

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* has the following:—The Emperor having ordered that the army be placed from war to peace footing, the Minister of War has given orders that from September 20,000 men should return to their homes, whose term of service expires in 1859. Moreover, furloughs of three months will be allowed to those who are in that class of exceptional cases provided for by statute, and the same has also been granted to men who can prove they are indispensable for the support of their families.

On account of the *fete* of the 15th instant the Emperor has pardoned 1,127 persons, sentenced for various crimes, offences, and infringements of the law, or reduced the terms of their imprisonment. The Emperor having decided upon retaining for the present (*momentanement*) an army of 50,000 men in Lombardy—several corps, which had much distinguished themselves in the late campaign—such as the 3rd Regt. of Zouaves, and the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion, will not be represented at the entry of the troops.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes the following:—“All warnings which have been given to the newspapers in France and the Colonies are to be considered as non-issued. The Minister of the Interior, in concert with his colleagues, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, and Algiers and the Colonies, has ordered the necessary measures to be taken to ensure the immediate execution of the full and entire amnesty granted by the Emperor. Their Imperial Majesties left yesterday for St. Saurer, where they will sojourn till the 5th of September, when they will proceed to Biarritz. Nine hundred and twenty-two soldiers, sentenced for various offences, have been either pardoned, or the term of their imprisonment has been commuted.

The following is the letter of the *Times* Paris correspondent, dated 18th ultimo:—

No doubt seems to be entertained that yesterday's amnesty is complete and unlimited in all respects, that it passes the sponge over every past offence, and relieves all persons from the action of the law of public safety so long as they shall not have incurred fresh condemnation from the tribunals. The satisfaction it gives is great and general, not only here, but, according to a telegraphic correspondence, among the majority of the exiles in London and Brussels, who are particularly pleased with the absence of all conditions, and many of the principal of whom, it is said, propose immediately returning to France.—

The measure, it appears, extends not only to refugees but to persons suffering banishment in the French penal settlements, and two steamers have started, or are on the point of starting, for Algeria and Guiana, in order to bear the good news speedily to the unfortunate men who have at various times been transported thither on account of real or alleged political offences. Surprise was as I yesterday told you, the first emotion excited by this important decree; there was, perhaps, a little want of confidence; but when people had time to reflect on the measure, and to recognize that it was not only one of clemency but in fact the wisest thing the Emperor could do, any lingering mistrust melted away and was replaced by satisfaction and gratitude.

The attention excited by the proposed fortification of Antwerp is upon the increase. Some people here had thought that the Belgian Government would have consented to the adjournment of the project; but the recent vote of the Chamber, against an amendment to that effect, has undeceived them. A letter from Brussels, from a French source, says that the feeling of the great majority of the Belgian people is against the project, but that there can be no doubt that the Government will, as it has already expressed itself confident of doing, carry the measure in the Chamber, should it think proper to persist in it. Although the amnesty is for the moment the chief topic of conversation, the Antwerp project is also much talked about. Some of the troops at the camp of St. Maur are under orders to proceed to the north, where an army of 60,000 men will be collected, under command of Marshal Niel, at Hazebrouck, Aire, Lille, &c., having the last named place for its head quarters.—I am assured that the decree for the formation of this Army of the North, or of Observation, or whatever it may be termed, will appear in the *Moniteur* immediately after the Fortification Bill shall have passed the Belgian Chambers.

The arrival of M. Thouvenel has long been looked forward to with some degree of curiosity; a general notion prevailing, that so soon as the Emperor of the French shall have the Italian business off his hands, the purest good will to Turkey will induce him to take some steps towards relieving the Sultan, as he has already relieved the Emperor of Austria, of some highly undesirable portion of his dominions. In these benevolent intentions the Czar is supposed to participate. Nor would Austria probably stand in the way. Notwithstanding the sincerity of her recent conversion to the doctrine of the expediency of lopping off an ill-governed and offending member, she would prefer appearing at the next European amputation as one of the operators to figuring once more in her character of patient. These are impressions deeply rooted in many persons' minds, on which I offer no opinion; but I have reason to believe that the French Government will insist on the early execution of the Hatti Humayoun.

