

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur says:— "In order to lighten the burdens of the Treasury, and to enter from this moment into the views of economy which presided over the establishment of the Budget for 1863, the Emperor has ordered a reduction of 32,000 men to be made in the effective of the active army. The disbanding of the 101st and 102d Infantry Regiments, and the sale of 2,200 horses, have also been ordered."

M. Aubry Foucault, director of the Gazette de France, was sentenced on Wednesday by the Police Court of Paris to imprisonment for one month, and to pay a fine of 500fr, for having on the 13th of March publicly announced a subscription to pay a fine to which M. Pelletan was sentenced by the Police Court of Paris for an article inserted in the Courrier du Dimanche.

FRENCH LIBERTY.—The 222d article of the French Penal Code follows:—

"When one or more magistrates of the administrative judicial class have, during the exercise of their functions, or by reason of that exercise, been outraged by words tending to affect their honor or their delicacy, the person who has thus outraged them shall be punished with from one month to two years' imprisonment. If the offence be committed in open court the imprisonment will be from two to five years."

The judges and public functionaries are thus well protected against contempt or insult; but a citizen cannot take proceedings against any one on the highest judge in the land to the humblest functionary, without previous permission from the Council of State. This ample protection which the law throws round public functionaries is not, it seems, considered sufficient. An addition is proposed to be made to the 222d article just quoted. The Projet de Loi to that effect is drawn by the Minister of Justice, by the Minister of Justice it was sent to the Council of State, by the Council of State to the Legislative Corps, and the Legislative Corps has confided it to a committee, who have already named their reporter. All this must have been done in secrecy, for the public apparently knew nothing about it till it was notified at some length by M. Provost Paradol on Wednesday's Debats. This postscript to the 222d Article consists of but a few lines, but, though few, they are of a serious character. The offence punishable by that article hitherto consisted in insulting words or gestures in open court; the few lines proposed to be added specify that, "if the outrage be committed by a writing or drawing not made public, the punishment will be imprisonment for 15 days at least, to a year at most."

"What," M. Paradol asks,—

"Is a writing or a drawing not made public, constituting a punishable outrage against a magistrate or a functionary? One often writes to a functionary, or on a functionary, letters not over polite, disagreeable, and even insulting. These letters are not made public, and yet the functionary whom they offend must be avenged, and the writer punished. You put simply in your law 'writing or drawing not made public,' and in this there is nothing which may not be comprised. A drawing made on the corner of an album, a reflection confided to paper, or a copy of memoirs is locked up in your writing-desk, and in spite of all your explanations, and of all your extenuations, more or less clever, your law reaches me as certainly and as efficiently as if I had been proclaiming my thoughts and relieving my conscience in the public streets. I write at this moment alone, tranquil, invisible, and I feel behind me your eye which watches, your hand ready to extend itself; I hear your step which advances; I see this page which I filled for myself, for my children, for a distant future, perhaps, in full light on the judge's table. He will read it, astonished at the law which authorizes him to read it. He will sentence me, afflicted at the law which compels him to punish me, and he will remain celebrated for having applied that extraordinary law to me—less celebrated, however, than those who enacted it, and who, pursuing my idea of the privacy of my home, will have reconstituted, for the advantage of the humblest functionary in France, that accusation of high treason which the Roman people, when degenerate, tolerated solely for the advantage of their Emperor."

M. Taulé a medical student, and M. Martin Bernard, a professor of literature, were prosecuted yesterday before the police court of Paris for having, in the present year,—the first maintained a correspondence with a person in a foreign country for the purpose of disturbing the public peace and of exciting hatred and contempt of the Emperor's Government, and the second as an accomplice in the act. The offence, as charged in the indictment, consisted of the fact of M. Taulé having addressed a seditious letter to M. Ledru Rollin; and, as regards M. Martin Bernard, of having given the address of M. Ledru Rollin in London to M. Taulé, in order that he might forward the letter, of the contents of which M. Martin Bernard was aware. M. Taulé was sentenced to imprisonment for two months, and to pay a fine of 200fr. M. Martin Bernard was acquitted.

