NEW YORK HERALD, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1873.-TRIPLE SHEET.

Papal Hopes of an Early Restoration.

ROME

MARIE LATASTE'S PROPHECY.

September 20, 1870, September 20, 1873, the Limits of the Triumph Over Holy Church.

PRAYER AND WORK IN THE VATICAN

Ruinous Increase in Italian Taxes--A Document Calculated to Injure the Government.

UNPOPULAR VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Roman Ladies Turn the Cold Shoulder and the Clericals Curse the King.

THE POPE RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Bismarck, and the Election of a Successor to His Holiness.

The Roman Flea-His Habits, Destiny and Peculiarities.

Garibaldi Not Dead-He Endorses President Grant's Opinion as to the Future of Lurope.

'The Persian Shah-His Peculiarities Annoy Kaiser William and Shock the Berlinese.

BERLIN, June 16, 1873. Just two months ago your correspondent left Berlin for the Eternal City. It was reported at the time that His Holiness Pope Pius IX. was on the point of death; and he, with many others, went in that direction, anticipating, but not hoping, to have the melancholy duty of recording the departure from this life of one Pope and the election and installation of a new one. That his mission must be pronounced a failure cannot be denied; nevertheless, he considers it a pleasure to be able to communicate good news, and he heartily wishes that the next special mission of a special HERALD emissary to Rome may be to chronicle the festivities in honor of the third completed decade of the pontificate of Pius IX. It is, indeed, possible that we may be called thither sooner, and to chronicle extraordinary events-not the work of death in the Vatican, but of conflict and the restoration of the temporal power to the Pope. This is at least the dream of the party of the Vatican. Shall we term it Utopian ? For my part I cannot. I admit that I cannot see the slightest chance for Papal victory in Italy at present, and yet every adherent of the Vatican in Rome is confident that before the 20th of September, 1873, the present Italian government will be overthrown and the pre-1870 order of things re-established.

THE PROPHECY OF THE POPE'S TRIUMPIL. So prophesied a French nun some years before the election of the present Pope. Marie Lataste is the name of the prophetess, and her "Life and Works" were first published, I believe, in 1847, and of late years her words have been accredited in Rome as those of an inspired secress. Though I have not the book before me I remember the substance of passages read to me by a foreign prelate in Rome. Though the secress wrote her

gensieman piacea in my hands a litho-graphed sheet giving a comparative statement of the taxes paid by an ecclesiastical establishment in Rome under the Papal and under the present government. The total annual tax under the former on an income of 70,000 Iranes was 2,194 francs, or 3.135 per cent; under Victor Emmanuel the an nual tax amounts to 24,645 francs, or 35,564 per cent! This is an increase of 32% per cent, or not including the extra tax on mortinain property, 28% per cent. As the document showing these figures is destined to create some excitement whenever it gets into the hands of the government I will give a translation. It is at present dis tributed only to elerical leaders. 1 am permitte to make whatever use of it I choose, and betray no confidence in publishing it in the HEBALD :--COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TAXES ON AN ANNUAL IN COME OF 70,000 LINE (FRANCS) PAID IN 1869 YO THE PONTIFICAL GOVERNMENT, AND IN 1873 TO THE FUSITIFICAL GOVERNMENT. TAXES FAID TO THE FOSTIFICAL GOVERNMENT. France. Per Cent 715.95 or 1.02279 Total. naktaxes on property in Rome... nal taxes on property in the \$64.95 613.70 country 1,478.65 or 2 11230 Total. Total of all taxes paid under the Pon-tifical government 2124.60 or 3.13213 Total. 7.190 or 10.6285 Communal taxes on property in Rome... Communal taxes on property in the 4,650 651 5,301 or 7.5728 Total. Mor main 11.22 4.00 1,500 or 2.14236 Total of all taxes paid under the Italian 34,645 or 35.56429 SUMMARY. Increas of Taxe Under Italian Govit. Per Cent 9.61 5.46 11.42 4.00 Pontifical Italian Govern- Govern-ment, ment, Per Cent, Per Cent, Communal and provincial taxes 2.11 7.57 To: ome tax - 1.22 10.63 Mortmain - 4.00 Communit and provide Income tax Mortmain Mortmain on buildings not pay-2.14 2.14 32.43 3.13 \$0.56 Total. This schedule refers only to clerical property. VICTOR EMMANUEL'S THRONE. This document is now being industriously used for the purpose of preparing the mind of the Italian peasant and shopkeeper. It remains to be seen what effect it will have. It must be remembered, however, that this document is only one of the means among a hundred employed by the adherents of the Vatican. In Rome and the old Papal prov inces Victor Emmanuel cannot count upon the hearty support of the people. The Italians show only a lukewarm enthusiasm and respect for their King. Rome is, indeed, an exceptional city, and the demeanor of the people there does not apply to the whole of Italy. There is, perhaps, no King or ruler in Europe to-day who is indirectly subjected to such continued insult from his clerical subjects and who is treated with such indifference by his so-called friends. Not one Roman in five ever thinks of such a thing as taking off his has when the King drives along the streets-an act of courtesy paid by all civilized and law-abiding peoples to their rulers. The Ultramontanes go further than this and wish to show the King that they hate him and his government. The King is gallant gentleman, and, being very fond ULTRAMONTANISM VS. REPUBLICANISM.

