

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, April 30.—The general uneasiness which has prevailed so long, and the perturbation in the financial world which has proved ruinous to so many, are owing to the political line it will follow in the event of a rupture between Austria and Prussia.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says:—

"Since the Austro-Prussian dispute has assumed a character sufficiently alarming to give rise to apprehensions that war might arise between the two German Powers—a war in which Italy might be tempted to take a part—the French Government has not failed on several occasions to offer to the Cabinet of Florence friendly warnings against entering upon so perilous a course. On its side the Italian Cabinet appreciating at their real value, these friendly counsels has protested its intention to remain simply on the defensive. Nevertheless, having perceived certain indications that Italy might meditate an aggression upon Venetia, and that with that object a great movement of Italian troops is taking place upon the lines of the Po and the Mincio, and particularly that the fortress of Ferrara and the post of Pavia have received a considerable increase of garrison, and of siege and field artillery, Austria has confidently pointed out to France the necessity imposed upon her by the attitude of Italy to provide for the safety of her Venetian provinces, at the same time disclaiming in the most positive manner all intention of attack upon Italy. It results from the explanations which have been interchanged between Paris and Florence that the armaments spoken of have been very much exaggerated, for the representative of King Victor Emmanuel at the Court of the Tuilleries has been formally authorized, if not entirely to deny them, at least to represent them as simple measures of precaution."

As for France there is no indication of what she means to do. The uneasiness which has so long prevailed among all classes of the community is aggravated by the most recent news which the telegraph has brought us, and the *Moniteur* is still mute as ever.

M. Rouher, Minister of State, promised on Friday that on Thursday next he would give an answer of some kind to M. Emile Olivier's question on the present state of political affairs. There was a Cabinet Council held yesterday, and M. Rouher is reported to have said soon after the explanations he was enabled to give were of a pacific complexion—that is, so far as the policy of the Government is concerned. He will probably affirm that there are no military preparations going on in France at this moment, and that at the War Department all is perfectly still. He will be right in saying so. There is very little movement there, so far as I can learn. But it must not be forgotten that, of the large sums placed at the disposal of the Government in 1859 for freeing Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic, a considerable portion was saved by the unexpected peace of Villafranca, and which, I suppose, did not find its way back to the Treasury; and that of the immense war material required for executing to the full the Imperial programme, a large amount remained unemployed, and which was carefully stored up for future use. All this is preserved intact, and may be forthcoming at the shortest notice, and without any apparent movement. It is expected, too, that the Minister of State will notice, of course in order to contradict it, the report about a great establishment in the department of the Seine making up 80,000 great coats for the Italian army; another story about recommendations to Italy some time since to arm steadily but quietly; or the more serious misstatement about a contemplated expedition to the Papal States for the purpose of protecting them from a Garibaldian invasion. All these rumours have prevailed here and elsewhere; but the Minister will doubtless show that they are unfounded. —*Times* Cor.

The Austrian ambassador in Paris has more than once repudiated, in the name of his Government, all aggression on Prussia; and as for Italy, no later than Friday or Saturday he declared in the most formal terms to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, that there was no intention and no wish to attack that Power, and, moreover, that Austria was willing and ready to stop even now, her armaments in Venetia on condition that the French Government—which is not without influence in Italy—would not attack her in that quarter. No answer was given, as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, seldom prone to take the initiative, could from himself give no such assurance; and it is said the Emperor had not enabled his Minister to do so. The fact, however, was allowed to appear in *La Presse*, but the *Moniteur* of yesterday morning contains no allusion to it.

The *Presse* states that an understanding exists between the Italian Government and the party of action, in accordance with which a war-like policy against Austria has been decided on.

The same paper publishes a telegram announcing that the French Cabinet has forwarded an identical despatch to Berlin, Vienna, and Florence, announcing strict neutrality on the part of France.

Paris, May 1.—The *Constitutionnel* of this morning publishes an article, showing that should war break out France will in no way be responsible. 'France,' says M. Paulin Limayrac, 'has remained entirely neutral; she has reserved to herself complete liberty of action, and will not be drawn into war against her will by any occurrence whatever.'

