Pontiff's reply to inquiries made of him as to the applicability of the Bull of St. Pius V. to the followers of Passaglia, the "Actor pro Causa Italica." The following are the precise words, as given in the Armonia:—
The Holy Father has declared that the subscribers to the address in which the Holy Father is urged to renounce the Temporal Power, have incurred the excommunication threatened in the Bull of St. Pius V. commencing Admonet nos. But he grants to your Lordship the faculty of being able to absolve, even by means of a sub-delegate, the Parish Priests, N. N. N., whenever they detect the fault committed and repair this scandal. But while they persist in their obstinacy your Lordship shall admonish them to take care of their conscience, and, as they are not excommunicati vitandi, so, to avoid greater evils, you may tolerate that they exercise their functions.

Advices from Rome state that Francis II. has decided on quitting Italy and joining his family at the Chateau of Blaudenstein, in Bavaria.
NAPLES.—A letter from Naples, published in the Monde, gives the following account of the funeral of the unhappy Bishop Caputo, of Ariano, whose death we chronicled last week. A placard on the walls announced that the obsequies would be attended by the four Orders of Mendicant Friars, by the Royal clergy, by the cathedral clergy, &c. All this was false. There was a great display of military force, grenadiers, national guards, &c. The clergy were represented by the society called Clerical-Liberal Association. The figures of many, and their apparel was of the most extraordinary description: Some walked lame; it was the effect of the steel ancles worn in years of penal servitude in the baggots, for

they were liberated convicts. They had been prisoners; and just for political crimes! They whole thing was regarded by the citizens as a burlesque and an outrage on religion. Scippo, who non deponit alter. The Monde gives the sad information that another Neapolitan prelate, the Bishop of Conversano, had published his adhesion to the Clerical-Liberal Society.

The Great Liberal party with regard to Naples and Sicily, is in something like the predicament of the English Protestant Establishment. Just as the Anglican Church relies on the right of private judgment against Catholics, and on its Canon of Scripture against free-thinkers, and on its 39 Articles against Dissenters, so that an Anglican arguing in self-defence in the presence of a Catholic, a free-thinker, or a Dissenter cannot speak without making a fatal admission in favor of at least one of his adversaries; the great Liberal Party, which defends the unification of Italy under Victor Emmanuel, is compelled to avail itself of contradictory arguments, according as it is pressed by the champions of European law, or by the champions of popular sovereignty. When a Catholic or a Conservative complains of the treatment of the King of Naples, of the Neapolitan Church and nobility, and of the Neapolitan people, by the Piedmontese, he is told that the free vote of the population of the Two Sicilies has decided the question, as it had a right to decide it, in favor of Victor Emmanuel, that all previous rights have been annulled by that decision, and that to dispute Victor Emmanuel's title is to dispute the sacred principle that every people has a right to choose for itself the Government it considers best for its own happiness and prosperity.

If you oppose the Piedmontese rule in Naples, they tell you, you oppose the exercise of the Neapolitan people's unquestioned right to decide on their own destinies. They have freely chosen a Piedmontese King in place of their native Sovereign.

But when some honest or consistent Revolutionist, and a single-minded believer in the theory of popular Sovereignty, objects that the Two Sicilies are in a state of slavery, that all liberty is at an end, that the country is held in military occupation, that the Piedmontese are used, and that Victor Emmanuel's rule is only maintained by Piedmontese bayonets at the cost of innumerable Neapolitan lives, the Great Liberal party has its answer ready.—Have we not told you from the first, that as far as the Two Sicilies are concerned, the unity of Italy could only be achieved by the sheer conquest of those two kingdoms? For that glorious end of Italian Unity, under the King-Gaunt Uomo, involving as it does the regeneration of the Italian race, you must not shrink from having recourse to the necessary means. The end justifies the means, and the only means is sheer conquest. Tablet.