of the ladies, invariably bows to his feminine subjects when he passes along the streets. The Uitramontane ladies reply to the honor by turning their backs to the monarch. Oh, the Ultramontane ladies are terrible creatures, zealous to the death in hating the King and in their devotion to His Holiness. All this may be excused in regard to the clerical party of Italy, which has had much to suffer, but the indifference of the great part of Italians for their monarch is a phenomenon boding little good for the kingdom. There is nevertheless a lingering respect in the Italian heart for Victor Emmanuel because of what he has done, for his bravery, his constitutional rulership and his plain ways. His son, Crown Prince Umberto, enjoys popularity neither among the liberals nor the Ultramontanes. Princess Marguerite alone enables him to hold his place in the respect of the people It will need a terrible sickness à la Prince of Wales to restore popular respect and enthusiasm for Umberto. Ex-King Amadeo has a much better standing among the people. The end for which the clerical party is striving is the destruction of the present government and the re-establishment of the pre-1870 Italy-the reinstallation of the banished dynasties. The end they would bring about would in all probability be the Republic, however; certainly never the dynasties banished by the people themselves. Since my duties in Italy did not bring me at all in connection with the republicans of the land I not, of course, attempt to give an account of the prospects of republicanism in Italy. 1 can only say that Garibaldi still lives; for it must be known that among the clerical party of Rome there goes the legend that Garibaldi is already dead, but that his adherents conceal the fact in order that the Italian republicans shall not be discouraged. Of all the things I heard among my Italian clerical triends this was to me the most amusing. The legend will, nevertheless, find its application twenty years hence. In the mind of the nation the heroes of the people are blessed with immortality. History furnishes us with hundred instances of leaders and rulers long since committed to earth who still live in the hearts of the people. The peasants of Lower Austria believe that their great benefactor Joseph II., still lives. The Saxon peasant im agines that the good King Friedrich August II, was not killed in the Tyrol by being thrown out of his carriage. In Germany the legend has it that the republican leader Robert Blum, who was shot in Vienna, still lives, though in confinement in some unknown dungeon. The Italian peasant will never permit Garibaldi to die. Such men, when they are called hence, become transformed into popular heroes, become endowed with the attributes o the primitive gods to guard and watch over their peoples. But Garibaldi still lives, and to assure our Roman clerical friends on this point I will give a translation of a letter, written by the veteran General to your correspondent, dated from Caprera the 13th of May, 1873:-

posing an encyclical, in which protest will be raised ast the expropriation of the properties be ing to the religious orders. Much has of late been ing the future conclave. "When the present Pope dies." says a correspondent of the ndon Times, "the Cardinals will probably leave Rome, and the successor of Pio Nono will probably fulminate from the northern side of the Alps at Trent. Possibly the change which has taken place in the French government may dispose the Conclave to think once more of Avignon." It is needless to say that the Times' correspondent knows nothing of what he is talking about. There is no necessity for leaving Rome, and there is no thought of such an event in the Vatican. A few days ago the liberal Austrian and Italian journals published what purported to be a letter from Count Andrassy to Car dinal Antonelli, in answer to the latter's request for permission to hold the future Conclave at Trent The letter was so undiplomatically worded that a mere perusal sufficed to show that the whole thing was a forgery. A lew days later the official denial arrived from Austria. The belief in cierical circles in Rome is that the Conclave will be held in that city. There is no good reason apparent why it should not. The Vatican is inviolable.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR AND THE CHURCH. The language used by Prince Bismarck in a re cent debate on the retaining of the post of Ger man Ambassador to the Holy See created great excitement in the Vatican. The Prussian Premier feels confident in his ability, and intends, he says to examine into the legality of the election and the position of the new Pope whenever he shall be elected. As Prussia does not possess the power of veto in the Conciave, she will, perhaps, delegate her wishes to Austria. From the German side comes, indeed, the wish that the Austrian Cardinal Rauscher should be elected Pope. Such a selection might prove beneficial for Germany, for no one better than Rauscher could comprehend the nature of the present religious conflict in Germany and be bring about a reconciliation of the temable to poral and spiritual powers. Uniortunately the Italian cardinals and the Vatican itself know too little of the true state of religious affairs in Germany. They imagine that Catholicism (Ultramontanism) is firmly rooted in the hearts of the people. They scorn to discuss the subject of Old Catholicism, considering it not worthy of earnest attention. It is only a sect and must se die a natural death, they say. The Vatican already sees the vengeance of God visited upon heads o the Old Catholics. It will be remembered that on the very day on which Dr. Reinkens was elected in Cologne to be the Old Catholic missionary Bishop for Germany the Jansenist Bishon Van Loos of Utrecht, who was to have consecrated the newly elected bishop, died. It was undoubtedly a severe blow for the Old Catholics. But what said they in "See! it is the hand of God ! He strikes the Bishop down on the very day on which the new one is e.ected !" An Italian liberal paper replied :-"The philosophy is weak. The Jehovah of the Vatican takes roundabout ways to accomplish his ends. Why did he not send his thunderbolts in the midst of the assembly at Cologne and strike the heretics dead? The Divine hand would then have been visible."

