## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCE.

It appears to be now definitively arranged that the French troops are to be altogether withdrawn from Syria on the 5th of June. The transports which are to convey them back to France have been despatched, and so has the fleet, which is to remain stationed on the Syrian coast. The feeling of indignation against this country which M. Billault's speech revealed last week, and which the language of the English ministerial journals exasperates, appear to increase and intensify throughout France; and Russia bas this week published a solemn protest against the evacuation. At the same time, the letters from Syria speak in most melancholy terms of the consequences apprehended by the Christians. The Turks and Druses, enraged at foreign intervention and at the rude and vindictive justice of the Commission, have not yet had time to settle down peaceably in the neighborhood of the Christians again; and a letter in the Ami de la Religion reports a movement towards a general emigration of the Maronite population, who are panic stricken at the thought of being again left still more helplessly exposed to their persecutors-who now may feel certain of the sympathy and support of at least one Christian Government.

The latest news is of a peculiarly alarming character. The Porte, it appears, has refused to sanction the sentences of death pronounced against Kurschid Pacha and several Druse chiefs; the Christian Caimacan has resigned, great excitement prevails among the Turks and Druses, universal alarm among the Maronites. It is a strong fact that a large Russian fleet has been former by evacuating Rome, where already Goyon ordered to sail from Cronstadt, to join the French and English squadrons on the coast, and to intervene in aid of the Christian population if necessary .- Tablet.

Public feeling in France is not only hot to a degree, but (strange to say) altogether unanimous concerning what must be the one only course satisfactory to the honor, and in harmony with the sympathies of France. Not only the gister. Bonapartist party, but the Republicans, and not only these, but even the mere Orleanists, speak loudly the sentiments of a Catholic French nation, while the Legitimists (represented in the Senate by the historic name of the Marquis de La Roche-Jacquelin)-the most fiercely anti-English, perhaps, of all-invoke, in terms as passionate as eloquent, the political, as well as religious, memories of the past in favor of outraged Christianity in the East against the threats and the wiles of England .- Irishman

The Moniteur publishes a circular addressed by Count Persigny, the Minister of the Interior. to the Prefects, calling their attention to the prosecution of the printer and publisher of the pamphlet," A Letter on the History of France," and inviting them to watch, with care, any atthat one shall be the union in his own person of the
supreme Headship both in Church and State. Henry tempt at publication which may be made in the name of persons who have been either banished or exiled. M. de Persigny says that under whatever form, books, journals, or pamphlets may be published, the Prefects are to seize them by administrative authority, and to make a report on the subject to the ministry. The minister reminds the Prefects that by judicial seizure, the writer of a pamphlet is protected against all reply and recrimination, and says it is thus that one representing the policy of 1840, could with impunity address this strange question to the Victor of Solferino, "What have you done with France?" (Easy to tell. He has "done for" her liberties and for her Church, with a vengeance in both cases; and for her press, as Persigny himself in this case demonstrates.)

The esclandre of the week in Paris is the quarrel between Prince Napoleon and Prince Murat about the Grand Mastership of the Free Masons of France. The conduct of Prince Murat in voting as a Senator against the abolition of the temporal power of the Pope has outraged that corporation, on which the excommunication of the Church would seem to sit so lightly, and which professes such a lofty indifference to religious and political questions. Prince Murat has, however, been deposed, and his revolutionary cousin, Prince Napoleon, who on the same occasion advocated the Masonic view of the Papacy, has been elevated to the vacant chair. The ex-Grand Master, it appears, conceived himself aggrieved in the process, and wrote a letter, couched in very contemptuous terms, challenging Prince Napoleon to fight a duel-supposing possibly that they might remedy one excommunication by incurring another .-The Prince, with the characteristic prudence which earned for him in the Crimea the soubriquet of Plon-Plon, invited M. de Persigny to act as his second. M. de Persigny discovered that his first duty as Minister of Police was to inform the Emperor; and His Majesty at once are surrounded by disaffected men, men without sent for Prince Murat, and forbade the encounter. The question of the Grand Mastership is not, however, as yet finally arranged-for we learn from the Free Masons' Quarterly Review of this country that, where the sovereign of a country is a Freemason, he has the right of acting as Grand Master, or of nominating a brother Mason to act as his lieutenant in that capacity. And it is further stated that Prince Murat's appointment was originally made according to that law by the Emperor himself. The functions of the Grand Lodge are, we therefore suppose, only recommendatory .- Tablet.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE .-The Paris Monde publishes a letter from Professor Dællinger to a friend at Paris, which states that the accounts given in the journals of in which his ancestor was thus generously sheltered adds-"I intended in my lectures to do two mission." things: First, to undertake the defence of the Pope against the Italian and Parisian accusations | sent revered Pontiff; and neither the menaces of the which have been spread over all Europe, as if he had done nothing and would do nothing towards promoting administrative reforms. Next, I wish- other days when Pius VII. sat in the chair of St. ed to prepare public opinion in Germany, and Peter. fortify it against the insulting boasts and hopes

