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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

and a star star sound 4. 7. 6. 6. 581 ward daught . FRANCE. of the there Higher PARIS, Sept. 6. - The Moniteur of to-day says .---- Several foreign journals make comment upon the pamphlet ! The Emperor, Rome, and King of Italy," which are void of all foundation and generals, Archuishops and Bishops, Priests and and to which the Government opposes a formal denial."

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Upon this pamphlet the Times' Paris corres pondent remarks :---

"There seems little doubt that it was your telegram which directed general attention to it, and but for it the light might have been hidden under the bushel for some days longer. One of the papers (the Liberal Temps) confesses the fact, but says it is incorrect that the first edition was sold the same day. I know of one gentleman who wen't about for it on Saturday morning and was told the first edition was gone; and when he went in the evening the second was likewise gone, and he had to wait till Sunday.

I need scarcely say that the subject has been taken up by all the Liberal papers, and the solution approved of. The would be official Patrie says it has not read it yet, but promises kindly that it will do so, and tell all about it.

At the Ministry of the Interior I hear the official character is denied. If " official" means "Governmental," I can quite believe it. Probably it was a surprise there, as it has been in portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and accept that of the many other places; but Italian politics are not always managed officially.

La Patrie publishes the following semi official communication :---

"A. Belgian paper announces that the Marquis de Lavalette has visited London to concert with the English Government respecting the evacuation of Rome. We believe we may say that the announcement is completely inexact.

La Patrie also publishes the following, under the head of " Latest Intelligence" :---

"A despatch from Rome of the 3rd inst. informs us that strict orders have been sent to the French officers commanding detachments on the frontier to prevent any incursion of Piedmontese troops into the Roman territory.

" The same despatch announces the arrival at Civita Vecchia of the steam-frigate Cacique from Toulon with 900 soldiers on board. The Cacique had also many articles on board required by the French authorities at Rome in consequence of the prolongation, still for a long time to come, of our occupation."

La Patrie also announces that a French naval division will continue to cruise off the coast of Syria during the whole winter for the protection of the Christians.

The Semaphore of Marseilles publishes the following :---

"Several journals have announced that the army of occupation at Rome is about to receive reinforcements, while others pretend that the presented itself there. Perhaps it goes - according effective strength was to be reduced. What has given rise to these contradictory reports is the changes which are now being made in different regiments, in consequence of furloughs and other causes. We think we may affirm that no change is to be made in the strength of the army of occupation, and that the 700 men who have just left this place for Toulon, to proceed to Rome, are only to replace a similar number about to return to France."

A conviction for an offence against the laws regulating the press has taken place in the newly annexed provinces of Savoy and Nice. The proprietor of the Gazette de Savoie has been sentenced to imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of aving inserted a letter from locanir of Chambery, relative to the claims of the attorneys of that place. The Ann de lu Religion of Thursday publishes a much more important document than Baron Ricasoli's circular-viz., the protest of the Neapolitan pobles, now emigrants from their country, and residing in France, against its false and audacious assertions. One hundred and thirteen names are given, and among them are the most distinguished families of Naples. The list contains the names of thirty-one Princes, twenty-five Dakes, twenty-four Marquises, and fourteen Chevaliers. They express Marquises, and fourteen Chevaliers. their wonder at the Baron's denial of the political character of an insurrection which keeps in check the whole Pizdmontese army. They wonder that he should describe the opposition to Victor Emmanuel as confined to brigands, when all the great families of the kingdom are exiled, or emigrants in Rome, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Spain. They point out that in all Naples the Piedmontese cannot find any native that they can trust with the higher offices of State, and that out of a country which they pretend unanimously adhered to them, they have only found one man willing to serve them, and that one Liborio Romano. "If the Congress of Paris in 1856 denounced the Government of the Bourbons, how much more, they say, would it now denounce the exterminating tyrancy of the Piedmontese?-And they conclude with the hope that the powers of Europe will intervene in the name of humanity; and put an end to the sanguinary sway of their oppressors.

inclined to take (political, action, in favor, of, Francis II. The Times itself has recorded these arrests and has applauded them. The right to come and go as they will, is Baron Richsoli's, description, of forcible, deportation without relation, high lry, an mere suspi-cion of favoring the cause of Francis II. Nobles, monks, officers and soldiers, have been sentenced to transports ion without form of law, seized by hundreds, put on board ship, and carried off from their own homes and their own country in exemplification of their right to come and go as they wi 1. - Tublet.

