#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCE.

The Japanese Ambassadors were received by His Majesty yesterday. The chief Ambassador made a speach, in which he congratulated himself that the treaty concluded between Japan and France would develope friendly relations between the two countries. His Excellency also expressed a desire that the Embassy should be conducted back to Japan on board of a French vessel of war.

The Emperor replied : --

I am happy to welcome the representatives of the Emperor of Japan, and I hope the treaty will produce fortunate results.

"I have no doubt that your visit to France will give you a just idea of the greatness of our country. The reception which will be accorded to you and the liberty which you will enjoy, will convince you that hospitality is considered among the foremost virtnes of a civilised people.

"I will willingly give orders for your return to

Japan on board a vessel of war.

Together with the remembrance of your voyage to Europe, you will carry with you the assurances of my desire to entertain relations of the most amicable character with the Empire of Japan.'

The "Peter's Pence" was collected in the churches of Paris yesterday, and judging from the crowds assembled at all the masses the sum total must have been considerable.

The publishers of the Monde Illustre, an illustrated weekly paper, were desirous of taking advantage of the publication of M. Victor Hugo's new work, Les Miserables, to adorn their pages with a portrait of that celebrated writer. The Home Department has, however, put its veto on the speculation, and the publishers have been forbidden to present to the public who read and admire his productions the features of the poet. Even in exile Victor Hugo must be feared intensely or hated intensely by the Minister of the Interior. The party who probably suffers most is the publisher of the Monde Illustre, for I hear he has had to change the whole impression of about 6,000 copies for another without the ocnoxious frontispiece.

Three iron-clad floating batteries are about to be constructed at Nantes. Each of these batteries is to provided with an engine of 150 horse-power, and to

be armed with 14 guns. The Moniteur says: -" The journals speak of a are authorized to declare that up to the present His Majesty has not formed any plan for such a journey. The Archbishop of Toulouse has published in the Journal de, Toulouse a statement in answer to the misrepresentations of the Press His Grace says :-Without recriminating against the decision published in the Moniteur, it is permitted to reply to some false Press, on the subject of the plenary indulgence in form of jubilee, promulgated by the Archbishop.

third centenary anniversary, may be regarded under two quive distinct aspects.

Either as a fratricidal struggle, and in this point of view the Church deplores it; because, in her own

words, she has a horror of blood : Or, as a decisive crisis in which her Faith was measpect, the memories of 1562, however painful they may be in other respects, may offer to the Church a

subject worthy of thanksgiving. of Toulonse 300 years ago; but we wish to thank God for that, together with this first misfortune, the Holy' either a sort of French Geneva, or a heap of

ruins. Thus, every regard having been had to charity, the Church is obliged to have regard to faith. Thereher will, had for its effect the triumph of the truth.

trate this distinction.

But and this suffices to secure the Church's estimate of their reciprocal outrages, she claims to honor nothing but the defence of her Faith, not the attack by force of arms on the faith of others. In fact it is ard to which one has sworn allegiance. But to misinterpret this somewhat vague expression in the Pastoral of the Archbishop so as to intinuate that he-'glorifies' odious aggressions or atrocities, is to make a bad return to the heart of the Pontiff for having spoken obscurely out of a charitable delicacy .-Could the Archbishop, when he found in the treasury of his Church a favour so exceptional as a secular jubilee-could he suppress it without rendering himself culpbable towards the Papacy, of which he would: wards his people, who would certainly have called him to account for the graces of which he was deno, -and even if his conscience had been less scrupulous, is he sure that, among the men who now injustice have incriminated his courage?

