

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Orders have been sent to Brest for the immediate armament of three new vessels, and of a floating battery. Nine ships of war are at Cherbourg—the Napoleon, the Ulm, the Turenne, the Tilsit, two iron-clad ships, the Normandie and the Couronne, the Bellone and the Montezuma, and the Yonne transport. The Tourville (mixed vessel) is to be got ready immediately as a transport ship. It is supposed that the reinforcements destined for Mexico will be embarked at Cherbourg. It appears that the garrisons of the North, the East, and the Centre will furnish the principal contingents to the reinforcements.

Admiral Jurien de la Graviere left Paris on the 9th ult. for Cherbourg, where he embarks for Mexico with 2,000 men. The rest of the expeditionary force will embark in August. The date of General Forey's embarkation is not yet fixed. There will be three divisions—one under the direct orders of the Commander-in-Chief, Forey; the second under General Bazaine, and the third under General Lorencez.

The expedition to Mexico has as yet cost 65,000,000f. I hear that stores of every kind are provided, as for a force of 25,000 men. The *Patric* says:—An interview between the Emperors of France and Russia, and the King of Prussia, takes place in September.

The newspapers have been occupied for some days with an incident relative to the battle of Waterloo. The story had long been popular about the four battalions of the Old Guard, the last that maintained order on that occasion, having answered the summons to surrender by the words, "The Guard dies, but does not surrender" (*La Garde meurt, et ne se rend pas*); and since the death of Cambrone the words have been attributed to him.

Another version had also been current, which admitted a reply from Cambrone, made that reply consist of a simple monosyllable, energetic and expressive enough no doubt, but somewhat deficient in elegance—indeed, so much so as not to bear even a distant allusion. It appears that M. Victor Hugo adopted in his late work, *Les Miserables*, the unparliamentary monosyllable alluded to, attributing it to Cambrone. The family of Cambrone has objected to this, on the ground that Cambrone was "too well-bred a man" to use such language. The matter has been debated here for some time, some maintaining that Cambrone used the magnificent words which may be quoted; others, that it was the word which cannot be quoted; several, that he used neither, but that it was another officer, named Michelis, who gave the heroic answer; and many, that the honor belong to no one in particular, but to the whole guard in a body, and that Cambrone himself always denied having said anything, good or bad.

At length the believers in the heroic version have lighted on a person named Delean, deputy mayor of Vicq, in the department of the Nord, who testifies to the affirmative; and the Prefect, in obedience to orders from the Minister of the Interior, sent for M. Delean, who repeated his previous statement, which he has signed, and which is witnessed by Marshal McMahon, General Massiat, the Prefect, and Colonel Bursi.

There was, however, another edition of the story, to the effect that after Cambrone had pronounced these words the battalion made a half wheel inward and discharged their pieces into each others bosoms, to save themselves from dying by the hands of the English. The story of this regimental suicide is now however given up on all hands. Whether the original story—the heroic, or the unparliamentary—be true or otherwise, it was not carried out—Cambrone, as well as several others, gave up his sword, after having done all that a gallant man could do with it, and remained a prisoner; and the heroic conduct of the Imperial Guard wanted no other praise than the undisputed truth that they fought bravely to the last.

It is to be hoped, however, that the Minister of the Interior will not promulgate a decree declaring these words to be an article of faith, and visiting the unbeliever or the sceptic with heavy pains and penalties.

ITALY.