Ricasoli's circular and the new French pamphlet are most important facts in European intelligence .--Both are directed against the Papel Government, to which the Sardinians are giving the honor of inspiring the patriotic struggle of the people of Na-ples against their invaders. There is plenty of sophistry, but no sound argument, either in the pamphlet or the circular. It is quite plain that the Sardivians wish very much to have Rome, and there can be no doubt that Rome would be a very useful possession to them; but it is not so clear that these facts give them a right to seize it from its lawful owner. What property is safe if the Sardinian rule of morality be allowed to prevail? Quite as eloquent and as forcible a plea might be made out for the robbery of any farmer or shopkeeper in the country as that which is urged by the Sardinians for the robbery of the Pope. Nevertheless, it is only too probable that these latter parties will find means to carry out their scheme; if they do, their success will be but temporary, and their punishment will certainly follow. Some changes have been made in the Sardinian Ministry. Ricasoli is to resign the Interior, a change which probably is owing to French influence; Signer Minghetti retires in consequence of differences of opinion regarding the suppression of the war of independence in Naples; General Della Rovere becomes Minister of War, and some other removals have been made. A new pleninotentiary from France has been having an audience with the King, "incensing" him, no doubt, with an inexorable logic that Ricasoli could not be got to understand, touching compensations and equivalents.-Nation.

THE DUKE OF MODENA'S PRISONERS. -" The Duke of Modena," says the Siecle, " has resolved on setting at liberty the prisoners whom he carried off on leaving his States. The Piedmontese government had repeatedly claimed them, and after a long negotiation, the Duke has allowed a special commissigner to go to Peachiers for them, they having been detained in custody of the Austrians in that fortress.'

Rome, Saturday, August 31.-The Roman question has undergone no change since my last, unless we except the recent article of the Pairie, that semiofficial journal of the French Government, which announces an indefinite continuation of the French occupation in Rome, for the protection of Italy and Rome against the Revolution. The Patrie takes a rather late notice of such an enemy. Newspaper articles and pamphlets have certainly a great influence in politics now a days. But we are also so well used to variations of a diametrically opposite nature, that I do not think much reliance can be placed in the article of this semi-official journal. Indeed, the Paris correspondents of the Armonia and of your journal (who seem well-informed), give the

worst prognostics as to the intentions of the Imperial policy. I now hear that, after the departure of the English squadron from Naples, a French fleet against "revolution;" and under that name, reaction is perhaps understood. In presence of so muny dangers, the intrepidity and heroical attitude of Pius IX is certainly wouderful. The energies of the Papacy are chanting his dirge on every tone, yet he, as if in moments of the greatest calm, distributes new appointments, creates Cardinals, and gives orders for a grand canonisation of twenty-four saints which is to take place next year. Twenty. three of these Saints are Martyrs who have earned their palm in Cochin China; while the last is a Con-fessor, blessed Michael de Santis, a Spanish Trini-

tarian. Another promotion of Cardinals is also decided for next year; and Mgr. Pentini, Dean of the Clerics of the Rev. Apostolic Chamber, has received notice of his being made Cardinal in that second promotion. It is also in this second Consistory, and not in the coming one of September, that the promotion of the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen is to take place, as I am credibly assured. This intrepidity on the part of the Pope can only encourage ever more the minds of those who are canable of appreciating the nobility of his character. - Cor. of Weekly Register.

