

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.—There is, indeed, no political question of the day, not even that of Mexico, which occasions more anxiety to the Emperor. Others may think lightly of the matter; but, religious feelings or prejudices apart, His Majesty is fully aware of the difficulties with which it is surrounded. He does not disguise his feelings at the fact—that Pope Pius IX., in his day of tribulation, menaced with overthrow, aged, and half broken-hearted, can still summon to his side more cardinals, prelates, and dignitaries of every grade, and from all parts of the world, than met at the great council convoked by Paul III. for the momentous task of revising the decrees of the Council of Trent, and declaring the doctrines of the Church; for the removal of the abuses that had crept into its government, the reform of the conduct of its functionaries, and, if possible, the restoration of peace and unity. In the town of Trent, which owes all its celebrity to that meeting, there assembled to subscribe to the last authoritative synopsis of the principles and doctrines of the Catholic religion, 255 legates, cardinals, archbishops, bishops, and other dignitaries; whereas 287 cardinals, archbishops, and bishops have hastened to Rome at the first call of Pius IX., and the men chosen to be the mouthpiece of the episcopacy of the Catholic world is the very prelate who most fiercely contended himself in the conflict on the temporal Papacy.—Among the French prelates the most moderate, most forbearing, and the most disposed to submit to what he cannot help, is by general admission Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris. On the eve of starting for Rome his Eminence obtained an audience of the Emperor, to take leave, and to tell him his impressions before setting out, lest it should be said that they were those which he brought from the Vatican. He informed His Majesty, in respectful but decided terms, that if any event forced His Holiness to quit Rome, he (Cardinal Morlot) should at once resign his post as Grand Almoner, and, together with his colleagues, retire from the Senate, of which they are members.

It is not, then, to be wondered at that there is every wish to hold the elections before the zeal of the prelates, heated as it must be by what is passing at Rome, shall have been communicated to the population of the rural districts, and of some of the large towns. The Chamber will be dissolved without waiting for another Session, and the elections for the new Parliament will take place while the people are in a calmer mood.

All these things seriously occupy the attention of the Emperor, and the saying which is attributed to him, on no man's authority, may be authentic, that the question of the Pope, instead of being a cause of quarrel with the French clergy, is become one with the whole Catholic world.

CAVOUR AND THE CHURCH.—The Italian resident in Paris, says the *Opinion Nationale*, "resolved, with the acquiescence of their Minister, M. Nigra, to celebrate a funeral service in honour of Count Cavour, who died on the 6th June, 1861. In a few hours, more than the necessary funds were collected, and M. Ferrari, charged with the organization of the ceremony, went to the office of the archbishop to solicit the necessary authorisation, being provided with all the documents needful to show that the Italian Government approved of what was about to be done. The day next morning he was informed that the Cardinal of Lyons, General, who had assembled to deliberate on the application, had rejected it unanimously. When the excommunicated Minister died, it was resolutely asserted by the organs of the Italian Carbonari, that the report of Cavour's reconciliation to the church was a clerical forgery, and that though the "superstition of his brother" had brought a priest to his chamber, the dying man was never unconscious, and could not therefore confess or be shriven. How inconsistent, then, of the same mind party to propose an office for his soul, and complain that the French clergy did not offer Cavour's departed soul those religious services which his organs boasted that he despised when living. The French clergy are not like the wimbling and pliant Piedmontese abbe, who, in defiance of the canon law, offered to shrive the excommunicated Minister without even asking the permission of the Holy Father, though it was a reserved case; they know their duty better.

The *Patrie*, in a long and fulsome article, informs the public that the remains of King Joseph, whom the caprice of Napoleon I first placed on the throne of Naples, and subsequently on that of Spain, are to be removed from the Church of Santa Croce at Florence to the Lavandera. The *Opinion Nationale* quotes an extract from a speech recently delivered at Vienna by the Bishop of Bamberg, which [says the *Opinion*] "yields nothing in violence, in brutal insult, and bad taste to any of the writings published in France and Italy by the clerical party." The Bishop expressed himself as follows:—

"The noble martyr, Pius IX., stands crucified between the two thieves who have despoiled him, who have torn up treaties to carry out their robbery, and who are now gambling away his last garment at dice. And this is the moment which is deemed favorable for Catholic Austria to tender to the Pontiff the cap of bitterness—the gail wrapped up in a fragment of the Concordat which it is sought to tear up."

