

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The great fact which Europe has to consider is that France has commenced a war with the avowed purpose of tearing up the treaties of 1815; and that a treaty, or convention, or understanding, is in existence between the Western and Eastern despots for the coercion, perhaps the spoliation, of Germany, and the re-settlement of the Continent. Every step in the march of events must have the deepest interest for a country like ours, which is the common object of envy and dislike to the Powers that now assume to remodel the map of Europe. Austria will have to bear the first shock of the conflict. France and Sardinia are in arms on the one side; on the other Russia will at least take up an attitude of hostility such as Austria observed towards her in the Eastern War. Perhaps, indeed, Alexander may so far yield to the instances of his more vindictive counsellors as to throw away his influence in Germany by an actual invasion of the Austrian States. To meet these dangers, Austria for the first two months at least must trust to herself alone. The Ministers of Francis Joseph have, we should think, foreseen and calculated on this necessity. In fact, Count Buol has said as much in one of his Notes, and the immense preparations, the high tone, and the rapid action of the Viennese Cabinet indicate that, in the opinion of its ruler, Austria is able to carry on a successful struggle with French and Piedmontese armies in Italy. It now remains to be seen how far these hopes are well founded. A week will determine the nature of the campaign—whether Austria will maintain the offensive or content herself with protecting her Italian possessions; whether Generals Hess and Gyulai will march on Turin and besiege Alessandria, or fall back on the system of Lombard fortresses, which it has been the work of forty years to construct. Two courses are open to the Austrian Government. The one is to do no more than enter the Piedmontese territory, and thus commit a formal act of war, for the purpose of bringing matters to a crisis, and forcing France and France's allies to declare themselves. This step would not preclude the general plan of the campaign from being defensive, the invasion being a political, and not a military movement. The other plan is likely to find much more favor with a youthful Emperor and an army sore with provocations. It is, of course, to press on with every available battalion to Turin; to destroy, if possible, the Sardinian army before the French can come up; to crush the latter as they descend weary and disordered from the passes of the Alps; in fine, to carry out such a campaign as the Great Napoleon would have done if he had had 120,000 men in line, and his enemy's capital had been only 80 miles away.—*Times*.

TREATY OF TURIN.—By that treaty Napoleon and Alexander agreed to despoil Austria and Prussia, and to divide the plunder between themselves. Another Napoleon and another Alexander have now again conspired for the same iniquitous purpose; but, as we are given to understand, with this most important difference, that Napoleon consents to the occupation of Constantinople by the Czar, an arrangement which his uncle sternly resisted. The seizure will not, however, be attempted immediately, that would not square with the tortuous duplicity of Muscovite policy. The Montenegrins are to rebel against the Porte, the "Rouman nation" is to declare its independence, and the Russians, upon the invitation of its Prince, are to cross the Pruth merely to carry out the intentions of the Paris Conference. The small end of the wedge will thus be inserted, and when the favorable moment arrives the whole will be driven home. On the Galician frontier of Austria, however, as well as upon the line of Russo-Poland, which borders upon the Prussian territory, there will be no such reserve. England, which it is not either desired or desirable at this moment to arouse, has no interest to guard there, and the Russian hordes will accordingly hover on those flanks of the two principal German States to keep them in check and embarrass their movements, while the frontier of Imperial France is once more pushed to the Rhine, and the effort is made simultaneously by the combined arms of France and Sardinia to rob Austria of Lombardy and Venice, uniting them to Piedmont, to drive the Bourbons from Naples, set up once more the throne of Murat, and to create again a King of Rome in the person of Napoleon Jerome Buonaparte, who is to have the States of the Church and the Duchies of Tuscany and Lucca. Such we believe to be the general game upon which Napoleon has entered. His uncle, great by genius, and illustrious by military achievements, tried his hand at the same game; but the obligations contracted, and the friendship sworn at Erfurt, did not prevent the invasion of Russia by the French, nor the entry of the Cossacks into Paris, and the insatiable ambition which aimed at universal dominion, and which, in its reckless career, laid impious hands upon the Vicar of Christ, found an ignominious goal and grave at St. Helena. It is impossible for man to foresee the issue of the war which Buonapartist ambition has now lighted up in Europe.—*Weekly Register*.