The following anecdote connected with the camp of St. Maur is not without interest. A priest attached to a parish near Paris, who began life as a soldier, distinguished himself in Africa among the Zouaves. After he quitted the service and received holy orders he obtained permission to accompany the French army to the Crimea as Chaplain, where he was known as the Zouave priest. He went on Monday to visit the camp of St. Maur, and, being recognized by the Zouaves, they crowded round him with many affectionate demonstrations. “Come and see our colors,” exclaimed an old sergeant, “you will bless them, and that will bring us luck.” The venerable ecclesiastic followed the sergeant, knelt before the colors, offered up a short prayer, and embraced them. The Zouaves looked on in silence.—“I recollect many of you,” said the priest, “whom I saw in the Crimea, but where are those who served with me in Africa?” “They all died in Italy—the

last, was killed at Solferino,” was the answer.—“Come, my children, let us say a prayer for them,” replied the priest. The colors were planted in the ground, and round them, knelt the Zouaves, while the priest repeated the prayers for the dead.

The Paris *Univers*, in refutation of the slanders propagated by the London *Times* and *Post*, concerning the temporal government of the Pope's dominions, makes the following home thrusts which, we apprehend, those worthies will find it rather difficult to parry:—“But there is something monstrous in these accusations when we recollect that they come from Protestant England. They have carried the audacity of lying to the highest degree, or rather they know well how far they can rely on the conviction of the enemies of Catholicism, or they might fear to reproach any government with being the disgrace of humanity and the scourge of its people when they cannot be ignorant of the shame and misery of their own country. Is it in the dominions of the Pope it is necessary to pass a law to hinder parents from killing their children in order to obtain a premium of three pounds? Was it not in London in 1857 that more than three hundred thousand paupers were officially helped, whilst the Roman States counted in all only thirty thousand. Is it in London or Rome that we find those infected dwellings where entire families are heaped together without air, without nourishment, and almost without clothing? Is it in the Roman States or in England that we see proprietors leaving unfortunate women and children without shelter for the night, having inhumanly chased them from their holdings for the worthy purpose of removing a miserable hut and establishing vast parks where they found populous villages? Is it in the Roman States that we find bishops enjoying immense revenues which they make use of only to enrich their families in a manner which provokes even Protestants themselves, whilst near them thousands of their fellow-creatures die of hunger? Is it in the Roman States that they immolate to the Moloch of industry those unfortunate children who are blighted in their factories and perish before they attain the age of manhood? Is it in the asylums of Roman charity that we see those unfortunate beings who in despair hang themselves rather than submit to their intolerable regulations? Is it in Rome or in London that prostitutes block up the streets, and that we have seen and still see the members of the highest families, members even of the magistracy, betaking themselves to those reprobates where public morality is shamelessly and openly outraged? We might pursue this examination much farther. One day we will expose with more minuteness the misery and the shame of English society, of which we have upon more than one occasion published some traits. Is it Rome, or is it not rather England that is the shame and the scandal of Europe?”

We have been among the sharpest critics of the Emperor's career, and we shall be so again, if the occasion arise. We have never trusted, and we would never trust, English interests to his forbearance, for England should always be strong enough to maintain her own position, and should never hold it by sufferance. But we must fairly avow that Napoleon III. has in his domestic rule recently shown a desire to return into that right path from which passion or resentment, or fear for his dynasty, or bad advice, had caused him to diverge immediately after the Orsini tragedy. There is a wisdom about this last act which ought not to pass without appreciation. The greatest proof the Emperor can give to Europe that his power is consolidated and his throne secure would be to wipe away the past, and erase all records of every danger he has surmounted.—*Times*.