decrees that the temporal sovereignty shall perish, the Church will not be injured, and that God will prepare for the Holy See a position in which it will enjoy full and entire liberty. But, at the same time, I declared that I considered the restitution and the preservation of the domain of the Pope an act of indispensible justice, and that the spoliation of the Holy See was a fatal blow. to the public law of Europe."

THE POPE AND THE CATHOLIC POWERS .-The Paris correspondent of the Times writes as follows :- " A report is current in diplomatic circles that the Spanish Government has addressed a note to the Catholic Powers, pointing out the anomalous position of the Holy See, and demanding that an end may be put to it by placing Rome under their joint protection. It is added that the Government of Vienna has given its assent to the proposal."

THE FRENCH NAVY .- "It appears from authentic documents," says the Patrie, "that France now possesses 475 vessels, of which 349 are steam and 126 sailing. Among the steamers are 37 screw liners; 6 screw iron-cased frigates; 47 frigates, paddle-wheel and screw; 17 corvettes, ditto; 126 steam advice-boats; and 44 screw transports. Among the sailing vessels are 8 line-of-battle ships, 25 frigates, 13 corvettes, 21 brigs, 26 light vessels, and 33 transports."

The chief topic of the week has been the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. It was said that M. de Lavalette was appointed to Turic, and his family in Paris was complimented thereon. On the other hand, the Archbishop of Paris, who never compromises himself, says that Napoleon is tired of being equally distrusted by the Italians and by the Catholics, and that he will immediately conciliate the allows the voting papers for Victor Emmanuel to circulate. Lord John may make sure of this fresh triumph within six weeks; but the herring question in the Senate ought to have warned him of the price he will have to pay for these ephemeral victories .-The French forgive Napoleon for everything, because they will feel sure that he will at last let them loose upon John Bull- and so he will when he has come to his last card; -and he is playing out his hand quickly, I can tell you. - Corr. Weekly Re-

King Victor Emmanuel has taken up a new position towards the Church, and the Hierarchy. He has formally proclaimed his assumption of the power to make Bishops and to unmake them at his

The rights of nomication and of revocation shall heuceforward, he declared, belong to him, and be exercised by him. He will give their sees to his Bishops, and he will take their sees from his Bishops, and he bids the world to know it. The Catholic journals of Italy and France exclaim that the Pope alone can give the right of nominating Bishops, and that as for the right of taking away a Bishop's see, it is one which the Pope himself, except in the most extreme cases, has never exercised. But Victor Emmanuel, among the direct spiritual benefits conferred on the Church by the Revolution that has destroyed the temporal power, has determined the Eight's example, and Queen Elizabeth's, are before him, and he means to imitate them .- Tablet.

It appears that the reconciliation of Garibaldi and Cavour is far from being as complete as was supposed. It is a mere truce; and Garibaldi exacted more promises than he made. At Warsaw the deserted by Napoleon, are rallying round Wielopolski; the Russians are very favorable to their legitimate demands; and a politician just returned from St. Petersburg tells me that he is sure that if the troops are again ordered to fire on the people they will refuse. The great difficulty of Russia is not Poland, but the immense discontent of the Russians themselves. The Emperor declares that while he is alive there shall be no constitutional government. The Grand Duke Constantine sup-Empire is threatened with revolution. Napoleon knows this well, and rubs his hands: he wants Europe to be weak, and his only chance of triumpia lies in his never having an antagonist that is really powerful.

