## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 5 .- Each day brings an augmentation of the uneasiness created by the Franco-Russo alliance, which, according to its present terms, bodes only conquest, injustice, and confusion, and is likely to satisfy none. Earl Russell has offered the intrigue to go unmolested. How will he endeavour to avert its disastrous consequences should Garibaldi expend his exuberant activity upon Greece, as Ratazzi has on his knees implored of him? The East will at once be in a flame, and Italy will grow pale in its light, to the great satisfaction of the sojourner at Vichy, of Gortschakoff, and of the drum-major - suddenly invested with diplomatic honors, Bismark. If, on the other hand, the 'hero' should resume his views of 1849, the French Government will be obliged to augment its forces in the East, and to maintain its army in the Peninsula. It is placed at issue between the address of the Bishops and the speech of Garbaldi, and must make choice either of that policy which upholds, right, represses violence, maintains the Christian national traditions of France, and represents and defends the teaching of the Universal Church respecting the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See-or, of that which would conclude its long series of attacks upon the temporal rights of the Holy See, by the massacre of the Priesthood and of the soldiers of France. Either the policy of 1849 must be carried out or we must submit to the insults and threats of Garibaldi, and deliver Rome, under one pretext or another, to the enemy whom France had expelled from it. At present I incline to the opinion that should Garibaldi-organise an expedition he will carefully avoid attacking Rome, though all his speeches appear to imply the contrary. The hermit of Caprera is a man of sudden impulses and impremeditated attempts; he may disappear, as he has already done; but he will go just wherever his own previous plans did not incline him. While the French ships are in pursuit of him near Civita Vecchia, he will have penetrated into Dalmatia, Montenegro, or Greece, despite the watchfulness of the British and Austrian

The Opinion Nationale publishes an article advising Garibaldi as to the means of extricating hunself from the difficulties created by the antagonism between him and King Victor Emmanuel. The plan suggested is an expedition to the Turkish provinces on the Adriatic.

The Siccle and the Opinion Nationals pubfish articles, signed by M. Havin and M. Gueroult, blaming the conduct of Garibaldi. They urge the Italians to rally round Victor Emmanuel, but insists on the necessity of promptly solving the Roman question by delivering up Rome

The Patrie announces that a French naval division will appear towards the beginning of November in the Gulf of California, and that the army will then march on Mexico. "It is important," it adds,-

"That a demonstration should be made at that period in order to watch the events of which the coast of Sonora and of California may

be the theatre." The Civil Tribunal of Perigueux has just been engaged three days in hearing the important question discussed as to whether the French laws allow a person in holy orders in the Roman Catholic Church to contract marriage. The case was brought before the same tribunal in February was orought octore the same thousand the results of last to their opinion—an last, when M. Bron de Lauriere, who is in what at Europe the last of Line opinion which I have often quoted—that there is priest's orders but has retired from exercising the functions of the sacred ministry, applied to the tribunal for an order to compel the mayors of Pengueux and Cendrieux to proceed to the celebration of his marriage with Madle. Elizabeth de Fressange. The Procureur Imperial strongly opposed the application. He declared that to permit the marriage of Priests would be injurious in a moral point of view, and quoted the opinion of Portains, who says:-" There would no longer be any safety for families if a priest could choose a wife and abdicate his ministry for the purpose of marrying." The tribunal after due deliberation, pronounced the following judgment :- "The tribunal, considering that, according to the Code Napoleon, marriage is purely a civil contract, which may be made by all citizens whom it has not formally declared incapable; that it would be vain to seek in our laws a prohibition against the marriage of a Roman Catholic priest, since he does not by taking holy orders lose any of his rights as a citizen; that the organic law on public worship, of Germinal, year X., is as silent as the code on this important point; that when the legislator is silent, it does not belong to the judges to supply his omissions, by deriving from moral and religious considerations, doubtless worthy of all respect, but having no root in the civil law, a prohibition which the latter does not contain; - for those reasons the tribunal declares and ordains that the said civil functionaries shall proceed to the publishing of the banns and celebration of the marriage of Bron Lauriere with Elizabeth Fressange; and further ordains that mention of the present judgthe said communes of Perigueux and Cendrieux, and condemns Brou-Lauriere to pay all costs." -Galignani.