It is now certain that the division of General Bourbaki, consisting of the 18th Foot Chasseurs, and the 11th, 14th, 40th, and 50th of the line, and that of General Renard, composed of the 23rd, 44th, 56th, and 90th of the line, and the 8th Foot Chasseurs are proceeding by forced marches on Turin. They are closely followed by the 3rd division of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. A telegraphic despatch announces that the Chasseurs Indigènes, under Col. Laure, were received at Genoa with the loudest acclamations. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the Italians on seeing the Imperial Eagle. The passage of the French troops in Savoy is thus related by the *Courrier des Alpes* of the 26th ult.:—"At an early hour yesterday morning the news was spread through the town that the French troops were to arrive during the day by the railway; and from 10 o'clock in the morning the neighborhood of the station was crowded by an immense multitude waiting with impatience for their arrival. About half-past 11 a goods train arrived, and the crowd thinking it was that containing the troops climbed over the barriers, and filled the station, in spite of all the efforts of the police to keep them back. At a little before one the first train with soldiers arrived, and the band of the National Guard saluted them with the Royal march. The crowd shouted—'Long live France!' which was answered by the troops by cries of 'Long live Savoy!' The train contained the 10th battalion of Foot Chasseurs and a battalion of the 43rd of the line. About 4 o'clock another train passed with two other battalions of the same regiment, and at 7 o'clock a third. To-morrow six trains with troops will arrive, and the service for ordinary passengers will be interrupted. Some regiments of cavalry will also pass through Chambery. The passage of French troops will continue for more than a week."

The French troops experienced difficulties in crossing Mont Cenis. 4,000 workmen are engaged clearing the pass of immense masses of snow. General Bontemps, the General of Division in the Canton of Tessin, has requested reinforcements.

The Fourth Regiment of Voltigeurs of the Guard received their colors at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at the Tuilleries. The regiment marched down the rue de Revoli, which was thronged with people, and drew up before the window of the *entresol* of the Pavillon Marsan, which looks on the street. At the window, which is low, stood the Emperor in plain clothes, Prince Jerome, the Emperor's uncle, the Prince Imperial, and the Empress. The Prince Imperial stood on a chair placed against the balcony, the Emperor holding him by the arm. As the band moved along at the head of the column there were loud cries from compact groups in the multitude of "Vive la Garde!" "Vive l'Empereur!" and some few dropping ones of "Vive l'Italie!" The Emperor repeatedly acknowledged the salutes by taking off

his hat, and the little Prince made now and then his military salute, touching his forehead with the back of his hand. His Highness did not wear his bearskin cap and uniform, but a child's white dress. The colors were lowered before the Imperial party, the officers saluted with their swords, and the men carried arms, each company crying "Vive l'Empereur!" as it marched past. These *revues de depart* must recall to the mind of Prince Jerome departures and returns of former days, and give him material for moralising, if he feel so disposed. When the Voltigeurs left the Emperor advanced to the window, and once more saluted the crowd. The Empress lifted the Prince from the chair, but the infant Guardsmen was evidently pleased with the sight—the bayonets flashing, the flags fluttering, and the shouting of men—and showed as little inclination to abandon his position at the window as Austria to evacuate Lombardy for the benefit of Piedmont, or of France, as the case may be; and when lifted off the chair by his mother his Highness grasped it and decidedly refused to give way. This amused the crowd exceedingly, and I believe the applause and clapping of hands which followed this show of childish energy were perfectly sincere. Mediation was employed, and, fortunately, succeeded, no doubt in some consideration, present or future, to the contracting party. His Highness descended, turned his face to the street, and with a graceful movement kissed his hands to the people in the streets, and ran off. In a great crowd there is always a divergence of opinion. The compact groups who cheered loudly were possibly quite in earnest, and meant all that might be implied in such a demonstration. But others of the spectators made observations of a different kind—"Les Princes Impériaux s'amusent tout cela amuse les enfans, et apparemment les grandes personnes aussi. C'est très bien. Ce n'est pas le départ seulement que nous voudrions voir: c'est l'arrivée—le retour. Voilà bien le commencement—Quand verrons nous la fin?" These and similar comments were interchanged very freely. The Voltigeurs were in full campaigning order—knapsacks, tent-poles, mess-tins, &c. There will be similar *revues de depart* according as the different corps leave Paris.—*Times Paris Cor.*, 28th ult.

The *Times* remarks:—"France and Russia have declared that alliance which has long been suspected, and which has always been a probability in every European embroilment. Though so often hinted at, and so conformable to the precedents of a century, the intelligence is most startling. We now understand the proposition of a Congress, which so opportunely interrupted Lord Cowley's mediation; at least, it is no longer indecorous to recognise the true motives of conduct so opposed to the interests of peace. This event, or this avowal, has changed in a moment the whole aspect of affairs. Austria, after all, had some justification for what otherwise seemed an unaccountable precipitancy. It is too clear that interests more potent than passion were the secret springs of her menace to Sardinia, and that not only Italy, but the East and the Rhine are menaced in the contingencies of the threatened war. France is counting the cost as if for a great prize."