For the rest, the Archeishop did not think of courage in an act which appeared to him too inoffensive to be susceptible of comments so malevolent and so erroneous. Tenderly attached to our Dissenting ing insult and abuse upon him. He is still in prison erroneous, in suite of the divergence of their creeds, he waiting vainly for trial. Vincenzo Carillo, detained. Brethren in spite of the divergence of their creeds, he reckoned on the ample indulgence which the two in prison fifteen months for the crime of having been communious have mutually been wont to grant one one of the best cavalry soldiers in the Neapolitan another in all that concerns their commemorative array. He is now an idiot in consequence of the festivals. Far, therefore, from making of this great blows received on his head from the prison officials. solemnity a challenge to our fellow-citizens of the 3. Reformed Religion, he only saw in it an occasion for without trial or examination. 4. Conrad Gosscheli, sking of them the reciprocity of an innocent liberty, a Swiss, detained six months and treated with the we, on our part, accord to them .- London

The Journal de Toulouse contains a Pastoral Letter The Journal de Louises community his departure for him conducted to the prison chapel, and there shut M. Bellefatto and M. Calucci, had received orders to murders daily in the streets and highways. Two Rome, and explaining the motives of it in the follow-

ing terms :-We shall also go to proclaim boliness and justice, and to give a new proof of that power of the Church which, when menaced in the present, confidently takes refuge in her glories of the past. We shall go wishes of a Clergy amongst whom the noble traditions of the Priesthood cannot be extinguished, upheld, as they are, by the venerable members of our quence, and the most unwearied devotion-amongst whom charity finds so many hearts ready to extend it in all the forms which it can assume here below. our faith and filial obedience; we shall tell him that you endure with him the evils which tear the Church the anguish which afflicts her, and the calamities which, perhaps, menace her in the future. We shall all principles have fallen now-a-days your hearts are true and your will inflexible. We shall tell him, in fine, that you are with Rome in its contest with evil, in its just resistance to iniquity, and that through the clouds which at present obscure the commonest line. notions of justice you are happy to turn your regards

ceive the day spring, which is illumined, and to save in the Parliament of Turin, said :humanity.'

Pans, April 14. - The Monteur of to-day states: | recall was discussed in the Council of Ministers held must change either our acts or our principles. We on Wednesday. The Council was divided as before, must ascertain once more, and once for all, from the and, I believe, not equally divided Everything was said that could be said for and against, but it seemed to be settled that the Ambassador should return, make war on those who wish to retain German rule which implied that the General should be recalled. Yesterday all was changed, and up to a late hour of hans, will not unite themselves with us, I say that the day the solution of this new Roman difficulty was we have no right to send battalions to shoot them as far off as ever. As the moment approaches the more difficult it seems for the Emperor to make up his mind. The Catholics, or, more correctly speaking, the Papal party at Court is powerful and very eral (Garibaldi) the 'new Redeemer of the world, tenacions; General Govon is its favorite, and in some as his disciples call him, during his stay in Milan, that nothing will induce him to return if the General be kept on; this he declared even after his audience think the most probable solution is that M. Lavalette until he left. The Countess Litta Eolognini, so much will return, and General Goyon will get leave of admired by Louis Bonaparte at Vichy, was conspicuabsence, nominally retaining his position at Rome, but leaving his duties to be performed by another from the pit. But the popular leaders, who did not for a certain period.'

