#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

HET VIA TO TAKE TO THE

zeen made to the houses of about 20 advocates; able to approve of the undertaking, and to bestow I wish as much chivalrous feeling could be expected upon it his Apostolical Benediction, inasmuch as it from the evil-doers Piedmont is sending us weekly arong whom are MM. Carnot, Garnier Pages, upon it his Apostolical Benediction, inasmuch as it from the evil-doers Piedmont is sending us weekly is approved not only by the Catholic University, but from Ancona, Umbria and Perugia, but they are Dee, Floquet, and others. They were suspectad of having been members of an illegal associa-

PARIS, June 15.—The Constitutionnel of to day in an article signed by M. Limayrac, states that in case hostlities be recommenced England will be compelled to participate in the Dano-German conflict by her maritime interests in the Baltic, as well as by the fact that a family quesfron is involved, and also by a state of things which the English Cabinet has created for itself, and which, already belonging to history, it is useess to dissemble. None of these necessities exst for France, and we may, therefore, congratuate ourselves, because, if even with the intervention of England the war should remain limited, it would become general should France take part n it. The writer continues :-

"If Europe has not to fear the scourge of a general war, it is to the far seeing wisdom and moderation of the Imperial Government that it

will be due. The troops at present in Algeria amount to 54,000 men fit for action. Of these there are nearly 25,000 in the province of Oran. At the s period that Abd-el-Kader was at the head of an mposing force fighting to expel the French, and French troops in Algeria amounted to only 22,-· 000 infantry and 1,800 cavalry.

The processions on the day of Corpus Christi were celebrated throughout France with an eclat of Christianity had made no impression on the people. In all the large towns except Paris the zeal and piety of the people were seconded by the attitude and good example of the authorities of every degree, who joined the solemn procession in a body, and thus evinced at least a profound and sincere respect for the religion of their country. Nay, more, in the towns where differeat forms and places of worship claim their adberents, these latter thought that the best manmer of practising the principles of religious liberty was to honor by act of deference the religion professed from time immemorial by the immense majority of their fellow-citizens, and to help in the exterior preparations for the processions. At Valenciennes the whole garrison was drawn up under arms in the principal square, where an altar (reposoir) had been prepared. At Toulouse Marshal Niel followed the Blessed Sacrament. At Strasbourg, the 26th of the line had erected at the entrance of the church of the citadel a magnificent military altar (reposoir). Amongst the inscriptions which adorned it was a prayer for our Holy Father the Pope. At Brest, the procession was escorted by detachments from to put Italy also, and perhaps France on the list of the numerous powers with which Spain is at dagheaded by the Admiral, Prefet Maritime, and gers drawn, if it is true, as is added, that its interthe General in command of the subdivision followed the canony.

We hear from a Correspondent in the Island of Reunion, near Madagascar, that the Brothers of the Christian Schools are extending their beaeficent operations to the tropical regions of Af-Tica. 'The Brothers of the Christian Schools tholic Powers. have, at Reunion, established the Euvre du Patronage, which is doing so much good in March. The utility of this society will be the greater here, masmuch as there is a scarcity of the end of the sermon, and on reaching the sacristy good workmen; manual labor is very dear. Most fainted. Medical assistance was called in but without avail, and he ceased to exist at four in the morning. The death of a Richard in the appearance of the laborers, who were slaves formerly, work only just enough to supply their wants and their ing. The death of a Bishop in the annexed Protaste for rum: it is a great thing to get them to at the present moment. The Holy See of course work four days in the week. The Brothers will nominates the successor, but the exequatur implies continue to look after their pupils during their apprenticeship; they will see that they thoroughy Jearn their business, and that they do not give to intoxication, a vice to which the black mace is decidedly prone. They will render a great service to the industry of the Colony, which is suffering from want of hands, and will thus furnish a good answer to the unmerited reproach that they make clerks, not workmen.'-Bren Public.