The *Opinion Nationale* as the subsidized organ of Pion-Plan, is of course rude and insolent in speaking of the Bishop of Bamberg and all other faithful dignitaries of the Church whom its paltry master hates, and would exaltate, if the coward's power were equal to his evil intentions.

The *Patrie* correspondent of the *Standard* has some observations upon the present august gathering of the dignitaries of the Catholic Church from all parts of the world. It will be comprehended from the sentiments thus expressed by one of a different creed how great the Papacy is, even in the time of its sorest tribulation:—

"If the temporal power of the Papacy be crumbling, its sunset has more than the brilliancy of its noon. It is impossible to deny the grandeur of the clerical manifestation of which Rome is just now the scene; and equally impossible to deny the effect it must produce upon the ardent and superstitious minds of the Italians. From every part of the world priests and prelates are flocking round the Throne of St. Peter, and their acclamations, fanatical though they be, victoriously reply to the taunts and denunciations of fanatics in the French Senate. The proportion of French priests in the gathering is enormous, and when it is borne in mind that every one of those priests has a pulpit, whence they may address congregations less enlightened but quite as enthusiastic as themselves, one can understand the reason why the Emperor is so slow in coming to a decision on the Roman question. The *Presse* to-night has an article from the pen of M. Peyrat, arguing that the existence of the temporal power will not be prolonged one hour by the clerical demonstration. M. Peyrat might be right if the Emperor was prepared to go to the lengths proposed by the revo-

lutionary party, and organize a reign of terror over the Church. But that is not the case. On the other hand, it may be said that the power and influence of the clergy is exaggerated, but the Emperor well knows what powerful aid he received at his hands after the coup d'etat, and he may reasonably be excused for avoiding, if he can possibly do so, to turn such a powerful engine against himself.

An EUROPEAN CONGRESS.—The independence of Tuesday evening revives the rumour of an approaching congress. It says:— "The idea of assembling a congress of the great Powers of Europe to settle all the political questions which remain in suspense has been frequently put forward for some years, and at various times it has seemed very near realization in the councils of the Governments which alone have the privilege of sitting in such a congress. But it has always miscarried through insurmountable obstacles, belonging both to the mutual relations of certain Cabinets and the state of the questions awaiting solution. The idea is revived to-day with such persistence that we ought to mention it among the divers reports and numberless political combinations which we register every day as schemes of public thought, or as manifestations of the incessant agitation which is going on public opinion and among the Cabinets. The allusion which an Austrian Minister has recently made, in a full council of the empire, to negotiations carried on with a view to the settlement of the Italian question, have peculiarly contributed to restore this idea, and to give it the very great consistency which it has gained during the last few days."

The *Moniteur de France* says:— "In execution of the Imperial decision of the 28th ult., the corps of occupation of Rome, being reduced to one division, will be composed as follows:—General Division, General Drouot; 3rd Battalion of Chasseurs, Commandant Drouot; 1st Regiment of the Line, Colonel de Brouse; 2nd Brigade, General Michler; 20th Regiment of the Line, Colonel Tabor; 21st Regiment of the Line, Colonel Berger; 3rd Brigade, General Bignon; 6th Regiment of the Line, Colonel Goussier; 7th Regiment of the Line, Colonel Dargout. Two batteries of Artillery, one company of Engineers, and two squadrons of Hussars form part of the 1st Brigade. The 20th Battalion of Chasseurs, Commandant Legrand; 5th Regiment of the Line, Colonel Goussier; 62 Regiment of the Line, Colonel Legendre; and the 16th Company of the 2nd Regiment of Engineers, are about to return to France."

The French army of occupation after the reduction, will amount to 15,000 men, but will not in reality be more than 12,000 or 13,000.