We take the following extract from a letter of " a trustworthy" correspondent of the Standard, who writes from Turin :-" The Herzegovine and Nauplia are strong alarming curnests of the activity, the lawlessness, the extent of the association which began by emancipating Italy, and may any day enrol Corfu Malta, Giberaltar, on its register of deeds to be done. With this fearful propaganda of revolution which Victor Emmanuel has raised, to be its slave and weapon, we canno: shut our eyes to the immmense of war with Austria, doubly hateful to the revolutionists since she has cut all ground of complaint from constitutions of Europe-a constitution whose provisions seem more like our own the growth of centuries, than of the family of modern governments modelled on the mushroom Code Napoleon. When this crisis comes, and the Two Sicilies will take their choice between Frances II, and Lucien Murat, England will again have the easting vote. The facts journey of the Emperor to England and Prussia. We honest enough to confess the failure, to repair the wrong, and in doing so consolidate her own vital prosperity? It would be more humane and statesmanlike if our rulers would do this, than systematically deny all adverse facts till proved beyond their power of ignoring -if they would remoustrate on the atter incompatibility of a free state and 15,000 political prisoners-on the inconsistency of a free ideas accredited by a considerable portion of the Church with the exile of the entire Episcopate, and the certain persecution entailed on any priest daring enough to refuse a public act of gratitude to heaven The event of which we are about to celebrate the for an event be holds a pational calamity, or to preach to his flock the new exploded doctrine that men who fear God will also honour the King. It would be better if they induced Turin to suppress . open Atheism, than to link the cause of religious tolerance with the act of Pinelli and other exterminators of the sacerdotal vampire. It is by no means naced, and escaped a great danger. And, under this flattering to the Church of England to present her the engagements which it has entered into, not to to the Neapolitans as the guardian angel of the revolution -on one hand the Oxford version of the Bible, and on the other the Fantoni proclamation, as Lord We do not, then, propose to glorify the excesses John Russell virtually did when he worded off an committed on one side or on the other in the streets; attack on that and other infamons documents with a neat allusion to the establishment of Protestant chapels, evidently meaning them to be accepted as a city did not undergo a second, viz., the loss of the receipt in full for all past and present atrocities .religion of its forefathers; or the victory of Calvin- | The cabinet which has given moral support to the ism at that crisis might have made of 'Toulouse the immorality of Piedmont is not the most rigidly pious government we have seen. The Divorce Bill, the by it; its determined exclusion, wherever possible. of denominational instruction, are all evidences of come with worse effect than this-and it is generally This is the Catholic idea about an anniversary merely the dying speech of a Whig administration, stamped with mourning. A comparison may illus- and strongly remindo readers of Barnaby Rudger of good Mrs. Varden, who when signally worsted in the 28th March gives the following ;-- The circum-All the details of the question are governed by this argument or soured in temper revenged herself on stance which we publish has been known to us for view :- Wars of religion are usually excessive on mankind with the Protestant Manual! Does Lord some days; but, not having the precise details, we both sides. None but prejudiced minds can see all Russell hope to enlist the religious feeling of the Engthe wrongs or all the rights in one of the two camps. lish people in favour of Atheism and indecency? can fully guarantee its truth, and we give it as a Bigotry may be very bad, but infidelity is much fresh proof of the inexorable execution of the fero-worse. I enclose you a further list of political pri-cious proclamations of persons like Fantoni and agents, and who had resided in this city for five or soners, as the subject cannot be too much ventilated. We all know how Posrio was made the stock-piece 'glorious' to defend one's creed, or any other stand- of the Whig denunciators of the Bourbons. Let us follow the officials of Victor Emmanuel into the arcana of justice, and see if matters are greatly mended. The facts relating to the Comte de Christen are now, thanks to the generous advocacy of Lord Mulmesbury, before the English public, and I have nothing to add to them except that he has again been refused his trial. The next case is that of Don Achili Carraciolo. whom Lalso saw in chanta Maria Apparente a short time since. He is a man of good family and education, and on the breaking out of the reaction at Cahave concealed the decrees, - towards the Church, of labria he joined Borges, and was acrested almost imwhich he would have changed the history, -- and to- mediately on landing. As he was taken under these circumstances, a gentleman and soldier, sword in band for his own native king, I need scarcely remark priving them. His Episcopal conscience answers be received the treatment of a criminal. Carraciolo was dragged by the gendarmeria who ascorted the prisoners, tied with cords, from Reggio to Naples : criminate his prudence, many would not with more his money and the few objects of value he possessed were taken from him; he was kept for above a month in a smal cell, lying on straw swarming with vermin, and with no other food but a piece of bread brought him by the juilor, who missed no opportunity of heap-

