

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 17.—The characteristics of our times are, on one side, unbelief, administration and policy in permanent conspiracy against the Divine authority of the Church; and on the other side the Church deprived of all human aid, hated by all earthly powers, fighting almost alone for the integrity of her doctrine and for freedom of conscience. What will be the issue? Perhaps before I shall have time to finish my letter, the telegraph will have told you whether the heroic Lamoriciere has been able to bear the assault of Cialdini's Sardinians—whether Pius IX. has been able to join him at Ancona, as every Catholic heart that desires rather integrity of the honor than that of the power of the Church must wish. Whether Austria, officially accused by the French Government of having been the sole cause of the annexation of the *Emilian* provinces to Piedmont, will forcibly oppose the annexation of the Marches. But I cannot make a mistake in pointing out to you on whom the whole responsibility of the present events, that were all foreseen, must fall. The consequences were all plainly involved in the premises. Neither in the letter of Napoleon III. to the Pope, December 31, 1859, nor M. Thouvenel's circular to the diplomatic body in answer to the encyclical letter of Pius IX., nor in the same Minister's despatch to the Duke de Gramont, is there any certain definition of the extent of territory which the French Government intended to guarantee to the Pope. This uncertainty was cleared up by the very definite orders given to Gen. de Noue, which were, in plain English, an invitation to the revolutionary leaders to seize all that was not guaranteed by France. The Italians made all haste to obey the summons, and in so doing, as the *Opinion* frankly says, they "only follow Napoleon's advice," in his incendiary proclamation which he addressed from Milan, not to the Lombards alone, but to "all Italians." "Unite and organize yourselves under the banner of Victor Emmanuel; follow him in the path which he has so nobly opened to you." The Italians took him at his word, and followed the *galant-omo* to Bologna, to Ancona, to every place where there were grievances to redress—a formula which may carry them a good deal further. So M. Cavour has reason to boast that whatever may be the temporary judgment passed upon his new misdeeds by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, it will not break off the alliance. Observe, moreover, that Victor Emmanuel says precisely the same as Napoleon III. They both "respect the seat of the Head of the Church," neither of them meddle with the sacristy. If Victor Emmanuel robs him of his goods, it is only for the reason given in the Imperial pamphlet (which you ought to read over again now) to increase his moral influence, and to render him more like the popes of the primitive church. The return of General de Goyon—who cannot resume his command before Cialdini has secured the greater part of his rascally booty—and the recall of Baron de Talleyrand, which is far from a diplomatic rupture, and mere *locus pocus*, a blind to give a temporary satisfaction to good people who cannot see an inch before their noses and dust thrown into the eyes of the French bishops, who are not disinclined to avail themselves of the operation. After all, one thing is certain; that after the interview at Chambéry with Farini and Cialdini, the Emperor was of all men in Europe the least surprised at the Piedmontese invasion of the Marches; he may pretend to be in a towering passion, as he was in a passion about Bologna, but he will never dare to quarrel with the Cabinet, with whom he has made his bargain. The revolutionists have always understood that sooner or later he was to help them in the execution of their diabolic plot against European society. The first part of this plan was war against the Crown. The death of Louis XVI and the revolution of July secured the success of this part of the project. The throne of France was the great realization of the monarchical idea. Twice has it fallen;—twice has Europe looked calmly on the fall of a power of fourteen centuries, without fear of the consequences to herself. The next portion of the revolutionary programme was war against the altar. This, in the eyes of our enemies, is the cream of the whole; but the altar is still standing, God seems to have left the Papal Sovereignty as its last rampart. When this rampart is breached, the fortress will be indefensible, as Sebastopol was after the Malakoff was taken. Kings and people alike ought to rub their eyes and wake from their sleep. If they sacrifice the Pope, all barriers against the triumph of the revolution will be overturned, and all the institutions which make up our social existence will be destroyed. How can we be so blind when the Evil Genius shows himself in such clear colors? Is it that God lets us be blinded, that we may be punished for our sins? Anyhow, we are on the eve of a general confusion, and this time we can scarcely escape. Austria will either attack or be attacked, Napoleon will interfere, and then the war will be general, or else in a few days the Papal sovereignty will perish; but this power cannot fall like other dynasties, and its fall will occasion that of other Powers which fancy themselves very secure.—*Cor. Weekly Register.*