The Minister of Marine, it appears, has asked for a credit of some millions of francs for the Mexican expedition, and probably the War Minister will request similar assistance. The reinforcements for General de Lorencez will go out in October.

The *Presse* of Lyons gives the following unfavorable description of the state of the working classes in that city:— "Prolonged distress still prevails on our manufacturing and agricultural districts. At the commencement of the fine weather industry and confidence appeared to revive. Unfortunately it was a mere flash of light, the sun having been in the country, it is now obscured in a greater proportion than during the winter, but the workers' wages are reduced. The weavers, moreover, and the daily labourers in other professions, have suffered a reduction of their daily wages. In fine, all kinds of dealing are difficult as well as limited in their amount."

Paris, June 12.—The *Presse* of this evening says:— "The journey of Count Persigny to London is exclusively a political one. On this subject the *Revue Public* adds:— 'Count Persigny will submit to the English Cabinet the private views of the Emperor, in order to come to an arrangement for the mediation of England and France in America.'"

Relative to the Roman question, the same paper says:— "It is said that the Papal Government has officially informed the French Government that it will listen to no proposition modifying the conditions of the Temporal Power."

The following is the full text of the paragraphs in *La Patrie* concerning the proposed mediation of France and England in America:—

"It is asserted that negotiations will shortly be opened at London, to come to an understanding which will allow propositions of mediation in the affairs of America to be formulated."

If the negotiations in question succeed the mediation of France and of England will be offered simultaneously, it is said, and in identical terms, to the belligerent parties."

The Paris correspondent of the *New York Tribune* writes as follows relative to General Butler's woman order:—

"I sincerely believe that Gen. Butler's expulsion from New Orleans after a fair fight would have done us less harm politically in Europe, as it certainly would have been a less disgrace to our Government, than the brutal—stupidly impolitic as brutal—proclamation there of the 11th May. No one event, from the first retreat from Manassas to Bank's retreat—not last winter's decay lack of events—has done so much as the last unmanly lines of that shameful document to set public sentiment against the North and our Government. You can best measure its injurious influence, not on the naturally antipathetic "governing classes" but on all men, by recalling your own feelings as they were excited a few years ago by the brutalities of Austrian Generals to Hungarian and Venetian women. And as then we rightly imputed the blame of Haynau's and Urban's dastardly acts to Austria, so the proclamation attributed to Butler is regarded here as an act of our Government. The censure by telegraph of General Fremont's proclamation, the immediate repudiation of Gen. Hunter's proclamation (while as yet it was only attributed to him by unofficial reports) are proofs that Mr. Lincoln fully recognizes and jealousy exercises his duty as responsible editor of the proclamations of his subordinates. We still cling to the hope that this absurd manifesto of Gen. Butler, like the absurd protest of Captain Clouet, will prove to be an invention of the enemy; and that hope fading, to this order, that President Lincoln will yet find time to publicly repudiate it—if not for shame's sake, for patent policy's sake."

The *Gazette de Melfi* says that when Mgr. Criscia (an Irishman), the Bishop of Marsilles, was leaving for Rome a grand concourse of citizens accompanied him to the steamer. A deputation of the clergy, followed by another of the laity, headed by the Duke de Sabran and his son, seated on his Lordship to convey to him the address of his people, and to request him to lay at the feet of his Holiness the devotion and homage of the faithful Marsillesais. When the moorings of the steamer were cast off his Lordship and the accompanying clergy intoned the *Ave Maria Stella* amid the enthusiastic cries by the citizens of "Long live Pius IX." "Long live our Bishop."

ITALY.

ROGUES FALLING OUT.—The *Times* correspondent writes as follows:— "TUNIS, JUNE 4.—A very great, though not violent revolution is on the eve of accomplishment in Italy, and yesterday's sitting marked the first stage of its progress. Democracy must be put down in this country, even if the instrument of its demolition be that very Prime Minister who attained power by cajoling and tampering with it—even if the great noble figure of Garibaldi, be involved in its ruin. Parties have come to close quarters; one of them must go from the field scattered and broken."