The recognition of Italy by the Czar is an accomplished fact. According to Earl Russell, the recognition was accompanied with two conditions:—First, that the Sardinian Government should pledge itself not to be a menace to its neighbors; and secondly, that it should pledge itself not to attack Germany or Austria. Lord Palmerston, however, has announced that the Czar recognises the Italian Kingdom, unconditionally. Which of the authorities, the Foreign Secretary or the Prime Minister, are we to believe? There is evidently a wide and an important difference between the two statements, and it is of very great consequence to know where the truth lies. As we observed last week, the policy of Russia is so tortuous and slippery, that it is impossible to determine upon mere probability which way the balance leans. But we incline nevertheless to the Foreign Secretary's way of thinking on the point, for this reason; Galenga, who is evidently well-informed about what is passing in Turin, has thrown out strong hints that it is Napoleon who has brought about the recognition of Victor Emmanuel's authority over Naples, the Duchies, and the stolen States of the Church by Russia; and that he has done this in the interest of his own policy, which is adverse to a completely united and independent Italy, though that may not appear; and in order to throw upon the Czar the responsibility with the Italians, of preventing Victor Emmanuel from going either to Rome or to Venice. This looks so reasonable, so probable, and so natural, and the unconditional recognition of the Italian kingdom by Russia is so unnatural, and so unlikely, that we believe Lord Palmerston is wrong, and that his wishes on the subject have made him an easy dupe to deliberate deception.—*Weekly Register*.

That Russia should acknowledge a more fact, that she should take notice of the existence of 22,000,000 of human beings united into one State, was mere matter of course; it was a question of time, and Italy sure of the support of France and England, and of the sympathies of Europe, could well afford to wait. England and France had not only recognized the full *accompli*, against which none but fools now-a-days think of rebelling; but they had, tacitly, it is true, but constantly, so far as public opinion could be supposed to sway the Governments of those countries, admitted the reasonableness of the pretensions of the Italians to Rome and Venice, and applauded and cheered on the Italian Parliament whenever those pretensions received the off-repeated sanction of its unanimous vote. Against those pretensions—so far, at least, as Rome was concerned—one man only entered a stubborn *ad facto* protest. Napoleon sat down at Rome, and that part of the question of Italian nationality was adjourned *sine die*. Venice, however, not only could be no concern of the French Emperor, but the question was prejudged by himself when he proclaimed Italian freedom as far as the Adriatic. The affair of Venice was morally settled, and a bloody solution of the question was only put off till such time as Italy was strong enough to enforce her undeniable rights.

Now, what was the next move of the Emperor?

Napoleon? Why, as he has so far repented his own work (and it is the opinion of a party of Italian thinking men I give, not my own),—as he has so far repented his own work, or, as the consequences of his own work have so far exceeded and baffled his real expectation that Italy is likely to become stronger than he intended her to be, what should his next move be but to solicit from Russia the recognition of the Italian Kingdom? Russia bows her head to the will of fate; she accepts a *fait accompli*, she welcomes Italy as the youngest member of the European family, she sends her a patent of respectability, acquits her of the theft, and allows her the enjoyment of stolen goods. But this *fait accompli* she takes to the letter,—so many square miles of territory, so many millions of souls, constitute for her the Italian Kingdom. If it is a positive fact that Austria lost Lombardy, it is a no less stubborn fact that she retained Venetia. The spoliation of a neighbor may have been winked at, it may even be justified and hallowed for the sake of a quiet life.—Let bygones be bygones, and let the landmarks which were on the Ticino be removed to the Mincio without needless and useless curses against the successful trespasser. But, for the sake of the common peace, let Italy also acquiesce in the present state of things. Let her be satisfied with and thankful for what she has got, and let us hear no more of conquest or deliverance. Nationality is a very fine word for Italy as she once was, or for Poland and Hungary as they are—mere *proletaires* in a community of well-to-do proprietors; but Italy has not achieved respectability; she must recant her old doctrines—she must disavow all connexion with her former bankrupt and penniless associates. She has little to gain, all to lose, and she is as much interested as Russia herself in raising a dyke against the revolutionary tide, and now it has gone far as it suited her own interests, to bid it go no further.—Italy must withdraw from an attitude which is a snare and a peril to all Europe.

It is with these views, if not upon these express conditions the croakers think that the Emperor of Russia, urged by the French monarch, has signified his readiness to reopen diplomatic relations with the Court of Turin. No doubt the Czar may have been too wise to demand of the King's Cabinet a positive renunciation of Italy's birthright to her Venetian province; no doubt M. Rattazzi is enough of a man and an Italian to resent such an intimation if it were too plainly and too clumsily made. But a friendly piece of advice, a gentlemanly recommendation not to dwell too long in Parliament upon the woes of Venice, not to support with too much assiduity about impending warlike outbreaks, and the expediency of listening to proposals of peace and moderation—some word to that effect may have actually been dropped into the note of the Northern autocrat, or his agent may have it *in petto*, to throw it in at the proper moment.

