

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 14.—The Monteur of to-day states: The Japanese Ambassadors were received by His Majesty yesterday. The chief Ambassador made a speech, in which he congratulated himself that the treaty concluded between Japan and France would develop 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 virtues of a civilized 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 Illustré, an illustrated weekly paper, were desirous of taking advantage of the publication of M. Victor Hugo's new work, Les Misérables, 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 Illustré, for I hear he has had to change the whole impression of about 6,000 copies for another without the odious frontispiece.

Three iron-clad floating batteries are about to be constructed at Nantes. Each of these batteries is provided with an engine of 150 horse-power, and to be armed with 14 guns.

The Monteur says:—"The journals speak of a journey of the Emperor to England and Prussia. We 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 Monteur, it is permitted to reply to some false ideas accredited by a considerable portion of the Press, on the subject of the plenary indulgence in form of jubilee, promulgated by the Archbishop."

The event of which we are about to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary, may be regarded under two quite distinct aspects.

Either as a fratricidal struggle, and in this point of view the Church deplors it; because, in her own words, she has a horror of blood.

Or, as a decisive crisis in which her Faith was menaced, and escaped a great danger. And, under this aspect, the memories of 1562, however painful they may be in other respects, may offer to the Church a subject worthy of thanksgiving.

We do not, then, propose to glorify the excesses committed on one side or on the other in the streets of Toulouse 300 years ago; but we wish to thank God for that, together with this first misfortune, the city did not undergo a second, viz., the loss of the religion of its forefathers; or the victory of Calvinism at that crisis might have made of Toulouse 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. Therefore, having shed tears for civil war, she thanks heaven for that a cause so abominable as civil war brought into operation without her will and against her will, had for its effect the triumph of the truth.

This is the Catholic idea about an anniversary stamped with mourning. A comparison may illustrate this distinction.

All the details of the question are governed by this view:—Wars of religion are usually excessive on both sides. None but prejudiced minds can see all the wrongs or all the rights in one of the two camps. 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 'glorious' to defend one's creed, or any other standard to which one has sworn allegiance. But to misinterpret this somewhat vague expression in the Pastoral of the Archbishop so as to intimate that he 'glorified' 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 culpable towards the Papacy, of which he would have concealed the decrees,—towards the Church, of which he would have changed the history,—and towards his people, who would certainly have called him to account for the graces of which he was depriving them? His Episcopal conscience answers no,—and even if his conscience had been less scrupulous, is he sure that, among the men who now incriminate his prudence, many would not with more justice have incriminated his courage?

For the rest, the Archbishop 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 Brethren in spite of the divergence of their creeds, he reckoned on the ample indulgence which the two communions have mutually been wont to grant one another in all that concerns their commemorative festivals. Far, therefore, from making of this great solemnity a challenge to our fellow-citizens of the Reformed Religion, he only saw in it an occasion for striking them the reciprocity of an innocent liberty, which was, on our part, accorded to them.—London Tablet.

The Journal de Toulouse contains a Pastoral Letter from the Archbishop, announcing his departure for Rome, and explaining the motives of it in the following terms:—

"We shall also go to proclaim holiness 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 to convey to the Common Father of the Faithful the wishes of a Clergy amongst whom the noble traditions of the Priesthood cannot be extinguished, up to us, as they are, by the venerable members of our Metropolitan Chapter, and by those holy chiefs of the Church whose life in itself is an instruction. We shall convey to him the profoundly respectful sentiments of those numerous religious congregations amongst whom the Gospel finds an apostolic eloquence, and the most unwearied devotion—amongst whom charity finds so many hearts ready to extend to all the forms which it can assume here below. We shall likewise convey to him the expression of our faith and filial obedience; we shall tell him that our faith and his evils which tear the Church which, perhaps, menace her in the future. We shall tell him that in the midst of the confusion in which all principles have fallen now-a-days your hearts are true and your will inflexible. We shall tell him, in fact, 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 notions of justice you are happy to turn your regards to Rome, because on the summit of its hills you per-

ceive the day spring, which is illumined, and to save humanity."

GENERAL GOYON and M. LAVALLETTE.—The Paris correspondent of the Times writes:—"The question of M. Lavallette's return to Rome and Gen. Goyon's recall was discussed in the Council of Ministers held on Wednesday. The Council was divided as before, 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, which implied that the General should be recalled. Yesterday all was changed, and up to a late hour of the day the solution of this new Roman difficulty was 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 tenacious; General Goyon is its favorite, and in some sort its champion. Still M. Lavallette tells every one that nothing will induce him to return if the General be kept on; this he declared even after his audience with the Emperor on Tuesday. No one knows what to think; and, though it is useless to speculate, I think that most probable solution is that M. Lavallette will return, and General Goyon will get leave of absence, nominally retaining his position at Rome, but leaving his duties to be performed by another for a certain period."

