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## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

Panis, 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. We (London Times) now subjoin the despatch addressed on this occasion by M. Thouvenel to the Austrian and Spanish Ambassadors, who had been commissioned by their Governments to make the proposition referred to. The notes presented by the two diplomatists being identical, M. Thouvenel sent the same reply to each. It is as follows :-Paris, June 6.

Sir-I have received the note which your Excelleucy 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. M. Ambassador - was intrusted by his Government with a similar mission. My first duty was to place before the eyes of His Majesty these important communications, and I now find myself in a position to

reply.
"The sentiments inspired in the Government of Bally Rather are in entire - 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 Corns of Uccupation at Rome was augmented without delay, and the Pope being able to dwell with security in his capital in the midst of the turmoil which agitated Italy, has been indebted to the French troops for the preservation of a part of his territory.

"The Government of the Emperor, by some acts,

of which, as I ascertain with satisfaction, the Government of - 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. The precarious situation in which circumstances have placed the temporal power of the Holy See do not excite less distressing sentiments among the Catholic nations, and as it concerns the peace of consciences that such serious questions should not remain for a long period in suspense, it is certainly the duty of Governments to unite their efforts in order to simplify them and facilitate their solution.

"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. I confine myself to recalling the fact that neither the most ancient nor the most recent historical traditions appear to sanction this doctrine, and that England, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden-Powers separated from the Church-signed at Vienna, with the same authority as France, Austria, Spain, and Portugal, the treaties which restored to the Pope the possessions he had lost.

"The highest expediency-I basten 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. The gravest dangers which now menace the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See proceed, it is true, from without, and if the occupation of Rome provides for the necessities of the present, the future remains exposed to hazards

which we sincerely wish to avert. ain. M. - agree with us in this untria and S 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. We have seen with regret the stipulations of Villafranca and of Zurich fail of complete execution, and we should have wished that the monarchy of the Two Sicilies had not been overthrown; nevertheless. the march of events, while contrary to its wishes, has not affected the Imperial Government in such a direct way as the Courts of Vienna and Madrid .-Without giving our approbation to what has passed, without wishing to cover with our guaractes the existence of the new state of things, no dynastic interest prevents us from effecting normal relations with the kingdom of Italy, and the obstacle wits acknowledgment rests, as far as we are concerned, simply in the difficulties inherent in affairs at Rome.

"May we permitted to hope that Austria and Spain will from the present time be disposed to take this point of view, and that their solicitude for the Holy See will be superior to any private consideration? The foregoing is a question which I put to myself rather than to your Excellency; but the doubt even which it excites, and the consequences which result from it, do not allow me to appreciate with as much exactitude as is required the nature of the common action proposed by the Government of

"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. The Government of the Emperor will, then, be very happy to learn that Austria and Spain deem it possible to enter also in the only path which, as seems to it, can conduct without new shocks to a practical result; but it does not hesitate in any hypothesis to give the assurance that for its part it will not adhere to any combination which is incompatible with the respect it professes for the independence and dignity of the Holy See, and which would be at variance with the object of the presence 

A pamphlet, with the title "Ne touchez pas au Pape," has just appeared. I do not affirm that it has an official origin, but I have reason to believe it has the the approbation of certain officials. Speaking of the death of M. Cavour, the writer says :-

"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. While he lived there was one man who dominated, by his lofty intelligence and the influence of his name, factions within and enemies without .-With the same voice he compelled Austria to reflect and demagogues to hesitate. He passed away, and who shall restrain the impatient, intimidate the reactionists, and keep down the revolutionists? I search in vain — I find no one. On disappearing from the world, M. Cavour has left Italy to herself. It is for her, then, and her alone, to work out her

the Republic, after it shall have heen a Royal capi-

capital."
The writer ffirms that there myer existed a kingdom of Italy properly so on a grant one every atwas, as well as the half of Europe, absorbed in the inus tried in valid to lay the dorable basis of an iment. united monarchy. The kingdom of the Goths, of The cession of Sardinia to France is again talked years; that of the Lombards a century, with Pavia and Milan successively for capitals; and the kingdom of the Franks with Verona. But Rome never belonged to these kingdoms, and they did not comprise Venetia, or Calabria, or Sardinia, or Sicily.

