

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of 29th July contains the following:—"The Emperor has decided that the Army and Navy shall be restored to a peace footing with the least possible delay."

The announcement in the *Moniteur* of this morning has caused great excitement. Rentes open at a rise of nearly 1 per cent.

The following is the letter of the *Times* Paris correspondent:—

"The brief but most important paragraph in this morning's *Moniteur*, and which will have reached you before this, corroborates the statement in my letter of Sunday last about the disarming. The remarks in the official journal of Tuesday on the French and English Budgets seemed to convey a contradiction, but to-day, to all appearance, all is set right again. If, indeed, it is true, as the *Moniteur* tells us, that 'The Emperor has decided that the land and sea forces shall be reduced to a peace footing within the shortest possible delay,' this important result is mainly due to the perseverance with which the free press of England kept attention alive to the subject; and exposed the incipient combination of great despots to utterly extinguish liberty on the continent of Europe. When it began to be believed by persons not easily alarmed, not liable to be affected by vain or unfounded apprehensions, and slow of faith, that these armaments in seaports, these *armes nages* carefully screwed up in frames or packed in straw in various depots, and mysteriously forwarded in 'fragile' cases for shipment, and when they fancied that England might be the object aimed at, a sudden panic was felt among the Liberal party even that section which, in other times, is the war party *par excellence*. These Liberals or Republicans would certainly have preferred to see England taking her stand in the field by the side of France in the Italian war, but they considered her position, and were reasonable enough to content themselves with her neutrality. Yet, when the rumor of the possibility of a conflict between the first two Powers in the world gained consistency the dismay was great indeed: not, perhaps, out of any love for us, but they felt that if England was attacked the only secure abode of liberty now in Europe would be violated; and, if worsted in the contest, that the last spark of freedom would be extinguished for centuries. Military glory might, it is true, have reconciled them to servitude, but the victories that would make them forget it must be far greater than the half-won battles of Magenta and Solferino. Whether this consideration had any weight I know not, and there is no use in inquiring; all we desire is that the pleasant news given in the *Moniteur* may be serious and trustworthy; and that the disarmament 'by land and sea' may be truly carried out. From the different modes of raising men in France and England, France must always have an advantage over us in point of time, and in the facility with which the conscription enables her to re-assemble them. Nevertheless, we must make the best of the matter, and be thankful in the meantime that the Emperor has had the good sense to adopt the resolution. I hear it for the second or third time reported that the Emperor purposes to pay a visit to London—and even an early day (September, they say) is fixed for that purpose. We have been so accustomed to surprises lately that I should see nothing strange in this fact. It is just in his way. He loves these sudden *coups* now and then—that is, the sudden execution of a long deliberated plan. It would certainly be curious, after all that has passed, to find Napoleon III. once more a guest at Windsor or at Buckingham Palace; and to see him suddenly make his appearance at Charing-cross, or even as a listener to your debates in the House of Lords or Commons."

The wounded officers are beginning to arrive in Paris, and the sight of the poor fellows, crippled and disfigured, is enough to disgust one with war. Your readers remember perhaps the letter of a brave officer of the staff who was wounded in the face at Melegnano, which I added to mine a few weeks ago. He has just received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and is on his return to Paris with the loss of eleven teeth and with a gold palatte. His handsome face is not much disfigured by the ball which passed through it. The poor Duke of Arbrantes, the worthy son of Junot, died of his wounds. He is greatly regretted by the army, as he was not only a brave soldier, but a most agreeable and amusing companion.

Among the many deeds of bravery enacted in the late war, the following, which I give you as authentic, is, in my opinion, the most remarkable:—At Solferino, in one of the many strongholds in which the Austrians were entrenched, the French were repulsed several times with great losses. They were advancing once more, and for the fourth time, when their Colonel fell seriously wounded. His men drew back a moment. A trumpeter was sent to take the wounded officer to the rear. "Porte moi 200 pas en avant," said the Colonel. The soldier replied, that it would be certain death. Carry me two hundred yards forward, or I'll blow your brains out, said the officer putting his pistol to the man's head. His order was obeyed, and the place was carried in a few minutes after.