## GERMANY.

Prussia.—The bulletins respecting the state of the King of Prussia, speaks of increasing weakness, and hold out not the faintest hope of His Majesty's recovery.

Austria.—A letter from Vienna says:—

“Some of the regiments of the army in Italy, which were to have returned, have received counter-orders, and will remain in Venetia. This has been construed by some as an intention on the part of Austria to make an armed intervention shortly in the Duchies; but information derived from a good source refutes any such intention on the part of the Imperial Government. The Imperial family of Austria shows the greatest sympathy for the deposed sovereigns, and is making every diplomatic exertion to procure their restoration. A second councillor attached to the Foreign-office has left for Zurich, to stimulate the zeal of the Austrian Plenipotentiaries; and new despatches have been forwarded to Count Colloredo on the subject of the measures to be adopted for effecting as soon as possible the much-desired restoration of the Archdukes.”

Mexico, Aug. 14, 1859.—There is no country in the world where the art of looking through a millstone is cultivated with such assiduity as in Germany.—What have not the Germans achieved in this respect in metaphysics alone? In politics they are equally acute. Look at the way, for instance, in which at present they sift and discuss the Peace of Villafranca! We have here in Bavaria a widely circulated newspaper, call the *Landshuter Merkur*, which has just informed its readers, in a leading article, that the reason why Prince Napoleon has had no Italian sovereignty conferred upon him under the terms of the above-named Peace is, that his cousin, the Emperor, intends, when in due time he conquers England, to make the Prince King of Ireland! Shade of O'Connell! Only think of his Majesty Pion Pion, the first king of Ireland! Surely the bare imagination of such a romantic *fut accompli* ought to inspire our military and naval authorities with fanatical vigilance! Soberly speaking, though we may laugh at the political speculations of the *Landshuter Merkur*, they are none the less a significant indication of the tone which now pervades nearly the whole of the newspaper press in this country on the subject of the relations between France and England. The invasion of England sooner or later by Louis Napoleon, backed, too, by the Emperors of Austria and Russia, appears to be quite an article of political faith with all parties. His late war in Italy they describe as having only been a part of his plan. By means of this war he has formally subverted the public law of Europe, set up in its stead the laws of his own sword, made Austria his ally, reduced the King of Sardinia, morally speaking, to be a mere vassal of France, and established the supremacy of French influence over all Italy. He has put the efficiency of his army to the severest test, found it proof, and by leading it himself to victory won those military laurels which alone were wanting to complete the enthusiasm of the troops for his person. A single energetic word from England and Prussia, at first, would have prevented all this ominous increase of power—destined, it is said, to be used against both nations in turn, as their just reward for the neutrality by which they helped Louis Napoleon to acquire it, contrary to every principle of public morality and political prudence; so that their neutrality and his war, while both were simply prompted by the same spirit of unprincipled egotism, only differ in revealing in them the last degree of short-sighted infatuation, and in him of astute audacity.—As to Prussia, she clearly thought that Austria and France would mutually exhaust each other before fighting out the war between them to a decisive termination. In this manner she calculated that she had only got coolly to look on and wait, in order to be relieved at last of all fears of French ambition from without and Austrian rivalry from within.—Both empires being prostrated by their deadly struggle, the Rhine would be safe, the hegemony of the House of Brandenburg in Germany undisputed, and Prussia's position as a Great Power more brilliant than ever. It was neither her duty nor her inclination, she said, to draw the sword for a remote and misgoverned Italian province of Austria, not incorporated in the German Confederation! As if this was the gist of the question, and not rather, what all the rest of Germany spoke out, the flagitious vio-