"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 Casars were so proudly the golden crown of the empi e 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 moment he received from the Pontiff the insignia of his power, he departed from a city which the Papacy filled too much with its power for him to make it the sear of his vast territories. Constantine, in the height of his splendour, dared not remain in the Eternal City from the moment of his conversion to Christianity, when he accepted as his spiritum head the successor of the Prince of the Ap stles. The Emperor elect of Ger-many, Charles V, inight, when victorious over Clement VII., have made Rome the capital of his States, and re-establish the Empire of the West. He did not date to do so, for he understood that there, where the Pope reigned, he could not be Emperor or King. Between the Pope and the King there would be perpetual conflicts of authority, increseant rivalries of influence"

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." He thinks that the moment is come when the Pope will find it his own interest to be relieved himself from the details of the temporal administration of Rome. The Pope must not strip bimself of the sovereignty in Rome, but that sovereignty might be delegated to an elective magistracy, resembling the Consuls and the Ædiles of ancient Rome:

"Rome should be, as regards the particular form of its government, an exceptional city, having no other constitutional policy than a communal charter, with city tolls to cover city expenses. Thus liberty, which was tiought to be dead, would reappear in the Eternal City-liberty bringing to a grateful people the benefits of modern civilization. There would then be no direct responsibility of the Pope for the daily acts of the civil Administration ; no more heavy imposts on the Romans, for the entire Catholic world would maintain by its regular donations the splendour of the Pontifical Court; no armed occupation of the seat of Christianity, because there would be no longer any motive or any danger of revolution. A guard of honour, recruited in religious Europe, would suffice for the security of the Sovereign Pontiff; from the moment the populations no longer saw in him other than the Vicar of God the pastoral staff whice he holds in the hand that blesses would defend him better than any sword; and is not that staff the visible sign of an idea which has vanquished barbarism and destroyed

Slavery?"- Paris Corr of Times. The Abbe Cruice, Honorary Canon of Paris, is nominated by the French Emperor to the See of Marseilles, which M. Deguerry has declined. The Abbe Cruice is a distinguished ecclesiasue. He was born in Ireland in 1815. His father was a French officer, a lieutenant colonel, and Chevalier of St. Louis. His mother was a Dillon, of the family of these Dillons who distinguished themselves in the wars of Louis XIV, and Louis XV.

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 reserves in silence; but some morning we shall be told that the Romans have spontaneously demanded the honour of taking their turn of annexation, and the game will be played. The Patric pretends that France, faithful to her liberal and Catholic policy, has always declared that Rome and the patrimony of Peter shall be reserved, and that the present boundaries of the States shall be preserved at all hazards. But did not France once declare still more formally, that she did not go into Italy to destroy the power of the Holy Father, and that all the rights of the supreme head of the Church, as temporal sovereign, ought to be maintained? It is really amusing to see M. Grandguillot's impudence in saying that "on this point the word of the Emperor is irrevocable ' But in spite of the recognition, Ricasoli will no more succeed in raising a loan of 50,000,000 francs, than I shall; why, 350,000,000 are already spent; he will kill himself, like Cavour, in the vain struggle against nature and history, and I no more believe now in the unity of Italy than I believed in it years ago. The confusion of finances, like that of ideas, is only beginning. An old canon of Pistoia, who was celebrating the feast of the Unity in his Cathedral (few priests would do it happily) had a distraction and prayed in the collect pro rege Vitiorum (for the king of wickedness) instead of king Victorio. This lapsus lingua got him a week in prison. Thus it is that Piedmont, as the Revue des Derx Mondes says, scatters liberty from its cornucopia. At the service celebrated at the Madeline in honour of Cavour, as the Moniteur has it, the only representative of the diplomatic hody was the Ambassador of the Shah of Persia. People still talk of what passed at the statesman's death-bed. A friend at Turin writes to me that it was notorious that the telegraph between that city and Rome was continually at work the day before his death, and that a retraction of some sort was made by the dying man the day before he received the sacraments. Cavour's confessor carried it to the Pope, who will no more publish it than Gregory XVI. published that of Tal-lyrand, which, for all that, i have had in my own It is certain that on the 10th the Pope himhands. self said lass in his private chapel for the soul of his political enemy, and has ordered many to be said by his priests. All the altars of St. Peter's were dressed in black, the Masses for Cavour were going on without stopping from six till eleven o'clock This one fact should make us all respect the grave of the erring statesman. The revolutionary committee of Rome takes the same view of Cavour's end: it had ordered its members to abstain for three days from all amusements; when it heard of the Masses said at St. Peter's, it revoked the order, so as not to