ITALY.

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 earnest of the activity, the lawlessness, the extent of the association which began by emancipating Italy, and may any day enrol Corfu, Malta, Gibraltar, 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 cannot shut our eyes to the immense war with Austria, doubly hateful to the revolutionists since she has cut all ground of complaint from under their feet by the grant of one of the best, freest constitutions of Europe—a constitution whose provisions seem more like our own of 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 casting vote. The facts are not yet accomplished; nor can Naples be truly said to be the possession of Turin. The experiment has been tried; it has failed. Will Englishmen be 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 renounce on the utter incompatibility of a free state and 15,000 political prisoners—on the inconsistency of a free 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 for an event he holds a national calamity, or to preach to his flock the now 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 flattering to the Church of England to present her 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 John Russell virtually did when he warded off an attack on that and other infamous documents with a neat allusion to the establishment of Protestant chapels, evidently meaning them to be accepted as a receipt in full for all past and present atrocities.—The cabinet which has given moral support to the immorality of Piedmont is not the most rigidly pious government we have seen. The Divorce Bill, the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, all passed or supported by it; its determined exclusion, wherever possible, of denominational instruction, are all evidences of the tendencies of Lord Palmerston's cabinet to fit God's laws to men, and not fashion men to obey them. And from no clique can a religious outcry come with worse effect than this—and it is generally merely the dying speech of a Whig administration, and strongly reminds readers of 'Barnaby Rudge' of good Mrs. Varden, who when signally worsted in argument or soured in temper revenged herself on mankind with the Protestant Manual! Does Lord Russell hope to enlist the religious feeling of the English people in favour of Atheism and indecency? Bigotry may be very bad, but infidelity is much worse. I enclose you a further list of political prisoners, as the subject cannot be too much recalled. We all know how Pecore was made the stock-piece of the Whig denunciations of the Bourbons. Let us follow the officials of Victor Emmanuel into the arcanum of justice, and see if matters are greatly mended. The facts relating to the Comte de Christa are now, thanks to the generous advocacy of Lord Malmesbury, 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 Achille Garraciolo, whom I also saw in Santa Maria Apparente a short time since. He is a man of good family and education, and on the breaking out of the reaction at Calabria he joined Borjes, and was arrested almost immediately on landing. As he was taken under these circumstances, a gentleman and soldier, sword in hand for his own native king, I need scarcely remark he received the treatment of a criminal. Garraciolo was dragged by the gendarmes who escorted the prisoners, tied with cords, from Reggio to Naples; his money and the few objects of value he possessed were taken from him; he was kept for above a month in a small cell, lying on straw swarming with vermin, and with no other food but a piece of bread brought him by the jailer, who missed no opportunity of heaping insult and abuse upon him. He is still in prison waiting vainly for trial. Vincenzo Carillo, detained in prison fifteen months for the crime of having been one of the best cavalry soldiers in the Neapolitan army. He is now an idiot in consequence of the blows received on his head from the prison officials. Giuliano Pagliola, imprisoned fifteen months without trial or examination. A. Conrad Gosschell, a Swiss, detained six months and treated with the greatest cruelty by the director of police. This is his second incarceration. At his first arrest this same Spavente, who is also chief of the Commoristi, had him conducted to the prison chapel, and there shut up with a spy in priest's vestments, telling him to prepare himself for the guillotine. Gosschell suspected the trap, and refused to confess himself to the feigned priest. They repeated the attempt daily for ten days, when Gosschell's Swiss obstinacy gained the victory and he was released, but was again arrested. 5, 6, 7, 3. Ciro de Simona, Domenico Esposito, Gennaro Spagnuolo, Antonio Cobardo, Alphonso Cipoletti. These men were arrested a year since and are not yet examined. 10, 11, 12. Antonio Catanes, Xaviero Perrotto, Antonio Giordano. Imprisoned ten months and have not yet been examined. 13, 14. Michele Piccolo and Antonio Ruvicchio. These and another batch of political prisoners have been confined during the past eight months without trial or examination. 15, &c., Francesco Imbo and 17 others have been detained six months waiting for trial. Imbo had a very beautiful wife, and the judge before whom the prisoners were to be tried profited by his position to seduce 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 the prisoners are kept from trial, as the judge, having gained his ends, is in no hurry to release the husband. All prisoners are subject to the harshest treatment, and are frequently beaten with sticks, by the turnkeys, for the slightest infraction of prison discipline."