Now, if the Prime Minister listens to such words without a very loud, open protest, if he bows acquiescence in these well-meant but hardly acceptable suggestions—no doubt, the croakers think, this Russian recognition will do more harm than good to the national cause; that it is calculated to put off rather than to hasten the realization of the dearest Italian hopes.

It is added, to be sure, that this resolution of Russia will shortly be followed by a step in the same direction on the part of Prussia; but there are men in Italy, as I have already told you, who see with sorrow and apprehension the advances made by France to draw near to Russia, as if with some secret hope or design of throwing off the English alliance. A combination of the power of the two mighty autocrats—the raising of a banner of Eastern and Western Imperialism—would bode no good to Prussia or Germany, and would compel England to seek on the Rhine, the Elbe, and the Danube the only confederates which were left for her on the Continent; and Italy, whose only condition of independent existence rested on the Anglo-French alliance, would become as passive and subservient a tool in the hands of France as Napoleon's ambition conspired to make her from the outset.—*Cor. Times*.

The Parliament of Turin passed on the 3rd instant, by 191 votes against 49, a law subjecting to court-martial all civilians "who in any way abet desertion or aid deserters." On the 2nd instant, the sapient and liberal Italian Deputies had decreed that in any such case "where a Minister of Worship is concerned the punishment is to be increased by two degrees!" We presume that with all this a *liberal* allowance will still be made to Garibaldi for recruiting for any piratical expedition, even though it be as before by inducing deserters in the Italian army. Of course, he is not "to be put on the level of a Minister of Worship!"

The English papers publish with much delight the following attack upon the French Emperor uttered by Ricciardi, one of the leaders of that ultra-Italian party, in the Turin parliament:—"The fact was, that Napoleon III. was pursuing the policy of Napoleon I. The latter was twice master of Vienna; he might have crushed Austria; but he purposely kept her alive, because she served his purpose as an incubus upon Germany and Italy. Napoleon III., at this day, had no other object in his intervention in Italy than to substitute his own preponderance for that of Austria. Napoleon III. did not wish what they, the Italians, did. An enemy of liberty in his own country, how could he be expected to support liberty in Italy? The murderer (*accisore*) of the Roman Republic was incapable of wishing the triumph of Italian nationality at Rome. He (M. Ricciardi) was convinced that in keeping his troops at Rome the deliberate purpose of Napoleon III. was to foment discord in Italy. Otherwise he would have sent Francis II. to the right about, and put a stop to the organisation of brigandage. The ministry ought to know these things, and knowing them, should recruit an army of 400,000 men, and look to them for a solution of our difficulties." Heaven help him! If the French only willed it the new Italian Kingdom would disappear in an hour.

The Italian chamber of Ministers explained Garibaldi's course at Palermo; regretted his attack on France, and said his journey was without sanction. A FREE CHURCH IN A FREE STATE.—A letter addressed to the *Stamperia Bressiana* on July 1st, from Verona, says that on Friday or Saturday night, about 11 or 12 o'clock, a tremendous explosion took place in the court yard of the bishop's palace, as loud as would be produced by a twenty-eight pounder. One may imagine the impression which such a completion must have produced on Mgr. Canossa. It was found to be a bomb which had been thrown against the door of the palace.

A notice had been fixed on the door containing these words:—"This is the first warning. It is thought that this attack was made in consequence of the bishop having signed the address in favor of the temporal power of the Pope."

The first warning given to the Bishop of Verona, by the bursting of a bomb in the court-yard of his episcopal palace, does not seem to be an isolated case. "If the accounts received this evening are to be believed," says the *Italia* of Turin, "and which we re-publish, without, however, guaranteeing them, the fact of the explosion of a shell in the court-yard of the Bishop's palace at Verona is not an isolated case. On the night of the 29th and 30th of June, similar explosions took place at Vicenza, and at Treviso. In the latter town, the houses adjoining the episcopal palace were injured, and the Bishop made his escape."