Giuliana Paglizia, imprisoned fifteen months greatest crushy by the director of police. This is his second incarceration. At his first arrest this same and in an instant the fatal decree was executed. Spavents, who is also chief of the Commorristi, had The two captains of the National Guard of Bajano, Spavents, who is also chief of the Commorristi, had up with a spy in priest's vestments, telling him to prepare himself for the guillotine. Gosscheli suspected the trap, and refused to confess himself to the feigned priest. They reported the attempt daily for ten days, when Gosscheli's Swiss obstinacy gained the victory and he was takes refuge in her ground father of the Faithful the released, but was again arrested. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Ciro de Simone, Domenico, Esposito, Gennaro Spagnuolo, Antonio Cobardo, Alphonso Cipoletti. These men were arrested a year stace and are not yet examined. Metropolitan Chapter, and by those holy chiefs of the Church whose life in itself is an instruction. We tonio Giordano. Imprisoned ten months and have shall convey to him the profoundly respectful senti- not yet been examined. 13, 14. Michele Piccolo ments of those numerous religious congregations and Antonio Ruvecchio. These and another batch ments of those numerious fenges an apostolic elo- of political prisoners have been confined during the past eight months without trial or examination. &c., Francesco Imbo and 17 others have been detained six months waiting for trial. Imbo had a very it in all the forms which it can assume the expression of beautiful wife, and the judge before whom the pri-We shall likewise convey to him the expression of beautiful wife, and the judge before whom the pri-we shall likewise convey to him the expression of beautiful wife, and the judge before whom the priduce her, holding out as a bribe the liberation of her husband. The unhappy woman consented to become his mistress, and the consequence has been that all which, perhaps, menace her in the confusion in which the prisoners are kept from irial, as the judge, having tell him that in the midst of the confusion in which the prisoners are kept from irial, as the judge, having the horse the husband. Ail prisoners are subject to the harshest treatment, and are frequently beaten with sticks, by the turnkers, for the slightst infraction of prison discip-

to Rome, because on the summit of its hills you per- d'Azeglio, speaking from the Government benches

I know nothing of this result of universal suffrage GENERAL GOYON AND M. LAVALETTE. - The Paris except that it requires 60 battalions to maintain it correspondent of the Times writes: - The question a government said to be established by universall of M. Lavalette's return to Rome and Gen. Govon's consent. There must here be some great error; we Nespoiltans whether they will have us. 'Yes, or No,' I can comprehend that the Italians have a right to in Italy; but because Italians, while remaining Ital-

A letter from Milan, March 31, says :- Thoroughly as the Proletariate and the crowd glorified the Gensort its champion. Still M. Lavalette tells every one not less unmistakeably did the aristocracy of Milan display their coldness and aversion, especially the ladies. In the Scala, when Garibaldi visited that with the Emperor on Tuesday. No one knows what theatre, all the ladies, as if by agreement, turned to think; and, though it is useless to speculate, I their backs to him, and remained in that attitude ously demonstrative, so that murmurs and hisses rose choose that the festival should be disturbed by this Atto scandoloso, as they called it, passed round the word La pagheremo, ma non oggi. 'We will serve her out, but not to-day.' The word passed round and every sign of displeasure disappeared. But the ladies took not the least notice, and remained as if nailed in their places. One single nobleman, the Marquis Soncino had himself introduced to Garibaldi. For this step the rest of the nobles resolved unanimously to avoid all personal communication with the Marquis The Milanese pristocracy espouse the Italian side rather than the Austrian for their own purposes, but they have no wish whatever to forfeit aware that they put a slight on Garibaldi, and is sure to be revenged.

The Opinione Nationale of Turin, while remarking upon the valuable plainness of Lord Palmerston's declaration that the temporal power of the Pope must disappear, sees in it a confirmation of rumours that England has recently made a diplomatic deare not yet accomplished; nor can Nuples be truly monstration, recommending France to withdraw her said to be the possession of Turin. The experiment army from Rome. It has heard that a note on the has been tried; has failed. Will Englishmen be subject has been received in Paris, but mentions the army from Rome. It has heard that a note on the

news under all reserve. Roke. - A letter from Rome, dated 1st April, in the Monde, says :-- The news received at Rome of the reaction in the Kingdom Naples is exciting just hopes among the members of the emigration. It is not, therefore, surprising that there should be some attempts at enlistment in aid of the reactionists. One of those agents, not of those who serre Piedmont while wearing legitimist liveries, but one whose i fidelity certainly could not be doubted, the nephew of Chiavone, has been arrested by order of the Minister of the Arms, for having sought to divert the Pontifical soldiers from their dury. It is stated with certainty that General Clary, who is chiefly suspected of assisting those intrigues, has been requested to remove from Rome. Whatever may be the sympathy of the government of the Holy Father for the cause of the King of Naples, it remains faithful to permit those intrigues, and the efforts of the exciting agents in the pay of Piedmont will not succeed in compromising it. The health of the Holy Father is