The Opinions 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 demonstration, recommending France to withdraw her army from Rome. It has heard that a note on the subject has been received in Paris, but mentions the news under all reserve.

ROME.—A letter from Rome, dated 1st April, in the Monteur, 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 serve Piedmont while wearing legitimist liveries, but one whose 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 duty. 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 the engagements which it has entered into, not 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 excellent."

A letter in the Augustinian 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 sbrancare, potranno ucciderci, ma noi non rinunceremo in alcuna parte. They may tear us to pieces, they may slay us, but we will not renounce anything anyhow." The words made an immense sensation. Both going and returning his Holiness was greeted with immense acclamation. We give the story as we find it, but the official report in the Giornale di Roma makes no mention of it.

NAPLES.—Under the heading of Shoot! Shoot! Shoot! the Stella del Sud, a Neapolitan Journal, of the 28th March gives the following:—"The circumstance which we publish has been known to us for some days; but, not having the precise details, we deferred the account of it until to-day. Now, we can fully guarantee its truth, and we give it as a fresh proof of the inexorable execution of the ferocious proclamations of persons like Fantoni and Pamel. On the 2nd March, the Commander of the Piedmontese troops stationed in the commune of Bajano having learned that a band of thirty brigands had reappeared at Montagnola, 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 chestnut tree, ignorant of the proclamations of Fantoni and Pamel, 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 be shot. The order was given to the National Guard 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 they 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, and in an instant the fatal decree was executed. The two captains of the National Guard of Bajano, M. Bellefatto and M. Calucci, had received orders to assist 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 centuries 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 tranquillity. 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 the garrison of the city, and three or four thousand are in the Capizanza and the Basilicata. General

Franzini has the command of the Guardia Mobile, a body which diminishes daily as the term of service is completed, and there does not appear to be any disposition on the part of the Government to increase it, perhaps for the reason that it cannot be thoroughly depended upon. I have seen an official letter from Foggia which says that when Captain Richards and his companions fell into an ambush in which they lost their lives the shots were heard by the main body, who were impatient to rush to the rescue, but were kept back by General Doda. The consequence was that the men returned to Foggia dissatisfied, the General was ill-received, and a memorial, signed by several hundred, was presented for his removal. As I have informed you, he has been relieved of his command."

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 Sorso, 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 Terra di Lavoro. From Capitanata we hear, on the morning of the 9th, that Major Minucchi with two squadrons had attacked a band of upwards of 300 men, near Torre Fiorentin. Thirty brigands were killed and 18 horses and many arms taken. Among the wounded, who were many, was the mistress of the chief, Coppo. Four lancers, together with a lieutenant, were slightly wounded. Being very hotly pressed the 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."

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NAPLES.—Under the heading of Shoot! Shoot! Shoot! the Stella del Sud, a Neapolitan Journal, of the 28th March gives the following:—"The circumstance which we publish has been known to us for some days; but, not having the precise details, we deferred the account of it until to-day. Now, we can fully guarantee its truth, and we give it as a fresh proof of the inexorable execution of the ferocious proclamations of persons like Fantoni and Pamel. On the 2nd March, the Commander of the Piedmontese troops stationed in the commune of Bajano having learned that a band of thirty brigands had reappeared at Montagnola, 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 chestnut tree, ignorant of the proclamations of Fantoni and Pamel, 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 be shot. The order was given to the National Guard 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 they 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, and in an instant the fatal decree was executed. The two captains of the National Guard of Bajano, M. Bellefatto and M. Calucci, had received orders to assist 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 centuries 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 tranquillity. 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 the garrison of the city, and three or four thousand are in the Capizanza and the Basilicata. General

Franzini has the command of the Guardia Mobile, a body which diminishes daily as the term of service is completed, and there does not appear to be any disposition on the part of the Government to increase it, perhaps for the reason that it cannot be thoroughly depended upon. I have seen an official letter from Foggia which says that when Captain Richards and his companions fell into an ambush in which they lost their lives the shots were heard by the main body, who were impatient to rush to the rescue, but were kept back by General Doda. The consequence was that the men returned to Foggia dissatisfied, the General was ill-received, and a memorial, signed by several hundred, was presented for his removal. As I have informed you, he has been relieved of his command."

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