The Armonia of the 12th, in a very able article, compares the attitude of Sardinia towards Pius VII at the commencement of this century, with that of his descendant Victor Emmanuel towards Pius IX. at the present day. The Sardinian king of the former period, Victor Emmanuel, was driven from his kingdom by Napoleon I, and found an asylum in Rome In order to pick a quarrel with the Pope, Napoleon I. caused his plenipotentiary, Cardinal Fesch, to demand from Cardinal Consalvi, Secretary of State under Pius VII., the expulsion of the Sardinians from Rome. Cardinal Fesch (speaking then as cunningly as they do now), said, "The Emperor Napoleon is the sword of the Church, the only Sovereign who can preserve the tiars. . . In vain will the French army have given peace to Italy, if they tolerate at Rome, and in the Roman States, enemies ever ready to hire assassins and to foment tumults." ("Do you not seem" (says the Armonia) " to be listening to a duet between the Duke de Grammont and Count Cayour?")

The Emperor demanded that the gates should be shut on the Sardinian fugitives, even as it is demanded at the present day that the gates should be closed against the Neapolitans. The present Pontiff is compelled to hear from time to time the words addressed by the first Napoleon to Pius VII.: -"I know that your Holiness means well, but you principle, who, in place of trying to remedy the evil state of things in this critical time, seek only to aggravate it."—("Thus," says the Armonia, "did La Gueronniere praise Pius IX. to the skies, but said he

was ill advised.")
Pius VII. replied then, on 24th March, 1806, as our present Pontiff replies now, Non possumus. This grand answer, against which the perfidous journalism of the day rebels, was made in favour of the King of Sardinia and his subjects. Napoleon I. wanted them to be driven from Rome, and the Pope said We cannot do it. Again, in April, 1806, the Cardinal Legate Caprara replied thus to a note of Talleyrand, Foreign Minister at Paris, reiterating the same demand:—" Could the Holy Father adopt principles of this kind without destroying the principles of his divine mission, and without violating its most sacred obligations?" Fifty-five years have passed away, and another Victor Emmanual is urging another Napoleon to banish from the Holy City his lectures at Munich on the subject of the tem- the successor of the Pontiff who cheerfully encounporal power of the Pope were not exact. He tered exile and a French prison, rather than betray his trust, and " violate the obligations of his Divine

> That sacred trust is safe in the hands of our predegenerate Sardinian King, nor the insidious intrigues of the Duke de Grammont, will have a more successful result than the self-same devices had in

ROME. - The petition to the Emperor Napoleon to of the Protestants made in all their journals, withdraw his troops from Rome is said to have a large number of names attached to it. This is not that the loss of the Ecclesiastical State would to be wondered at. A petition whose subscribers' occasion the dismemberment of the Roman Ca-

is well-know that this has been done to large extent. in the present case. It is said, that six or seven Roman nobles have signed it, but all of them are persons whose revolutionary views have long been a matter of notoriety. Out of their number only two are men of much standing, as nobles, and I think it speaks strongly in favor of the Papal government. that, in such a large body as the Ecclesiastical States, so few can be induced to sign a petition whose object is confessedly to drive the Pope from Rome. I regret to say that it is openly asserted among the English in Rome, that Mr. Odo Russell has not been the least active of the canvassers for signatures to the petition.

If it be so, and I am assured that he admits the fact, he has abused his position in a manner most discreditable to the service in which he is placed, however consonant such a proceeding may be with the views and the private instructions of our wretched little foreign minister .- Corr. of Tublet.

A PROTEST BY CARDINAL ANTONELLI.-The Gazette du Danube gives the following as the text of a circular addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to the di-

plomatic body :-"The violent invasion of the greater part of the State of the Holy See, undertaken by Piedmont has, on the one hand, the character of a flagrant violation of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and, on the other, the stamp of an epoch belonging to the most unhappy and most deplorable in history for the serious injuries which the Church has experienced.

"The world knows to satisty the history of the divers acts of hostility that the Pontifical State has had to undergo at the hands of the invading government, through the numerous public representations which have been made, not only by the Holy Father, but also with unanimity by the sacred ecclesiastical pastors residing in the usurped provinces.

"Among the afflicting things with which these representations have been occupied, is the decree which that government has published, and which has for its object to suppress the convents and other religious corporations, in order to appropriate to itself the funds of these establishments. That decree gives proof of a complete alliance with the plundering tendencies of the revolutionary spirit, and affords besides a proof of the monstrous contradiction of all the fundamental laws which the invaders pretended they wished to put in force in the said provinces.