These odious attacks do not lessen the apostolic zeal of the Italian prelates who were not allowed to go to Rome, and answer to the summons of the Sovereign Pontiff.

The *Messenger du Midi* states, that according to its Turin correspondent, all the Italian Bishops have already sent in their adhesion to the address signed at Rome by the Episcopate. Those of Lombardy have not yet done so.

Rome.—A letter from Rome, dated July 1st, and published by the *Tribuna* of *Brescia*, says, describing General de Montebello's reception by His Holiness:—"The General was accompanied by the Ambassador; for, by a new rule, the latter henceforth is to obtain formally an audience at the Vatican for the General. Now, during this reception, Pius IX. said to General de Montebello, among other things, 'You have an Ambassador whose sincerity I love. He goes neither to the right nor to the left, but says what he wants. For instance, he always makes me the same proposals; I oppose always the same refusals, and that goes on very well.' Turning then to M. de la Lavelette, he continued, 'My dear Ambassador, tell me, however, if you can, how it is that you bring your proposals to me, the oppressed and you never ask anything from the oppressor with whom you would have so much credit? Perhaps you tell your thoughts secretly to the Turin Cabinet; but if you addressed yourself openly, publicly, to the King of Sardinia, his Ministers, his Parliament, you would perhaps receive a clear answer, and would know how you stood. Believe me, think of that. Here we are immovable kept back by the interest of faith, right, honour, everything which is respected in the world. There, there is motion, progress, and the principles which allow everything which is respected in the world. There, there is motion, progress, and the principles which allow everything that ambition, love of money and power, can wish for; concessions there are easy and natural. You must, I repeat it, address yourself to the King of Sardinia, and not to the Pope. I have no reflection to make on these words of His Holiness, which, if they are not rigorously textual, give you the exact sense of what he said. Pius IX. is the Pope—that is to say, the holy mouth which never lies, and whence proceed as from a pure source the good sayings of reason and justice.'"

The revolutionists are furious against General Montebello on account of the order of the day he has published, in which he says that he cannot tolerate any manifestations against the temporal power of the Pope, and that any attempt of the kind would be suppressed by force.

The Pope is said to be about to go to the country, but is not yet known where. The news spread in Rome of the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia, impressed the French with an apprehension of some manifestation or other on the part of the revolutionary party, for all the French and Pontifical troops were kept in barracks the whole of the day before yesterday, by order of the French General, and numerous patrols traversed the streets; but nothing was attempted. Intelligence of Chivone having been killed is spread here, but wants confirmation. The *Giornale di Roma* daily publishes adhesions to the Address of the Episcopate, on the part of the whole of the Italian Bishops who were prevented by the Piedmontese from coming to Rome, as well as from diocesan chapters, religious communities, and a multitude of priests.

ADDRESS TO POPE PIUS IX.—The following address from the priests who repaired to Rome from various parts of Italy to witness the canonisation, and were received by the Pope at the Vatican on the 22nd ult., is published.

"Most Blessed Father—This pontifical city of Rome, to which we are summoned from all parts of Italy by the solemn right of canonisation, which your Holiness, attended by the Catholic Episcopacy, has decreed to celebrate in favor of those heroes of the faith who shed their blood in its defence in Japan, if it opens our minds to pious and noble affections, also allows us the privilege of making them known; for in all Italy, Rome is the hospitable land of innocence and virtue, and the only one in which it is permitted openly to profess the Catholic religion and the noble sentiment it inspires.