Anxiety is expressed by persons connected with the Imperial Government lest the Pope should leave Rome, but it is shrewdly suspected that such an occurrence would be by no means disagreeable to some who profess most earnestly to deprecate it. You will have seen the article on this topic in the *Constitutionnel* of the 8th, which can hardly be said to detract from the probability of the above suspicion. The departure of Pio Nono from his capital would fill the *Constitutionnel* with uneasiness as to the fate of his temporal authority, but would rid France of a troublesome dilemma.—The Pope's tenure of his temporal power really seems so poor that we may question whether it bears setting in the scale against the relief of the French Government from a very grave perplexity. On the other hand, is the Pope likely to quit Rome? It has been more than once positively asserted within the last month that he

had made up his mind to die, if needs were, but not to depart. It was even said that measures had been taken to provide him with an instant successor, in case of a misfortune happening to him? It is impossible to say what change may have been wrought in his feelings and intentions by the important events of the last few days, or how far he may be accessible to subtle suggestions of a less resolute line of conduct. He can hardly find encouragement in the stronger light that is now daily thrown upon the real state of the relations between the French and Piedmontese Governments. If, however, he persists in remaining, the French must defend him against Garibaldi, should that leader be so rash as to attack. The *Siecle* would fain deny the authenticity of the proclamation in which Garibaldi spoke of declaring the annexation of Italy from the top of the Quirinal, and it is to be hoped that the *Siecle* is correct, although it does not give its authority, and merely says that the proclamation in question is considered apocryphal. On the other hand, a report has reached me that two more French regiments have been ordered to Toulon, there to remain at the disposal of General Goyon, in case he should deem it necessary to send for them. Presuming these two regiments to be each of three battalions on the war footing, the accession of strength would be fully 5,000 men.

A letter of the 15th instant from Turin in the *Debats* has the following passage:—

"The emotion caused by the recall of M. de Talleyrand begins to calm down. The appointment of M. de Rayneval as *Chargé d'Affaires* has produced a favorable impression. M. de Rayneval is First Secretary of Embassy, and the name he bears forbids the supposition that the mission confided to him is one of pure form."

Now, as I yesterday wrote, official persons here positively deny that M. de Rayneval is left as *Chargé d'Affaires* at all, and say that he is merely "charged with the affairs" of an indispensable nature, such as protection of French subjects, &c., which are often, when a minister is withdrawn, left to the care of the Minister resident of some other foreign Power friendly to both of those at variance. It was reported here yesterday morning that the Sardinian Minister, M. de Nigra, had left Paris. This was true, but he had merely gone for two or three days to Dieppe or Trouville as he did two or three weeks ago, and was expected back at his hotel last night. Another report was that Prince Gagarin, chief of the Russian Legation at Turin during the absence of the Minister, had apprised the *Attaches* that they might very moment expect an order to quit that capital. This requires confirmation, and many persons here are of opinion that, notwithstanding the earnest representations made to Victor Emmanuel's Government by Russia and Prussia, the representatives of those two Powers will not be withdrawn. Between the reports circulated in Paris and others that reach us from Piedmont the discrepancies are so numerous that it is scarcely possible to sift out the truth.