"After the possessions of the said convents had passed, in consequence of the violence which had in a despotic manner taken the place of the rights of others, into the power of the usurping government, the administration which, under the illusory title of the Ecclesiastical Treasury, proceeds in accordance with the instructions and the wishes of the same government, has recently made known to the public that it intends to alienate the landed property which had been thus usurped. Persons who wish to acquire such property will have to take steps accordingly At the same time the announcement made known the conditions of sale.

"Now the possessions of the said religious communities and corporations forming a part of the patrimony of St. Peter, the projected sale is equivalent to a spoliation of ecclesiastical property. If we consider the matter from this point of view, which is the only true one, it immediately becomes clear that from motives of justice and equity people can never lend themselves to such sales, because it would be necessary, in that case, to make contracts with the usurper respecting property taken from others.

"Added to this is the consideration, altogether especially applicable to the present case, of the best known canonical laws, which, protecting the integrity and inviolability of the patrimony of the Church, strike with special reprimands and other penalties the usurpers of ecclesiastical property, as well as those who in any way whatever lend a hand in the usurpation and take part in the unjust and sacrilegious act.

"But independently of these considerations which are imposed on the conscience of every Catholic and of every person who possesses the sentiment of right and justice, and which ought to appear of the highest importance, we have as a rule to follow the solemn words pronounced by the Holy Father in his Cousistorial Allocution of December 17 of last year --- words which have attained publicity through the press, and in which His Holiness has complained and protested against the said unfortunate decree, and at the same time has condemned and declared null and void all the measures which the invaded government had up to that time taken to the detriment of the rights and patrimony of the Church and to the injury of the religious communities, and which it might still take. From this declaration there results to satiety the effectual default and the absolute nullity of every title whatever proceeding from the hands of this entirely incompetent and usurping government.

"The solemn act of the Pope would form, by reason of its authority, and of the publicity which has been given to it, a document more than sufficient to prevent any one, to whatever country or whatever rank, or whatever condition he belongs, from the illegal acquisition of property arising from the said spoliation. Nevertheless, and in order still further to attain that object, and to cut short all pretexts and eventual justifications which foreign purchasers, especially of ecclesiastical property of this kind may set up, the Holy Father has desired that this matter should be the subject of an official communication to the honorable persons who form the diplomatic body accredited to the Holy See; they are requested to call the attention of their respective governments to this grave and delicate subject, with a view to such steps as they may think it suitable themselves to take, to give the above mentioned declaration of the Pope, and the warning which results from it, greater and completer publicity in their states, that eople may thus avoid entering into contracts for the acquisition of property, the title to which, for reasons aforesaid would be null and void.

" To this end the undersigned Cardinal, Secretary of State, hastens to transmit the present note to your Excellency, according to the orders given by the Holy Father, requesting you to make use of this note in conformity with the sentiments of the Holy Father. He takes advantage of this occasion to exther. He takes advantage of press particular consideration for you.
"Antonelli."

NAPLES. - The latest intelligence from Anagni eems to threaten an irruption of red shirts from the Neapolitan frontier. Signal fires are seen nearly every evening along the chain of mountains, and "volunteers," as they are called, are said to be mustering in considerable numbers in the vicinity of Ceprano. The Papal dragoons (French) are brought in from Monte Rotondo, and are at the camp lately made outside the city on the way to Albano. Most people seem to apprehend an outbreak of hostilities before long, but their apprehensions take no very

definite shape. Each day brings us fresh news of the lamentable condition of the Two Sicilies, and one cannot help recalling to mind the speech of Victor Emmanuel in January, 1859, about the "cry of grief that was ad-dressed to him from all parts of Italy." Truly the grief then expressed was joy itself compared with the cries that now reverberate from one end of the kingdom of Naples to the other.

The Cavourian journals themselves furnish evidence, only too complete, of the sad state of the country, now that the "Bourbon tyranny" is a thing of the past, and Liberalism is enshrined in its stead.

In this merry month of May, though we learn from the Times and the other revolutionary journals that "all is quiet at Naples," I find in the Neapolitan papers an endless succession of "shootings" (fucilazio-

ni) in all parts of the kingdom. Sometimes those shot are called "legitimists." of-

tholic Church. It said, therefore, that if God signed to any extent by a few rapid writers, and it tener, "brigands;" but the dream, record goes on which is becoming contagious. I have now to authorize the line of the contagion nero, Montecchio, Sant' Andrea, Fondi, Barlle, Lu-cano, &c., &c., I, read of men shot by the dozen in the market-places, for bearing arms against the Piedmontese. - Cor. of Tablet.

As regards finance, it may interest the English supporters of Piedmont to know that the consistency of that power, so far as the costliness of its rule goes, has been nobly maintained in Sicily.

The general expenses of the government of Sicily amounted, under the "tyrannical rule of the Bourbons," to 684,403 livres. Under the government of the liberals—the friends of the people—the saviours increase of nine hundred thousand livres, or more than double the expenses, in a single year !

The Naples correspondent of the Times admits the wide-spread hatred of the people towards the foreign yoke of Piedmont :-

"I was in Naples on that day and have been a witness of the barbarities perpetrated by the Government of the Bourbons during this long interval, and there cannot, I think, be a stronger proof of the degrading tendency of the system so long pursued than that men should be found ready to throw up their caps and cry, 'Viva Francisco II.' Yet such men do exist, men who have aided in the work of corruption, and who have flourished upon it; besides these there are large bodies of men so ignorant that they cannot reason back to principles, who always dwell in details, and who readily listen to insinuations of those who tell them that bread is dear because Victor Emmanuel reigns.' This, of course, is a favorite topic with those whose interests lead them to oppose the actual Government. 'Instead of being better, we are worse off,' exclaimed a priest in my presence only yesterday; 'see how the poor suffer!' Thirteen years of oppression, then, if they have ruined a nation, and disgusted all thinking men, have needs created partisans for the Bourbons, and they are, like all ministers of evil, vastly more active than those who are bent on raising the people from their degradation. In every province bands of them appear, and as fast as they are put down in one place do they re-appear in another, just as in the renowned entertainment of Mother Goose. As fast as the clown knocks down the candles others marvellously appear. This, however, is becoming something more than a joke, and in the interests of Italians and of peace in general it is well to ask whence comes the impulse to re-action, for, whatever may be the elements which exist in this country, be assured that were it not for foreign intrigues they would never our empire in Europe in which similar scenes have be wakened into opposition. I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that so long as Francis II. remains in Rome, and the French are in occupation of it, there can be no peace in the Southern provinces of Italy. Conspiracies are hatched hourly and openly in the Eternal City, with the full acquiescence and assistance of the Papal Government, and with the connivance, so as least appearances would say, of the French. Otherwise, how is it that the bands which cross the frontier in various directions, and have done so any time during the last six months, are not prevented from doing so? Is it the power or the will that is wanting? It may be all very well to say that the personal safety of Pius IX. requires French protection, but in the meantime the consolidation of these provinces remains an impossibility, and the interests of an entire nation are sacrificed. It must be painful to a Frenchman to witness, as he cannot fail to do, the great change which has come over the Italian mind within two years. 1859 found the people of these provinces full of enthusiasm for the subjects of the Grande Nation. That feeling has now given place at least to uneasiness and anxiety, and quite as frequently to suspicion and dislike."

I shall not trouble you with the details of all the little reactionary attempts which are made continually both here and in the provinces, and which to a greater or less extent must, of course, be expected .hear officially that treasonable correspondenc and irms are discovered every week, and the day before yesterday a Captain Andreozzi, formerly of the Staff, was arrested on a charge of being connected with a Bourbon conspiracy, which had its ramifica-tions throughout Puglia. Some of the members too of the Hungarian Legion have been arrested on the information of their own companions. They appear to have been agents of Austria. Urders have been sent down to Bari also to make several arrests on political grounds.

The Austrian aristocracy is throwing itself with eagerness into parliamentary life; the only thing they think of is a place in the Upper Chamber. In Hungary the masses are hostile to the Magyars, and the peasants might easily be set upon their masters, as in Galicia in 1846. There are great hopes of finding a steady basis for the multifarious materials of the Austrian monarchy. Talking of Germany, allow me to observe that those who identify the cause of the Catholic clergy with that of absolutism would do well to meditate the discussion which has taken place in the Upper House at Munich upon the proposition of M. Pauer to suppress the law which forbids Jews setting up business in certain places .-The Archbishop of Munich declared—"It is a general principle, not to do to others what you would not have done to you. I should be sincerely sorry to see my coreligionists forced to live under constitutional laws similar to that which we are now called apon to repeal. This is the reason why I vote for the motion." These words caused a deep impression and the proposition was carried unanimously. The highest minds are everywhere convinced that the triumph of religion is involved in that of liberty.-Weeklu Register:

The Hungarian Diet at Pesth continues to debate. but every one seems to expect that the result is already fixed. The Magyar party will insist on separate national independence under the King of Hungary. The other races in Hungary will proba-bly refuse to join them in this demand, and the Magyar will succumb .- Tablet.

# RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Augsbourgh Gazette publishes a letter dated April 30, from the Lublin Government district. The peasants utter threats they will pay no dues. They say that the emperor ordered their compulsory services to be remitted gratis 20 years ago; that the lords refused this. And now they say that they will wait a bit till things are different. In other times they say straight that they will kill the nobles. The peasants in Mionczyn are waiting impatiently from Warsaw of Frank Wenglewski, their landlord. They have decided on beating him first, and then hanging him. Their reason they say is that he has been to Warsaw to undo the Emperor's ukase releasing them from forced labour .- A stranger passed the other day through the village of Mionczyn. The peasants stopped his carriage and searched him, then begged his pardon, and said they thought he was their landlord. The seeds of bloody deeds are sown. God grant they be not reaped. The united Greek Bishop of Malim has issued a Pastoral to calm the peasantry In many places they left the Church when it was read, saying, why didn't the Priests talk like that two years ago when we were so cruelly treated? The head officer of a neighbouring district has sent round a circular to the landlords that in case of a rising of the peasants they must at once seize all the spirits in the public houses and spill it on the ground so that the people may at least be sober. Moreover, they must be vigilant and united, and at the first

danger he will send them armed help.

The following letter, giving ample details of the disturbances which have arisen in several of the Russian provinces, has been received from St. Petersburg. It is dated the 15th inst. :-

"I have already spoken to you of the discontent which prevails among the Russian peasants, and and dull within ! 's priest or two mumbling at a

nounce to you several mournful events which have occurred in various governments of our vast empire. In presence of one of these social revolutions, he fore which your own recollections of 1793 will perhaps become less vivid, I cannot enter on the subject, except with the greatest caution and impartiality. I shall commence, therefore, by transcribing literally a report addressed to his superior officer by the colonel of the infantry regiment at Volhynia. All commentary on it would be superfluous :- 'At 60 wersts from the town of Odessa, on the estates of MM. Koriskoff, Kouris, and Swetzchine, the peasants the liberals—the friends of the people—the saviours of the villages Taschino, Novo, Kiria-Korka, Mila-of Italy—the amount is 1,584,163 livres, being an chowka, Touzla, and Sakharovo, in consequence of a misunderstanding easily conceived, believed they were perfectly free, and refused to work for their masters. The authorities in these districts immedistely applied for troops to suppress the revolt. I took the command of four companies of the regiment of Volbynia, and, in order to arrive more quickly at the theatre of the distubance, I employed a number of waggons to convey my troops. On arriving at Taschino, I placed myself under the direction of M. Swetzchine, Marshal of the Nobility of the government and proprietor of the village. M. Swetzchine, accompanied by M. Christofowitch, employed at the Civil Government of Kherson, went to the village, preceded by me and by my detachment .-They assembled the inhabitants, and M. Swetzchine read the Emperor's manifesto. The peasants, after having listened attentively, declared in the most po-sitive terms that they owed no more labor nor obedience to their lords. Vainly did the Marshal endeavor to explain the Emperor's real intentions; the rebels persisted in their obstinacy. This functionary then pointed out to me the leaders of the disturbance, and commanded that they should be flogged. My soldiers seized one of the peasants, but immediately all the others fell on their knees, and cried, with one voice, 'Flog us all.' As they were considerable in number, they succeeded in rescuing our prisoner. Upon an order from me, however, my men seized the peasant again, and were preparing to flog him, when the peasants a second time fell on their knees and demanded to be flogged. The quickly rose, however; forced the ranks of my soldiers, rescued my prisoner, and fled with him. I ordered the soldiers to pursue them, and a hand-tohand struggle took place. The chiefs of the peasants were finally captured, and flogged in the presence of their comrades. They eventually resumed the execution of their duties, and order has not since ceased to reign at Taschino.' There is not one government perhaps throughout the north-east of not occurred. 'Order is re-established,' say the writers of the official reports. Yes, but at the price of one of these factitious compressions, which demand but an hour, perhaps a second, to degenerate into the most terrific explosion. Observe what is now passing in the villages of the district of Sposk, in the unfortunate government of Kazan. The peasants of eighteeen of these villages have intrenched themselves in a formidable manner, and have rendered any access to them on the part of the troops nearly impossible. They declare that they will defend themselves to the death. But what is most strange-and in this fact you will recognize the complete Russian character, with its fanaticisms, its traditions, and its worship of authority-the rebels have hoisted on their churches the flag of Alexander Nicolawich. He, the Czar in person, is their chief; he fled from his capital to escape the vengeance of the nobility. However secular such an imposture may be, the new impostor is not the less hailed with enthusiasm by the poor peasants of Sposk, who would suffer themselves to be cut to pieces rather than surrender their beloved Czar. A report is current that M. Falkenhagen, a clerk in the telegraph-office at Warsaw, has been shot by order of Prince Gortschakoff. You will ask me what crime the unfortunate man had committed. He is accused of having detained a telegram for four hours address-ed by the Emperor to the Prince. The telegram merely directed the Prince to act with severity. By acting as he did M. Falkenhagen gave the unarmed people an opportunity to return home. This occurred on the 27th of February, and on the 15th of March he fell under Russian bullets."