After reciting the Berlin despatch, announcing that a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive had been concluded between Russia and France, the *Constitutionnel* says—"This intelligence has not the slightest foundation, and can only have emanated from some officious friend of Austria."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that France suggests two *sine qua non* conditions for her consent—1st.—That Baron Kellnerberg, who took the Austrian ultimatum to Turin, shall be sent to that city to withdraw it; and, 2ndly.—That England shall undertake, by force of arms, if necessary, to compel Austria to accept Lord Malmesbury's four points. This attempt to engage the English Cabinet to more than they have to accord is regarded by the writer as a proof that the mediation will come to nothing. The words of the *Patrie* are, that the mere good offices of England are now out of place, and that England must undertake to assist us in case of the failure of the mediation.

The *Constitutionnel* of April 20th, in an article by its principal editor, speaks of the proposed mediation of England being made alone as a species of affront to Prussia and Russia, and adds—"The question of the day is of too strong a nature to be treated effectually by a semi-official plenipotentiary and an Austrian minister."

NAVAL ARSENAL AT CHERBOURG.—A recent number of the *Revue des deux Mondes* contains an interesting article on the naval arsenal at Cherbourg, from which it appears that the works have cost £7,011,000. The article shows not only the outlay on this vast undertaking, but also that amidst all her political troubles, France has, excepting during the Republic prior to the Consulate, steadily applied her finances to the completion of this great work.

GERMANY.

The *Prussian Gazette* of the 21st ult. publishes the following:—

"The constant efforts of the meditating Powers have not hitherto obtained the desired result. The hope of the meeting of a Congress has gradually diminished for the reason that it has been impossible to obtain the disarmament of the Powers at variance. During the attempts at conciliation which Prussia has undertaken as one of the Powers that signed the treaties of Vienna, and as a Power friendly to all the States interested, the Government never for one moment lost sight of the duties of every description which its position as a member of the Germanic Confederation imposes upon it. Aware of the loss of time which must necessarily take place when the means of defence of the Germanic Confederation are to be organized, the Government itself had already proposed measures of prudence to that end, and made some private arrangements. As the state of affairs have assumed the most serious aspect, the Government thinks the moment has arrived to propose to the Germanic Confederation a general measure in the interest of its safety, and it has already preceded that proposition with the order to place three corps *d'armée* on a war footing (*kriegs-bereitschaft*). This preparation for war of the division destined to constitute the Prussian contingent, as well as the proposition which will be made immediately by the King's Envoy at the Germanic Diet to apply to the same measure to the other contingents of the Confederation, is only of a defensive character, and has no aggressive significance whatever, as Prussia maintains, after as before, her position of a mediating Power for the solution of the pending question, as much in her own interest as in those of her German Confederates."

The students of the universities of Tübingen, Munich, and Würzburg, have requested to be enrolled as volunteers to defend the rights of Germany against France.

VIENNA, APRIL 29.—The official journal, *Austrian Correspondence*, detail all the facts by which the machinations of Piedmont, supported by France, are unveiled, announces the departure of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the fraternisation of his army with the revolutionists, and the revolt at Massa and Carrara, and the establishment of a provisional Government. Austria must, therefore, draw the sword to maintain European order.

The *Patrie*, of Thursday evening, publishes the following short article:—

"We learn a fact of great importance. If the Austrian army has not continued the offensive movement which it had begun, it is because the Austrian Cabinet has accepted the mediation proposed by England. At the same time we are assured that the French Government has taken the offer of England into consideration. If this last news be correct, France may be convinced that this fresh evidence of moderation will not be given unless all guarantees are reserved, which the present state of affairs demands."

ITALY.

In Piedmont the religious are driven from house to house to make room for the troops of Garibaldi. Ten

days had been granted to the Benedictines of Savignano seek for another residence; but at the end of two days only a band of volunteers entered into the monastery, with drums beating, and took possession of it without any more ado. At Rivaloro, near Genoa, the same thing took place with regard to the Franciscans. And while this took place, the *Gazzetta del Popolo*, of April 16th, publishes the following:—"These tattered ones are truly hydrophobous. If they had us in hand they would treat us like John Huss. They do not hide it in their orgies, for while emptying their large wine goblets they exclaim: 'Oh that we could thus drink the blood of the Liberals.' The savage words of that black tribe reveal sufficiently their wicked instinct, and the Government ought not to lose sight of them. Let it treat them like vagabonds!" What a charming thing is Piedmontese constitutional liberty! and how well they understand it!