of Kings Ferdinand and Francis II sil france premomber to have seen syen a sketch of this manle of Kings Ferdinand and Frances first in the second state of the se the English, fleet, had the day before, left Quatella mare. The reaction continues and becomes very ex-tended throughout, the realm. We holdit as undoubled that the return of our beloved and frevered king and his brothers all they know of suwood chaft." sovereign, Francis II, is only a question of time, same From all this, and from all other sources of , information, it appears clear that at present there is little chance of the Neapolimos quietly submitting to the Piedmontese rule. The Nationalities contains the following despatch :- "Sora, August the 31st. - The No details have been received relatively to the operations against Concillo." On the other hand, we have reports of the destruction of three towns, Guardiareggia. Cusano, and Pietraroia-after the same fashion as Pontelandolfo

In Sicily, matters are even worse, anarchy and lawlessness prevailing to a frightful extent. This is conclusively shown in a letter published in the Unita Italiana of the 28th ult., from Count Tholosano, brother of the Governor of Oatania.

Private vengeance is the plague of this as well as the other provinces of Sicily, and the impunity in which they are left, from the exaggerated fear of judges and witnesses, multiply them, so that it may be said that the Sicilians let themselves be killed for fear of being killed ! In eight months, during which I have seen hundreds of assassingtions of all kinds. Houses undermined or burnt down, whole families massacred, homicides taking place in broad daylight and at night, in houses and in the most frequented streets. And in this province (of Oatania) only, which is one of the quietest, more than eighty Aseassinations have taken place; but I have never seen one guilty man yet punished by the hand of justice, and the only ones punished, were so by the arbitrary shooting of the National Guard, or the fury of the people, who, tired of the inertness of magistrates, did justice, or thought to do so, by cutting the throats of the guilty in the prison.

Amidst all, this we have another specimen of the French doctrine of " non-intervention." A telegram on Wednesday says :- "Yesterday, fifty Piedmontese soldiers attacked Epitaffio, on the Neapolitan frontier, but were repulsed by the Papal gendarmes. A company of French troops has occupied Epitaffio. Very significant, but what might be expected. Meanwhile, Victor Emmanuel and his instruments are sinking into the lowest depths of degradation. The traitor Neapolitan Generals, Nunsiante and Pianelli, and three Garibaldian "Generals," are all included in a decree creating them Knights of the Order of SS. Lazarus and Maurice; an order formerly prized as the reward of virtue and gallantry. With the same exquisite taste, Victor Emmanuel appoints as his Chaplain, the Padre Giocomo, Cavour's late Confessor, and it is now believed that Victor Emmanuel's third son is a candidate for the throne of Greece. To become eligible he must apostatise from Catholic faith ; but that is a matter which is not likely to trouble the conscience of Victor Emmanuel or that of any of his advisers .- Weekly Register.