A letter in the Augsbourge Gazette, dated March 27, says - The Holy Father, at the conclusion of his Address, delivered on March 25, raising his voice, declared that he would sin grievously against the dictates of his conscience if he ever renounced the Temporal Dominion of the Church. Potranno sbranarci, potranno ucciderci, ma noi non rinuncieremo in Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, all passed or supported alcuna parte. 'They may tear un to pieces, they may slay us, but we will not renounce anything any-The words made an immense sensation. Both fore, having shed tears for civil war, she-thanks the tendencies of Lord Palmerston's cabinet to fit going and returning his Holiness was greeted with heaven for that a cause so abominable as civil war God's laws to men, and not fashion men to obey immense acclaim.' We give the story as we find it, brought into operation without her will and against them. And from no clique can a religious outery but the official report in the Giornale d. Roma makes her will, had for its effect the triumph of the truth. how." no mention of it.

NAPLES -- Under the heading of Shoot! Shoot! Shoot! the Stella del Sud, a Neapolitan journal, of Fumel. On the 2nd March, the Commander of the Piedmontese troops stationed in the commune of Bais no having learned that a band of thirty brigands had reappeared at Montaguala, marched to meet it at the head of his company. Arrived at the place where it was he was preparing to attack the band, when a boy of fourteen years, named Calucci, who was about pruning a chesnut tree; ignorant of the proclamations of Fantoni and Fumel, and, fearing the consequences of an attack which was about being commenced under his eyes, gave the brigands warning of the presence of the troops. The signal was observed by the commander of the detachment, who caused the unfortunate Calucci to be arrested and conducted to Nola, where he was kept in prison for seven days. When questioned as to who had directed him to give the brigands the signal to fly, he always replied that he was afraid of a conflict in the middle of which his life was in danger. His simple and uniform reply showed a rustic simplicity. On the 9th March he was conducted back to Bajano to for the execution of this terrible judgment; but as everybody in that commune knew Calucci to be a simple and good young peasant, it was necessary to select eight men by lot from the National Guard. Among the eight was the godfather of Calucci! An order was given to his father and mother to be present at the execution! Calucci, weeping, cried out - Why am I to be shot? I thought I was doing well in preventing the effusion of blood.' The signal was given for the execution. The shots were fired but pity made the arms of the soldiers tremble; not a shot touched the young man. In order not to prolong the scene, four Piedmontese soldiers advanced. nasist at the execution, but they refused to obey, and they were punished for their refusal.

The Times' correspondent as usual, abuses the loyalists, but admits the general hatred entertained towards the Piedmontese intruders :--

The people of the South have been so morally ruined by priests and bad government as to be incapable of entertaining or maintaining a principle.-It is for this reason that Bourbonism, though it has its partisans, has no deep and honest support; anything which would promise to pay better would be accepted in preference. The sentiment which inspires the malcontents, therefore, is one of aversion for or discontent with the present Government, and these I would divide into various categories, - such as the impatient, who expect the evils of conturies to be cured in an hour; those whose vanity has been wounded by having been let down too quickly, and, I think, injudiciously; the corrupt, whose chances of robbery are diminished; the canaille, whose interests are opposed to order and trunquillity. Whatever be the causes, there is a vast mass of dissatisfaction which will occupy the administrative genius, as well as a considerable portion of the military power of the country. The force actually in the South (Sicily not included), amounts to 40,000 men, of whom not one can be withdrawn. Six thousand - though the number varies with the exigencies of the hour - from A distinguished Piedmontese statesman, Massimo | the garrison of the city, and three or four thousand

Franzini has the command of the Guardia Mobile, a cording to the laws of the Germain Diet, and in conperhaps for the reason that it cannot be thoroughly question, the Oatholic circular says :--depended, upon. I have seen an official letter from Foggia which says that when Captain Richards and his companions fell into an ambuscade in which they lost their lives the shots were heard by the main body, who were impatient to rush to the rescue, but ! was that the men returned to Foggi dissatisfied, the General was ill-received, and a memorial, signed by several hundreds, was presented for his removal. As I have informed you, he has been relieved of his com-

