

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Independence Belge* says that at the council in which the recognition of Italy was finally determined upon the only opponents were "an august personage" (meaning the Empress) M. Walewski, and M. Baroche. The opinions of the Empress on the subject are unfortunately too well known, and it is equally notorious that the Countess Walewski and her husband have done their very utmost to divert the Emperor from his wise purpose; but I should have thought that M. Baroche had been too long accustomed to trim his political sails to every wind to commit himself at this time of day to the losing cause of the temporal power of the Pope. The Empress and the Countess Walewski did really think at one time that they had succeeded in getting the Emperor to transfer his protection of the Pope to Austria and Spain. The intrigue had been going on for a long while, and the illusion of the fair conspirators was only dispelled by M. Thouvenel's recently published despatch.

The *Patrie* of the 4th of July says:—"France is about to increase the garrison of the frontier towns of the Patrimony of St. Peter."

The *Monteur* has the following:—"The Emperor received yesterday, at a private audience at the Palace of Fontainebleau, his Excellency Count Arrese, Ambassador Extraordinary, charged to present the letter by which His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel notifies to His Majesty the legislative act in virtue of which he assumes the title of 'King of Italy.'"

The affairs of Italy were discussed yesterday. Ricasoli's late speech in the Turin Parliament has given dissatisfaction to the Emperor, not so much from any difference on the main point, but because it was unnecessary to be so open-mouthed or to let the public know what is passing in one's mind. M. Ricasoli has gone too far so the Emperor thinks. He should not have spoken his thoughts so freely, but rather have let people try to guess at them.

The bearers of the Roman petition have not succeeded in being received at the Tuileries as they wished. Prince de Piombino was, as I told you yesterday, received at the Foreign-office, but only as Prince de Piombino; and this distinction, I suppose, is meant as a difference. General Fleury is going to Turin "to compliment Victor Emmanuel" on his advancement to the kingdom of Italy.—*Cor. Times*.

The *Morning Chronicle* says that, Monsignor Miglia, Secretary of the Papal Nunciature in Paris, has had an audience of the Emperor, and has, it is said, expressed to his Majesty, in rather decided terms, the dissatisfaction which the Papal Court feels at his recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. It is reported in politico-clerical circles that his Holiness will issue an Encyclical letter on the subject, and that it will be very outspoken.

The Emperor of the French, not content with recognising the Kingdom of Italy, employed, what diplomats call his good offices, with Russia and Prussia to induce them to do the same. But the St. Petersburg Cabinet has answered, that the disturbances which still exist in the Kingdom of Naples do not prove that the amalgamation of all Italy into one kingdom is in accordance with the wish of the populations, and that, therefore, it will reserve its decision for the present. As to Prussia, she said that she still maintains her Ambassador at Turin, but that for the moment she does not think it necessary to accredit him anew to the King of Italy.

The Juge d'Instruction has decided that there are no grounds for prosecuting the Duke de Broglie. He has, after a lapse of time sufficient to make the public believe that the whole proceeding was a *bona fide* one, dismissed the complaint against both him and the printer Collet, and he has ordered the books illegally seized by the Police Prefect to be restored. The simulated deliberation decreed no one, and no other result was anticipated. The affair, then, is so far at an end; but it will be long quoted as among the most singular incidents of the day, and as characterizing the conduct of the Government, and particularly of the Minister of the Interior, in what relates to the press. The details are curious, but are not yet known outside the darker recesses of the Home-office. I think I can vouch that they are very nearly to this effect:—

On learning by the telegraph the seizure effected of the Duke de Broglie's property, M. de Persigny's colleagues were as much surprised as the public. "This is another of Persigny's *etourderies*," said one Excellency, smiling bitterly. The day the Council met sharp reproaches were addressed to this impetuous and inconvenient friend of the Chief of the State, for having carried into execution, under such circumstances and against such a person as the Duke de Broglie, the unwelcome circular, the startling doctrines of which had been so often condemned by them. The thing, however, was done, and the Ministers, foreseeing that they would not have the best of it, cast about for some means of getting out of the difficulty which their colleagues had brought upon them. After giving vent to their feelings for half an hour or so, they then and there decided that legal proceedings should, as a matter of form, be instituted by way of covering the administrative seizure, but that these proceedings should terminate in a *non lieu*—that is, that the instructing Judge should find there were not sufficient grounds for a prosecution. Two days later the Ministers read in the newspapers that the Duke de Broglie had on his part commenced an action, and that the person he attacked was the Prefect of Police himself. The Ministers were very angry, and deeply mortified—angry with their reckless colleague, and mortified at the dignified and firm bearing of the person whom they had now to deal with. It was necessary to make a little noise, for they could not allow the Government to be braved in this manner. They reconsidered their first decision, and, like weak people who attach much importance to threats, made a show of carrying the prosecution to the utmost. The *Constitutionnel* people get orders to be terrible, and to announce that if "the Duke de Broglie wanted judges he should have them!" True enough,