honour the memory of a traitor." Among the tales in circulation is one that Plon-Plon dressed up all the sailors of his ships in red shirts, to the great disgust of the officers, and of Garibaldi too, whom it was meant to compliment, but who appears unwilling to have aught to do with the disgraced Casar who refused to rid him of Murat. Besides the Italian question, which will, now that the Sultan is dead, be eclipsed by the Eastern question, the elections, and the proceedings against the Duke de Broglie, are all the talk; and Paris was made happy for a day by the speech of Jules Favre, this time really elequent and irrefucable. Only in one constituency was the Government "strictly neutrai" as it said—the one whose suffraces were asked own destiny. She is at the point where two roads by M. Havin of the Siecle, who was beaten in spite meet; one leads most surely to safety, and the other of this favor. To tell you what the Prefects have

these two roads between folly shill reason bed didates would only be to risk the increanlous mock tween Mazzinianism and the Pajacy. Mazzini; desirous of transforming Rome into the capital of rather smothers than represents public opinion, then Bonapartists have had an unclouded triumph in the tal, has spread throughout the beating its the false elections; I can only say that out of the fifty Opposi-notion that the kingdom of littly ian have no other tion candidates; thirty-six have been elected. Such is tion 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 crying injustice of which the Duke de Broglio is victim moves the public wrath in a way that does it empire of the Casurs. In modern times the purpar- | credit, and at the same time embarrasses the Govern-

which Ravenna was the captul, tested only 50 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. In a maritime view the island is worth much more than the mountain slopes Will Lord Cowley be fooled again? Honestly I believe he will. It is certain that Ricasoli is coming to see Napoleon at Vichy, and something will be hatched then. I think that Ricasoli will make a fool of England. - Cor. Weekly Register.

The so-styled "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 incessantly the object of attention But its difficulties must be overcome solely by way of negotiations with Napoleon, which are continually going on. I flatter myself that in time, the period of which I cannot fix, we shall arive at such a result as will satisfy the just aspirations of the people In the meantime, this recognition does not involve any condition, or any insult to our national rights. Carour also hoped to solve the difficulty by negotiations, but with the Pope as well as with Napoleon. Now, however, the Revolutionary party would make the condition of our Holy Father a matter of bargain and buckstering between the Protestant Ricasoli and the very sincere eldest son of the Church! The hypocritical conduct of the pair is plainly apparent in the summary of the French note published in Friday's papers:—
The Emperor, on the demand of King Victor Em-

manuel, 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. The Emperor regards the principle of non-intervention as a rule, but he declines the responsibility of any project of aggression. The French troops will continue to occupy Rome so long as the interests which brought France to Rome are not covered by guarantees.

Ricasoli is equally cunning: he hopes that " the wished-for 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." He hopes that "after a time the Emperor will be able to withdraw his troops from Rome without exciting the apprehen-sions of the Catholics." He leaves it "to the high wisdom of the Emperor to determine the moment,' and trusts that "France will not refuse to bring Rome to accept an arrangement which would be fruitful in happy consequences." All which fine words, hopes, and promises have been, of course, rehearsed by the conspirators with a view to carry out a pre-arranged plan of further spoliation. It should not also be forgotten that Thouvenel's despatch, which we give elsewhere he rejects the overtures of Austria and Spain on the ground of other Powers having been parties to the settlement at Vienna The hypocrisy of this excuse is at once seen, when we call to mind that it was the Emperor's boast that he had himself torn the treaty of Vienna to tatters .- Weekly Register.

Rome .- 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 lite so precious. We rejoice therefore to be able to state on the best authority that the accounts of the Protestant and revolutionary papers have been greatly exaggerated, and that intelligence of a most satisfactory character has come to hand. Beides the assurance of our own Roman correspondent, we were honored on Thursday by the receipt

of the following telegram :-"Whatever you hear to the contrary, the Pope is well, though from a slight attack of ervsipelas on the knee he keeps on the sofa; but he says Mass and gives audiences daily."

This will, we are sure, bring joy to the hearts of all the loving and devoted subjects of His Holiness.

NAPLES .- In spite of continual burnings, shootings imprisonments and confiscations-in spite of the active employment of half the Piedmontese army in the old Kingdom of Naples -- in spite also of tranquillity being daily completely re-established—we are still continually hearing of difficulties breaking out in new places, and of the " reactionists," " Bourbonites," "brigands," "choans," "highwaymen,"
"footpads," "famished beggars," being in each
place surrounded, cut up, killed, taken prisoners and dispersed, only to meet in more formidable force in another place a few days later .- Weckly Register.