The Moniteur publishes a circular, addressed by Count Persigny to the Prefects, which states that 766 conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul have each declared in favor of acting independently of one another, and that 88 conferences have occupied the General Council under the presidency of a high dignitary of the Church. Count Persigny states that, as the question of organization has thus been definitively settled by the conferences, and the legal existence of the society admitted by an Imperial decree, each of the conferences of the society will henceforth exist independently of the others, and have no connecting central tie. Count Persigny then alluding to a letter of M. Boudon, in which that gentleman asserted that he would preserve the centralizing powers of the society, says that this would be an infraction of the laws, which would not be permitted by the Government.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts state that more animation prevails among them, and that the operatives are better employed than for some time past. Shopkeepers, however, are complaining, and it is remarked in Paris that the advertisements from large establishments winding up and selling-off at and under first cost are more numerous than at any period since 1848. The Salut Public of Lyons says that the trade in raw silk has become dull. There is a complete cessation of speculation, and the market is maintained solely by the purchases made by the manufacturers for their immediate wants. The holders of raw silk, nevertheless, continue to ask high prices, although there is no symptom at present that the demand for that article will improve. Great expectations are entertained among French manufacturers in general that they shall receive large orders after the opening of the Exhibition in London when the quality of their produce shall be better known and appreciated. It appears they have made great efforts to prove by the specimens sent to London, that they are able successfully to compete with the manufacturers of all other nations.

The reduction of the army announced in the Moniteur has given general satisfaction in commercial circles. It is worthy of remark, however, as the fact is not generally known, that the effective army at the beginning of the present year exceeded by 40,000 men the number provided for in the Budget. Had the reduction, consequently, not been made, an extraordinary credit must have been demanded of the

Corps Legislatif. The reduction announced in the Moniteur is consequently equivalent to a saving accomplished in the extraordinary credits for the present year. Many people are of opinion that a further reduction in the army might be made, which would conduce to the prosperity of the country without impairing the real force of the nation.

The accounts as to the appearance of the growing crops continue to be favorable. The wheat in most places is fine, and the spring-sowing is continued in the best conditions. In the Southern departments the prospect of an abundant harvest is favorable. In the central districts the wheat is excellent.

The following singular statement is given in a French provincial paper, the Journal du Havre:—

"A Paris letter states, on the subject of the affairs of Rome, that a collective request has been forwarded to the Emperor by five Ministers, MM. Baroche, Billault, Fould, Rouher, and Delaunay, praying him to come to a definite resolution, whatever it may be, with regard to the situation of the French in Rome; public opinion and financial considerations demanding that resolution. The Emperor replied that he was in fact thinking of definitively fixing public opinion on the tendencies of his policy, and that instructions would in consequence be given to a diplomatist to be designated to proceed to Rome. In official circles, however, it is not thought that the policy of occupation will be modified."

Since the establishment of the New Empire in France there has never been a time when people looked so anxiously for a word or a sign from their ruler as at present. Those who know best the feelings of their countrymen speak of a dull inquietude which haunts society, and fills it with a dread of some coming evil. Such a feeling is not a strange one. It recurs whenever a people which through nature, or habit, or from political repression is unapt at taking the initiative, finds itself in the presence of a great difficulty, and waits helplessly for the solution which Government is to produce. And when the Government, either intent on carrying out some deep design, or from habitual caution, or from mere bewilderment, withholds the looked-for help, a vague agitation runs through that timid community. Such is the case now. A complication of causes tends to disquiet France. Only the good sense of the Emperor in confessing the greatness of retrenchment by calling M. Fould to his councils, calmed the fears of last autumn, and now that the effect of this appeal is passing away, the old anxieties begin once more to revive. Two subjects, of course, occupy beyond all others the minds of the people. The first is the Italian policy of the Emperor, and the chances of this strange feud between the House of Bonaparte and the clergy who reseat it on the throne. The second is the financial and mercantile position of the country, which is passing through a time of hard trial owing to the extravagance of past years, the war in America, and also, as it is alleged, to the Commercial Treaty with England.—Times.