SUICIDE IN FRANCE.—A writer in the Paris suicide. It is so natural for man to live! Formerly the law held suicide in horror, and branded it as a crime. The frequency of suicide now to 1858 inclusive, 92,662 suicides have been committed in France, being an average of 2,895 | rumors." in the year. The suicide of males, which have only been kept distinct since 1836, amount to 56,562, and of females to 18,548—the yearly average for the former being 2,459, and for the latter 807. This difference is only to be explained by the fact that the religious sentiment acts more powerful on women than on men. It . is proved by the official returns that the most re-

approach Paris, where it attains the maximum. Old age even does not seem to allay the furore when it begins to decline. It is absolutely such plans as this evening I have heard attributed frightful to contemplate the constant progress of suicide during these gloomy years, from 1827 to suicide during these gloomy years, from 1827 to where the French troops would meet him. Whilst 1858; the number was 1,512 in 1857, and 3,050 the latter would be defending the frontiers a revolt in 1858. It has been truly remarked that revolutionary times are very prolific in these distresses, disappointments, and sufferings which too often end in suicide. What an amount of moral tortures, of ann-social hatred is represented by the diplomatic relations between France and Italy. the number of 3,000 suicides! Is it at all compensated by the problematic progress in the well- little hesitation in saying that M. Benedetti was orbeing and wealth, with which we have been so long dinned?"

The harvest continues its progress with mag-

nificent weather. The accounts received from the departments, however, are not all satisfactory. In the Puy de Dome, for example, and in the neighboring districts farmer complain of the wheat crop. In the eastern departments the produce, after thrashing, is not as good as was expected, and wheat has risen in the South in consequence of a deficient crop. Taken altogether, however, there is little doubt but that the barvest will be equal to a fair average .- Times Correspondence,

ITALY.

The Italian crisis occupies the attention of all new papers in Europe. None of them profess to one entitled "The Temporal Power of the Pope," understand what is going on, or to be sure of and the other "A Gross Untruth of the Revolution, plete breach between King Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi. The King has put forth his Royal proclamation against the Bold Buccaneer, to whom he owes the larger part of his usurped dominion; and Garibaldi has refused either to read or obey it. He has marched into the woods with a few hundred followers; and the battations: of Piedmont and the fleets of France are all said to be arrayed against him.

Meanwhile, his volunteers are hurrying to the coast from all the towns of Italy, and demanding to be conveyed to Sicily that they may learn there what they profess not to know-whether he has any need of them. Human patience proves at length unequal to the sustained contemplation of this low, tedious, and disgusting business, compared to which the dullest tale in our serials seems absolutely sparkling with incident and full of noble characters. As a last hope name of Napoleon), we shall have a revelation from the great Mystery-man himself, which will pour a flood of light upon the situation."-

TURIN, August 3 .- The King has issued the following proclamation: "To my people, -- At young people carried away by illusions, and, forgetful of the debt of gratitude due to our best alhes, make of the name of Rome, that name winch . gister. is the desire of all, the signal of war. When the hour for the accomplishment of the enterprise shall arrive, the voice of the King will make itself heard. Every other summons is that of rewhole of Europe, justice for Italy." In the spect to the proclamation issued by the King, who tancy that the whole will a pretext and an oppor-Signor Ratazzi replied that the manifesto was tunity to withdraw from Rome. occasioned by the carolineats of volunteers, and plause.) The Chamber, after a short discussion, expressed its approval of the noble and firm words

my, relative to the proclamation of the King, in which he says:-"By your firmness you will is not allayed, you will do your duty, however painful it may be." The proclamation of the King has been very favourably received. Hones are entertained that the Government will take advantage of events to bring about the solution of the Roman question. The Italian journals assert that the English squadron had received orders to act in concert with the French and Italian squa-

Tunis, Aug. 5 .- Popular demonstrations have taken place at Brescia and Florence. Shouts were raised of "Long live Victor Emmanuer! To the Capitol! Rome or death!"

Tunin, Aug. 7.—In the Chamber of deputies to-day Signor Minghetti requested the Government to comment shall be made in the marriage registers of municate to the Chamber any information they had received from Sicily.

Signor Ratazzi replied that no positive information had been received, but as soon as any arrived it would be published. There was, he said, no foundation for the alarming news which had been circu-Monde says :- " If there is any crime peculiar lated. There had been no engagement between the to societies in a state of decadence it is assuredly royal troops and the Garibaldians, and he did not believe that any such engagement would take place.