There is no doubt that considerable uneasiness is felt in high quarters here with respect to a collision between the French troops in Rome and Garibaldi's legions. If the friends of the Italian cause regard such a contingency with just apprehension, it is, I believe, equally certain that the French Government would greatly deplore it. Should the French troops, owing to inferiority of numbers come by the worst, I need not expatiate on the painful sensation it would cause in this country, and on the outcry that would arise for revenge. If, on the other hand, the Garibaldians were beaten, the position of affairs would become hardly less complicated. Indeed, it is impossible to foresee with certainty what either event would lead to, but either, it is certain, would be fraught with perils to the Italian cause, and perhaps to the peace of Europe. The hopes of both being avoided are chiefly founded, it appears to me, on an expectation that the Pope will shortly leave Rome. It may be that, as has been asserted, he is bent on clinging to his capital to the last, but it is well known that he is not remarkable for strength of character, and it is thought probable that the Cardinals will prevail on him to depart. The Sacred College, I am assured, is in no small trepidation. Its members are not confident as to the amount of respect that might be paid to them in the event of war or revolution reaching Rome, and it is believed they are exerting their influence to induce His Holiness to seek an Asylum in Spain or Austria. His so doing would be a signal for the immediate departure of the French garrison. Such, there seems no room for doubt, are the instructions that have been given to General Goyon.—*Times Cor.*

The *Debats* has the following remarks upon the growing antagonism between Cavour and Garibaldi:—

"King Victor Emmanuel has convoked his Parliament for the 21st of October. It is more than probable that Count Cavour wishes to obtain from the Chambers certain decided proofs of confidence calculated to give him the moral force requisite to resist Garibaldi if necessary, and there is no doubt that he will obtain them. The Dictator has hitherto without any great inconvenience, leaned first to one side and then to the other; making concessions to Count Cavour, and then withdrawing them; and afterwards yielding again. He has now arrived at one of those decisive moments, in enterprises like his, when hesitation becomes impossible even to the most wavering minds. The acts of Garibaldi present just now such a character of uncertainty that our correspondent at Turin dreads, not without cause, his warlike ardour; while our Naples' correspondent sees reason to accuse him of having been suddenly transformed into an ultra-Conservative. The cause of this difference of opinion is, that the former only thinks of Bertani, and the latter of the eight regiments which a Neapolitan squadron has been ordered to convey from Turin to Naples. Events will no longer allow of these political oscillations, and Count Cavour is taking his precautions against the day when Garibaldi's will may perhaps be opposed to his. After the flattering hopes inspired in the annexation party by the mere names of Garibaldi's Ministers, the letter to the Palermians produced an overwhelming effect."

The following is a translation from an article in the *Union* on the royal brigandage which Piedmont is carrying on in the Pontifical States:—

"There is a universal cry against the aggression of Piedmont on the Holy See. The shameful complicity of the Sardinian Cabinet in all the movements of revolutionary brigandage was bad enough, and it led to the expectation of either a Garibaldian incursion into the Roman territory, or that attempts would be made by the intriguers at Turin, following in the wake of the Mazzinian party, to get up partial insurrections there. The responsibility of Count Cavour as regards those matters was seriously engaged in the eyes both of morality and of history; but still the adviser of his Majesty Victor Emmanuel might, at least, decline to accept the public responsibility of the acts done, though he encouraged and prepared them in the dark. But now the scene changes; it is a Government which calls itself regular, the Minister of a monarchy recognized by Europe, which substitutes itself for Garibaldi, and which will do the work of that filibuster with all the solemnities of diplomacy and all the forces of an organized nation. After having insulted justice and law by practising intervention in virtue of the principle of non-intervention; after having outraged sovereignty by pretending to dictate laws to a sovereign state; after having trampled under foot all international equity by addressing to a free, neighbouring, and Italian

monarchy one of those summonses which no one would dare to send to Tacks, he supports with excessive bravado his odious injunction by the invasion of a corps three times more numerous than the entire army of the Prince whom he desires to subject and to spoliolate. Such are the proceedings of the Liberator of Italy; such the conduct of the councillor of the King, the *galant-omo*. Well! we say that Sardinia, in so acting, has gone to the utmost limit of opprobrium."

THE IMPERIAL TOUR.—The *Semaphore* of Marseilles relates the following somewhat amusing incident, which is said to have occurred at the ball given to their Majesties at the Chateau Borelli:—"At the moment when the doors were opened two ladies accompanied by two gentlemen, and duly provided with tickets, presented themselves for admission. The ladies were elegantly attired in white dresses and handsome ornaments, but unfortunately they had not conformed to established etiquette, as far as regarded their head-dress, for they wore bonnets. These appendages, were it is true, of the most light and elegant kind, and ornamented with marabout feathers; but they were considered, notwithstanding, inadmissible. The stewards at the door expressed their regret in the politest terms, but, as their instructions were positive on the subject, they could not allow themselves to be softened by the entreaties of the ladies, who retired in great dismay. An old proverb says that when a woman determines on doing a thing nothing can prevent her, and so it was in this case. The ladies, inspired with a sudden idea, went in among some trees which were growing near, and taking off the objectionable articles of dress, despoiled them of their feathers, which they speedily transferred to their own hair. The question next arose what should they do with the bonnets, which were too pretty to throw away. Feminine invention here again came to their aid, for, lifting their ample crinolines, they safely attached the discarded head-dresses within their ample folds, where they were completely unobserved. Thus newly equipped, they presented themselves, and were duly admitted."

ITALY.

SARDINIA.—The Turin correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* writes as follows, under date of September 15:—

"The Parliament is convoked for the 2nd of October. The convocation was decided on yesterday at a Council of Ministers."

"Count Trechi, Aide-de-Camp of Garibaldi, and Dr. Brambilla, in whom the Dictator of the Two Sicilies appears to place unlimited confidence, arrived yesterday evening at Turin from Naples. They are bearers of a letter from the famous General to the King. The audacious warrior in this letter traces the same programme as that developed in the proclamation to the people of Palermo—that is to say, that he shall not regard his mission as terminated until he has arrived at Rome and Venice, and that, despite his ardent desire for immediate annexation, the interests of the continuation of his enterprise are opposed to that measure."

"Garibaldi concludes his letter by saying that he has no confidence in M. Cavour, and that that is the reason he cannot listen to advice sent him from Turin."

PAYING FOR A JOKE UNDER THE CONSTITUTIONAL SCRIPTOR OF VICTOR EMANUEL.—The Supreme Court of Porto Ferrajo passed sentence on the 5th September in the case of Mr. George Watson Taylor, proprietor of the island of Monte Christi, who was accused of having encouraged reactionary demonstrations among his dependants, and uttered the cry of "Viva Leopoldo II." with expressions of contempt towards the reigning Sovereign. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor having placed themselves beyond the jurisdiction of the court by crossing the French frontier, allowed judgment to go by default. Mr. Taylor was found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment; but the crime of Mrs. Taylor (a French lady) was considered more heinous, inasmuch as she was stated to have said, looking at the portrait of Victor Emmanuel, that he was more like *merchand de beef* than a king. For this *jeu d'esprit*, as she perhaps considered it, the Court sentenced Mrs. Taylor to twenty-two months' imprisonment. The four laborers employed by Mr. Taylor, and accused of participating in his political indiscretions, were acquitted.—*Times.*

A letter from Turin, dated the 12th of September, says:—"Despite the security which is felt here, the government is taking its precautions. The ten battalions of the national guard which have been called out will be divided as follows:—Five at Alessandria, three at Bologna, and two at Parma. The *Official Gazette* of this evening publishes the names of their officers. A strong corps *d'armée*, the headquarters of which are at Piacenza, is keeping watch upon the movements of the Austrians. Great attention is being paid to the navy. A portion of the Neapolitan fleet is ordered to Genoa, and the Government has just purchased several large transport steamers. It is not thought that Austria will move till Venice is attacked; but there must be no illusion on the subject sooner or later the struggle must come. The question of Venice will arouse the passions of Italy as soon as the other questions are settled. As regards France the articles in the *Constitutionnel* and *La Patrie* have not the slightest effect. The idea that France cannot separate herself from us if attacked is deeply rooted, and a hostile fact only could dispel it. People may justly possibly be wrong but such is the opinion nevertheless."

A letter from Turin dated 14th September, says:—"The news of the recall of M. de Talleyrand has produced a lively impression here; it is understood that this means something more than an article in the *Constitutionnel*. Nevertheless, political men are not discouraged; they believe, or at all events they say, that France has wished to free herself from responsibility before Europe and before the religious party; but that in reality the alliance is not broken; and that under the shield of that principle, Umbria and the Marches will be annexed as Tuscany was annexed, and, once the fact accomplished, it will be recognized. As, after all, it is well to take the best view of things, it is hoped that the actual attitude of France will result in calming the anxiety of Europe, of stopping Austria, and of allowing time to take Ancona. I give you the reasonings, but by no means wish to approve them. Meanwhile M. de Talleyrand is at Nice. It is not known whether he goes thence direct to Paris or not. The secretary who is to act for him *ad interim* has not yet been designated. The *Espresso* says that Count Arce leaves this evening for Nice. The Count has for a long time enjoyed the particular esteem of the Emperor, and is usually entrusted with confidential missions to the court of France. The announcement, however, requires confirmation."

The existence of the Papal army, which is only due to the strong recommendations of France and Austria in the Paris Congress of 1856, was at last made the pretext, and only the pretext, of the Sardinian invasion of the Marches and Umbria. M. de Rayneval, the Sardinian Envoy, who carried the ultimatum of Cavour to Cardinal Antonelli, demanding the immediate disbanding of the foreign troops, only reached Rome late in the afternoon of the 10th instant. Before he had even delivered his ultimatum, the Piedmontese troops had occupied Pesaro and Fano, and 50,000 of them were over the Papal frontiers before the next morning."

In the modern system of warfare it is against our friends that we must be especially prepared. Sardinia has given an example which one day will probably recoil on herself. She begins fighting even while she is pretending to treat diplomatically, and while she is holding peaceful, if not friendly relations, with a foreign Power, she is actively engaged in its overthrow. She would be loud enough in her appeals to Europe if France or Austria were to treat her as she has treated Rome and Naples."

Lamoriciere was evidently unprepared for this act of perfidy, for his small army was divided into in-

significant garrisons, sufficient to keep the peace of the several towns against any internal risings, but totally inadequate to cope with the overwhelming force of Sardinian regulars who backed up the insurgents. Cialdini to the east of the Apennines, and Fanti to the west, led their respective divisions from conquest to conquest, town after town fell into their hands, and the little Garibaldi became prisoners of war. At Spoleto 600 Irishmen had to surrender. In the course of a week Lamoriciere, however, was able to collect the bulk of his army before Ancona, to which place he was closely followed by Cialdini. On the 18th, the Papal General, with 11,000 men, made an attack on the strong positions occupied by the Sardinians, and though he was supported by a column of 4,000 men which made a sortie from Ancona, he entirely failed in his object, and left 600 prisoners and six pieces of artillery in the hands of the Sardinians. The Papal army retired upon Ancona, and the siege of the town has commenced. It is attacked by the united Sardinian and Neapolitan fleet from the sea, and by General Cialdini and his victorious troops on the land side.—Should Ancona fall, the Papal States will have been reduced to the dimensions indicated in the famous pamphlet which contains the Italian programme of the French Government. The last Sardinian report states that "the greater portion of the Pontifical army had capitulated; that the foreign troops will return to their respective countries, and that General Lamoriciere, with a few horsemen, had succeeded in reaching Ancona by passing through the defiles of Monte Casaro." It is added that outside Ancona there is not a single Pontifical battalion.—*Weekly Register.*

THE CAPTURE OF PERUGIA.—A Turin letter gives the following particulars respecting the taking of Perugia by General Fanti:—"The town was defended by about 3,000 men, who fought with great resolution. The garrison had raised barricades in all parts of the town, and occupied the houses, from which they fired upon the Sardinians. Every street was the scene of a conflict, but the assistance afforded to General Fanti by the inhabitants made the struggle much shorter than it would otherwise have been. A considerable portion of the Pontifical carbiniers contrived to escape out of the town, the others retired to the citadel, which could not hold out long. Towards evening the fort capitulated, and the whole of the garrison, consisting of 1,600 men, were made prisoners, as well as General Schmidt, who commanded them."

The gullible band who have fought for the Pope can never be accused of cowardice. At Perugia the garrison consisted of 2,500 Bavarians and 140 Irish. These brave fellows were opposed by no less than 25,000 Sardinians under General Fanti, yet they contested every inch of ground, and it was only when they retired to the citadel, and it was discovered that there were only 1,000 survivors, that General Schmidt came to the determination of surrendering.—*Weekly Register.*

CAVOUR AND GARIBALDI.—A letter from Turin, dated the 17th September, says:—"As I announced, the official *Gazette* of this evening publishes the Royal decree convoking Parliament for the 2nd of October."

"The session will be a very short one; it is even probable that it will not exceed ten days. The policy of the Government, as it is actually represented by the Cavour Ministry, will be submitted to the Chambers in juxtaposition with the policy of Garibaldi and his partisans, and the representatives of the nation will be called upon to make a choice between the two."

"Should an imposing majority declare itself in favor of the policy of the present Cabinet, Count Cavour will of course remain at the head of affairs, and I am well informed when I say that the intention of the Count is to act with unflinching energy in the accomplishment of the new duties which a vote of confidence of the Parliament will entail upon him."

"In case a doubtful or hesitating majority should support Count Cavour's policy, he will immediately resign his office to M. Rattazzi, who perhaps might obtain some concessions from Garibaldi, which, under all circumstances, are quite indispensable to prevent the Italian movement entering a fatal path."

"At the present moment not the slightest concession can be expected from Garibaldi. M. Depretis has completely failed in his mission. He has been to Naples to induce Garibaldi to annex Sicily at once to Sardinia. The Dictator will not hear of annexation until the day when what he calls his programme shall have been carried out, which is nothing else than the promise to make Rome the capital of the Italian empire, and to conquer Venice."

"Should he even consent to make some modification in his plans, it would never be—it is Garibaldi himself who has just written to the King in a letter brought to His Majesty by one of the General's aides-de-camp—except on the condition that MM. Cavour and Farini should leave the Ministry."

"This is the actual state of affairs. From your own judgment as to how replete it is with danger."

Another letter, also dated the 18th says:—

"Garibaldi continues to organize his Government in the sense of his own policy. I have already alluded to MM. Pallavicini, Trivulzio, and Bertani. M. Cattaneo decidedly goes to Naples as Secretary-General of the Dictatorship. His acceptance is the more remarkable as he declined sitting in the Parliament of which he is a member, so as not to take the oath to the King. M. Cattaneo is the advocate of a federal republic. It is curious enough to see him called for by the party which was the first to hoist absolute unity as its motto."

"The claims of M. Cattaneo to Garibaldi's favour are a violent pamphlet against the cession of Nice and a pronounced antipathy against Count Cavour. It is reported that the Annexationist Ministers of Naples will resign. M. Scialoja, and even M. Liborio Romano, are mentioned as likely to do so. It is curious that the principal members of the Government of Naples are Lombards. Lombardy is the province which has provided the greatest number of volunteers to Garibaldi. It is there that the element most hostile to Count Cavour is strongest."

"Now that the kingdom of Naples has been conquered from Francis II., it will be necessary to conquer it again from Garibaldi; but I fancy the political skill of Count Cavour will arrange everything."

"The Dictator still asks for more volunteers, which proves his firm intention of continuing the war. His agents are not stopped but difficulties are thrown in their way."

Much of the news I yesterday wrote, but without positively affirming its truth, has been since confirmed to me. The convocation of the Sardinian Chambers has been decided upon in great measure with a view to strengthen the hands of the Government by obtaining a vote of confidence. Should this be obtained, the assertion made in a letter from Turin, that the King would then put himself at the head of his army and march upon Naples, must still be looked upon as at least quite premature. Events succeed each other so rapidly that it is impossible to say what a fortnight might bring forth. If the Pope were to depart and the French to follow his example, the Sardinians would at once occupy Rome, but across the Neapolitan frontier there is certainly no present intention of going. Indeed, we have only to reflect an instant on the state of men's minds in Italy, and to consider the pedestal of heroism and enthusiasm on which Garibaldi is elevated, to be convinced how hazardous it would be for the King of Sardinia to place himself in open opposition to him. Loyal and attached though the nation and army may be to Victor Emmanuel, it would be a severe trial to their fidelity to be ordered to march against the Garibaldians.—*Times' Cor.*

The following is the correspondence exchanged between Count Cavour and Cardinal Antonelli, previously to the invasion of the Roman States by the Sardinian troops:—

"Turin, Sept. 7.
"Eminence.—The Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia could not without serious regret see the formation and existence of the bodies of foreign mercenary troops in the pay of the Pontifical Government. The organization of such corps not consisting, as in all civilized Governments, of citizens of the country, but of men of all languages, nations, and religions, deeply offends the public conscience of Italy and Europe. The want of discipline inherent to such troops, the inconsiderate conduct of their chiefs, the irritating menaces with which they pompously fill their proclamations, excite and maintain a highly dangerous ferment. The painful recollection of the massacre and pillage of Perugia is still alive among the inhabitants of the Marches and Umbria. This state of things, dangerous in itself, becomes still more so after the facts which have taken place in Sicily and in the kingdom of Naples. The presence of foreign troops, which insults the national feeling, and prevents the manifestation of the wishes of the people, will infallibly cause the extension of the movement to the neighboring provinces. The intimate connexion which exists between the inhabitants of the Marches and Umbria and those of the provinces annexed to the States of the King, and reasons of order and security in his own territory, lay His Majesty's Government under the necessity of applying, as far as in its power, an immediate remedy to such evils. King Victor Emmanuel's conscience does not permit him to remain a passive spectator of the bloody repression with which the arms of the foreign mercenaries would extinguish every manifestation of national feeling in Italian blood. No Government has the right of abandoning to the will and pleasure of a horde of soldiers of fortune the property, the honor, and lives of the inhabitants of a civilized country."

"For these reasons, after having applied to His Majesty the King, my august Sovereign, for his orders, I have the honor of signifying to your Eminence that the King's troops are charged to prevent, in the name of the rights of humanity, the Pontifical mercenary corps from repressing by violence the expression of the sentiments of the people of the Marches and Umbria. I have, moreover, the honor to invite your Excellency, for the reasons above explained, to give immediate orders for the disbanding and dissolving of those corps, the existence of which is a menace to the peace of Italy."

"Trusting that your Eminence will immediately communicate to me the measures taken by the Government of His Holiness in the matter, I have the honor of renewing to your Eminence the expression of my high consideration.
"CAVOUR."

The following is the reply of Cardinal Antonelli:—

Rome, Sept. 11.—Excellency.—Without taking into account the manner in which your Excellency has thought proper to have your letter of the 7th inst., conveyed to me, I have directed my whole attention calmly upon the subject you lay before me in the name of your Sovereign, and I cannot conceal from you that it has cost me an extraordinary effort to do so. The new principles of public law which you lay down in your letter would be indeed sufficient to dispense me from giving any answer at all, they being so contrary to those which have constantly been acknowledged by all Governments and nations. Nevertheless, feeling deeply the incalculable cast upon the Government of His Holiness, I cannot refrain from at once noticing the blame as odious as it is unfounded and unjust, pronounced against the troops belonging to the Pontifical Government; and I must add that I find the pretension of denying the right, belonging to the Pontifical Government as well as to any other, of having foreign troops in its service, utterly unjustifiable. In fact, many Governments of Europe have foreign troops in their pay. On that subject it may be expedient to observe that, owing to the character with which the Sovereign Pontiff is invested as the common father of all believers, he ought to be less subject to criticism than any other for receiving in the ranks of his troops all who come and offer themselves from the various parts of the Catholic world, for the defence of the Holy See, and of the States of the Church."

"Nothing is more false or insulting than to attribute to the Pontifical troops the disorders which have taken place in the States of the Holy See.—There is no necessity for asking, for history has already enregistered whence came the troops who have violently constrained the will of the people, and the artifices which have been made use of for throwing into perturbation the greater part of Italy, and ruining all that was most inviolable and most sacred both in right and in justice."

As to the consequences which it has been sought to make weigh on the legitimate action of the troops of the Holy See, to put down the rebellion of Perugia, it would truly be more logical to throw that responsibility on those who, from abroad, have excited the revolt; and you know perfectly well, M. le Comte, where that outbreak was concerted, whence were derived money, arms, and means of all kinds, and whence instructions and orders were sent to the insurgents."

There is consequently reason for representing as calumnious all that has been said by a party hostile to the government of the Holy See, as to the conduct of its troops, and for declaring that the imputations cast on their chiefs by the authors of proclamations of a nature to excite dangerous fermentations, are not less. Your Excellency concludes our painful despatch by inviting me, in the name of your Sovereign, to immediately order the disarming and disbanding of the said troop. This invitation was accompanied by a sort of menace on the part of Piedmont in case of refusal, to prevent the action of the said troops by means of the Royal troops."

This involves a *quasi* injunction which I willingly abstain from qualifying. The Holy See could only repel it with indignation, strong in its legitimate rights, and appealing to the law of nations, under the aegis of which Europe has hitherto lived, whatever violence the Holy See may be exposed to suffer, without having provoked it, and against which it is my duty now to protest energetically in the name of His Holiness."

With sentiments of consideration, I am, &c.,

G. CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

UMBRIA AND THE MARCHES.—The following particulars relative to part of Italy, which is now the seat of war, may be found interesting at the present moment:—"The population of the Marches, according to an official return of the Pontifical Government was, in 1853, 922,700 souls, of whom 176,649 were in the province of Ancona, 110,331 in that of Fermo, 243,104 in Macerata, 257,751 in Pesaro and Urbino, and the rest in Ascoli and Camerino. The citadel of Ancona is situated on the summit of Mount Aringo, upwards of 300 feet above the level of the sea. The town stands on the part of the mountain which slopes to the sea, and its port is formed by little hills which constitute a sort of amphitheatre. The highest of these hills which protects the citadel itself, is the Montagna, upwards of 700 feet above the level of the sea. There is also Mount Guasco del Cappuccini, which is on a level with the barracks of the artillerymen in the citadel. The western part of Mount del Cappuccini is occupied by part of the town which extends along the side of the fort, with a bend. In 1849, the Austrians during the war of independence, undertook extensive works, but they soon abandoned them. They supplied the fortress which they left likewise. The entrance to the fortress is well defended, the roads being partly winding and zigzag, and constructed in such a way that a surprise of an enemy can be resisted, however great may be the impetuosity which it is made. The fortress cannot contain a numerous garrison, but the magazines are large enough to hold stores for a long siege; the Place d'Arms is not very spacious, and the powder magazine itself could not resist a sustained bombardment. The fortress is surrounded with a little rampart."