"Kneeling, therefore, before the throne of your Holiness, we acknowledge in you both the high priest and the king. We solemnly swear to defend your cause to the utmost extent of our ability, since it is the cause of God and of religious and civil society. We declare that your thoughts are ours, and your affections are ours—since you, as the representative of Jesus Christ, are to us the way, the truth, and the life, so that whoever departs from you departs from God. Whoever forsakes you forsakes, as St. Ambrose tells us, that only bark into which Jesus Christ enters, and out of which there is no salvation. Cursed among men are those few who, forgetful of the true doctrine, renew towards you the sin of Judas, and the affliction of the Divine Master. Nevertheless, blessed are we if these our sentiments can impart some balm of consolation to the sorrowing heart of your Holiness; blessed, indeed, if in so noble a cause we can share your cup of grief, and acquire a crown of glory with imprisonment, with exile, with death.

"These emotions which spontaneously arise in our hearts, and which with the truthfulness of children we lay open before you, O Holy Father, are also shared by our brother priests, who as well as ourselves are outraged in the honor, in the truth, and in the freedom of religion. They are shared also by the whole of Italy, which groans under the deprivation of morality, of Christian precepts, and of faith, and looks forward with fervent prayers for a cessation to such evils. Oh! uplift, O mighty Pontiff, your hand which opens and which closes the gates of Heaven, and bestow your blessing upon us, upon your clergy, and the Italian people, of whom you alone are the support, the shield, and the glory."

RETURN OF THE BISHOP OF MALTA.—A letter from Valetta, dated the 4th inst., states that the Maltese have not yet got over the excitement caused by the return from Rome of Monsignore Pace Forno, the Roman Catholic Bishop. His progress from the landing-place to his palace in Valetta present a scene of frantic enthusiasm. The demonstration, however, was chiefly confined to the lower classes. They took the horses out of his carriage, and pulled it into the town amid the most vehement shouts of "Viva Papa Re!" and the waving of innumerable yellow flags. In the evening a partial public illumination took place. The bishop was bearer of a letter from the Pope, thanking the Maltese population for their address of condolence and bestowing upon them his Apostolic benediction. The Pope has conferred upon Captain Caverfoglio, who commands the French packet which conveyed the bishop to Civita Vecchia, the decoration of the Cross of St. Gregory. The Governor, Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, paid a State visit on the 26th ult. to Monsignore Pace Forno, in return for a farewell visit paid him previous to his departure for Rome.

NAPLES, July 1.—This morning has begun to be carried into execution the new taxes on tobacco and salt, which has again given rise to outbreaks and expressions of indignation. Public manifestations and printed papers bearing the inscriptions of 'Long live Francis II.' and 'Out with the Piedmontese,' were succeeded by other printed papers coming from the Mazzinian party, with the words, 'Long live Self-government. Long Live the Republic.' In all the places about Naples, and especially at Somma, the people rose on Thursday last; but the troops arrived in all haste, and, after some resistance and numerous arrests, order was restored. In Calabria, at Chiaravalle, the people rose against the new taxes, and the National Guards sided with the people. Their commander, an enraged revolutionist, received three wounds from an axe. At Otranto worse things took place. The black flag was set up as a symbol of death for the Piedmontese.

In Puglia, near Martina, in the province of Lecce, a landowner who had the Piedmontese flag displayed on the top of his house was shot by a party of Royalists, in return for the shooting of twelve of their number by the troops the day before. Two hundred soldiers came up all in haste, but withdrew prudently on finding the Royalists more numerous.

In Basilicata the Piedmontese literally hunt down men and women. As soon as anybody is suspected of having spoken to the Reactionists, he is immediately shot. At night may be seen in its immense

and rich plains, fires burning the wheat crops. Sometimes they are lighted by the Piedmontese columns in places where they suspect that the Reactionists are lurking, and sometimes by the Reactionists, to avenge themselves of revolutionary landowners. An order from the Piedmontese commander, and published only a few days ago, prescribed that all dogs are to be killed, lest they should give the alarm to the Brigands when the Piedmontese are approaching.