ITALIAN REPLIES TO BISMARCK.

But to return to Prince Bismarck's words. The Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, published on the day following the arrival of the telegram an article overflowing with bitterness and insult against the Prussian Premier. The article in question has raised such an excitement both in liberal circles in Italy and Berlin that I will give it herewith :--

"The passage in Bismarck's speech in which he exceeds the bounds of earnestness and makes himself supremely ridiculous is that in which he speaks of the election of the Pope, and with grot arrogance assumes the right of examining into the legality of the election and the position of the new Pontiff. This is a new sample of the so-called rea soning frenzy. Such extravagant and churlish assertions, which display at once ignorance and brutality, the rage of a sectarian and the foolhardiness of a savage, can only proceed from an occupant of an insane asylum. Although we are small, we are able to protest against such brutal pretensions, by which right and morality are set at defiance. We can only despise a person who vilely abuses his power and dares to utter threats against the highest authority on earth. More fearful colossi than the German Empire have been destroyed in the contest with this authority. The swaggering challenges of Bismarck awaken, therefore, with rational people only a

smile of compassion.' Roman rumor says that the Pope himself wrote the substance of this article. Nevertheless, I doubt whether the Pope himself would utter such a denunciation at all. The editor of the Osservatore Romano is almost too zealous for the Pope even, and it has repeatedly happened that he has been

and effects produced by these tormentors can be freely discussed even at your host's table without fear of casting any reflection upon the cleaniness of the household. They are everywhere. They keep one awake an hour or two every night; they wake you up early when they commence to break their fast; they accompany you on your wander ings, and annoy you to such a degree that you praise Jehovah when you can get a chance toscratch. It is no use disguising the word. Every-body scratches in Rome, from His Holiness and Victor Emmanuel down to the newsboys on the Corso. Fies hunting is a favorite occupation of foreign residents in Rome. Natives let the tor mentors have free run. They can stand them Visitors suffer severely from them. The most in teresting memento a visitor could possibly take with him from Italy would be a photograph of a Roman patriarchal fles, one which has done duty ever since the Coliseum was first built. I would suggest to the Roman photographers, who take everything in the way of scenery and ruins, to turn r attention to this branch of industry. Every visitor would purchase, especially if artistically done, in imitation of the three-bees escutcheon of the family Barberini. To further increase the hu torical interest, the photographs might be mounted in a border of Italian half-lira shinplasters and the physiognomies of a few Italian railway officials. The shinplasters would remind the traveller of the many annoyances to which he is unnecessarily subjected on Italian international railroads RAILROAD TRAVELLING IN ITALY.

At the Fiorence depot I wished to procure a direct ticket for Vienna. I was provided with paper money, yet I found that with it I could not procure ay billet. The fare was one hundred and seventy odd francs, one-half of which I then learned must be paid in paper and the other hall in "But," I said, "I have only gold. tional paper money; can you not calculate the premium, and allow me to give you the amount in paper ?" No! half the amount must be paid in gold. So I had to purchase a ticket for Venice, not having time to return to the city and purchas gold. In Venice the fare to Vienna was ninety seven liras gold. There, too, I had to pay gold, paper not being received for international tickets. Of churse I can well understand that such fares should be paid in gold; but no one except an Italian can understand why the traveller cannot pay its equivalent in the currency of the land. My baggage cost me twenty-five francs and a few kreuzers. This can be paid in paper. I had, unfortunately, changed all my money into gold. I had to pay gold, twenty-five trancs, and the official reinsed to recognize the difference in premium. I hope the four francs he swindled me out of may do him good. From Vienna to Berlin the fare is likewise calculated on the sliver basis; but you pay its equivalent in paper, and no difficulty is expeienced. Why cannot the Italian railroads adopt the same plan ? The daily fluctuations of gold are so slight, and the losses of one day would be balanced by the gains on the next. I mention these facts that travellers may avoid annoyance by providing themselves with gold when travelling from Italy northward. VIENNA.

The few hours I spent in Vienna do not enable ne to give a comparison of the prices now and as I found them a few weeks before the opening of the Exposition. The hotels are crowded and I had difficulty in finding a room, for which I paid in a third class hotel four guidens per night. It is true that in every room there is a printed schedule giving the price of said room, of service and other things: the same bears the stamp of the official authorities. I am, nevertheless, inclined to the belief that these stamped schedules of prices are obtained by the hundred, and the hotel keeper can place them wherever he chooses. Private apartments are to be had in abundance. The Austrian government does all in its power to provide for the accommodation of strangers and to prevent their being imposed upon. The conductors on the road from Trieste to Vienna distribute to the travellers an official notice giving the address of the official bureaux for apartments. It reads as follows :---

In the interest of strangers visiting the Vienna Exposition the City Council of Vienna has opened bureaux which give information gratis respecting apartments to let. These bureaux of information are open daily from nine to four. One bureau is established in each district.