Our readers are aware of the struggle which is now going on in Southern Italy. A people, deprived by violence and fraud of the Sovereign whom they loved, calumniated as the authors and workers of a revolution of which they are victims, oppressed by taxes, harrassed by conscriptions, and tyrannized over in the name of a Constitutionalism which they cannot understand, and which refuses to understand them, have risen against their tyrants in defence of their natural liberty. So long as the "voice of the populations" could be made to appear favourable to Piedmontese aggression-so long as their votes could be transformed into a surrender of their independence-so long Piedmont insisted that this voice should be respected, that these votes should be recognised by Europe as the last tribunal of appeal. But an armed insurrection could not be distorted into a vote of confidence ; the shouts for Francis II. were not such voices as it would be well to let Europe hear. " Brigands" was the name invented for the occasion-a name full of bitterness and contempt, equally excluding sympathy; and justifying whatever means might be used to crush them. But brigands do not usually congregate in thousands, nor are they accustomed to occupy militarily several provinces of a kingdom ; they do not often need armies of 50,000 men to suppress their exactions, nor is it montese soldiers; and when some of the populace usual to employ skilful and unscrupulous generals to exclaimed against such a step, the commanding reduce them into respect for the law. Nor do often hear of brigands holding towns against the ers of Francis.' This was done. A woman with a attacks of modern warfare, and this not in one, or two, or three isolated instances, but habitually and sons seriously wounded. . . . On one systematically; seldom, too, do brigands abstain thing you may rely, that if a war with Austria took from all predatory acts, all violence and injury to property save such as comes within the scope and necessity of legitimate war. When brigandage is carried on in this fashion, it transcends its limits.-It may be insurrection, revolution, a war of independence-but brigandage it cannot be. Well have the Piedmontese understood all this, and felt that Europe would know that their calumny bore with it its own refutation. Hence the fiendish effort to "stamp it out," and the fiendish deeds which have changed Naples into a hell. Hence the burning of women and children by hundreds ; the indiscriminate bludgeoning and shooting, where even friends have been slaughtered lest they should one day tell the horrors they had seen ; hence the setting fire to whole districts, blending man and his works-the domestic cattle and the wild beasts, the forest, and the cornfields, and the vinevards-in one terrible destruction. Since the Turkish massacre of Scio armed Europe in the cause of Greek liberty, the sun has never shone on deeds like to those that are now reddening the soil of Italy, and changing the "Garden of Europe' into a howling wilderness.-Dublin Nation. THE BRIGANDS .- Unbought devotion and fidelity are certainly to be found in their ranks-and in looking at the desperate struggle they are making, one cannot but compare their heroism with that displayed long ago, by the Royalists in La Vendee, the patriots in Spain, and the fathers of these same Neapolitans when they were desperately and mantully striving against the tyranny of the First Napoleon and his satraps. It is not with a pleasant feeling, however, that one goes into this retrospective consideration, for it is startling to mark the change in our own national feeling from that time to the present. Burke said the age of chivalry had gone sixty years ago, yet he himself was the impersonation of all noble and generous sentiments, and troops of friends were round him. England's heart was right then, and, barring a few traitors, the nation's voice was on the side of law. and order, and respect for our neighbor's landmarks. Sixty years or so have passed away, and what a charge do we see? All England, one may say, arrayed on the side of wrong, because it is said to be the side of "progress;" and hardly a public man dares to raise his voice in Parliament to praise a loyal subject of a fallen dynasty, or condemn a robber. How our fathers' hearts throbbed at reading of the gallantry of the overmatched chivalry of La Vendee, or the untiring struggle of the Guerillas against the enormous forces of Napoleon the First ! What man in England but felt ready to do battle by the side of Nelson in Naples? Now, we have the self-same matters for consideration, and we find we have got so far into the age of " progress," that we have left not only chivalry, but generosity of feeling behind us. Even English ladies of the present day are too "advanced" to have any sympathy to bestow on those who are fighting bat-tles for masters who may never be in position to reward them, and for principles which grow more unpopular every day. Obiavone, the heroic reactionist police official. leader in Naples, occurs to my mind at this moment, for'I heard some highly respectable English ladies

all the chiefspersons whom they suspected of being having been the most abject attendant on the faitors der to shoot him being a brigand a Now as Aldo not Wood land life has fold upon this nature, and the is said to be generous, brave! and affectionate! When traitors drove his Royal patrons into exile, he took up his rifle, and has ever since been in the field against the usurper." The myrmidons of Pinelli, fail-" ing to lay bands upon himself, have shot in cold blood his mother and sisters. He has now the double incentive of love for the Royal house that befriended him, and hope for vengeance on those who laid his hearth' desolate, to' urge him on against the Pieds montese and he is a " brigand" or, according to Lord Palmerston's last recorded speech in Parliament, he is one of those "whose destruction would be such a blessing to the world. Yes, this man, who in our great Spanish war, would have been chronicled as a hero, is set down by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as a brigand of low caste, whose destruction is desirable. So much for progress !' - Cor. of the London Tublet.