Paris, May 5th, p.m.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* denies that France made energetic remonstrances at Vienna relative to the Austrian armaments in Venetia, and says a despatch sent to Vienna on the subject was couched in the most courteous terms and solely requested confidential explanations respecting the object of the Austrian preparations.

The Austrian Government replied, protesting it would maintain a strictly defensive attitude.

France accepted these explanations, and the result was a mutual understanding, according to which Austria undertakes, should Italy attack Venetia independently of France, not to secure for herself any of the eventual results of victory without the diplomatic intervention of France. It is asserted that one object of Austria, in menacing Prussia and Italy is to force England to assent to the convocation of a European Congress.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—Florence, April 30.—To-day the Chamber of Deputies voted unanimously, and amid loud cheers, a Bill authorizing the Government until the end of July to incur the requisite expenditure for the defence of the State, and to provide by extraordinary means for the necessity of the Treasury. The Bill at the same time maintains intact the laws already passed by Parliament for levying the taxes.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day unanimously approved the following resolution introduced by Signor Mordini:—

"That at this momentous crisis every preparation for war should be made."

The Bill presented by Signor Scialoja, the Minister of Finance, authorizes the Government to provide by Royal decrees and by extraordinary measures the financial means necessary for the defence of the country. The Minister demanded that the Bill should be immediately discussed. The Deputies are accordingly holding an extraordinary evening sitting to discuss the Bill.

It is stated that the Minister of the Interior has made the necessary preparations for the mobilization of the National Guard.

May 1.—The Senate to-day approved, by 78 votes against one, the Bill passed yesterday by the Chamber of Deputies, empowering the Ministry to provide the financial means necessary for the defence of the country.

Intelligence received here from the provinces to-day is to the effect that the Government has issued orders for the mobilization of the National Guard.

day announces the universal enthusiasm of the people, the troops, and all political parties in view of the probability of war.

A great popular demonstration has taken place at Naples in favor of the Government armaments.

A popular demonstration took place here to-day in favor of war. Shouts were raised of 'Long Live the King, the Army, and Garibaldi!'

The *Opinione* of to-day says:—

Letters received here from Vienna state that on receipt of the Italian circular despatch of the 22nd of April, declaring that Italy had not concentrated her troops or called out her reserves, England and Bavaria immediately sent communications to the Austrian Government, urging the propriety of abstaining from further armaments, the attitude of the Italian Government being thoroughly pacific. Diplomatic steps in accordance with these communications were made about the 23rd or 26th of April by Lord Bloomfield, the British Ambassador, and Count von Bray-Steinburg, the Bavarian Minister at the Court of Vienna.

There can be no doubt that the Italian Government desires war, as the only means of extrication from an exceedingly false and difficult situation. Equally certain is it that the conflict was believed to be adjourned for weeks and even for months. The Ministers have been quite as much taken by surprise as the public in general, and in fact Italy is not ready. She soon will be. It is supposed that Government will soon publish some kind of note or manifesto, commenting on the unexpectedly aggressive attitude of Austria. Such is at least an idea current, but hitherto it is perhaps unfounded on any Ministerial decision. The reserves are also expected to be called out within a very few days, and although the Government has not yet decided on so strong a measure, it is difficult to think that it can long defer it. The calling out of the reserves means 150,000 men added to the Italian army. Money will be the great difficulty.

General della Marmora has forwarded a circular despatch to the Italian representatives abroad, which says:—

For some time past the Italian Government and Parliament have been occupied with the administrative reorganization of the kingdom. The army was on a peace footing when the complications arose between Austria and Prussia. The Government confined itself to the adoption of prudent measures and no concentration of troops took place. At the moment, however, when the disarmament of Austria and Prussia was expected, Italy saw herself directly menaced by Austria, who increased her armaments and gave them in Venetia an overtly hostile character towards us. It therefore becomes indispensable for the security of the kingdom that both the land and sea forces should be increased without delay. In taking the military measures required for the defence of the country, the Government has only acted in accordance with the state of things created by Austria.

The works of Piacenza, Pizzighetton, Lodi, and Lecco are being gradually put into a state of defence, cannons ordered north, and naval magazines formed at Brindisi and Taranto; but there is no sign of an immediate attack being contemplated.