What soldiers! Does it not make you almost envy the nation that has such heroes to fight for her, when we think of the Irish Militia at Kin-sale crying out "To hell with the Pope," and singing "The Boyne Water," before flying from the pebbles of the indignant population? Well, you need not envy France entirely, for among her bravest soldiers and best chiefs are the sons and descendants of Irishmen, and even of some of those who fought as bravely at the Boyne as at Fontenoy. The following note which I have received from the War Office, will console us for the degradation of our countrymen serving England at home, by the glory of our countrymen serving France abroad:—

The following officers of Irish origin were present at the battle of Solferino, and greatly distinguished themselves—Barry (Henry) Lieutenant-Colonel of the 14th Regiment of the Line, since the 30th of June, 1855, distinguished him-

self in a most particular manner (*S'est distingué d'une façon toute particulière*). He was made Colonel of the 78th Regiment of the Line. Colonel Barry received a wound in the left side of the chest from a bullet at Solferino; though the ball did not enter the chest, the contusion it caused was of a serious nature. He is now out of danger.

Power (Charles), Lieutenant 71st Regiment of the Line, fought like a lion at Solferino where he received a shot which fractured both his legs. (*Fracture comminative des deux jambes*). I shall enquire about his position immediately.—The following officers were present but escaped unhurt:—

Lieutenant O'Reilly, 73d Regiment; O'Malley, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Colonel of the 73d since April, 1856; Prendergast, Sub-Lieutenant of the 88th.

As soon as the regular papers come from Italy I shall send you further details."

Colonel Barry is, most probably, a son of one of the three Barrys who figured in the Irish Brigade. One of them, Robin Barry, joined the Republican Party, after which the others never spoke to him. Another brother, Colonel Barry, died in Paris in 1825. He had been in prison in the days of the terror with a fellow-countryman, Dr. O'Leary; a letter he addressed from the prison to one of his friends in Ireland was seized on by the agents of Robespierre, and was the subject of a most amusing scene, the details of which were related to me by a friend of the Colonel's.

In the letter, Barry wrote to his friend, in Irish, "Don't come, there's bloody war going on here." The sansculottes, and even their learned chiefs, could not make out what the words meant, or in what tongue they were written, and they were obliged to give up the affair. Poor Barry's death was rather a tragical one. He was affected with disease of the heart, and was ordered to remain within, but disobeyed his doctor, and went out. Meeting O'Leary in the street, the latter upbraided him for his imprudence, and said—Why, man, you may die suddenly; he went home and died that night.

He had been the Aide-de-Camp of Marshal MacDonald, who, being informed of his demise, insisted on paying the expenses of and defraying his funeral, and the poor soldier was buried at "Père la Chaise," where many an Irish hero sleeps in peace, unannounced and forgotten.—*Cor. of Nation.*

MARSEILLES, JULY 24.—One of the local papers states that at the reception of the Diplomatic Body the Emperor treated Lord Cowley with coolness (*frudure*), and that his lordship left with an anxious countenance, which was very much remarked by all his colleagues. The most discredit and vulgar means are resorted to in the provinces to excite the hatred of the lower classes against England, and to render a new war popular; for, of course, that statement would not have been suffered to appear in print without the sanction and instigation of the Prefecture—that is to say, the Government. Last evening the overture to Charles VI. was played at one of the concert-rooms most frequented by working men. I should mention, that in order to prevent competition with the theatres, it is forbidden to sing any portion of operas or plays at the concert-rooms. But when the orchestra played in the overture the air of the celebrated refrain, I am assured by persons present, Englishmen as well as Frenchmen, that the audience restored the original version, and sang "*Guerre aux Anglais*," instead of the milder authorised form of "*Guerre aux Tyens*." The overture was *encored*, and the persons most conspicuous in this patriotic movement were individuals disguised in plain clothes. If this were the spontaneous expression of ill-will on the part of the Marseillais towards England, it would not be worth notice, but it is the deliberate and premeditated act of the Government, through its agent, the Prefect, to excite the people to vociferate "*Guerre aux Anglais*," and that in a town which is largely indebted for its prosperity to English trade and English capital. Whether the Emperor has decided upon changing his policy towards England, the next few weeks will probably determine; but that such is his intention is the belief of the population generally.