In the Abruzzi, Generals Cadorno and Chiabrera have returned to Aquila and Ombi, without having made a single prisoner. General Pamaret has been beaten and repulsed by the Reactionists on the heights of the Matese. General Fraozini is still fighting, but without any results, against the bands which range through the country of Melfi, Venafro, and Oerignola, between the Puglia and Basilicata. On the 24th ult., the bands of Crocco and Coppa came to Yenosa, and set fire to a farm belonging to the editor of the *Nomadæ*, a journal noted for its servility towards the Piedmontese. They passed on thence to Lavella, where a few months ago Orocco was wounded in an encounter with the Hungarians and the Movable Guards, and there set fire to the property belonging to the chief Piedmontese of the town.

Our *Official Journal* says that Piedmont is about to send 60,000 men of fresh troops to replace those which were in Southern Italy. With these are to come new generals, who are said to have proposed a new strategical plan to exterminate the national resistance.

The Sicilian post brings various details of Garibaldi's visit to Palermo, all confirming the intense rapture of the reception given. This can be quite as well imagined as described. In his speech after denouncing Mazzinism, he said, "I must tell you this truth: Napoleon the autocrat, the powerful tyrant of France, is not our friend. No, my words contain a disillusion, but the people of Italy must be undeceived. I do not speak to you of the French people. Like ourselves, they have need of liberty; today, unfortunately, they are dragged down by despotism." He added:—"A third evil I pointed out long since to the people of Naples; to-day, I point it out to the people of Palermo: it is the Pope. Look to it that you distinguish true priests from false. The monks of the Gancia and other priests of Palermo, for example, who fought with us on the barricades—note how they differ from the priests who surround the Pope in Rome. The first are the ministers of God, the second are the ministers of the Devil." In conclusion he answered the passionate exclamations of his admirers by an emphatic promise to lead them 'presto, prestissimo,' to Rome and Venice.

On the 4th a note has arrived from Paris requesting urgent measures against Garibaldi.—*Cor. Weekly Register*.

AUSTRIA.

The *Press* of Vienna remarks that the hope of injuring Austria has contributed not a little to the recognition of Italy by Russia, and says that Russia and Prussia will be in future the diplomatic allies of Italy against Austria. In Italy, England is still more dangerous for us than Russia and Prussia, for there we encounter at every step an English interest.

RUSSIA.

Events which may be reckoned as among the most extraordinary of our time are occurring in the Russian Empire. A series of fires, following one another without cessation, and extending over a large territory, has filled the Government with the greatest alarm, and caused it to resort to measures of extreme severity. The phenomenon is certainly one of the most mysterious and terrifying that can present themselves to any ruler.

Of course, we cannot give a solution of mysteries which puzzle those who have watched them most closely. But we may recommend our readers to follow the course of these events, as comprising, probably, a series of the greatest changes that have come upon a nation in any age. The rapidity and completeness of political revolutions is one of the wonders of our time. Every year sees some momentous question opened or settled. The number of thinkers is so great, and ideas are disseminated with such rapidity, that the enlightenment of nations advances in an ever-increasing proportion. What that knew what the Russians were under Nicholas could have believed that in seven or eight years they would be demanding free institutions for themselves, and justice for their conquered enemies, the Poles? Yet there is sufficient evidence that a desire for constitutional government and for a place among the self-governing peoples of Europe has taken hold of the Russians in a manner which would surprise the observer if he found it even among the Germans. The Russians, with their quickness and their love of imitation, have been fully affected by the achievements of liberty during the last few years. The bitter lesson of the Crimean War has not been lost.—When the power which Nicholas had built up at the cost of so much treasure and so much human suffering was shattered in a twelvemonth, the mind of the Russian people was opened for the reception of Western teaching. The most important foreign event for them which has since taken place is the emancipation of Italy and the humiliation of the Austrian army. These events, combined with that emancipation of the serfs which they helped to produce, have begun a change in Russia which nothing now can hinder or defer. The whole mass seems to be heaving with restlessness, and curiosity, and ambition, and a craving for personal enterprise.—*Times*.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE ARCHDUKE CONSTANTINE.—The *Independence Belge* publishes the following letter from Warsaw, dated the 4th inst:—

"At Warsaw, as at St. Petersburg, the extreme parties seem to have agreed to turn aside the Government from the path of reform into which it had boldly entered. These parties will fall, it is to be hoped, at Warsaw before the good sense of the public, as they have fallen at St. Petersburg. I send you a few details of the horrible attempt to assassinate the Grand Duke Constantine.

