

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

PARIS, JUNE 27.—It is asserted that Marshal Niel is about to proceed to Turin to notify officially to the Italian Government the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France.

On Thursday evening Lord John Russell, in replying to Mr. D. Griffith, stated that France had refused to accede to a proposition, made by Austria and Spain, that the Catholic Powers should act together in support of the temporal power of the Pope.

Paris, June 6. "Sir—I have received the note which your Excellency has done me the honor to address to me, dated the 28th of May, in which you express the desire of your Government to come to an understanding with the Government of the Emperor, with a view of securing in a definitive manner, and as the result of an agreement between the Catholic Powers, the maintenance of the temporal power of the Holy See."

"The sentiments inspired in the Government of the Emperor by the position of the Holy Father are in entire conformity with those of the Government of the Emperor. That Government has equally lamented and condemned the aggression directed against the Pontifical States, and if the grave political considerations, which Austria and Spain have both taken into account, at this epoch have not allowed it further to oppose accomplished events, it has neglected nothing in order to limit their consequences."

"The Government of the Emperor, by some acts, of which, as I ascertain with satisfaction, the Government of Austria does not hesitate to express approval, has testified, and constantly testifies, to the profound and invariable sympathies which animate it in relation to the Chief of the Church."

"I do not believe, however, M., that it would be useful to discuss here, with the necessary fulness, the system according to which the States of the Pope and the city of Rome would establish, so to speak, a mortmain property appropriated entirely to Catholicism, and in virtue of an unwritten law, placed above the rights which regulate the condition of other sovereignties."

"The highest expediency—I hasten to proclaim it—agrees with the greatest social interests in requiring that the Chief of the Church maintain himself on the throne occupied by his predecessors for so many centuries; the opinion of the Emperor's Government is very firm on this point, but it thinks also that the wise exercise of the supreme authority and the consent of populations are in the Roman States, as elsewhere, the first considerations of the solidity of power."

"Austria and Spain, M., agree with us in this task; but they do not at the same time indicate the means to be employed for accomplishing it, and some explanations on their part, moreover, become the more necessary, as their position towards Italy differs, under a certain aspect, from that of France."

"I do not conceal, M., that the principle of non-intervention, which has saved the peace of Europe, excluding to-day, as it did a year ago, the employment of force, there exists in our eyes a strict connexion between the regularization of the facts which have considerably modified the situation of the Peninsula, and the solution to be given to the Roman question."

"M. Cavour has not taken with him into the tomb the soul of the Italian nation. But his death deprives her, the country of Dante and of Machiavelli, of the light of a great mind and the inspiration of a great heart. Italy followed M. Cavour with confidence; he was her admitted councillor, her accepted guide."

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these two roads between Italy and Rome, between Mazzinism and the Papacy. Mazzini, desirous of transforming Rome into the capital of the Republic, after it shall have been a Royal capital, has spread throughout the peninsula, the false notion that the Kingdom of Italy has no other capital."

"Does Victor Emmanuel," continues the writer, "believe himself strong enough, great enough, to assume the iron crown of the King of Italy in that city where the Caesars wore so proudly the golden crown of the empire of the world—in that city where no one wearing a diadem has dared to reside since it became the capital of the empire of Him who went up to Calvary with the crown of thorns? Charlemagne was crowned in Rome Emperor of the West, but he did not fix his abode there."

"The writer is of opinion that Naples is the fittest capital for the Kingdom of Italy, as regards Sicily, Genoa, Venice, and Milan; with its climate and its sea, it would soon become one of the queens of the Mediterranean."

"The Emperor, on the demand of King Victor Emmanuel, has recognised him as King of Italy. But by this recognition he does not approve of the past policy of the Cabinet of Turin, nor does he encourage enterprises of a nature to compromise the general peace of Europe."

"Rome should be, as regards the particular form of its government, an exceptional city, having no other constitutional polity than a communal charter, with city toils to cover city expenses. Thus liberty, which was thought to be dead, would reappear in the Eternal City—liberty bringing to a grateful people the benefits of modern civilization."