Signor Ratazzi further said:-"It does not result from the information received that General Garibaldi has refused to listen to the obliges the legislator to assume more humble voice of the King. It is not known what position hearing. What do statistics tells us? Why he occupies. Our troops are all loyal and their spirit is excellent; while, on the other hand, desertions have taken place in the Gamp of Garant Garibal have taken place in the Camp of General Garibaldi. The public must be on its guard against false

> Signor Sineo then made a speech approving the conduct of Garibaldi.

> Signor Ratazzi replied with much warmth, and was loudly applauded.

The Paris correspondent of Thursday's Star has the following:-" The declaration of Ratazzi in the Italian Parliament with reference to Garibaldi has adventurers from the provinces of the mainland; 150 been received here as a thing that might have been expected. The Ultramontanes pretend to see in the bardy and the Æmilia. Altogether, his force does speeches of Garibaldi a deep-laid plan to frighten not certainly exceed 850, between men and boys. ligious provinces presents the fewest suicides and the Emperor Napoleon, who is generally supposed to These volunteers were at first unarmed, but the Sub- dini, what Cialdini did. - Cor. of Tablet.

that the proportions of suicides increase as we be troubled with nervous fears for his personal safety similar to those which disturbed the latter days of Cromwell.: They do, however, the general the justice, to admit that he may be the unconscious instruor self-destruction; the proportion constantly in- ment of deeper men than he is. But subtle as Italian creases from childhood to the age of eighty statesmen may be, they can hardly be suspected of to M. Ratazzi and his colleagues. One is that Garibaldi should throw himself upon the Roman States, would take place at Rome, and the Pontifical gendarmes be routed, the Vaticac taken, the Pope allowed to escape, and Victor Emmanuel be proclaimed in his stead. This evening's telegrams confirm some information which I last night received about From it and other things that I have heard, I have dered to demand of the Italian Ministry whether it was prepared or not to allow Garibaldi to carry out his threats in Central Italy, and to say that, were nothing done to prevent him, the Imperial Government could not continue to hold the same friendly relations which it does with that of Victor Emmanuel. The manifesto which was last issued from the woods of Figuzzi must complicate what the French call 'the difficulties of the situation.' 'The arrogaut foreigners' mentioned in it are no less the army of occupation than the Austrians in Venice. Victor Emmaruel's proclamation is generally regarded as an effort to counter-balance the speeches of Garibaldi as well as to satisfy the French Government that they were made without the consent or privity of the Cabinet of Turin."

LIBERTY OF THE PARSS IN ITALY .- The Tribunal of Sienna (Tuscany), on the 25th, condemned two Carmelite Friers - Father Operato and Emiliano-to twenty months' and six months' imprisonment resthe Cabinets, and the leading columns of all the pectively, for writing and circulating two pamphlets in which the King and Government of Italy, the anybody's intentions. Ostensibly, there is a coin- army and nation, were spoken of in insulting language. The prior of the convent, Father Hilarion, was acquitted for want of evidence.

ROME. -- I believe the following particulars of M. de Lavalette's last propositions are perfectly correct, viz., The Pope would retain what he has at the present moment; his security and independence would be guaranteed by a mixed garrison of French, Austrians, and Spaniards; in indemnification for the stolen provinces, he would receive fourteen millions of annual revenue. The Holy Father refused; saying (according to the Minister's reply to the Empress, who has been greatly displeased by his failure) "That be had fully resolved to accept nothing; to suffer all.' Were the Pope to consent to such propositions, he would in fact appear to sanction the acts of violence and usurnation that have been perpetrated. M. Thouvenel, who is more communicatire than becomes a Minister, said last night, however, " that a Congress might arrange things on the footing above described, without any anxiety for the consent of the Pope, and leaving him at liberty to protest." Those least favorable to Napoleon assert that he has no idea of evacuating Rome, and that he of reach, the newspapers promise us that on or is far from accepting Italian Unity, or from having before the Festival of the Assumption (the Ein-renounced the Confederate project. A conviction is peror has selected that day as the Feast of the at last arising, that the Neapolitans and Sicilians will never be able to unite with the Northern Italians, and that thus the boasted Unity will dissolve of it-Garibaldi will be unable, in my opinion, to effect the downfall of the ministry; but should Sicily and Naples declare in favor of the Condottieri, which is far from impossible, a rupture between the North and South would at once ensue, and the result would be a Southern Italy independent of the North, with the time when Europe is rendering homage to we know not what dynasty, or perhaps only a vicethe wisdom of the nation, it is painful to see royalty, with a certain autonomy. Will this result be achieved by leaving the Italians to themselves, or by foreign intervention, is, it appears to me, the question at issue. - Correspondent of the Weekly Re-

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- Although the news we have been receiving for the last three or four weeks clearly pointed to some design of Garibaldi at variance with the intentions of Government, and calculated, consequently, to lead to a conflict between the General bellion and of civil war. The responsibility and and the Royal authorities; although every step of rigour of the law will fall upon those who do not Garibaldi seems to have brought him nearer and listen to my words. I shall know how to pre-nearer to the dreaded collision, and the outbreak serve the dignity of the Crown and of Parliament seems now imminent and unavoidable—still there is no limb of man who hold fast to their contribution. no lack of men who hold fast to their opinion-an Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Ferrari re- and the Rattazzi Cabinet, but even between the quested explanations from the Ministry with re- agitator of Sicily and the autocrat of France, and who fancy that the whole drift of Garibaldi's move

Some of the most intimate friends of Garibaldi, the false reports which had been circulated that who till yesterday were with him in Sicily, are now the Government were secretly in favour of them. in Turin-Colonel Corte, Dr. Guastalia, and several It was requisite that the misunderstanding should not be sknown as men of extreme measures. Colonel Pianciani, a Mazzinian, has met them here, and cease. He hoped that Garibaldi, knowing the no one doubts that Garibaldi is at the present mofirm will of the King, would submit to his wishes, ment under unmitigated Mazzinian influence. Coloand that a civil war would be avoided. (Ap- nel Acerbi, late head of the Commissariat (Intendente Generale) of the Southern army, who with the bulk of the Garibaldian officers accepted service in the regular troops, was arrested here in Turin, on of the King, and passed to the order of the day. Thursday evening last, as he was at supper. He TURIN, August 4.—The Minister of War has was suspected of having a hand in those claudestine addressed an order of the day to the Italian ar- culistments upon which such a singular air of mystery hangs, but which are in all probability the re-sult of subterranean Mazzinian intrigues. These enlistments continue incessantly. The stir of young avoid the greatest of evils—civil war. If, after men about the country is something unaccountable, the words of the Sovereign, culpable impatience and the tide is all moving Southward. The chiefs of the Hungarian Emigration are also incessantly on the wing. The Government boast that they have it in their power to maintain order at all events, and they certainly take very energetic measures to shut Garibaldi in a circle of iron and lire.

For their own part the French are also concen-trating their land and sea forces about Rome. On the other hand, if we may give credit to Southern correspondents, 'complete anarchy reigns at Palermo and in most Sicilian provinces; rabble government prevails, and the King's authority is admitted only in name." If Ough and the troops do their duty, and there is no doubt they will do it, a collision may occur, but the success is hardly doubtful. The party of disorder must and will be crushed, and Garibalds will have the satisfaction which he apparently coveted - that of fully extinguishing himself.-There is too much common sense in Sicily, no less than everywhere else in Italy, for madmen to be allowed to risk all when there is so little to gain and so much to lose.

in the meanwhile a Mazzinian committee, at the head of whom are Bertani, Caivoli, Mario, Miceli, and Mosto, have sent forth from Genua a circular addressed to all the Democratic societies in Italy, taxing every member of each of them to the amount of 1f., the money to be employed for the liberation of Rome and Venice.

Garibaldi has collected little more than 250 native Sicilian volunteers in the island, many of them mere boys of 12 to 14 years of age. They are of the same stuff as the patriot heroes whose age and size astounded me two years ago, as I saw them-battalions of them -mustering in the squares and streets of Messina, bending under the weight of the long muskets they carry on their shoulders. They are of the same stamp and breed as those of Picciotti who played such a cuaious part at the taking of Palermo-formidable for their vociferation when away from danger, never to be reckoned upon when the steadiness of their nerve was put to the test. Besides these, Garibaldi has gathered together about 450 or 500 have gone over from Tuscany, the rest from Lom-