"Yesterday morning, the 3d of July, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine had received at the Chateau du Belvedere the high Polish functionaries, and a deputation from the Municipal Body presented to him by the head of the Civil Administration, Marquis Wielopolski. The Duke had a kind word for each; to the members of the Council of State he said that he counted upon their loyal support, and was happy to share their labours. At noon his Imperial Highness visited the Greek Cathedral afterwards the Catholic Cathedral, and was received at the porches of both churches by the metropolitan archbishops of the respective faiths. He was heartily welcomed everywhere by a large crowd, who occasionally cheered him. In the evening his Imperial Highness dined in his carriage to the theatre without an escort to see the opera *Stradella*. Before the opera was over, while getting into his carriage, about half-past 9 o'clock, under the vestibule of the theatre, an individual who had concealed himself in one of the passages approached close to him and fired a pistol point blank at him. The ball, fortunately, only grazed the left clavicle, having been turned off by a button and the Archduke's opera-jacket. The assassin was immediately seized by one of the aides-de-camp on duty, Baron Brunsen, who caught him so firmly by the back of the neck that nearly choked him. The man vomited, and it was for a moment supposed he had taken poison. This miserable wretch had the pistol still in his hand. His name is Jarosynski, and he is a tailor's apprentice.

"He has already been examined, and some of his accomplices have been arrested. It is difficult to describe what consternation this event has caused among the Russians, as well as among the Poles. The delay in the Papal Nuncio's departure for St. Petersburg is occasioned by the refusal of the Russian Government to abolish the laws condemning to exile in Siberia any priest who shall communicate directly, with the Holy See or its envoys, which would make it impossible for the Nuncio to speak even to

any priest in the very country in which he is called to reside, without exposing that priest to that dreadful punishment. We regret to see, instead of any liberty being recognised, as due to the Church, the Marquis Wielopolski stated recently in his speech at the opening of the Council of State's Session, that 'the rules existing previously to 1845 concerning the correspondence of the Catholic Clergy with the Holy See, would be revived. Such correspondence, after having been submitted to the Emperor's Lieutenant, will be transmitted by him to the Imperial Legation in Rome.' The same formality is to be observed for the transmission of messages from the Holy See to the Clergy of the country; except in the case of important questions, which are to be subjected to the decision of His Majesty the Emperor. These words are quoted from the *Official Journal of Warsaw*, of the 1st inst.

SPAIN.

A report which has lately emanated from Madrid regarding the renunciation of his claims to the Spanish throne by Don Juan de Bourbon seems to have been well founded. In consideration of this act, it is alleged, the Queen reinstates him in his rank and titles, and re-conveys to him the large forfeited estates of his father, Don Carlos. Should the Prince in his new position retain the temperate and liberal views of government he has frequently avowed during his residence in this country, the arrangement may have a beneficial influence on Spanish politics and also on Spanish credit, since he is known to entertain a strong opinion with regard to the stigma that must rest upon the nation so long as the confiscation practised on the English bondholders shall remain unremedied.—*London Times*.

PORTUGAL.

The King announced to the Council of State today his intention soon to marry the daughter of the King of Sardinia, whose consent to the alliance has arrived by telegraph.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TROOPS IN CANADA.—The Canadian Staff will soon have dwindled to proportions like those which it possessed before the Trent affair caused such a large accession to its strength. Major-General Russell will shortly take the command of the brigade at Aldershot which Colonel Haimes held from the period of his departure up to a few weeks since. Major-General Rumley also returns, taking over the office of Inspector General of Infantry from his *locum tenens*, Major-General Lawrence. Col. Lysons's return we have already announced, and Colonel Mackenzie, the Deputy-Quartermaster-General, has also come back. Of the officers employed on particular service nearly all are in England. Major Pearson has returned as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at head-quarters, which, however, he may be expected to vacate in a few weeks, his regular five years of Staff service having nearly expired when he went to Canada. Major-General Napier remains in Canada, and as long as the two battalions of Guards are in the colony we may presume that Lord Frederick Paulet will continue on the staff. At present we hear nothing indicating a probability of their return before next year, and several of the officers not residing colonial service have sent, or are about sending, in their papers. The 1st battalion of the Military Train is to be brought home; and, bearing in mind that the train is now much required in our large camps, and is needed in the Canadian garrisons, there seems but little reason for keeping the remaining battalion in the colony. These homeward movements indicate either a desire to leave the Canadians more to their own devices in the event of attack, or a disbelief in those aggressive movements of the Federalists, when their hands are clear of the South, which appear to be apprehended in some quarters.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