"The Abbe Cruice, Honorary Canon of Paris, is nominated by the French Emperor to the See of Marseille, which M. Deguery has declined. The Abbe Cruice is a distinguished ecclesiastic. He was born in Ireland in 1815. His father was a French officer, a lieutenant colonel, and Chevalier of St. Louis."

"Paris, June 25.—So, we have recognised the Kingdom of Italy with certain reserves which reserve nothing, and are only put down to deceive those who ask to be deceived, in order that they may not have the trouble of being angry."

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didates would only be to risk the incredulous mockery of free Englishmen. To believe the press, which rather, another than represents public opinion, the Bonapartists have had an unclouded triumph in the elections; I can say that out of the fifty Opposition candidates; thirty-six have been elected. Such is the result of the first show of opposition, and decidedly it is by no means calculated to make us despair of increasing our minority to a majority in a few years."

"The cessation of Sardinia to France is again talked of. The semi-official press says it is a calumny invented by the enemies of the Government; but so it was in the case of Savoy, till at last public opinion was sufficiently formed by these calumnies, and the annexation was made."

"The so-called 'Kingdom of Italy' is now formally acknowledged by France. In announcing this recognition, Ricasoli said:—As regards Rome, the Government has no intention of allowing the question to rest. It is too important not to be necessarily the object of attention."

"Ricasoli is equally cunning; he hopes that 'the wisest solution may be brought about without interruption.' He says:—'Our wish is to restore Rome to Italy without depriving the Church of any of its grandeur, or the Pope of his independence.'"

"The subject of all others the most deeply interesting to Catholics at the present moment is the health of our dear and Holy Father. Never, perhaps, in the annals of the Christian Church was there ever exhibited more anxiety for the preservation of a life so precious."

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from Naples to take every precaution, as there was a suspicion that the band in that neighbourhood meant to 'piombare' on this city, possessing a considerable population, and being one of the principal dockyards for the navy. All the force of the place, civil as well as military, was therefore kept under arms; but the alarm passed away."

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to last as it is. The Russian territory is divided into two parts. The first, composed of remote provinces, thinly populated, is not called upon to furnish recruits. The second is composed of central and populous provinces that are divided into two zones, which are alternately required to furnish the annual contingents. The rate of conscription is five, sometimes seven recruits, for every 1,000 inhabitants; that is to say, the lightest tax on men is just double what it is in France. The length of service is 25 years in the line and 22 years in the guard. The nobility and clergy are exempt. Burglers and freedmen may purchase substitutes, so that the whole burden of conscription falls upon the serfs. It is consequently proposed to adopt the Prussian system which was this last year partially adopted in France for the first time."

SPAIN

The Spanish proclamation relative to the civil war in America states that the Queen is determined to observe the strictest neutrality in the struggle between the 'Federated States of the Union and the Confederate States of the South.' With this view it is prohibited to arm, build, and fit out a privateer, no matter under what flag, in any of the Spanish ports. Shipowners and captains are prohibited from accepting letters of marque, and from contributing in any way to the armament and fitting out of privateers. Privateers and their prizes are prohibited from entering and remaining more than 24 hours in a Spanish port, save in cases of urgent necessity, in which case the harbor authorities are to compel them to proceed to sea as early as practicable, and not to allow them to ship but what is necessary, and never, under any pretext, arms and munitions of war. No object belonging to prizes may be sold.

TURKEY. The telegraph tells us that Sultan Abdul Aziz has succeeded his brother at Constantinople. The new Sultan has taken his place without public bloodshed and without danger from any of his own family, or, as far as we know, any jealousy of them. Never, in the history of the Ottoman State, has there been such an accession. The least that has happened on the death of a Sultan has been for the heir to take precaution for his security by destroying the most dangerous members of his family, or by bribing or deceiving the populace. In the early years of the present century Selim was dethroned and murdered; Mustapha succeeded, who, after a reign of only a few months, was overthrown and put to death by his brother Mahmoud, the father of the present Sultan. On this occasion Mahmoud is said to have strangled the infant child of his brother, and to have sown up in sacks and thrown into the Bosphorus no less than four pregnant Sultanas. His apologetists say that he did this in order that he might become the last of his race, and, being thus safe from the turbulence of his subjects—who had a superstitious regard for the reigning house—might be at liberty to pursue his great reforms. Whether or not the ladies were sacrificed to liberal principles, it is certain that Mahmoud was a man of bold devices all his life, and when his end approached, in the year 1839, he feared that his feeble son would be set aside if his own death were suddenly known, he left orders that it should be concealed until every precaution had been taken, and his son firmly established. The people were led to believe that he was recovering when he had been already dead two days. Thus, many years afterwards when the Janissaries had been destroyed, the mob of the capital was thought strong enough to interrupt the course of succession.