There is scarcely any clear-sighted and free-spoken person who entertains any doubt that Rattazzi used Garibaldi as a lever to help him into power, and that, in order to secure his support and that of the Party of Action, he was lavish of promises which however vague, pointed to an outbreak with Austria

as a probable and, by no means remote contingency, for which the opening of this present spring was assigned as the probable epoch. It is difficult, at the present day, to guess to what extent Rattazzi, who came into power by the favour of the French Emperor, was encouraged in his endeavours to turn the tide of Italian national aspirations from Rome, where they unconsciously France, to Venice, where they only interfered with Austria. That there has been great activity in that quarter among Venetian, Italian, and Hungarian patriots for the last three months there can be no doubt, and I have often given you clear hints of their movements. But at last the time came in which Rattazzi felt himself surely seated in his Ministerial chair, when it was evident Napoleon had no wish for an outbreak of hostilities of which no man could foresee the end; then the resolution came to break with Garibaldi and the Party of Action. Leave might well be given to the hero of Caprera to break his own neck and those of his followers, if they would venture upon any desperate course in a quiet way. But there was more noise about their doings than real earnest work. Austria made loud complaints; France could no longer pretend to wink at what was going on, or allow Rattazzi to do so. Then came the mission of Saffont, on the 10th of April; the arrest of Nullo and his companions, on the 15th of the same month; the disavowal of all complicity with Garibaldi during yesterday's sitting. After that the breach between Rattazzi and the Garibaldians and Mazzinians is as wide as the world, and it is incurable. Rattazzi must become a Conservative, and act in that sense with all the zeal and earnestness of a reclaimed, repentant sinner. Will his tardy abjuration satisfy the Right, or Moderate party, and incite them to rally around the convert, and help him in his work of extermination? There is, in many men's opinion, little doubt but they will. There are many men who dislike and distrust Rattazzi among the 80 who declared against him on the first debates in March, subsequent to his accession—many who like and trust him but little among those 210 who are as that juncture supported him; but, since Cavour's death, Italian statesmen must rely on a kind of grudging, negative support—they must be satisfied to be tolerated, accepted as a *piscicola*. The Italians are both to upset a Government under any circumstances. They are always afraid they must be left without a Government of any kind. Cavour's death was looked upon as the world's end by many of them. They always seem to expect the earth will yaw and crumble under their feet. "We shall unsettle Rattazzi, and what then? When have we got ready to put in his place? And then Rattazzi is evidently the man after the King's own heart. Who would like to set Parliament in collision with the Sovereign? And so on to the end of time."

Rattazzi's double-dealing is by some censured on the strength of Cavour's own conduct in analogous circumstances, though the circumstances are by no means identical, as Rattazzi himself pointed out the difference between the condition of Piedmont, who had little to lose for herself and much to gain for Italy, and that of 22,000,000 Italians who are sure to win if they will only take their time, and may lose much by everything by rash premature enterprises. By others Rattazzi's duplicity is accounted for by reference to his usual conduct in a Parliament when he had no support, and when he was completely alone; his friends, one by one, abandoning him, and leaving him to his own devices. But, however his conduct may be explained, the quality, if guilt it be, is seriously dealt by no man.

A GENTLEMAN GARIBALDIAN.—There is one more somewhat singular episode in this Garibaldian affair, which I must put down in writing, and then I shall have done. The telegraph informed you of a famous robbery perpetrated in full daylight at the Bank of Paris, at Lyons, from which a sum of 600,000fr. was carried away by night of arms. One of the persons arrested, as supposed to be implicated in that daring deed, is Colonel Cattabene, one of the bravest officers in Garibaldi's staff. Cattabene, a native of Pessiro, belonging to a decent family, is covered with honourable wounds received in battle at Melazzo and Calzaco. There is no man more impetuously and heroically daring in the field. But he is said to be always hard up for money, being desperately addicted to gambling, a habit he had in common with Nullo and other Garibaldians. That his reduced fortunes may have driven him to so criminal an attempt is what many are still loth to believe, and there are also some who surmise that if he really had a hand in that affair, his object was not to fill his own pocket, but to procure means for the intended Garibaldian enterprise, and, in one word, to do that good may come of it. He must now abide his trial, and the proceedings are carried on with the utmost secrecy. It is greatly to be hoped that he may clear himself of so foul an imputation. Meanwhile, a rumour that either he or his fellow-prisoners were treated with harshness has been officially contradicted upon his own (Cattabene's) good evidence. The day in which so brave a patriot might be declared innocent would be a happy one for Italy.