The London Times' correspondent thus expresses his opinion of the Neapolitan "brigands" :-

"" But all those bands seem to have a most remarkable tenacity of life, fcr, though they are crushed and dispersed time after time, they manage to reappear again either in the same place or others. The provinces of Avellino and Campobasso have been declared to be cleared, yet we hear shortly often of San Martino and the Valle Caudina and other places been attacked by bands, among whom were French and Bavarians. In Benevento the Reactionists are in great force, so much so, that a few days since the regulars and Nationals were compelled to retire.-Then of course there are retaliations, for unhappily men are but men, and we hear of a horde of rebels being burnt out of a forest near Monteverde. Three thousand trees, it is said, were set on fire, and not one of the band escaped the fire or the sword, or arrest. I confine myself almost exclusively to official information, and doing so I can scarcely be accused of exaggeration if I speak of the civil war which still exists as most barbarous in its character, and full of peril, not merely for its present but remote consequences. Animosities, vindictive feelings have been uwakened, which it will take many generations to calm down. With regard to the simple fact of "fighting," which is nothing but the outward and visible sign of an inward and invisible malady; that may probably diminish as the winter approaches. I am of the same opinion with the pious Emperor, or his no less pious Minister, that " much will depend " on Providence."

LETTER OF A PROTESTANT FROM NAPLES.-The Rev. Frederick George Lee of Aberdeen has pub-lished the following extracts from a letter he has received from an English clergyman staying at Naples :---- "You will be astounded to bear how fearful are the sufferings of those who are suspected of sympathizing with the King of Naples and desire his return. They are harassed in a manner which English people can hardly comprehend, and a system of tyranny is established which positively exceeds all that can be imagined. Many members of families of the highest classes-including women-are walked off to prison upen no charge whatever, without any examination, and with no prospect of being released. I am informed on the best authority that the prisons are full of suspected favourers of their lawful King. When I came here, I did so prepared to take for gospel all the facts and statements of Gladstone's celebrated pamphlet. I have had excellent opportunities of examination, and find that there was little or no foundation for many.....

.... If the English people were not so utterly deluded by the newspaper statements and telegramsmany of which are known to be manufactured by the Piedmontese officials in order to mislead our nation-it would be impossible that they would mo-rally sanction the fearful state of anarchy and cruelty which at present obtains. Last night I received the Times, giving an account of some proceedings here aix weeks ago, which I know to have been so highly coloured and distorted as to have been wholly misleading. Some few weeks ago six Neapolitan Clergymen, men of position and ability, greatly beloved by their people, were actually shot in cold blood at Osserta by a detachment of Piedofficer directed them to ' fire upon the ---– follow child at her breast was killed, and three other perplace, and the Piedmontese were bard pressed for troops, there would be reprisals here of a nature too terrible to think of. . . . I came out a warm admirer of Mr. Gladstone on Liberalism. When I return I shall be ready at all times to maintain that he has been thoroughly deluded by those who professed to give him correct information in times gone by, and to place before the public what I myself have seen and heard as the result of the Piedmontese invasion, and the moral support of England in behalf of revolution and robbery."- Union.

STATES UNITED STATES AND 1070 JUNT 201Washington, Sept. 22- A young man of intelligand probable future movements ball an interview with the Secretary of War, yesterday; he says, Gan-eral Beauregard has now 185,000 men st Manassas and vicinity. They are all well clothed; and rabuu. dantiy supplied with shoes of, good quality - Their pay is prompt. The Virginia troops are all paid in "bay is prompt. The Virginia troops are all paid in Virginia Bank bills and all the others in gold." The Louisiana troops are offered paper of that State or gold. The boys put the matter to a vote and decided to take gold, which was paid to them. Their rations are liberal; and in short to use his own words, they have plenty of everything. It was not supposed that the Confederates could make an attack on Washington,

"A special dispatch to the Times, says the mail agent of the Hannibal and St: Joseph Railroad, who arrived at 7 o'clock on Saturday night from St. Joseph, states, that Col. Mulligan and his whole command at Lexington surrendered to Gen. Price on Friday morning at 5 o'clock. The siege continued from Monday until the time of the surrender. , Col. Mulligan and men were without water all Thursday and Friday; and were completely exhausted ; they fought desperately but were, compelled to yield to superior numbers. The Union loss in killed is said to be some 800 or 900, while that of the rebels is some 3,000 or 4,000, with a proportionate number of wounded. The report of the result is fully conirmed by passengers on the same train. Of the fact of the surrender there can be no doubt.