the Duke appeared, as I have already told you, before the Juge d'Instruction. He answered the few questions put to him in the quietest manner possible. He was not in the least troubled by the serious charges brought against him. Quite the contrary. It was the worthy Juge d'Instruction who appeared astounded when the Duke reminded him that, in virtue of the Constitution, and of the decree of 1858, he, as Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, was only amenable to the High Court of Justice!

The Judge, who, to all appearance, had as much forgotten the decree as if it had never existed, was much moved. The Ministers were informed of this new fact. They again met with a presentation that something serious was coming. The High Court of Justice! Was it possible? The Codes were called for, the *Monteur* was overhauled; but there it stood, in black and white, "Knights Grand Crosses amenable only to the Haute Cour de Justice." Strange that the Ministers themselves should set the example of complete forgetfulness, ignorance, or indifference to their own constitution and the Imperial decrees, and that the Duke de Broglie (who had, no doubt, examined both in the mysterious pamphlet which was the primary cause of all this embarrassment) should be the person to enlighten them! For M. de Persigny there is, perhaps, some excuse. He is so absorbed in his favorite investigations about the House of Hapsburg and the English press that he has no time to spare for French codes or constitutions. There was no help for it; if the prosecution went on the Haute Cour must be summoned. Now, the Haute Cour is no trifling affair. It is an awful piece of machinery which the State employs only on the very gravest occasions. Since the revolution of Feb. it has been called into action twice; first, for the trial of MM. Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc; and, second, for that of the contriver and author of the *Coup d'Etat* (2nd December, 1851) but who, as everybody knows, did not put in an appearance. It was felt that it would never do to recall these events to the memory of the public. An hour or so was spent in exclamations and recriminations, bawled about pretty liberally; but the upshot was the formal resolution to abandon the proceedings against the Duke de Broglie.

FRANCH REACTION.—The unexpected return of Legitimist candidates for several French constituencies indicates a considerable Romeward reaction in the body of the people. If the Church has degenerated Ricasoli in the Emperor, France appears to number many thousands of her ardent supporters. The "Independent" candidates, as they are called, are on all sides triumphant over the influence and intimidation which the Government has not scrupled to use openly against them; and even official personages and members of the Imperial household have been won to their cause.

In one place we find a gentleman who had served in the Pope's Volunteers defeating the ministerial candidate. Elsewhere the Procureur-Imperial and the Procureur-General yield to equally initial competition. In some departments, the victory has been complete, every nominee of the Government having been compelled to retire; and the retainers of both branches of the Bourbon stock will muster in formidable force in the general councils of the Empire.

These are serious results for the reigning power in France; but they are even more serious matter of consideration for this kingdom. No doubt can be entertained that every one of those successful candidates must be construed as a hostile manifestation towards England. A popular feeling against the British came has stimulated the electors, in no slight degree, to resist the pressure of their own Government—hollow as its friendship is known to be—and to reject its candidates. The new and, as they are styled, independent members, are to a man professed foes to England and to her alliance.

There are flying rumors that the physical condition of Louis Napoleon is by no means satisfactory. It is said that he walks with difficulty, and he has retreated to Fontainebleau to recruit his failing powers, which place he leaves for Vichy.