The correspondents of all the foreign journals are being expelled from Naples, and that measure, with the suppression of all non-official journalism, one would suppose to be sufficient precaution as to the coming out of inconvenient facts. It has been a very sore subject for some time back with the Sardinian Government, the many revelations that have been made by the English Tory Press of the state of prisons in Naples, and they are about to put in force a code of miles so entirely inhuman that the Abbaye and Temple in '93, would scarcely have attempted, with a view of entirely preventing any unpleasant circumstances becoming known to the public. Prisoners not condemned even, but detained, will on the adoption of a new code be sent up in solitary cells, no communication between them will be allowed, and all visits from their friends and families will be limited to half an hour four times a year! Was Spielberg worse than this? and will not Englishmen enter a protest against a measure so cruel and unjust that nothing so bad would be inflicted in a civilized country on the worst criminals. Anything in the shape of ill-treatment will be possible, and no complaint will be suffered to reach the outer world. On the 9th of September the Times correspondent, with two English gentlemen, and escorted by a delegate of police, went up to St. Maria Apparente with the view of contradicting the facts advanced in the Herald and Tablet. They would not go into the interior of the prison, where there are two hundred Bourbonists, almost all of whom have suffered personal ill-treatment, and many torture, but sent for Captain De Blasio to the Salle d'Andreana, and there, in the presence of the police, who did all they could to intimidate him, received ample confirmation of the cruelty with which he was flogged, till insensible, to extort a confession as to the composition and members of the Bourbonist Committee. This gentleman has been nine months in prison without trial, is of noble family in the Calabria, and was with Francis the Second at Gaeta, after which he retired from public life and was arrested in Naples—he did not even know on what charge till the other day! If any person would go armed with the authority of the English Government, knowing what and whom to ask for, they would see the real state of matters, but it is impossible that commissions sent with the express purpose of the suppression of truth can do any good.

The 8th of September, the anniversary of the Plebiscite, passed off very quietly. The Garibaldians seem for the moment completely cowed, and attempted no sort of demonstration, whereas the pilgrimage of Piedigrotta was crowded and amounted to a Bourbonist demonstration, the fetes having been instituted by the late dynasty on their restoration. The people had an idea last week that their beloved Archbishop Cardinal Ruffini Sforza was on board the French fleet with Francis the Second, and actually went in crowds to the shore to await their disembarkation and give them welcome; the assembly was so formidable it had to be dispersed by the police.

The reaction shows no signs of relaxing.—Cor of Tablet.
The Times correspondent says:—
It is of no use to deny it; in many and extensive districts of this southern province neither property nor life is safe, and despite the unwearied and gallant exertions of the regular troops, there is less security in many of the country districts now than there was at this same season last year. This is a very large assertion, but it is only necessary to examine from day to day the telegrams and well authenticated reports which are published, and nothing is now published without permission, to be fully assured of its truth.

In the province of Terra di Lavoro alone it is said there are four bands of mounted brigands, and that which cut up the Bersaglieri last week amounted to 200 men. A journal lying before me reports disasters for this day's entertainment from the provinces of Avellino, Salerno, Terra di Lavoro, Capitanata, Basilicata, the Abruzzi, and Chieti, and an official letter from Bari which saw this week stated that the public spirit there is much depressed (abatuto) by reason of the events at Aspromonte, and of the brigandage. You will call me an alarmist, but it is not so; the dangers I speak of stare us in the face, and unless put down many places will be abandoned and the population will lose confidence in a Government which cannot protect them.

Poor Garibaldi! he is another victim in this same policy, for no one doubts but that he was sold by Rattazzi and the Emperor.
It is reported here on authority that after all this great man and his followers are to be tried in the ordinary Courts, not in Reggio, where, according to the strict letter of law, the trial should take place, but farther north. But if there is any part of Italy which has been quieter than another and has shown less disposition to support the enterprise of Garibaldi, it is just the extreme provinces of the peninsula. There must be some concealed political motive, therefore, for removing the trial to so great a distance. Perhaps the Court of Assize of Milan may fix on Alessandria or some other town where the Imperial Minister may have some personal influence. There is, doubtless, an apprehension of awkward disclosures, and Rattazzi, while affecting to court inquiry, may

like to have it under his own direction. Several parties of Garibaldi's followers have arrived here this week under arrest, and I have met them as they were being taken to the forts. They were composed of peasants and soldiers of the Italian army.