While the Federal Government of the United States has hitherto treated all the captured rebels as prisoners of war, and has not brought to trial a single person charged with rebellion or treasonable acts, General Fremont has proceeded on a different principle, trying his prisoners by Court Martial, and sentencing them forthwith to hard labour during the war, and confiscation of property. Fremont's action is more logical than Lincoln's, nutil the government openly recognises the belligerent charac. ter of the Confederates, which every day it covertly acknowledges .- Commercial Advertiser

Charleston papers say that within a month fourteen vessels entered Charleston, and thirty three Wil-mington harbor, and that in the same time \$130,000 in duties had been paid to the collectors.

THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE. - As an iustance of the American blockade it may be mentioned that a number of American vessels, bought at Southern ports by British subjects and provisionally registered by British Consuls, and which managed to evade the Federal cruisers, have reached Liverpool and been regularly registered at the Custom-house. They have brought valuable cargoes of tobacco, &c. -Commercial Advertiser

Two hundered and eighty-eight officers of the Federal army have resigned during August and September; and ten thousand men have deserted ; the total force in the field is estimated by the Tribune at 250,000.

At St. Lous, on Saturday, the oath allegiance was administered to thirteen hundred sewing women in the employ of of the government. About fifty declined to take it and were discharged.

New York papers congratulate themselves that a stimulus has been given to recruiting for the regular army ; during last week the large number of eighteen recruits were obtained by the depots in the city.

PROTESTANT BISHOPS .- The London Times has an amusing article on Protestant Bishops, their uses and qualifications. The latter the Times does not rate very high :--

"It is one result of being very familiar with facts that we cease to want explanations of them. The world at large up to Newton's time had no sort of curiosity to know why an apple fell to the ground; it was enough that the fact was so, it was the order of nature. It is a subject of regret with many that our Episcopal Bench has so very little hold upon the intellect of the country. A Bishop says what a Bishop is expected to say ; a Bishop's charge is a sterectyped affair; given the principal Acts of Parliament in connexion with the Church that have been passed during the last three years, together with the last theological disturbance, the remarks may be inferred. They are a very respectable body, peaceably disposed, with a good deal of kindliness of character about them, so that their influence, if they had any, would be beneficial rather than otherw deration which makes the want of it the more to be regretted. A Bishop's rank is of the social kindrank in his own district; he is a county magnate, with his proper place at dinner tables and chair at meetings ; but he is not an authority with the world at large. All this is observed as matter of regret ; but if people were curious enough to go one short step further they would have it accounted for upon the most satisfactory principle. The cleverness of a Bishop lies in the stage preparatory to his bishopric, not in that which succeeds it. He would be too great a favorite of Providence if he had both the faculties which introduced him to his bishopric and also those which supplied him with something parti-cular to say when he had got it. The latter, therefore, is not a common gift in Bishops; when they are endowed with it it is by an extraordinary providence, but it must not be expected beforehand. The two kinds of talent are, indred, entirely distinct, and have nothing to do with each other. An enthusiastic, inexperienced student, whose head is full of ideas and conceptions, and who has a craving for what is deep-stirring, powerful, touching, and eloquent, goes by chance on a Sunday morning into a church in which a Bishop happens to preach. The discourse is unfortunately somewhat flat; he listens and listens, and thinks the idea must come at last, but, though there is much respectable opinion, much excellent exhortation, much approved doctrine, and though the construction of the sentences is unimpeachable, no idea comes. As soon as he is out of church he says to himself, with the impatience and irritability of an enthusiast-how was this man ever made a Bishop? But the question only shows the onesidedness, the crudity, and narrowness of his mental standard, and how little he knows of the dif-ferent sorts of headwork and the different departments of sagacity which exist in the world. The dignitary whom he has just heard is, notwithstanding the admission which must be freely made of the exceeding flatness and staleness of his discourse, by no means without his talent, only, unfortunately for our disappointed student, his talent lay in getting a bishopric, not in preaching sermons. If you will make the proper inquiries you will find that he is a man of some address and shrewdness; that he has a certain readiness and presence of mind in society ; that ; he has a quiet perseverance when it is worth his while, and other valuable practical talents. But these are the talents which get bishoprics ; unfortunately they do not make your Bishop an orator or a philosopher when he is one; they do not give him what our zealous student and man of thought has such a passion forideas. Do not expect him to say anything deep, or anything striking, or anything, in short, particularly worth bearing; it is not in his line; he has his cleverness, but that is not hit, ... You must not expect all people who have any sort of ability to be clever in one way. There are varieties of head. pieces. It may be the Ohurch's misfortune that the faculties which enable a man to get a bishopric do not happen to be the ones which enable him to shine, expand, and fructify as a Bishop ; that produce what is interesting, stirring, and influential in human character; that create powerful men, or deep men, or decided men; or men termstoft very strong belief and convictions. They do, however, create convenient men, and it is a great convenience to have convenient men: They are wanted. They We gather the honey of worldly wisdom, not from not do without them. They serves to keepsthings together, and to cement the "fabric of" our prac-