In the meanwhile, as I said, yesterday's debate turned out greatly in favour of the Ministers.—Supposing even that the very worst could be proved against Rattazzi, he would be guilty of no worse policy than that followed by Count Cavour towards the same Garibaldi at the time of the Sicilian expedition of 1860, which consisted in hiding the hand which gave the help all the time it affected to withhold it. Truly the circumstances are by no means the same, for in the case of 1860 success could, if not justify, at least to some extent excuse a plain deviation from all laws of morality.

The Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Turin the Archbishop of Saluzzo, and the Bishops of Acqui, Isera, Mondovi, Cuneo, and Susa, have sent an address to the Pope protesting against the tyrannical prohibition of the Sardinian Government, which prevents their attendance at the great Festival in Rome.

The Bishops of Umbria, the Cardinal Archbishop of Perugia, and the Bishops of Terni, Folligno, Rieti, Norcia, Clitta della Pierre, Todi, Gubbio, and Narni, have done the same.

Moreover, the Cardinal Archbishop of Capua has published in the *Travolta* a similar protest, in his own name and in that of the Bishops of Naples. He also accompanies his letter by a copy of a resolution adopted by sixty-one of his colleagues, and conveying to the Sovereign Pontiff the expression of their grief and of their filial devotion.

To this resolution are appended the signatures of the Cardinal Archbishop of Capua, of 13 Archbishops, and 43 Bishops. Only one signature is missing, that of the miserable Capua, Bishop of Ariano. By this resolution the Neapolitan Archbishops and Bishops give full power to their colleagues, the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples, the Archbishops of Sorrento and Reggio, and the Bishops of Sorra and Aquila who being in exile from their country, are at liberty to obey the Sovereign Pontiff's invitation. The document empowers them to take part in the name of their colleagues in all the acts of the Canonisation, and to adhere to all the resolutions of the Catholic Bishops.

Of the 41 Cardinals and 243 Archbishops and Bishops present at the Festival, the Church of France counted six Cardinals, nine Archbishops, and 43 Bishops.—*Tablet*.

ROME.—I cannot allow the post to go without telling you something regarding Rome and the Roman affairs. You know, of course, from other sources, of the increasing number of Ecclesiastics—it is said that there are upwards of three thousand French Priests here, by way of retinue to the several Bishops who have come from "La belle France," to do honor to the occasion; but details of this kind will be forthcoming in a few days, and I will not trouble you now with my speculations as to their numbers. On Tuesday last the Bishop of Orleans delivered a magnificent sermon in the Church of St. Andrea della Valle in presence of a crowd quite inconveniently great, considering the heat of the weather. It was a

charity sermon for the Christians in the East, and his eloquence provoked applause from the audience on more than one occasion. The Bishop was surprised, and said to his hearers that he was not used to such demonstrations in Catholic churches in France; that if they meant their applause for him, he begged them not to repeat it, but, if they meant it for the Pope, in whose cause he was speaking, they might be excusable. This mild reproof repressed all further demonstrations. The result of his appeal has been a collection of nearly 10,000 francs, and the sum is being daily augmented.

On Thursday afternoon there was a very interesting scene in the Coliseum. The Bishop of Tulle preached a sermon to an audience of perhaps twenty thousand people, whose numbers would, in all probability, have been greatly increased but for the rain which fell at intervals during the day, and the general threatening appearance of the weather.

The scene was picturesque in the extreme. Half the arena was filled, and all around the ruins I saw groups of all colours, French, Zouaves, Romans (male and female), dotted about the broken arches, and bringing again into life the crumbling old ruin of "the Gladiators' bloody Circus."

