

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

M. Prevost-Paradol, in an able article in the *Courrier de Dimanche*, examines the Imperial Speech at the opening of the Legislative Chambers. I extract the more salient passages:—

"In all that touches the institutions of France," says M. Paradol, "the Emperor's Speech contains two things—criticism of the past, praise of the present. First of all, the Emperor remarks upon a happy difference between the former Chamber and the present one. Our old Chambers contained a great number of public functionaries; the present one. No one is more disposed than we are to admit the defect in our old Chambers. That radical vice in the composition of our former Assemblies, together with the small number of electors, was, in our opinion, the chief cause of our calamities. But when the defenders of the past attack those of the present, might not the former say, in their turn, 'Why do you not consider as public functionaries the Emperor's Chamberlains, and why are they allowed to sit in the Chamber? Do not the responsibility of the Sovereign and the office of permanent President of the Cabinet, which is, so to speak, given to him by the Constitution, render the presence of the officers of his household more objectionable than that of the King's Aides-de-Champ, who, after all, as they depend only on an irresponsible Sovereign, may be considered as independent with respect to the Ministers? Let us go farther, they might say, 'and ask what is the chief characteristic of a public functionary? Can he be defined otherwise than a citizen who receives a salary from the State, and who may be promoted or is liable to be dismissed? Now, your deputies receive a salary, and if they do not displease you you may make some of them Councilors of State, and others Senators. On the other hand, you have only to cease recommending them to the choice of the electors, and is not this equivalent to—'You are going to say dismissal, I should observe to the defender of the old system, 'and you are wrong; for it depends on the electors to keep on the benches of the Chamber a deputy whom the Government has repudiated. But I willingly admit that it is in this freedom of action that I found the real difference between our deputies and public functionaries, and that this difference might be contested if the sincerity of the electors happened to be contested also. We may then be allowed to say that if this passage of the Speech from the Throne affected justly our former institutions, it must exhibit, on the other hand, the extreme and the new importance of the freedom and sincerity of election, in our existing institution."

On the passage of the Speech where the Emperor invites the Chambers to a complete discussion on the Address, M. Paradol observes:—

"In one word, we desire to see revived, and in a mild form as may be desired, the custom of interrogating the Ministers, which our neighbors regard as the very life of their Parliaments, and as the most efficacious means for the nation to watch the conduct of public affairs. The Address can hardly bear except on events which are of the past; the interpellation bears especially on the present and on the future; hence its undisputed utility. Look in this point of view at the contrast which the English Parliament presents to ours. The English voted their Address the other day at one sitting; but have they, for that, exhausted their right of questioning the Government on the conduct of public affairs? By no means. The right is inexhaustible, and it can be exercised every time the attention of the country is attracted by the aspect of public affairs or by any act of the Government. On the other hand, we are going into a long discussion of the Address, but it is on condition of keeping silent afterwards even with grave events passing before us, and of awaiting the Address of next year to judge of them. If we had the choice between the two systems, I venture to think that the Chamber and the country would not have hesitated."

After some further observations on the Imperial Speech, M. Paradol concludes:—

"It is, after all, natural that the Emperor should advance slowly in this way, for whoever has studied his early writings knows how old and sincere is his mistrust of a constitutional system. At a time when the greater part of the men who are at this time (in this sense, at least) more Imperialists than the Emperor himself would have rejected with horror the slightest attack on Parliamentary government, the exile of London, the prisoner of Ham, had already exalted the Constitution of Year 8, and written all that we could well write against the abuse of oratorical contests, against the rivalries of Ministers, against Parliamentary conditions—in a word, against all the inconveniences inherent to public assemblies, and which apparently have not yet completely disappeared."

"The Emperor, then, is certainly sincere in all that, and it is this very sincerity which gives us hope, for a sincere opinion may be modified by experience, while a simulated or interested conviction is, we know, inflexible. We may expect all from the maintenance of peace, and from the instructive practice of the Government such as it is now organized, from its inevitable results, and from that logical force of things which produces one change out of another change, and one progress out of another progress. Let us hope, then, and not allow any passing cloud to diminish our patience or our courage."—*Times* Cor.

