

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, August 21.—As I told you a fortnight ago there is no doubt that an arrangement was made at Toplitz in case of a new war in Italy. The chief point was to provide against the very probable contingency of France again joining in the war. In that case Prussia will not be content with protesting, but will intervene actively. If, on the contrary, Austria has only Sardinia to fight with, Prussia will remain neutral, knowing well that Austria is quite a match for Sardinia, whether on the offensive or defensive. At present, Austria is sorely tempted to take the offensive; yet we may presume that she will not commit the same fault that went so much against her last year in public opinion, and that she will not interfere at Naples, as it has been affirmed that she will, till she has put her reconciliation with Russia on a sure foundation. The negotiations of the Regent for this purpose seem at present very likely to be successful, as we may already see by the elevation of M. Balabine to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, instead of being only on a temporary mission to Vienna. The French Emperor's letter to Count Persigny, which was written without any previous communication with M. Thouvenel, has caused, it is said, extreme surprise and indignation at St. Petersburg. His language was strangely at variance with that of the Duke of Montebello, who was declaring to Prince Gortschakoff that his secret instructions were to settle the Eastern question with him alone. At the same moment the discovery of French agents in Poland demonstrated that it was impossible to have any confidence in Napoleon III. Besides this, Russia cannot possibly be indifferent to the revolutionary plots in Hungary. The programme of the Hungarian revolution is as follows: "First we must come to an understanding with the Croats, and promise them that their union with Hungary shall be no longer that of a subject nation, but one of self-government. All means of persuasion, promises, agitation, and seduction are employed for this purpose. The revolution is to begin by the people refusing to pay the taxes, and so forcing the Government into coercive measures, which would supply a motive or pretext for rising. They reckon that Piedmont will, at the same time, attack Venice, and so give plenty of work to the Imperial army, and divide its force. A rising of Venetians and a riot at Vienna would complete the confusion, and facilitate the success of the revolution. The opposing elements, numerically insignificant, are paralysed by the assurance that the Emperor has expressly declared that he will make no concessions than those comprised in the programme already promulgated, and that he will not show a preference for any particular part of the monarchy. Thus there is no means of salvation left for Hungary by the revolution."—Cor. Weekly Register.

Paris, August 23.—Notwithstanding the doubts cast upon it by certain German papers, the statement of the Nord with respect to the understanding come to at Toplitz by Austria and Prussia seems to obtain pretty general credence. The Belgian papers appear quite convinced of the accuracy of its information, and has just taken an opportunity of confirming and insisting upon it in defiance of the denials it anticipates. It corrects an error which occurred in the reproduction in its columns of the third paragraph of the said convention, where it was said that "Prussia recognized that the possession of Venetia was of real importance for the Austrian Empire," instead of which last four words we should read "for Germany." The importance of a province to Austria might not have appeared sufficient motive for Prussia to pledge herself to defend it in the event of certain contingencies. The Constitutionnel publishes an article, signed Grandguillot, stating that the relations between France and Austria are excellent, and congratulating the latter Power on having frankly entered on the path of reform. The news published in some German papers that the Emperor Napoleon had proposed a congress for the settlement of the affairs of Italy is totally unfounded.—Cor. of the Times.

While England is just now full of military ardor, and exhibiting the greatest activity in her arsenals and dockyards, we learn from a communication to the Times of Friday that there has been great exaggeration with regard to the supposed formidable warlike preparations at Cherbourg. Writing from that port, the Times correspondent says:—"There is positively nothing, or next to nothing, doing in this great stronghold. There are no war preparations; nothing but daily reviews of the troops in the redoubts, or reviews of the Marines in the grounds of the long naval caserne, which lies 'many a rood extending' behind the huge Napoleon dock. Neither is the talk here of war."

Commercial men are becoming more and more alarmed at Garibaldi's progress. They fear that the emperor may again be induced to assist the Italians, should the success of the Revolutionist Party produce a conflict with Austria in defence of her Italian possessions. The silk weavers are tolerably well employed at Lyons, but at Mulhouse business is dull. If the weather should not change a further rise in the price of wine may be expected. The accounts received from the wine growing districts state that an abundant vintage cannot be hoped for.