Brigandage, as it is called, continues to occupy much of the public attention and anxiety. A despatch from Bovino reports that all the horses at the posthouse of Passo d'Albero had been carried off. while from Sors, on the Roman frontier, we learn that the French troops had attacked and dispersed the band of Chiavone, taking provisions and ammunition and burning their tents. One hears of such an occasional effort just to keep up appearances, but that it is not repeated frequently or systematically is evident from a despatch which arrived yesterday It reports that a band of 150 had attacked Luca, on the borders of Lake Fucino. There was only a small military force there of 20 men, but being reinforced by others from a neighbouring town, they repulsed the brigands, some of whom escaped into the Papal States, and others, dispersing; were taken exhausted by fatigue and hunger. So much for Terrs di Lavoro. From Capitanata we hear, on the morning of the 9th, that Major Minucobi with two squadrons had attacked a band of upwords of 300 men, near Torre Fiorentini. Thirty brigands were killed and 18 horses and many arms taken. Among the wounded; who were many, was the mistress of the chief, Coppar their advantages of position and to let the distince. Four Lancers, together with a lieutenant, were tions of rank be obliterated. They will have to slightly wounded. Being very hotly pressed the under their feet by the grant of one of the best, freest learn an unpleasant lesson before long, for the mob brigands separated, and orders were given to follow them. I regret to add that not far from Avellino, in the Principato Ultra, Lieutenant Contini and 10 men have fallen, but whether in action or whether they were surprised is not yet known. Three companies of the 6th Regiment left on Tuesday morning by the Salerno Railway, en route, it is supposed, for St. Angelo dei Lombardi. Of late there has been a greater indisposition to show despatches, copies not being presented. Such reserve can, of course, do little harm to well-informed correspondents who are not confined to one channel of information, but must be injurious to a cause one is willing to serve. So long, therefore, as such reserve is maintained I shall conclude that events are taking place which it is desired to conceal. I have long thought that it is a piece of affectation to call the men who are under arms against the constituted authorities brigands. Their acts might justify a severer name; still, there can be no doubt but that they have a political character and pursue political objects. Among them are included not merely Southern Italians, but French, Bavarians, Austrians, and, perhaps, Irish. It is some time-since I announced to you the plan of the reactionists as being precisely what is laid down in the papers seized on Bishop—that is, to have surrounded the capital, and to have acted upon it; and had it been carried out, though there could have been no doubt as to the result, we should very likely have had a fearful carnage. A comparative trifle has perhaps saved us again.

ARREST OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN ITALY,- It is announced in the Brussels Independance that an Englishman, named Bishop, "a relative of Lord Derby," has been arrested near Gaeta, and that M. de la Marmora has declared to the English Consul that a prosecution could not be avoided. Other accounts make no mention of the relationship to Lord Derby. A letter from Naples in the Paris Presse says :-- " A Bourbon emissary has landed in the Gulf of Paola; others were surprised yesterday at Lagronegro, in the Basilicata, at the moment at which they were effecting a landing of arms, and an Englishman, named Bishop, was arrested the day before at Mola di Gaeta. In the luggage of the English traveller were found all the papers of the Bourbon conspiracy. Eight arrests have been made, among them being mentioned that of the Prince de Presicca. Mr. Bishop, who is a little, deformed man, was taken this morning to Naples. After being interrogated by the Questor Aveta, he will be handed over to the judicial authorities. Another Napies letter says the Englishman, James Bishop, who was arrested at Mola di Gaeta, on his way to Rome, with a whole batch of letters addressed to the siz years in rather a precarious and mysterious position, has been interrogated by the Questor, and his answers have caused the arrest of a great many of the dissatisfied low employes dismissed from their offices for irregular practices. Her Majesty's consul-Mr. Bonham, at first demanded the release of Mr. Bi shop, but on being informed of the proofs of his unstanding with tur Bourbonists, he refused to interfere further.