Prefect of Corleone, a man devoted to Garibaldi, provided them with a few hundred muskets by a stratagem for which is is to be hoped, he will have his reward. He ordered the National Guard of the town under arms; he bade them stand, at ease, and pile arms; and when the men were scattered about the market place, leaving only a feeble guard on duty on the spot, 300 of the Garibaldians rushed out of their hiding places, fell upon the unsuspecting sentries, and overpowered all resistance, so that the ill-guarded muskets fell an easy prey to the volunteers. Far different from the conduct of this Sub-Prefect was the behavior of another public functionary, the Syndic of Marineo. After their successful exploit at Corleone, the Garibaldians, as you know, repaired to the Royal wood at Ficuzza, where they established their head-quarters. They then sent a deputation to Marineo, a town at about equal distance between Corleone and Palermo, and intimated to the municipal authorities of the place that they should deliver up such arms as were in possession of the National Guard, for they were needed in the furtherance of a great national undertaking. The Syndic answered that "be was not free to act in this matter without an express order from the Prefect. upon whom he depended, and that he would abide by what was his very clear line of duty, regardless of consequences." Whereupon the Garibaldians once more withdrew to Ficuzza. Here it was that Garibaldi for the first time visited them, in the evening of Friday last, August 1, and addressed to his "fellow combatants" that proclamation which you may have read in my yesterday's letter. Since then nothing has been heard either of the volunteers or their leader. But what we know, rather positively, is that there are by this time no less than 20,000 of the Royal troops in the island of Sicily, most of them being assembled in and about Palermo; and that several battalions have for the last few days been moving by slow and short stages (five or six miles a day) towards Corleone and the territory occupied by the Garibaldians, this leisurely march being dictated by a desire to avoid all needless effusion of blood, and by a well-grounded hope that the volunteers, aware of the smallness of their number and awed by the imposing force of their adversaries, may become aware of the uselessness of all resistance, and may be induced peaceably to disperse, giving up their harebrained enterprise. If private intelligence may be relied, there seems little or no disposition on the part of the population of the island to join Garibaldi, and at Palermo order and tranquillity continue undisturbed. General Cuiga, the new Prefect, reached his destination on Saturday; his presence and the King's proclamation, which was published last evenmost beneficial effect. The Sicilians showed at all times strong common sense and deliberation. All their love and gratitude for Garibaldi cannot blind them to the fact that the hero is acting as a man who has parted with his reason. What is very positive is that Garibaldi is in no lack of money. More England by the Mazzinian and Garibaldian Committees .- Times Cor.

"Young Comrades, - The holy cause of our country unites us again to-day. Without asking where we are going, with smiles upon your lips, you have hastened hither to fight against arrogant foreign rulers. I ask only of Providence to preserve me your confidence. I can promise nothing but toils and troubles: but confidently rely upon your self-denial; for well do I know you, O mutllated remnant of glorious battles! It is unnecessary to ask of you bravery in the fight; but I must ask you to preserve discipline, without which no army can exist. The Romans, by their discipline, were enabled to become the masters of the world. Strive to gain the affection of the people, as you knew how to do in 1860, as well as the esteem of our valiant army, in order to bring about the unity of the country. Upon this occasion also the brave Sicilians will be the fore-runners of the great destinies to which the country is called.
"GARIDALDI."

A telegram dated Palermo, August 4, says :-General Cugia has arrived here, and met with a sympathetic reception. The city is perfectly tranquil. Several friends of Garibaldi having gone into the woods of Fieuzza, a small body of troops were sent thither. Some of the young men thereupon quitted the woods and returned to their homes.

lieved that everything will be arranged without the employment of force.

PALEUMO, August 5 .- Yesterday eight battalions are said to have laid down their arms. It is reported that Garibaldi left Fieuzzi immediately on hearing of the royal proclamation.

The Itulia publishes an exquisitely absurd address from some of the Roman ladies" to Garibaldi, in which they say that "Rome may now be called the land of the dead," but that they look for deliverance to Garibaldi. The following is Garibaldi's reply:-

"Roman Matrons,-Rome or death! I have heard these words resound from the lovely slopes of Sebeto to the piled-up rocks of the Alps. Rome or death! That is the oath taken by the proud sons of Palestro and Palermo. Women! do not blaspheme by calling Rome the land of the dead. How could there be death in the heart of Italy-in the heart of the world? The ashes of Rome, the ashes of her unhappy sons have been buried, but these ashes have been so impregnated with life as to be able to regenerate the world. Rome is a word that will arouse peoples as the tempest raises the waves. Rome, the mother of Italian grandeur! was it not its history of giants, its wonderful ruins, that kindled in my young soul the flame of the beautiful, the ardour of generous designs? Rome! ob, Rome! who is not urged by thy very name to take arms for thy deliverance ?-Who feels not thus has not deserved the tender ema one has only to restore's base heart to its original clay. Ludies, I am with you to death." The address and the respose have been since disarowed.

According to a correspondent of the Brussels Independance, Garibaldi has issued at the same time a manifesto to the Slaves, which would seem to indicate, if his language is to be interpreted literally, that it was in that quarter he was going to attempt rise in insurrection. A letter from Turin states that serious events are decidedly to be expected at once. 'The shell,' says the writer, 'must soon burst. A veil of mystery still covers the projects of the General. The Government is, no doubt, informed of them, but it hides its knowledge under the most absolute secrecy. A great number of troops have left for the south. In a word, we can see here the movement which has always preceded the great crises of Italian revolution.'

Cialdini, in his celebrated letter to Garibaldi (see Times of 24th April, 1861) wrote as follows :-"When we arrived, you were at the Volturno in a very bad condition. The fall of Capua, Gaeta, Messina, and Civitella del Tronte, was not brought about by your operations. 56,000 Bourbon soldiers were beaten and dispersed by us. It is therefore incorrect to say that you have delivered the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Our army and fleet took some part in destroying more than half the Neapolitan army, and also took four fortresses."

No doubt that portion of the English public who swallow what Garibaldi says, think that Garibaldi has a better right to know what he himself did, than the English public have. But they will in justice allow, also, that no one can know better than Cial-

Garibaldi has issued a manifesto to the Sclaves, which seems to indicate, if his language is to be interpreted literally, that it was in that quarter he was going to attempt an expedition. The manifesto is almost equivalent to an appeal to the people to rise in insurrection. - Express.

GERMANY.

Notwithstanding actual appearances, it is known in Germany that an amicable settlement of the existing points of difference between Austria and Hungary will take place shortly; for the intelligent por-tion of the political chiefs in the latter country know very well that, in case of any arrangement between Austria and Italy, they would never get such practical concessions as are offered now. And, indeed, such an agreement would be the best for the mutual interest of Hungary and Austria, as by this means only the Hungarians can participate in the immense advariages of forming part of so vast an empire as the Austrian. Besides this, the Government of that land is now animated by the best disposition towards Hungary, and is proceeding on a true liberal path, and will thus grant to the Hungarians all that can be granted without compromising the existence of the totality of the Austrian empire. - From a Private Correspondent of the Court Journal.

PRUSSIAN SOCIETY .- THE MARRIAGE LAW IN GER-MANY .- The Lutheren religion which is that professed here, allows a man to marry two or more sisters in succession; and of this permission people often avail themselves, as well as obtaining a divorce, if either party complain of incompatability of temper, a most convenient and sweeping cause of separation. At this moment a pair, in the very first circle, are on the point of obtaining a divorce, to enable the lady to marry a young officer, and the gentleman his wife's younger sister. A woman may obtain an unimpeached character after an unlimited number of these separations. -- Mrs. Trench.

RUSSIA.

Sr. Petersauac, August 5.-The Journal de St. Petersbourg of to day denies the report published by some Belgian papers, and noticed by us under another head, that Russia, jointly with France, has proposed in London the recognition of the Confederate States of America, and mediation between the belligerents.

The following letter has been received from St. Petersburg, dated the 31st of July : -

The civil war in North America has produced ar injurious effect on our manufacturing interests, although the consumption of cotton in Russia is triffing as compared with what it is in England and in France. The Russian manufacturers have purchasing, had, if we may believe telegraphic reports, the ed all the raw cotton to be had at Bokhara and at Khiva, at a very high price. At this moment there are 2,000 horses laden with cotton on the road from Khiva to Orenburg. The slave population in America have sent a deputation to Siberia to seek for a favourable position on the Amour river to establish a colony. The slave inhabitants of North America than 3,000,000f. has been sent over to him from would emigrate in a body if they could find ground on the banks of the river. The Russian Government is favourable to the plan. It has offered to PROCLAMATION OF GARIBALDI. - The following has grant land to the colonists without any remuneration been issued by Garibaldi, dated Bois Flouggi: - and to suffer them to live there free of taxes for twenty years.

CHINA.

JESUIT MISSIONS. - The French Minister, having no commercial interests to foster, is the open and acknowledged patron and ally of the Jesuit Missions. Here in Pekin there are some three or four Lazarist Priests; and the Bishop of Pekin is now eaid to be on his return from Europe, bringing with him a numerous stuff of French Priests and nine Sisters of Mercy, who will soon be settled in this city, and at liberty to pursue their work of propagandism among the people. They number at present about two thousand converts, and the hereditary professors of Roman Catholicism. A large and beautiful cathedral is near completion in the southern part of the Tartar city, and another lesser church raises its square tower about half a mile west of the Imperial Palace. - Cor of the Record.

## UNITED STATES.

FEDERAL VANDALISM .- The correspondent of the N. Y. Times says that McClellan's army in its retreat from Harrison's Landing is wantonly destroyed the roords at Charles City Court House, and pillaged the the woods and returned to their homes.

PALERMO, August 5.—Garibaldi is still in Corleone.

Court-House is a very old structure, built of brick The Italian troops have occupied the positions of and covered with slate. It was erected during the which it was believed he intended to take possession. last half of the 17th century, and contains the oldest. The snirit of the troops is excellent. It is still be-records of any other county in the State. I regret to say that all these old books, with the records of real estate titles and other papers, which must be of great value to the country, have been wantonly scattered of troops and a battery of artillery left this city for in confusion about the premises, covering the floors the province of Corleone. Three hundred volunteers and dooryards, and are almost wholly destroyed. A more impressive exhibition of the destructive effect of war could scarcely be imagined, than to see those old and cherished books of record and title papers ecattered to the winds or trodden under foot. Some portion of these records date back to 1600 and 1675. and exhibit some neat and masterly specimens of penmanship. I cannot persuade myself that New-England soldiers would be guilty of such vandalism.

A new enrolment has commenced in the United States to obtain complete lists of the persons subject to draft, and not exempt on account of physical disability. In New York much dissatisfaction is felt by the firemen who expected to be exempt, but who are held to be liable to service.

GERMAN OPINION OF THE CONSCRIPTION .--- We (Commercial Advertiser) translate the following from a German paper published in New York, the New Yorker Zeitung: -"We have now the guarantee that this civil war will be a contest of thirty years' dura-tion. The order of the War Minister, published yesterday, has suddenly placed us in a military state that other countries have taken centuries to teacl; We have enjoyed the fruits of freedom for eighty years, but now see what the black intolerant spirit of New England has done for us. Look at our rapid decline. Congress, with all its thirst of usurpation, brace of a mother, the ardent kiss of a lover. Such | did not dare to do what has just taken place. In a single moment, just by the stroke of the President's pen, we are converted into the subjects of a Government which considers the bodies of its citizens as its own property, and claims the absolute right to use them according to its own whim, until they are destroyed. This is the old European system over again. The President thought he would resist the sudden stroke, and so he did it. What becomes of an expedition. The manitesto of the Italian patriot the opinion we used to have that it was wrong to is almost equivalent to an appeal to the people to make men, against their better judgment, slay others? We are imitating the examples of the worst European Government. By means of this ill-timed order a million of our citizens are forced into being soldiers, for of even the first 300,000 men only the smallest share will come forth without conscription. The balf million of people are forced into the field without the slightest sympathy with the cause they are compelled to serve.

In the course of the year we shall have another call for a million more of obedient soldier-machines! Does anybody know how many this will be? About one-third of our arm-bearing population. The 'soldier Republic' is almost ready; and where there are many soldiers there will be much fighting. If your generation says Amen to the conscription movement we need never expect to see any more peace. It is good for us that we are not exhausted; but for that very reason we are very far from peace--for this war only ends with exhaustion."

John B. Gough offered to each volunteer from his town, of Boylston, Mass., who enlisted before the 15th of August, \$10 to each unmarried recruit, \$20 to each married one, and \$10 to the family of soldier from Boylston now in the field. This is in addition to the bounty of \$105 given by the town. Mr. Gough also declares he will give nine-tenths of his income to the country.