The Paris correspondent of the Times writes on the 18th:—"The last letters received in Paris from the Levant state that great fears are entertained of a general rising of the Mahomedans against the Christians. Fanatical emissaries are traversing the Turkish provinces in every direction, calling on the faithful to rise in the defence of the Crescent. In their wild preaching they do not spare the Sultan, whom they represent as a degenerate prince making common cause with the Ghouls. At Balbeck, the capital of the Mutah, who inhabit the Anti-Lebanon, the ferocious mountaineers have again attacked the Christians, and murdered a vast number of them.—It is the general opinion of the writers of these letters that the European Powers should be compelled, whether they wish it or not, to interfere in a large proportion than that agreed to at the late Conference held in Paris."

Jesuit Refugees.—We find the following in the Times:—"A letter from Arignon states that some interests have been excited in that town within the last few days by the presence of two strangers in Oriental costume. They are two Jesuit priests belonging to the mission in Lebanon, which lost five of its members during the late massacres. The elder of these personages is the Rev. Father Esteve, a native of Montpellier, and superior general of the mission in Syria, where he has been for twenty-eight years.—The other is the Rev. Father Palgrave, an Englishman by birth, and formerly an officer in the Indian army, who devotes his services chiefly to the wandering Bedouins of the desert. The object of their visit to France is to find among the members of their order new missionaries to take the place of those who have lately perished by the hands of the fanatical Druses.

Several young men belonging to the first families in Poitou, Brittany, and the Orleansais left France on Monday last for Rome, where they propose to enlist as volunteers under the orders of General Lamoriciere. Among them are MM. Victor du Vigier, de Mirabel, de Saint-Maurice, de Fougere, and Marbois. The Duke de Lorge accompanies his son, who is likewise about to enter the Papal service as a volunteer.

DAISY OF "GOING THE WHOLE HOE."—The Academic des Sciences has just received a communication, which has literally caused the quills upon that freckled preceptor to stand on end with horror. A savant of Wurtzburg, M. Wirchow by name, announces the fearful discovery he has just made of the existence of a dreadful microscopic animal, the trichina spiralis, in the flesh of hogs, whether you call it pork, ham, bacon sausage, or polony. When an individual happens to

eat of this animal in abundance, he is observed to grow pale and emaciated in a few days afterwards; his strength deserts him, and he dies at the end of the sixth week. A post-mortem examination shows the muscles of the body to be filled with trichina spiralis, which proves that death must be occasioned by muscular consumption, owing to the attacks of this horrible little monster. Moses knew well what he was about when he forbade the use of swine's flesh to his countrymen.—Letter from Paris.

ITALY.—The Paris correspondent of the Times takes the view already taken in the Tablet of the extent to which English sympathy with the Italians will go. He writes:—"It may be doubted whether the course now pursuing in England is very judicious. The utmost moral stimulus is being applied to the Italians, who are already in a fever of excitement, and need no foreign spur. A certain responsibility is incurred by urging people on in a perilous course. The English public, generally so slow to occupy itself with questions of foreign politics, is liable now and then to these fits of enthusiasm, not always tempered by reflection. Garibaldi has had a glorious and most successful campaign in Sicily, and if he crosses over to Naples he may very probably, with his now greatly increased means of offence, and with a host of partisans and sympathisers ready to welcome him, obtain a yet easier triumph. For the present, according to every appearance, his forces are sufficient for the work he has in hand, and he needs no foreign aid. But should he some day find himself brought to a check on the Mincio, with the Quadrilateral frowning before him, and 200,000 men, the flower of Austria's army, arrayed to bar his progress, and bear him back, will England, which now halloo him on, send an army to his aid? We know very well she will not. She, doubtless, sincerely desires the liberty of Italy, but it is quite evident that she will not go to war with Austria and Prussia to establish it. The very idea is preposterous. Then the Italians will look reproachfully towards her. 'You encouraged us with your applause, but you refuse us succour in our utmost need.' We may reply that we made no promise, but surely a strong man who urges a feeble one into a dangerous enterprise cuts but a poor figure if he stands by to see his friend defeated without stretching out a hand to his aid."