tion, on the part of Louis Napoleon, of the faith of treaties and the public law of Europe in the person of the Emperor of Austria—that public law on which the integrity of the German Confederation rested, and which Prussia with the rest of the Great Powers had solemnly ratified and guaranteed. Prussia has reaped her reward. The peace of Villafranca has dashed all her bright hopes, as it has dashed so many bright hopes besides. Instead of her hegemony over the State of Germany, she finds herself, all at once, sent to Coventry by them; while on the Rhine, France threatens her more than ever, and Austria has again become not only her rival as formerly, but an estranged and bitter rival. Prussia, as a member of the German Diet at Frankfurt, having declared her resolution not to bow to a majority of the States composing it, on the question of supporting Austria in the late war, and the Diet, as usual, having proved utterly powerless against the single opposition of Prussia, all sorts of plans and reforms are afloat for remedying the evil, for turning the Diet of the States into a Diet of the German people, for establishing a separate and independent confederation of the minor States among themselves, in a word, for doing something to make German political unity, what it never was yet, a formidable reality after all. But so vague and declamatory are the plans and views propounded, that they only serve to prove how hopeless the whole thing is.—German political unity, never very flourishing at any period of history, received its deathblow at the Reformation. Protestants are never weary of boasting how very conducive their religious system is to political greatness and prosperity. They have only to study the history of Germany since the Reformation, to find out the emptiness of their boast. What nation, comparatively so powerful and free as the German Empire in its Catholic pulchre days, anterior to the Reformation? What nation ever presented so deplorable a spectacle of political decay and ruin as Germany after giving birth to the Reformation, and principally, let it be repeated, in consequence of the Reformation? The Liberal party, as it is called, has long labored to obtain a new foundation for German political unity, by trying to uproot Christianity altogether; and thus getting rid of Catholic and Protestant divisions. It labors have not failed to produce an encouraging amount of religious indifference and infidelity, both in Catholic and Protestant Germany, especially the latter. But so long as the Catholic Church remains standing it seems it has labored in vain. This same Liberal Party, spread indeed all over Europe, whose grand object is to establish a sort of bastard heathenism in morals and politics on the ruins of Catholic Christianity, feels still, as its Apostle Voltaire did a century ago, that the Church of Rome once overcome, Protestant Christianity will speedily succumb of itself, especially as it has become so notoriously rotten already. Hence the virulent animosity of this party against the Pope, and its systematic agitation against the exaggerated abuses of his temporal government, which it does not wish seriously to have reformed, but abolished, because then only, as it thinks, will there be a reasonable prospect of his spiritual government getting abolished too. Again the Liberal party is not less notorious for its patronage of the Jews than its abomination of the Pope. The reason is obvious. The Jews crucified our Saviour, and are the great money dealers of the day; consequently they typify what this party has most at heart—namely, hatred of Christianity, and the worship of worldly goods and enjoyment as the great end of human existence on earth. After all, Bavaria and the rest of the minor German States did not give vent to so much just indignation at Louis Napoleon's violation of public faith, except as it made them tremble too for their own immediate safety; lest, perchance, the nephew should reduce them again to what the uncle originally raised them from, or even worse. At any rate, their manifestation of feeling and opinion would have been very different had England for example, been deemed politically ripe enough to become the scene of the late violation of the faith of treaties instead of Austria. This may be clearly inferred from the satisfaction with which their political writers prophesy, with hardly an exception, the actual invasion of our island eventually. Indeed it is doubtful if there is at present a single country in Europe where such an invasion would not be popular with the majority of the inhabitants, so altered is the reputation which England enjoys abroad in this second half of the nineteenth century to what she did in the first half. Think only of our Burkes and Pitts then, and our Palmerstons and Russells now! Even in his day Napoleon I. flung at England that she was a nation of shopkeepers. What must Napoleon III., who doubtless shares in the same hearty contempt for the mere commercial vocation as was so characteristic of his warlike uncle, have thought on the subject, when Mr. Bright the other day publicly declared his conviction that the military ardour of the Zouaves against England would certainly be allayed by taking off the duties on French wines, and Mr. Cobden gravely recommended, in his place in Parliament, that, as a check against any hostile attempt against our shores, Her Majesty's Government should propose to the conqueror of Magenta and Solferino, in the very pride of victory, to put his fleet on such a footing that where he had three ships he should only have two!—*Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat!* If England is to assert her old prestige in the new crisis which would seem to be impending over her—if she is not to succumb to the coalition of the three Emperors which rumour says is silently forming for carrying out a plan of partitioning Turkey and establishing by means of her humiliation the ascendancy of their absolute Governments in Europe—then she cannot too speedily resolve on utterly renouncing the principles of a neutral policy simply inspired by the cowardice of commercial egotism.