THORN, May 17 .- The Archbishop of Warsaw having been summoned to the Palace of the Governor, he was requested to prohibit the singing of the National Hymn by the clergymen. The Archbishop decidedly refused to accede to this demand, and said that he would not deprive the people of that which lone afforded them consolation in their grief.

The following letter, from Warsaw, of the 9th inst., published in the Times gives further details of the brutal treatment which the inhabitants endure from the police and soldiery :-

"You are already aware that the police and soldiers wage an implacable war against dress, and against every external sign which might be suspected of serving as a political manifestation. The sol-diers are permitted to indulge in the most arbitrary acts when any article of dress displeases them. A gentleman residing in Warsaw is in the habit of wearing long riding-boots. Some military men. knowing that such boots formed part of the Polish national dress, arrested him, and commanded their agents to strip him of his boots in the street. The gentleman was forced to walk through the streets barefooted, and the police, meeting him in that state, and believing that he was mocking them by exposing their violent treatment, arrested him and lodged him in prison. A woman, accompanied by a child, was arrested by the police because she wore a white feather in her bonnet. The policeman wished to take the child from the mother, and lodge it in the guardhouse. The mother fainted, and the people, indignant, rescued the child from the policeman, and restored it to the mother. On the 3rd of May, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Constitution of 1792 in Poland, the men inhabiting Warsaw wore white cravats, waistcoats, and gloves. Sixty three persons were arrested for this offence, and after some hours' imprisonment, were released, except eighteen, who were detained for some days. During the entire month of May the churches in Warsaw are open all day, and are crowded with the inhabitants, praying and singing hymns. A great number of spies visit the churches, and they have been seen to mark a cross with chalk on the coats of the men praying and singing patriotic hymns, in order that they might arrest them when they quitted the church. The crowd, however, remarked the manouvre, and rubbed off the mark. A report is current that the Marquis Wielopolski is to replace Prince Gortschakoff as Lieutenant of the Emperor."

The following is an extract from a Review of Rome in 1860, by Edward Dicey, Cambridge; Macmillan." We give it as a specimen of what is often to be found in the pages of the Union-a vigorous and manly protest against the malignant misrepresentation of Protestant Books of travel:-" As a further specimen of the captious spitefull temper of the author, the excellent institution of the Misericordia is thus described :- Aghastly-looking figure, covered with a grey shroud from head to foot, with slits for his mouth and eyes, shakes a money-box in your face with scowling importunity!' 'Fat, sleek abbes sauntering along peep at the faces of the shop-girls, as scandal relates. You see priests everywhre, and always in white and grey, purple and rage in cloth serge, looking out of windows, looking in,' &c-the truth being that considering their large number, you meet fewer of them abroad at Rome than in any other town of the like size on the Continent. The fountains are said to be moss grown and weedy the fact being that for number and quantity and purity of water and cleanliness they far excel any other European city. You enter the first church or two, and your curiosity is soon satisfied. Dull and hare outside, gaudy