First District-Innere stadt, Rathhause, Wip-plingerstrasse, 8. Second District-Leopold stadt, Bezirkskanzlei,

Second District-Leopold stadt, Bezirkskanziei, Kleine Sperigasse, 10. Third District-Landstrasse, Bezirkskanzlei, Gemeindeplatz, 3. Fourth District-Wieden, Bezirkskanzlei, Schliff-

rgasse, 3. Fifth District—Margarethen, Bezirkskanzlei,

Hundsthurmerstrasse 58. Sizth District-Mariahilf, Bezirkskanzlei, Mariahilferstrasse, 73. Seventh District-Neubau, Bezirkskanzlei, Neu-

baugasse, 25. Eighth District—Josefstadt, Bezirkskanzlei, Schmidgasse, 18. Ninth District—Alsergrund, Bezirkskanzlei, Wanringerstrasse, 33.

The Communal Council of Vienna, May 15, 1873.



INTERESTING FACTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Struggles for Freedom in the Manigua.

FRENCHMEN ENTRAPPED. Letter of a Victim to His Parents

in France.

Money Baiting in Madrid—Foreigners Dragged Across the Sea.

BATTLES OFFICIALLY REPORTED

The War Secretary of Cuba Libre Encouraging Fair Play.

The Killed and Wounded in a Dozen Fights.

Burning of Sugar and Other Factories by the Insurgents.

Following up the history of the struggle in the sland of Cuba so graphically pictured by the special correspondents of the HEEALD, we present below the story, in brief, certainly, of the numerous contests during the present year between the Spanish soldiers and those fighting for freedom under the flag of Cespedes. The documents bear the stronger impress of truth and impartiality in that they do not hide the reverses suffered by the patriots. The letter of a young Frenchman to his parents, defining how he was lured to Cuba under peculiar representations by the Spanish govern-ment-or by agents alleged to represent it-will be read with special interest by his concitoyens.

DESERTIONS FROM THE SPANISH LINES. HFADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF OPERATIONS OF THE EAST AND CENTRE.

The desertions to the enemy of the foreign soldiers who arrived here as volunteers with the latest reinforcement from the Peninsula being frequent, I recommend you to instruct the captains of corps having charge of these individuals to watch them with especial attention, though I have failed to discover that they were the means of conveying news to the other side. BYTON. PUERTO PRINCIPE, Feb. 25, 1873.

OUTRAGES ON FRENCH CITIZENS. C. FRANCO HORRUNTINER, Agent of the Cuban Republic :--

RESIDENCE OF THE EXECUTIVE, April 24, 1873.

DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN-Want of time and absence of some of the personnel from the Secretaria has prevented my sending to you the original notes on the latest military movements; much that is in them it would not be convenient to publish, and I have therefore suppressed all that has not reference to feats of arms. I annex a letter from a Frenchman, together with an authentic copy of the same, in order that you may publish the former and send the latter to its destination for the guidance of the French government. On reading this you will learn that the Spaniards are deceiving these Frenchmen to all of whom they are making great promises and under false pretensions converting them into soldiers. When they come to understand that they, republicans, have been the unconscious instruments of Spanish tyranny the greater part of them desert and come over to us and remain, quite contented. The publication o this letter in a newspaper having a good circulation would be very opportune.

With sentiments of my most respectful consideration, country and liberty For the Secretary of State

MIGUEL BRAVO Y SENTIES. Secretary of War.

N. B.-At the moment of closing this despatch I receive notice from General Modesto Diaz that the forces under his command had reduced the factories of Demayagua to ashes. The Valerino factory, half a league from Manzanillo, was not

occupied, and then retired towards Naranjo. Sev. eral of his escort were fired upon and chased to liards attempting to take the quarters at the latter on the 28th. On the 28th two companies went from here, and, attacking the enemy, caused them to disperse, though they had two pleces of cannon.

BATTLE OF MAY 2. MAY 2 .- The enemy presented himself near the quarters in Naranjo, 'proceeding to Bayamo, Juguani and Holguin. I had dug a small trench whose front defended the First battalion of Jiguani and the fianks of the Second battalions of Holguin and Jiguani. The enemy hastily advanced his cavalry, but the certain aim of our men caused them to retire in disorder. The enemy then sent forward two pieces of artillery and by means of the cannon endeavored to take the trench, advancing his infantry step by step on our front and flanks. For more than fifteen minutes the enemy fought us at not more than twenty paces from the trench, without being able to advance beyond, and after receiving a mortifying fire was obliged to retire, leaving his dead and wounded in camp.