Signor Minghetti is now publishing in the *Florence papers* a series of long letters developing De Martino's plan for allowing the clergy to buy off their property by a payment of 600,000,000 to the Government. Concerning the value and practicability of this project opinions are very much divided. Many persons think it impossible of realization. M. Erdas, the well-known Naples correspondent, has just published Prince Napoleon's opinion on the matter, and Prince Napoleon takes so strong an interest in Italy, and has been at such pains to come to sound conclusions concerning its affairs, that his views ought to have weight. The objection he makes to the scheme of Messrs. De Martino and Minghetti is condensed in the following question:—

"How is the Government, or a financial company, to manage to negotiate with 238 bishoprics and 300 or 400 pious institutions, all of which, whatever may be done, will put every obstacle in the way of the conclusion of the affair? Almost everywhere it will be found necessary to proceed by the system of forced sale, which it is desired to avoid."

Independently of this very strong objection, to compromise the question for 600 millions would simply be to sacrifice principle to expediency. Besides the mere financial results of the Convent Bill it is desired to get rid of the religious corporations, and also to transfer the Church lands into hands which shall improve their value to the commonwealth.

The French interpretation of the Fourth Article of the September Convention is said to have been lately given in a sense that has greatly discomfited the Italian Cabinet. Italy declares herself ready to enter into an arrangement to take at her charge a proportional part of the debt of the former States of the Church. This article is rather vague. Italy repudiates it. France insists upon their being recognized as an essential basis of the arrangement stipulated. If this prove true, it is 100,000,000 to be paid to the Pope when the French leave Rome. And 100,000,000, mean now nearly 200,000,000 of Italian bonds, besides 20,000,000 hereafter annually to be added to the deficit of the Budget.

Rome, April 25.—The Pontifical loan has been at length concluded on most satisfactory terms, and while that of Italy is quoted at 54, that of the Holy See has been negotiated by Mr. Blount, of Paris, at 66, and is already eagerly taken up; 23,000,000 of the 60,000,000 being taken within two days. The Papal finance will, in consequence, be enabled to face all its difficulties and the public service, both in the civil and military departments. The recruiting, which has been temporarily suspended (save for the volunteers of private means, of whom numbers are daily arriving), will be at once resumed, and the effective of the army, now 10,000, raised to 12,000 men, according to the original intention. Among the last recruits for the Zouaves are the Duc de Blacas, the Comtes de Bourbon, Charles de Montel (who served in the Polish campaigns under Roehrburn), De Scarsse, De Terk, De Jarclan, &c. Numbers more, whose previous service in the Zouaves renders a fresh training unnecessary, are only waiting the summons from Rome to rejoin their ranks and serve as privates where they were once officers. The regiment is now 1,800 strong, and will be sent to occupy Frosinone next week, with outposts at the various frontier villages of the Neapolitan States, as being the points most likely to be attacked in case of a second Aspromonte. The Swiss move also to the front and replace the Zouaves at Velletri; the infantry, which has suffered terribly in its 'brigand' campaign, being sent back to Rome to recruit. —*Cor* Tablet.

The Foreign Legion will arrive at the end of May. General Germain inspected it in company with his old friend the Comte d'Argy, the other day, and expressed himself highly satisfied with the efficiency and conduct of the corps. 'If I go to Rome,' said M. d'Argy, 'I will not take a set of rasouls (un las de canaille) with me that I should blush to command, but a corps worthy of the Pope, of France, and of my own reputation as a soldier and a gentleman.' If M. d'Argy acts up to these noble words and not according to the spirit of his anything but edifying proclamation, recently published by the *Monde*, and which we may hope was written for him, there will be little left to be desired on the part of the new corps.

General Montebello is, it is stated on good authority, going to leave for Rome and be promoted to the command of the Cent Gardes. His successor is not yet named, but it is supposed that a general who had seen service in 1849 will be sent to replace him.