JAVIERRE DE MAZES.—The following letter has appeared in the Herald:—
Sir,—The trial of Mr. Bishop has added another leaf to the roll of political iniquities in Naples. Denounced by his servant (a person who has been since Mr. Bishop's arrest imprisoned for an attempted burglary at the house of M. Angoult) an English subject, and in defiance of all precedent on the part of the Foreign Office, has been condemned by a Neapolitan judge and jury to ten years of travaux forces in Turin. The question is now coming home to Englishmen, and it may be well to review one or two of the details of the proceedings: A very few will suffice, for they are too glaring to admit of much discussion. By the laws of all civilised nations conspiracy is defined as a crime which requires two or more persons to be in consent and act, engaged in it. I pointed out this definition in the case of Francisco de Angelis the other day; and we have a second and equally flagrant instance of it here. Mr. Bishop has one supposed fellow-conspirator, a poor old doctor of eighty years of age, who was arrested five months since on account of the police having a pique against him. The doctor is openly exonerated by M. Ciani, the Procurator General of Naples, as participant, and the sum of legal subtraction being thus performed, the unit Mr. Bishop remains to answer for a crime which his very position of a unit precludes the possibility of his having committed.—Bar, the advocate, protested most energetically against it, code in hand. Mr. Bishop greatly disturbed the mind of the president and procurator by a rather strong denunciation of the flagrant character of the proceedings, and told the high officers of justice a few unpalatable truths it would be well if they took to heart. What did it all avail? Law and justice, the rights of British subjects, the presence of the vice consul, the code itself. Who cares for codes, or legal niceties, or the commonest basis of law in Naples? Not a Neapolitan jury. So the verdict of guilty was spoken, and Andrea, quietly putting on his black cap, pronounced the doom of a felon on an English gentleman, quite as justly, and certainly as unaccountably, as he did on a French officer and nobleman and three Neapolitan gentlemen (one a Prelate) and two poor men whose only crime was having been true to the King of their fathers. The Times correspondent has recently been in Naples, so I trust a full report has reached the English press of the proceedings. I hope he will draw attention to the fact of the consul general's having, on the arrest of Mr. Bishop, refused to witness the excommunication of the papers, which leaves us in doubt whether they are not all forgeries, as in the letter which convicted Oraccolino was notoriously on the Frisco trial, and as a stigmatised—I trust he will state that the president attempted to prevent Mr. Bishop's speaking to his own vice-consul in English, and required that the communication should be in Italian. I trust he will also bear witness to the facts of which he was the recipient a few days since at Santa Maria Apparente, when he had an interview with Captain De Blasio as to the treatment he received on his arrest last year at Viccarie. It would have been far more satisfactory to the ends of public inquiry if this gentleman had not taken with him an escort of the police, the very surest way to stifle inconvenient revelations, and also if he had insisted on seeing the prison itself, Giuseppe Fucile, two Sobastianis, Armino, De Angelis, are all there, have all been tortured by flogging, and can all depose to the use of that means to obtain confession. When the English admiral, who visited De Blasio, and the result of whose inquiry was communicated to your journal, was in Santa Maria, there were in cell No. 7 four men then bleeding from the wound received at the Polizza di San Giuseppe, the 27th of May, 1862. This was all kept back from the humane inquirers, and unless a person has relations with the prisoners themselves and knows who and what to ask for all inquiry is frustrated. De Blasio did, however, tell his dreadful story, regardless of the consequences. An old and brave artillery officer, and a gentleman by birth and breeding, he was subjected to the most infamous cruelty to discover a pretended plot, and he stated the whole circumstance the other day fearlessly and openly, as he had done twice before. The trial ought to have come off long since; but these revelations might be made, and it is the interest of the Government to keep them in the dark. The cases are too numerous to mention; but the careless way that inquiry is made renders it impossible for an ordinary journalist to expose. The Times correspondent went with the police—knew nothing beforehand, except the statements in your journal; went to refute them, and as advocate of the Piedmontese Government. How can truth be got at in such a fashion? Is it not the interest of all men of ordinary humanity to protest against such a system. The police are so alive to the necessity of preventing any inquiry that they are about to issue a new code of internal regulations, which will reduce the Neapolitan prisons to places of solitary confinement. Visits to the prisoners are to be limited to half an hour once in three months, even for near relations. All communication between prisoners is to be prevented, and the gaolers and officials are to be entirely Piedmontese. The prisoners are so full they will hold no more. St. Elmo is now pressed into the service, and the arrests are hourly increasing. I shall return to this subject again, for it is one which cannot be too much ventilated. It was the Whig hobby in the days of Ferdinand. Has his influence in Southern Italy suffered for the remedy of the abuses they never ceased denouncing.—Yours faithfully,
Naples, Sept. 12.

