

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The *Patrice* of this evening says: "We are authorised to declare that all the Powers without exception have acknowledged the truth of the allegations made by the Roman Government in protesting against the assertions contained in the last circular note of Baron Ricasoli."

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by its secretary, M. Boniface, explains the mission assumed by the French authorities in the Papal States, which, it says, is to make the integrity of the territory of the Holy See respected, and to maintain the neutrality of that territory by barring the frontier to the passage of any armed band.

According to letters from Syria, none of the horrors and disasters which were to have followed the withdrawal of the army of occupation have taken place, and the country never was more tranquil than at this moment. It would be, no doubt, a mistake to see in this tranquillity a beginning of a fusion, or even better understanding, between the different races and religions. It is the effect of exhaustion on all sides after the catastrophe which spared neither Druses, nor Maronites, nor Mahomedans.

This moment of respite, although bought at such sacrifices, may be turned to good account, provided advantage is taken of it to organize the country in a way which may remove, as much as possible, the chances of another collision.

The other day only 10,000 men were, in round numbers, ordered to be added to the army by the transformation of ten battalions of chasseurs into the nuclei of seven regiments of the line. About the same time 120 officers were added to the navy, and the Minister stated, in his report to the Emperor, that the same number would be required next year. A large increase is now about to be made, as I am informed, in the marine artillery, the staff of which has just been augmented by a general of division and two generals of brigade, and which may be taken as the measure of the extension of the number of this valuable corps. Thus week after week, month after month, year after year, we hear from official sources, not public report, of positive augmentations and reorganisations, with consequent increase of numbers in every arm of the land and sea forces; and yet Lord Palmerston is assailed in anything but mild terms, because he finds it his duty to remark upon the constantly and enormously increasing cultivation of soldiers and sailors in some countries.—*Telegraphic Correspondent*.

GREAT GUNS.—France is still pushing a head with her fleet of iron ships; and new experiments and discoveries are being made every day. It seems that some new guns have been invented, and experimented upon in a most mysterious manner. The *Glorie* went out to sea the other day, with this gun carefully packed up and sealed. At sea it was opened, and several trials made in firing with it, after which it was packed up and sealed again, and carried back. The results are kept a profound secret. A new ship, to be called the *Magenta*, is being completed. Our readers may form some notion of her enormous bulk, when they are told that each iron plate upon her weighs from two to three tons.—*Wishman*.

FRANCE AND SWEDEN.—The *Swedish Mercury* says:—"Persons have affected lately to attach little importance to the visit of the King of Sweden to the Emperor of the French. This indifference by no means corresponds with the information of diplomatic circles, in which a feeling of uneasiness, which is not without good foundation, exists. It is correct to say that no treaty exists between France and Sweden, which has been signed; but it is equally certain that the bases of such a treaty have been fixed, and the question of signature is one of mere opportuneness. Besides the intelligence which we have from a good source, reports from London, resting on the best information, do not permit us to doubt that England is particularly affected by this state of things in the most disagreeable manner."

M. Dupin, the Procureur Imperial at the Cour de Cassation, never fails to enliven any meeting over which he presides by some witty and sarcastic observations on taking the chair. He presided on Sunday last over the meeting of the Agricultural Committee of Clamecy, held at Lormes, and, faithful to his customs, he discussed not only agricultural, but political subjects. Alluding to the Exhibition to be held in London next year, he told the farmers of Clamecy that they are expected to supply their contingent. He had no doubt but that they would meet a most cordial reception in London. The English, he added, when they wish to be so, are courteous, and even coaxing. M. Dupin expressed his certainty that everything will be cordial on each side. Nevertheless, he is not satisfied that the English should repeat toasts in which it is proposed to conclude some kind of compromise which would condemn France to have for ever a navy inferior by one half as compared with the English navy. True, Frenchmen will never hear such words coolly. He does not know how many ships England will require in order to believe herself in safety—that is her affair. He does not know how many are necessary to maintain the honor and solidity of the French flag, but he fears not to assert that the English shall never force the French to adopt a "formula" to fix limits to the national independence and sovereignty of France.