It appears certain that, although from every official source the Pontifical Government is warned that the Convention will be inexorably executed in September, the French army have positive orders to remain. The generals in command have demanded an extension of quarters, and the brigade of General Mibelles, which was to have left after Easter, shows no signs of movement. Large provisions of forage have also been made, and there exists the strongest impression in well-informed quarters that Rome is to be made the point strategical of the French army of Southern Italy in case of the outbreak of war between Italy and Austria, of which there is little doubt.

140,000 men are to be concentrated at Bologna within the next few days, and the National Guard of Northern Italy is to be mobilized and sent to Naples and its provinces to supply the place of the 40,000 troops withdrawn from the two Sicilies. That an attack on Venice will be made I do not now doubt for a moment. The Italian Cabinet has engaged itself too far and too deeply in a ruinous outlay for military purposes to recede. The Opposition, backed by the party of action, are forcing a debate on the Marmora, and even the merchants. The capitalists, the agriculturists, prefer war and the chance of a settlement to the utterly impossible state of Italian finance at the present moment, which holding the country on the verge of bankruptcy renders all investments hazardous, and all credit more than suspect.

The meeting held yesterday at Florence by the Garibaldian democratic committee has, no doubt, considerably hastened matters; and though we have not yet received the result save by telegram, it is evident that the party are strong, active, and, above all, earnest.

The arms of Russia were taken down from the front of the Palace of the Legation in the Corso at Rome, in presence of an immense crowd, on the 28 ultimo.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

May 6.—Prussia has declared to the Diet that the warlike preparations on her part are entirely defensive.

That Italy is on the point of knocking her head against the Quadrilateral is a piece of intelligence which meets with no credence here. General Gavone, the Italian military agent in this capital, has certainly succeeded in drawing up a treaty stipulating for the co-operation of Italy and Prussia in the event of the latter going to war with the Kaiser. Not only, however, has the signing and completing of this compact been deferred until the time when there will be occasion for it, but, which is of more immediate interest under the circumstances, Italy could not reckon upon Prussian support were she the first to open the campaign. I can vouch for the authenticity of this statement. —*Times* Berlin Cor.

Letters from Berlin, received at Florence, report the following words as having been used by Count Bismarck to a friend who asked him if the convention with Italy was an accomplished fact. 'We have no necessity for a written treaty with Italy,' he says, 'the alliance exists by the force of circumstances. The first cannon shots exchanged between Austria and Prussia would bring King Victor Emmanuel and his troops before the Quadrilateral, were it only to forestall Garibaldi and his volunteers.' —*Daily News*.

The Austrian Cabinet appears to have been seized with a sudden panic, for it is now making great preparations for the defence of its Italian possessions, although it has been assured by friendly Powers that the Kingdom of Italy is not arming. Two days ago a gentleman of my acquaintance came from Florence to this city by way of Bologna, and he states that there is no unusual movement of troops in the direction of the Po; but for some unknown reason the Austrian Government declines to give credence to this news. It appears that it has made up its mind to go to war with Italy, for it is about to send off a great number of troops to Venetia. Between the 1st and 14th of May some 60,000 or 70,000 men, 10,000 horses, and vast quantities of ammunition will be despatched to the south, unless the Emperor can be prevailed on to countermand his orders. The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena are said to have great influence on His Majesty, and it is to be feared that such is really the case. The extraordinary outlay for the intended armaments in Venetia is estimated at 25,000,000. In the *Wiener Zeitung* of yesterday it is said that travellers crossing the Italian frontier into Austria will be required to produce their passports, and I have to-day heard that the communication between Italy and Austria by way of Peschiera has been entirely interrupted by order of General von Benedek.

The Vienna journals regard the Treaty of Alliance between Prussia and Italy as a positive fact.

As to what is passing in Venetia there can no longer be the slightest doubt. The preparations making remind one of 1853, and are fully authenticated by letters received here. —*Times* Cor.

VIENNA, May 4th.—Prussia is said to have declined all negotiations on the definite solution of the question of the Duchies, on the basis proposed by Austria.

The Austrian ironclads are stated to have received orders to put to sea; their destination it is believed to be the German Ocean and the Baltic.

The Austrian reply to the last Prussian note was conciliatory, but she declines to disarm under present circumstances.

Warlike preparations in Venetia were being pushed forward with great energy.