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND EUROPE.—The following article has appeared in the literary columns of the *Journal des Debats*, introduced by a few lines respecting the new "*Historie d'Angleterre*," by M. E. de Bonnehose. The article is signed by M. Prevost-Parado:—

"England has just caused a strange surprise not to Europe only, but to those statesmen who fancied they knew her best, to those among her great citizens who thought they were perfectly certain to lead her. For the first time, perhaps, in her history she has allowed a great war to commence and continue, a rearrangement of territory to be announced and accomplished, not only without taking part in it, but with the firm resolution of having nothing to do with it. She has imposed this resolution on her statesmen; she has watched them with jealous attention, lest they might be tempted to disobey her; she has forbidden them to entertain the slightest intention of mixing up with this conflict the name and arms of the English people; and so well has she succeeded in this difficult design, that the war was brought to a close, and peace re-established in Europe, without England's taking any greater part in it than Portugal or Denmark. The Minister who, true to the tradition of her country, formed a different idea of her interests and duties, no more succeeded in moving her than Don Quixote did in carrying off that celebrated wooden horse on which he fancied he could travel through vast fields of air. It was in vain they let off crackers near the ears of the peaceful animal and put squibs under his tail; nothing stirred his inflexible immobility, and after all this alarm he found himself in the same place as at first. But the question is, whether England finds herself, at the end of this episode, in the same place as at the beginning, and whether she comes out of this trial as intact as Don Quixote's steed. First of all let us inquire what were the chief causes of England's taking so new and decided an attitude in the great crisis we have just passed through. Above all, it was that increasing disgust for war which in the nineteenth century is both the glory and the weakness of civilised communities. It must be admitted that England never manifested greater repugnance to war, or greater attachment to peace, than during the first months of this year. It is not only as people are fond of saying, the immense development of material interests that makes nations, when they have the control of their own destinies, so slow to have recourse to arms; it is a general sentiment of humanity; it is a greater respect for human life, a livelier consciousness of the manifold evils brought