The *Weekly Register* thus comments on the French Emperor's speech:—

On the whole, we cannot help concluding that in times when passions ran higher, and men were more easily led into war, this Speech of the Emperor would have been a direct provocation for a European coalition against him. Kings and peoples have equally to fear one who reserves to himself the right of interfering as he likes, either in behalf of grand and popular causes, or of personal or dynastic ones; who says, for instance, that he will, if he pleases, interfere between the Hungarians and the Emperor of Austria; but will not at present say which side he will take.

A great nation of 40,000,000, led and used in this way, is the very scourge of Europe; and Europe has reason to view with sorrow the diminution of the population from which the fatal instrument of aggression is drawn. Morally appalling it is, for it is the consequence of vice, that this great nation now increases only by annihilation. Its population, in the very heart of the Empire, divides itself instead of growing; and the percentage of children under fifteen years of age, the hope of the next generation, is lower than in any other country in Europe. What ever France does, she must do now. In the future she can only look for bankruptcy—bankruptcy of money and bankruptcy of men; she is, as it were, the Judas of the age, and Providence is whispering to her, by very intelligible signs, "What thou doest do quickly." Where she attacks, it must be done quickly and sharply; a prolonged struggle would ruin her. She will, therefore, never attack, except where present unreadiness invites her onslaught.

To our mind the hypocritical pretences by which the Emperor attempts to disguise his criminal responsibility for all that has taken place since the Italian campaign in 1859, are simply puerile. He would have protected Naples but England would not allow it. He would have saved the Papal States, but the Pope rejected his proposals. He would have kept his fleet at Gaeta, but the principle of non-intervention forbade it. So at Warsaw, France repudiates completely all the Sardinian invasions, and Victor Emmanuel has gone to Naples and Palermo at his own risk. But the very next sentence exposes the fraud, for it turns out that France will only promise not to support Sardinia in case Sardinia were to take the initiative of an aggression against Austria, and even in that case it turns out

that France would support Sardinia to the extent of preserving it in possession of Lombardy, so that Austria could recover nothing of its own in case of a war with Sardinia except at the cost of a war with France. M. Thouvenel argues with Lord Cowley that the occupation by Sardinia of other Italian States was foreign intervention. So no doubt it was. Then why did France allow it? Simply, it appears, because Lord Cowley quoted the instances of the Romagna and of Sicily, and said—the cases are similar, if you were wrong in allowing those annexations you must persevere in your error, and commit new errors if they are analogous to the old ones. And France submits to the logic of Lord Cowley! No, there are three robbers and cheats—the name of one is France, the name of the second Sardinia, and the name of the third, we grieve to say, is England. They will cheat one another if they can, and very probably will end by cutting one another's throats; but, as long as there is anybody else to rob, the three thieves understand one another to perfection. Under the protection of France and England, Sardinia goes out to steal. England takes the responsibility of the robbery committed on the Pope's property, because to rob the Pope is a virtue in the eyes of English Protestants, and no sin in the eyes of Irish Catholics. But in the eyes of the Catholics of France it is a crime, and the French Emperor pretends to disavow it, and regret it.—*London Tablet*.

From certain rumours which had been circulated both by the *Independence Belge* and in the Paris salons, it was generally supposed that the Emperor would speak of his relations with Rome, concerning the vacant Sees, a subject full of interest for all French Catholics. The fact is, that many of these Sees still remain without Bishops, whilst the nominees of others have not yet been confirmed. This very fact gives rise to painful forebodings, and creates a degree of anxiety which can only be thoroughly understood by a Catholic.

And now for a piece of gossip to please your readers. I have been told that the Emperor is no stranger to the scandalous trial going on between two members of the Bonaparte family. His well-known enemy to his cousin of the Palais Royal, his kindness to the son of Mrs. Patterson, and many other trifling circumstances, give a strange appearance to the whole affair. So many people, when speaking of it, cannot refrain from a queer turn of the lip—something between a smile and a sneer.—*Cor of London Tablet*.