The Times' correspondent confirms the above, and reveals the cruel tyranny which the foreign mercenaries of Victor Emmanuel now exercise over the

conquered Neapolitans. He says :-I now turn to another very different topic, though perhaps it may have some relation to the one of which I have just been speaking-I mean the reactionary disturbances created by the banditti-call them by whatever name you please— v hich occasion much disquietude, and increase in audacity. There are many here who affect to ignore or pooh-pooh them, though they admit their frequent recurrence, but they attempt to diminish their importance by saying that the bands are small and are always put down. Yet, however small they may be, they are found, more or less, in all directions; they increase and multiply, and show a general dissolution of society. It is right that the real position of the country should be known, otherwise no efficient remedies remedies can be applied, and the work of consolidation and improvement never will be effected. An official agent, writing from a town on the Adriatic, We are in a state of general aparchy. The Government is weak, and the arrival of troops is we .comed here with joy." A considerable corn merchant, who has large and frequent connexions with the provinces, says :- "We can scarcely leave our houses after midday, and our property is in perpetual danger from the brigands." It is not long since that the Piedmontese were repulsed in an action with this canaglia, and we have reports continually of the members of the National Guard being shot, and lately a small detachment of them was massacred. There is, at times, a strong retaliation, and I have heard of as many as 100 of the brigands having been shot in the province of Foggin; and, deplorable as the fact may be, it is the only mode by which the country can be restored to order. In some districts these bands have taxed the proprietors, and

On Thursday last, being a few miles out of the city, (Naples) I found the population in the greatest excitement. Of course their fears had exaggerated the circumstances, and I beard of bands in the neighbourhood to the amount of several thousands. On arriving at Castellamare, however, official authority reduced their number to 200 or 300. There were some indications of preparation, and

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. In this city were two battalions of troops—the Bersaglieri, and the Grenadiers, but the former had been ordered off that is to say, the lightest tax on men is just double in the evening to Mola di Gaeta, where other bands what it is in France. The length of service is 25 had appeared, or in that neighbourhood. At Torre dell' Annunziata, about half-an-hour's distance from Naples, I met an English friend who told me that he had been up all night in command of an outpost, and that not only there but in all the villages near Vesuvius similar precautions had been taken. He expected to be on duty the following night. His calculation of the number of the bandits in that neighbourhood made them amount to three or four hundred, and yet the National Guard here had been indifferently supplied with arms. In the Ministries they tried to make light of these affairs; the men were "canaglia,"—only bandits who robbed and murdered. They never appeared many together, yet it was evident that they created uneasiness, for I was told that things would go on very well were it not for these continued agitations created by the "robbers." And so it might be observed that, but for a few "it's," the world would be a paradise. On Thursday morning news arrived at the Questura that white flags had been hoisted at Torre del Greco, still nearer the city, and the Questore started off immediately, with a body of the Guard of Public Security On arriving there he could distinctly see a white flag which had been hoisted just at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. Great agitation prevailed, and off they started, all the force that could be mustered-four companies of soldiers, and the Nationals. The latter arrived first, and tore down the flag, and the 'bandits' dispersed. They amounted, according to official reports, to about 40 or 50, and were composed of disbanded soldiers and the countrypeople, under the command of an ex-lieutenant. Some arrests of the latter took place, and the Questore returned, having "restored tranquillity;" but the band dispersed, and are still out. Thus these reactions prevent all consolidation of the country, create an impression of the weakness of the Government, and encourage the hopes of the many who look out in the fullest confidence for the return of Francis II. It does not remove the evil to call these fellows robbers and assassins: the evil exists, by whatever terms you describe it, and so it will untill more efficient means are taken to put down. To occupy the country with military would be almost impossible, due regard being paid to the necessities of the Peninsula in general; and the most obvious remedy that presents itself would be, after a searching scrutiny, to organise and arm the National Guard. Yet in some places that I have visited I have found not more than one fourth or fifth of the number armed, though the Nationals have been formed for nearly a year, and more decrees have been issued on this subject than almost any other. It is the occasional boast of the authorities that they have already distributed 40,000 muskets, but those divided among the 15 provinces do not leave more than 2,666 for each province—a most insufficient provision. There has been talk, too, of sending a moveable column to sweep the country of these reactionists, and a very good plan it would be; but it is not adopted-action seems to be paralyzed. I am very often told that there is great exaggeration and that, after all, the bodies of armed men who disturb the public peace are very smail. I think, however, that this constitutes the great danger of the position; if they were all united they might be crushed, but divided into small parties, and appearing here, there, and everywhere, they are something like a low fever which one can't get rid of, and which gradually undermines the strength. That they are not mere banditti either-not in a private speculation, is very evident. The first objects they seek after are arms, and there is abundant evidence to prove that the money of the bourbons circulates freely among them.