about by war, and of the responsibility attaching to those who let loose such a scourge upon the country with absolute necessity. If these ideas exercise at the present day a great influence upon the Continent itself—if the most warlike nation in the world has felt their constraining power, what action must they not have upon England, laden, as she indeed is, with the most genial blessings of modern civilisation, accustomed more and more to internal peace, to labor, order, and liberty, and the peaceful enjoyment of the greatest blessings that nations can desire? Not only are the English inclined in these days to consider war barbarous, but a considerable part of the English public, deeply imbued with Christian ideas, regards it as a sin. They hesitate long, they weigh all the circumstances before admitting this right of drawing the sword, which a short time back gave such little trouble to the conscience of nations or sovereigns. This tolerably numerous portion of the public have come by degrees to apply to the conduct of nations those absolute maxims that constitute the ideal of the Christian life. They do not go so far as to say that the duty of a people, like that of a martyr, is to suffer itself to be immolated, nor even to turn the cheek to the smiter; but they concede to a people nothing beyond the right of defending its existence, and they deny its right of raising itself as formerly or maintaining itself by arms amidst the recurring conflicts that agitate the world. They have thus invented a sort of catechism for the use of nations that was utterly unknown to Elizabeth, Cromwell, and Pitt, and which Louis XIV. and Napoleon, if they take any interest about such things in the other world, must bitterly regret not to have seen disseminated and put in practice among the English people. It would be wrong, however, to attribute solely to the progress of civilization and to the influence of Christian sentiments this attachment of England to peace—this altogether novel passion for a strict neutrality. Pride and contempt, self-esteem, and the disdain of others, have a large share in it—Right or wrong the English public has accustomed itself to regard the greater part of the continental nations as irresistibly devoted to anarchy or slavery, and consequently it takes less interest in their trials and quarrels so long as England's security does not appear to be directly threatened. Hence, moreover, by the progress of her race over every part of the globe, by the wonderful development of her new empire, by the foundation of those distant colonies where her customs, freedom, industry, and the forms of her own peculiar greatness, live and breathe together with her language, England has justly been led to give to continental nations a less considerable share in her affairs, and to attach less importance to the events that change the face of Europe. She has ceased, not long since, to be the first Muscovite power in the world; she is also a great oceanic power, and she is a great American power, and anticipating the future in this part of the globe she refuses to consider Europe any longer as the sole scene, where at all costs she must acquire or preserve the first rank. Less concerned about the progress of her ancient rivals she is less jealous of upholding the balance of their power, and of watching their mutual encroachments, and this aim of mind is the more advantageous to her since she finds a pretext therein for sparing herself great sacrifices and vigorous resolutions. From all these sentiments, good or bad, exalted or selfish, has resulted the conduct of England in the present crisis. The future alone will show whether she has not erred in her instincts and calculations, and whether, in adopting a policy similar to America's she has not forgotten that it is not the ocean but merely the Channel, that separates her from a Continent filled with soldiers. If the peace party (which in England is the dominant party, as the war party is with us)—if the peace party has been right—if it has actually revealed to England the admirable secret of preserving her influence over Europe without taking part in its quarrels, the party has rendered its country an immense service; if, on the contrary, it has been mistaken—if, in prematurely disengaging England from her Continental ties, it has deprived her at the same time too soon of her supports, it has placed in extreme jeopardy not only the greatness of its country, but its very existence. In fact, the aspect of Europe must awaken now very different feelings in the breast of a Frenchman and in that of an Englishman, and may give to the former as many hopes as to the latter just sources of uneasiness. England can say to herself—'I have never been much liked upon the Continent, but I was feared there; now they fear me much less, and do not like me more on that account. I had not long since before me a nation powerful and jealous, but isolated and surrounded as it were by my natural allies; now I see in Europe only old enemies who have not pardoned my successes, only old friends who attribute to me their reverses. I was accustomed to fight against one alone, with the help of several; I may have to fight several and can no longer depend on the aid of one. Those whom I have left to defend themselves alone would see me without displeasure undergo the same trial, and would calmly represent to me that it is for the general interest to localise the war. What boots it to me, sheltered by my ships, I can defy the whole universe? But it is very expensive to have for the future to guard one's self against the whole universe, and necessarily to be in expectation of a great day when all will be saved or lost. Perhaps I was not wrong to have formerly allies in the world, and to have accustomed them to depend on me, in order that I myself might depend on them. I have changed my system; the event will teach me if I have done right.' On her side, France can consider Europe with some security, and even some hope; she may say to herself—'Formerly I could not raise my arm against any one without being immediately forced to parry the blow of another; now if I have any quarrel of this kind to settle, they will willingly see me at it, and there will be some to applaud me, who formerly would have fought against me. *Purcere subjectis* is really a great maxim, and I have derived great advantage from it. If I see an occasion or necessity for it, I shall willingly apply the second half of the verse, and shall thereby please everybody. But whatever may happen here I am surrounded with old adversaries to whom I have proved that I possessed rather the power than the will to injure them, and that I desired less their defeat than their friendship. Let us wait and hope.' Such is pretty nearly for us and our neighbours the moral of the fable that has just been recited to Europe. This fable is instructive for every one, especially for the philosopher and historian, who love to account for the progress of human affairs; it has a certain grandeur from the extent of the scene and the importance of the interests at stake there; but it has also a comic side, through the sidekick produced by certain actors. We must not seek to criticise the mysterious Ordainer of our destinies, if being a good prince and liking sometimes to make us laugh, it pleases him to bestow a part on Messrs. Bright, Cobden, and some other persons of singular genius in the events that change the face of the world."

AUSTRIA.—The *Times* correspondent says:—"I have received private information that the Venetians are accused by the blow inflicted on them by the Emperor of the French. At first the whole Austrian world was well satisfied with the conditions of peace; but during the last two or three days a feeling of depression has prevailed, and experienced politicians have expressed to me their conviction that a peace concluded on such a basis must necessarily be a hollow one.—Many people are of opinion that there will be a general rising in Italy, but no revolutionary movement has the least chance of success while 50,000 French troops are in Central Italy, and three times that number of Austrian soldiers in Venetia. The special treaties between Austria and the smaller Italian States have *de facto* ceased to exist, but it does not admit of a doubt that she will send troops across the Po should the inhabitants of Modena and Tuscany persist in their refusal to permit their legitimate so-

vereigns to return to their capitals. I cannot positively assert that such was the case, but there is good reason for believing that the Emperor Francis Joseph when at Villafranca told the Emperor of the French that he was firmly resolved to reinstate the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena.—Eighty-six parishes in Tuscany have protested against the return of the Grand Duke, and on the 10th July the inhabitants of Modena expressed a wish that the Duchy should be incorporated with Sardinia. Ancona and Rimini have voluntarily submitted to the Papal authorities, but Bologna is still in a state of insurrection. It is stated that French troops will support the Papal General Kaibermatten, who has received orders to reduce the Bolognese to submission. As is not natural under the circumstances, a very great coolness prevails between Austria and Prussia, but I am not inclined to believe that there will be a rupture between them. While this country was at war, Prussia endeavored to obtain complete supremacy in Germany, but her ambitious plans were frustrated by the second-rate States, whose policy it has always been to maintain the balance of power between Austria and Prussia. The latter would willingly form a separate and intimate alliance with the North German States, and let Austria do the same with Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden; but this government positively insists on the maintenance of the *status quo*, because powerless, German Bund."