Several parties of Garibaldi's followers have arrived here this week under arrest, and I have met them as they were being taken to the forts. They were composed of peasants and soldiers of the Italian army.

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The following is the account of the treatment of Captain de Blasio alluded to above:—
On the 8th of September two Englishmen, accompanied by the delegate of police, presented themselves towards midday at the prison of Santa Maria Apparente, and asked for the apartment of Captain de Blasio, and begged of him to state upon his honor what had happened in the prison of the Viccarie with respect to his first arrest in July, 1831. Captain de Blasio replied, that on the 6th of July, the police after having arbitrarily arrested him in his own house, shut him up in the Casel del Ovo, and from thence he was transferred to the Viccarie, or Castel Capuano. He had scarcely arrived at the latter prison, and been placed in a small chamber with other prisoners, when there appeared before him two keepers, named Bore and Martuscelli, accompanied by two unknown persons. The gaoler Bore insisted upon knowing who composed the Bourbonist committee, and upon the denial of such knowledge by M. de Blasio, who protested his innocence the gaoler compelled him to leave the chamber which he occupied, and thrust him into a dungeon. Half an hour afterwards the gaoler, Martuscelli, accompanied by three police guards, entered the dungeon. Two of these guards, Uro in Padura and Luigi li Grattato, were armed with long straps, and with these they began to beat the captain, while the gaoler, Martuscelli, stood in the doorway tranquilly looking on. M. de Blasio endeavored to get possession of Luigi li Grattato's strap, but the latter drew a long poignard and threatened to kill him. During these proceedings the others continued to cover him with blows. Captain de Blasio cried out for help, but no one came to his aid; and his assailants did not leave him until they had seen him fall down in an insensible state. Some time afterwards M. de Blasio, having recovered his senses, dragged himself by a painful effort to the door, and called loudly for some one to come. Four or five other gaolers then presented themselves and pretended to be astonished at what had happened, saying that they had heard nothing about it.

The following is a letter addressed to the editor of a Chicago paper. The General referred to is Mitchell who was removed a few months ago but subsequently re-appointed.—It is rumored here that a certain General, who recently had a command down the river, has made a million of dollars speculating in cotton, and that an Illinois Colonel has made fifty thousand dollars in a short time by trafficking in the same material. The cotton speculation absorbs the attention of too many of our officers, and the attention of the Government should be called to the use which is made of the army for this purpose. I will send you facts and figures hereafter.

THESE GIANTS.—How is this? We hear from Washington that a draft is probable. What a draft, now that we have the emancipation proclamation? It cannot be possible. Did not the Governor of Illinois tell the President that if he would issue the proclamation he could "stamp armies out of the earth" who would "leap like flaming giants into the fight"? Did not the Governor of Massachusetts tell him that if he would issue it "the roads would swarm with multitudes, if need be, whom New England would pour out to obey his call"? And did not Abolitionism all over the land echo and re-echo these assurances? And now a draft? Is the performance so much less than the promise? Is the conclusion indeed so lame and impotent? Own the President raised out of the ground no armies by the stamp of his foot? Do the roads of New England not swarm with multitudes, crusaders of this proclamation? Is the earliest product of the proclamation a draft? Democrats are ready for the draft. They have understood all the while that it would come. Let it come. They will obey it, as they would at all times have done, with an alacrity that would shame Abolitionism if it were capable of that emotion! But the Abolitionists—are there really no flaming giants among them?—Chicago Times.

A New Use for the Bible.—A negro having been brought before a magistrate and convicted of pilfering, the magistrate began to reprimand: Do you know how to read? Yes, massa; listle. Well, don't you ever make use of the bible? Yes, strap him down on him sometimes.