## AUSTRIA.

The news from Hungary is not satisfactory. The Government will not grant any further concessions, and in the recent Ministerial councils some final decisions were agreed to. According to the most accredited report, the Crown will reply to the Address of the Hungarian Chamber by a manifesto to the interests of the State may require without any fear peoples of Austria. It is already drawn up, and will of domestic treason. oe ibbued as soon s the discussion on the Address in the chamber of Magnates has terminated. The Imperial Government seems more decided than ever to maintain the "Patent," with all its consequences, which imply the institutions and regular functions of the two Legislative Chambers of the General Council of the Empire. The second Chamber at Pesth will, for the last time, be called upon by the Sovereign to elect and send its representatives to the Supreme Council at Vienna. Should this invitation, like the former ones, not be attended to by the representatives of the popular Chamber, the Hungarian electors will be invited by Royal decree to name directly their deputies to the great legislative body of the whole Austrian empire. Should this last apneal to the Magyars remain without effect, which it is not difficult to foresee will be the case under actual circumstances, a second Imperial manifesto will announce to Hungary as also to all the other populations of the empire, that the two supreme Chambers are finally and legally constituted, and that the general laws which will emanate from their deliberations will be applicable to all the countries without distinction.

# RUSSIA.

A letter from Moscow states that the Emperor after inspecting the troops and Government buildings. made several excursions in the neighborhood of the city, with a view to appease the rebel peasants who had refused to work for their lords, and to pay rent, under the pretext that the manifesto of the Emperor had made them landowners. M. Platanow, bearer of projected reforms in Poland, was to arrive at Warsaw on the 23d. The official reports diminish the importance of recent occurrences, and state that order is re-established. It is reported in connexion with the rebellion in the Government of Spenza that the serfs of Count Onwarow, to the number of 3,000 armed with scythes, attacked the troops, who fired and kitled about one hundred of the rebels. General Dreniakine, according to an official report, met 10,-000 rebel peasants in the same government, took 410 prisoners, and killed and wounded 800. Reports addressed to the Home Minister state that in the 22 governments where disturbances have occurred more than 1,200 have been killed and wounded, besides 2 417 who have taken to flight, and some hundreds who have been transported to Siberia.

A letter from St. Petersburg speaks of calm having succeeded to rumors of numerous arrests, banishments, imprisonments, and domiciliary visits .-The nobility are in their country seats or abroad. The whole of the Imperial Guard and the military schools have left St. Petersburg for the camps of Peterhoff and Krasnoe. Every day adds to the list of troubles and disorders. Colonel Tripoff, who commanded during the February massacres at Warsaw, after having been tried by a Conneil of War. reprimanded, and sent to his home by Prince Gortschakoff, has been raised to the rank of General by promised them protection on condition of payment. the Emperor, who has further given him a long Within the last few days, however, the audacity of leave of absence, besides a year's pay in advance.—
these bands has been shown within a few miles of M. Moukhanoff, who also played so melancholy a part in the massacres, has been advanced to a seat at the Council board of the Empire.

Disturbances in the provinces continue. At Rostoff, in the Government of Yarosloff, the peasants on the lands of the Princess Galitzin have been slaying one another. One party desired that the rent (obroc) should be calculated per head, or as a poll tax; the other that it should be by fires, or a hearth tax. Another difficulty is the system of recruiting to the abyss. The bour is come to choose between done in the various departments to secure their can- I learnt that on the day before orders had arrived for the army, which, it is stated, cannot be allowed

from Naples to take every precaution as there was to last as it is. The Russian territory is divided into a suspicion that the band in that neighbourhood, two parts." The first, composed of remote provinces, thinly populated, is not called upon to furnish recruits. The second is composed of central and po-pulous 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 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. Burghers 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 Confederated 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.— Carriage of goods to non-blockaded ports is guaran-teed. The carriage of war material and letters is prohibited. Parties offending are to be responsible for their acts, and to have no claim for protection on their Government. Spaniards are prohibited from taking service with either of the belligerents;— Spaniards to abstain from all acts which, in violation of the laws of the kingdom, might be regarded as opposed to neutrality. Parties offending to have no claim for protection from the Spanish Government. They will be liable to measures adopted by the belligerents, and will be punished according to the laws of Spain.

### 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 everthrown 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 apologists 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 Indies 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, and 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 Stamboul 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

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 hundered 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 into 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. Angele, 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. S. Gergory 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 see, and died at Beneventum. Urban II was restored by the French crusaders. Pascal II was carried off by Harry 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 Rugenius 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 Anaghi, from Anaghi 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 Pergia. Innocent IV fled to Genoa. Alexander IV fled to Viterbo. Martin IV never entered Rome. Boniface VIII was a prisoner at Anaghi. 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. Engenius 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 Pontiff's.

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. Happiness 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.'