ITALY.

The news from the Romagna, as from every other quarter, is all in the same key. The Romagnese under Papal rule were, as they had ever been under other rule, turbulent and hard to control; the Romagna was a trump card played at Paris in 1856, by Lord Clarendon, who was well up in his statistics, and made out a strong case against the Pope. At this moment the Romagnese are unsettled, and more discontented, under Piedmont, than they ever were as subjects of the Holy Father. The population is a turbulent one, and not easily controlled;—they would kick against almost any Government but a democratic one; but they are made now to bear burdens they never knew before, and the conscription is an addition to their grievances, which is perhaps more insupportable than the increased load of taxation to which they find themselves compelled to submit. Light taxation under Papal Government, and no conscription, contrast strongly with the existing state of things, and no wonder that in Bologna and other cities of Romagna, the feeling in favor of Mazzini and a red republic is gaining ground every day.

You may have seen a notice of a new work by Signor Cognetti, called "Past and Present in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies," it is carefully written on the authority of official statistical returns, from which a good deal of curious information is to be gained.

As regards prisons in the Kingdom of Naples, see what the official returns have to say:—

In August, 1860, the whole number of persons, political and others, was 7,115; in September, 1861, the whole number was 18,473; and this large number is packed into the same space of prison accommodation as the 7,115 occupied under the Bourbons. Has Mr. Gladstone no bowels of compassion when he thinks of the woes of even one Poerio, living in a dungeon now tenanted by perhaps three or four victims, quite as interesting, and probably more genuine than the mythical Baron?

The Armata of the 18th instant, speaking of the threat of the Turin Government to prevent the Bishops from coming to Rome, says "the lowest ruffians may leave the kingdom when they please,—for instance, to prepare infernal machines as Orsini did, with the sanction of the Ministry; but a Bishop shall not be allowed to go to Rome, to the feet of the Holy Father, to the tombs of the Apostles, without the goodwill and pleasure of the Minister of Worship, the Grand Master of the Freemasons." However, we know our Ministry will not only on the orders they receive from Paris; and as Napoleon III. will let his Bishops go to Rome after all, we believe our Ministry will not prevent the Italian Bishops from going, notwithstanding the threats of the Chamber of Deputies.

In case the Grand Master of the Freemasons, alias Minister of Worship, should refuse to allow our Bishops to go to Rome, they would at once appeal to Napoleon III. to obtain the requisite permission, and as he allows the French Bishops to go there, he will certainly not deny the right of the Italian Bishops to go also.—Cor. of London Tablet.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF TURIN.—The Armata of Turin, and the Monde, give us most interesting and edifying details of the last moments of Mgr. Fracconeri the exiled Archbishop of Turin, who died at Lyons on the 26th of March, after twelve years of exile and privation of the revenues of his See, by order of the despotic and illegal act of the Piedmontese Government. It may be remembered by our readers that the venerable and noble prelate was so ill-treated by the Cavour Government, for requiring and obtaining from the Piedmontese Minister, Santa Rosa, a public apology for the part he had taken in passing the Siccardi laws against the rights of the Church, before allowing him to receive the Sacraments on his death-bed. The late Archbishop had a special devotion for St. Gregory VII., whose relics he carried in his pectoral cross. Like him, he died in exile, in the South of France, and might glory in the same dying declaration, "Dilexi justitiam et odivi iniquitatem." (I have loved justice and hated iniquity, therefore I die in exile.)

The following blasphemous details of the "divine" Garibaldi's tour, which are corroborated by the Times' correspondent, are encouraging symptoms of the spread of Protestant principles in revolutionary Italy:—

PARTICULARS OF GARIBALDI'S ENTRY INTO MILAN.—

"An eye-witness relates the following:— "While all was still expectation, a coffee-house waiter, others say a hairdresser, in company with a number of low ruffians, ran towards the town hall to announce the approach of the hero. Sporting a long beard, and being dressed a la Garibaldi, he was, unfortunately for himself, mistaken for the latter, pressed upon by the eager crowd, upset, and almost trampled to death. The populace appeared to have lost its senses."

"Here is an episode which took place within my hearing. An individual close by me began to shout out: 'Oh how handsome! he is like Christ! Scarcely

were these words uttered, when cries on all sides arose of 'Yes, yes, it is Christ! Long live Garibaldi-Christ!'

The Times' correspondent says:— Garibaldi was at Parma for three days, and is now expected at Oremone. He was at the San Giovanni Theatre, at Parma, on the 31st ult., where of course his presence was greeted with almost frantic acclamations. One shout was raised, among others, "Viva Mazzini in patria!" when the General rose, and said he would faithfully fulfil the mission he had been charged with at Genoa; some legal technicalities, which he could not understand or define, rose against the accomplishment of the people's wishes, but he wished the King and Ministers would find the means of smoothing the way for the exile's return. He then addressed the ladies assembled in the boxes, and said,—"One request he had to urge,—that they should not allow themselves to be bamboozled (abbindolire) by the priests, who were the worst enemies of Italy and the allies of Austria and the brigands. They should cast aside the prejudices and superstitions spread by the priests among the people—chiefly among the women—to raise obstacles against the attainment of Italian independence and unity. The priests were for ages the main hindrance to the unification of their miserable country. Beware of their intrigues, ye women of Italy; beware of their evil devices!" The General had the Deputies Crispi and Bixio by his side; he presented them to the multitude as his trustiest friends. The two named addressed the meeting in turns, when Bixio concluded with words describing Garibaldi as a "God upon earth!" ("un dio vivente sur la terra,") and the multitude were moved as if a superhuman being had really been before them.

Those who might too hastily judge Garibaldi should keep in mind that he was addressing crowds among whom there was hardly one who did not share Bixio's faith in the "divinity" of his master.

Rome.—I have letters from Rome full of particulars respecting the incessant movements of the French troops there. 1,500 men have lately come in from Civita Vecchia, to reinforce the garrison. The Romans, we are told, look at these new arrivals with dismay, as they see in these changes the symptoms of a prolonged occupation of their city, and of the continuation of a state of things against which they lose no opportunity of protesting. It is reckoned, at the same time, that there are at Rome and in the remaining provinces of the shranken Pontifical State no less than 5,000 brigands in the pay of the ex-King of Naples and of his clerical allies, and all ready for immediate action. There are about 100 men of the most desperate character preparing to embark at Marseilles; other bands of the same strength are assembling at Malta, Trieste, and even at Cadix; these are waiting to combine their onset with other troops which are to land from Illyria and Dalmatia. Not a few of the Irish runagates of Major O'Reilly's brigade have been re-enlisted. From all the quarters of the world, in short, the storm gathers upon the devoted Neapolitan provinces. The reactionary leaders hope to take the field with no less than 6,000 combatants before the end of this month. By this time they have given up all hope of availing themselves of native elements, and the whole of their host will consist of foreign fanatics, adventurers, and malfactors. Already for some time volunteers and foreigners have fallen into the hands of the Italian troops; and no greater demand is made upon the law subjects of the Bourbon than for what may be got from them, by love or force, in the way of provisions, shelter, and local intelligence.

THE PIEMONTESE CANARD.—The following is the text of the contradiction published by the Giornale di Roma of the revelation of Abbe Isaia, a telegraphic notice of which has already appeared:—"The Persercurus of Milan, and other journals, copy certain documents, published by the Abbe Isaia, which are considered to have an interest at the present moment. We leave to all people of good sense the care of judging of the value of those documents. We are authorized to declare that the whole are false, both as to object and intention. The Cardinal Secretary of State has never received any communication, either from the Abbe Isaia, with whom he has never had any relations, or from the Avocat Agaglia, whom he had seen only a few times, and with whom he conversed exclusively on affairs relative to the Constantinian Order, as the latter had received a mission on the subject from the Government of Naples. We need not remark that Count Cavour would have given proof of great simplicity in employing, to treat on affairs of great importance, persons such as those whose names figure in the documents in question.—Besides, all the official documents of the Holy See, and the sentiments constantly manifested to all the personages who, from their position, have had an opportunity of talking with the Cardinal himself, sufficiently attest the view taken by his Eminence of the question with which he is said to be occupied."