A Turin letter in the Debats says:—"The English minister himself has told M. Courtois to give Austria no pretext for interference, because the consequences might be disastrous to Piedmont." Despatches from the Sardinian Army.—The Paris correspondent of the Times writes:—"A more serious one is the dwindling away of the Piedmontese army in Lombardy, owing to wholesale desertion. This does not proceed merely from Austrian sources of information, but also from the French papers, like the Presse and the Debats, who are recognised backers of Piedmont. The corps where desertion is most rife are those consisting of Tuscans and Romans, whose hatred of discipline and a soldier's life is such that they cross the Mincio and give themselves up to the Austrian authorities in Mantua."

The Duke of Modena is enrolling volunteers and purchasing horses. He has addressed to his troops, composed principally of foreigners, a proclamation, in which he states that he shall soon take the field. It is probable that the Duke intends to unite his troops to those of Lamoriciere, as soon as Garibaldi shall enter the Papal territory.

The Official Gazette of Turin publishes the following circular, addressed by M. Farini, Minister of the Interior, to the governors and intendents general of the kingdom:—"Turin, August 13.—When, three months ago, the Sicilians rose for the purpose of regaining their liberty, and General Garibaldi hastened to their succour with a few brave men, Europe was filled with the fame of his victories; all Italy was moved and enthusiasm was great in this kingdom, where free institutions and habits offer no obstacle to the free manifestations of public opinion. Hence the generous contributions of money and the large number of volunteers who set out for Sicily. If in less disturbed times nations received praise for aiding and abetting the liberation of foreign people, and if governments, obeying, we might say, the authority of public feeling, allowed assistance to be sent to America, Greece, Portugal and Spain, which fought for independence, and liberty, there is reason to believe that civilized Europe will justly appreciate the course followed by the King's Government in this incident of an irresistible national impulse. Now Sicily has been placed in a condition to express her wishes freely; and the Government of the King, which is bound to protect all the constitutional prerogatives of the Crown and Parliament, and is likewise obliged to act as supreme moderator of the national movement—a duty which belongs to it—both in virtue of its acts and by public consent, the Government, I say, is in duty bound to moderate all irregular action and correct all illegitimate interference with matters of state by persons not having that constitutional or moral responsibility which the Government has towards the Crown, the Parliament and the nation. Otherwise, through the instrumentality and advice of persons without authority or public responsibility, the state might be brought into danger, and the fortunes of Italy suffer. And because, in free states, civil order and discipline reside more in public opinion than in the rigour of the laws, the undersigned requests you to give the greatest publicity possible to this circular. Several times the undersigned has declared that the Government could not and would not tolerate preparations within the kingdom for purposes of violence to neighboring states, and has ordered them to be prevented at every cost. He hopes that public opinion will be sufficient to curb imprudent attempts, but at all events he confides in the civil and military authorities for the prompt execution of his orders. And he again recommends all those to be sought out with the greatest diligence, who, conspiring and acting to the detriment of national honor and military discipline, make themselves abettors and promoters of desertion. And, because the undersigned has to complete the organization of the moveable National Guard, and the corps composed of volunteers of the National Guard which the law authorises, he cannot permit others to recruit volunteers. In conclusion, the undersigned declares that while the Government of the King is most willing to accept the loyal cooperation of all political parties tending towards the liberty, union, and grandeur of the country, it is on the other hand firmly resolved not to allow itself to be domineered over by any who have not the authority and responsibility of government from the King and nation. Italy must, and wishes, to belong to the Italians, and not to sects."

ROME.—THE PAPAL BENEVOLENCE.—The Giornale di Roma states the total of St. Peter's Pence which has reached the hands of the Pope, from different parts of the world, amounts to 1,120,000 Roman crowns (5,992,000*l.*) The same journal declares, at the same time, that the subscription to the Roman loan has proved most successful.

