

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The following is from the *Times* Paris correspondent, dated 9th ult.:

A circular will soon be issued by the new Minister for Foreign Affairs to the French diplomatic agents abroad, and which may be considered as in some sort the programme of the Imperial Government on its foreign policy. It will, I hear, be couched in a sense eminently pacific and friendly to all, and may probably be a paraphrase of the celebrated Bordeaux speech.

It is reported that the orders for the French army to be ready to march at a moment's notice, as mentioned two or three days ago, have been countermanded—at least so say the people at the War-office.

No doubt the pressure exercised on Savoy to squeeze her into "voluntary annexation" looks rather a strange proceeding after the high-sounding sentiments of the magnanimity and disinterestedness of France in doing battle merely for the glory of liberating Italy from her oppressor. If this expropriation take effect, we will never again believe in wars for "an idea." It is true that the powers of Europe disapprove the act; but the opposition will most probably be confined to words, and the resistance of Savoy be passive.

Verbal opposition, or mere censure, will, I fear, have little effect, if, as is pretty certain, there is a fixed determination to annex Savoy—not, of course, for the sake of the territory, but to perpetuate the peculiar "idea" in question; and against such a determination of what avail is disapproval or blame?

The French Government has received a telegram from its Ambassador at Vienna, announcing that Count Rechberg has received with great deference the communication of the English proposal, but that Austria will never accede to the third point, concerning the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont.

The proceedings of the French Government have naturally produced great alarm amongst the Catholics; and they have reason, if we may judge by the shouts of exultation which resound from their enemies. The moderate and talented Catholic review, *le Correspondant*, has received its second warning since the amnesty, and we hear of the suppression of a religious society, that of St. Francis Xavier, at Aix.—*Weekly Register*.

A foolish rumour has been broached in some newspapers that the French Emperor contemplates the perpetration of a schism from Catholic unity, and the formation of a national Church after the model of England and Russia, with himself as its head. Among the thousand-and-one inventions to which the suspense and uncertainty of the moment gives rise, this also was sure to occur, but its absurdity is too manifest to need a moment's consideration. France is Catholic to the core. The folly and mischief of Gallicanism has been seen through, and in no part of Christendom is there a people, a clergy, and a hierarchy more devotedly loyal to the Holy See, and more ready, if need be, to meet martyrdom in the cause of Catholic unity. A great demonstration (the only one now permitted) of sympathy with the Pope was made in the parish churches on Sunday last. The Encyclical was not read, as some journals have asserted, but the churches were everywhere crowded, and tens of thousands of devout souls united in the devotions enjoined by the Cardinal Archbishop for the welfare of the Holy Father. The eloquent Bishop of Orleans has published another of his fiery brochures on the subject of Papal affairs. It has attracted great attention among the scores of pamphlets now issuing from the Paris press on this all-absorbing subject.—*Weekly Register*.

NEW PAMPHLET.—A Paris letter says that a pamphlet has been issued by the Bishop of Segur. It is widely circulated, and is distributed by the clergy in the provinces to the children who attend catechism, and who are recommended to study it with great care, and have read it for the family.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Star*, under date the 31st ult., says that the note in the *Moniteur* (General Warning to the press) has increased, rather than allayed, the excitement caused by the suppression of the *Univers*. He writes:—

"The excitement raised in favor of Veulliot's boldness and decision is at its height, and a proposition for a subscription has already met with the most enthusiastic reception. I was told yesterday that on the Bourse it had been confidently asserted that the whole of the nine thousand subscribers to the *Univers* had signed an address to Veulliot, upon the occasion of his publication of the Pope's allocution, by which they have bound themselves to the payment of one year's subscription to the paper, in case the Government should prosecute him. The subscription is sixty francs per annum, so that this written promise represents a tolerable indemnity for the loss of the importance bestowed upon him by the *Univers*. Even the worst enemies of Veulliot, however, agree in allowing him the great virtue of disinterestedness, and none believe that the money question has ever occupied his mind for a single instant. Veulliot is a poor man, and that fact speaks for itself, for everybody is aware how easy it might have been for him to be otherwise, had he consented even to abstain from writing his obnoxious articles in the *Univers*. However much we may condemn his violence, we cannot help beholding some grandeur in the steadfastness with which he has pursued his course, never deviating to the right or left, but marching straight forward to his aim, above the reach of menace or bribery from the opposite party, and, what is far more rare, rejecting even flattery, which in its turn has been tried without avail. It is believed that the extreme measure of suppressing his journal would not have been resorted to had it been supposed that it possessed the importance which the result already displays."