## BELGIUM.

The discussion relative to the fortifications of Antwerp is now going on the Belgian Chamber of Representatives. In the sitting of the 17th instant, General Chazal, Minister of War, pointed out the advantages offered by Antwerp as the basis of the system of the national defence of Belgium, and gave them the many reasons which determined the military Commission to pronounce itself in favor of the great *enceinte* as proposed by the Government. After making a warm appeal to the patriotic sentiments of the chamber, the General stated that as yet only two-thirds of the grant voted for the works had been expended, and that the strictest economy should be observed. Three Opposition members opposed the project. The discussion was then adjourned.

## RUSSIA.

The Russian Fleet.—The *Times* publishes the following interesting letter:—“There are few subjects more interesting to the English public than the naval power and strength of Russia. The interest is increased by the mystery in which the question is shrouded, and by the exaggerations which that mystery has induced. One party at home—forgetting that ‘security is mortal’s chiefest enemy’—judge of the Russian fleet by its performances, or rather non-performances, during the late war. They talk of ships skulking behind the ramparts of Cronstadt or sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol. They can imagine no danger from a navy which was unable to protect its own coasts from ravages and insults, and they fancy that what has been in the past must be in the future.

“On the other hand, the alarmists rush into the opposite extreme. They see the Russian fleet issuing from Cronstadt, ‘forty sail of the line,’ according to an estimate lately made by an intelligent post-captain. These are to be united to the French Channel Squadron in irresistible numbers; the funds fall, a panic seizes the city, and the sea no longer remains the ‘water-walled bulwark’ of Great Britain.

“The truth lies between the extremes. The Russian fleet is neither what the hopes of the one nor the fears of the other party have created. Since the

close of the war the attention of the Grand Duke Constantine—the most active-minded man in all Russia—has been employed to the development of the navy. He has visited every dockyard in France, and has made himself practically acquainted with all improvements in construction and machinery. It is to his influence that Russia owes the Mediterranean port lately ceded by Sardinia. The fleet is consequently no longer confined to the Baltic, where naval manœuvres were impossible during eight months of the year, and where summer sailors only could be reared. Steam vessels have been constructed on the best models, and at great expense, both in England and America. In process of time the crews will be disciplined, and a respectable squadron will be kept for that purpose in the Mediterranean. As yet Russia could afford but a very sorry contingent in case of a naval war, but, if, during the next twenty years, she makes such progress as she has acquired since the peace, she will be almost as formidable with her naval as she has long been with her military power.

## ITALY.

The National Assembly of Modena, on the 20th, by a unanimous vote, decreed the forfeiture of Francis 5th, and any other Prince of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, to the Ducal throne. All the members of the Assembly were present on the following day, when the annexation of Modena to Piedmont was unanimously decreed by ballot, and Signor Farina confirmed Dictator.

The National Assembly of Tuscany unanimously voted the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, amidst acclamations of “viva il re!”