Several chests containing ingots of silver have been received at Rome from Marseilles. These ingots are the produce of the 'Peter's Pence' collected in France. The amount exceeds 6,000,000*fr.* This sum does not include various offerings in the shape of arms and stores, which are estimated at 4,000,000*fr.* The ingots were immediately deposited at the Mint at Rome, where they are to be coined into money, which will record the origin and the date of the offerings.—Times.

The Feast of the Assumption, on the 15th inst., passed off quietly. It is positively stated that 3,000 soldiers, formerly in the service of the Duke of Modena, have entered the service of the Pope. Disturbances connected with the enlistment have been suppressed.

SPOLETO, AUGUST 5th.—I rejoice to be able to inform you that everything here is rapidly passing into a condition most cheering and satisfactory. Whole piles of bedding, clothing, &c., are arriving every hour, and these material guarantees that their just requirements are attended to as promptly as the circumstances of the time will admit, give the men increased spirit, cheerfulness and determination. After all, though men may bear without complaint, and even with good temper inconveniences and hardships believe me, no soldiers are the better, physically and morally, for enduring them; and the arrival of comfortable bedding, good clothing, and other conveniences, has a wonderful effect upon the spirit of a regiment for some time on short allowance of each. As I have already informed you, the food has long been ample in supply and quantity, but until now the bedding and other necessary barrack accommodation was quite insufficient. I cannot refrain from markedly recording my heartfelt admiration of the way in which these noble fellows for the last three weeks have been taking hardships that might have tried and broken the spirit of veteran soldiers. Many of them had not slept on a bed since their arrival here; yet not a murmur, not a word of complaint; nay not a look of dissatisfaction. The poor fellows would turn out in the morning as lighthearted and buoyant as if they had slept on beds of down; and if any one like myself, ventured to play the part of miscreant, and was stopped by a look of reproach, and "Sure your honour, we are soldiers, and must often be glad to sleep on the field of battle, please God. Beds, indeed! Arrah, how tender your honour thinks we are, as if the Pope, God bless him, could have everything all in order for us in one moment, like a chancy-house, or grand hotel!" Indeed, it was exactly because I saw this fine spirit amongst them that the delay in fitting their quarters concerned me most. I thought it would be grievous if such men should be exposed to the danger and discontent of the feeling of being neglected; while the other troops, even in the same detail, were amply provided for. This is why I in my letters have expressed so strongly my admiration, which I verily believe follows themselves, would not think worth uttering.

The food is better and more plentiful than that given to British soldiers. They have plenty of bread, coffee, soup, meat, rice, and wine, every day. I hear that the men who have been rejected for bad conduct, and those who have simply quailed, are "very badly treated." I do not know what my informant means by "badly treated." I think they are being treated far, too well, in being sent to England at the Pope's expense; and if they got short commons, kicks and cuffs, I, for my part, have no tears to shed for them. Some of the English and Irish papers have arrived out here with letters from some of the ruffians we drummed out. I cannot describe to you the indignation, the downright anger of the men at these tissues of brazen falsehood, by which cowardice, dishonesty, treachery, and immorality seek to cover and cloak themselves. Apart from my own letters, in which I have always given you the real state of the facts, I should say that at least three hundred letters go home to Ireland from the men by each mail; and these three hundred testimonies, distributed from Louth to Cork, from Dublin to Galway, must surely be a complete and triumphant refutation of the base and malignant lies of the disgraced tin-tails.

Another cheering arrival here has been our chief assistant-surgeon, Dr. O'Flynn, a fine hearted young Irishman, who had charge of one of the most responsible and onerous posts of duty in the passage of the men through Austria. In this duty he won the good will of all—the high confidence of those who placed him in that position of trust, and who have now placed him in the responsible situation of chief-assistant of the medical staff. Dr. O'Flynn is a native of Waterford, and will do honor to the *Urbs Intacta*.—In a few days we hope to have amongst us the chief of this department, and then the Italian medical officers, who have been temporarily acting, will be transferred, and the Irish medical staff enter on its duties. The men will rejoice greatly at this, for who does not know how much confidence is reposed in a medical man, and how much the mind is acted upon by that confidence? The men imagine that, do their best, the Italian gentlemen cannot comprehend them always like one from their own dear native land, the Emerald Isle.