ITALY.—MILAN, JULY 22.—Prodigious prognostications are afloat here—rumours of freight import to the peace of Europe. There is talk of a treaty between France, Austria, and Russia, to give the Rhine boundary to the first-named Power. What Austria and Russia are to gain by the arrangement is not clearly defined, but we may presume that it will be something eastwards. According to others, the combination is different.—France, Austria, and Italy (I) are to make war on Prussia; France is to push her frontier to the Rhine, Austria is to have a piece of Prussia, probably Silesia, and in return is to give up Venetia. We are left to conjecture what the term "Italy" here means; whether it be the Sardinian States as newly constituted with Lombardy, or the whole of the federation that is to be. In the one case or the other, however, it might be thought that the Italians had enough to do at home without engaging in a contest which I presume even M. Cavour could not deny would be one of aggression. But at the present moment no scheme is too wild to find a following in the heads of a certain class of Italian politicians. One notion that exists here is very general, and without plausibility. It is to the effect that the Emperor Napoleon will not remain satisfied with the results of the campaign of 1859, but will take an early opportunity of engaging in another war. Although victorious in the one just concluded, he must feel, it is said, that the manner and conditions of its termination have not come up to public expectation, and he will seek to repair the short-coming at the expense of a fresh antagonist. This can only be Prussia or England. As the Italians generally impute the premature conclusion of the war to the former Power, they probably would not feel at all sorry to see her humiliated in an unequal contest; indeed, we may gather as much from the tone of many of them. With regard to England, their feeling is less evident.—They are vexed with her for not having done something for them—her having, as they say, compelled them to throw themselves into the arms of France; and even then they blame her for not having joined France against Austria. Nevertheless, as they have just learned that the Emperor Napoleon is not so implicitly to be confided in as they lately thought; as they do not feel quite so confident of the success of France in a war with England as in one with Prussia; and as, moreover, they have certain misgivings as to how far it would be to their advantage that England should get the worst of such a contest, they would rather, perhaps, that the Emperor's plans of campaign should for the present be limited to Continental Europe. The fact is that the strangeness of the Villafranca Convention has set all men's brains working. People cannot help thinking that there must be a very important *dessein secret*, that they will be at no distant period. They ask what is coming next, and cannot believe that nothing is coming save peace and tranquillity.

As regards the settlement of Italy, it is strongly felt that Tuscany, the Legations, and the Duchies, present the most pressing difficulties. It is rumored that both Naples and Rome oppose the plan of a Confederation; it may be looked upon as positive that the King of Piedmont will not agree to it—at least, not with the Pope as president, and Austria a member; but as regards this point it is hoped the Zurich Congress may be able to arrive at a solution. But what is to be done with respect to the States that have expelled their Sovereigns and are now required to take them back? What with those Legations whose condition has long been most alarming feature of the Italian question, and which are now in *de facto* rebellion against their Sovereigns? King Victor Emmanuel is expected here within a week;—the exact day does not appear to be known. The Common Council met on Wednesday, and voted forty thousand livres for an illumination to celebrate his arrival. It was determined also to promote a subscription for the invalids of the Allied Armies, and for the families of the slain, and the municipal body headed the list with 100,000 livres. Also it was decided to have a funeral service performed in the cathedral on the 28th July, the anniversary of the death of Charles Albert; and on the 15th of Aug., the official festival of Napoleon III., there is to be a grand spectacle in the amphitheatre, or arena, which is used occasionally for horse-races, and which may also be laid under water and serve for a regatta.—The nature of this year's spectacle is, however, not yet announced.