The Conference at Zurich sits daily, without, of course, any positive information being given of its proceedings, except that since Wednesday week it has been confined to plenipotentiaries of France and Austria, the Sardinian envoy being absent. The proceedings are diversified by diplomatic banquets in the evening, and the arrival of a foreign messenger is matter for a telegram. No doubt the question of the Duchies and of the Confederation are knotty points for speculators to be wise upon; but not to be solved by the Conference in a day. The *fete*-day of Napoleon was celebrated by solemn mass and Te Deum, both at Zurich and Turin. At the latter city a *fete de nuit* which took place was magnificent. The Place d'Armes was splendidly illuminated. A great platform was erected for the performance of military music, where the soldiers danced. The crowd was immense. The public buildings were illuminated.—Many inscriptions were to be seen—“Long live Napoleon III.” At Milan the statue of Napoleon I. by Canova, in the Palais Brera, was inaugurated in the presence of Marshal Vaillant, the Sardinian authorities, and a large concourse of the people. The King of Sardinia, who has been visiting Bergamo and Brescia, was received with enthusiastic cheers by the population of Lombardy. At Milan, on Monday, a *dejeuner* was given by the King to Marshal Vaillant and 100 superior officers of the French army, at the Royal Palace. His Majesty proposed the health of his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., Prince Carignano, that of the Empress and the Imperial Prince, General de Marmora that of the French army, and Marshal Vaillant proposed the health of the King of Sardinia, concluding his speech with these words:—“To the chief of this fine and powerful army, the standards of which were united on the Black Sea and on the plains of the Po with the French eagle, and which on every occasion showed itself as a noble rival of our army. To the heroic king who holds the ancient and noble sword of the house of Savoy, who made it shine with great lustre in the sun of Palestro and Solferino!” After dinner a grand *spectacle* took place in the arena, the expenses of which were defrayed by the municipality, and the receipts destined for the wounded. The King, Prince Carignano, Marshal Vaillant, and about 40,000 people were present. The name of Napoleon was received everywhere with acclamations. General Garibaldi, who has accepted the chief command of all the forces of Central Italy, has arrived at Leghorn. The *Post* Paris correspondent says he hears that the French Government have addressed a despatch to the cabinets of the great powers, declaring that France will not assist the self-exiled princes of Italy in returning to their dominions by force, nor will they permit Austria or any other power to afford them military aid for that purpose. The Mayor of Parma has contradicted the report of a republican movement in Parma, order has not for a single moment ceased to prevail both in the town and the duchy. On Tuesday the newly elected Tuscan Assembly met at Florence. Having first visited the cathedral to implore the heavenly benediction, it elected Signor Coppedè as its President. Commissioners of the Governments of France, England, Prussia, and Russia have arrived, and will be present at the discussions of the Assembly.

Florence, Aug. 16.—The Assembly declared today, by a unanimous vote, that the dynasty of Lorraine could be neither recalled nor accepted to reign in Tuscany.

The following is the text of Deputy Giorzi's motion just adopted by the Assembly:—

“The Assembly declares that the dynasty of Lorraine, which on the 27th of April, 1859, voluntarily abandoned Tuscany without leaving there any form of government, to join the enemy's camp, has rendered itself absolutely incompatible with the order and welfare of Tuscany; declares that it does not know any manner in which that dynasty can be re-established and maintained without hurting the sentiments of the population, without a constant and inevitable danger of seeing the public peace incessantly disturbed, to the detriment of Italy; for which reasons it formally proclaims that the dynasty of Lorraine cannot be recalled or received to reign again over Tuscany.”

MONZA, Aug. 16.—After a solemn service had been performed at the Cathedral, at which all the bodies of the State were present, Signor Farini opened the National Assembly in the *grand sallo* of the Palace amid enthusiastic plaudits. After having spoken a few eloquent words on the history of Modena during the present century, on that of the Sardinian Government, that of the different provinces, and on the last Dictatorship, he deposited the powers given him as Dictator in the hands of the Deputies. He urged them to express freely, and with that calmness which is the result of right, their wishes for the definitive settlement of the Constitution of the country, and in addressing himself to Europe he said, ‘We are ready to give the civilized world all the guarantees of order and peace, on the condition that liberty is assured to us, and that Italy shall belong to the Italians.’ The Assembly voted also an address of thanks to Napoleon III. At the close of the assembly the Modenese troops fired a salute from the ramparts of the town.”

The *Gazzetta di Roma* announces that Cardinal Camillo di Pietro is appointed President of the Council of State instead of Cardinal Antonelli, who remains, nevertheless, Secretary of State.

The Correspondent of *Times* writes:—“Several of Mazzini's agents have been arrested in the Romagna, and others have been quietly sent away from Tuscany. M. Mazzini is not lucky in the choice of time and place for his exploits. The cause of Italy is as yet neither so desperate nor so discredited as to offer him any chance of success. I would venture, indeed, to say that anything more anti-Mazzinian than the present state of Tuscany is not to be easily imagined. Every second member of the House of Representatives is a titled man; by far the greater number belong to that ancient patrician Tuscan aristocracy, the biography of every member of which fills up a page in the annals of this small but in ancient times noblest of all countries. The untitled Deputies are men of sufficient moral and intellectual worth to begin the pedigree of a new nobility. Noble or Plebeians, very nearly all the members of the Chamber are patriots well known for their sane and moderate views, some of them even hair-splitters and temporisers to a fault. There is not one Mazzinian among them, though there may be more than 20 of Mazzini's old friends and fellow-conspirators. It has been the

fate of Mazzini to draw to himself every generous soul in Italy at some time or other, and to see all of them fall off from him one by one as soon as they knew him well enough to see the narrow bigotry of his views, the recklessness of his means, his readiness to ‘feed the flame’ by throwing away confiding victims in the furtherance of mad, desperate schemes, in which he took good care to run no personal danger. No people, I repeat, could be less Mazzinian than the Tuscans of the present day. After long hesitation, they decided upon the creation of a National Guard; but they took care that the popular arms should fall into the hands of the natural defenders of public order. All the free institutions of this country proceed *dall'alto al basso*, from the most intelligent and virtuous classes downwards. It is an aristocratic Government, keenly alive not only to the interest, but to the honor also of the people. The present Assembly has been chosen in accordance with a sufficiently broad and sensible electoral law, but, had even the appeal been made to the people at large by universal suffrage, there is no doubt but the same well-known and justly respected optimists would have been returned. The instincts of the people have been unerring; and the more I see of the proceedings of the Chamber, and of the men in power, the more I lack words to convey my unqualified admiration of them. I hear not one word of vain boasting, but there is something in the dignified look of men and things about me which convinces me that when the country has come to a well matured resolution it will fight against all odds to support it.

Truth compels me to say that matters do not bear the same cheerful look in other parts of Central Italy. Parma is in the hands of the ultra-Liberals. Count Pallieri, when compelled, too late, to abandon his office as Governor of the Duchy for Sardinia, without consulting any man, took it upon himself to appoint as dictator of those headless provinces the advocate Manfredi, of Piacenza, a man said to possess great abilities, but belonging to the ‘Red’ party. Manfredi has now either resigned his place to or shared his power with the advocate Armelonghi, a haughty man, who was the chief author of that premature movement of the 1st of last May which plunged that little State into all the horrors of the subsequent short-lived restoration. The first acts of Manfredi as dictator are now before us, and they are of a nature to fill the lovers of order with dismay. They are published in the people's name, (*In nome del Popolo*), and they are intended to gratify an idle populace, which had plenty of work if it only chose to do it, by the assurance that it should have to do little work at a high rate of remuneration, such work to be provided and paid for at the public expense. Under the vague appellation of ‘National Guard,’ more than 5,000 of the worst rabble were armed with muskets at the very outbreak of the revolution, and the Government has neither armed force nor police to keep this multitude in check, if it ever becomes exorbitant in its demands. The honest patriots, such as Count Cantelli and Count Zuccheri Togni, have, with blamable pusillanimity, fallen back from the management of public affairs; and the Manfredi, Pontalis, and Linati, who have taken their places, and who affect ultra-liberal principles, have not even the merit of being sincere in their professions, since all of them truckled to the power of the late Government, and accepted, and even solicited, honours and emoluments from those Princes whom they are now so violently traducing. Storms and conflicts may be easily expected to break out at Parma, and Italy will have to thank her good star indeed if public order, or even the semblance of it, can be maintained in those democratized districts.

## REV. DR. CAHILL.

WHO WILL BE THE FUTURE GOVERNORS OF THE ITALIAN DUCHIES,  
(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

In approaching the important question of the future government of the entire Italian Peninsula, one may disembarass the subject very much by discussing a distinct review the individual Kingdoms and Duchies of which the country is composed. In the first place, then, Lombardy being now an integral part of Sardinia may be considered as fixed in undisturbed permanent peace and order. The mildest revolutionist, the most discontented citizen of that province, can never, in our times at least, think of overturning the present dynasty, since the very risk of returning to Austrian rule, of again feeling the resentment or the vengeance of their old masters, would be the very last terror for the whole population. Hence the Lombards, whether from love of Victor Emmanuel or fear of Francis Joseph, will for many years to come be the most obedient faithful subjects in the South of Europe. The war of 1848 too, which deluged their country with blood, and reduced it to beggary by taxes, has left behind an indelible impression of national woe; which impression being made still deeper and deeper by the expenditure of their blood and treasure in the late fierce conflict just concluded, has cooled the fervid constitution of Lombardy, for military glory, for at least a century to come. These feelings, too, will very soon have the effect of lowering the popularity, and reducing the influence of such men as the revolutionary infidel Cavour; thus again, by degrees restoring the former virtuous character of that fine people to its original Catholic eminence, and replacing the present generation in the ancient orthodox obedient track of their fathers. On all accounts, therefore, Lombardy may be considered as a brand snatched from the fire never again to be ignited in any future work of Italian conflagration.

Secondly, Venice being now disjoined and separated from Lombardy, can never conceive the insane delusion of a pure Italian constitution. What ever may be its governmental perfection, as a *new member* of a new Italian confederation, it can never be wholly free from Austrian fusion, so as to render the Italian element perfectly unobscured. On the contrary, however complete may be the programme of the Federation, Austrian influence will always essentially predominate in this member of the new Italian family of Kingdoms. This idea, too, secures the permanent good behaviour of the Queen of the Seas, and presents a second dynasty in this troubled Peninsula, pledged and guaranteed from internal circumstances to the maintenance of national peace, and to the extinction of chronic revolution. In the final construction of this Venetian member of the Federation, Napoleon has showed an amount of diplomatic tact, which has surprised the surrounding Cabinets even more than his military skill has con-founded their Generals. In framing the new federated kingdom of Venice, he has made a firm ally of Austria, by leaving in her possession the formidable Quadrilatero, by which she keeps Lombardy in permanent awe and quietude; and by the self-same act he has placed Victor Emmanuel in perpetual submission to the power of France, since he could not, in the face of those fortresses, maintain the possession of Milan one month without the support of Napoleon. By one master-stroke, therefore, of policy, the Emperor of France has changed Francis Joseph into a sworn friend; and he has made the Court of Turin the chained vassal of the Tuilleries! These positions then, settle the whole case of North Italy, and thus enable us to see with greater precision the remaining part of the solution of the present Italian difficulty.

Thirdly, there can be no doubt that Napoleon will fulfil his pledged word in reference to the Papal States. In written and oral declarations from himself personally, from his ambassadors and generals, his Protectors, his Ministers of the Interior, the French Emperor has given every guarantee which the common principles of truth and honor between man and man hold as inviolable all over the world, namely, that the states of the Church shall be held as *neutral* in this Italian contention; that the patrimony of the Pope shall be strictly *inviolable*; and that his Italian temporal power shall be respected and upheld in its official and territorial entirety. Repeated communications, such as I have already described, made