Drill still progressing most rapidly and satisfactorily. In a word, everything looks cheery, and the men are in good spirits; the order which caused me so much uneasiness a fortnight ago is, in fact, the most pleasing and welcome topic at the mess table. Let the late foe come. The green banner of the Irish Brigade will wave in the van of victory.—Cor. of the Morning News.

MESSINA, AUG. 19.—Garibaldi, with 3,800 men, has landed at Melito, on the Calabrian coast, 12 miles from Reggio. A general attack is imminent. NAPLES, AUG. 21.—News has been received here of the landing of 3,000 Garibaldians in Calabria, who joined the insurgents and attacked Reggio.—This morning 130 Sicilian vessels disembarked Garibaldi and his army at Bagnara. The telegraph lines between Palmi and Reggio have been cut. A Provisional Government has been established at Potenza. The elections have been adjourned until the end of September. The Parliament is to assemble on the 20th of October. Disturbances were imminent. Appeals to the people to revolt were publicly distributed. It was reported in Paris on the 19th, that the King of Naples had quitted there on the previous evening on board the frigate Stroboli, and that the Piedmontese occupied the forts. It was not confirmed. Latest despatches report that the Loyalists have again been defeated at Calabria. Garibaldi is proclaimed Dictator at Palenza. Large numbers of Calabrians are joining him.

A letter from Messina of the 7th states that Garibaldi has caused the Bishop of Messina to be put under arrest, "in consequence of the intrigues and plots which that prelate, at the instigation of the Court of Rome, was carrying on against the Provisional Government. His house was at once searched for papers, and there was found a letter from Pius the Ninth denouncing with the greatest possible vehemence the character and policy of Garibaldi. At present it is not known what course Garibaldi will pursue in the matter, but it seems probable that the Bishop will be exiled. Meanwhile four guides keep constant watch over him day and night."

The Post's correspondent with Garibaldi lets out the significant fact, hitherto kept a secret, that there has actually been a rising at Palermo in favour of the constitutional Sovereign. "Garibaldi (he writes) has been a good deal put out by the news from Palermo of some disturbances in that city. Despatches which have reached head-quarters are to the effect that cries have been raised in the streets of 'Long live the King of Naples'—that three of Garibaldi's officers have been wounded—that troops were patrolling the city, the officers with drawn swords and the soldiers with fixed bayonets. According to the latest accounts, however, tranquillity had been restored. Garibaldi's first impulse was to start off at once for Palermo in person, but he subsequently changed his mind, and merely despatched orders that severe measures should be taken to keep the peace."

The whole week the friends of Garibaldi have been on the tenter-hooks. There is the Austrian note, which people now think was no note at all, but only a verbal announcement of the Austrian diplomatists, that Austria would not consider herself bound to wait till the revolutionary movement had passed the Venetian frontier before attacking it. But whatever was the mode of the communication, there is no doubt of its effect in Italy. The Government of Turin has been thoroughly frightened; it has forbidden all preparations for the invasion of neighbouring States, for when it looked to its weapons it found them rusty. Its army, 200,000 on paper, is reduced to 125,000 by desertions and other causes. It has lost its best men in losing Savoy; and, worse than all, it no longer directs the revolutionary movement in Italy. It tried to turn to its own purposes princi-

ples and associations, with which no honest man would meddle, and it now deservedly finds itself the tool instead of the tool user. Mazzini and Garibaldi have shot ahead, and their movement can no longer be directed by Count Cavour.

The influence of the Austrian declaration on Garibaldi has been the reverse; while it has inspired Cavour with caution, it has only made the Dictator of Palermo more reckless. "Probably he judges rightly that there is no chance of consolidating Italy in its present condition; he must then either at once attempt to carry out his whole programme, before Austria has time to stop him, or he must be content to set about the uncongenial, if not impossible task of consolidation. He has chosen the former alternative, and last Saturday it was announced from Turin that the Piedmontese Government had been dragged into following him." Henceforth, Italy takes on a single card either her ruin or her salvation.—Engaged as she is in the path upon which she has been thrown by the expedition of Garibaldi, Italy will, within two months, be either free and completely independent, or Austria will again reign, and this time from Messina to Turin."

The meaning of this announcement was that Garibaldi was at once to take Naples, then to march against Lamoriciere, and raise the Papal States—probably leaving Rome untouched; for it would be dangerous to meddle with the French Army of Occupation, and then attack Austria in Venice, while her attention was taken up by a revolution in Hungary and Croatia.

It does not seem that more than the first part of this programme has any brilliant prospect of success. In the first place, "Baron Winspeare has been appointed Neapolitan Minister at Turin." The Sardinian Government then will be obliged to discourage Garibaldi's expedition, and the *condott* of a week or two back, that Naples was to be defended against the Sicilians by Sardinian troops may possibly come up again. In the next place, Austria is doing her utmost to prevent any rising in Hungary, and that not by measures of coercion, which would hereafter bear bitter fruit, but by concessions and real reforms. The Committee of the Reichsrath have adopted by a majority of six to one the political programme of the Hungarian members for all the provinces, and the Ministers have given in their formal adhesion to it. General Benedek, the Governor-General of Hungary, seems both popular and prudent, and caused the great national *fete* of St. Stephen to pass off with a demonstration rather in favour of than in opposition to the Government.—And then on the principle that *Tua res agitur cum proximo ardere*—it begins to be your own affair when your neighbor's house is on fire. Russia which punished Austria by an attitude of expectation during her agony in Italy last year, cannot afford to adopt the same attitude with regard to incendiarism in Hungary. It is likely then that the whole weight of Austria can be brought to bear on the Italian Revolution.

But this does not deter Garibaldi; he has already effected his landing with 3,800 men at Melito, on the Calabrian coast, and a provisional Government has been established at Potenza. The last hour of the Bourbon dynasty in Naples is drawing to a close, and there are no Austrians there to help. The King has been doing all he can to collect means of defence, but after the utter break-down in Sicily there is very little reason to suppose that he will be able with a weakened army and destroyed prestige, to oppose the triumphant conqueror whom he could not resist while as yet he was a mere adventurer.—Weekly Register.

GERMANY.—The Nord asserts that the suggestions made by Prussia for the reorganisation of the army of the Confederation are strongly disapproved by the secondary German States. The Prussian journals and the liberal portion of the German press generally advocate the change, but with very little effect.—The smaller States refuse to abdicate so much of their independent sovereign power as they believe they would resign in giving up the command of their military forces to one or both of the great Powers. They consider the concession as the first step towards their political extinction; but the change, though now resisted, would, in case of war, be inevitable. An independent federal army, between the forces of Austria and Prussia, must be united with or absorbed into them, and placed under one command. The results of the recent military conference at Wurzburg have not been published.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—"The understanding between Austria and Prussia came to at Toplitz, and of the reality of which nobody now seems to entertain a doubt, has produced a feeling of uneasiness here, and ought to cause a still stronger one in Piedmont. It has been repeatedly insinuated, if not positively asserted, that the Sardinian Government, while affecting to disapprove Garibaldi's designs in so far as they exceeded certain limits, in reality warmly sympathized with him, and desired no better than to see him carry out his plans of overrunning Italy, and to join with him in his final attack upon the remaining Austrian possessions in that country. It is not impossible that this may be true of the King Victor Emmanuel, a well-meaning, hot-headed Prince of limited capacity who, as far as his own personal inclination is concerned, desires no better at any time than to mount his horse and draw his sword, even though it be against formidable odds. It has been alleged, perhaps without the least truth, that there is a much better secret understanding and a greater unity of views between him and Garibaldi than would appear on the surface of the letters they recently exchanged. I have difficulty in believing, however, that His Sardinian Majesty's advisers contemplate without considerable misgivings the course Garibaldi is pursuing, and the ultimate aim he proposes to himself. And the Toplitz agreement is certainly of a nature to increase that feeling of anxiety and doubt. Its effect would be to deprive Italy of French aid in a struggle with Austria, or at least to greatly lessen the capacity of France to assist the Italians, since she would find herself with two powerful enemies upon her hands instead of one. And if, as there can be little doubt, France then advances towards the Rhine, other Powers would in all probability be drawn into the contest. Without, however, weighing ulterior complications, I would ask you to consider the position of affairs, supposing the revolution to have triumphed in Naples, King Francis to have taken refuge at Vienna, and Garibaldi to have reached Upper Italy. You will observe that, to simplify the question, I say nothing of Rome, and therefore make the game all the better for the Italians, since I waive the opposition and difficulties they would have to overcome in the Papal States. I suppose Garibaldi, his rear secure, marshalling his followers against Austrian power, and the Piedmontese army with its soldier-king at its head to have joined its forces with it. In short the whole military force Italy could muster would be in line against the Austrians, but without foreign aid, and the struggle would commence. Can any one doubt how it would terminate? The Italians may be very enthusiastic, very patriotic; in a mountain warfare they might give their opponents much trouble; but their fire and strength would be quenched and broken against the formidable fortresses of Venetia and the steady masses of the Austrian troops. Unless we believe in miracles, we cannot doubt that some great disaster would occur to the Italian army. Even admitting the Piedmontese regular troops to be equal to the same number of Austrians—which may be doubted, and which I have heard French officers who served in Italy utterly deny—the same will hardly be maintained of the hastily-raised, undisciplined levies from other parts of Italy. We ought not to allow admiration of Garibaldi's soldiership, and heroism and disinterestedness to blind us to the immense difficulties he must overcome in the prosecution of the plan he has adopted. It may be doubted whether the course now pursuing in England

is very judicious. The utmost moral stimulus is being applied there to the Italians, who are already in a fever of excitement, and need no foreign spur. A certain responsibility is incurred by urging people on in a perilous course. The English public, generally so slow to occupy itself with questions of foreign politics, is liable now and then to these fits of enthusiasm, not always tempered by reflection.

PERSECUTION OF RELIGION.—Three Priests of the town of Mons have been found guilty of collecting Peter's Pence for the succour of the Holy Father in his troubles and necessities. They have appealed to the Court of Brussels, with what success remains to be seen.

RUSSIA.—PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS.—A letter from Warsaw, in the Augsburg Gazette, says:—"The Government is still very severe in religious matters. Recently, a M. Tokarski, a Roman Catholic, married a Russian young lady of the Greek Church, but the priest who performed the ceremony forgot to make them sign a written engagement to bring up their children in the orthodox religion. When a child was born, M. Tokarski had it baptised in the Catholic Church. The fact was denounced to the authorities, and in virtue of an imperial ukase just issued the priest has been incorporated as a simple soldier in the army, and M. Tokarski has been thrown into prison, and there remains."

An act of courtesy on the part of the Emperor of Russia is construed by Friday's papers to signify a desire for a reconciliation between His Imperial Majesty and the Emperor of Austria. It seems that at a grand banquet held this week at the Imperial Court, in honour of the birthday of the Emperor of Austria, the Czar, in proposing the health of the Emperor, said, "In honor of my dear brother, the Emperor of Austria." Words of slight significance at other times now assume a degree of importance.

The men who encouraged and applauded Garibaldi in his freebooting incursion into the Island of Sicily have already shown symptoms of terror at the sight of the evil spirit which their conjurations have raised up from the abyss of malice in which the enemies of order mutually dwell. So long as it pleased them to imagine that Garibaldi would confine his labours to the murder of Sicilians and Neapolitans, and the frightening away of the Roman nobles, all things promised well, but now that the prospects of Garibaldi are extending, his preparations more alarming, another consideration presents itself to men's minds, and the fear of war has become somewhat strong.—When it was suspected that Austria would interfere with the modern pirate, and bring her army into the field against his allies, at whatever cost, the tide of public opinion as it is called, began to ebb, and people hoped and trusted that the object of their tenderness, the Italian brigand, would listen to reason and confine himself to feasible matters. Naples and Rome were prepared to abandon to the men who twelve years ago plundered the churches of the latter, and murdered inoffensive Romans in the street Garibaldi might sack Rome and Naples if he liked, so little do his sympathisers care for the shedding of blood, but as it is not feasible to confine Garibaldi within these desirable limits, fear and terror have succeeded to joy, and men talk of prudence to the freebooter. Austria, fortunately for the world, has not yet succumbed to the Revolution, and as it is not probable that she will do so without a terrible struggle, the partisans of anarchy quail and tremble not only for Garibaldi, but for the King of Sardinia.—Sardinia subdued, France will be in danger of throwing off the yoke of its present ruler, and the chances of the revolution will in that case be grievously diminished. The spirit of disorder now so successful, must meet with some check, the moment the Emperor of the French ceases to direct the French army and it is not advantageous to the cause he has undertaken that too much should be attempted at once.—Tablet.

FROM BALMORAL TO BERLIN.—An interesting experiment was recently made to obtain a direct telegraphic communication between Balmoral and Berlin, a distance of nearly 1,300 miles. A short conversation took place, the telegraph clerk at Balmoral informing the Berlin clerk that the Balmoral time was 2 p.m., the clerk in the Prussian capital replying that it had just struck 3, and that the signals were as distinct as if the distance had been only a few miles. The electric telegraph wires are now extended to Balmoral for the service of the Court during Her Majesty's stay in the North.

A TERRIFIC BOYS' REMOR.—The New York daily papers of Monday, bear this extraordinary announcement. "Albert V. Hicks alive!—His resurrection by the electro-chemical bath.—Thousands see him daily at Poughkeepsie.—Dr. Crane, Bell, and O'Reilly implicated. Hicks was executed for piracy on Bedloe's Island, on the 13th of last July, and was consigned to a coffin, his body placed in it by De Angelis, deputy marshal, looked upon as dead, and the actor of sixty odd bloody tragedies, consigned to the grave. The above we believe to be the facts. Now, however, it is asserted by the New York *Leader* that Hicks was, by the collusion of the "hanging committee," to use the phrase of the Academy of Design, saved from the sentence, and afterwards restored to life from a temporary semblance of death, by galvanic experiments of Drs. Crane and O'Reilly, of Brooklyn, under instruction of the celebrated Doctor Carnochan, of New York. Hicks is reported to be suffering at his sister's house in Poughkeepsie, from the effects of the suspension, with one eye and one side paralyzed. He has pronounced his confession a falsehood, and seeks the friendly aid of Colonel Pipes, of Pipesville, to let the world know, through a biography, exactly what sort of a man he was. The medical gentlemen mentioned above deny all knowledge of the wonderful restoration, and as part of the story is false, in the improbability, the logical conclusion is that the whole is a fabrication.

POPULATION OF CINCINNATI.—Many persons express their surprise that the inhabitants of this city amount to only one hundred and fifty-eight thousand! We are surprised that the number is so great. The efforts made during the last five years to injure the city have been immense. The Know-Nothing conspiracy turn away for ever the imagination from Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois. Milwaukee and Chicago have been the recipients of this tide of prosperity. Moreover the whole Catholic population has been subjected to the most tyrannical annoyances, and thousands have moved away yearly, to settle in places where there was left a little liberty for conscience. The facility with which Catholic children have been seized and sent to the House of Refuge, the refusal of the Directors of that Bastille to permit the Catholic Parents to see or hear of their children, the Common School villainy which taxes Catholics to support the Protestant schools, and the street-preaching ruffians who have been protected in the utterance of the foulest obscenities—all these causes have brought the population of the city down to its present low figure and as there is every probability that the same system will continue, we may as well make up our minds to the conviction, that in ten years more we will fall behind the other chief towns of the West.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph*.

A traveller, writing from somewhere out West, says:—"We started from some little town in the vicinity of Holstein. I would not undertake to spell or pronounce the name; but if you will take Kickapoo and Ojibway and mix them up with Ompapa-noose, Scotch snuff, and Passamaquoddy, and pronounce the whole backwards with a sneeze, you will get within about six miles of it."