Collecting my forces in the ardor of the fight ? advanced from the trench and followed him, when suddenly the enemy gathered up his reserve, faced about and drove us back into our position. The combat after this movement was from hand to hand, and finally we

HAD TO VACATE OUR GROUND

Being supplied with ammunition my forces ha rassed him as far as Savanillo, and when he halted to look atter his wounded he suffered badly from the fire of my guerillas until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when he retired by way of Jiguani. Opportunely I had placed in his way Lieutenant José Rodriguez, who attacked him with five pieces of cannon and kept up a lively fight with musketry. Subsequently he was followed by Commandant Ruiz, and was attacked elsewhere by Lieutenant Manuel Torres. These gained on him again at about ten o'clock at night in La Tatia, where he was encamped, and hostilities were kept up all night

The Spaniards had three killed, one appearing to be an officer, and a number wounded.

We had two killed and eight wounded. SAVANILLO ENCAMPMENT ATTACKED.

May 5 .- Commandant Narciso Silva, with part of bettalions No. 2. of Holgnin, and No. 1, of Jiguani, was ordered to march to Baire Abajo to attack a body of men near hirzolo; but the enemy passed by way of La Seca, where he was reinforced by column from Bayamo, and marched against the encampment of Savanilio, which he attacked on the morning of the 8th. This camp was commanded by Colonel Leonardo Marmol, who bravely resisted the attack. Notwithstanding the numerical superiority the enemy did not succeed in taking the camp, and, alter an hour's struggle, continued his march towards Pedregalon, countermarched the day following by way of La Yaya, and on the 10th by way of Bayamo. Commandant Silva, though too late, perceived the movement of the enemy, and marched in pursuit as far as Yayr, but was unable to overtake him. MEETING THE ENEMY IN AMBUSCADE.

MAY 12.-A strong force of the enemy arrived from Holguin and intended to attack the camp of Savanillo, occupied by Colonel Mármol. This chief. perceiving the approach of the Spaniards, at once prepared two ambuscades under the command of Silva, the rest of his force remaining in quarters. The fight continued for about a quarter of an hour, when the enemy pressed on to Pedregalon, after being beaten by the force placed in his path by anticipation, muskets and cannon being used. Colonel Marmol marched after him, overtaking him in an out-of-the-way place near Dos Rios. The enemy could be seen carrying numerous litters

with their wounded. On our side Augustin Portales was wounded. MISCELLANEOUS ENCOUNTERS.

Brigadier José de Terno Pener has communi. cated to me in the following manner the operations from January 15 to April 24 of the Brigade of the South under his command :-

JANUARY 15 .- Lieutenant Colonel Flor Crombet encountered the enemy on the road near La Maistra. Two were seriously and three slightly wounded. The same day he again encountered the enemy, when returning via the road of San Luis, and after a short engagement compelled him to retire, leaving one man dead.

A SLIGHT VICTORY.

MARCH 7 .- Lieutenant Colonel Crombet encoun. tered the enemy between Maniel and Hongelesongo, and drove him from his camp, leaving a dead officer, one Remington and valuable camp accoutrements. He specially mentions for merit in this action Captain José Rios. Lieutenants Enrique, Bell and Antonia Sebrece, and Sergeant A. Portuondo.

SURPRISING AND ROUTING VOLUNTEERS.

MARCH 13.-Lieutenant Colonel José Medina surprised the volunteers having charge of the field works at Diamante, obliging them to retreat and

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prophecies while Gregory XVI. was yet alive, she foretold the year of his death, the twenty-five years' pontificate of the present occupant of the Papal chair, the persecution and bitterness he would experience and his final triumph after three years of mortification. So much of what she said has been verified by subsequent events that the Roman clerical party confidently believe, as I said, that the rest will in good time be fulfilled. Sep tember 20, 1870-that, they say, is the date of the entry of Victor Emmanuel's troops into Rome; Sentember 20, 1873, by this date, they assert, Pope Plus IX, will be the temporal ruler of Rome and the States of the Church. The assertion startled me, yet it was made in deep earnestness. I ventured to say that I could not see how this change, this revolution, could be brought about. No information was offered to me except the words. "God has not yet forsaken His Church. Popes have been hed from Rome, have been imprisoned by their enemies, but the Church was finally trium phant. And she will again triumph.

THE HOPES OF THE CLERICAL PARTY. We are taught to believe that the great weapon used by the Holy See against its enemies is prayer. If the plans of the clerical party, the Vaticanists should be realized, then the world will be compelied to admit that Jehovah does listen to the plaints o His faithful children on earth. But praver is only an indirect weapon. The Vaticanists know this as well as we do. They follow up their prayers with fabors, carried on quietly, and the end to be obtained is never lost sight of. Must we consider the recent changes in France, the establishment of an ultramontane Ministry, as a result of the prayers offered up for France in the Vatican? It is so con sidered in Rome. Great expectations are, or were based on the MacMahon regime. The clerical party of Rome still hope that the French government will sten in to set up and uphold the Papal temporal government. The Italians themselves are not without lears of an impending collision with France. This fear is due to several reasons. The Italians, though united, are not possessed of that conscious ness of the national unity which inspires, for instance, the Germans. Their unity was won too They took advantage of the occasions, essily. mshing Austria out of the north during her conflict with Prussia and seizing Rome when the French were worsted in 1870. The Italians gained their unity without hard contest. The blood of Itaka's gons did not consecrate that unity, fortunately. Yet that very costliness in blood would have served to make the unity gained more stable, a treasure to be cherished in the hearts of the people, never to be relinquished. The Italians fear France's movements, first, because they are not satisfied with their own strength, and, secondly, because they are conscious of their own weakness. The army is not prepared for war. The Minister of War demands increased subsidies in vain. The Treasurer says the Treasury is exhausted and that the jand cannot bear further taxation, and therefore the military organization remains incomplete.