When Renan was appointed Professor of the Greek, Syriac, and Chaldean languages at Sorbourne, he accepted the office it seems on the express condition that he was to confine his lectures to phiiclogical matters and never to wander into theological affairs. His first lecture however was a fiagrant violation of this regulation, and it was consequently the last. He launched boldly into broad infidelity, and the Minister found it necessary to put 4 padlock on his lips. But as he still drew his sa-facy of £400 a year, it was considered expedient, as mo have already stated, to transfer him to another office of equal emolument in the Imperial Library where his talents might be utilised, while the scanral would be removed of having such a man a Profeesor in the University, Fortunately. as we conceive, his vanity or some other less excusable motive, prompted him to decline the proffered post, and we rejoice to say that he is now neither a Professor wor a Sub-librarian, having been dismissed from the former office and not being appointed to the latter.

La France states that the Kearsage, on returning to the port of Cherbourg during the afternoon of Sanday, landed 63 of the crew of the Alabama. Of this number 15 were wounded. The French authorities have charge of all the prisoners; the wounded men were sent to the Naval Hospital, where they receive every attention. Some of the French papers describe the animosity between the prisoners and their captors as so strong that it is difficult to prewent fighting and bloodshed between them in the ztreets.

### BELGIUM.

Monsignor Beelen, Professor of Holy Scripture and Oriental Languages in the Catholic University of Louvain, has undertaken with the approbation of the whole Episcopate of Belgium, to publish a translation of the New Testament in Flemish, with notes. A volume containing the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles has already appeared, and the Revue Catholic publishes a letter written by order of the Holy Father approving the work. The letter states that the sacred books are mutilated, interpolated, and corrupted, and thus are abused for the injury of the faithful amid the confused errors and false teachng of our day, and that "it is in the highest degree expedient that the genuine text of the Divine Word translated and explained by well-adapted notes, should be published in the vernacular tongue for should be published in the vernaouter tongue for to see him at free Pope's prisoner, and not yours; selves at the head of a party which seeks to do the Agricul of englishment that this their

teachers, but also to provide themselves with suitable scorn to accept anything from his enemies; and ef-weapons for the refutation of error." The letter goes fectively, the old chief now being far beyond eighty, wespons for the refutation of error." The letter goes on to say that the difficulty of the Flemish language has made it impossible that the Holy Father should Paris, June 16.—Domiciliary visits have personally judge of, the work, but that he is fully, the re-occupation of Civita Castellano by the French. by the whole Episcopate of Belgium.

HOLLAND.

In Holland, like England, Protestantism is at a very low ebb. The Amsterdam correspondence of the 2nd June thus writes to the Journal de Bruxelles :- Protestantism, like everywhere else, is here with us going fast adrift. Most of its ministry boast of and glory in their unbelief in the fundamental truths of Christianity. They have recently gone so far as to deny the resurrection of Our Lord Jesus Christ. In most of the churches of large towns they have individually made the following declara-tion from the pulpit, 'My dear flock, I consider it my duty to inform you that I do not believe any longer in the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. Science has taught me that it is a forged miracle, a fable, a myth. I exhort you to have no more faith in it under pain of being looked upon as a dull unintellec-tual people of very limited capacity and far behind the mental and material progress of modern civilization.'.' At the Haye such pulpit exhortations suffice not: they go a great deal farther. The Protestant Herr Zaalberg has set himself at the head of an ununbelieving society calling itself parti moderne. Herr Zaalberg is a convert to unbelief of resent date. He was formerly a partisan of the juste milieu system, that had renounced orthodox Protestantism without however, wholly embracing all the new advanced ideas of modern incredulity. Seeing the wind shifting on this side, and that the denial of revelation had become fashionable and was the spirit of the age, he publicly professed his conversion to the new-fangwas assisted by the Emperor of Morocco, the led negative dostrine in vogue, and in presence of his astonished hearers and former followers he opposed and combated his former ideas on the doctrine of revelation and vehemently espoused those of modern incredulity. So great was the disgust, the indignation of his audience when he blasphemously said that and pomp which prove that the furious attacks | modern scientific research had proved, fully demonof certain sophists against the principal dogmas strated revelation to be a deception, a myth, a falsehood, and that they ought to follow his example and renounce it, so great was their hortor at this part of his discourse, that an emeute immediately took place in the church, and he would have been very roughly handled had not the police interfered, and amidst hisses and execrations conducted him to his home. Herr Zaalberg is an erudite scientific man. Alas! it is erudite and clever men generally that do mischief to religion and cause their own perdition and that of others. How much better the ignorant and simple who believe in the Gospel and practise its precepts and moral teachings! "Abscondisti hac a sapientibus et prudentibus et revelasti ea paroulis. -Cor. of Weekly Register.