That portion, indeed, of the Italian soil on which the Austrian armies are encamped, or which is commanded by their fortresses, is Austrian—not a square rod besides. Would that we could see the independence of the Italian people—would that we could see a regenerated Italy at the end of this struggle! But when the Italians, by French help—should this be the event—have chased the Austrians from their peninsula, who will help them to drive away the French? When we think of the hangings, and shootings, and oppressions of the French to the southward of the Alps in former days, it is difficult to decide whether they or the Austrians have been the sterner taskmasters of Italy. The Austrians at least never led or drove the youth of Italy to the shambles by wholesale, as did the First Napoleon, nor are we aware that they have ever plundered the museums and churches of Italy in the same way as that warm-hearted friend of the Italian race. It is mournful, indeed, that in a contest such as this our sympathies cannot be enlisted on either side. Who that knows anything of the fashion in which the Austrians have oppressed Italy for upwards of forty years but would rejoice to hear of their expulsion on any terms save that of a greater calamity? Who believes for a moment in the sincerity of the French Emperor, or that he is doing other than making Italy a stepping-stone to his ambition? What the ultimate destiny of Italy may be at the conclusion of the war which is now begun it is impossible to say. As yet the victim is but on his way to the bloody shrine, fairly decked with garlands, and the sacrificial axe is wreathed with flowers as well; but there will be a very different end to all this. We must look forward to many a bloody field, to many a change of alliances, to many an imperilled crown, before we see the end of the drama which was opened on the 1st of January last, when Louis Napoleon addressed the Austrian Envoy in words of menace, and of which the action began on the night of Tuesday last, when the first Austrian soldier crossed the bridge of Ticino and stepped upon Sardinian soil.—*Times*.

A telegram, dated Turin, Wednesday evening, 27th April, says:—

"We learn from Florence that the superior officers of the Tuscan army went in a deputation to the Grand Duke to ask him to conclude an alliance with Piedmont. The tricolor flag was hoisted on the tower of the Palazzo Vecchio. The Grand Duke consulted Prince Corsini. He replied that the indispensable condition of the alliance was the abdication of the Sovereign. The Grand Duke, after explaining the state of affairs to the diplomatic body, declared that he could not accept the condition, and that he preferred leaving with his family. News received later in the evening, announces that Victor Emmanuel has been proclaimed Dictator for the Duchy of Tuscany during the war."

Proclamations have been circulated among the Tuscan and Roman troops, exciting them against the Austrians, exhorting them to prudence and moderation, and against desertion. They are not to join the Piedmontese in detachments, it is said, but in a body. They are to observe discipline, and to wait till the hour arrives when they shall be enabled to unite themselves in a mass to the other defenders of the Italian cause.

The *Gazette* publishes the law conferring unlimited powers on the King, authorising him to do whatever he pleases by a simple decree, and, as is especially expressed, "to limit provisionally, during the war, the liberty of the press and individual liberty." How long will it be before the Chambers of constitutional Piedmont vote another law? In the minority of 24 that voted against the Bill in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday there were members of the extreme Left as well as of the extreme Right.

Not a little dissatisfaction seems to have been caused by the appropriation by the Government of the horses of private individuals. At extremely short notice, horse owners were warned to send them in, and the circular added, that the animals should be paid for according to their value. But the highest price given was 400*l.*, or 10*l.* sterling, for horses many of which had cost from 35*l.* to 100*l.*, and would be worth much more now, when anything with four legs and able to bear a saddle commands a prompt sale at a fabulous price. Some of the proprietors evidently considered that to tender 10*l.* for their favourite carriage and saddle horses was adding insult to injury, and declined receiving such inadequate compensation. One of this evening's papers exalts their patriotism in so acting, and publishes a list of names for admiration and imitation; but, although it is not to be supposed that those gentlemen are wanting in patriotism, it is very well known in the town that it was not their motive for refusing the paltry price set upon their horses, which they preferred to yield gratuitously rather than sell for a song.