It was a scene for an artist, and none but a good artist could faithfully render it—the haunt of jack-daws and thieves, thus suddenly transformed. Of course the sermon was upon the difference between Pagan Rome and Christian Rome, between the horrible Circus of old, and the Christianised Circus of today, with its crosses around it; and the preacher said that, old Rome with its Paganism having perished and crumbled away, as the very walls of the circus had done, there was the Cross of Christ in the centre, emblem of the new Rome, which is indestructible, and indomitable. He was cheered, and the congregation, before retiring, cheered loudly for the Pope-King.

Saint Peter's is awfully changed, cased in canvas and pasteboard, but perhaps it will look well to-morrow when it is illuminated. I cannot see why so much trouble should have been taken, and so much money spent, in covering up the beautiful marble of the church, and dwarfing its proportions.

The difficulty strangers find in getting places to view the ceremonies is felt also by those who have lived long in Rome. Owing to the great influx of foreign Ecclesiastics it is next to an impossibility to obtain a ticket for man or woman, and great numbers of those who have looked forward longingly to this great ceremony, will leave Rome utterly disappointed, without having seen anything but the large concourse of people, and the Pope, borne over the heads of the crowd, in his Chair of State. Many Bishops, who wanted tickets for their friends, could only obtain two or three—five or six seems to have been the maximum allotted to each of the Religious Orders.

The garrison of Rome to be diminished, but still we shall have about 12,000 men, and there is no reason upon earth for supposing that the Roman question is going to be changed. Two days suffice to bring any number of men from Toulon or Marseilles to Civita Vecchia, and the change is simply the giving to the army of occupation a pre-arranged soldier in place of one who never saw warfare, both being friendly to the Pope, the new comer being likely to prove more useful, in case of certain things turning up, than his predecessor would have been.

The Pope's revenue came in well. During the last month of May 417,000 scudi were paid into the Treasury.—*Weekly Standard*.

The Queen of Spain has lately made a magnificent donation to the Pope; and the aggregate of the sums brought from all quarters by the Bishops and Clergy, will certainly make the receipts for the month of June greater than in any former month. Besides the above-mentioned sum received in due course at the Treasury, there have been large sums also sent to the Holy Father, both in money and valuable jewellery, the latter of which he will most likely give to the great lottery which is to come off in December next, the contributions to which are every day becoming more precious.—*Cor of the London Tablet*.

A letter in the *Morning Herald* from Rome says:— "The demonstration yesterday at Chiesa Nuova, where the Pope attended in state, was one of the largest seen for years, and the enthusiasm in his favor is decidedly increasing rather than diminishing. Crowds followed his carriage back to the Vatican, and the cheering was deafening both there and all along the Ponte St. Angelo and the streets leading to it, as it was in the piazza of the church, where a dense crowd awaited his exit. The Pope looked well, considering the fatigue he has undergone since the bishops began to assemble, constant public 'funzioni' and consistories, audiences and receptions without end, it is marvellous what he contrives to get thro'. The feeling of security has been much increased by the fact that the embassy of France has been placed at the disposition of the French Cardinals, and they have taken up their residence there, which is looked on as a good sign of the *entente* between the Gallican Church and the Tuilleries on the Roman question. The truth is, there is little of the anxiety here that is attributed to the Sacred College by the press; their confidence in thirty-five past generations is reflected in an unshakable faith in the future destinies of Rome, and the attitude of both the Pope, the episcopate, the cardinals, and Catholicity assembled here is one of reliance, not of fear, and no one knows better than the Emperor of the French what an immense weight is given by this very faith to the Papal cause. It is not a political speculation, but a conviction, that whatever happens, things must revert to the wisdom of past ages, and that no effective substitute has been yet found for the temporal power. Thus the very certainty that no consent can ever be wrung from Pius IX., and that were he willing to renounce it for his own life-time his successors would inherit the same rights, is a great check on any step of subversion being taken; and if I were to give my opinion from what I see here, it would be decidedly favorable to the continuance of French occupation during the life of Louis Napoleon. No mere accession of territory would give him so great a moral position as he now occupies as protector of the Holy See, and it is for the interest of Rome emphatically that this should continue. She lapses into provincialism the moment the Popes leave her, for, except as the capital of Catholic Christendom, she has never been, and never can be, a seat of government. The capital of Italy she can never be. Her climate, her size, her position, all are against such a possibility. Florence or Naples or both are more fitted for such a purpose, and the last people who wish for Rome as a capital are the government of Turin."