#### SPAIN.

'Spain,' says the Siecle of yesterday, has decidedly donned the helmet of Mambrino, and is entering upon all sorts of adventures. War with Morocco, war with Cochin China, war with St. Domingo-Spain is trying her lance in all parts of the globe. She preferred renouncing the conquest of Mexico to sharing the glory of it with us, and it is doubtless to indemnify herself that she seeks a quarrel of Castile against Peru. Besides this affair Spain has a much larger one on hand, if we may believe the clerical journals -namely, the maintenance of the temporal Power. It is said to be a fact that Spain has undertaken to furnish the Pope with a garrison in case the French army should quit Rome. It would then be neces-to put Italy also, and perhaps France on the list of the numerous powers with which Spain is at dagvention is already regulated by a secret treaty, to which it is alleged Austria has also attached her signature.

The Spanish Government is keeping an eye upon the party of progress. According to the Epoca it is by no means indifferent to the complications which may eventually result from the Roman Question, and intends to lend a vigorous support to the Ca-

Another Italian See is widowed, and the pious Trance. It is placed under the protection of St and zealous Bishop of Macerata has been called away Foseph, and was inaugurated on the 19th of in the Church of St. Paul, on the 30th of May, and was observed to fail in voice and strength towards vinces is a misfortune so great as to be irreparable an oath inconsistent with conscience, and the business of the See has to be transacted by the Vicar-General, and under disadvantages of the heaviest character. The catalogue of vacant sees was already sufficiently long, and this last addition to it will be most severely felt in Macerata, where the Bishop was most popular, and enjoyed great and deserved influence.

Garibaldi has summoned the Lodges of Italy to meet at Palermo and discuss with him as Grand Priest the propriety of assimilating the different rites, of which it appears there are several, and whose variety prevents the perfect accord necessary to the movement now organising. What the united wisdom of the Masons may resolve on, is, of course, a matter of mere conjecture; but the Italia, which compared to other Italian journais, is a decent and moderate print (though anywhere else it would be a raving organ of Democracy) expresses great dread at the irresponsible power thrown into the hands of a man, who will undoubtedly use it at the bidding of Mazzini, for the upsetting of the last vestige of monarchical power in Italy, the moment the House of Savoy is no longer necessary as a blind.

The Court of Assize of Reggio (province of Emilia) has condemned Monsignor Rota, Bishop of Guastalla, to eight months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 1,500 francs (£60) for having published a Pastoral which might lead the reader to despise and to censure the laws and institutions of the State. An inoffensive Lenten Charge is the cause of this proceed. On hearing his sentence, the Bishop merely said, 'I feel more easy and more happy than my judges.'

ROME.—The Holy Father's health continues to improve, and he has taken regular drives during the past week, and in the early part of next week will give audience to several of the more distinguished visitors to Rome previous to their return to their own countries. The medical men are perfectly satisfied as to the security of the Pope's life, now he has thrown off the present attack, and even the Revolutionary press is obliged to withdraw the expression of its premature exultation, the last numbers of the Italia acknowledging that the solution of the Roman question by such an event was by no means so proximate as the organs of Turin have been for the last three months asserting.

Six more of the malefactors sent here in the interests of civilisation, by the Minister Peruzzi, were, I am happy to say, arrested on the confines of the province of Viterbo by the Pontifical gendarmerie : forty had been previously consigned to the police at Civita Castellana. Apropos of the latter town, it may interest some of your readers to know that the cele-brated brigand chief Gasparonne is still living and a prisoner in that fortress; he has been of late years very kindly treated, and is a sort of lion to all travellers stopping there. When the Piedmontese occupied Civita Castellano in 1860, they were anxious to set him at liberty, but Gasparone refused, No,

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and the last of all his band save one, still living as a penitent in the Convent of Trisulti remained till most of them atrocious criminals condemned to the galleys for life, and of course ready to commit any sort of iniquity. That such a measure should have been consented to by the Italian government is a clear proof of the shifts it is reduced to, and says little for its moral or civil sense of responsibility. As a strict cordon is maintained by the French on our frontier, few will enter, and the terror and misery occasioned by the presence at large of such an army of ruffians, will fall on the inhabitants of Umbria and the Marches, among whom they will necessarily disperse themselves .- Cor, of Tablet.

Yesterday, being the Feast of the Italian Statute was celebrated here with Italian honours: that is, by a cowardly explosion of bombs in the Piazza Colonns, the Forum of Trajan, Monte Cavallo, and various other places. Several Bengal lights were also burnt, but with very long fuses; so as to give the persons lighting them ample time to "chalk up No Popers' and run away.' No one happily was hurt, and we are all as well as the sciroca will allow us to be this morning. Several arrests were, how ever, made; and among them three French sousofficiers in plain clothes, and a Piedmontese officer of cavalry disguised as a friar of Ara Cæli, trying to seduce the volunteer dragoons of M. de St. Næ, now quartered at the Piletta barracks. So much for the alleged Roman element of the 'National' Commit-Roman patriotism has an undoubted right to the little leaden seal the Custom-house appends to foreign produce, for on examination, instead of being 'Roba di Roma,' it inevitably turns out to be of Paris or Turin make, the very significant fact of the bombs on Sunday being thrown by French sousofficiers (probably Savoyards or Nizzards) being a case in point .- Cor. of Tablet.

The Roman correspondence of the Monde dated on on the 8th inst., says that the agents of the Turin government had taken measures to have the usual demonstrations to celebrate the aniversary of the Predmontege Statute on Sunday the fifth. During the previous night small and dirty tricoloured flags made of coarse stuff, had been thrown up by means of a leaden weight and string, upon the lamp posts and telegraph wires which cross the streets. However, as the true Romans were all asleep in the peaceful fashion that makes the 'patriots' so indignant, and as the night patrols cleared off all those worthy symbols of regenerated Italy, they created an impres sion only of the latter and the numerous bats that fly about the streets of the Eternal City during the night time. In the evening of the Sunday itself the usual 'patriotic' bombs and crackers were let off, at about half-past eight, on the piazza li Spagna, at the Caffe Nuovo, at San Abarcello al Corso, at Santa Maria Maggiore, at the Piazza Trajana, &c. But as the ritual for 'national' demonstrations is now well known and is very seldom varied, and police were on the alert and nearly all the 'national' bombardiers were duly arrested by the Pontifical and French gendarmes. Thus the doorkeeper of the Porta palace man called Adriano Alesandri, was caught in the act. Another man, of the name of Filippo Solfanelli was seriously wounded in the hand by the homb to which he set fire. Bengal lights were also displayed at the same time. The position of the greater part of these 'national and patriotic' demonstrations does credit to his Majesty the King of Italy. They are flayers, a profession truly symbolical of the Italian patriotic cause. However among these flavers, were arrested by the Pontifical gendarmes, three French sergeants of the 29th regiment of the line. They