CHIAVONE. - A private letter from Rome says: saw the man in the autumn, and had a good deal of talk with bim. He is the type of a peasant leader, and most devoted to the King, whom he he used to accompany on hunting excursions when a boy. His real name is Luigi Alonzi, and he and his father were 'rangers' of the Royal woods, near Sora, and as much robbers as the head gamekeeper of Wind-sor Park. Chiavone sold all his little property to buy arms and raise his own parish, and the soldiers bearing this attacked his house, burnt it, committed fearful outrages on his family, and since then be shot. The order was given to the National Guard | be has led the life of an outlaw in the Abruzzi. He is a man of great courage, but no talent out of his own passes about Pondi and Sora; there he does wonders, and has lately increased his band greatly, and you will hear of him ere long. He served in the late king's army for seven years, and retired with a good-

conduct pension. CIPRIANI .-- Cipriani is one who will take the lead this year with great success. He is a small squireen, ns they call it in Ireland, and was a dead shot and a 'mighty hunter' before the reaction. He lived near Avelline, and the peasantry refused any other chief Calling these men brigands is the height of absurdity. I connot hear of more than one real brigand in the reaction, and he is in the extreme south, near Tarento. Sicily is in a fearful state of disorganisationmen who have just come from Syracuse dined with me last night, sons of an exiled Sicilian prince, and they report the island in a state of civil disorder and anarchy terrible to see. The reaction is spreading silently and surely in Palermo, Castellamare, Messina and the scaboard; and when they do revolt in Sicily it is in carnest. - Letter in the Standard.

## PRUSSIA.

The Catholic party in the Prussian Parliament has put forward an address to the electors containing an exposition of their policy. It is of general interest because the Catholic party in Prussia is powerful and because the direction to be given to the policy of Prussia at the present time is of vital consequence to Europe. But it is specially interesting and instructive for us Catholics, because the analogy between our position and duties and those of the Catholics of Prussia, is so extremely close.

The Catholic party in the Prussian Parliament during the last session opposed the motions and policy of the Liberals, and of the men of progress .-They voted against the motion of M. Hagen requiring the budget to be specialised, but they declare that they are in favor of the proposal, only consider that for the present year its execution involved too many difficulties In reality, they gave a party vote against the Liberals, in order not to help them in their ulterior designs. In the debate on Hesse, the Catholics voted likewise on the Conservative side, are in the Capitanata and the Busilicata. General and desired that the question should be decided ac- amounted to 85,000 men. He gives a most deplor-

Franzini has the command of the Guardia Modile, a coruing to the laws of the command of the Guardia Modile, a coruing to the laws of the command of the Guardia Modile, a coruing to the laws of the Coveraments of Germany. The Party of Progress, it will be remembered, carried a vote in position on the part of the Government to increase it, an opposite and revolutionary sense: On the Italian

"We hold fast to the conviction that a right of Revolution has no existence, either as resulting from unassisted reason, or by the doctrine of the Christian Faith, or according to positive rights and laws. We hold that the rights of Princes to their thrones, are, were kept back by General Doda. The consequence at the very least, no less secred than any other wellfounded right, we recognise, the foundation of every right in the principles of religion and morals; and we are clearly convinced that all rights, public as well as private, must be confounded if this eternal and unchangeable foundation be withdrawn. It would have been impossible for us to overlook that in Italy there is no such thing as a Revolution, which has become an accomplished fact, but that the Revolution is progressing to its completion in the bloody conflicts of the day, and that it openly proclaims as its object the acquisition both of Venetia and of the remnant of the Papal States by armed force, that is by rob-

bery.
We know well that the continuance and efficacy of the Church are not synonymous with the continuance of the Temporal Power of the Pope, but just as little do we conceal from ourselves the importance and the value of the latter to the integral maintenance of the independence, autonomy, and external dignity of the Church.

We firmly hold that the Pope has as good a right: to his Temporal Dominions as any other Prince on earth, and deem it a crime to participate in that, or any similar robbery, to counsel or to encourage, or to demand it. We do not conceive how we could defend, protect, or maintain the right of any other legitimate Prince, if we could bring ourselves to concur in such a violation of right.

"We do not consider that Nationality is the highest principle in the formation of States; and we could appeal to the example of those very men who set up the principle as their political programme, but in deed and in truth are the first to disregard it entirely, or to set themselves above it whenever circumstances recommend them to do so.