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by M. Grandguillot, declares that the signs evinced from all parts of France concerning the deplorable effects which have been produced by the letter of the Bishop of Orleans, Monseigneur Dupanloup (which the *Siccle* insists should be

brought before the tribunals), imposes on us the duty of not aggravating the existing excitement by such a polemic; and therefore M. Grandguillot says he does not intend publishing the said letter in his principal edition for Paris.—*Times* Cor.

It is to be understood that all communication with the Head of the Church is absolutely cut off, and interdicted by law, in this Catholic country of France—the new ally of England in Protestantism and in Free-trade. Pigs and bullocks from Britain, also Bibles, but no bulls from Rome. (Vide the new articles for a treaty, religious and commercial, between Napoleon III. and Victoria I.)

A French Priest said to me last evening, with an emphasis in which the eyes and teeth and hands combined, "Sir, we, the Clergy of France, number 40,000 strong, and if we cannot wield the sword, we can the word—gladium verbi." This menace of a crusade from the pulpit may be laughed at by some as entailing but law-vengeance, suspension, and the dungeon, upon them; but suppose the action of it to be steady and simultaneous? We may be in error in attributing the qualities of hereditary heroism to the descendants of the Emigres, but we can confidently look to see the modern representatives of the Church in France worthy of those who have been butchered and banished, and yet survived, to tell of tyranny as a moral and a terror.

The Legitimist, or St. Germain party, see much in present occurrences to promote their cause, however deeply they may be wounded by sympathy with the Church. The young men in society (whose training in the Lycees and schools of Imperial religion admirably fits for revolutionists) are beginning to confront the clergy with impudent observations on Clerical delinquencies in the Romagna, and with general propositions on the abuses of Papal power, &c.; and yet the blinded leaders of this anarchical movement do not recognise in them the very instruments of social and civil, as well as of ecclesiastical annihilation. History has no warning for such men—not even the history of France, written in red letters of blood. Two Cores outside of Paris were last week insulted by opprobrious cries within the limits of their own parishes. The tone is taken in from the Carbonari on thrones, and the Garibaldi demagogue leaders of the people, whose cry at Pavia was echoed with applause, *A bas cette canaille de pretres*.

Report still asserts that the *Univers* is to reappear in Brussels. M. L. Veulliot has not set out for Rome, as announced. It now known that this fatal visitation was menaced officially full three weeks previous. It appears that M. Billault, the Minister, sent for M. Veulliot, and conveyed to him the Emperor's displeasure, adding a personal appeal, but the intrepid advocate of Papal rights would not surrender. The publication of the Encyclical was therefore an acceptable plea. The *Correspondant* contemplates suicide at the very earliest opportunity, and the *Ami de la Religion* thinks it may survive over Lent, with careful nursing. It will be difficult for it to obtain, we fear, seeing the demands now entailed upon it by the failure of its collaborator deceased. M. Veulliot received a levee of visitors, in person or by card, the day succeeding his disaster; and by singular coincidence his friends, in company with his enemies, were harmoniously united in pouchoing his prostration.—Their motives are not in unison, his admirers viewing him as a martyr, his foes as a victim.—*Corr. Tablet*.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Star*, writing on the 31st ult., mentions a rumour that the Archbishop of Paris had sought an interview with the Emperor the day before for the purpose of tendering his resignation of the office of Grand Almoner.

M. ABOUT.—The "puff direct" which Sheridan omitted to mention in his list of ways and means of attracting publicity, and which is so much used by French authors just now—the duelling puff, in short—has been employed with great effect by M. About, whose restless vanity not allowing him to remain unnoticed for any length of time together, seizes upon every means of attracting notice. M. About, who is at war with every journal in consequence of that very susceptibility, and who cannot stand the adversary's parry in answer to his own thrust, had sorely offended M. Vaudin for having sorely offended him. M. Vaudin had therefore called him out, as the only acknowledged method of repairing a moral wound is the infliction of a physical one; but M. About declined to fight without giving a reason why. M. Vaudin was determined to ascertain this reason, and so repaired to the Cafe des Italiens, where all Paris feuilletonists who write much do break their fast with the delicate fare there provided. He then told M. About that his name was Vaudin; whereupon M. About, stuffing a mouflette into his mouth, did reply with a naturally stiff giggle, that he could not compliment him thereon. Therefore, M. Vaudin did take the very unusual and very familiar, besides dirty, liberty of spitting in M. About's face! This in the midst of a mouflette, was at last sufficient to arouse M. About, and he consented to fight—bringing home a broken sword, a wounded arm, and an uncomfortable feeling in the face, from which he will be more slow to recover than from all the rest.—*Morning Star*.