ONE WEAK POINT OF THE ITALIAN CHARACTER is a deeply rooted aversion to taxation. The Italian peasant would choose unconditionally the govern ment under which he would pay the least among.t of taxes. Patriotism-the love of country in Itselfnot taken much into account. The Vatican sts know this, and on this point, on excessive tax. ation, or increase of taxes as compared with the pre 1870 period, they build hopes-great hopes, too. Rienzi fell because he attempted to levy taxes on the Romans. The clericals hope Victor Emmanuel will fall for the same reason. Only a few days before I left Bome an influential clerical

lo sono dell' aviso del General Grant, che l'Europi Inisse per addotari il governo repubblicano. Vostro, Carnana, 13 Maggio, 1873. G. GARIMALDI CATHERA, 13 Maggio, 1573. Tam of the same opinion as General Grant, that Ex-rope will finally adopt the republican form of govern G. GARIBALDI.

Carrana, May 13, 1873. [] carrana, May 13, 1873. FROM THE VATICAN SIDE of the Tiber I had an interesting item of news of the day I left Rome. The Pope received in audience some eight or nine students of the American College, who had just been consecrated for their cler-ical duties. They were introduced to His Holmess by the excellent rector Dr. Chatard, who very kindly gave me some account of the reception They found the Pope in good spirits. He conversed with the students quite a while, and told them of incidents that had occurred as far back as the year 1848. Dr. Chatard, who had not seen His Holiness for three months, found that the venerable pontiff is looking paler than when he saw him last, but his face is of a very healthy color. His recent illness has certainly weakened him, but he has, to all appearances, still some years of life. He sive mass every morning, and performs all the functions at solemnity with ease. A week before this he had been unable, on repeating the certain words, to turn his tace to the people, on account of the pain he experienced; but he now can turn completely round, without any difficulty. Though the doctors are unwilling that he should give many private audiences, he receives many tinguished individuals, gives andiences to all the persons of his Court, receives the foreign ambas sadors to the Holy See, besides attending to all the duties connected with his high office. In fine weather he goes into the Vatican garden

where he takes exercise, while in unfavorable weather his promenade is confined to the galleries of the Vatican. In short, he is declared to be re covered. "In fact," said an American lady co when the Vatican is always open, "the recent attack has made the Holy Father young again." RUMORS AND COUNTER RUMORS.

The Pope is said to best present engaged in com-

lectured on account of his indiscreet zeal. Both the Pontin' and his advisors are far too sensible to give unnecessary irritation to Germany in such a troublous time as the present.

called to the presence of the Pontiff and severely

THE LIBERAL PAPERS OF ROME

condemn the article of the Osservatore Romano as unwise. Italie publishes it as "a curiosity from the pious Osservatore, the official organ of His Holiness." The Nuoro Roma declares that the clerical ournal has evidently lost its good sense and has forgotten in its rage self-respect. The Diritto says :- "Prince Bismarck has said that the German Empire will not interiere in the Papal election, but when the election is done as will examine into its legitimacy and see if the elected Pontiff can exercise tree and independently the rights belonging to the Pone-if he is really the head and the representative of the Catholic Church or merely a puppet used by the Jesuits for their own ends This is a style of language to which, though not new beyond the Alps, we in Italy are not accustomed. The moment is, indeed, well chosen for this explanation, and it will be applauded not only in Germany but in the whole of Europe by all therals, and we do not doubt for a moment that Bismarck's ideas are shared by the whole of Europe. Europe will eventually come to the conclusion already arrived at hy Germany "

The Nuova Roma is equally well pleased at Ris marck's language, and says :---

"As regards the coming Conclave the declara tions of Prince Bismarck are quite in keeping with his rights and duties as German Chancellor. Germany does not intend to interfere in the Papal election, but will not permit that a Pope be chosen who will not be able to fulfil the duties required o him by Europe. In other words, if the College of Cardinals proposes a name which would signify the prolongation of the war à l'outrance against all ideas of progress, of freedom and civilization, and the continuance of the tyranny over the conscience-in short, if the Cardinals should elect a Pope who would continually jeopardize the peace of Europe-then Germany would interfere and raise her voice against the election. And with this there would be nothing at which the world would be astounded. The history of the Conclaves proves that the diplomatists have always exer-cised a strong influence on the College of the Papal elections. * * Cardinals at The College of Cardinals has, indeed, perfect freedom in the matter of election, but the influence of the governments is always very determinative Prince Bismarck will be silent if the college submit to the demands of the times. If not he will compel it. If the Vatican and its organs are surprised at the bountness of the Imperial Chancellor, and protest and revile, this is simply a proof that they do not comprehend the state affairs, since they refuse to do voluntarily what they finally must do. For of this they may rest assured, that Bismarck is ready to serve them when they desire it, and to keep his promise when he has made it." [Since my arrival in Germany I find that the cor-

respondent of the Cologne Zeitung corroborates my surmise that the Pope had nothing at all to do with the article in the Osservatore Romano. He says that the editor was summoned a few days ago to the Vatican, and received a severe rebuke for his indiscreetness from the venerable Pontiff himself.] FAREWELL TO ROME.

Adien, Roma! One utters these words with inner satisfaction when Summer has fairly set in, since the city is deserted by all the foreign resi-dents whe can escape the oppressive heat and the intolerable plague of fless. Rome is one of the many cities in Southern Italy where the nature Adieu, Roma! One utters these words with

SHAH AND EMPEROR. What shall I say of Berlin, now that the Shah of

Persia has left and the Emperor himself is at Schloss Babelsberg, recuperating from the exertion and unpleasantnesses connected with the visit of the great Persian? I arrive just in time to hear all the Berlin gossip about the event. The general belief here is that the Kaiser's sickness was feigned in order to escape the annoy ances caused and the breaches of etiquette com mitted by the Shah. "It is a curious fact," says the wise portier of my hotel "that the Kalser was better on the very day after the Shah left us." "Well, what did the Shah do then ? Has he not left a good impression behind ? "Ha! ha!" he laughed, "good impression! Yes, on the schloss window curtains, the carpets of the royal apart ments and in the dance halls. What do you think he or his underlings did " "I don't know." "Well he never came up to time. He made the Court wait for him on several occasions. When he went to Potsdam he kept it waiting half an hour while he was driven about the town looking at the sights. Then at dinner, when the dish of strawberries was handed round, he kept the entire dish to himself instead o allowing it to be passed on. When he went away he jumped into his carriage without making any adien. Another time, when he was at the opera the Empress was seated beside him. She aros from her seat to converse with some one, but the Shah, thinking that she was about to leave him. took her by the arm and pulled her to her seat again. Then that lamb business. The servants had already killed one in the beautiful apartments of the castle before the royal servants stopped them, but not before the fellows had wiped their bloody fingers on the lace curtains of the windows The Court le't greatly relieved when he departed May His Imperial Majesty never send his dirty warriors to this hotel again. Did not pay as a

harems. Said the Kaiser would foot the bills." YACHTING NOTES.

groschen Trinkgeld. Did not even pay for their

A match race will be sailed this afternoon, between Tom Taylor's fast jib and mainsail yacht, the Idle Hour, and Frank Bates' well known sloop, the Lina S. The match is for \$250 a side, and the yachts will start from off the Short Branch House, at the foot of Thirty-seventh steet. South Brooklyn, at half-past one P. M.

The schooner yacht Phantom, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. William Osgood, is laying off the First landing at Staten Island.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club deet rendezvous on the afternoon of the 18th at Gien Cove, and start next day on their annual cruise

The schooner yacht Triton, A.Y.C., Mr. Thayer, and the schooner yacht Peerless, A.Y.C., Commo dore Peerless, are both lying off the foot of Court

dore Peerless, are both lying on the nor of con-street, South Brooklyn. The annual regatia of the Stapleton Yacht Club will be sailed on Wednesday, July 9. The alterations to the schooner yacht Clio, N.Y.Y.C., Messrs. Bradhurst and Asten, are now completed, and the boat is said to be fast and sea-worthy. Sam Greenwood, late of the Sappho, is the skipper. The sinual regatia of the Manhatian Yacht Club will be sailed on July 15. The following yachts passed Whitestone yester-day:-

day :-- Steam yacht Wave, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Harley, from

troyed, owing to mistake an id fear on the part of those engaged. Lieutenant Colonel Emilio Noquera has occupied a position near there and nobly sustained himself, and, though he has had no more than twenty-five men at his disposal, the enemy were unable to drive him from his trenches. We had one wounded. We captured a large keg of honey, pork, gallinas, cheese, beef from Montevideo, some rope and other effects. M. B. S.

A COMPULSORY TRIP TO CUBA. The following is the letter referred to :-

MY DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER-Happy the day when I can put my hand to the pen to inform you

as to my position and at the same time have the advantage of seeking for information in return regarding your health. You know that I passed over into Spain on business. On arriving there they made me the following propositions, viz., that if I would go to Havana, in America, they would pay my voyage across, give me 250f. on embarking and 21. a day, or 45f. a month, and 500f. on debarkation. Without reflection I said I would when they should give me the 250f., and immediately I was placed on shipboard, and, before realized it, carried far out on the great ocean. But, instead of being landed at Havana, they made me get out at Nuevitas, and there, instead of paying me the money, placed firearms in my hands. I scarcely knew what had come to me or what they intended doing. There were about fiteen hundred of us there. and seeing that they did not fulfil the promises they had made, and seeing that we had been seized for soldiers, and especially that we had to fight for keeping up slavery, of enslaving men a hundred fold more civilized than those from whom we have escaped, we revolted and went over to the other side.

You should know that the Lieutenant Colonel received us with great joyfulness, and we now de sire to oust the Spanish government on this island, when the land will be divided among those who have fought for it and we shall be recompensed.

I have nothing else to tell you for the present but to tell you that I am pained to be so far distant from you; but with patience all will be well. Adleu, my dear parents. I conclude by mentally embracing you in my arms. C. LAGNEUS. P. S.-You will see that I am quite near the United States, and that my health is flourishing. 1 also pray you to ask my father to see the Minister of War, and resent the outrage done me by Spain, and inform him what they have done to me and that I did not present myself to draw the money. Please embrace my brother and sisters for me, and I promise you, if God spares me, it will not be long before I return again to the family. I have not mailed this because I was not sure it would ever reach you in that way. You will not send a letter through the post either; if you have anything to say that should be secret address Republica Cubana, Carlos Lagneus, Brigada del Sur, Camaguey.

VERIFICATION.

NOTA .- This is copied with the points and letters from the original orthography. MIGUEL BRAVOY SENTIES,

Secretary of War. QUARTERS OF THE LIBERATING ARMY OF THE EAST, SAVANILLO, MAY 13, 1878.

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR :--SENOR-I have the pleasure of forwarding to you the details of the latest operations :-

On April 15 a strong column of the enemy at-tacked Lieutenant Colonel W Saladrigas, while encamped in La Tatia, about a league from the quarters at Sayanillo, who resisted until his camp was

leave behind all their effects. During the ty hours' action in the encampment he twice repulsed the enemy, and only left the ground taken after having exhausted the resources of the "park." In the fight Captain Pedro Richards and sub-lieutenant L. Sanchez, of our side, were seriousiv wounded.

BURNING FIELDS OF CANE.

MARCH 26 .- Colonel Fior Crombet, with the commandants of Franco Horrintiner and Juan Vigaand Captain Juan Duany, burned the cane fields of the people of Mariel, Hatilio and Yarabo, only meeting with slight resistance towards the last moment REPULSING THE SPANISH SOLDIERS.

APRIL 2 .- Lieutenant Colonel Jose Medina at tacked the volunteers having charge of the military works at La Matilde, dispersing them and capturing a Remington and other effects. On being reinforced the volunteers returned and attacked him, but ne repulsed them again.

THREE SOLDIERS ROUGHLY HANDLED. APRIL 15 .- The same Chief, Medina, while in am bush near the encampment of La Demaiagua, surprised three soldiers, making one prisoner with his arms, shooting another and followed the other to the foot of the enemy's intrenchment.

ATTACK ON THE TEMPIR CAMP.

APRIL 19 .-- A strong column of the enemy at tacked our encampment at Tempir, and was lought by two divisions of the post, in ambuscade, commanded by Captains Higinio Vazquez, Felloe Vigo and Francesco Bravo, causing him to retire to the fields, with several wounde

DESTROYING SUGAR MILLS AT GUISA.

Liegtenant Colonel Benjamin Ramirez informs me within the past few days that during April he ordered Captain Cristopel Rodriguez to burn the sugar mills and destroy the vegetation and iences on the outskirts of Guisa, and that that official reported having done this, without any new feature being presented.

A CUBAN CAPTAIN KILLED.

MAY 13 .- Colonel Marmol engaged with a large column of the enemy in Pedregalon, while he was proceeding from Dos Rios in the direction of Narango, terminating lamentably for us by the death of the learless Lieutenant Niviano Castro. Beyond having fatigued the enemy we are ignorant of what loss he suffered. I am, sir, with every consideration, CALINTO J. TRIVONES.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A METHO-DIST CHURCH IN HABRISON, N. J.

Yesterday was a white-page leaf of history to the Methodists of Harrison, just opposite Newark, N. J., being the occasion of the laving of the corner stone of a new Methodist church there. An assem biage numbering between four and five hundred persons were present. The venerable and reverend Bishop Janes officiated, and preached an interesting sermon, in the course which he said that no greater duty devolved on professing Christians than to aid in spreadinduence of the church by erecting ing the temples for the worship of the Most High. The ceremony of laying a corner stone, he said, was no less significant than important-significant as the foundation of faith, it being emblematic of the foundation stone of Christianity itself; and important as a means of disseminating the truth and the Word. He expressed sadness at the number of persons present. The other clergymen present . J. M. Tuttle, of Watsensing; Rev. James Ayers, of Montelair; Revs. Mesars, Nicholas Van-sant, J. W. Seran and Thomas Waiters, of Newark; R. B. Lockwood, of Rahway, and R. H. Orr, of Newark; Bishop Janes is said to be the first Math-odist prelate who ever preached in Harrison.