"In the ancient world when race and race were sundered in hostility, and when the full rights of humanity were only recognised in the citizens of the same State and of the same nation, we are clear that this false principle had an almost absolute significance, but inseparable from slavery and bloody extermination but that this principle was conquered and purified by that other higher principle which, eighteen centuries ago, began to develope its creative power in history. Moreover, if we chose to regard the Italian question as a purely political matter, we should still insist that in fact, the most essential conditions of a United State are wanting in Italy. Therefore, on the debate for the Recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, we should not have cast our votes into the scale to help to drown the cries of the oppressed; nor would we have contributed to help whether consciously or unconsciously, to realise the old schemes of a great neighboring Power, and to convert into a French lake the Mediterranean Sea, the possession of which is a long stride to universal empire. We would not have contributed to rend the ties which bind Venetia to Germany in order to deliver to the enemy the keys which open the way into Germany, and which lock the gates against German commerce with the East; and, lastly, we would not have con-tribated by destroying the political independence of the Pope to make the Church in its Head the subject of any single Power, to convert the Roman Pontification a French Pontiff, and thereby utterly to dislocate the political balance of Europe which is already more than sufficiently disturbed "

The circular is signed on behalf of the whole party by MM Contzen, Dr. Holzer, Von Mallinkrodt, Munzer, Reichensperger, Count John Marin Renard, Rohden, Stock, and Strecker, and we commend it to the study of both our Catholic and our Protestant read-

#### AUSTRIA.

A letter, dated from Munich, the 10th of April,

says :--"The Reichsrath of Vienna is on the eve of suspending its labors, and the Second Chamber adjourns on the 9th for the Easter holydays. In the interval the report of the Committee of the Finances will be completed, printed, and distributed, so that the discussions on the Budget may commence immediately on its|re-assembling on the 26th. Meantime the Deputies have put a last hand to the law on the press, aving obtained some important concessions fro Government. The preliminary conferences at the hotel of the Ministry of State, to which many members of the Centre and of the Left are invited, continue to attract attention. In the meeting of the 3d of April the question of Ministerial responsibility was discussed with great animation. The discussion lasted from 7 till 11 at night. The Ministers, Lasser and Schmerling spoke repeatedly, without any final conclusion being adopted. In fact, although every one admits that the responsibility of the Councillors of the Crown is inherent in the constitutional mechanism, it is difficult to make a serious application of it as long as the Council of the Empire is not aucomplet, and remains reduced to a restricted Council. A Cabinet letter, emanating from the Emperor Francis Joseph, institutes at Vienna a special Committee to study the question of the navy. This committee, presided over by Count Rechberg, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has to give its opinion on the following points:-

Does Austria require a navy?

" 2. What ought to be the strength of such a navy? "3. Could any other means be found to repulse

an attack upon her coasts?

4. Would a special system of coast fortifications suffice to protect them?

"5. What would be the expense of either one of those measures?"

The committee has already pronounced itself for the necessity of an Austrian fleet equal to the Italian fleet, and for the construction of iron-plated vessels.

# UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, May 5th .- The Times Special from Yorktown has the following: - The retreat of the Confederates appears to have been precipitate. They commenced dismounting and carrying their guns back to Williamsburg four days ago. Waggons had been engaged in transporting their ammunition, provisions and camp equippage, for over a week past. Their sick and wounded, numbering 2,500, were sent to Richmond ten days ago. The Confederate soldiers and negroes were at work on their entrenchments until two o'clock this morning, when the rear guard ordered the work to cease, and take up the march to Williamsburg. Torpedoes and shells, with fuse fastened to small wires, lie in the roads, redoubts, &c. 10,000 of the Confederates were sent from Winnes Mill to reinforce an army sent from Richmond to oppose McDowell's advance. No great battle is expected at Williamsburg, as the Confederate troops, particularly those under Magruder, have mutinied on several occasions within two weeks. 5,000 of his men threatened to lay down their arms unless they received food and clothing. Three confederate Lieutenants, two Sergeants, and twenty men were cantured on the other side of Yorktown, and brought in since the 3d of the month. Over 70 desertors have come in, and they report their army entirely disheartened and demoralized. The honor of first entering the enemy's main works belongs to the 73rd Regt. of New York. The Texas Rangers left 28 our forces were advancing. A large force of the enemy are reported captured four miles beyond York-

Among the prisoners taken at Yorktown is the chief of Engineers, of General Johnston's staff, wno states that the whole Rebel army at Yorktown