## ITALY.

The affairs of Italy have taken what looks like a decisive turn. England has submitted to France, and she to Austria, a note of proposals for the settlement of Italy. The proposals comprise five heads, and may briefly be summed up thus:—In the first place, there is to be no intervention whatever in Central Italy; secondly, Venice is to be left altogether untouched by the new arrangement; thirdly the people of Central Italy are once more to be asked to state their own wishes; next, Sardinia is to abstain from any measures which might influence their choice; and, lastly, France is to withdraw her troops from Rome and from Lombardy. Lord John Russell (for his we may consider this piece of work), ever unfortunate in diplomacy, has not been successful this time. He has, indeed, secured the important concurrence of Sardinia as represented by Count Cavour, but France will not evacuate Italy, and Austria telegraphs that though receiving the advice of England with "great deference" she will negotiate with France only, failing a Congress, she will never consent to the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont, and she refuses to pledge herself absolutely to non-intervention.

The Tuscan Government will still more endeavor itself to the English anti-Catholic party by an act most tyrannical and unjust. That Government has addressed a circular to the bishops and archbishops of Tuscany, enjoining them to submit their pastoral letters, to the civil authorities before publication.—*Weekly Register*.

More recent information enables me to confirm the news about the decision of Sardinia to complete the annexation of Central Italy. When the meeting of Congress became more and more uncertain, it was felt that the provisional organization of Central Italy and the anomalous position of the latter towards Piedmont must cease. Indeed, it could only be kept up in the hope of a speedy meeting of Congress, which was to put an end to it. In the face of the preparations for a new crusade it was urgent to provide for all contingencies, and already before the late Ministerial crisis, the subject was taken into serious consideration in this country, and the necessity of acting reorganized.

The annexation was too decisive a step to be taken without consulting France and England, the two Powers whose consent was indispensable under the circumstances. So far the British Government not only agreed as to the propriety of this decisive measure, but, if I am rightly informed, even pressed its speedy adoption. The answer of the French Government, although not unfavorable, has hitherto not been so explicit. It recognised, likewise, that in the absence of a Congress something must be done to put an end to the false position now existing; but

it declined any responsibility on that score, declaring, however, that whatever happened it was ready to guarantee the possession of Lombardy to Piedmont. This was as much as could be reasonably expected, and almost better than if more had been promised, for it left more freedom of action to the Sardinian Government than it would have had otherwise. Besides, it was another proof of the understanding which exists between France and England with respect to a common Italian policy, the only difference being made by the pre-engagements taken by France with regard to the acquisitions made by Sardinia during the late war.

The warlike rumors, instead of diminishing, increase daily. No doubt something of this must be placed to the account of the new impulse which Italian affairs have lately taken, and which has not only reassured the Italians about the most immediate future, but has expanded their wishes and hopes far beyond what they have ever been. Now that the annexation of the Emilia is considered certain, they begin to look across the Rubicon towards the Marches and Umbria. But more than to the south, the Italians gaze with longing eyes towards the east, across the Mincio. Venice has become more than ever a subject of sympathy, interest, grief, and hope. Especially here in Lombardy, no solution of the Italian question is thought possible which would leave out Venice, and thus allow the Austrians to remain on Italian soil. While there was the hope of a Congress there was likewise the hope of some pacific arrangement being made about the cession of Venice. This has now vanished, and with it the hope of getting rid of the Austrians except by war. War is therefore as ardently hoped for as it was last year about this time, and everything is caught up eagerly which favors in any way this hope.—*Times* Cor.

In Lombardy the Piedmontese Government, besides maintaining all the taxes imposed by the Austrians, continues to raise the war tax of 30 per cent. imposed during the last events by the Austrian Government, with an addition of 10 per cent. imposed by the Piedmontese. With all this the *Piedmontese Gazette* tells the Lombards that they pay less than the Piedmontese, and must therefore expect an increase of taxation.—*Gazette de Lyon*.

THE POPE, A PIEDMONTESSE SECRET, AND THE CATHOLICS.—As a specimen of the advantages which the Catholics of the whole world would derive from the Pope no longer being a temporal sovereign, and consequently becoming the subject of any other government, and especially of the Piedmontese Government, we quote the following extract from the revolutionary journal *Il Pungolo* (the sting) of Milan, of January the 25th, where it is given as a good piece of news:—"We have ascertained from sure information that, a few days ago, there arrived at our Royal Upper Office of Customs a parcel marked S. P. declared to be in transit for Rome. Two Customhouse officers were appointed to examine the parcel. It contained two books, one of which was bound in velvet with gold ornaments, and the other was a plain binding. The first of these contained a manuscript address in Latin to His Holiness, Pius IX., in which the Catholicism of Germany expressed its grief at seeing the temporal power of the Pope threatened, and offered itself as ready to support it. This address was accompanied by numerous signatures, many of which belonged to the feudal party of Prussia. These signatures filled the rest of the volume and the whole of the second. The Direction of the Customhouse thought it its duty to transmit these books to the Quistor's office, which passed them on, if we are well informed, to the Government."

A letter from Florence, of the 20th ult., addressed to the *Journal de Bruxelles*, says that Baron Ricasoli, leader of the present Tuscan rulers, is furious against the clergy, and had proposed in the Council of Ministers to imprison the two Archbishops of Pisa and of Florence. But his fellow "statesman," Marquis Ridolfi, had asked him if he was mad! Lawyer Salvagnoli, who styles himself Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs recently told the Vicar of the Archdiocese of Pisa that "if the people who are already indignant (*gratissimo*) became ungovernable at the word of preachers, he, Salvagnoli, has at hand means to pulverise bishops, priests, and devotees!"

The following letter has been received in Paris from Rome, dated the 4th ult.:

"The Marquis de Cadore, First Secretary to the French Embassy, arrived here the day before yesterday, bringing despatches addressed to the Pope by the French Government. Of the contents, of course, I know nothing. It is certain, however, that the Duke de Gramont has not succeeded in overcoming the resistance of the Pope, and that the Duke's position is by no means an easy one. It is even said that he has asked to be removed. The news of the suppression of the *Univers* was received in Rome by a telegraphic despatch, but the Pope was aware that M. Veulliot would publish the encyclical letter.—There was a meeting of patriots from the Marches and from Ancona, held at Florence a few days since. The Count de Campello presided. He was Minister of War at Rome in 1848, and is the father of the husband of a daughter of Bonaparte, Prince of Canino. The greater number of these patriots are emigrants, whose object is to create an insurrection in the provinces which have remained faithful to the Holy See. The revolutionary committee formed at Florence has at its disposal the press and a well filled chest. Proclamations are distributed at Perugia, Pesaro, Ancona, Fano, Sinigaglia, and Macerata, to excite the Pope's troops to desert. The report circulated that Neapolitan troops had crossed the frontier to enter the Papal States is unfounded. Rome is quiet, and the inhabitants are preparing to celebrate the Carnival, which will commence on the 11th inst., with the same regulations as in former years, except that masks are forbidden. We have yet no reason to believe that the French troops are about to evacuate Rome; but, under any circumstances, the Government has adopted measures to maintain order and tranquillity. According to the last accounts received from Bologna, the patriots are much discouraged, and the Marquis de Pepoli, who was engaged for the revolution, is about to retire from public life."

LETTER FROM THE POPE TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.—The *Independence Belge* publishes the following, which it states to be a letter addressed by Pope Pius IX. to the Emperor of the French. The letter, it says, was originally in Italian. We lay it before our readers, leaving the responsibility to our Belgian contemporary:—

"Sir, I have received the letter which your majesty has had the kindness to write to me, and I reply to it without reserve—as the saying is, with open heart. And, *imprimis*, I do not disavow the difficult position of your Majesty, which you yourself do not conceal from me, and which I behold in its full gravity. Your Majesty might get out of that position by some decisive measure, which, perhaps, excites your repugnance, and it is precisely because you find yourself in that position that you advise me again, for the sake of the peace of Europe, to relinquish the insurgent provinces, assuring me that the Powers will guarantee to the Pope those that remain to him."