The arena is said to be capable of containing 30,000 spectators. The profits of the performance are to be added to the subscription above named.—All these projects were carried by acclamation. At Turin, three days ago, in the Church of San Francesco di Paolo, and here yesterday in that of San Fidele, the Venetian emigrants had a mass celebrated for the volunteers of their country who have lost their lives in fighting for the cause of national independence. The inscription on the church door was the same in both cities. After stating the object of the expiatory prayers, it concluded as follows:—"Oh! ye happy ones, whose supreme moments were soothed by a generous hope, pray to God that it may be realized for us!"

The French troops are passing through here on their way homewards. It is said that they will all march back to France, or to the port of embarkation, the railways being sufficiently occupied in conveying away the immense stock of artillery and war material of all kinds. Whilst in Milan they encamp under the pleasant shade of the magnificent avenues of horse-chestnut trees that line the bastions, as the sort of external boulevard that runs round the city is called. There was a considerable force of infantry and some cavalry, and artillery and train, tented there on the last two evenings, and, as usual, their camp formed an amusing lounge. But you must have had enough of late of the ways and doings of French soldiers. Leaving the long line of boulevard thus occupied, you come to the bastion of the Porta Orientale, which is the fashionable drive of Milan, the Hyde Park, or Bois de Boulogne, or Prado of the Lombard capital. On visiting this drive I was quite astonished at the difference between its aspect now and three weeks or a month ago.—*Times Correspondent*

Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, has abdicated in favour of his son, Archduke Ferdinand, born on the 10th of June, 1835. This Prince married a daughter of the King of Saxony, who has left him a widow; with one child (a daughter), born on the 10th of January, 1858.

Chevalier Farini, Governor of Modena, has, by order of King Victor Emmanuel, withdrawn the Sar-

dinian authority, and has published a proclamation, in which he remits the government to the members of the Municipality. The populace assembled in crowds, and proclaimed the Municipality by acclamation dictators of the country.

Chevalier Farini has accepted a provisional regency, in order to maintain public order and to reunite the Representative Assembly of Modena, which is to pronounce on the future settlement of the country.

In those parts of the States of the Church where the authority of the Pope has been thrown off, no collision has as yet taken place between the Papal troops and those armed levies, which occupy them. It would appear from the manifesto of Cardinal Antonelli, that his Holiness for the present confines himself to protesting against the proceedings of Sardinia. The following is Cardinal Antonelli's circular despatch:—

PALACE OF THE VATICAN, JULY 12.—Amidst all the apprehensions and anxieties occasioned by the present deplorable war, the Holy See has reason to think that it would be unmolested, after the many assurances it had received—assurances with which even the King of Piedmont had associated himself, for on the advice of the Emperor of the French, his ally, he refused the dictatorship which was offered him in the revolted provinces of the Pontifical States. But it is painful to state things have turned out very differently, and facts occur every day under the eye of the Holy See and its Government which show more and more how inexcusable is the conduct of the Sardinian Government towards the Holy See—conduct which clearly proves that it is intended to strip the Holy See of a part of its temporal dominions. Since the revolt of Bologna, which his Holiness in his allocution of June 30 has already taken occasion to deplore, that city has become the rendezvous of a multitude of a multitude of Piedmontese officers, coming from Tuscany and Modena for the purpose of preparing quarters for the Piedmontese troops. From these foreign states thousands of muskets have been brought, wherewith to arm insurgents; and volunteers; cannon, also, have been imported to aggravate the troubles in the revolted provinces, and to encourage the audacity of the disturbers of order. Another fact, which renders the refusal of the dictatorship completely illusory, and adds to a flagrant violation of neutrality an active co-operation in the maintenance of the States of the Church, is the nomination of the Marquis d'Azeglio as an extraordinary commissioner in Romagna to direct the movement of the legations during the war. This step, under the specious pretext of preventing the national movement from leading to any disorder, is a manifest usurpation of power which affects the rights of the territorial sovereignty of these states. Events have moved so rapidly that the Piedmontese troops have already entered the Pontifical States, occupying Porto Urbano and Casalfranca, in which places Piedmontese Bersaglieria and a part of Royal Sardinia brigade have arrived. The sole object of this movement is to join the rebels in opposing an energetic resistance to the Pontifical troops, which have been sent to restore legitimate power in the rebellious provinces. Finally, and to complete the usurpation of the legitimate sovereignty of the Pope, two officers of engineers, one of whom is a Piedmontese, have been sent to Ferrara to mine and destroy that fortress. Such odious proceedings, in the perpetration of which a manifest violation of the law of nations is manifest in more than one point of view, cannot but fill the soul of the Holy Father with bitterness, and provoke in him a lively and just indignation, which is rendered more poignant still by the surprise with which he sees that such enormities proceed from the Government of a Catholic king who had accepted the advice of his august ally to refuse the dictatorship offered to him. All the measures taken with the view of preventing or attenuating this series of evils having been in vain, the Holy Father, not forgetful of the duties incumbent upon him for the preservation of his states, and for the preservation of its integrity of the temporal domain of the Holy See, which is essentially connected with the free and independent exercise of the supreme pontifical power, protests against the violations and usurpations committed in spite of the acceptance of neutrality, and desires that his protest may be communicated to all the European Powers. Confident in the justice which distinguishes these Powers, he feels assured that they will support him; they will not permit the success of a manifest violation of the law of nations, and the rights of the Holy Father. He trusts that they will not hesitate to co-operate in the vindication of those rights, and to that end he invokes their assistance and protection. The undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State, conformably to pontifical custom, sends the present note to your Excellency, begging you to transmit it to the Court to which you are accredited, and takes this opportunity, &c.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the Vicar-General, Cardinal Patrizi, ordering thanks to be offered up for the conclusion of peace, but at the same time saying that prayers for peace are not to be discontinued, for the reasons set down in the following extract from the Papal missive:—

"Abiding to the heresy contained in the proclamation addressed by M. d'Azeglio, the Commissioner of the King of Sardinia, to the people of Romagna, in which he says—'God has made man free in his opinions, both political and religious. He who would make himself judge of another by violence would usurp the fairest of God's gifts to man, and would impose on him the most abject of servitudes. Forget all past bitterness, take hands like brothers, and believe that all Italy is unanimous, and has only one will in its desire for independence and self-government,' the Holy Father says in the concluding part of his autograph letter:—'To thank God for the restoration of peace between the two great Catholic belligerent Powers is our duty; but to continue our prayers is a necessity, inasmuch as divers provinces of the States of the Church are still a prey to the men who are intent upon demolishing the established order of things, and it is with this view that in our days a foreign usurping Power proclaims that God hath made man free as regards his political and religious opinions, thus denying the authorities established by God upon earth, and to whom obedience and respect are due, forgetting at the same time the immortality of the soul, which, when it passeth from this transitory world to the eternal one shall have to answer unto the All-powerful and inexorable Judge for those religious opinions; then learning too late that there is but one God and one faith, and that whoever quitteth the ark of unity shall be submerged in the deluge of eternal punishment.'"

The necessity is therefore evident of continuing the prayer, in order that God may bestow in his infinite mercy to re-establish rectitude of mind and heart in all those who have been led away from the path of truth, and to obtain that they should weep not over the imaginary and false (*menzognera*) massacres of Perugia, but over their own sins and their own blindness. That blindness has impelled, in these latter days, a mob of madmen (*forsennati*) for the most part Jews, to drive with violence a religious family from its sacred retreat. That same blindness it is which has produced so many other evils that afflict and torture the heart. But prayer is more powerful than hell, and whatever shall be asked of God by those who are gathered together in his name shall be infallibly obtained."

SPAIN.

The semi-official *Correspondencia Autografa* has the following:—

"At Gibraltar the English are mounting batteries, not only as has been stated, in the forts, but even in the midst of the streets. The day on which the sentinel of the Straits shall light his first match this place will be transformed into a volcano of gunpowder and ball. Our forts of Santa Barbara and San Felipe, destroyed by the English in the War of Independence, under the pretext that the French troops might take possession of them, are now only heaps

of ruins. The necessity is therefore evident of continuing the prayer, in order that God may bestow in his infinite mercy to re-establish rectitude of mind and heart in all those who have been led away from the path of truth, and to obtain that they should weep not over the imaginary and false (*menzognera*) massacres of Perugia, but over their own sins and their own blindness. That blindness has impelled, in these latter days, a mob of madmen (*forsennati*) for the most part Jews, to drive with violence a religious family from its sacred retreat. That same blindness it is which has produced so many other evils that afflict and torture the heart. But prayer is more powerful than hell, and whatever shall be asked of God by those who are gathered together in his name shall be infallibly obtained."

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