M. Dupin, warming as he spoke, exclaimed—"What! when we saw the English after the Crimean war, parade in the Channel and boast of having a navy capable of defying all the navies in Europe united, is it not ridiculous on their part to show themselves incessantly uneasy, timid and full of pretended terror at the idea that we might, on a sudden, land an army on their coast and place their existence in danger. But if, on our part, we were accessible to such fear, what should we not apprehend from that fleet double of ours, mounted by their incomparable Volunteers, particularly if it was backed by one of

those Continental coalitions which the English have not to dread for themselves and which they excel in preparing against us?"

Mr. Dupin afterwards referred to the corn law passed during the last Session of the Corps Legislatif, abolishing the sliding scale, which, he said, gives the English a facility of supplying themselves with corn from France, but he added that fortunately for France she is not bound on that question by a treaty of commerce, and that should the price of corn be raised excessively by its exportation, the French Government will find means to remedy the evil. "*Salus populi suprema lex esto*," said M. Dupin. "It is not sufficient that the price of bread in Paris is moderate. It must not be too dear in the provinces."—*Cour. Times*.

PARTIES IN FRANCE.—A special correspondent of the *Edinburgh Witness* writes:—

"The faction making most progress at present in France is the Orleanist party. The law of last winter which allowed a limited measure of speech has operated in favor of that faction. Being allowed to declare themselves, they are found to be far more numerous than they thought. They are taking heart and combining; and were any sudden calamity to befall the Napoleon dynasty, a restoration of the Orleans branch of the Bourbons is within the limits of possibility. It may perhaps startle our readers, but for some little time past we have deemed it quite possible that we may yet witness the restoration of the Bourbons all over Europe for a brief space, and for the last time."

"There is another faction making progress in France, and that is the Ultramontane party. All who know anything of the past history of Romanism in France have heard, of course, of the Gallican Liberties. That party is now a thing of the past; it is completely submerged in the Ultramontane faction. A sense of common danger has brought the two together. The question with the French Papist is no longer, shall we have a National Church, but shall we have a Church at all? The policy of the Emperor they regard as having brought the whole into danger; and, to save the Church, the Moderates have made common cause with the Ultramontanes. The currents of opinion in the nation are various. With some there is a reaction in favor of Popery, and the Churches of late years devoted almost exclusively to women, are now getting tolerably filled with the other sex. Among literary men the philosophy of Comte is in the ascendant. They hold by Positivism, and believe with Mr. Buckle that the mental and spiritual universe is regulated by laws, working out their products as invariably as those that regulate material things. The great mass of the workmen, on the other hand, believe in the gross atheism of Voltaire. They are in precisely the same moral and mental state as during the famous era of the Revolution. Many of them are as thorough pagans as ever existed in any age or country, savage and untamed as in the days of the Convention, and needing only a like occasion to manifest like propensities. But, on the whole, the material and commercial interests of France are making progress. And religious liberty, too, is advancing. The Emperor is rather a favorite with the Protestant clergy; they find him their friend in the main; and they are making good use in some places, more especially in the south and west of Lyons, of the liberty he is given them. But the leaning to Protestantism is in many cases deceptive. We say deceptive, because it is the liberty of Protestants, and not their religion, which is valued and sought after."

NOTIONS OF DUTY.—The *Constitutionnel* publishes a long article on the Roman question, from which the following is an extract:—

"Two duties called the French troops into Italy—to protect the Head of the Roman Catholic religion, and afterwards to restore Italy to herself by delivering her from the domination of a foreign Power, whose presence in Italy was the cause of wars returning every 20 years, and whose encroachments constituted a real danger for France. One of these two duties has been accomplished—Italy is henceforth mistress of her own destinies, and she holds her fortunes in her own hands; let her pacify herself, and regulate her internal affairs. To attain this end the government and populations have only to persevere in the spirit of patriotic wisdom and firmness of which they have given such signal proofs, and to be well convinced that all disunion will turn to the sole advantage of the common enemy—Mazzini. As to the second of these duties, which may in a certain sense be called Providential, it does not appear to us yet accomplished. Is there any one who will venture to deny this, and to take upon himself to guarantee that, if Rome were evacuated by the French troops, the Sovereign Pontiff would still be in safety and would enjoy full independence? It has so happened, by a strange fatality, that this two-fold mission imposed on France by her political interests, her religious faith, and her historical traditions, forms not apparently insurmountable difficulty. We feel confident that it will only prove temporary; that the great diplomatist, *par excellence*, more fortunate than the efforts of human policy, by at least silencing prejudices, dissipating misunderstandings, and extinguishing passions, will bring about a national reconciliation between two elements which do not in reality exclude each other, and neither of which ought to be sacrificed to the other. While waiting for a solution which we ardently desire, a solution which will put an end to this melancholy conflict between two sacred causes, that of the independence of a people and the independence of religion, we can only applaud the imperturbable serenity of mind of the Emperor, who, resisting the impatience and rashness of both parties, and only seeing in each what is legitimate and worthy of our sympathy, takes care to betray none of the promises he made to Italy and the Papacy, though it would seem impossible to keep those made to one party without falling in those made to the other."

The most painful intelligence from France is the deficiency of the last harvest. The deficiency, it is now ascertained, is much greater than was previously supposed. France, it is estimated, will be compelled to spend forty millions sterling this year to make up the deficiency—an enormous sum, greater even than the failure which last year's harvest entailed on ourselves. The price of flour is rising throughout France. We stated recently that large quantities of flour were being shipped from Liverpool to various ports in France; and we now learn that sixty millions of francs in gold have been sent to Russia to purchase grain. This sad disaster will react upon the English market, and will affect, more or less seriously, all the grain markets in the world. Happily, plenty of grain for exportation is to be had in Russia and on the western shores of the Atlantic. Both Canada and the United States will be importing largely into France this moment this intelligence arrives at.

The *Times* correspondent discusses the policy of

Louis Napoleon as towards Italy, but cannot, without any reservation, say that he will "come to" may be, or may not be, binding on himself, but the Italian Government enters into no compact about it. The truth is accepted by them with no conditions, and, indeed, it is made with none. France has allowed Italy to help herself to the heritage of the Pontiffs, by instalments, by the seizure first of the Legations, then of the Marches and Umbria, always with the understanding that the tide of invasion had now reached the god Terminus, beyond which it could not proceed. The landmarks are now to be once more forced back, removed almost to the walls of a city whose life, when wrenched from the lands under its immediate dependence, would merely be long inaction and agony.

And it is possible, nevertheless, that the Emperor really means what he says and always said, that he intends to save Rome for the Pope. Those who remember his first pamphlet on these subjects are aware that Rome was to be a Levite city, an oasis aloof from worldly passions and political turmoil, whose people were to alternate their existence between the chanting of prayers and the cultivation of ruins. A free Hanseatic city, ruled by its own magistrature, under the presidency of its High Priest, subsidized and protected by contingents in men and money from all Catholic Powers, Rome was to be the only thing in Italy that was not Italian; a sort of universal Mecca, the property and resort of the whole Catholic world. Such, we all recollect, was the original conception of the great ruler of destinies; such may be his lookout now; and, although his Italian scheme has foundered on all other particulars, he may be, for aught we know, inexorably consistent on this one point. To what extent we may expect the Italian Government and the nation, the Pope and the Roman people, to fall in with his views, is a different question, to be solved by time.

NAPOLEON AND HIS PROPHECIES.—There is one Napoleon, but he has a hundred prophets. Some are supposed to be well-known and established ministers and have a semi-official or a semi-demi-official authority. Occasionally the curtain is lifted, and we catch sight of the Grand Lama of all the pamphleteers—seated in a secret cabinet with but a thin partition between himself and heaven—the nearest mortal neighbor that the gods possess. When such as these speak—though the sacred affluat is not always on them, and they sometimes are as fallible as other men—we know how to listen. But the difficulty is when an Imperial messenger arrives who has no credentials to present. Napoleon has many prophets whose persons are unknown, whose voices are as indistinguishable as the voices of angels, and whose only name is legion. The oracular divinity sits within his retreat, reads beforehand the decrees of Fate, to which even the gods must bow, and if he cannot influence the issue, at least he can foresee whither will lead the inexorable logic of facts. A band of invisible secretaries transcribe into their own language what he announces. But there are false prophets no less than true, and there is no distinguishing mark by which to tell the agents of the god.—*Spectator*.

ITALY.

Even by the *Times* own showing the affairs of Italy are in terrible confusion already. In the North reaction, in the South reaction, in the army insubordination, and discontent everywhere. We make some extracts from the letters of its correspondents:

No doubt Mazzini and his friends think now that social schemes which long-constituted communities like England and France shrink from as fraught with eventual subversion to the body politic, should be brought forward by way of experiment, by a nation still yesterday, crushed, divided, and brutified, even while it is yet labouring with the pains of its birth-throes. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Those energies which Italy ought to employ in breaking the might of Austria in Venice and in baffling the wiles of France at Rome, Mazzini would turn to the furtherance of civil conflicts. Italian soldiers, in his estimation, have something to do better than fighting; Italian artisans something to do better than working—that is to join in spouting clubs, to settle the difference between the Louis Blanc and Proudhon systems, in the meanwhile, to establish a government on the principles of universal suffrage.

I am not able to tell to what extent it may be in the power of these demagogues to do real mischief, but it would seem as if Government had taken umbrage at their proceedings, inasmuch as the delegates to whom free tickets had been promised for the railways and steamers to Florence have been informed that they need not apply for them unless they engage not to allow the Congress to meddle with political subjects.

So long as the action of these industrialists was circumscribed within the limits of old Piedmont, no danger could be apprehended. The Genoese, indeed, at all times, evinced some democratic tendencies, or rather some proneness to give in to demagogic suggestions, but the Piedmontese were the most willing people, the most sober and best disciplined race of men in the world. Matters bore, however, a far different aspect after the annexation of Lombardy and Central Italy, and last year some of the popular leaders at the Milan Congress for the first time attempted to give the association a political character by propounding to the assembled delegates, as a subject fit for discussion by plain and less than half-educated operatives, the vital question of universal suffrage. Their mischievous purpose was baffled by the sound sense of the Piedmontese delegates, and by the wise and firm demeanor of Mauro Macchi, a member of Parliament for Cremona, who filled the office of President of the Congress for the year. Macchi, however, has been strongly attacked by the demagogic party, so that he has lost every chance of presiding at the Congress which is to meet in the course of this month at Florence, simultaneously with the opening of the Exhibition. Most of the provincial associations, especially in Lombardy, the Emilia, and Tuscany, have chosen well-known Liberals for their presidents. Guerrazzi and Montanelli, Brofferio, and others, are conspicuous among these. Garibaldi's name was, of course, put forward by many a community, and Mazzini has been elected at Parma and elsewhere. Most of the societies, too, have passed resolutions claiming their rights to deliberate on public matters, and declaring the object of the association to be no less political than industrial. Universal suffrage is the very first topic they intend to bring forward for examination.

The hand of Mazzini and Mazzinism is clearly visible in all this. At all times that deluded enthusiast professed that, although the emancipation of Italy was his end, still democracy was the means by which he meant to attain it. The revolution of Italy was to be made by the people no less than for the people. He was hopeless of the upper and middle classes of his countrymen; but the multitude, he said, however ignorant and oppressed, was still as sound as ever at the core, incorrupt, incorruptible. A pure question of nationality, so plain and intelligible, so clearly grounded on the principle that every people should be masters in their own house, was by him complicated with a hundred abstruse and ticklish questions, darkened by mystical theories, and even made subservient to Utopian humanitarian views. Young Italy lay down with St. Simonianism, headed by Young France, Young Germany, Young Poland, headed Young Europe, set up an altar to "Idea," whatever that was, aspired to an auto-theocracy, a kind of Guesareo-Pontifical religion, of which Mazzini himself was to be the supreme magistrate and high priest. Notwithstanding the good strong sense of the Italians, who understood what their real good was, and walked straight to it, regardless of the inspired language of their cracked prophet, not a few of the demagogic notions recommended by Mazzini crept into the country, all the more easily as there is no lack in Italy of a proletariat—people

doomed to want rather by idleness and vice than by legitimate distress, to whose ears Socialist and Communist arguments sound sufficiently plausible, and all the more widely, as their political lessons come almost exclusively from France—a country, where the theories of rights of labor, cheap bread, and the like, have been practically almost consecrated from the throne.

TRIN, September 2.—In the camp of San Maurizio where the Neapolitan soldiers who are treated as deserters, by the Piedmontese are to be drilled and trained, where they are disarmed and surrounded by two brigades and several batteries, loaded with grape, a mutiny has broken out, which has at last been suppressed after much bloodshed. The brigade, "Modena," has received marching orders for Ancona, where it is to be shipped for Calabria, because the reaction there is still extending. The former member, John Baptist Guccione, Councillor of the Upper Appeal Court, has been stabbed in Palermo as he was entering his carriage.

REACTION IN MILAN.—From the Lombard Frontier Sept. 1.—We have news to-day of the disturbances which broke out yesterday in Milan. Yesterday was the last day for the currency of Austrian coin. On this a tumult broke out in the Borgo S. Gotardo and in the quarter of the Porta Comasina, which assumed so serious an aspect, that the National Guard had to muster and interfere. As usual in all Milanese tumults, the people attacked their masters. The cry was "Ben presto ritorneranno i Tedeschi e la pagheranno a scori." This is only a symptom of that reaction which has for some time taken root in Lombardy, and has its force in Central Italy and Florence. The Italian papers may say what they like, but the reaction is a fact, and the Republican party in Lombardy is daily losing numbers and weight, and is retreating to the back ground. The Venetians who have lived for some years as refugees in Piedmont are flocking back to their own country. Several hundreds have returned to their duty.

I had once occasion to warn you as to the extreme difficulty of getting at the real truth of Neapolitan news, especially in Naples itself. There are too many parties there interested in exaggerating reports, agreeably to the impulse of their own passions to allow us to come to a correct knowledge of facts.

If public works on a gigantic scale are not commenced directly, Southern Italy during the winter, must be converted into a vast almshouse, or it will become the hotbed of rebellion. Food, food, food!—it is a stomach complaint that menaces the country. At present reactionism is most rife in Terra di Lavoro, Benevento, and the provinces, on the Papal frontier. The traces of the "formation," as the geologist might say, may be found even to the toe of the Boot. This might be expected, but it is very clear that unless the materials were ready at hand, the Bourbonists and the Papalini could do little. Again then, let the Government provide work and food.

The pacification of Naples will leave Turin, Milan, Genoa, and Florence utterly helpless and prostrate. Had the Emperor set the Italians the task of wrenching Venetia from the grasp of Austria inch by inch, had he bidden them summon all the youth of the country to arms to lay siege to the fortresses of the Quadrilateral one by one, had he committed them to a foreign war of ten years' duration, he would not have inflicted so great a calamity on the country as these last ten months of Neapolitan brigandage have done. A duel to the death with her Northern foe would have raised Italy in her own and her neighbors' estimation. It would have given her permanent security in the event of victory; it would have ennobled her fall if she had succumbed; but riot and anarchy, wholesale murder, rape, and arson at Naples cannot fail to have a demoralising effect on the whole country; it will retard the work of unification, force back civilisation, and shake the faith of foreign nations in that Italian unanimity which alone could work out the destinies of the Peninsula.

ROME, Sept. 1.—The official *Giornale di Roma* of to-day, in its official part, declares the passage relative to Rome in Baron Ricasoli's note to be calumnious, and that it is unworthy of the dignity of the Holy See to make any reply demonstrating the falsity of the assertions contained therein. The *Giornale di Roma* continues:—"The Pontifical Government has made an appeal to the representatives of the foreign powers at Rome, and to the loyalty of the French army, to testify to the falsity of the insinuation contained in Baron Ricasoli's note."

We (*Tablet*) have telegraphic accounts of a popular demonstration at Rome, in favour of the Pontiff King, Pope Pius IX., on September 8, the Feast of the Nativity of our Blessed Lady, and also of the celebration at Naples, of the Feast of Garibaldi, on September 7. The Feast of Garibaldi, we are told, was marked by two significant circumstances. The joy was so universal that Cialdini kept his troops consigned to their barracks, to be ready for action at a moment's notice against the liberated people; and the British fleet was drawn up in the Bay, in grand gala costume, with all colours flying in honor of the French Emperor's unwilling subject, the Nicean buccaner.

The correspondent of the Dublin *Telegraph* gives the following details of the interview betwixt the Pope and Father Giacomo:—

"The Holy Father addressed Father Giacomo, parish priest, and confessor of Count Cavour:—

"We know that to every one who asks you for information on what took place at the death of Count Cavour, you are wont to answer, 'This relates to the sacramental seal of confession, and therefore I cannot say anything.' Not to be exposed to receive from you such an answer, which, made to us, would be an insult, we declare to you that the seal of confession is inviolable, that it is your duty to preserve it in presence of whatever authority, were it even the highest—were it even ours. But at the death of Count di Cavour there were external acts seen by all. The Holy Vatican was administered to him, as well as Extreme Unction. This external act of administration of Sacraments required necessarily another external act—retraction—without which you, his parish priest, could not consent to administer to him the Sacraments of the Church. Of the manner in which these external acts took place, we, guardians of the holy discipline of the Church, will hear from you an account."

"These were the genuine words of the Pope, which I have learnt have been communicated by the Pope himself to the compilers of the *Civiltà Cattolica*, that the true statement of the fact might put an end to the disgusting calumnies which have been spread on the subject by the 'Liberal' press. Father Giacomo da Polino answered that he had not exacted such a retraction, because he had not thought it necessary; and thereupon he was prohibited from administering the Sacraments any longer."

NAPLES.—The *Opinione*, in replying to an article in the *Journal de Rome*, says that among the bands of Neapolitan brigands there are not only Italians, but Germans, Spaniards, and Irishmen.

"Another English Clergyman," writing to the *Union* (Protestant) in reference to the state of affairs in Naples, states:—

"Having spent seven months of this year in Italy I can testify to the truth of much that Mr. Lee's correspondent tells us of the state of Naples, especially of the persecution any one suspected of sympathy for the Bourbons is liable to. No one who has been a week in Naples can be blind to the fact that the Piedmontese look upon Naples as a conquered province, and the Neapolitans as a race considerably inferior to themselves, and that the Piedmontese in return are thoroughly hated by the Neapolitans. In the case even of devoted lovers of Garibaldi—those who detest Francis and his cause—I never met with one who did not speak with dislike of the Piedmontese as proud and overbearing; neither is this surprising for the two races are as different from each other as may well be imagined. An incident happened to myself which is significant. I was walking one night about ten o'clock

in Naples, and to my surprise felt myself assailed upon with two or three severe blows on the back, and apostrophised as a beast of a Neapolitan dog. My assailant was a Piedmontese soldier, and his offence was the having inadvertently walked where he had no right. In the darkness my military friend was unable to see that I was a foreigner, and mistook me for one of the despised race whose beautiful capital Sardinia has taken possession of. As to the unfortunate Olegio, no insult is too great for them, both in Naples and I am sorry to say almost everywhere in revolutionized Italy. I do not know how many Bishops still remain in the kingdom of Naples, but the fire of six Episcopal cities through which I passed were in every case deprived of their Bishops who were either in prison or exile; and since I returned home, the excellent and distinguished Archbishop of Naples, Cardinal Riasor, has been added to the list.

"If English people would but open their eyes to the anarchy and wickedness of the present state of things in Naples, it is morally impossible that they could sympathise with a movement so essentially lawless and anti-Christian. A year ago, just before the unfortunate Francis was betrayed into leaving his kingdom, we remember the letter in the *Times* from 'our own correspondent,' headed 'The Reign of Terror in Naples'; but on the authority of the very same writer the prisons are at this moment crowded with suspected Bourbonists; the peasantry are shot down without mercy by Cialdini's troops; and we are told by a Turin correspondent 'that the harbour and streets of Genoa, the roads and railroads of the great plain of the Po, are swarming with Neapolitans conveyed to North Italy as prisoners,' merely because they do not choose to be what the writer in the *Times* calls 'Piedmontised.' And yet we hear nothing now of what is in good earnest a 'Reign of Terror,' but on the contrary all this cruelty—perpetrated, be it always remembered, in the name of liberty—is approved and justified, as 'strong measures rendered necessary by the urgency of the case.'"

"I should recommend anyone who is in the habit of attending in England, Gavazzi's 'Lectures on the Reformation of Religion in Italy,' to go and hear one of this gentleman's 'Lectures' in Naples. I did so, and shall never forget it as long as I live. There is little enough of 'religion' in his harangues at Naples whatever there may be in those delivered in Chateaubath, Bath, and Tombridge Wells. He had been repeatedly desired, even by the Piedmontese Government, to leave Naples, but very properly invoking the aid of liberty he declines to do so. At the beginning of the Revolution he used to preach in a red shirt in a large Piazza before the Royal Palace; but the Neapolitans were not long in finding him out, and cried 'Death to Gavazzi.' Since then he has been compelled to confine his oratory to the limit of his own house, where, when he is in Naples, he holds forth twice a week in the evening. I recommend anyone who is devoted either to the 'Bible Society' or the Italian revolutionary cause to go and hear him. I cannot suggest anything more likely to meet this case; for the benefit of ladies I may add that, when I was there, saw three present; whether our countrywomen, Mrs. Jessie White, was one of them I cannot say. But the whole exhibition is most salutary and instructive."

"In truth the state of things in Naples seems to threaten an entire disruption of society. The fullest liberty of the press, granted to a people wholly unprepared to receive it, has flooded the country with the vilest political and religious publications. You may continually see on a stall in the street such a book as 'Life of the Carpenter of Nazareth,' by Eugene Sue, close to a neatly bound 'Bible placed by the pious care of our own Religious Societies. Dumas edits one paper and a reprobate priest another; every shade of revolution has its organ, from the constitutional liberalism of Cavour down to the poignard of Mazzini; and immoral prints and publications meet your gaze at every turn and are even thrust into your hands in the cafes and streets."

Now, I am quite ready to admit, that the Government of the Bourbons was very defective, though there is no question whatever that its evils have been enormously and purposely exaggerated. I believe its great evil, and ultimately the cause of its fall, to have been the power placed in the hands of an ignorant and corrupt police. This has been fully admitted to me even by warm adherents of the fallen dynasty, and is spoken of very sensibly and with much fairness by Miss Kavanagh in her very interesting 'Summer and Winter in the Two Sicilies.' But the question, it should never be forgotten, is not whether the old Neapolitan Government was what it ought to have been, but whether the treacherous violation of the rights of nations, the fraud and violence of Sardinia can be justified? It is more the way she has done it even; than what she has done, which is so abhorrent to our ideas of honour and right. Victor Emmanuel's claim to reign over Naples is, and can only be, that he was called to do so by the universal will of the people. He must certainly does not claim to hold it by divine right; if then, it will be evident unto all men that he does not reign by the will of the people, but on the contrary has possessed himself of the kingdom of Naples by a series of successful impostures probably unequalled in history, the only basis on which he rests his claim falls to the ground; and when we get sufficiently far off to see clearly and without prejudice, posterity will doubtless characterise the Sardinian invasion of Naples as the triumph of brute force over right, and will vindicate the cause of those who are now howled down by the revolutionary spirit of the day as Legitimists, Reactionists, and enemies to progress, as the cause of religion, order, and truth."

Another communication from Naples, dated 2nd September, gives us (*Weekly Register*) some further insight into Piedmontese rule. The writer says:—

"All travellers arriving from Civita Vecchia are examined from head to foot in the most indecicate manner in presence of a police-officer named Cazzolongio, appointed by Liborio Romano. The President of Naples Court of Assize, Tofano, has been dismissed for committing theft in the exercise of his functions. Captain Marino Caracciolo, of the Neapolitan navy, who aided the disembarking of Garibaldi at Marsala, and even joined Persani in bombarding Gaeta has been arrested by Cialdini's orders, as suspected of Bourbonism. He is a descendant of Admiral Caracciolo, shot, as a traitor, by Nelson's orders. The Piedmontese have had a severe reverse in the mountains of Benevento; and also, on the 1st Sept. in the neighborhood of Cancellate. The 12th regiment of the line is in part destroyed and a part has deserted. The Bishop of Teramo has been arrested; and, on the 31st August Mgr. Girardi, Bishop of Sessa, an old man of 75 years, was violently taken from the house of the Lazarist Fathers and thrown into the prison of S. Francesco."

HUNGARY.

It is asserted that the visit of the Cardinal Primate of Hungary to Vienna will result in the early convocation of the Hungarian Diet on the same electoral basis as hitherto.

The Government, it is said, will take the diploma of October last as the basis of future negotiations with Hungary.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Oct. 1.—The prominent position at Munson's Hill, Fall's Church, and Upton's Hill, which were so suddenly evacuated by the enemy, have been strengthened by large bodies of Federal troops, and our men are now engaged in throwing up strong field works. The advance of our army is slow and cautious. It is believed that the rebel forces are concentrated between Aquia Creek and Manassas Junction, with their right wing on the Potomac. A messenger who has just arrived here from Chain Bridge brings a report that the enemy are in strong force at Leesburg; and that the latter army has been divided, one division having taken position above Washington, and the other below the city.