A popular demonstration has taken place in Padua, where great excitement prevails.

It is rumoured that Venetia will immediately be placed in a state of siege.

The Russian troops upon the frontier are said to have advanced nearer to Austrian territory.

UNITED STATES.

A New York paper calls attention to the fact that notwithstanding that there are no Southern members in Congress, the scenes which almost daily occur in both houses are far more disgraceful and frequent than previous to their withdrawal. Scarcely a day now passes but one member calls the other a liar and scamp, and there the matter ends. Pistols and coffee have gone out of fashion, but the insulting propensities of members continue.

A 'MOVING SPOON'—The 'loaf' of the Buffalo Commercial has been moving. Hear him:—

Yesterday was the 1st of May, and everybody, except those who were so unfortunate as to own their houses—thereby being liable at any time to be sent to State Prison for the taxes—moved.

We moved.

And it was the movingest sight we ever saw. Our readers ought to have seen the scene.

Our folks commenced pulling up and tearing down the traps a week ago.

Most of the 'plunder' was thrown into a heap and lumped off into loads, with a total disregard of ordinary rules.

The paragon and hive syrup vials were packed in our new hat—one of Mackenzie's latest and best.

The castor bottles were placed in our other boots, it being so handy to carry them by the loops. The stopper came out of one containing tomato catsup, and the top of the mustard concern was broken off.

This is the best seasoned boots we ever had.

The other family insisted on coming into the house before we got out.

And so the things got mixed up some.

But we got all that belonged to us, at last.

The cartmen swore because the cook-stove was so heavy, and one said 'd—d if he'd have it if we offered it to him.'

Didn't offer it to him, but offered both of them a drink out of a quarter barrel of ale, nearly full, standing in the kitchen.

They took it—very kindly, but it made 'em thirsty all the afternoon.

Guess the spigot must have got out of the barrel

on the road, for we couldn't squeeze half a glass out last night.

Finally got moved.

Thought we'd have our supper before we tackled the bedsteads and back room stove.

Better half, with patch of soot on her nose, said supper was ready.

She was mad, because, when she asked us to bring home a keg of soft soap, we proposed an amendment, substituting a keg of powder, and a slow match.

We ate soft soap—we have to use so much of it every day, in nothing men and things.

Sat down at the table and took a cup of tea that was handed to us.

Thought it tasted strangely, and prospected the bottom of the cup. Found the brimstone ends of three broken matches.

Didn't drink any more tea.

Came near breaking one of our teeth on a carpet tack in the butter, and thought we'd supper enough.

Commenced playing put up bedsteads. It's fun when you like it.

But people don't like it, mostly.

None of the blasted rails would fit. Got the wrong ones into the wrong posts, and couldn't screw them up.

Meiked them all with a pencil before we took them down, and thought we'd know how they went together again; but somebody wiped the marks all out.

And there we were.

Bitter-half suggested that one, at our time of life ought to have more patience, and give it as her opinion that we 'couldn't swear the bedsteads together.'

Found we couldn't.

Finally got 'em up—four of 'em—and commenced putting the cords on.

Cords broke, and we had to tie them together.

The knots wouldn't slip around the pegs and we couldn't draw the rope tight.

More remarks from the children's mother on subject of profanity.

Didn't pay attention to her, and thus succeeded in getting through with the job.

Then went down and harnessed the stove.

The legs all fell out when we tried to lift it on to the zinc, but got it into position at last.

Two lengths and one elbow of the pipe missing.

Finally found the elbow in the bureau drawer, and the two lengths rolled up in the parlor carpet.

Got a hatchet and a stick of wood and commenced pounding the pipe together.

Knock a chunk out of one of our knuckles, and got the elbow on, the wrong end up.

Had to take it all apart and change it. Commenced pounding again but couldn't make it jibe.

Pounded more.

The more we pounded, the more it wouldn't fit, and thought we'd give it up.

Expressed our opinion in relation to stove-pipes in general and this one in particular, and made some allusions to the original inventor of this kind of furniture.

Went to the corner grocery and got 'zwei larger,' felt refreshed, and resumed the attack on the pipe.

Found out that what ailed us before was that we hadn't pounded it enough.

