

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It has been rumoured that an interview between Napoleon III. and the Emperor of Austria is to be of the party. Should this meeting be realized it will probably have a much more business like character than that which has just taken place at Baden-Baden.

The Chronicle is assured that while at Baden the Emperor Napoleon made the following assertion to the assembled kings and princes:—"I sincerely desire peace with all Europe. The French journals have ever asserted this: I repeat it to your Majesties and Highnesses. Those foreign journals which at all times accuse me of wishing to aggrandize my territories, and of wishing to make war against my neighbours, are in the interests of my adversaries, and are, therefore, not worthy of serious consideration."

Since the return of the Emperor from Baden, orders have been given by the Minister of War to send the regiments concentrated on the eastern frontiers of France to their several depots. General Ulrich, commanding a division in the department of the Ain, received a telegram on the 17th instant, which instructed him to divide his corps, composed of four regiments of infantry, between the towns of Cabours and Cambrai, the opposite extremities of France.

Important Experiment with Steel Plated Ships of War.—Great preparations are being made at Toulon, for an experiment to be tried with the steam frigate Glorie. This vessel is to be impelled by all the power of steam to strike against a ship of the line, and to endeavour to cut her into two with her bronze prow. The steam engines of the Glorie, are enveloped with mattresses to protect them from being too much shaken by the force of the shock.—Every precaution against accidents has been adopted by skillful engineers. The experiment is to be tried against the ship of the line, Montebello, which is now old. Should it succeed, several large ships will be built on the plan of the Glorie.

The Church and the Government.—The Monitor publishes an Imperial decree, officially appointing the Abbe Maret as Bishop of Vannes, as already stated, but which is dated the 25th ult. This delay between the nomination and the publication of the decree [remarks Galvani], would seem to show the extent of the difficulties which were at first thrown in the way of the nomination by the Court of Rome, in consequence of the new bishop being well known for his decided attachment to Gallican principles.

The Independence Belge gives the following letter as having been addressed by the Minister of the Interior to M. Parisis, Bishop of Arras:—

"Monsieur—You have on several occasions applied to me to obtain the revocation of the measure which prohibits the daily journals from publishing the pastorals of the Bishops. Several other members of the Episcopate have expressed the same wish. The Government was of opinion that if limited to purely religious subjects, destined alone for the clergy and the faithful of the diocese, the episcopal papers would have received requisite publicity by being read from the pulpit, from the printed notices in the churches, and from the publication in the official form, according to custom. During a polemical discussion, every day increasing in violence, the Government foresees the grave inconveniences from the pastorals of the Bishops being mixed up with the worldly tumult of the press, and taking their place in the columns of the journals to be exposed to all the imprudent or violent comments of the writers whom you may choose to attack or defend them.

"Several of the Bishops, not appreciating this protective measure, and some of them having complained of it almost as an oppression, it has been decided not to continue it. The press may from this day not only publish, but freely discuss, the episcopal pastorals. I shall undoubtedly make use of the powers confided to me, however, as far as possible to prevent this liberty from being abused: but you agency will be efficacious in proportion to as these episcopal documents shall be scrupulously confined to spiritual matters, and solely animated by the spirit of peace, moderation, and obedience to the laws of the land, by which, in their high wisdom, these documents will tend to moderate the violence of daily polemical discussion.

"Pray accept, Monsieur, &c., The Minister of the Interior, BILCAULT."

DISCONTENT IN PARIS.—A good many arrests, says a Paris letter, have lately been made among the working classes in Paris on account of murmurings at the present state of distress, which is undeniable.—The food question bids fair, unfortunately, to supersede all others. The weather is still most unpropitious, and the harvest in France must necessarily be very deficient. The French Government, it is said, in order to be prepared for the contingency of an indifferent harvest, has ordered considerable purchases of bread-stuffs in America.

HIGH PRICES OF PROVISIONS.—The English papers teem with complaints of the high price of provisions. I don't know exactly what London prices may be just now, but I rather think those of Paris will beat them hollow. My butcher—not by any means one of the dearest—tells me this morning that he is charging his customers the following prices for meat:—Pilot of beef, 2s. the lb.; rump steaks (and fearfully tough they are), 1s. 2d.; inferior beef for making soup (bone included) 9s; ordinary joints of veal and mutton are 11d. the lb. I have reduced these quotations into English money that you may the more readily make a comparison. It is a common saying in England when meat is dear, "Why don't you eat fish?" Alas! the beautiful sea offers small consolation to the Paris housekeeper. The protectionist laws, passed for the benefit (?) of French fisheries, and which are unfortunately about to be renewed for a long term of years, prevent the Parisians from deriving any benefit from the railway communication with the coast, which ought to make fish as cheap here as at Billingsgate. Salmon is at this moment sold at 3s. 6d. the lb. A single mackerel cost 1s., and a small pair of soles as much. Vegetables and fruit were never known to be so dear as now. Bread remains at 8d. the 4lb. loaf, and the Government will not allow it to be higher, whatever may be the price of corn, but the bakers are in a state of quasi rebellion because they are forced to sell at this rate.—Letter from Paris.

The death of Prince Jerome, once King of Westphalia, reminds us of his just existence, and of the scandal which he committed, nothing loath, at the imperious dictation of his brother the Emperor of France. He himself, if left to himself, would have led an obscure, if not a decent life, but the elevation of his brother to the throne of France gave him an opportunity of showing on a grander scale the utter absence of principle, common to him with too many others, which stained the men of his generation. Without more abilities than his neighbours he was misled above them, and without a patrimony he lived upon them, satisfying all his desires, without scruple, and in his old age recovering almost the ephemeral dignity he had lost, but which by his own capacity he could neither have acquired or retained.

Before his brother became Emperor of the French, Jerome Buonaparte had married an American lady in America, in conformity with the laws of the Church, and those of the United States. There was no doubt about the validity of the marriage ecclesiastically or civilly, for even if the young Jerome had neglected any ceremony prescribed by the local French law, that omission could not prejudice a marriage on American soil, and there could be no possible difficulty in the matter, because Jerome did not run away from home for the purpose of contracting a clandestine marriage: Jerome and his wife were duly married by a Spanish Bishop who had taken

every precaution which the fact required, for the valid celebration of the rite, and at a later period, when Buonaparte's agents argued for its nullity, they were unable to discover even a colorable pretence for the conclusion at which they arrived. When the first Buonaparte had ascended to the throne of France, he saw from that elevation that the Royal families of Europe might become his relations, and the first experiment must be made somewhere. All his brothers were married, not always creditably, and Jerome, as the younger, was chosen for the victim. It is true he was already married, but when did a Buonaparte respect law? It was therefore necessary to annul the American marriage before entering upon another. The Emperor spoke of this matter to the Pope at the hour of his coronation, and hinted clearly enough that he expected the Pontiff to make use of his power on behalf of the Imperial schemes. Pius VII. declined the task, and refused to consider as serious the monstrous proposal, but he was not permitted to be at peace, for no sooner had he returned to Rome than the Imperial couriers harassed him with formal demands for the annulment of a valid marriage. Cardinal Casselli and Cardinal Fesch forgot their catechism to please the Emperor and attempted to betray the Pope into the Emperor's hands, by suggesting doubts where no doubts existed, and when the Pope—who, to satisfy the importunity of his persecutors, examined the question for himself—found none whatever.

The Emperor, unable to make the Pontiff his accomplice, took the matter into his own hands, and pronounced the marriage of his brother Jerome and Miss Patterson null and void. The King of Wurtemberg, newly created, then appears on the scene, and his daughter is betrothed to Jerome the lawful husband of a living wife. When kings are mean and base, their meanness and baseness are proportioned to their dignity, but, unhappily, the meanness of the King of Wurtemberg was repeated on a greater scale when an Archduchess of Austria became the concubine of Napoleon Buonaparte. Miss Patterson was sent back to America with her children repudiated and disowned by Jerome, who ally'g himself with a Royal house, satisfied his brother's ambition and completed his own disgrace.

The Prince Jerome who commanded the French Contingent in Tuscany last year, and who had previously married a daughter of the King of Sardinia, is the son of Jerome and the daughter of the King of Wurtemberg. The legitimate issue of Jerome is not numbered among the Imperial family in deference to the Imperial decree of 11 Ventose, an 13, that is, March 3, 1805, which annulled the lawful marriage, and disowned the children which had issued from it. That evil deed is now among the past and by many forgotten, but it ought not to be forgotten, for the same spirit of lawless contempt and selfishness may be developed again, and exercised even in the same matter; it is now legalised in England, and has a court specially devoted to it. The First Emperor, when he solicited the divorce of his brother, gave as his reason his anxiety to prevent the growth of Protestantism in France. He regarded it an evil thing that the wife of his brother, who was a Protestant, should be recognised; and when the sovereign Pontiff maintained and defended the just rights of a defenceless woman, Buonaparte had the meanness to say that the Pope favoured heretics, and betrayed the duties of his function. He had not filled the cup for his Holiness when he said this, for on the celebration of the illegal and invalid marriage between Jerome Buonaparte and the Princess of Wurtemberg, he informed the Pope officially of the fact. The Pope, however, was not to be coerced, and the Emperor was told in reply that the American marriage alone was valid. Pius VII. stood up for justice when Buonaparte claimed to be the Emperor of Rome.

"Votre Saintete est Souveraine de Rome, mais j'en suis l'Empereur," were his insolent words addressed to the Pontiff, and which express a principle not forgotten or renounced by those who inherit his power. The Revolution is to be a religion, and its chief to be its Pontiff. Its principles are to be anti-Christian, and its end utter godlessness. But it cannot attain its end while the Vicar of Christ is independent; hence the efforts of the first and second Empire to enmesh the Pontiff and to coerce him by brute force, because no other way can be found by which his ruin may be brought about. The stealing of the Romagna is but a beginning, and the promise to protect him in Rome is but a disguised invitation to evil men to seize upon the outlying territories of the Church.—London Tablet.

PRUSSIA. The National Zeitung gives the following version of the Prince Regent's speech to the German potentates assembled at Baden-Baden:— "His Royal Highness began by expressing his thanks to the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg for complying with his wish that they should be present at his interview with Louis Napoleon. He then thanked the other sovereigns for having hastened to Baden-Baden to assist the two Kings in the execution of their purpose. He said that he looked upon this event as a guarantee for the future support of Prussia by the minor Sovereigns in the day of common danger to Germany. The intention of the Prince Regent in according to this interview with the Emperor Napoleon was to represent the common interest of Germany in the presence of the Sovereign of France, and in this he had been essentially assisted by the co-operation of so many of the German Sovereigns. The Emperor Napoleon, as he had repeatedly said, hoped by this interview to give a proof of these peaceful sentiments to Germany, and to allay the excitement which had been raised in this country. Declarations of the same effect had been received by all Sovereigns present; and the frank and genuine manner with which they had accepted these declarations must have convinced the Emperor of the French of the credit attached to his asseverations. The Prince Regent went on to say that he had acceded to this interview on a condition that the limits and the integrity of Fatherland were not made a subject of discussion. In granting this, and coming to Baden-Baden, the Emperor had acknowledged the integrity of Fatherland. The Prince Regent, on his part, believed that in all this he had given a new proof of how dearly he valued the common interests of all Germany. He thought it the object, not of the German only, but also of the European policy of Prussia, to preserve the integrity of Germany. To do this would be ever the object of the Prince Regent; and he would not allow himself to be diverted from the fulfilment of this task, even though his notion of the progress and final aim of the German and Prussian policy were not shared by some of his allies. There could be no doubt of the loyal character of his endeavors to effect a reform of the Federal constitution, and to gather the forces of Germany in a way which would secure their prosperous development. These exertions had not been made with the intention of breaking the legal and international tie now existing between the Governments of Germany. The action of his Government had sensibly shown the Sovereigns that, although so extensive reforms were aimed at for the moment by Prussia, there were yet certain points of constitutional import upon which he was resolved to make his stand. Austria had latterly taken steps for a rapprochement to Prussia. The Prince Regent held these advances in high estimation, and his German allies would be informed of their eventual progress. In maintaining this adopted course of policy the Prince Regent was in good hopes that the various German governments would successively be induced to concur with him. He hoped that, in consequence of this interview, the Sovereigns of Germany would be united, not only in their resistance to every act of foreign aggression, but also feel inclined to approach more nearly to his views on matters of internal policy. He concluded by assuring them once more that his views on the

internal arrangements of the Confederation would be unwaveringly maintained."

The New Gazette of Prussia of Berlin says:—"We learn, from a source entirely worthy of credit, that the statement which has been made as to a projected marriage between the hereditary Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt and the Princess Alice of England is well founded, and that the recent visit of the two Hessian princes to London was relative to the proposed union. Prince Louis of Hesse, who was born in 1837, is captain of the 1st Regiment of Prussian Foot Guards, now in garrison at Potsdam. He is the eldest son of Prince Charles of Hesse, and nephew of the Grand Duke, but is heir presumptive to the throne, owing to the latter having no children. AUSTRIA.

Advices from Venice announce that the Austrian Government is making preparations for war. The quantity of ammunition which arrives daily by Trieste is enormous. Four corps d'armee are already complete, and the fifth is shortly expected to be so. There are 70,000 men established in an entrenched camp at Peschiera, and 40,000 are in position on the frontiers of the Romagna.

The interview between the sovereigns at Baden has brought about an understanding between Austria and Prussia as regards the reorganisation of the military constitution of the Confederation. The Prince Regent of Prussia has invited the Austrian Cabinet to send a military representative to the conference on that question, which will take place at Baden. Austria has sent a colonel of the General Staff.

"The official Wiener Zeitung says:—"Strict military inquiries relative to the embezzlements of the late General Eynatten have proved that no charge of dishonesty can be raised against any other functionary in his department."

"The Marquis de Moustier delivered yesterday to Count Rechberg a note from M. Thouvenel, dated the 21st ult., and of which a copy has been simultaneously addressed to all the Powers who signed the final act of Vienna, in order to claim from them the official recognition of the accomplished annexation of Savoy and Nice to the French Empire.

"Not only from this Note, but from this verbal explanation added by the Marquis de Moustier, it results that France maintains without variation the programme arranged by her about two months ago. She accepts a European Conference in order to examine in common the *modus* of reconciling Article 92 of the final Act of Vienna with the Treaty of Turin. At the same time the Marquis de Moustier stated that the French Government would be opposed to any cession of the territory of Savoy. SWITZERLAND.

The report of the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly on the Savoy question concludes by requesting the renewal of the powers conferred upon the Council on the 4th of April last, to follow up the affair.

The Federal Council has received the official notification that England has declared, in reply to M. Thouvenel's note, that she accepts the first proposal of France—namely, the meeting of a Conference.

An interesting circumstance is reported from Switzerland. The Gazette of Lucerne announces that an address of the Swiss to Pius IX., having more than 150,000 signatures appended to it, has been presented, by members of the Central Committee, to the Pontifical Charge d'Affaires at Lucerne. The address is written in four languages spoken in Switzerland, German, French, Italian, and the Rhetian language. It is bound in an elegant volume, with the inscription in Latin of "The Swiss Catholics to Pius IX." On the cover is a vignette, painted in oil colors, by Deschwanden, representing the Ascension. ITALY.

The Sardinian Government has proposed to its Parliament a new law, by which the penal code now in force in Piedmont shall be extended to the usurped Provinces of Central Italy, and on the 16th of June the Piedmontese Chamber voted the law by 164 votes against 20.

By articles 268, 269, and 270, every priest who publicly utters a discourse containing a censure on the laws or institutions of the State, is liable to two thousand francs fine, and a year's imprisonment.—The same penalty attaches to a priest who may be found guilty of troubling the public conscience and the peace of families by an undue refusal to discharge his own functions.

This, as the *Arancia* observes, is at any rate an admission that the recent arrest and imprisonment of so many Archbishops, Bishops, and Priests, for refusing to sing the "Te Deum," or to solemnise the feast of the Statute, has been a mere outrageous and illegal tyranny on the part of the Government.

The Sardinian Government has arrested and imprisoned priests and prelates for the commission or omission of certain acts, and it is only now engaged in enacting that these acts and omissions shall be prohibited by law and punishable. This is that modern liberty, for the repudiation of which we are denounced as being so illiberal as favouring despotism and abhorring Progress. There was a despotism once, which made smiles and tears treasonable crimes and punished them with death. There is no difference in principle between that ancient tyranny, and the tyranny of the Revolution. The principle of both is the same—viz., the substitution of the arbitrary will of others for a man's rights over himself and his acts. In liberated Italy, a refusal to sing at the bidding of others is a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment. A jury will decide whether the refusal, if any, was a due or an undue refusal. A jury will decide whether the priest's refusal to give Sacramental absolution was a due or an undue refusal. And the fortune and liberty of the priest are to depend upon the jury's opinion whether or not he ought to have absolved his penitent. And this is liberty!—London Tablet.

The *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa, states from Bologna, that the trial of the Rev. M. Ratti, Vicar of the Diocese, for alleged contempt of the Government on the occasion of the late festival of the Constitution, took place on the 21st. The public prosecutor proposed to the Court a sentence of forty-two months imprisonment and 2,500f. fine. The case was postponed. On the 20th the tribunal of Forlì condemned Father Barbiana, superior of the College to one year's imprisonment and 2,000f. fine for the same alleged offence. The Turin correspondent of the *Journal de Bruxelles* says, "Cardinal Corsi continues to receive from Italy and France letters of homage and condolence. They emanate not merely from the clergy, but from several important personages."

Rome.—The Times publishes the following Roman letter, dated the 19th June:—

"The 14th anniversary of the election of Pius IX. was celebrated the day before yesterday. On that occasion the Holy Father received the congratulations of the Cardinal Vicar, in the chapel at the Vatican. The speech of the Cardinal was very brief. The Pope, in his reply, thanked the Sacred College for the congratulations addressed by them, and for their good wishes for his tranquillity and peace of mind. Last year, on a similar occasion, Pius IX. used very strong language when speaking of the enemies of the Church and the usurpers and depauperers of the possessions of the Holy See. The Pope asked the prayers of all the faithful for the re-establishment of peace, and that those who had wandered from the right path might return to it, and that none should change like the priest John Hinckberger, of Litta, in Austria. In 1848 this priest became the disciple of the apostate Ronge, and was chosen head of the sect of the Rongists of Vienna. He was excommunicated by his Bishop, but absolved on his repentance. He subsequently hung himself in despair in his garden. The Pope concluded his address to the Cardinal Vicar with this anecdote.—The absence of Cardinal Mattei has given rise to many reports. The truth is, the Cardinal has incurred the displeasure of the Holy Father by having

expended more than 100,000 crowns in repairing the Palace of the Bateria at a moment when the finances of the Roman Government are in such an embarrassed state. A deplorable event has just occurred in the Pontifical army. Count Pally, a member of one of the most distinguished families in Hungary, captain of cavalry in the Pope's service, shot himself, in consequence of having been publicly reprimanded and placed under arrest by General Gregorio, for not having executed some orders to his satisfaction. General Gregorio has been summoned to Rome by telegraph, and it is said he will be placed on half-pay. He is said to be a man of violent temper, possessing no military talent. It is said that all the preparations are concluded for a revolution in the provinces up to the gates of Rome. In the provinces of Frosinone and Sabina banners are prepared, having on them 'Respect religion and the priests;' and 'Viva Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy!' At Velletri the cry of the revolutionists will be 'Viva la Madonna—Viva Garibaldi!' Monsignor Gelo, the Pope's delegate in that province, appears to be ignorant of what is going forward there, although several of the Government servants are said to be in league with the chiefs of the revolution.—The Holy Father has elevated Archdeacon Manning, Vicar-General of Cardinal Wiseman, to the prelate. The Government has sent troops to Formo and to Ascoli, where a landing of volunteers was feared. A battalion of Irish has been organised. It is called the Battalion of St. Patrick. All carts entering the city with hay are searched, lest they should contain fire-arms. The famous Colonel Zambianchi has been lodged in the prison of Florence."

GEN. LAMORICIERE.—Intelligence has been received from Rome announcing that General Lamoriciere had been nominated Grand Cross.

We find the following in the French correspondence of the Times:—

"Private accounts received from Rome, of the 15th June, state that General Goyon, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in that city, has demanded a reinforcement of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. General Lamoriciere, who is on the best terms with General Goyon, is making preparations as if he expected shortly being attacked. He is hastening the formation of the Papal troops, of which two Swiss and two German regiments are now complete, without reckoning the gendarmier foot and horse, presenting an effective force of 4,000 men. A Franco-Belgian battalion is likewise to be formed and another regiment is being trained on the model of the Algerian riflemen. One battalion which is to serve as a model, and from which are to be selected the non-commissioned officers for other regiments, is commanded by M. de Charette. A squadron of guides, which is to serve as General Lamoriciere's escort, is commanded by M. Bourbon Chalus."

FATHER FELLETTI.—Father Felletti, so well known for the part he took in the Mortara affair, has just received a most signal compliment from the Dominican order to which he belongs having been elected prior of the great convent of Minerva at Rome, the usual residence of the general of the order.—Star.

CLERICAL PROMOTIONS.—His Holiness has been graciously pleased to issue his Apostolic letter in form of Brief, naming the Very Rev. Dr. Manning, Provoat of Westminster, one of his Prothonotaries Apostolic, *ad instar Participantium*. On Saturday, the 16th, he was invested with the insignia of the College, by Mgr. Frattini, its President, and in the evening returned the Pope thanks.

His Holiness has been further pleased to confer on the Very Rev. W. Thompson, Canon of Hexham, the title of *Cameriere Segreto*, of the first class.

The Pope has also conferred the title of D.D. on the Rev. D. Gilbert, of St. Mary's Pro-cathedral, and on the Rev. Herbert Naughtan, V.P., of St. Edmund's College.

THE POPE'S IRISH VOLUNTEERS.—The *Journal du Havre* says:—"Among the passengers who two days ago arrived at Dieppe from England were twenty-six Irishmen who were on their way to enlist in the Pope's army; but as their passports were not in order, they were sent up to Paris to be placed at the disposition of the prefect of police."

A writer in the *Daily News* says:—"In passing Malines, where the Antwerp line of railway joins the Cologne line, I found a considerable body of Irish volunteers, who were awaiting reinforcements before they proceeded further. Some were dressed like townsman, some in military uniforms, and others like country laborers—the whole body appearing to represent every variety of occupation in their own country. I learnt that these and others such recruits were regularly transported to Vienna, where they were drilled and put into uniform. The Austrian Government appears, therefore, to be taking quite as active a part in enlistment from Ireland as the Papal Government. I may add, that these men appeared not unlikely to make good soldiers, if I may judge from the fact that they conducted themselves in a very orderly manner and marched off from the railway station at the word of command with the regularity and pace of an English regiment."

Another correspondent writing from Boulogne says that 32 Irishmen passed through that town on their way to join the Papal troops; yesterday 40 more landed. These recruits had arrived by steamer direct from London.

A letter from Rome received June 28th, says a battalion of Irish has been organised. It is called the battalion of Saint Patrick.

We have of late heard much which is untrue of the disaffection in the Pope's dominions to the Pontifical Government. The lower classes, it has been said, are in their affections, utterly lost to the Holy Father. We are in a position to give the most positive denial to this. The agricultural population of the Papal realm are to a man on their Sovereign's side, ready to sacrifice property and life in his defence. The noble-minded General who has put himself at the head of the Papal troops could give many instances of their loyalty and devotion. He could give as instances of these what no one residing in that country (Italy) could have the hardihood to give, as they are manifested every day. Wherever General Lamoriciere goes in every shape and form. If horses or mules cannot be had to convey from one place to another, the little farmers stop the plough, and send his oxen to do the work, without a moment's delay. No one of them requires to be asked to do anything. The turbulent spirits who have in other parts of Italy lent themselves to the revolutionary movement are unknown in our rural districts. Of the inhabitants Virgil might still sing, "Oh happy, peaceful swains!" for it is obvious to all that no subjects on earth are more attached to their Sovereign than they are to the Sovereign Pontiff, whose paternal sceptre is over them. Nor is this the consequence of no enemy having tried to sow tares—the seeds of insurrection among them. Everything has been done for some years that could be done to do this. The efforts have only failed because the people felt they had nothing to complain of which man could redress—now and then heavy rains deluging their beautiful fields and damaging their crops.

We admit that the same foul attempts to mislead the simple have not been made in those portions of the Papal territory where are speaking of, which were made to undermine the faith of the inhabitants of Tuscany. The success of the revolutionary party in Florence has been owing, every Protestant there knows, entirely to the previous success of the infidel party, who, sustained in their infamous traffic of perverting the people's faith, by unlimited funds contributed by English bigots, have labored for years, under the patronage of the British Government, to bring about the miserable state of things in Tuscany which we now see, and at present cannot remedy.—What was the error made in the House of Commons and throughout England, some years ago, about the Maliti, imprisoned in Tuscany for disturbing the peace, but an open avowal on the part of England

that the various factions, which were undermining the reigning Catholic dynasty had England with them in their most foul and licentious work. The case of Mortara, again, any one with half an eye might have seen, was got up in England more recently, and stamped with the steel of the English Parliament for no other end than the most diabolical one of encouraging the Italian revolutionists to pursue their lawless and destructive course. The acts told the infidels of Tuscany, those infidels which English emissaries had made, that they had the sympathy of the English Government, and might calculate on it in whatever they might see fit to do for the overthrow of the civil power under which it had placed them. So far their snapping and mining have succeeded, to the great degradation of the people, and with great loss of the faith. It is notorious to all at Florence, Protestants residing there are free to own, indeed many of them mention it with disgust, that the same thing has been going on for a length of time which has been carried on at Clifton and other towns in Ireland to corrupt the people's faith. Money has been freely given, so much weekly, to numbers of poor, half-famished creatures to abjure their religion. Whether they become infidels or anything else it matters not to the tempters. If they give up the faith of their fathers that is enough.—Weekly Register.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—"On the occasion of the mission of the Commander de Martino at Paris, no interchange of autograph letters took place between the King of Naples and the Emperor of the French. In order to give a motive for his mission, the Commander de Martino was instructed to recall that when the Court of the Two Sicilies was in 1852 the first to recognise the re-establishment of the empire in France, Napoleon III. declared he would not forget the friendly step of the King of Naples.

"In execution of the orders of the King, the constitutional Neapolitan tricolor flag has been hoisted at Fort St. Elmo, and was saluted by the whole artillery of the forts."

The Central Revolutionary Committee at Naples has issued the following appeal to the inhabitants of Naples. It is dated the 15th of June:—

"Inhabitants of the City of Naples.—Too long already have your silent tears watered the land of Sannium, too long have Italian brows been bent before crime and infamy.

"Incessantly menaced in your persons, in your property, in your honour, for 40 years you have been the playthings of the ambition and of the tyranny of a handful of men. With us you have deplored the ruin of the national finances; you have seen taxes levied to provide for the pleasures of an imbecile Bourbon, and become the booty of a few nobles who ostentatiously displayed their luxury before you as if it were a patent of nobility.

"You beheld daily your fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, subject to cynical tortures and immolated by a barbarous police. Blood asks for blood, and that of your relations and defenders of your rights cries for vengeance.

"Slaves bought by money in South America did not tolerate such odious treatment, and we, Neapolitans, born free men to live where our fathers lived as rulers, how could we have submitted to such executions, have endured such sanguinary outrages? "But let us bid a truce to timid regrets; let us leave lamentations to the tyrant; the future does not rest in his complaints. Hilberto knocked down by the cowardice and villainy of example, taken by the contagion, our brains were confounded like those of slaves.

"At the sight of victorious Sicily, at the magnanimous example of Piedmont, at the powerful voice of Garibaldi, let our hearts throw off a shameful torpor, let us seize weapons to conquer chastise and liberate. Let Vesuvius respond to Etna, and the Appennines be the conducting wire of deliverance to our brothers of the North.

"For a long time, Neapolitans, we have tolerated that which could not be avenged without shedding the blood of our fellow-citizens. For a long time we hesitated to commence an impious struggle with our brethren led astray by pretorian uniforms.

"But by the side of the duties of the citizens are also those of the father; the hour has come to cast aside an unjust sensibility, to escape from the curse which weighs upon bad fathers and slaves!

"Let the mask be dropped! Let every man select his course; between honour and infamy traitors only can hesitate, and cowards only remain undecided. Let everything within our reach become a terrible weapon, from the deadly rifle to the sharpened lava of Vesuvius; let us rather be crushed under the ruins of Parthenope than tolerate the tyranny of the Bourbon, and, if he needs must reign, let him reign in a churchyard.

"Brothers, await the orders of your committee; distrust bad news, and especially silly manifestations only suited to encourage the oppressor, so intimidate the weak, and to delay the day of redemption.

"Sons of the Samnites, invoke the courage of your ancestors; sharpen your swords and prepare silently, for, we swear it unto you, the struggle is near at hand.

"Neapolitans, you are sons of Italy. Italy extends from Mont Genis to the blood-stained waters of Sicily. Rise in the name of Italy and of liberty! "Those who shed their blood for your sakes come courageously to you, and you fight against them!

"God said to Cain,—Unhappy man, what have you done with your brother? Italy will say to you,—Cursed brothers, what have you done with your brothers?"

"Each drop of blood shed in Sicily is a malediction on your heads, on the heads of your children, and of your children's children.

"Neapolitans! Italy forgives you; but you must rise like the flames of your volcanoes against those who do not wish to allow Italy to exist!"

Despatches from Naples, dated the 27th ult., state that deplorable events had occurred there. The French Ambassador, Baron Brenier, while passing through the Strada di Toledo, where much agitation was prevailing, received several blows on the head with a loaded cane. He fell senseless and was carried to the palace of the Legation, where he received the necessary attention.

Baron Brenier having counselled liberal reforms, the attempt on his life was attributed to the anti-reform party. It was hoped that his wounds would not prove serious."

SPAIN. We rejoice to state that the Spanish Government, by the medium of its *Charge d'Affaires* at Turin, has presented a protest to Count Cavour against the assistance indirectly given by Sardinia to the Sicilian revolutionary party. Should the remonstrance of Spain remain without any effect, the Spanish Legation will be ordered to quit Turin.—Weekly Register.

RUSSIA. PETERSBURG, June 23.—It is said that by order of his Majesty, Count Stockenberg, the Russian Minister at Turin, has been instructed to declare to the Sardinian Cabinet that, should the Sardinian Government not henceforth prevent the departure for Sicily of the expedition in course of organisation in the different parts of Sardinia, Count Stockenberg, with the whole personnel of the Legation, would quit Piedmont.

The Times seldom speaks the truth on any subject except by accident. On Thursday, however, it made an admission which it is well to reproduce here, not that it matters to us how the Protestant Bishops employ their time, but because the Times has avowed what everybody else had long since thought,—viz., that in the words of our contemporary, "There are thirty Prelates always in the House of Lords; they are not overburdened with ecclesiastical work, considering they are able to spend six months away from their dioceses, nor do they make such slow as legislators."—Weekly Register.