THE POPE AND THE DYING SINNER.—A few days ago, says a Roman letter, the Holy Father visited the hospital of San Giacomo, where during his stay, a wretched woman was dying of a disease contracted in her stultic career. He stood close to her bed, and addressed to her a few words of kindness and consolation. When the poor creature perceived that it was the Holy Father himself, she held up her hands, and asked in a weak voice if she could be saved after so many sins and such scandal. The Holy Father immediately reassured her, and exhorted her to place full trust in God's mercy, who only required true repentance. He instanced the example of St. Mary Magdalene, and St. Mary of Egypt, the namesakes of the purest of Virgins, who were now, by God's mercy, triumphant and glorious in heaven after having been public sinners in this world. The Pope then gave her his blessing in articulo mortis (to which a Plenary Indulgence is attached), and presented to her lips own pectoral cross, exhorting her to make an act of contrition and love for Jesus Christ, who died on the cross for all our sins. The poor woman died a few minutes after.—R. I. P.

A letter from Rome, in the Union, states:—

"The proofs of devotedness bestowed by the Catholic world on the august Vicar of Jesus Christ are eminently fitted to temper the bitterness of the grief inflicted on him at the present moment by so many unnatural sins. It is principally in the eagerness of the faithful to obviate by their offerings the penury of the Pontifical Treasury that this touching sympathy is manifested. Thus, the direction of the Armata of Turin has just forwarded to the Holy Father the amount of the subscriptions received by that journal during the past two months, amounting to 20,000 crowns, which has been already deposited in the Pontifical Treasury, without including the intrinsic value of two chests of objects of value which will enrich the exhibition at the Capitol. Some days before the arrival of those offerings the Marquis de Lavalette, Ambassador of the Emperor of the French had the honor of depositing at the feet of His Holiness other gifts in money and objects of value, by which he was not less affected. It was the subscription raised in the principal towns of Egypt for Peter's Pence."

NAPLES.—THIS KING OF NAPLES.—The Augsburg Gazette publishes a communication from Francis II. to some person unknown, but whom the Union declares to be a personage of distinction. The document, which was copied into the official organ of Russia, the Journal de St. Petersburg, enumerates the reasons which have induced the King to remain at Rome, in place of withdrawing elsewhere, as has been repeatedly suggested from other quarters. The document is too long for reproduction in extenso, but we find in the Union the following summary:—

"Francis II. maintains that he is not only well founded in accepting the hospitality of the Sovereign Pontiff, but also that he has a right to inhabit the capital of the states, as proprietor of patrimonial property in which, as enjoying the benefit of the civil law which regulates them, and consequently as citizens, and that he is there legally as well as literally at home. He declares that such residence suits him better than any other; first, because he there neither

embarrasses nor compromises anyone, since he only uses the liberty which undisputedly belongs to him—and next, because he is there nearer to his kingdom and his subjects now in arms for the recovery of Neapolitan nationality. Those subjects he has not called on to rise against the foreign usurper, thinking that the moment of that appeal had not arrived, but neither has he disavowed them. God forbid! On the contrary, filled with admiration for the patriotism which animates them, urged by the same devotedness to the common country, and grateful for their heroic efforts, the glory of which he aspires to share, he loves to call himself a bandit like them. Besides, he only waits a favorable opportunity to join their indefatigable bands. As soon as the propitious moment arrives, he will be seen to throw himself into all the dangers of the national war, which they support with such invincible courage. Such is, in a few words, the summary of the statement."

ATROCITIES OF THE SARDINIAN TROOPS.—A letter from Rome contains the following:—

Shooting has become too monotonous; they have begun the practice of burning alive, which appears a very agreeable sort of pastime to these butchers. Luigi Franco, Captain of the National Guard, returning with his soldiery from an expedition on the 11th instant, came upon ten or twelve peasants on the outskirts of a forest in the Basilicata, whom he caused to be bound up hands and feet, and thrown upon a large bundle of straw. This was immediately set on fire, and the unfortunate wretches burnt to death in the presence of their families. It appears that Franco, having been thwarted in the object of his expedition, had resolved to be revenged on some one, and not fading the guilty parties, fell upon those innocent country people who served his purpose just as well."

An Italian journal—the Eco de Bologna—enumerates a few of the military achievements of the Major Fumel, whose recent proclamations have been invested with an unenviable notoriety.

He shot nine persons at Bisicogna. Those nine brigands or refractories (!) had surrendered themselves voluntarily to the military authorities, who had promised that their lives should be spared on that condition.

He shot two of the inhabitants of Acri. At Corigliano he shot an old woman for the crime of not bringing back her son, who had followed a Royalist.

At Longobucco, he shot four men; and six peasants at Creculo.

The Journal from which we borrow this bloody catalogue, says the Gazette de France, from which we borrow the account, "asserts that it would be too long to pursue it. Nor does it include the houses in the country burned down, cattle destroyed, and the country laid waste by this Famel."

Lord Normanby deserves credit from all persons gifted with common human feelings for following up, as he did a week ago, the atrocities of the Garibaldi and Cavour generals in Italy. It is with loathing and disgust the good old Marquis touches such filth and Satanic ferocity; but if he was shown to be in error there is a set of cowardly miscreants in the English press mostly vulgar Scotchmen, Jews and Atheists, who scoff at the Roman Catholic religion, at Rome, and make money by sending rebel tracts and papers to Italy, who would at once set upon the old Marquis, and on his erroneous or uncertain information print thunderous eulogies on the eulogised Victor Emmanuel; and apropos of saints, Garibaldi has with the aid of Lord Pam and Lord John Russell, in ridicule of saints, such as the Founder of the Vincent de Paul Societies, or Saint Patrick, or Saint Lawrence O'Toole, added his saint to the calendar—saint 'Rifled Carbine' the new apostle of Italy! This one fact shows what the object of the patriot cut-throats of Italy has been all along. When Cavour was dying and very ill, these trading Scotchmen and Jews overdid their part. Even the Athenaeum copying their lies had a grotesque article saying how Sir H. Hudson the English Minister till the last moment watched by his bed side, and that Cavour's last words were whispered:

"A voice fell like a falling star" on Sir J. Hudson's breast, a legacy to England, of "unity" and the other balderdash. But what is the real fact? The Physicians in attendance have published a detailed and circumstantial account of the whole case; every minute circumstance is noted, and for two days before Cavour died he was idiotic and raving, his head enveloped in two large bladders of ice. Sir J. Hudson was never in the house at all, good or bad. Victor Emmanuel called for a single moment to take away some state paper or government seal; and as to the voice ringing and clear and like a "falling star" it was a pure lie just like the defence of the savage generals.—Cor. of Munster News.

Le Moniteur has the following correspondence, dated Naples, 29th March:—"Our correspondent speaks of the reactionary movement, which is becoming truly formidable, and is causing serious uneasiness to the Unionists and the Piedmontese. After disaster of the Gardes Mobile of the province of Bari, and the check experienced on the Bradano, in Basilicata, the Government has not only succeeded Dode and Della Chiesa, but even several Colonels; and it has moreover recalled the Prefects of those provinces. Those rigorous measures were followed by all the cavalry at Naples, and a new rifled battery, being dispatched in all haste to La Pouille. But, labor in vain, those additional reinforcements have wrought no favorable change in the situation of the Piedmontese in those Provinces. A column of Bourbonian cavalry, five hundred strong, and numerous bands of infantry, are operating on the positions of the Gargano, between Gravina and Altamura. The gorges of the Apennines which upon the valley of Bovino are occupied by various bands of from 250 to 300 men, so that the communications between Naples and La Pouille are almost interrupted. The dispatches received by General de La Marmorata on the morning of the 29th are of the deepest gravity. A band of 400 men entered Borgosino, and its presence in that town caused the reaction to break forth in all the surrounding districts. The despatches demand fresh reinforcements of troops. On the evening of the 25th, Royalists showed themselves at the very gates of Naples—namely, at the Champ de Mars. After this the same column, commanded by the Chief Antonio Pilore, marching round Vesuvius, threw itself upon Ottaviano, where it dispersed the National Guard and provided itself with all that it required. On the 26th it entered Bosco Reale, and unannounced on the square of that bourg, in the midst of the popular enthusiasm, the people filling the air with cries of "Long live the King! long live Francis II.!" Next the band marched on Seofati, a small town not far from Naples where there was an immense manufactory and stores of powder, and putting to flight the troops guarding the establishment for the government, it provided itself with a large stock of munitions. The Nation Guard of Boscotre-case, a town in the vicinity of Pompeii, has been dissolved, because it was said to be in connivance with the reactionists. Several cures who refused to sing the Te Deum on the birthday of Victor Emmanuel, have been imprisoned. The Times' correspondent gives a sad account of the state of Naples under Sardinian rule:—

One of the indications of suspicion and of political insecurity is the frequency of domiciliary visits in the city, especially among those who were in any way connected with the military service of the Bourbons. On Saturday the house of Lieutenant-Colonel Canocelati was examined, though nothing was found of any importance but a pamphlet written by General Ulloa. Other visits are in contemplation, and the police have enough to do, so great is the sense of danger from hidden enemies to the present order of things. Among the arrests, too, lately made, is that of a priest who has found his way here from Rome without having his papers on him. A priest attached to some public works at Portici has been prosecuted and condemned to four months

imprisonment for having refused to chant the Te Deum on occasion of the Fete of Victor Emmanuel.

It is remarkable that among the lower classes, who cannot be suspected of any refined political speculations, one frequently hears the name of Murat mentioned, not that any French party existed here, but the reactionists, sometimes despairing of the charm which attaches to the name of Francis Bourbon, adopt the next name which it is most likely to create embarrassment.

AUSTRIA.

It is reported that Austria intends to incorporate with her army the best troops of the ex-Duke of Modena, sending the remainder to infest the Neapolitan provinces.

BELGIUM.

The Journal de Bruxelles lately stated that the whole of the Belgian bishops were to proceed to Rome on the occasion of the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, with the exception of the Bishop of Ghent, prevented by ill-health. "That news," says the Bien Public, "is so erroneous, so far as it relates to the Bishop of Ghent, whose health is in a satisfactory state. Besides," we know that his Eminence has already had an apartment taken at Rome.

CHINA.

THE PROTESTANT MISSIONS.—It will be remembered that the origin of the Taeping movement was said to have occurred in the teaching of an American missionary, who instructed the 'Heavenly Ruler' in the rudiments of Christianity. Mr. Roberts has now left the rebels, and publishes in a Hongkong newspaper the following account of his experience when among his disciples. His statement is very curious and instructive:—

From having been the religious teacher of Haug Sowchen in 1847, and hoping that good—religious, commercial, and political—would result to the nation from his elevation, I have hitherto been a friend to his revolutionary movement, sustaining it by word and deed, as far as a missionary consistently could, without vitiating his higher character as an ambassador of Christ. But after living among them 15 months, and closely observing their proceedings—political, commercial; and religious—I have turned over entirely a new leaf, and am now as much opposed to them, for good reasons I think, as I ever was in favour of them. Not that I have aught personally against Haug Sowchen; he has been exceedingly kind to me. But I believe him to be a crazy man, entirely unfit to rule without any organized Government: nor is he with his Coolie Kings capable of organizing a Government of equal benefit to the people with even the old Imperial Government. He is violent in his temper, and lets his wrath fall heavily upon his people, making a man or woman 'an offender for a word,' and ordering such instantly to be murdered, without 'judge or jury.' He is opposed to commerce, having had since more than a dozen of his own people murdered since I have been here for no other crime than trading in the city, and has promptly repelled every foreign effort to establish lawful commerce here among them, whether inside of the city or not. His religious toleration, and multiplicity of chapels, turn out to be a force—of no avail in the spread of Christianity—worse than useless. It only amounts to a machinery for the promotion and spread of his own political religion, making himself equal with Jesus Christ, who, with God the Father, himself, and his own son, constitutes one Lord over all! Nor is any missionary who will not believe in his Divine appointment to this high equality, and promulgate his political religion accordingly, safe among these rebels in life, servants, or property. He told me soon after I arrived that if I did not believe in him I should perish, like the Jews did for not believing in the Saviour.—London Times.

ENGLAND AND PIEMONTE.

The Ami de la Religion containing the following review of the present relations of English policy towards France and Italy, from the pen of its correspondent at London:—

"The state of Italy is at present regarded in England with much anxiety, and some shame. Among intelligent minds, any serious hope of the ultimate success of the Italian revolution faded on the death of Cavour. That after his death his ideas might still germinate and govern for some time was possible. A man's hair and nails grow for weeks after he is buried. But the day after Cavour's death in writing to you, while it was still doubtful who was to be his successor, I expressed the formula in which thoughtful minds here forecast the future of the revolution. I said, 'After Cavour, Ricasoli; after Ricasoli, Giardini; neither of these a constitutional Government. The first, the Government of a Florentine corregidor of the Middle Ages. The second, the Government of a Spanish military chief of the last civil war. Thus will be attained the perfection of anarchy; and men now living will live to see the kingdom of Sardinia smashed like a nut in the nutcrackers.'"

Ricasoli has fulfilled his function, and has fallen—fallen in a way that shows how utter was his failure. We cannot understand how a Constitutional Premier, with a majority in Parliament, and the favour of the country, should fall prostrate because of foreign influence, or Court intrigues. Nothing like it has happened in England since George the Third upset the Ministry of 'All the Talents' on account of the Catholic question; and even that is not a case in point, for the King stood on his constitutional right to object to an alteration in the coronation oath. But it is perhaps natural that an Italian Baron of the stiff-necked school of the old oligarchies should act in an access of wounded dignity in this way. A British Minister could not even imagine how his dignity would be involved in the matter. And now Giardini has not succeeded Ricasoli. But whose fault is that except his own? He, too, has not been able to wait. He has not exhibited that patient pliegm, which, a great authority has said, is an attribute of imperial minds. He would not take the pains that was requisite to administer Naples with decency. Even La Marmorata has done his work better. He forced the first serious quarrel that occurred between the King and Ricasoli for the sake of that paltry collar of the Annunciazione, which he has at last got from the less squeamish hands of Rattazzi. He had even the inexcusable weakness to talk of resigning his command. In the most critical period of his life Giardini has shown neither policy nor temper otherwise he had been Minister of Italy to-day.

"Instead, we have Rattazzi installed in supreme power, by an intrigue, the last phase of which was an argument to show that he really understood the ideas of the great dead plotter, far better than Ricasoli. We observe that it always comes to this point, and it proves the natural barrenness of the Revolution, this question continually arising in a great crisis, what would Cavour do if he were alive now? The intrigue has succeeded, but at a serious cost to the Italian cause. It has lost for it the real sympathy of British statesmen, who all feel that the character of one of them was miserably damned in the transaction. Lord Clarendon never will recover the injury inflicted on his reputation by the publication of those letters of Cavour's. It is a case from which there was no escape except by 'the lie direct.' And the net result is that the lie is only halved between the two statesmen. They are both regarded as liars, and liars convicted in the fact. A hard unhappy word to use, but there is no other! This is not the worst effect of it however. There is the breach of confidence. Do you think Lord Palmerston, or Lord John Russell will communicate as freely with Signor Rattazzi, who has inaugurated his ascent to office by the ruthless way in which he exposed their former colleagues, as with Count Cavour or Baron Ricasoli? Certainly not. Now here is the loss that the Italian cause has sustained, and it comprises all that England had to give it. We do not need to be told by M. Billault that we are not disposed to shed a drop of blood, or spend a shilling of money for the liberation of Italy. The policy of England is Non-intervention.