"A project of this nature offers insurmountable difficulties, and to be convinced of them it will suffice to reflect upon my situation, on my sacred character, and upon the rights of the Holy See—rights which are not those of a dynasty, but of all Catholics. The difficulties are insurmountable, because I cannot cede that which does not belong to me, and because I see clearly that the victory which it is intended to give to the revolutionists of the Legations will serve as a pretext and an encouragement to domestic and foreign revolutionists of the other provinces to play the same game on beholding the success of the first; and when I say the revolutionists I mean the least considerable and the most audacious portion of the population."

"The Powers, you say, will guarantee the rest;—but in the serious and extraordinary circumstances which may be foreseen, considering the immense support the inhabitants receive from without, will it be

possible for those powers to employ force in an efficacious manner? If that be not so, your Majesty will be persuaded, like myself, that the usurpers of the property of others and the revolutionists are invincible, if only dealt with by the arms of reasoning."

"However this may be, however, I feel myself obliged to declare plainly to your Majesty that I cannot cede the legations without violating the solemn oaths that bind me, without producing a disaster, and a shock in the other provinces, without doing harm to and putting to shame all Catholics, without weakening the rights, not only of the sovereigns of Italy unjustly despoiled of their dominions, but also of the Sovereigns of the whole Christian world, who cannot behold with indifference the destruction of certain principles."

"Your Majesty makes the peace of the world depend upon the cession by the Pope of the Legations which, for 50 years, have been a continual source of embarrassment to the Pontifical Government; but, as I promised at the beginning of this letter to speak with open heart, you will allow me to reverse the argument. Who can count upon the revolutions that have taken place in France within the last 70 years? But at the same time who is there that dares to say to the great French nation that for the peace of Europe it would be advisable to narrow the limits of the Empire? The argument proves too much; you will therefore allow me not to admit it. And then your Majesty is not ignorant by what persons, with what money, with what support the recent attempts at Bologna, Ravenna, and other cities have been made. Nearly the whole of the populations remained terror-stricken at the movement, which it had not expected, and which they did not show any inclination to follow. Let your Majesty reflect that, if I had accepted the project expressed in the letter which you sent me through M. de Menneval, the insurgent provinces would be actually under my authority. To say the truth that letter was in opposition to the one which you had honored me with, before commencing the Italian campaign, and in which you gave me consoling assurances without causing me affliction."

"Howsoever, the letter to which you make allusion proposed to me, in its first part, a project inadmissible like the present one; and, as concerns the second part, I think I have adopted it, as the documents will prove which have been placed in the hands of your Ambassador at Rome."

"I also reflect upon that phrase of your majesty that if I had accepted that project I should have maintained my authority over those provinces, which seems to imply that at the point we have arrived at they are irretrievably lost. Sir, I beg of you, in the name of the Church, and also in the point of view of your own interests, to make my apprehensions unjustified. Certain memoirs, said to be secret ones, inform me that the Emperor Napoleon I. left to his family useful warnings, worthy of a Christian philosopher, who, in adversity, found in religion alone resources and consolation."

"It is certain that we shall all shortly have to appear before the Supreme Tribunal to render a strict account of our acts, of all our words and thoughts. Let us, then, endeavor to appear before that great tribunal of God in such guise as to be able to feel the effects of His mercy, and not those of His justice."

"I speak to you, also, in my quality of father, which gives me the right of speaking the naked truth to my sons, no matter how high may be their position in this world. I thank you, nevertheless, for your benevolent expressions towards me, and for the assurance which you give me to continue towards me that solicitude which you say you have always hitherto entertained for me. It remains only for me to pray God to shed the abundance of his blessings upon you, upon the Empress, and upon the young Prince Imperial."

"The Vatican, January 8, 1860."

## PIUS IX.

The *Express* publishes an extract from a Roman letter, which says:—

"What we have here at the present moment is but a poor specimen of French steadiness. I see at every step soldier walking arm-in-arm with men of the people, and there is a dangerous amount of fraternization going on almost everywhere at every café and wine-shop. Some battalions, I am told, had to be confined to their barracks."

THE LATE CATHOLIC MEETING IN LONDON.—The *Giornale di Roma* announces that on the 25th ult. the Pope received an address signed in London at a meeting consisting of 20,000.

THE POPE AT THE AMERICAN COLLEGE.—The *Journal des Debats* publishes the following extract of a letter from Rome, dated 31st ult.:

"The Holy Father went the day before yesterday to Umilia to visit the new seminary which is being established there for giving some young people of South America, who are destined for the Priesthood, an ecclesiastical education. His Holiness personally administered the communion to the pupils, and to many persons admitted to the solemnity. Immediately after the termination of the religious ceremony, the guests assembled in an immense hall, where they partook of refreshments. Here the Holy Father heard two short speeches, one from the director of the establishment, and the other from Cardinal Barnabo. The Pope, immediately succeeding the Cardinal, replied, in substance, that he was grateful for the thanks expressed to him, but that his devotion to Catholicism was only that of his predecessors. The trials which he experienced, others experienced and remained triumphant. One remedy alone existed against the perverse doctrines prevailing in a portion of the Christian world, against the disloyal manoeuvres which attack the Church—that remedy was constant prayer. What he asked from the Catholic world in making an appeal on behalf of the justice of his cause, was prayer, incessant prayer; but he must add that never was there a bitterer trial or the peril more menacing. It was in Italy that the perversion of men's minds was most to be seen; it was in the Peninsula that a spirit of revolt against all which is sacred found nourishment and support. The distinction between truth and falsehood was lost: vice became virtue; virtue was called vice. But neither humiliation nor martyrdom, nor captivity, could shake the confidence of the Church nor the firmness of its head."

"The words of Pius IX. produced a sensation amongst the auditors, and subsequently in the city. That, doubtless, which added to the natural effect likely to be produced by such a speech, was the extreme animation with which it was delivered."

"The official Roman journal gives full details of all that the existing Tuscan Government is doing in violation of the laws of the Church. The Pere Garazzi has opened an anti-Catholic school at Pistoja."

"Letters from Naples state that the Ministerial crisis still continued, as the King had not given up the idea of ordering the army to pass the frontier. A revolutionary movement had broken out at Acerra, near Naples. Troops had been despatched thither, and a state of siege proclaimed. The formation of a camp of ten thousand men in Apulia was spoken of."

## AUSTRIA.

Austria has declared her resolution not to abandon the basis of the agreement of Villafranca; it is also said that she will not promise an absolute non-intervention in Central Italy, and that, should no Congress take place, she will only negotiate with France."

A Berlin telegram, dated Monday the 6th ult., again refers to this subject. It says:—

"The English Government in making to Austria, with the consent of France, the proposal for the settlement of the Italian question, announced in yesterday's message, stated, in exchange for the points to be agreed to by Austria it would be understood that Sardinia will respect the Austrian dominions in Venetia."

Austria, in her reply already mentioned said that she herself will know how to protect Venetia."

The *Augsburg Gazette* has learnt by electric telegraph from Milan that four new forts and a large hospital are being built at Peschiera. 64 large rifled (?) guns have been sent to Mantua. All four of the fortresses in Venetia will be supplied with rifled guns of bell metal instead of the iron ones which they now have. Armaments are going on in every part of Venetia. The official *Agram Zeitung*, a few days since, positively declared that no border troops had left the military frontiers; but it is in error, for I this morning saw some of the brown-coated, black-belted warriors parading the streets of this city.—The positive assurance is still given to the world that Austria is not arming, but there is no doubt in my mind that she is diligently preparing for the defence of Venetia."

The Grand Duke Alexander of Hesse has come here, (Vienna) from Italy, and his arrival is a certain sign that another attempt will be made by Austria to come to an understanding with Russia.—*Times* Correspondent.

It seems the number of recruits enlisted for the Pope in Austria has been considerably exaggerated. According to the best information received from Macerato, where their depot is, it does not exceed 2,000 men.

AN AUSTRIAN GENERAL UPON CHIMOLICE.—The following is a literal translation of an official "notification" issued by the General Commanding at Mantua:—"Certain blind intrigues, the vile instruments of a well-known faction, who by the most infamous and reprehensible means endeavor to overturn the order established by God, and by sound reason, have presumed, even in this fortress, whose command has been confided to me by His Majesty our august Emperor, to commit cowardly acts solemnly condemned by every educated citizen,—even profaning the sacred temple of God, they have disgracefully insulted the weaker sex on account of a fashion already for some time generally adopted. I hereby call upon the respectable of this city and fortress, who have hitherto given proofs of the most loyal sentiments, and of the wisest and most peaceful behaviour, to co-operate cordially with all their influence, in preventing the repetition of these and other scandalous excesses committed by the above-named infamous faction, and which have for their sole object the disturbance in this city—a fortress of public order and tranquillity. And I further give notice that if they should again occur I will, as commandant of the place, make use of the extreme powers confided to me by adopting the severest measures for the suppression and prevention of such foolish proceedings. The citizens (of Mantua) will have to blame themselves alone, and their own lukewarmness and depravity if, through such energetic measures, they may suffer in their dearest and most vital interests.—Mantua, Jan. 30. The Imperial Royal Lieutenant Mareschal, Governor, Commanding the city and fortress, Baron Guioz."

## SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—Tetuan has been taken by the Spaniards, after a battle which was fought on the 4th. 800 large tents, forming the five encampments of the enemy, the artillery, camels, and all other equipment of the Moorish army have been taken. The brothers of the Emperor took to flight, and a summons having been transmitted to the enemy to surrender Tetuan within 24 hours, a deputation from the city came into the Spanish camp to beg for mercy, as the Mussulmans had commenced pillage and slaughter in the town.—The division of General Rios entered the place without any opposition, and was received with manifestations of joy.

"The ground where the victory was obtained over the Moors has been given by the Queen to the Duke of Tetuan. Fifty cannon were found at Tetuan. Details of the victory have not yet been received. Enthusiasm prevails throughout the kingdom."

"Marshal O'Donnell judges it useless to pursue the Moors into the interior of the empire."

"In the battle of the 4th inst. the Spaniards lost 10 officers and 58 men killed, and 53 officers and 711 men wounded."

No sooner has Isabella II. professed her determination to aid the Pope, than the electric wire flashes throughout Europe the news, first of a great victory gained by her troops over her Moorish enemies, and secondly of the capture almost without bloodshed of the strong fortress and city of Tetuan; thus accomplishing the primary object of the campaign.—*Weekly Register*.

## RUSSIA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Star* states that it has been rumoured in Paris that the Emperor of Russia is about to proclaim in the face of all Europe, not only entire approval of the Pope's encyclical letter, but the fact of the epistle having been despatched all over the world by his Majesty's advice. The favourable reception given by the Priesthood, to the Catholic Archbishop of Warsaw and his attendant Clergy, taken in connection with the above rumour, is highly significant, and we hope this augurs a better day for the Catholics of Poland.—*Weekly Register*.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter dated, St. Petersburg, Jan. 24:—"There is no doubt that the 'Serf question' is making steady progress, notwithstanding underhand opposition on the part of some of the nobility. A somewhat pointed allusion was lately made by the Emperor to this opposition. His Majesty was on his road from Warsaw to St. Petersburg. At Psoff he was received by the nobility of the province. He addressed them, with thanks for the pains they had taken in drawing up their report on the serf question, and desired them not to place any faith in the false reports that were in circulation, but to trust in him and in his promise that the measure should be carried through. The next morning, after attending a ball given by the nobility the previous evening, a deputation came to see him off, and on taking leave he desired them to remember what he had said the previous day, and to depend upon his word. The Governor-General of Eastern Siberia has reported that the Kirghizes of Siberia, sympathizing with the views of the Emperor for the abolition of serfdom, had unanimously expressed their determination to emancipate their slaves."

## CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 21.—"The Chinese are strongly fortifying Peking and the entrance to the Peiho.—100,000 Tartar troops have been centred near the Peiho."

"The British are energetically preparing for the coming campaign."

## JAPAN.

NAOSAKI, Dec. 12.—"The trade with Japan has been stopped, by the excessive demands of the Europeans for Japanese gold in exchange for dollars, and by the insults offered to the Japanese."

"The British Consul has issued a notification blaming the conduct of the Europeans."

## UNITED STATES.

SYMPATHY FOR THE POPE.—PROTEST OF THE CATHOLICS OF CORNING.—"When all the Catholic world are expressing their most heartfelt sympathy for our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., and denouncing in the strongest and most energetic terms the duplicity of those powers which, by nefarious plots and the most diabolical and illogical arguments, seek the overthrow of his (the Pope's) temporal power, and thus effect the ruin of Europe a political division, which was old when other kingdoms and States with their rulers were unthought of. We, the Roman Catholics of Corning, Parish of St. Mary's, Steuben county, and State of New York, men, women, and child, unanimously concurring with the sentiments expressed in the late Pastoral published by the Prelates of this Ecclesiastical Province, relative to our Holy Father, raise our feeble voice in union with the members of our creed throughout the world, in tendering our warmest sympathy and undying devotion