Napoleon's troops are not few. The season is backward; Mount Cenis is covered with snow. The vast army of the French has been pushed forward without preparation, the commissariat is deficient, the country they enter is poor, there is very little of last year's corn to be had, and this year's will not be fit for the harvest for three months at the least. In this case there will be no making the war support the war. Louis Napoleon must, to a great extent, take his provisions with him, or pay for what he requires out of the funds which his obsequious Assemblies have voted. Then there is the loss which inevitably attends rapid marches in such inclement regions, and it may be predicted that the ambulances which follow in the rear of the army will have plenty of occupants before the plains of Piedmont are reached. But there is, on the other hand, a more favorable picture. The French have the command of the sea. It may be said with confidence that if France could only reach Italy across the Alps, the Austrians might seize the country and crush each division as it emerged from the passes. But the town and harbor of Genoa, almost impregnable, are in the hands of the Sardinians; we may say, indeed, in the hands of the French. French troops are arriving daily, and in a few days these will constitute an army which, in conjunction with the Sardinians at Alessandria, will be too formidable to be left in the rear of an invading force. If there be one thing which especially shows the military genius of the French, it is their transport of troops by sea. In the Russian War, while we had our Himalayas and Jaxons, they had only their own little trading vessels most of them engaged in the Channel "cabotage." Yet in every little brig, which probably had left within a few months before traded between St. Malo and Shoreham with eggs, the French managed to pack some 150 men, and send them two thousand miles to Sebastopol. Their present means of transport are immense, and the distance from Toulon to Genoa is hardly 300 miles. We cannot doubt that in a few days 50,000 French will have joined the Sardinians at Alessandria, and then it is hardly likely that the Austrian commanders will risk a march on Turin. Without venturing to predict the course of events, we may say that unless there be news within 48 hours that the Austrians are before the Sardinian capital, we shall believe that they have determined to limit themselves to that de-

defensive warfare for which their position gives them so many advantages.—*Times*.

ROME.—The *Augsburg Gazette* contains an article on the legislation of the Roman States, which says that its laws and institutions are very superior to those of other countries as to the philosophy and wisdom of legislation, and that the Popes seem to have had in view the most perfect social and political order. "Its defects," it says, "cannot be remedied by foreigners, or by Congress, and are not of a nature to require a violent and precipitate remedy." The Papacy has proceeded slowly in its legislation; but it has arrived to a height at which no other State in the world has attained. There is no legislation in the world which has so much respected human liberty."

The 1st of September is said to have been fixed for the evacuation of the Pontifical states. Foreigners crowd to Rome with an eagerness which goes beyond even that of the preceding years.

NAPLES.—Several reports have been in circulation here of an intention on the part of the emigrants to effect a landing on some part of the coast of the Two Sicilies, and of the possibility of the French making a similar attempt. They may be true or false, but if the death of Ferdinand II. leaves the country in a state unprepared for the future no policy declared on the part of the new Government, no union of the Liberals, no programme, and no plan of action, the country will become a prey to internal disorder, and will invite rash or ambitious attempts from abroad.

We take the following from the *Times*:—"The malady of the King has taken the form of tubercular consumption, and so imminent is the danger which threatens his life that all the customary offices of religion have been administered to him. All the members of the Royal family accompanied the Host, each bearing a lighted taper. The King prayed aloud, and addressed his children. He asked pardon of all present, and is said to have sent to his brother, Count Charles of Capua, a message in a similar sense. All the arrangements have been made for the funeral ceremonies. As to the intentions of the future Sovereign the reports are many, but necessarily so uncertain that I forbear from troubling you with them. Filangieri is always spoken of as President of a new Ministry, and Signor Falcone, at present Attorney-General of the Supreme Court of Justice, as Minister of Grace and Justice. The general expectation is that the Government will not lay down any broad plan of political action, but that it will wait upon events; that an amnesty will be granted, and that gradual changes in the Administration will be introduced; all little enough, and so unsatisfactory as to have created much irritation in the country even by the simple supposition. As I have already told you, many are anxious to make a demand for the constitution, but more moderate and sounder men are disposed to wait until they see what the Royal intentions will be. The Count Syracuse has already declared himself."

MARSEILLES, Tuesday, April 26.—Advices have been received from Naples to the 23d inst. Disturbances have taken place at Palermo, followed by numerous arrests. Letters received state that 300 individuals were seized.

SPAIN.

A letter says:—"Although the policy of the Spanish Government will necessarily be one of strict neutrality, our military authorities are neglecting nothing to place the country in a position to be prepared for all eventualities. Thus, the effective force of the 80 battalions of reserve which are destined to be kept in readiness to take arms as soon as ordered is being completed, and 46 of them are already prepared. It is proposed also to purchase the material necessary for the artillery and engineers."

RUSSIA.

A writer in the *Independence Belge* questions the exactitude of an opinion frequently expressed that Russia can supply Europe with an immense quantity of corn, and at exceedingly low prices. He says:—"The past proves that such an idea is erroneous, particularly in what relates to price. