

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 10.—As I do not think with Macchiavelli that all actions are indifferent in treachery, and only to be estimated by the ability they display or the success they secure, I have never concealed, since I have had the honor to correspond with you, the small sympathy that I feel for a Government founded in treachery, and built up by subordination and arbitrary acts; but I own that my vision fails me in the new phase of the Italian question. I have been too charitable in supposing that it was impossible for Napoleon even to push his audacious madness to such a pitch of treason to France as is shown in creating an Italian Empire. The motive of this sudden determination, into which he was led by no political compulsion, was precisely the same as that which led him to take up the Italian question, namely, the fear of Orsini-shells. The secret of the comedy came out in the discovery of Rudolphi's plot, of which the Emperor received information on the same day from Flahaut at London, and from the poor and loyal Francis II. at Rome. Not that I can tell you anything about this abortive conspiracy; you must know more about it than we, who can only speak in whispers about it, and who just know its existence. The Emperor, more ill than he is supposed to be, and who is ordered to Vichy by his physicians, was much affected by this incident, and Persigny as usual was exasperated. For the moment, the Legitimists are in favor at the Hotel of the Minister of the Interior. He is frightened at the result of the elections. He sees that a Government without either the support of the party of Order or the patronage of the revolution would be impossible. Moreover, he sees that a too intimate alliance with the Reds would be a foolish game, and would oblige him to revoke the law de surete, and other burden to which he attached much value. He therefore inclines to a system that may win the greatest number of large proprietors. This is Persigny's invention, and his first application of it was the war he declared against the Orleansists; but on this ground he should turn Delangle and Rouland out of the Ministry; and he would like to do so. Such is the talk of the day; and as anything is possible here, I believe just about as much as I believe most other reports. For the moment the reports of the evacuation of Rome are suspended, but I am convinced that the principle of it is determined upon. Prince Piombino boasted to one of my acquaintances that Thouvenel had assured him of the fact. This person has not seen Napoleon, but has had many conversations with the Leperello of our Don Juan (M. Mocquard), which comes to much the same thing, and with the ex-Legitimist Guerouiniere, who is now a Senator.

Turin has never been more at the feet of Napoleon than now. In spite of Ricasoli's patriotic protestations, he is as much a traitor as Cavour, and has engaged to let France have Sardinia for Rome and Sicily for Venice. Italy has greater need of a capital than of Cagliari, and more desires the destruction of the Quadrilateral than the submission of the Sicilians.—With two such islands in the Mediterranean, France would make that sea a real French lake, and would be fully paid for the sacrifices she has made for Italy. And this Southern development would delay the danger of Prussia on the Rhine; Russia might obtain some advantages in the East; the only dupes would be England and Austria, which latter now counts for nothing.—This is the plan, and I know that it exists. Will it succeed?—Paris Corr. of Weekly Register.

JUDGMENT ON M. MIRES.—PARIS, Thursday.—Judgment was given to-day in the affair of MM. Mires and Solar. Both were condemned to five years' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs.

Count Simon, member of the Council of Surveillance of the Caisse des Chemins de Fer, was declared civilly responsible for the losses of the depositors.

M. de Chessexport, M. de Pontalba, and Count de Poret, also members of the Council of Surveillance, were acquitted, as not having acted with knowledge of the frauds committed by MM. Mires and Solar.

MIRES, THE SADDLER OF FRANCE.—M. Sarrat summed up the various charges, involving numerous cases of ruin, insanity, and suicide, resulting from the reckless speculations of the accused, who displayed uncontrollable rage, and broke out into violent interruptions in the course of the pleading. The history of the Roman railways was unfolded, and the amount of dishonest dealing in that scheme alone was fearful. The Spanish transactions with Salamanca were also shown up, and the whole career of the speculator scrutinized with unparrying severity. On his own showing, his rise and progress were based on puffery in newspapers, and even now a glance at some Paris letters in Continental journals indicate that he relies on creating a fictitious impression through the same instrumentality.

ENGLISH SNOBBERY.—The day after the Emperor arrived at Vichy, the town's people and bathers staying there had assembled in the park for the purpose

of catching a glimpse of him when returning on foot from visiting the encampment of Grenadier Guards in the neighborhood, and the works for the embarkment of the Allies. At last he came in sight, accompanied by several gentlemen, to whom he chatted familiarly. Enthusiasm reached its height, the nearer he approached. The French gentlemen and blouses uncovered their heads, the French ladies waved their little pocket-handkerchiefs; but the English lady in question, to whom the perusal of Raleigh's life had been like a peal in a swine's snout, uncovered her shoulders, and forgetful of the dignity of womanhood, rushed forward and flung beneath the Emperor's feet a magnificent shawl of Chantilly lace. The object of this act of self-degradation is remarkable for the greatest courtesy to women in general, and probably it was to prevent must have felt that the English lady and her shawl were not passed by unnoticed. Finding it too late to halt he stepped across the improvised carpet, turned around, picked it up from the dusty ground, and with a smile handed the soiled article to the owner. M. Braine says the smile was a gracious one for, of course, Emperors are above feeling contempt for anything, so that he must speak correctly, although an immense moustache rendered it impossible to say in what way his Majesty's upper lip may have curled or expanded. In this instance, neither it nor the under one deigned to let fall any gracious words, and while the English lady was curtsying to the ground and matting to the worst French her sense of the honour which his Majesty conferred upon her, the Emperor retired to his villa, where, if he often meets with flattery, he is at least free from fulsome attentions such as that he experienced in the park of Vichy.—Star.

There are a few superstitious people who look upon the comet as the precursor of European wars, as some did that of 1858, which certainly appeared some months before the war of Austria. The state of Europe excuses these forebodings. There are, however, a few who are not superstitious, and who deem such an event is not at all impossible. The following are the observations of an intelligent and unprejudiced writer, M. Graty, in his late work "La Paix; Meditations," on the singular contrast between the protestations of peace which one hears on all sides and the present state of Europe:—"When has Europe had under arms four millions of soldiers? It is covered over with citadels and armed to the teeth. Every day are invented with feverish haste and ardour new engines of destruction. Fleets are multiplied; ships are covered with armour; floating citadels are built, and batteries to move on the waters. England for the first time in her history, is girding herself round with fortresses; and it is the 19th century that England awaited to do so. Tradesmen are turned into soldiers. Germany, the learned Germany, Switzerland the neutral and pacific, exercise themselves in the handling of weapons. The madness has reached the United States of America. As for France, she has within the last ten years doubled her war taxes, as England has during the same period doubled hers. France borrows millions for war; and England does the same. Austria borrows, Russia borrows, Piedmont borrows and all, without excepting the smallest, borrow, and still for war! The Turk too wants to borrow, for a part of his troops have been without pay for the last three years; and what is still more frightful even than all this material preparation is that at this moment are heard on all sides the mutterings of anger and that men's minds are devoured by rage.—Times Cor.

ITALY.

Those who expect that the revolutionary Government of Turin will show any more regard to the rights of property than to the rights of conscience should con the following cynical announcement of the Italian correspondent of the Times:—"The House of Deputies now frequently holds both morning and afternoon sittings—from 8 a.m. to 12 at noon, and again from 3 to 5 or 6. At one of the afternoon sittings a Bill was discussed empowering the Government to seize on the convents and monasteries wherever the public service required it. It had been originally proposed simply for military purposes, to enable Government to quarter troops on monastic establishments whenever and wherever there might be want of room; but the Select Committee improved upon his plan, and allowed the Executive to turn such establishments into schools, hospitals, &c., as well as into barracks, only enacting that the occupation should be temporary, and that the inmates of religious houses should be provided with suitable abodes in other convents of their own orders. The bill was hotly combated, both on old-fashioned religious principles and upon the equally untenable ground of the rights of property, and gave rise to a variety of harangues and somewhat questionable sneers and absurd jokes. It was, however, approved, and freedom was thus given to the Government to rid the country of monachism almost on any pretence, and with but little restraint.

One would think that Englishmen could never receive such cool announcements of the principle of robbery and sacrilege with approbation; we should like to hear what they would say if they were applied to English Rectories and Vicarages and Scotch Mansees, or even the parsonages of the sincere Irish clergy. But it is only when Catholics and the Catholic religion is concerned, that British principle sanctions and upholds the most infernal unfairness, and that British jurists make it an inviolable rule to give verdicts in direct contradiction to the evidence.—Weekly Register.

A letter from Turin of the 4th, in the Legitimist Union has the following:—"A voice has at length been raised in the Italian Parliament to protest against the violent spoliation of the monasteries and the sacred places. It was the Abbe Amicarella, who on the occasion of the discussion of a bill of that kind dared to pronounce the word immoral. This caused a great uproar in the Chamber, but the honourable ecclesiastic did not allow himself to be intimidated, and continued his speech against the bill, which, he said, unjust, because the statute declares that all property is inviolable. M. Minghetti, Minister of the Interior, rose in his turn and said that the Government had no intention of injuring religious persons. M. d'Onofreggio, Professor of Constitutional Law supported the arguments of the Abbe Amicarella, and declared that the bill was a violation of the statutes. 'If it be wished,' said he, 'to reform religious orders, let it be done by means of liberty!' Baron Ricasoli tranquillized the speakers by promising that the Government would have due regard to those positions. The Chamber then adopted, by 136 votes to 16, the bill which gives to the Government the power of temporarily occupying the houses of religious corporations in each province of the kingdom, whenever and so long as it shall be necessary.

If the diplomatic relations between Paris and Turin were ostentatiously altered (though not broken off) last year because of the invasion of the Papal States, how comes it that now, when the robber's wallet is fuller since the plunder of Naples, "normal relations" should be considered a correct thing to re-establish, at a time, too, when the Ministry of Piedmont are avowing their determination to leave no stone unturned, to deprive the Pope of his remaining patch of territory?

To obtain Rome for a capital, says Ricasoli, "is not only our right, it is an imperative necessity." So said the late Bill. Sykes, no doubt, when an advantageous burglary was pointed out to him. It is a reversal of the Scriptural injunction. Having stolen the coat, he thinks he has a right to steal the cloak also.—Cor. of London Tablet.

We (Weekly Register) rejoice to be able to state that the health of the Holy Father is, completely re-established. His Holiness has resumed his daily walks outside the Porta Angelica, where he is followed by crowds of respectful and deeply-sympathizing Romans.

It is stated in a letter from Rome, that General de Goyon, on receiving despatches from Paris, announcing the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by the French Government, assembled all the officers of the Army of Occupation, and thus addressed them:—"The Emperor, gentlemen, has thought right to recognise the Kingdom of Italy, but this act changes the situation in no way; and he has besides made reserves which prove his desire to respect treaties and remain united to the policy of the Sovereigns of Europe. I beg of you, gentlemen, to display the greatest prudence, and to maintain the same attitude as heretofore, because the policy of the Emperor is not changed. He firmly maintains his views with regard to Rome and Venetia."

On the other hand, the Opinion Nationale has announced, without being contradicted, that the French Government has admitted the principle of the destruction of the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See, and that it will not be long before the principle is realised in fact, for the mission of Goyon at Rome, it says, is precisely the same as that of Admiral Barber de Trian at Gaeta; and that was, as our readers will remember, not to prevent the accomplishment of the national Italian programme, but to prevent its being accomplished too soon for the convenience of the French Government. This announcement of M. Gueroult is of little consequence in itself, but events have not too often justified his perspicacity, and the speech of Ricasoli, who declares that the Piedmontese will soon enter Rome with the full permission of the French, makes one suspect that the Opinion Nationale speaks from official information.

On the evening of St. Peter and Paul, after the fireworks in the Piazza del Popolo, a transparency of a revolutionary kind was lit in the Corso, and some gentlemen, trying to prevent the manifestation from proceeding, one of them was stabbed to heart by a member of the "National Committee" who had just finished a sentence at the Gallies for a similar crime at Bologna. The assassin was secured after wounding dangerously one or two soldiers, and is now in prison. The murdered man had a magnificent funeral a few days after, attended by thousands of people.

Several other assassinations of soldiers in the Pontifical service have been since then attempted, but in no case with fatal results.—Corr. of London Tablet.

Mgr. de Merode has recently purchased a vast tract of land near Rome, which the Fathers of the Society of Jesus have been obliged to sell to provide for their exiled brethren whom the King of Sardinia has foully driven from Italy. Mgr. de Merode has purchased it at his own expense, and has offered it to the Holy Father for the use of the Pontifical army. The estate is the old Praetorian camp, where dwelt the men who made and unmade Roman Emperors.

The situation of Southern Italy is indeed most distressing. The horrors which are witnessed in the late Kingdom of the Two Sicilies are beyond belief. Our readers have the letters of our correspondents at Turin and Naples, and may judge of the evil from the serious tone in which it is described. From other quarters, too, come alarming rumours, and, if anything were wanted to show the danger of the crisis, it would be the glees of our Ultramontanes and would-be Legitimists at home, whose spokesmen in the House of Commons the other night quoted our correspondence as a proof that the Neapolitans were revolting against their oppressors, and desired nothing better than the expulsion of the Piedmontese.—Times.

The state of Naples may be judged not only by the admissions of the Times correspondent, but by the following official despatches addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor between June 23 and June 29. These despatches are from five great provinces—the Terré Ulterior Abruzzi, the Terré di Lavoro, the Terré di Molise, the Capitanate, and the Principato.

SANTA ANASTASIA, June 22.—The masses of the rebels here are 4,000 strong. In an engagement between Patena and Santa Anastasia we have lost 62 men. A troop of brigands, 200 strong, has disarmed the National Guard of Durazzano, and passed on with cries of "Viva Francisco II."

PESSORA, June 26.—Three companies of the line have been beaten and dispersed by a numerous band of brigands near Ortona. The Royal steamer Ruggiero has saved 160.

VENAFRO, June 27.—Isernia is threatened by numerous bands of brigands. Reinforcements are asked urgently.

SALEBNO, June 28.—The whole valley of Drano is in the power of the insurgents. Two companies of infantry have been destroyed in the gorges of Veletri by a mass of brigands. Let troops be sent at once.

CAMPO BASSO, June 28.—The insurrection gains ground. The National Guard refuses to fight. It is as intelligence with the brigands. The troops are insufficient.

FOGGIA, June 29.—All the Gargano is in arms. A provisional government has been proclaimed in the Bourbon name. The troops are few in number and discouraged by this kind of war.

SAIANO, June 29.—A numerous Bourbonist band has been trying to seize on Saiano since morning. The fight has been maintained for five hours; the brave Hungarian legion shared in it. We have to lament losses. The band is now on Monte Porca, whence a messenger has come from Giacomo Gravina with a summons to give up our arms and to find money. Troops must be sent from Sarno, Lucalici, Lauro, and Palma to take the brigands in the rear.

SALEBNO, June 29.—On Monte Prato, near Saiano, 120 Bourbonist resist our troops. Sarno and Mirco are threatened. San Giorgio has dispatched 80 men of the Hungarian legion, and has called out all the National Guards of the district. White flags fly on the mountains. We have but few troops.

SALEBNO, June 29.—San Severano and neighbourhood are disturbed. The National Guard has been disarmed by brigands. Benevento is in insurrection. The garrison has withdrawn into the fort. The line of telegraph is broken.

AUSTRIA.

The following is the text of the Imperial rescript announcing to the Hungarian Chambers the rejection of their address:—"Francis Joseph I., by the grace of God, Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary, &c. We offer our greeting to our barons of the empire, ecclesiastical and lay dignitaries, and representatives of our faithful kingdom of Hungary and the countries annexed, assembled in Diet in virtue of our Convocation of April 2, 1861. Although we have been greatly surprised on learning the debates that have taken place in the Chamber of Representatives concerning our rights as Sovereign, as well as the attacks directed against the hereditary right which belongs to us incontestably according to law, we nevertheless thought that we ought to consider them rather as the manifestation of the momentary excitement of certain passionate speakers than as the faithful expression of the sentiments of our assembled Diet. But since a positive expression has been given to these erroneous views, both in the form and the drawing up of the humble address which has been destined for us, we consider it to be our first duty, in order to preserve the humble respect that is due to our Royal person and our Royal hereditary rights—a respect which the throne and its dignity demand by good right, and which has been set aside in this address of the States and Representatives by their discarding the forms legally used to reject the address which, in violation of the Royal right, is not addressed to the hereditary King of Hungary. We have, nevertheless, the strong desire to pronounce without reticence on the questions of high importance contained in the address of the magnates and representatives, and consequently we seriously invite the Upper Estate and the Representatives to submit to us the address, observing the course followed by

the Hungarian Diet of 1790, under such a form that its acceptance may be in harmony with the dignity of the Crown; which it is our duty to preserve, against all attacks and with our hereditary Sovereign rights. For the present, we still retain for you our good will and Imperial grace.

VIENNA, June 30.—The Emperor and the Hungarian Diet.—VIENNA, July 10th.—The following is the textual reply given by the Emperor to the Presidents of the House of the Hungarian Diet, on the presentation of the address:—"I have observed with satisfaction the dutiful readiness with which the estates and the representatives of Hungary have met the desire I lately expressed. Entertaining the hope that the estates and the representatives of the country will receive in the same spirit the reply which I am about to give to the address of the Diet, solely in the interests of the country, and for the general good of the people, I will give this my reply as soon as possible.

The ground on which the Emperor Francis Joseph refused to receive the address of the Hungarian Diet was, that it was so framed as not to admit him to be King of Hungary. The Diet has consented to alter the preamble in such a way as to remove this objection, but it has made no change in the substance of the address, which remains as M. Deak originally drew it, and which will now, we may presume, be received by the Emperor. It cannot, however, be supposed that all the Hungarian demands will be granted, although there are reports that the Vienna ministers are prepared to recommend their sovereign to accord very considerable concessions, and there is not the slightest indication that the Magyar will yield a title of what they deem their constitutional rights or allow the Reichsrath to levy recruits or impose taxes in Hungary.

POLAND.

A letter from Warsaw of the 4th says:—"Yesterday evening we narrowly escaped another massacre. The religious service which had been held in front of the churches has for some time past concluded with patriotic hymns. Yesterday evening a prodigious crowd was assembled in the Rus Leszno. They had scarcely begun the first hymns when troops arrived, under the command of a general, and the assembly was ordered to disperse. All representations to the general were fruitless; he continued to threaten to fire. Already some fanatics had cried out, 'Well, then, fire!' whilst the majority were on their knees; when, happily, some influential citizens succeeded in inducing the crowd to disperse. In the cities of the provinces there is constant agitation. Troops continue to leave for the Austro-Prussian frontiers. In a conversation with the Grand Rabbi, General Suchosanski has threatened to close all churches and synagogues where patriotic hymns continue to be sung."

RUSSIA.

The following account of the Emperor of Russia's reception at Moscow appears in Buller's lithographic sheets:—"Letters received from persons well-informed announce that when the Emperor Alexander entered the theatre at Moscow all the company quitted it, as if they obeyed a preconceived signal. It is added that the Emperor's aides-de-camp were insulted by the crowd. But what is still more serious, the insurrection among the peasants is extending every day, and is assuming alarming proportions. Either the troops have acted without hesitation against the insurgents, but fears as to their fidelity are now beginning to be entertained."

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Court of Cassation has decided the question of the Peter's Pence collection, which has been under discussion for a year. The Court decided that the collection was lawful, that no previous authorisation was needed.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 5th state that when the Queen's troops entered Loja, as announced by telegraph, the principal inhabitants waited on the General in command to express their satisfaction at their arrival, and that in the evening the town was illuminated. They add that many of the persons who were with the insurgents had been made to join them by force, and that the chief, a shoemaker, named Perez, was one of the very first who ran away on the approach of the troops. Military courts had been instituted to try the insurgents who were captured. The Spanish journals publish a despatch which M. Mon, the Spanish Ambassador, had addressed to M. Thouvenel relative to the occupation of Rome, simultaneously with the despatch of Prince de Metternich on that subject. The Spanish note, however, has now only an historical interest, and is so much like the Austrian one that there is no necessity for publishing it.

For reaction against Freemasonry, if it be true, there are no doubt most solid reasons. The activity of this Secret Society at the present moment is almost superhuman. They rule Portugal; they are doing their best to conquer Spain, where under British patronage they propagate Socialism and Republicanism under the cloak of Protestantism and Biblicalism. The insurgents, who have just been crushed at Loja made a bad fight; but the less they fought the more they shouted, and their shouts were "Down with the Pope!"

PORTUGAL.

The following article appears in the Monde:—"Everybody is aware that Lisbon, the capital of that little British entrepot called Portugal, is now the part of Europe most infested with St. Simonianism, Rationalism, Voltairianism, in short, with progress generally. The insults to which the Sisters of Charity have been exposed in the streets of that capital, and the slanders of a degraded press against those holy women, are symptoms which give a very accurate idea of the moral condition of a nation once the most distinguished for its Catholicism. At first sight it is not all surprising that a nation under such influences should recognise the pretended Kingdom of Italy. However, if we examine the situation of Portugal with regard to Spain there is some ground for surprise. After all, what has passed in Italy, if not the absorption of the weak by the strong, contrary to all right, justice, and treaties? What is this appropriation of the work of Garibaldi and Cavour, if not an encouragement to all future annexationists? Should there ever arise at Madrid a Ministry careless of the commandment against picking and stealing, and holding the opinion that the States of his Portuguese Majesty would be a very desirable addition to the dominion of Queen Isabella; if that Government, encouraged by the recognition of accomplished facts in Italy, and relying in consequence on the neutrality of England, (whom it would not be disposed to insult by supposing that she could have two weights and two measures, and by thinking she would disappear in Spain what she sanctioned in Turin); if, we say, Spain should suddenly, without any declaration of war, and without provocation, march an army of 100,000 men on Lisbon; if she sent before her army some few bags of gold to rouse the disaffected and foment treason even in the King's Cabinet; if, in short, imitating the great Cavour, she expelled the legitimate Sovereign, and appealed to universal suffrage, to ratify her conquest what would the King of Portugal say? What protest would England make? Would not Spain be justified in replying, 'Modern right has been proclaimed in London. Now modern right is nothing but the glorification of force and accomplished facts supported by your principles. I annex Portugal, to which I have at least as much right as Piedmont has to Naples.' It must be admitted that the new right is a death-blow for little Portugal. In the present day there is no occasion for any casus belli before attacking one's neighbour, as it is not even necessary to give notice before crossing the frontier, and, since success is everything, the road to Lisbon lies open to the

Spaniards, all they have to do is to choose their time well, and act with promptitude."

There may be good reasons why English, Scotch, and Irish Whigs should forget the outcry they made some years ago against the government of the King of the Two Sicilies, but there are none why we should wish them success in their necessary labours. They fostered the rebellion; if rebellion there has been, and contrived the invasion by which Southern Italy has been laid waste. It was the incessant and unwearied lying of the Liberals that menaced the throne of the Bourbon, and at last accomplished his temporary ruin. The population throughout the Neapolitan dominions, with the exception of Sicily, was not so great as that of Ireland, but the British Liberals affected to believe that all the inhabitants of Southern Italy were not only discontented with their lot, but cruelly governed and administered. The agents of the revolution in France and Sardinia repeated the same cry, and by degrees a storm of fiery wrath was raised against the King of the Two Sicilies, against which the efforts of honest men could not prevail.

The Liberals have gained their end; the Bourbon Sovereign is in exile, and the King of Sardinia has entered and plundered his palace. Even Garibaldi the pirate refrained from touching the property of the King of the Two Sicilies, but Victor Emmanuel had no scruples: the robber of the Church could rob his own relations, and the palace of the King of the Two Sicilies, respected even by the ruffians who had made themselves masters of Naples, proved too great a temptation for a royal plunderer, and the priceless curiosities of the royal residences were, by the orders of Victor Emmanuel, transported to Turin. The Neapolitans gained nothing by the change, and the revolution imposed upon them tended only to make them poorer. The imaginary grievances which European Liberal instructions, daily lamented, have been converted into real afflictions from which they are unable to deliver themselves, because their oppressors, for the moment, are stronger than they are, and have the sympathies and good wishes of the revolution.

According to the admissions of the Liberals themselves, the state of the world has not improved in Italy. There is great insecurity of life and property, greater misery and keener want, under the rule of the King of Sardinia than there ever was while Naples was obedient to its lawful Sovereign. But there is no cry raised against the Piedmontese; the Liberals see no harm in oppression when inflicted by themselves, and they are now completely satisfied with the fierce tyranny under which the Neapolitans groan. The country is given up to anarchy; the law is not respected; private property is at the mercy of the strongest; and the Southern Peninsula is desolated by civil war. The Neapolitans will not have the Piedmontese to rule over them, and the latter, in order to keep down the native population, rely on the troops, for the affections of the subject population were never theirs.

Victor Emmanuel, under the instructions of Count Cavour, used to hear the "cry of anguish" rising from the South, and afflicting his tender and Royal heart. He provoked Austria to a breach of the peace, and invaded the Duchies; he called in the French troops, and plundered the Church, in order to liberate Italy; and now Italy is in greater servitude, and sunk in deeper afflictions than before.—The sword of the liberator has slain the victim with the tyrant, and the oppressed nationalities are oppressed still, but by a more merciless tyrant and a more powerful oppressor. The Piedmontese cannot govern the country they have stolen; the people rise everywhere against them; the very peasants abandon their occupation, and make war upon the tyrants who oppress them. Whole villages, whole towns, whole districts, rise against the Piedmontese usurpers, and protest against the cruel wrongs they are compelled to endure; but the Liberals pay no attention to their cry, and show no sympathy with the innocent victims of a savage oppression.

The Piedmontese Government, the fount and source of all this misery, is so resolutely bent on continuing it, that Cialdini and Piselli are sent to the South; both of them men of blood, and truculent agents of the Piedmontese oppressions. The loyal population, faithful to its lawful Sovereign, is to be at the mercy of these men, because Piedmont cannot, by gentle means, pacify the people it insults. Again, no pity is shown by the Liberals! these men are without compassion for the victims of their cruelty, and applaud deeds which have rarely been equalled by notorious tyrants. So far are they from feeling for the unhappy people whom they injure, that they insult them also, and think they have answered able objections to their infamous policy when they have stigmatised honest and loyal men as brigands. The grand brigands of Europe have sufficient hardihood to give their own name to the men they rob. But on the other hand, the brigands they denounce are a whole people, they are a nation, and they are fighting in a just cause against the true brigands who have come among them. This uprising of the Neapolitans against the Piedmontese is a fact which the Liberals cannot conceal any longer, and hence their attempt to discredit honest and honorable men. The ill-used subjects of the King of the Two Sicilies are generously striving to be rid of their tyrants, they cannot endure the tyranny under which they live, and they cry for their King unjustly detained from them. The Liberals, ever ready to detrone monarchs, and to deliver nations from their grievances, show no symptoms of a wish to detrone Victor Emmanuel, or to rescue the Neapolitans from their grievous wrong. Victor Emmanuel is one of themselves, a Liberal oppressor, and the people of the South whom he wrongs, are not Liberals. The King of Sardinia does the work of the revolution, fosters anarchy, and makes government impossible; he is a Liberal, and as a Liberal, he may do all the evil he desires, and every Liberal will defend him.

It is time men threw aside the shameless hypocrisy which they practice; and avowed themselves to be despots and tyrants. If they were honest lovers of liberty, they would not defend Victor Emmanuel, whose rule in the South of Italy is as cruel as it is illegal. That sovereignty is the real tyrant, the man who rules against the wishes of the people, and who has moreover, no title to the country he lays waste. The true Sovereign, desired by the people, is in exile by the machinations of Victor Emmanuel, and in obedience to the commands of the Liberals throughout Europe, who would not tolerate a lawful King in Naples.

If the late Sovereign of the Two Sicilies had done a little of the evil deeds, confessedly done by the King of Sardinia, the men who bounded on the Revolutionists against him, might have had something to say for themselves; but there were no enormities committed under him approaching in horror to the daily excesses committed by the Piedmontese. The Liberals have not one word of reproach to utter against the King of Sardinia, while they are not ashamed to revile the loyal inhabitants of Southern Italy, and to denounce them as brigands to the indignation of Europe. The true objects of European pity are the deluded people of Italy who under the tolerable yoke of the Piedmontese are without security for their possessions. Let it be admitted that the armed people are brigands, the offscourings of society, and let it be denied that they are honest men fighting for their lawful sovereign against a foreign foe; the cause of the Piedmontese is not improved, for as it is under their rule that the brigands infest the country; and as it is under their protection that men's lives and property are said not to be safe; in either case the Piedmontese do not improve their position; they have brought anarchy and ruin into Italy, and sold Savoy and Nice for the opportunity of injuring the Italian race.—Tablet.

Friends should be very delicate and careful in administering pity as a medicine, when enemies use the same article as a poison.