THE WANDERER OF VIENNA publishes the following correspondence between Garibaldi and the United States' Minister at Vienna:—
TO GENERAL GARIBALDI.
Vienna, Sept. 1, 1862.
General.—As you have for the moment failed in accomplishing the great patriotic work which you have undertaken in the interest of your beloved country, I take the liberty of asking you if it suits you to offer us your valiant arm in the struggle which we are maintaining for the liberty and unity of our great Republic.
The combat we are waging does not interest us alone; it concerns the whole civilized world.
The delight and enthusiasm with which you would be received in our country, where you have spent a portion of your life, would be immense, and your mission, which would be to lead our brave soldiers to fight for the same principle to which you have nobly devoted your whole life would be fully conformable to your intentions.
I should be happy, General, to have a reply from you.
I have the honor to be, &c.,
THEODORE CAMISUS, Consul of the United States of America.
TO M. THEODORE CAMISUS, CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES AT VIENNA.
Varignano, Sept. 14, 1862.
Sir,—I am a prisoner and dangerously wounded; it is, consequently, impossible for me to dispose of myself. However, as soon as I am restored to liberty, and my wounds healed, I shall take the first favourable opportunity to satisfy my desire to serve the great American Republic, of which I am a citizen, and which is now fighting for universal liberty.
I have the honour to remain, &c.,
GARIBALDI.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GARIBALDI AND THE UNITED STATES' MINISTER AT VIENNA.

TO GENERAL GARIBALDI.
Vienna, Sept. 1, 1862.
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POLAND.

The following is the official explanation of the arrest of Count Zamoycki, the news of which arrived a few days ago by telegraph:—
A few days ago a certain number of proprietors, called together in an illegal manner, met at Warszawa, and at the conclusion of the meeting, held at the house of Count Andrew Zamoycki, drew up an invitation, addressed to the Count, embodying, as they said, the wishes of the nation. The Government of His Majesty will not allow an assembly of private persons to assume the significance of a constituted body, nor one of the subjects of the Emperor and King to set himself up as the director and organ of such an assembly. For such conduct, contrary to the existing order of things, Count Zamoycki will have to justify himself before the Emperor. For this purpose he has been sent to St. Petersburg.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese and French Catholic Press have published a brief of His Holiness, Pope Pius IX. to the Patriarch of Lisbon, and the Archbishops and Bishops of Portugal, dated July 3rd, 1862. We give a translation of this remarkable and almost unprecedented document elsewhere. The Sovereign Pontiff tells the Portuguese Hierarchy of his profound grief at the deplorable state of religion and of the Church in Portugal, while at the same time there has not appeared any public proof of their having shown in the discharge of their Episcopal duties that vigilance and energy, which at all times are necessary, and are now especially and imperiously demanded. The Holy Father then recounts all the duties of a Hierarchy, and urges the energetic and exemplary discharge of them; and says, that he cannot dissemble how great was his grief at not even witnessing one of the Bishops of Portugal at the Canonisation, and says, There might, indeed, have existed some difficulties hindering your coming into our presence; this, however, is certain, no one would have hindered you in sending us letters, by which you might have given us such testimony as was in your power of your fidelity, and of your love and respect for Our person, and for this Chair of Peter, the centre of Catholic unity.—Tablet.

UNITED STATES.

If the North should be conquered by the South, how long would it allow its defeat to be a profit to the victor? Would it not be continually chafing under the foot of the conqueror? Would it not be incessantly planning a new revolution by which to avenge all its injuries? It would. And this will be the case with the South when forced to submission. Forced submissions are the surest springs of tumult, violence and rebellion. Ireland is in a compelled state of quiet; but its heart is burning with the fires of revolt, and it will not rest until it throws off the yoke of the conqueror. English statesmen, themselves, admit that Irish dissatisfaction is the most dangerous fact connected with the British empire. The pages of history teach nothing so frequently as this, that the belligerents who are driven to lay down their arms, never give up the active hope of retaliation. It is, therefore, legitimate to dread that between the two sections of this country there will be nothing but constant warlike hostility if the rebellion be forced to a termination. The North cannot subdue the spirit of the South; nor could the South, if it were in the ascendant, subdue the spirit of the North; and in the annals of nations a complete subjugation of spirit cannot be found. Is there no man of potential character in the North to present this principle—the invincible fact to the people? The real perpetuity of the Union depends upon it. What description of union shall we have from the bayoneting, and sabreing, and devastating by the North of the South into peace? A union bursting with all the elements of disunion. Therefore, for the sake of the Union, let us have an armistice.—Boston Pilot.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.

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