The electric telegraph has already told us all that the Feast of the Canonisation took place on Whit Sunday, June 8, in perfect order. The ceremony lasted six hours. Forty-four Cardinals and 243 Bishops were present, together with the Diplomatic Body. The Vatican Basilica was magnificently decorated and lighted by ten thousand tapers.

We know, too, that on Whit Monday, June 10th, the Pope held a Consistory, and delivered an Allocution. His Holiness deplored the errors propagated by the revolutionary spirit, against the authority of the Catholic Church, and against all laws human and Divine. He deplored the oppression of the Church in Italy, where the Bishops had been forbidden to visit Rome. He deplored the war declared against the Temporal Power of the Popes, and invited the Bishops to redouble their zeal in order to combat these errors, and to arrest their spread. After the Allocution Cardinal Mattei read the address of the Bishops to the Pope. The address deplored the oppression of the Church in Italy, and declared the Temporal Power necessary to the independence of the Pope.

The address approved of everything done by the Pope to defend the rights of the Holy See, condemned the errors which he condemned, and exhorted Pius IX. to firmness and to resistance.

The document bears the signature of 21 Cardinal Bishops, and of 244 Bishops, or of 265 Bishops, twenty-one of whom are Cardinals. It was an address

from the Bishops, and was signed by Bishops only, and by such Cardinals only as had Episcopal sees, and jurisdiction over Dioceses of their own.

The text of this address was definitely settled on Friday, the 6th instant, and on that day the Bishops repaired to His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman's, the Archbishop of Westminster, to hear it read and affix their signatures.—*Tablet*.

Some of the letters received from Rome state that the Bishops who have reached that city have handed over to the Pope a sum of 500,000 Roman crowns (rather more than 2,500,000fr.), collected as Peter's pence.—*Star*.

NAPLES, June 4.—It is a significant fact that out of 23,000 men, of whom the National Guard of Naples is composed, only 2,500 came forward to be reviewed on the national first day of the *Statuto* (Constitution) on the 1st inst. Innumerable arrests have taken place of late, from the exaggerated fears of the Piedmontese Government. Four persons were shot at Mola di Gaeta on the 29th ult., on suspicion of being in correspondence with the "Brigands." The *Popolo d'Italia* states that among them was a Davarian Count on whom 2,000 golden pieces were found, were found, which were distributed as booty among the troops. Among the many establishments of public utility which the Piedmontese Government has destroyed in Naples, must now be reckoned its celebrated musical Conservatorio, the first school of music in Europe. The Minister of Instruction, Signor Matteucci, has given orders that tend to destroy and suppress it. Reactionary bands range in the neighborhood of Naples, on Vesuvius, and near Castellamare; in the Apulia, the Basilicata, the Abruzzi, the Calabria, and the province of Salerno. A Priest has been shot by the Piedmontese on the 29th ult., at San Germano, without trial, because he was said to be in correspondence with the *Brigands*, and on his way to Rome. At Ravello, in Apulia, twenty all the canons of the Cathedral have been arrested. One of them was chained to a degraded soldier, and led on foot to the prisons of Barletta. The Archbishop of Otranto is being prosecuted for having suspended several bad priests. The celebrated ancient and beautiful sanctuary of St. George, at Salerno has been changed into barracks, and the Benedictine nuns who dwell there are compelled to live in the midst of the Galatinnian soldiers.—*Cor of Weekly Register*.

News from Naples is ever the same. The Canons of the Cathedral, who refused to bow down and worship Victor Emmanuel, have been condemned to lose one year's salary, every man of them. Their offence was a strong disinclination to act contrary to the orders of the Head of their Church, who has, as it is mistakenly excommunicated, the Galatinnian—like many others, he had fatal credulity in the matter invented by Cavour, and his Jewish adherents—"a free Church in a free State"—and so they came to grief for they now find that the only link whereby "free" are the foes of the Church, and all who choose to go in for the false freedom from the scriptures in regard to morals and religion.

The trial of Count de Christen is again postponed for a few weeks. The unhappy man has been nearly a year in his dungeon without being confronted with an accuser.—*Cor of Tablet*.

RUSSIA. Trouble brewing in the East.—The last arrival from Europe brings an important rumor that the Russian Government has addressed a circular to all its agents in the East, recommending them to make preparations for their departure, a rupture of diplomatic relations between St. Petersburg and Constantinople being imminent. It is further reported that Napoleon intends to support the Emperor of Russia in his designs upon Turkey.

PORTUGAL. The Sisters of Charity leave Lisbon on board the French steamer Orinoque, which has been sent to receive them. This departure of the unoffending Sisters puts a termination, so far as they are concerned, to a long vexed question; but it is more than probable that the Government have only strengthened the hands of the Opposition by allowing them to go. Poor Portugal! at last it has been deemed necessary to make political capital out of the doings of the teachers of childhood and the nurses of the sick.—*Cor of Weekly Register*.

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.—At the beginning of April, says the *Monde*, the Marquis de Montier and Prince Lobanoff waited together on All Pache at Constantinople, and delivered to him an official note by which their respective sovereigns, the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander II., solicited permission to reconstruct the cupola of the Holy Sepulchre at their joint expense. Some days after, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Porte replied to the effect that the Sultan accorded them very willingly the authorization solicited, and declared himself ready to join, as territorial sovereign, and in the name of his Christian subjects of all sects, in the pious work which so justly excited the solicitude of their Imperial Majesties.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE VOYAGE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—This vessel has just finished another successful voyage from New York to Liverpool, at which port she arrived on Wednesday morning, after a detention of nine hours outside the bar for want of water. She left New York on the morning of the 1st June, and so great was the desire of shippers to send their produce by this vessel, that upwards of 21,000 worth of freight was left behind. The big ship brings 500 passengers, 50,000 dols. in specie, and upwards of 6,000 tons of cargo, consisting principally of wheat, corn, and provisions. While lying at New York, the Great Eastern was opened for a few days for exhibition, and upwards of 3,000 people daily visited the vessel. On the voyage to Liverpool the ship encountered very severe head-winds, yet so steady was her motion that the doctor had a clean bill of health all the way, and the passengers instead of being inconvenienced by *mal de mer*, spent a very jolly time of it in concerts, balls, hurdle races on decks, &c. The night previous to the vessel entering the Mersey, a grand ball was given in honor of the birthday of Mrs. Walter Paton, the captain's wife.—*Express*.

THE REFORMATION.—Passing over the entire period from Elizabeth to Victoria, let us inquire what blessings have flowed from this moral revolution called the Reformation. Its highest boast was that it disenthralled the human mind from the servile and superstitious slavery of a tyrannical Priesthood; that it inculcated a purer and more primitive Christianity, through the free and unrestricted private interpretation of an open Bible; and, finally, that the spirit of inquiry which it would create must elevate the mental stature of the whole Nation, and, including moral as well as material things, promote the social advancement of the general population. If we compare those countries which have remained faithful to the ancient Faith—France, Austria, Spain, Belgium, Bavaria, Italy—with England, Scotland, Prussia, Holland, Sweden and Denmark, do we find that in arts, in arms, in all those elements which constitute civilization, the countries of the Reformers' Faith bear away the palm? Unquestionably not. With all her boasted wealth—and, in the aggregate, it is enormous—England, at the present moment, stands at the head of Europe on the roll of pauperism and of crime. Infants are murdered by tens of thousands; wives are poisoned by the legion, and, from the court to the cottage, marriage has largely ceased to be regarded in any better light than as an inconvenient and odious institution, indefensible upon religious grounds, and mainly useful in determining the legal succession to property. The English Press has reported more atrocious crimes—suicides, murders, infanticides, and other grave criminal offences—arising from unsound domestic relations, committed within the past month, than could be collected from the whole of the annals of kindred crime for the last ten years in Ireland. England has lost almost all trace