have been handed over to the French authorities for

judgment, which in such a case of gross breach of

military discipline and shameful connivance with the

enemies of their own government, will go hard with

them we fear KINGDOM OF NAPLES -A rencontre between the Royal troops and a party of reactionists took place a few days since near Molfi, in the Basilicata, in which twelve soldiers were killed and six made prisoners, amongst them the officer in command of the detachment. The Compana del Popolo and the Italia, in recording this fact, mentions that when the news of this and similar disasters become known at Naples considerable consternation was manifested, and large reinforcements were immediately dispatched. In addition to losses in the field, it is said that the mortality amongst the troops is much increased by disease produced by climate, joined to the harrassing duties they are called on to perform. The Giornale di Nupoli of the 8th says: - This morning there arrived here from Salerno thirty women and six men, civilians, some of the former quite young girls, the greater number mothers with children at their breasts. Amongst the party was an old man of 70. All were sent as prisoners to Naples by the Prefect Bardasono on the sole charge of affording asylums to reactionists. At their departure from Salerno, the women raised cries of anguish and sorrow, which were responded to by the waling of their families, who expressed in no measured terms their abhorrence of the present state of things. Under such circumstances comment is unnecessary. The Government which has recourse to such extremes must be weak indeed and tottering.1

Another cause of the miserable state which the Neapolitan territory is plunged, consists in the persecution of which religion is the object, whether from the attacks directed against the visible and the invisible head of Christianity, or from thousands of pamphlets and journals written against the prevailng religion, or from the contempt manifested for the Ministers of the Sanctuary. Politics are directed against religion, and the latter is hostile to the former, without reckoning any other insults. But, to conclude with the moral causes which have produced this state of things, it is enough to reflect that to make a nation pass on from better to worse, when it expected an improvement, is to outrage her openly; it is to degrade, humble, offend her in all her economical, moral, and political interests. The year 1860 found this nation clothed, fed, industrious, and possessed of some savings. The peasants had money. They bought and sold cattle, they paid their farm rents regularly, they lived at little expense with their families. Every one, in his own state, was satisfied with his material well-being. Now this is all reversed. The lower classes are now attacked in the stomach (sic). The stamp and registration laws, the progressive taxes, the war titles, &c., have ruined the population. The lawyers are idle, because there is no business. A large number of young men employed by the lawyers are idle and wandering. . Civil and judiciary affairs, formerly so numerous, are almost null. Those who would have suits to carry on do so, frightened as they are at the enormous expense without reckoning the little trust they have in the present magistrates. If they can, they accept a compromise, even if it be ruinous. If they cannot do so, they leave the suits in abeyance. On account of the inheritance duty, if there happens to be three successions in a family; which may happen in the same year, the wealthiest family is ruined... What will be the result of the tax on moveables, which will be in vigour in 1864, and of every other such vexation? It will be like applying a red hot iron to a bleeding

wound. This is enough for the causes ; but let'us see the facts. At Rontecorvo (former Pontifical province) the strangest abuse and a number of extortions were committed to the cries, 'Long live Victor Emmanuel!' 'Long live Garibaldi!' Unjust contributions were imposed upon the rich, &c., and the municipal power fell into the hands of street ruffians. ... . .... At Mignano, the commander of the National Guard on one side and the mayor on the other, placed them-

will be able) not only to expose the tricks of false he has reated me far better than I deserve; and I greatest amount of harmito the opposite one, and, from Lecce to Taranto. teachers, but also to provide themselves with suitable scorn to accept anything from his enemies; and efconsequently, they do a great deal of harm to the him on the road, the so weapons for the refutation of error." The letter goes fectively, the old chief now being far beyond eighty, public weal, to order, and personal safety. At butt-end of their guas, an Tractto, a mayor, who had been condemned to the galleys in the time of the Bourbons collared all those who were Bourbonists knocked them about Captain of the National Guard, and had organised as such a band of ruffians, who committed all kinds of violence and atrocities. The Mayor of San Vincenzo, on the occasion of the conscription of 1861. sent to all the mountaineers of the neighborhood the following summons :-- "The King wents soldiers." Woe to those who do not come to this appeal! All the relations of the recruits who do not immediately come forward, or who take to flight, will be imprisoned, and their houses burned down."

> LETTER OF A CITIZEN OF THE TWO SICILIES TO THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

## (To the Editor of the News.)

Dear Sir-The following letter, which is from the pen of a distinguished member of the Neapolitan Bar, has been forwarded to me by my friend, the Vicomte de Poli, with a request of its publication in some of our Irish newspapers. Will you kindly give place to it in the columns of your valuable journal. - I am, dear sir, sincerely yours,

JOHN J. DUNKE.

Naples, May, 1864. My Lords and Gentlemen — At the moment when General Garibaldi has just ingenuously announced in public that he could never have succeeded in his expedition to Marsala without the aid and concurrence of your country; at the moment when that man, who has contributed the most towards the downfall of our national autonomy, is receiving from free England such an enthusiastic reception; when the ministers of Great Britain, vying with the aristocracy and the people, have not a sufficient stock of caresses and prises for the fugitive hermit of Caprera, may it be permitted to a Son of 'Two Sicilies to raise his voice in the midst of your festivities to let you see, without partiality, but also without reticence, into what an abyss of sorrow our country is to-day, plunged. God grant that these truthful words may reach the heart of the ilustrious English parliament, and may lead to some alleviation of the sufferings of Naples and Palermo. It is far from my intention, my lords and gentlemen, to pretend to place before your eyes, a series of political arguments confined within the limits of theories and hypotheses. There is no question here of either our lost independence or of our deposed noble king, or our plundered finances, or of our sixty thousand prisoners decimated by typhus, or our twenty-eight towns and villages rifled and sacked, of our ten thousand brethern shot or massacred in heroic, because unequal, combats. It rights of all nations, in the name of justice and liberty, impudently trampled under foot; and it is within the bounds of facts, alas! too true and too horrible-that I beg you to follow me for an instant What indignant outcries were, at one time, raised against the national government of the Bourbons by the revelations contained in the 'examination' of the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, and in some other pamphlets which were equally characterised by a deplorable want of truth, and by an evident party spirit! The heart of England revolted in behalf of those thousand tortured beings, pining in the bottom of atrocious dungeons, and the terrible coiffe-du-silence went the round of astounded and indignant Europe. Even at the present day there are many persons ignorant of the existence of this funereal instrument of torture, who would be much astonished were they told that the regenerators of Italy, who were, nevertheless, the authors of this calumny as well as of so many others against the Bourbon dynasty-have in vain endeavored to discover - I do not say the instrument of torture, but even one who had been tortured, My lords and gentlemen, if formerly the heart of liberal England gave expression to such passionate sentiments with regard to prisons of fantasy, imaginary tortures, and martyrs who existed on the documents of the revolution alone, how great, to-day, must not be its legitimate indignation, when it beholds tortures which bring to mind the darkest ages of humanity, when martyrs, whose icentity it is only to easy to prove are placed before it. I leave to athers the task of relating the doleful history of the Piedmontese conscription in the Two Sicilies, and to delineate the annual spectacle of those thousands of youthful refractory conscripts being marched, mana. our streets their whole families in. prisoned until the return of the fugitive conscriptsof towns blockaded at night by the Piedmon. tese soldiers, after the manner of the recruiting Cossacks. I could dwell at length on the privations and brutalities to which our young prisoners are systematically submitted; but I have promised not to wander from the region of facts, which moreover, will speak more eloquently than I.

### CAPPELLO.

The humble name of Cappello, a child of Palermo. accused of feigning deafness and dumbness in order to escape the Piedmontese recruitment -- does it not recall to your minds, my lords and gentlemen, a tale of most atrocious tortures. The whole of Europe shuddered with horror while reading those frightful details; but it has but lightly stigmatised the executioners of the poor Sicilian, tortured upon the rack (revulaifs volunts), and seamed, one might say, by 152 bleeding wounds. I myself saw his mangled body, which was one immense sore, and I could not restrain my tears. Well, what has Piedmont done in face of the prevailing indignation and horror? Did she imprison and condemn the wretch who invented and applied that dreadful instrument of torture? Has she taken any step towards compensa-ting, as is his due, the unfortunate victim? No, my lords and gentlemen, Piedmont has done all in ner power to excuse her agent, and has placed on his breast her cross of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, her cross of honour, in the same way as she placed it on that of the photographer who is inundating with obscenities the young Kingdom of Italy.

### CARMINE DE MARINO.

Towards the middle of the month of December last a conscript of the Principato-Citra presented himself before the council assembled at Salermo, and produced a medical certificate, stating that he was subject to frequent attacks of epilepsy. Having been inspected be was conducted to the hospital where, after a few days, he experienced another attack of his frightful malady. The Piedmontese doctors determined to ascertain whether the attack was not simulated, garotted him on his bed of suffering, and applied red hot irons to his legs; the convulsions increased still more under the irritation of the burns; but the executioners, nevertheless, continued their experiment, and stopped only when they saw that it placed the life of the unfortunate victim in danger. The epileptic attacks having returned several times, they at last gave him his liberty; but they forbade him, whilst menacing him with terrible threats, to speak of the tortures that they have inflicted on him. On the 7th of April this unfortunate man was still lingering on the bed of pain in the hospital of the Principato-Citra, at thirty miles from Naples. His name is Carmine, de Marino. He was born in 1843, in the commune of San Leonardo, in the above principality. His convulsions have now reached their paroxysm. in consequence of the Piedmontese tortures, and to his last hour, he will bear the painful cicatrices of his numerous wounds.

ANTONIO DEL Zio .- On the 17th of January, 1862. medical certificate testified that a young conscript of the Terra d'Otrante was suffering from asthma

When his strength failed him on the road, the soldiers struck him with the butt-end of their guns, and even with their bayonets to drive him; but, at the half way, it was in vain that they redoubled their menaces and cruel treatment; the unfortunate creature was suffering so frightfully with his stick, and compelled them to go back home that those men deemed it necessary to halt. The in broad daylight. The Mayor of Pastina was also Neapolitan conscript crawled to a cabin men Neapolitan conscript crawled to a cabin where he expired in inine hours after. He was called Anto expired in titue nouts area. 1844, at Manuria, in nie del Zio, and was; porn. in 1844, at Mannris, in the ! Terra d'Otrante. Are those, my lords and gentlemen, chimerical accusations, imaginary tortures, and martyrs who cannot be found? Have you not shuddered at the thought that your country has contributed to precipitate ours into the hands of the tortules of Upper Italy? The noble parliament of Great Britain, can it not find a word of blame for of Great Britain, can't not and a word of blame for the executioners and a word of mercy for the vic-tims? Oh! if, during the lapse of a few months, despite of menaces of death, three of these atrocious outrages have reached the knowledge of the public, how many such have there not been committed which are as yet unknown, and, perhaps, which will remain so for ever? But permit me to say that, to show indulgence to wards these monstrosities of the pretended regenerative government, would it not prove to the Sicilians, to the Neapolitans, to Europe, how foreign in reality humanity was to the accusation with which they formerly charged the government of the Bourbons. My lords and gentlemen, it is in the name of my unfortunate countrymen that I presume to raise my voice before you. name of outraged justice, liberty, and humanity ! If my appeal should remain without result, history later on must judge with severity such denial of pity, and the people of the Two Sicilies must look to Providence alone to obtain an alleviation or an end to their wrongs. I beg you, my lords and gentlemen, to accept of the homage of my respect, and to pardon my p;udent anonymer, for which, alas! there are too many motives, on account of the arbitary persecutions to which we are exposed under the infamous Pica Law, from the basest agents of the Pied-

AVVOCATO P. . . AUSTRIA.

Vienna, June 14.-It is very generally believed that Austria, Prussia, and Russia will soon be on as intimate a footing as they were before the outbreak of the Orimean war, but facts have come to my knowledge which induce me to believe that on several matters of importance the opinions and views of the Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg Cabinets differ widely. It is a patent fact that the parties to the partition of Poland are resolved not to permit any interference on the part of France in behalf of the inhabitants of that unfortunate country; but neither Prussia nor Austria is disposed to act in cuncurrence with Russia in the East. It is is in the name of humanity alone that I have the honor to address you, in the name of the most sacred inisted on the messity for an armed intervention in the Danubian Principalities, but it was of opinion that none but Turkish forces should be allowed to enter those countries: Russia was also desirous that 'order might be restored,' but Prince Gortschakoff was far mere pragmatical than Count Rechberg, for he collected Russian troops on the Pruth, and might, perhaps have sent them across the fron-tier, had not the French Ambassador at Constantinople advised the Porte to protest against such an arbitrary and violent measure. The recent policy of Russia in respect to Oldenburg is very distasteful to this Government, which not long ago received information that there was some secret understanding between the head of the last mentioned family and the Presian Minister for Foreign Affairs. I believe that the Grand Duje of Oldenburg will cede to Prussie that part of his territory which touches on the North Sea, if the validity of his claim to Schleswig-Holstein should by recognized. The Imperial Family of Russia has formally ceded its rights to the Grand Duke Peter of Cidenburg, and, to the great annoyance of Count Reibberg, that potentate is now the declared protege of I. von Bismark.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

Copenhagen, June 15 .- Dagbladet of to-day calls upon the Government at the resumption of hostilities should assistance from England Sweden then be withheld, to seek support from the revolutionary elements of Europe, instead of from legally constituted Governments, which have forsaken the cause of Denmark.

It also urges the raising of a foreign legion, and the acceptance of Garibaldi's offer.

# HIGHLY IMPORTANT

TO ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER WITH PLEURISY.

Another of the respectable citizens of Quebec, Canada, has voluntarily addressed the following to W. E. Brunet, Esq., Druggist, &c., Pont St. Roch (or Craig) Street, Quebec:

It affords me great pleasure to inform you that have been completely cured of a very severe Pleurisy, which I had neglected, and by the use of only three bottles of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPA-RILLA, which I bought at your establishment in Vallier Streeet.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,
J. B. ALEXIS DORVAL,

Inspector of Timber. Agents for Montreal :- Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

A REMEDY .- A sure and certain remedy for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs is HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. They never fail in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, or Nervous Debility. The use of a bottle or two will work won-ders. Try them. For sale everywhere by druggists

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John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada.

303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

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WHY ARE BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS A PO-PULAR MEDICINE? - Because they relieve the bowels, tone the stomach, regulate the Liver, and promote the general vigor of the system, without causing pain. Because their action is not followed by increased constipation, and the necessity for larger doses. Because they are a safe cathartic for the weakest, as well as active enough to relax the constipated passages in the strongest. Because they create an appetite and revive the mental energies. Because they never produce tenesmus, but act like a healing balm on the irritated membranes of the stomach and intestines. Because no mineral ingredient pollutes the pure vegetable, anti-bilious, and aperient substances of which they are composed. Because they act in harmony with nature, and without violence. Because no human being who ever used them has been disappointed in the effects. And, finally, because they are a family medicine, for which there is no substitute. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

DYSPEPSIA is known as one of the most distressing complaints which afflict humanity; and, until the which rendered him totally unfit for military service, which rendered him totally unfit for military service, which rendered him totally unfit for military service, auvenue and the rendered him totally unfit for military service, dered incurable, or when curable, requiring to accomplish it. The Oxygenated Bitters perform to accomplish it. The Oxygenated Bitters perform in a few days, cures, which other medicines takes march of more than twenty-five miles—that is to say, we are to alleviate.