All is changed now, and the peaceable unarmed Mussulman of Stambul has not the power, if he had the will, to be a maker of Sultans. The prince who has just succeeded begins his reign in security, if not with very brilliant prospects, and has the opportunity of adopting at the outset whatever policy the interests of the State may require without any fear of domestic treason.

PERSECUTIONS OF THE PAPACY.—Memory fails altogether in attempting to recount the long roll of the contest, and the glories of the Vicars of Jesus Christ. After three hundred years of conflict came no true peace, but a mere change of weapons. Pope Liberius was banished by a heretical emperor. Silverius died in exile. Vigilius was imprisoned and exiled. St. Martin died in exile a martyr. St. Leo III was driven out to Spoleto. Leo V was dethroned and cast into prison. John XII had to fly from Rome. Benedict V was carried off to Germany. John XIII fled from a Roman faction, and took refuge in Capua. Benedict VI was imprisoned and murdered by a Roman faction. John XIV was cast into the prison of St. Angelo, and died of hunger. Gregory V was compelled to fly from Rome by a civil tumult. Benedict VIII was driven from Rome by a faction. Benedict IX was twice driven from Rome. Leo IX was dethroned by the Normans. St. Gregory VII went from land to land and from kingdom to kingdom, and died an exile. Victor III could not so much as take possession of his age, and died at Benevento. Urban II was restored by the French crusaders. Pascal II was carried off by Henry V and imprisoned. Gelasius II was compelled to fly to Gaeta, which has been again and again glorious as the refuge of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Honorius II was compelled to fly into France by an anti-Pope who usurped his see. Eugenius III was driven out of Rome by Arnold of Brescia, Alexander III, on the very day of his consecration, was cast into prison. He was consecrated, not in the holy city, but in a village church. He was obliged to fly into the mountains for safety. He passed his time wandering from Terracina to Anagni, from Anagni to Tusculum. Urban III and Gregory VIII could not even take possession of Rome. Lucius III fled to Verona. Gregory IX was compelled by an insurrection at Rome to retire to Perugia. Innocent IV fled to Genoa. Alexander IV fled to Viterbo. Martin IV never entered Rome. Boniface VIII was a prisoner at Anagni. Then came the great Western schism which lasted for seventy years, during which time seven Popes reigned in Avignon. Urban VI fled to Genoa. Innocent VII fled from the factions of Rome to Viterbo. Gregory XI fled to Gaeta. John XXIII fled from Rome. Eugenius IV was besieged in his own palace by an anti-Pope, and was obliged to fly to Florence. I might add many more, but is enough to sum them up; 30 were compelled to leave Rome; 4 were imprisoned; 4 were unable to set foot in Rome; 7 reigned in exile in Avignon; making in all 45, or one-fifth in the line of the Sovereign Pontiffs.

HAVE A RIGHT AIM.—A large proportion of the miseries and vices of mankind proceeds from idleness. With persons of quick minds, to whom it is especially pernicious, this habit is commonly the fruit of many disappointments and schemes often baffled. Men fall in their schemes not so much from want of strength as from the ill direction of it. The weakest living creature by concentrating his powers, and using them steadily on a single object, can accomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing his efforts or intermitting them often, may fail to accomplish anything. Have a right aim, and work faithfully to reach it. Idleness is never gained without persevering effort.

"Work for some good; be it ever so slowly; Cherish some flower, be it ever so lowly; Labor, all labor is noble and holy."

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