BIRDS AND INSECTS.—In the French Senate on Monday week, M. Bonjean, read a report on four petitions praying that measures might be taken to preserve birds which destroy insects harmful to agriculture. The report which occupies five columns of the *Monteur*, is an amusing essay upon insect-eating birds, their habits, anatomy, and species of food. It treats at length the ravages of insects, and the importance to man of the objects they destroy. France is infested with thousands of species of insects, of terrible fruitfulness, nearly all of which prey on what should serve the purposes of man. The first section of the report is headed "Importance of Birds to Agriculture." It is stated that the wire-worm consumed £180,000 worth of corn in one department alone, and was the cause of the three deficient harvests which preceded 1856. Out of 504 grains of colza gathered at hazard at Versailles, all but 296 had been rendered worthless by insects. The reduction in yield in oil was 32.8 per cent. In Germany according to Latreille, the Phalaena monacha consumed whole forests. In Eastern Prussia more than three years ago more than 24,000,000 cubic metres of fir had to be cut down because the trees were attacked by insects. Man is unable to cope with these destroyers of the produce of his labours. His eye is too dull to perceive and his hands too slow to catch them. Without the aid of birds he would be vanquished in the struggle. The commission excludes birds of prey, such as eagles, ravens, &c., with the exception of buzzards and rooks, from the benefit of its protection, because the buzzard consumes about 6,000 mice yearly, and the rook an incalculable amount of white worms. Sparrows are rehabilitated and their usefulness shown by reference to the facts that when their destruction was attempted in Hungary winged insects increased so rapidly that rewards for the destruction of sparrows were suppressed, and given for bringing them back. Frederick the Great ordered the destruction of sparrows because they ate his cherries; but in two years he found his cherries and all his other fruits consumed by caterpillars. In a sparrow's nest on a terrace in the Rue Vivienne were found the remains of 700 cockchafers. Owls and birds of that class, which agricultural ignorance pursues as birds of evil omen ought to be welcomed. They are ten times more useful than the best cats, and not dangerous to the larder. The martens that were killed were found to have in their stomachs the remains of 543 insects. After further illustrations of the same nature, the report proposes the prohibition of all means of destroying birds save by fire-arms, with the exception of nets for wild ducks and palmipedes generally, and the prohibition of bird-nesting and destruction of eggs or young birds. The petition was referred to the Minister of Commerce and Public Works.—*Times*.

ITALY.

Piedmont and France, it appears, are to dictate the future condition of the Papacy; neither the Pope, nor any other European nation is to have a voice in the matter; as soon as Victor Emmanuel can satisfy Napoleon that French interests will not suffer in Rome under an Italian regime, the French regiments are to march on, and Cialdini and his Bersaglieri are to march in, and the temporal sovereignty is to be administered by Bonaparte and Company, and for the exclusive benefit of the partners. "We wish to go to Rome," continues the Minister, "not as destroyers but as builders, afford to the Church the means, and opening to her the way, for self-reformation; giving her that freedom and independence which may enable and stimulate her to regenerate herself in the purity of her religious feeling, in the simplicity of her customs; in the severity of her discipline, which so greatly contributed to her honour and dignity during her venerable and primitive times."

How significantly do these words read when we remember that Ricasoli is by no means a Papal man. He does not, however, appear to have formally apostatized from the religion of his fathers; last year he took care to declare that his enmity to the temporal sovereignty was no enmity to the Catholic religion; that will fall, he said, but "Religion does not fall, it will not fall, it is built upon a Divine rock, not on human strength." Soldiers do not touch religion; venerate the Pope as your forefathers did, but be faithful to Italy. In my veins there is blood that has been faithful to religion for centuries, and I will not be faithless to any compact, to my forefathers nor to my conscience, and I would not speak thus if I were not a Catholic. But for all this Ricasoli is a step lower than Cavour, and for all his aspirations to be a reformer of the Church he is probably an infidel. If he is so, his wish for the increased Ecclesiastical discipline is both amusing and instructive. So Frederic II, the Emperor who thought of turning Mahomet, reproached Innocent IV, with protecting the heretics and opposing the Emperor, whereas he set the true example by exterminating heretics and fighting against the Pope. So Philip le Bel, about as good a Christian as Frederic, accused Boniface VIII, of being a heretic, while he, Philip, burnt him and hanged him. So Napoleon accused Pius VII, of allying himself with heretics and schismatics, with English, Americans, and Russians, to oppose the great and orthodox Empire of the French. The morals of the Catholic Church are never good enough for those great lights of civilisation and Christianity who wish to deliver the consciences of Christians manacled and fettered into the pure hands of such rulers as Henry VIII, or Luther's friends, the Elector of Saxony, or Victor Emmanuel, or Napoleon III.

We have puzzled ourselves to find the precise meaning of Ricasoli's words, but without effect; he has studied the high Imperial style, which has the advantage of having any meaning or no meaning, as shall be found most convenient when the event has declared itself. The most probable meaning, however, is that he intends to give the Church that liberty of motion and limb which brigand gives a heavily laden and accoutred traveller by relieving him of his clothes and his baggage.

That the Church will one day arise higher and purer from every suffering and persecution we have never doubted. But this has never been held to be any excuse for the plunderers and persecutors. He promises her entire liberty, and that he will afford her the means and open to her the way for self-reformation. There is in all this a matchless insolence, and it is not diminished because we know that all this vain boasting is doing must turn to her ultimate victory and triumph. No man who professed Christianity ever assailed the Church without pretending to be her reformer and friend. Yet such persecutors go down to history with a brand blacker than that of other persecutors, whether French, Mahomedan, or heathen. As to Ricasoli, it must be confessed he is showing at least one sort of consistency. If he plunders the Church on the pretence of devotion, he is doing the same to Italy itself. He is filling her with robbers and brigands fuller than it ever was before, he does what lies in him towards affording a considerable proportion of the districts lately seized by Victor Emmanuel precisely the same opportunities of self-reformation and freedom which he promises to the Church—the freedom of having all to gain, and nothing left to lose!—*Weekly Register*.

ROME, St. Peter's Feast, June 29, 1861.—Yesterday evening the Holy Father sang the solemn Vespers in the Basilica of St. Peter, to-day the High Mass with the usual pomp. All the Cardinals, Prelates, and an immense crowd of people were present. At the Pontifical Mass the Deacon was Cardinal de Sivevati, Sub-Deacon, Monsignor Nardi, Auditor of the Rota. Before the Vesper and the Mass, the solemn protestations were pronounced by the Holy Father himself, surrounded by the Sacred College and all Prelates. The Holy Father renewed all the declarations made in the Encyclical Letter and Allocution of 1859 and 1860. The health of His Holiness is excellent, and his very light indisposition is quite over. His beautiful voice was heard in all the Basilica. The recognition of the new kingdom did not surprise him or anybody. He is prepared for all and his hope does not come from men.

We find the following paragraph in the official *Journal of Rome*:—"Many journals have spoken of public prayers which they pretend have been ordered by the Holy Father for the eternal repose of the late Count Cavour. It is not surprising that in the midst of the hypocrisy of this age, they should try to make it understood that a man who in open parliament avowed that he had conspired for twelve years, terminated his mortal career with all the appearances of being a good Catholic. They thus seek to prove that he acted properly when he violated the most sacred rights of another. It is entirely false that his Holiness has prescribed public prayers in this capital of the Catholic universe; and although the Holy Father, whilst the Sardinian minister was dying, did not cease to beseech the Most High to give him grace to return to the right path, yet, since the death has taken place, his Holiness has offered prayers for the soul of the deceased, he has done so secretly, and not in the manner pretended. His absolute ignorance of the circumstances which occupied the last moments of Count Cavour would prevent any public manifestation."

The *Patrie* says:—"The Pope again officiated publicly at Mass on the 20th ult. His health is re-established. His Holiness was to receive the Diplomatic Corps on the 1st of July."

The *Marseilles Senaphore* gives the following outline of the answer of the Pontifical Government to the communication announcing the intention of France to recognise the Kingdom of Italy:—

Cardinal Antonelli has replied by a diplomatic note to the communication made by France. The precise terms of the note have not been made public, but its substance I can affirm, is altogether in the sense of resistance. The new Kingdom of Italy does not exist for Cardinal Antonelli. He considers the present state of things as a trial which the Papacy will heroically endure; and as regards the recognition made by the French Government the Roman Court cannot understand such a determination on the part of Napoleon III. To recognise the new Kingdom is, in Cardinal Antonelli's opinion, to sanction all that has taken place—unlooked for aggressions, invasion of territory, revolutionary manoeuvres, all of which are the negation of order and the subversion of social order. However, the Sovereign Pontiff, while he deprecates the resolution taken by the French Government, still has full confidence in the Catholic sentiments of Napoleon III, and, such being the case, is ready to sanction all measures calculated to restore peace, on condition that they do not encroach upon the sovereignty of the Pope, and that they leave all his rights entire. Such is the substance of Cardinal Antonelli's note. In concluding, the Minister of Pius IX, seems to affect a conciliatory disposition, but I have no hesitation in saying that the spirit of the circular is really resistive.

NAPLES, June 29.—My last letter was by no means assuring as to the state of Naples, and I cannot now give you any more tranquillizing reports. The greatest apprehension exists here, exaggerated of course, and purposely increased by the insinuations of the reactionary party, which is numerically large, though the chief agents are comparatively few. So general, however, is the "brigandage," that to a certain extent the city may be said to be in a state of siege; that is to say, it is deemed unsafe to go many miles into the country for fear of being laid under fire and shot or mutilated by armed bodies of men. In one word, to quote literally a high military authority "brigandage" has taken a strong footing in the province of Terra di Lavoro, supported by foreign funds and calculating on the assistance of numerous elements of disorder in Naples itself, where they are by

no means deficient. Correspondence and arms and money have been found in great abundance within the last few days, and in one place \$15,000—many of them false indeed, but they are becoming so common, and especially in Sicily, as to be almost the current coin. I said that menacing letters had been sent to many persons in the country, asking for money and threatening their houses if refused; but what will you say to such demands having been made in the heart of the city? and yet such is the case. Every kind of trick is practised by an active and cunning enemy; thus, many assume the uniform of the National Guard, and the tailors of the city have been discovered making them; others have been arrested disguised as women, others as priests and friars, and all are well armed. What is true of this province is equally true of most of the provinces of the South of Italy; brigandage is general, and neither property nor life is safe. It is all very well to call these agitators brigands—such is the name which is always applied to those who are in opposition to the constituted authorities of the country, but the chiefs are political agents, and they recruit among the needy, whose name is legion, and among the country people who only think, through their stomachs, and remember with regret the time when the Bourbons used to throw them a crust.

The military authorities tell me that the civil power is weak; that country people join in a *raccin* and then disperse to their work, secure from all denunciation in consequence of the fears of those around them; and so these agitations continue without any probability of their ceasing. But the position of the authorities in country districts should be well understood. They are unsupported by troops, and depend only on ill-disciplined and half-armed National Guards, many of whom would be much more disposed to join the movement than to risk certain death in opposing it. The end of it all is that after a year's trial, society is in a state of anarchy; want stares great numbers in the face; the vanity of the vainest people is wounded, and the priests and Bourbon agents are among them, promising redemption from misery if they will only restore Francis II. May Heaven defend us from such a curse! I do not think it possible that it will be inflicted, but half-and-half measures must be eschewed; conciliation must not be confounded with weakness, and the greatest vigour must be exercised. I know that the cry from the provinces has been for many months, "Send us troops," and in some cases they have been sent, but in such small bodies that they have brought little assurance with them, and in some cases have been repulsed. Reports have been sent to the Central Government from time to time of the flourishing state of affairs, and I believe that, owing to the vanity or the incompetence of individuals, the real state of things has not been made known. Even now it is too much the fashion in some quarters to speak lightly of the agitation, and talk of putting down "brigandage" easily. Now, names will not alter facts; this brigandage has been steadily increasing until it has arrived at the gates of the capital; and though it may seem to deceive people to call it "brigandage," it has a political phase, else what is the meaning of proclamations, uniforms, money, and arms?—these indicate something more. Since the death of Cavour the evil, it is true, has made gigantic advances, showing the immense power which the very name of that great statesman exercised over enemies, as well as friends. It is a confirmation of my statements that fresh troops have been sent for, and a division of 10,000 men is expected immediately here; we shall then have in these southern provinces 60,000 men, of whom at this moment, perhaps, 12,000 are in garrison in Naples.

MAN-HUNTING IN NAPLES.—In the direction of Nola there are four companies out on the hunt, and about Vesuvius between two and three, in either case supported by bodies of the National Guards. These forces are to take the form of a *colonna mobile* and sweep this part of the country—a plan which, I am told in high quarters, will be carried out in every province. But I have heard it so often talked of that I begin to despair of ever seeing it executed; if it is, it will not be a bit too soon, for though public men here, just to keep up appearances, may represent these movements as lights, be assured that they are fast becoming a serious malady, and indicate a state of complete social anarchy. Nor do I think that even the *colonna mobile* will root out the evil. In the first place, they will never find an enemy. These bands disperse at their approach; those of the countryside who have joined them go to their field labour, and, said a superior officer to me, "those in the neighborhood don't like to denounce them, and of course we can't shoot them unless we find them with arms in their hands." In the next place, say what you like, among the masses there exists a general attachment to the Bourbons; let it be called the result of ignorance, superstition, or anything else, it is the fact, and the priests encourage it by whispers in the confessional and insinuations in the piazza.

The agents of the Bourbons are not merely active but very numerous here, and several important arrests have just been made—among others, of an ex-officer of the Bourbons, promoted at Gaeta, who, though half blind, has been through the provinces and Sicily on a secret mission. His keeping his hand continually in his bosom awakened suspicion, and on being searched an extensive correspondence was found compromising some families of consequence in both Sicilies. It is a striking indication of the audacity of the reactionists and of the rotten state of things here that even in this city recruiting for the Bourbons goes on; but the whole thing is known to the Government, and, if I mistake not, people in their confidence are enrolled, so that this special fact awakens no uneasiness. I have no doubt but that many would consider it imprudent to make these disclosures, on the truth of which you may depend, but I never heard that disease became less dangerous from concealment. In explaining this extraordinary state of things, it must be remembered that the Revolution of the Two Sicilies was produced by the middle classes, for it was those who suffered under the Bourbons. The higher classes had their vanity flattered and their vices fed, while the lower classes were never directly persecuted—indeed, were treated with that familiarity which a man can venture to use towards his slaves or his spaniels. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if there is yet a feeling among many in favour of the late dynasty.—*Times* Cor.

A letter from Naples of the 26th ult. says:—"The intelligence from the provinces has been very unsatisfactory for the last few days. The armed bands increase in number and audacity, not only in the remote districts of the kingdom and on the Roman frontiers, but even in the immediate vicinity of the capital. The Governor and Intendant have deemed it indispensable to send to Turin for reinforcements. The National Guard is worn out with fatigue. As no troops can be spared from the garrisons of Naples, M. de San Martino has just obtained from the Minister of War a corps of 9,000 excellent soldiers. As soon as they arrive, these troops will be divided into 60 flying columns, which will be aided by the National Guard of the localities whither they are sent. An energetic campaign against brigandism will thus be carried on simultaneously in all the provinces. General Durando is about to make a last conciliatory appeal; and if it does not produce the desired result, the most rigorous measures will be at once adopted, and every man taken in arms will be immediately shot. Whilst the Government is preparing these vigorous measures, the notorious Chiaavone, the leader of the insurrection in the Abruzzi, and on the Roman frontier, is publishing proclamations, and has lately had them posted on the doors of the churches and town-halls, even as far as Capua and Caserta."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.
The following are somewhat fuller details of what passed in the Chamber of Deputies at Vienna, on the 2d inst.

It was by order of the Emperor that M. de Schmerling communicated the tenor of the Imperial rescript relating to the Hungarian Diet. The Emperor, says the rescript, has learnt with regret, the decisions of the Diet relative to his sovereign rights, as also the attacks against his incontestable and legitimate rights in his quality of hereditary King of Hungary. Nevertheless, the Emperor considers those discussions rather as the result of individual aberrations than the real expression of the sentiments of the Diet. But as those views have been expressed in the address the Emperor holds it his duty to decline receiving it, as wanting in respect to his person: His Majesty, nevertheless, being desirous of pronouncing himself without reserve on the important questions contained in the address, has invited the Diet to draw it up in a form compatible with the dignity of the Crown and those hereditary rights which the Emperor will know how to defend against any attack. The Government hopes, said M. de Schmerling, that after this communication there will soon be a solution of this important question.

The following reply has been returned by the Austrian Minister, Count de Rechberg, to the despatch of M. Thouvenel to the Courts of Vienna and Madrid relative to their proposal of intervention in the affairs of Rome. The despatch is addressed to Prince Metternich, the representative of Austria at Paris:—
"Vienna, June 16.

"I have received with your report of the 8th of this month, No 39, the note addressed to you on the 6th by M. Thouvenel in reply to the one you delivered to him on the 28th of May.

"We hasten first of all to express the satisfaction with which we receive the assurance by M. Thouvenel that the Government of the Emperor of the French will not adhere to any combination incompatible with the respect it professes for the dignity and independence of the Holy See, and which would be at variance with the object of the presence of the French troops at Rome. This assurance, together with the fact that the sentiments inspired in the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria by the position of the Holy Father entirely harmonize with those which the French Government itself experiences, is of a nature calculated to calm the recent and lively apprehensions which the late manifestations of the Parliament of Turin had created in all Catholic countries. Austria and Spain made themselves the mouth-piece of those apprehensions; full of confidence in the intentions of France, we desired, nevertheless, to be strengthened in the conviction that the Holy Father would not find his sad position become yet more painful and that the Sovereign Pontiff would not be reduced to the cruel alternative of either quitting his capital or of sharing it with his spolitors. We wished, in short, to state once more that we were disposed to lend to France, when she desired it, our eager concurrence in preserving the independence of the chief of the Church. Such was the object of our proceeding, and we believe that we can now congratulate ourselves upon having undertaken it. In fact, as long as the protection of France is, as at present, possessed by the Holy Father, the adversaries of the Holy See are condemned to powerlessness, and the Sovereign Pontiff, together with all the faithful, wait with calmness and confidence the moment of the definitive solution of one of the gravest questions which has ever agitated the world. This definitive solution—need I repeat it?—can only consist, according to us, in the integral maintenance of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. The numerous despatches which we have addressed to you on the subject can leave no doubt in your mind as to our sentiments, and it would be superfluous to enter here upon a fresh discussion of the matter.

"M. Thouvenel states that there exists, in his opinion, a strict connexion between the legalization of the facts which have very considerably modified the situation of the Peninsula, and the solution to be given to the Roman question. I know not whether the word 'legalization' can be interpreted in the only sense which we can consent to give it—viz., in the sense of a return to the basis of the Treaty of Zurich, the only legal point of departure, according to our view, for the legalization of the situation of the Peninsula. With this reserve we recognise the connexion of which M. Thouvenel speaks, and we shall be always ready to view, under this double aspect, the question at issue. If France does not admit to-day, as she did a year ago, the probability of an armed intervention, and if, consequently, the only solution which can be definitive in our eyes must be yet further delayed, we consent to wait a more opportune moment, while deploring the misfortunes which the prolongation of the present state of things entails; but our views and our principles are not in any way modified by such delay.

"Let me be allowed to add here, since I have referred to the Treaty of Zurich, that Article 19 of that treaty seems to us sufficiently explicit to cause the difficulties inherent to the affairs of Rome to be not the only obstacle to the recognition by France of the *sub-distant* Kingdom of Italy.

"I do not desire, however, to be drawn into a deeper discussion of M. Thouvenel's note. As I told you at the commencement of this despatch, we feel sincere satisfaction in the tranquillizing assurances given by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. Penetrated with this sentiment, we do not wish to scrutinize minutely the import of every expression. We strongly recognize, moreover, what a large part must be now left to unforeseen contingencies in all that relates to Italy, and what influence events may exercise as they develop themselves. This admitted, it would be difficult for Austria as well as for France to state with scrupulous exactness the course and the attitude to be maintained in reference to a situation which may become modified from one moment to another.

"Let it suffice, then, for the present, to proclaim with M. Thouvenel, that the highest expediency concurs with the greatest social interests in requiring that the chief of the Church should maintain himself upon the throne occupied by his predecessors for so many centuries. We remit to France with confidence the care of making her opinion respected, and we are ready to second her with all our strength in securing the uncontroverted triumph of a principle which we regard as the basis of all social order."

"Receive, &c. "De Rechberg."

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Accounts received from various parts of Russia still continue to report serious disturbances arising out of the terms of the decree ordering the abolition of serfdom. A recent letter says:—

"In the government of Orel, in the Jeletz circle, the peasants still refuse to perform the feudal service required of them, and have ill-treated the son of the proprietor. General Count Toll came to the assistance of the authorities with a detachment of troops, when ten of the peasants were apprehended, and two of the ringleaders were given over to justice. In the Siewsk circle the peasants on the estate of M. Apraxin to the number of 7,000 refused to perform the required amount of work, when 28 of the most violent were imprisoned, and others escaped. In the Podolian government the disturbances assumed a more serious feature, and extended to six circles and 141 villages, which together contained 71,000 souls. Adjutant Baron Korff brought a great number of the discontented people to order by explanations; but in other portions of the circles the aid of the military was required, and the more obstinate of the malcontents were imprisoned. Similar occurrences are reported from many other places, but with the exception of a place called Smola, in the Litine circle order is everywhere restored."

THORN, July 4.—Fresh popular demonstrations having taken place in the Saxony and Krasny gardens of Warsaw, the Government has taken strong measures to prevent an outbreak.

Much agitation prevails in Warsaw and the provinces.