Remedied the defect, and the job was done. Stove smoked beautifully.

Got wife to tie rages around three of our fingers and one thumb, and thought we'd sit down and have a smoke.

Found meerschaum after a while, and discovered amber mouth-piece broken.

Got the tobacco can, but on ascertaining that the salt cellar had been emptied into it, made up our mind that we wouldn't smoke.

We concluded we'd better go to bed, and started to pick our way through the mass of things piled up and scattered about.

Stumbled over the long rockers of a chair and barked one shin. Returned no answer to an interrogatory as to why we 'didn't break our neck' repeated.

'Now I lay me,' and turned in.

Having a strong constitution, which enabled us to bear a good deal of sleep, and always paying strict attention to our sleeping, didn't know anything till morning.

Went down stairs, and found wife getting breakfast with tears in her eyes.

Told us she 'was deceived in the house,'—if she'd known what it was, she would never have moved into it, and that she'd never be able to 'settle' in it.

This settled us, and declining to partake of the frugal morning meal which had been provided, we remembered the supper—we took our departure, promising to call in the early part of the ensuing week, when things had been 'put to rights.'

And we mean to go.

MEDICAL PARADOXY.—Dr. Alfred Swaine Taylor has lately published 'The Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence,' a work of universal interest. He is in favor of physicians using simple language particularly when called upon to testify before juries, whom they frequently bewilder by their torrent of learned but unintelligible terms, an instance of which he relates:

'On a trial for an assault, which took place at the assizes some years since, a medical witness, in giving his evidence, informed the court that on examining the prosecutor he found him suffering from a severe contusion of the integuments under the left orbit, with great extravasation of blood, and ecchymosis in the surrounding cellular tissue, which was in a tumefied state. There was, also, considerable abrasion of the cuticle. Judge: You mean, I suppose, that the man had a bad black eye? Witness: Yes. Judge: Then why not say so at once?'

An ingenious cobbler in Stellacoom, Washington Territory, managed to study a plan to paint a sign for his shop, and save the expense of painting several letters. It is as follows:—

SHO P

The sign is characteristic of the proprietor, who is known as a man of very few words, whose conversation rarely extends beyond monosyllables.

Theodore Hook once said to a poet at whose table his publisher got drunk, 'Why, you appear to have emptied your wine cellar into our bookseller!'

Mrs. Philpotts was saying one day what a gentlemanly person her baker was. 'Yes,' answered her son, a bit of a wag, 'he's a bread gentleman.'

An advertisement of cheap shoes and fancy articles in a country paper, has the following *nota bene*:—

'N.B.—Ladies wishing these cheap shoes will do well to call soon, as they will not last long.'

When Louis the Thirteenth passed through the little town of Languedoc, the mayor and the consuls were very much embarrassed about his reception.

They consulted a butcher of the place, who was reckoned a very Solomon. The fellow being sought after, offered his services to introduce them to the king, and performed his duty by saying: 'Sire, as I am a butcher by trade, I bring you a few of my beasts.'

The mayor and the consuls then made a low bow, and the ceremony ended to the general satisfaction of all.

Those who visit foreign nations, but who associate only with their own countrymen, change their climate, but not their customs; they see new meridians but the same man, and with heads as empty as their pockets, retain home with traveled bodies, but untravelled minds.

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A MEMORABLE DOCUMENT.—The following is a copy of the most memorable judicial sentence which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the world—namely, that of death against the Saviour, with the remarks which the journal *Le Droit* has collected, and the knowledge of which must be interesting to the highest degree to every Christian:—

Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, intendant of the Lower Province of Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer by the cross.

In the 17th year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius, and on the 24th day of the month of March, in the most holy city of Jerusalem, during the Pontificate of Annas and Caiaphas.

Pontius Pilate, the intendant of the Province of Lower Galilee, sitting in judgment in the presidential seat of the Praetor, sentences Jesus of Nazareth to death on a cross, between robbers as the numerous and notorious testimonies of the people prove:

1. Jesus is a misleader.

2. He has excited the people to sedition.

3. He is an enemy to the laws.

4. He calls himself the Son of God.

5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.

6. He went into the temple followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands.