

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 3.—Four thousand men will be sent out at once to make their way to General Lorencez, should it appear that he is seriously...

La Presse announces that Admiral Jurien de La Graviere will sail, at the end of July, for Mexico, and will hoist his flag on board the iron-plated frigate Normande.

"We have been deceived," observes Le Presse—and it expresses the public feeling.—"We have been deceived in the state of Mexico, and deceived as to the spirit of the population."

The French Legislative session of 1862 was brought to a close on Friday. The President said:— "Gentlemen,—We have just passed through a long and laborious session."

On June the 30th, the Paris Clergy were admitted to present its felicitations to His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, on his return from Rome.

The Times correspondent thus speaks of the attitude of the French clergy towards Louis Napoleon:— "The French clergy have been undoubtedly much disappointed in him, and are far from entertaining a friendly disposition towards their Imperial master."

The departure of the Queen of Naples is decidedly fixed for Monday, the 30th. Her Majesty is to take her passage on board of a Spanish ship which has been placed at her disposal.

to the Imperial will. In the first place it must be ascertained what that will is; but, assuming it to be favorable to the development of liberal ideas...

But, from all that I have been able to gather, His Imperial Majesty has neither the intention nor the desire to weaken His Holiness. Plus IX at Rome is a fact which will much favor the original idea of the Emperor, who may, in the meantime, with the greatest safety withdraw a large proportion of his troops...

THE CONTENTS OF AN OSTRICH'S STOMACH.—The Lyons journals state that a few days back some ruffians succeeded in getting hold of the ostrich kept in the Parc de la Tete d'Or, with a view of stripping it of its feathers.

Three clay tobacco-pipes, quite whole, but having become green; a knife with a brass handle, twenty centimetres in length; twenty-five brass buttons of different infantry regiments, a ten-sous piece, thirty-two sous and centimes of most of which the effigy had been worn off; about fifty bits of brass, reduced by corrosion to small shavings; fragments of watch-chains; various bits of other metals; six large whole walnuts, and several fragments of a hawthorn walking-stick; lastly, a piece of iron wire, ten centimetres in length, which had pierced the sides of the gizzard, was found imbedded in the abdomen, and does not seem to have caused the creature any pain.

ITALY.—The Correspondence Franco-Italienne states that Sir James Hudson, the English Ambassador has written to Signor Rattazzi cordially congratulating him upon the recognition by Russia of the Kingdom of Italy.

The Gazzetta del Popolo publishes a correspondence between the late Prefect Torelli and the Archbishop of Palermo, concerning the surrender of monasteries to turn them into hospitals, as the existing hospitals are no longer sufficient for the reception and treatment of the alarming multitude of syphilitic patients.

The suppression of the Religious Orders, the dispersion of the Monks, and the confiscation of Church property are the bright side of the Italian revolution. How many idle hands are restored to industry—how many spacious edifices are acquired for public purposes, how large an increase of revenue is paid into the coffers of the State.

Rome.—We have had, at the beginning of the week, some attempts at disturbances. Several revolutionists, on seeing the last detachment of French troops leaving for France, set up cries of "Viva Vittorio Emanuele!" "Viva Garibaldi!" "Abasso i preti!" "Viva Francia!"

His Holiness walked on foot in the procession on Thursday last (octave day of Corpus Christi) which was most brilliant. The whole population of Rome crowded to it, to contemplate the ever calm and angelic features of the Pontiff King.

The King of Portugal, having expelled the Sisters of Charity from his little State, has, with perfect consistency, sent an envoy to Turin, to solicit a wife from the hands of the excommunicated King of Sardinia.

refused to fulfil the order of arrest given by the sub-Prefect Bignetti, a Roman refugee. The sub-Prefect then placed guards at the doors of the Episcopal palace, and telegraphed to Perugia, whence he received an answer to the effect that he should enforce his order.

The Giornale di Roma of the 23rd ultimo speaks of the effect produced throughout the world by the meeting of the Bishops in Rome, as evidenced by the manifestations which are being made by the faithful on the arrival of their respective Bishops to their episcopal cities.

It appears certain that M. de Lavalatte is directed to place the following before the Vatican:—1. The Government of the Emperor is still disposed to guarantee to you Rome and the Campagna.

A report is current that in the face of the grave discontent occasioned by the new taxes, La Marmorata and Palatinelli have sent in their resignations.

The accounts from the provinces are frightful, and the pen cannot describe such atrocities. The shootings are interminable, and worthy of cannibals; to the daily conflicts which take place between the troops and the royalist bands, and in which the latter often have the advantage, the government responds by causing all on whom the slightest suspicion rests to be shot.

Chiavone has occupied and stirred up the communes in the district of Lanciano, and has established his camp on the plain of the Five Thousand. General Cadorna, having under his orders General Chiabrera, at the head of two brigades of six thousand men, has returned to Castel-di-Sangro.

Other journals confirm. Here is what the Independente says:—"In the plain of the Five Thousand, in the Abruzzi, General Chiabrera warned Chiavone that he was going to attack him with 3,800 men, and that if he wished to make terms, in order to avoid the effusion of blood, the general would grant him favourable conditions."

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of the Bishops of Christendom. In Rome, were Sardinia and Portugal; and it is only natural that the two sovereigns who made themselves infamously conspicuous by preventing the Bishops in their territories from visiting the Eternal City, on that great occasion, should desire to draw still tighter the cords of sympathy that unite them in antagonism to the Church of Christ.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—The Invalide Russe of to-day says:—"General Luders has been relieved of command-in-chief of the army in Poland; and the governorship of that kingdom, and has been granted leave of absence on account of the wound he lately received."

The Grand Duke Constantine has been appointed commander of the first corps d'armee. The Paris Presse has the following:—"The conflagrations in Russia are spreading from St. Petersburg to the provinces. At Tiflis, on the 16th of May, 10 houses were burnt to the ground; at Mouliev, on the 9th June, 20 houses; at Czernitow, on the 11th June, 44 houses, 133 shops, and a church.

The Emperor has given rise to much comment. He is accused of being connected with the secret societies, and in correspondence with them. What adds to the excitement caused by this incident is, that the Colonel, now denounced as a revolutionist, is the son of the General who put a stop, by his revelations, to the insurrection of 1825, and was ever afterwards, the devoted, confidential, adviser of Nicholas I.

The Emperor has set himself on a footing with the material and moral wants of Russian society.

The same journal publishes a Ministerial decree suspending during eight months the publication of four monthly reviews.

A large portion of the Russian nobility finds itself ruined by the Emperor's measures for the emancipation of the Serfs. Their estates were encumbered with debt, and the social reforms of the Emperor have left them no prospect but beggary.

To this faith a shock was given by the Crimean War, and it has never recovered. At present the Emperor is detested by the native Russian nobility, and to their hatred they add contempt.

PRUSSIA.

The Catholics of Treves are about to erect a column in the neighborhood of their town in commemoration of the definition of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and surmounted with a statue of the Blessed and Immaculate Virgin.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords, June 30.—The War in America.—Lord Brougham rose to call attention to the civil war which was now raging in America. His private information, derived from persons most friendly to England and America, which they received from persons on the spot, and mixed up in this and affair, surpassed very considerably the horrible and loathsome accounts which had been published.

A DEMAND FOR RECOGNITION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York World says that President Davis has sent a special messenger to the Emperor of France and to the Queen of England, with despatches of a private nature demanding the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

duction, there was still too much that was incapable of exaggeration. The House of Commons, June 30.—The Civil War in America.—Mr. Hopwood asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether Government intended to take any steps to endeavor to put an end to the civil war in America.

Lord Palmerston said—I trust I need not assure the honorable member, and the House, that Her Majesty's Government are deeply sensible of the sufferings now existing in the cotton-manufacturing districts. We know that the privations in those districts are great, and also that those who suffer them have endured them with the most heroic fortitude and patience.

On Thursday, at Edinburgh, judgment in the case of Mrs. Yelverton was given by the legal functionary, who is called Lord Ardmillan. His decision was that Miss Longworth had not proved herself to be the wife of Major Yelverton, and that Major Yelverton was entitled to the expenses of his action of declaration of freedom.

An ENGLISHMAN'S RECREATION.—A court-martial, held at Agra on the 24th of April last, presents one or two novel points. Lieutenant Glover, desirous of testing the penetrant power of clay bullets, compelled one Meer Khan to stand target, invested only with a coarse cloth. Of course Meer Khan came to grief; but the court-martial recommended that Lieutenant Glover be dealt leniently with, on the ground of indiscretion, and boyish folly.

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UNITED STATES.

The N. Y. Times thinks the campaign is going ahead; that McClellan is in all respects the master of the situation. He will more shortly and surely—so shortly and surely that it need be no matter of surprise if the anniversary of Bull Run find our army in the rebel Capital.

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FEARS OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says:—"In view of the recent disasters before Richmond, and of the foreign advices, this matter assumes a new and startling importance. It is known that since the late battles there has been unusual anxiety and trepidation at the State Department.

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