ITALY.

THE RICASOLI CIRCULAR .- The Baron's argument that it must be the Pope who is making all the disturbance, because nobody in the kingdom of Naples rises for the Bourbons except those who are fighting for him in the insurgent provinces, is a fine specimen of mendacious effrontery. It is summed up by the Times as follows, the Times of course adopting and approving of it :--

Baron Ricasoli has no difficulty in proving that it is only from Rome and from this little clique, which finds a sufe asylum at Rome, that the impulses to the guerilla warfare against society now prevailing comes. He points to the liberal institutions of the kingdom of Italy, to the liberty of political action, to the freedom of the press, to the right of the people to come and go as they will, and to assemble for political demonstrations : and we must all concede to him his conclusion, that if under such institations no open Bourbon party exists, and no manifestation of Bourbon political opinion is ever made, there can be no reactionary sentiment abroad among the people."

Yet we have all read the letter of the Times own correspondent, telling us that the National Guards, the Syndics, and the population, to a very great extent, sympathise with the Bourbons, and with the socalled brigands, constantly connive at their incur-sions, and frequently assist them. We have all read of the freedom of the press, by which the journals which were deemed to favor the cause of the Bour-bons were suppressed in Naples'in one day by brute force by the action of a bired mob, and with the Becret help of the Government, because, without its open opposition. We all know the liberty of political action, and the right of the people to come and go as they will, and to assemble for political demonstrations, which the Piedmontese have conceded to the Neapolitans. They have arrested and imprisoned

The following is an extract from a letter received rom Rome:-

"The tranquillity of this city continues undisurbed, but great inquietude now prevails throughout the country districts. The revolutionists are everywhere full of hope that France will at length bend to their desires, and Piedmontese armies are now gathered on the Southern as well as on the Northern frontier, which only await the nod from Paris to consummate Sardinian iniquity, and march towards the walls of Rome.

"The Holy Father is in the enjoyment of the best nossible health. He drives out as usual every day, and never was Pio Nono greeted by his subjects with such an universal enthusiasm as at the present moment. The best informed persons seem persuaded that the crisis in Italian affairs has at length arrived, but all are at the same time convinced that the last outrage of Sardinia will only usher in the triumph, of the Holy See.

"The authentic accounts from Naples reveal a complete disorganisation of society in that kingdom. The cruelties exercised by the Sardinian marauders, in the name of liberty, exceed all belief. Under various pretexts whole towns have been devoted to the flames, and the helpless inhabitants put to the sword ; whilst no fewer than twenty-three thousand Neapolitans have been hurried to the Sardinian prisons to meet with a more silent doom. Yet, such deeds meet with nothing but fiendish admiration and applause from the Protestant press of England."

NAPLES .- The Naples journals are filled with accounts of attacks and conflicts. The Government telegrams announce insurrections in the mountains of Matese; reactionary movements at Catrone, Venosa, and Teramo; and conflicts in the province of Aquila. The Neapolitan correspondent of the Osservatore, writing on the 28th ults, says :--

Domiliciary visits and arrests are on the increase. We are here not under an absolute monarchy, not under a temperate one nor under a republican government. We even are without a great tyrant. The government is in the bands of local committees, who quarrel for supremacy. The public force is in the vilest hands. Cialdini leads the life of an assassin. concealed and inaccessible. He is never seen in the streets, and fears the dagger which he feels must await bim. * * * The legitimist party becomes more strong and compact. Every day, the conver-sions of the most determined "Liberals" increase.---If I did not fear to compromise them, I could give you a long and important list. The venerable Bishop of Vallo-Capaccio has been carried, with three Franciscan Fathers, from the prison of the Questura to that of S. Francesco. The chief editor of the Corriere del Mezzodi has been condemned to six months' imprisonment and 200 ducats fine. The President of the self-called Court of Assizes is Tofano, who, in 1848, having been brought into power by the revolutionists, was expelled by the same party on account of the thefts and impositions committed by him! Among our judges, the first for ignorance and ferocity is a certain Cesare Colletta., This man, rephew of the historian Pietro Colletta, now pro- for I heard some highly respectable English ludies . We gather the hon fesses the most extravagant "Unitarianism," after say only a few days ago that it would not be mur- flowers, but thorns.

SPAIN.

THE SPANISH NAVY-The whole Spanish naval force may be thus summed up: 59 sailing ressels, carrying 531 guns, and 40 transports, of 5,447 tons ; 66 steamers, 27 paddle and 39 screw, carrying 326 guns and 11,330 horas-power, and 9 steam-transports of 9,130 tons and 1,630 horse-power. There are now in course of construction-1 first-rate steamer, 10 frigates, and 7 schooners, having in all 460 guns and 7,550 horse-power.-Morning Post.

POLAND.

The excitement at Warsaw has not subsided ; political demonstrations continue to be made by the people. and repressed by the authorities. A funeral service has lately been performed at Cracow for the souls of those who fell in the recent disturbances at Wilna ; the tradespeople closed their shops, giving to the city the appearance of mourning, but the police compelled their re-opening, though they could not oblige the people to resume business. The question is, when or how is this state of things to be brought to an end.-Nation.

The Times correspondent writes-"You have more liberty here than in France," M. de Montalembert is reported to have said when he passed through Cracow some weeks ago. One may have more liberty than in France, and yet not become positively intoxicated with freedom : but it is a fact that in Cracow and Lemberg books against the Austrian Government are openly sold, such as, if directed against the Government of France, could not possibly be offered for sale in Paris. Here the newspapers publish the "History of the Polish Legion," the "Life of Dombrowski," the "Last Debate in the Polish Diet on receiving the Constitution of 1701," and, if a journalist is now and then imprisoned for high treason (as has just happened to the editor of the Glos at Lemberg), he has at least the satisfaction of knowing that he has, in a strictly legal sense, enfitled himself to his punishment. But almost anything short of projects for the reconstitution of Poland, and directed incitements to civil war may be published in Galicia, while all foreign newspapers, except that sworn enemy of Austria, Le Nord, and the determined advocate of Polish rights, Journal de Posen, seem to be freely admitted without being subjected to any purifying process at the hards of a censor. I have, moreover, travelled backwards and forwards in Galicia in various directions, some five. or six hundred miles without even being called upon to show any passport or coming in contact, with a 1.1 1. 2. 8