MARSHAL MACMAHON IN ENGLAND.—Marshal MacMahon, with a party of French superior officers, is at present in England, taking an inspection of the English arsenals, fortifications, and soldiery. He has been at Woolwich, and at Aldershot, where the troops were turned out to do him honour, and infantry and artillery were put through their best evolutions in his presence. May we not hope that the gallant Marshal will not depart for France without paying a visit to the land of his forefathers? He might come to visit the Cotswolds, or to have a look at Athlone and Lime-ric, and other points of great interest to a military man. If he desires recreation simply, and a view of interesting scenery, we can show him Wicklow and the Lakes, and a hundred other pretty places. If he wishes to see the people, we can promise that he shall see them, and hear them, too, in shouts of welcome, the like of which is only heard in the ranks of French artillery. We hope most earnestly that the gallant Marshal will visit the old country before he turns homeward, and allow his ancient compatriots to know of his coming amongst them.—*Nation*.

At Oxford, when the University prizes were delivered, and Lord Palmerston dubbed a D. C. L., the students gave "three groans for Gen. Butler and his Proclamation."

MASON AND SLIDELL.—The wax collection of the late Madame Tussaud in London has lately been enriched by figures of Mason and Slidell. The *London Saturday Review* says that "Mr. President Lincoln stands scowling at them with an expression which indicates at once dyspepsia and ferocity."

The newspapers the other day say that a great fuss was made about the return of a person named Chibrol to the bosom of the Church of England—the same re-converter having been first a curate in the Established Church, then a "pervert," and now a restored penitent. It is quite enough to say that John Henry Newman has left his mark on the mind of England—an indelible mark, too. What Mr. Chibrol has done Dr. Newman is certainly not likely to do. And we may safely add that to those who know Dr. Newman's writings—and there are few thinkers who are strangers to them—the notion of his return to the Church of England must appear as absurd and fantastic as it does to Dr. Newman himself.—*Saturday Review*.

SCOTTISH AND IRISH LAW.—By a singular felicity in the laws of the United Kingdom, the same lady has within the last few days been pronounced by two independent tribunals, married and unmarried. If Mrs. Longworth-Yelverton is now in Scotland, her position is that of a cast-off mistress; but, by taking the next packet from Glasgow to Belfast, she can in twelve hours be reinstated in matrimonial dignity.—*Manchester Examiner*.

UNITED STATES.

LIBERTY IN NEW YORK.—*Walker's Spirit* says:—We are informed that the Commissioners of Police have been industriously engaged for some time past in forming lists of all persons of Secession principles and doubtful loyalty, who at present intend the community. The whole force of the Department has been secretly employed in this good work, and the use to be made of it will probably be to direct the Government when drafting shall commence, where to go for its first levy. Those secret traitors, therefore, who have thus far been discouraging enlistments, had better change their policy, for in degree as the progress of recruiting is retarded does the hour of their conscription approach. Information as to disloyal persons is solicited by the Department from all good citizens.

Captain Mackenzie, of the British Army, has been arrested and sent to jail in Washington for an attempt to fight a duel. It appears that he was foolish enough to be drawn into a quarrel by a Federal officer, who avoided the consequences of a duel by getting the police to interfere on the field. Several of the Massachusetts towns have advanced their bounties to recruits to \$175, and \$200. They who hold out longest may expect \$1000 at this rate.