The following on Lord John Russell's speech, is from the *Gazette of France*:—

"Piedmont is forbidden to 'attack the Austrians,' but she is not prohibited from assailing Pius IX., nor from sweeping down with grapeshot the Italians of the independent States; she is not forbidden from bombarding Ancona, Capua, Gaeta, and from shooting the inhabitants of the invaded provinces. But respect of Venice is imposed on her; it is Austria which King Victor Emmanuel—the honest man—is bound to honour. And it must be admitted that his honest-manism, his impetuous valour, his violent Italianism, qualify him admirably for the double part of first slaying Italians and invading the States of Italian Princes, and next of presenting arms before the eagles of the Hapsburgs which float above the Lion of St. Mark? But of what use are these misdeeds now? Who could mistake the religious and political character given to the Italian Revolution, which was directed not against Austrian domination in Italy, but against the legitimate authority of the sole Italian Prince of Italy, Pius IX., and the sole Italian Government devoted to the defence of the temporal throne of the Holy Father—that of Francis II? And to think that the revolutionists, who carry out this Anglo-Protestant policy, cry aloud that what they attack in the Government of Francis II. is Austria, and in that of the Holy Father Austrian influence! What impudence!"

The Paris letter of the *Daily News* says: "It is certain that a very strong party in the Senate and *Corps Legislatif* will make a demonstration against the recall of the French army from Rome." The *Sicile* makes light of the movement, but says the Roman question is soon about to absorb all attention.

A pamphlet on Rome, believed to be semi-official, was to appear at Paris to-day. It gives a history of the efforts of the Emperor to serve the Pope, and endeavors to show that the present position of his Holiness is entirely his own fault.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon has addressed a speech to the Senate in secret committee, in favor of Italian unity.

The Paris *Sicile* contains an article on the subject of French protection of the Pope, from which we make the following extracts:—

"The protection which we have given to Francis II. by preventing all attack on Gaeta by sea, has resulted in disturbing men's minds, encouraging resistance, and causing insurrection. In the presence of these disorders the government has calculated the extent of the evils of which it was the involuntary cause, and has taken the wise part of leaving the Italians to settle their own internal affairs. The protection we afford to the temporal power of the papacy has consequences more mischievous. We are positively interfering at Rome, we are maintaining against the wish of the people that justly detested power of the Cardinals; we are depriving Italy of the centre of action and unity—of its natural capital; we are raising an obstacle to a work which we ourselves commenced, for which we have shed rivers of generous blood. We are at Rome in contradiction to ourselves. Our soldiers are there doing the work of Cardinal Antonelli and the congregations—in short, of Austria. Is this what the French government wished, and still wishes? Certainly not."

It wished to give a pledge of devotion and respect to the Holy See, it has done all that was humanly possible to preserve that dying power; it has spared neither sage counsel or filial remonstrance. All has been useless. The service rendered by France to the government of the Cardinals is only equalled by the innumerable ingratitude of the latter. For twelve years, we have sustained, sword in hand, this decrepit temporary monarchy; for twelve years we have suppressed all manifestations of the public spirit, and France is more attacked at this day by the Councilors of the Papacy than it was at any period of its history."

"It is time to put an end to such a false and dangerous position. Since France, as the ultra-montanes say, represents the genius of evil—since she is the focus whence all revolutions radiate, let the Holy See renounce her accursed successor. Since Cardinal Antonelli so boldly asserts that the people of the Roman States is passionately attached to the clerical government, we may withdraw our troops without fear of the consequences. Let us first do our duty. What is it? We have promised not to intervene in Italy; we have declared that we would oppose all intervention. It is in obedience to this promise that our fleet has quitted Gaeta. The same duty is incumbent on us in the case of Rome; the same line of conduct is clearly traced out for us. France has behaved towards Rome since 1849 as the most respectful and obedient son should behave to his mother. But France is now called on to fulfil an earlier and higher duty, viz: to sacrifice private affections, even the dearest to the general welfare. What does the general welfare dictate? That Italy should be at peace. On what condition will she be at peace? On condition that the element of division and discord be removed, on condition that Italians are free to accomplish their own unity. Was this condition observed while we were protecting Francis II. at Gaeta, and without intending it, fostering Bourbon intrigues and revolts? Most decidedly not. Is this condition observed as long as we are at Rome, as long as we encourage clerical factions, as long as we deprive Italy of its natural capital? No! Humanity, sound policy, good sense counsel us, then, not to prolong our intervention at Rome. The withdrawal of our troops would probably be the signal for the departure of the govern-

ment of the Cardinals. So much the worse for it. It ought to have made itself loved; why has it made itself hated? But religion, what will become of her if the Pope is deprived of his temporal power? Oh, be quite easy; religion lived in power and honor for ten centuries without royalty, without a crown, army or gendarmes; she will not only survive, she will be more respected and more loved than ever."

The greatest embarrassment of the present situation will disappear on the day when this duty shall be accomplished, and our troops shall embark at Civita Vecchia for France. France will then enter on her full freedom of action, and on her true policy, she will inspire no more unjust suspicion; she will no longer be exposed to covert attacks, because she will be self-consistent. We trust the French government will without delay, give public opinion the satisfaction it so ardently desires, and the peace of Europe an essential guaranty, by establishing the unity of Italy around its centre and capital, Rome."

ITALY.

The *Roman Journal* publishes a protest addressed by the Archbishop-Bishop of Jesi to the King of Sardinia on the sacrilegious conduct of the Piedmontese authorities, appealing to the principle laid down by Caron against the Swiss Government, that the rights of property are in no degree affected by the Ecclesiastical character of what is possessed.

The *Corriere dell'Emilia* (revolutionary organ) announces that a petition is being signed at Bologna, which, setting forth the disorders existing under the actual Government, expresses a desire and a demand for the restoration of the Pope's authority.

It appears that upwards of half the Deputies elected to the Italian Parliament have been furnished by the great capitals—Turin, Genoa, Florence, Bologna, Milan, Naples, Modena, Parma, and Palermo. We should like to know what Lord John Russell would say if it was sought to allow Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Dublin, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, to return half the members of the House of Commons. Omitting altogether the metropolitan districts, with its three or four millions of inhabitants, the places we have mentioned have a population ranging from 120,000 to 400,000; yet no one would suppose that these towns are entitled to represent one-half of the constituency of the United Kingdom. The Government, however, have good reason for preventing the loyally disposed inhabitants of the rural districts from expressing their opinion.—*Weekly Register*.

Rome, Feb. 8, 1861.—This week has passed over without any fresh adventures with the Piedmontese; and the Papal troops sent out to Curesse, of whom I spoke last week, are gradually returning to home, and being replaced by French soldiers. Their little affair has increased the ardour of the Franco-Belges, and their commander, Bedolliere, declares that he would attempt the recovery of Umbria with a thousand men. A thousand even he could soon have, for fresh volunteers arrive every week to join his gallant corps; but the Papal Government shrinks from fighting, even to regain its own territory, and perhaps, wishes to give no pretext to the Sardinians for fresh aggressions, or to the French Emperor for any hostile act. But the new-born Piedmontese dominion in Italy is tottering to its foundation. Gaeta cannot be mastered; the city of Naples is kept from rising with difficulty; Sicily, too, is insecure, and the kingdom of Naples is everywhere in uproar.—The Piedmontese shoot every one they find with arms; but they do not even confine their exertions to armed men; in one village in the Abruzzi they found that all the inhabitants had fled with the exception of the parish priest, the schoolmaster, and one peasant; and they shot all these three at once. In other places they have shot men by twenties and thirties at a time. These facts are recorded by the revolutionary papers themselves who glory in these atrocities.

THE ABRUZZI.—In the Abruzzi the war on both sides has been sanguinary—no quarter given or asked for, and hostilities have been conducted as mercilessly as the Carlist war in Spain previous to the Elliott Treaty.—*Times*.

NAPLES, Feb. 12.—The firing from Gaeta continues, and is replied to by the Sardinians. M. Depennes, *attaché* to the French Embassy at Rome, has demanded permission of General Cialdini to convey a letter from the Emperor of the French to the young Queen at Gaeta. This permission has been granted.

The French steamer *Mnette* is said to have received orders to be in readiness to receive the family of Francis II. at Gaeta. The surrender of the place cannot be delayed much longer.

MOLA DI GAETA, Feb. 12.—General Cialdini and the Commander of Gaeta have appointed a mixed commission for the discussion of and drawing up the capitulation of the fortress of Gaeta. Firing has not, however, been suspended, but has only slackened until the conditions of surrender shall have been arranged.

TRIN, Feb. 12.—The garrison at Gaeta has demanded an armistice of fifteen days in order to negotiate the surrender of the place. The demand has been rejected by General Cialdini, who has, however, declared himself ready to enter into negotiations.

During the last two days the Sardinian batteries have caused great devastation. MARSILLIES, Feb. 12.—Letters from Naples to the 9th instant, state that there were 100 dead in Gaeta. The Sardinian fleet bombarded the place with good effect on the night of the 8th instant. The frigate *Moncalvo*, however, suffered some damage. The mail from Calabria had not arrived. Troops had been sent to suppress a reactionary movement which had broken out at Reggio. The minister, Licoria Romano, had ordered the drawing of lots for the mobilisation of the National Guard, and for the office of captains. Letters from Rome to the 9th instant, state that the insurgents had withdrawn from Arcoli into the kingdom of Naples.

The news of the capitulation of Gaeta was telegraphed to the *Times* from Turin on the 13th instant, appearing in that journal on the morning of the 14th—the day the steamer sailed.

AUSTRIA.

Since 1848 the impossibility of Austria's retaining any of her Italian dependencies has been demonstrated to the satisfaction not only of all Europe, but of all practical men in Austria herself. Since 1859 Austria occupies Venice without even attempting to govern it. It is rather with a view to obtain her own terms as to indemnity, or with a vague hope to secure a guarantee for her other possessions, than out of any expectation over to establish a humane and rational rule over her unfortunate subjects, that Austria keeps her footing on her formidable Quadrilateral. She is concealed and obstinate enough to strike a last blow for it; but she knows better than all the rest of the world, that her days in Italy are numbered.

But now the question arises,—is the deliverance of Venice, the storming of the ramparts of Verona a matter to be settled between the Italians and their hard Austrian taskmasters alone, or is it to be the signal for one more of those mortal duels between Germany and Italy; one more of those senseless conflicts, in which the two nations engaged since the days of Otto I., and the issues of which, no matter on which side victory declared, invariably inflicted equal misery on both?

The Prussian Chamber has declared by a small majority, that "it is not for the interest of Prussia or Germany to oppose the constitution of an united Italy." Indeed, Italy has set Germany an example, of which the latter will not fail to avail herself before long. The interests of the two nations are identical; and it is certainly not to the credit of Germany, a big country at all times, free from foreign rule, and for several years blessed with institutions which allowed of a certain degree of free utterance of religious and political opinion, and which

provided for commercial and intellectual union, that poor trampled, dismembered, besotted, priest-ridden Italy should have led the way in the path of nation unity. However, a German Empire, as is likely to be shortly built up as any Italian kingdom is on the eve of being constructed; and there is no shade of a reason why the two nationalities should clash,—no reason why they should not rather aid one another in upholding their own against the whole world.

Yet, melancholy to say, the Italian dispute with Austria can hardly be brought to a solution without great danger of involving Prussia and all Germany in the collision. Baron Schleinitz deems it his duty "not to advise Austria to part with Venetia," and thinks Germany bound to repel any invasion of German territory on the part of the Italians, and to resist their claims to any part of the said territory.

Now, the position of the "German" territory on the Italian side of the Alps—i.e., the boundary of the Italian Tyrol between the Lombard and the Venetian provinces—is such that it is perfectly idle to dream of waging war upon Austria on the Mincio or the Adige, idle to think of investing Verona, without an immediate violation of those "German" mountain passes which since the days of Otto I. have constituted the "chunnel" or key to Italy; it is idle for the Italians to dream of attacking Austria by land without, at the same time, combating her forces and blockading her coasts by sea. Now the coasts of Austria on the Adriatic are said to be "German" coasts, and, in short, it is hardly possible for the Italians to begin a campaign against Austria, either by land or water, without giving Germany a good pretext for that interference for which Baron Schleinitz rather too glibly asserts there will be no absolute necessity. (Although not bound to the non-intervention principle, Prussia meddles not in Italian matters.)

The Italians meditate on all this, and they are only too glad that the majority of a German Assembly, however feeble, may have, theoretically at least, admitted the possibility of uniting Italy without provoking German hostilities. Matters may be found somewhat different if ever the doctrine is put to the test of actual experience; but of one thing the Prussian Minister and the German nation ought to be quite sure—that it is not in Italy that Germany has any willing enemies to apprehend, and that nothing but the sheerest necessity would ever array the Italians against the Germans if the latter are at any time brought to make a stand against an invader on the left bank of the Rhine. It is only by throwing Italy on the aid of France for the fulfilment of that promise, "that the Austrians should be driven from Italian lands as far as the Alps and the Adriatic," that Germans will drive the Italians to a subservient and auxiliary policy. So long as Italy is left to settle her differences with Austria alone, the rest of Europe may be allowed to look on unconcerned. It is only by any attempt, direct or indirect, to make common cause with Austria that Germany will draw upon herself the too ready enmity of France. It will be easy—but too easy—for Berlin or Frankfurt to seek a pretext for interference in the strategic moves which must needs lead to the violation of that *Italian Tyrol* which is vindicated as *German* territory. But pretext for pretext, France will be as happy to step forward for Italy as Germany may be ready to enter the field for Austria.

DENMARK.

As to the Schleswig-Holstein affair, it seems to promise a peaceable solution. The English Government, after examining the case, pronounces that the King of Denmark did in 1851 engage not to incorporate Schleswig, and to treat the German inhabitants of the province on an equality with the Danes. This tardy concession of the use of the German language at the last moment proves that he did not fulfil his engagement, and that he knew it; and the German Federal Diet, as the representative of a great nation, far outnumbering France, if not so compact, could not be expected to brook the breach of faith, especially when accompanied with an attitude of insult and menace. The little children of Denmark has been boiling and bubbling very vigorously, but the Danes themselves own that a small state can only go to war upon the strength of an enthusiasm, but cannot keep up that enthusiasm long.—*Weekly Register*.

CHINA.

The following curious letter from Kiachta appears in the *Abelle du Nord* of St. Petersburg:—

"You cannot form an idea of the enthusiasm with which our merchants have received the news of the conclusion of the treaty of commerce with China. It opens a new and brilliant perspective for the Chinese trade, and it realizes our most sanguine expectations. Our merchants are about to travel into Mongolia, and to establish a factory in the capital of that province. Thence they will penetrate into Kalgan, the principal centre whence tea is sent to Kiachta. A great number of our merchants have already given orders to purchase houses and stores to deposit their merchandise. General Ignatieff, who concluded this advantageous treaty, is on his way to St. Petersburg. He was received here with enthusiasm. He was only 15 days in travelling from Pekin to Kiachta.—This was the quickest journey ever accomplished, but is must not be forgotten that the Chinese Government, saved in a great measure by the Russian Envoy, did all in their power to gratify his slightest wishes. General Ignatieff arrived at Kiachta on the 7th of December. Immediately after the evacuation of Pekin by the allies, General Su-Wan, who was encamped at 30 wretches to the south of the city, made his appearance and commanded numerous discharges of musketry. This was explained to the Europeans as the usual manoeuvre practised every autumn, but I have no doubt that it was done to induce the Chinese to believe that it was the firing which forced the enemy to withdraw."

"The Emperor of China is still at Ge-he, whither he fled after the battle lost under the walls of Pekin. It is said that on his journey he was glad to be able to procure some ground rice to eat—his arrival not being expected. His wife refused to quit the capital. Besides the Palace of Yuen-Ming-Yuen other Imperial residences were pillaged by the allied armies.—Even private property was not spared. The Emperor of China's brother apologised to the Russian Commissioners, saying that there was nothing left in his palace which he could offer them as presents. It is to be remarked that during the negotiations with the English and French Ambassadors this Prince did not inhabit his usual residence, but took up his abode in a temple of idols (Koumirnia) at Pekin. The reason was that, having been commanded by the Emperor to open negotiations with the allies, he was not permitted to visit his palace until the treaty was concluded, and the Emperor informed of it. It is difficult to imagine anything like the cowardice of the Chinese. A Russian observed on the field of battle objects like a number of crows. On approaching them he found, to his amazement, that they were thousands of soldiers' helmets thrown away. Every time the braves thought it more prudent to fly than to fight they divested themselves of every mark of their rank, and disguised themselves as soon as possible as peasants. Their constant defeat is explained by the fact that as soon as they perceive the enemy they begin to fire, without waiting to ascertain whether their fire produces any effect. After 20 shots the guns become too hot for service just at the moment that the enemy approaches and opens fire on his side. They then run as fast as their legs can carry them. The Chinese attribute their defeat to the fact that the English and French soldiers are preceded by witches who are invulnerable themselves, and who fire the guns for the men. Notwithstanding the horrible barbarity which the Chinese generals practised towards the English and French prisoners, the European Governments should unanimously support the Emperor of China in his struggle with the insurgents, because it is only after the re-establishment of peace in the country that they will be able to derive all the advantages promised by the treaty of peace."

JOHN BULL IN ITALY.—It appears that an English company has purchased all the Ecclesiastical property in the Marches. True to his creed, "I believe in gold," the true mark of man as a social being, John Bull will buy houses and lands, no matter to where they may, provided they can be made to yield him a good return for the purchase money. The real owners of the property in question, the Jesuits and Monks, having been robbed of them by the Usurper, it was purchased, of course, as the Wootton country, for next to nothing. It can hardly be speculation, so far as this world is concerned. And for the other world, none who could be base enough to become the partakers of the plunder of the Church, can have much care. The seller in the present case who acted for his master, the Sardinian Usurper, strange to say, is an offshoot of that Jewish tree planted by the Devil in France towards the end of last century, the race of the *Bonapartes*. Napoleon Peppi turned out of their homes and the possessions, the good religious who were instructing the native and feeding the poor; and finding buyers wanted a home, he had recourse to England for them, where men and money are to be had for every work under the sun, by which gain is to be made. Having for three hundred years been accustomed to this sort of merchandise in our own land, we are not so much struck with the fact as regards the party buying as the party selling the property. There is a singular moral phenomenon connected, it would seem, with all who deal in the sacred temporalities of the Church. The royal seller of those properties belonging to our own religious communities in the 16th century was a specimen of lust and impurity in his own person. The world need not be told what resemblance, in these respects, there is between Henry VIII. and Victor Emmanuel. But it may not be well known what *Napoleon Peppi* is, though both the name he bears, and the service he is in, are against him being anything good.

Those of our readers who have read *Edmund Spenser's* matchless *expose* of the *Bonaparte* progeny, will expect no good to come from them. A series of treasonable transactions recorded against this *Peppi* prepared us to expect that some human and office would reward his services under the new dynasty. But we could hardly have imagined that a man, who is reported by his friends and countrymen to be the father of forty illegitimate children, would be selected by his master to sell the property of the children of the soil (for such are the Jesuits and Monks who have been disinherited and expelled) to foreigners and strangers, who will bring the interest of their investment into their own country to consume it perhaps in luxury. These colonists will, of course, take out their own religion, as well as their own agricultural implements with them. This is the way some have attempted to regenerate the land. The results will be probably the same in both cases. The native Irish, who had a right to the soil and its produce in the first instance, rose up in rebellion and inextinguishable hatred against the insolent intruders who came to take the bread, and labour of self-feeding, from "the children," and, in self-preservation put them to death, or drove them by threats back to their own homes. So will it be ere long with those English who have seized, by means of their wealth, a portion of the Italian soil. This generation may spare them. But by the time another generation springs up, another feeling, if not another philosophy in Italy, shall have sprung up also, which will be found to treat these aliens who have gone out to turn the spoils of sacrilege into English gain, in a far more summary manner than the enslaved and galled people of Ireland treated their foreign oppressors. A people who scruple so little in the use of the stiletto, are not likely to be very reluctant to use it when they see their fair fields cultivated by English hands, and their fairer religion transformed into a foul heresy, under the influence of English money. When France was in a state of religious and political disorganization an English company purchased a property which had belonged to the Church in France from the time of St. Bernard, its first ecclesiastical owner. They raised a number of buildings upon it, and established a manufactory; expecting that wealth would crown their exertions there, as they have been wont to do in India and America. But was it so? Alas! for the spirit of enterprise. The speculation utterly failed; the parties were utterly ruined. And, though they ran no risk of losing their lives, they lost their all without benefitting the country into which they had thrust themselves. In an evil hour for France, she had sold them the hallowed domains of St. Bernard; in an evil hour for themselves, they were glad to sell the same "holy lands" back to a religious body, who have converted them into a source of gain for France of another, of a better sort. About four hundred boys who have been led into crime occupy the buildings, reared for others by English capital, and cultivate the farms, once more the property of the Church, as a discipline whereby they are brought back from a life of sin to a life of virtue. As it has been with Citeaux, so will it be with the property in the Italian Marches which the English have purchased. When they have built upon it, and spent tens of thousands of pounds in improving it, they will find there is a blight upon all they do, and they will be glad to rid their hands of it at a fraction of what they have spent on it. And who but themselves and their religious dupes will regret their failure? If money would do every thing, they would succeed, for of that the proselytising society in London, which affords means in abundance for such purposes in Ireland and other countries, will not allow them to be in lack, we may be sure. But money will not do every thing, though it has done a great deal in the battle which John Bull has for 300 years waged with the Catholic Church. It will enable him to convert monasteries, almshouses, and hospitals into mansions, and manufactories for his own private gain, but no amount of it, let the inscription upon it be what he may, will enable him to plant his English crab-apple tree on the Italian soil. He may stick it into the earth, but he cannot make it grow.

DELTA.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE POPE.—A Turin letter says that as soon as Victor Emmanuel shall be proclaimed King of Italy by the national Parliament, he will formally ask the Pope to accept the protection of Piedmontese troops, and to consent to the withdrawal of the French garrison.

DEMOCRACY IN AUSTRIA.—The *Melbourne Argus* says:—"The social position of the new Ministers is no higher than their political. A very respectable coachbuilder, the Chief Secretary, has taken the quite superfluous pains to declare loudly that he does not belong to what he calls the 'kid glove aristocracy.' A late house steward of a club-house is the present administrator of the public lands. A merchant's clerk, of some smartness, is in charge of the financial credit of the colony. A petty court practitioner collects our customs. An exdignis store keeper, of occult antecedents, is of the new mining department; and one of the second rate leaders of the extreme democratic faction, called the *Coroner*, has supreme charge of our letters."

The following story in connexion with the late Principal Taylor of the University of Glasgow, is sufficiently ludicrous. Lord—had been on a visit to Glasgow, and wishing a suit of clothes for a special purpose, requested the waiter of his hotel to send for the principal tailor in the city. In a short time, a venerable person was ushered into his lordship's presence. "Are you the principal tailor here?" "I am, at your service." His lordship proceeded to explain that he was desirous of procuring a well made suit of black clothes. "Ah," said the visitor, "I see there has been a mistake; you had sent for a principal tailor, and your message has been misunderstood. I am Dr. Taylor, Principal of the University."—*Illustrations of Scottish Character*.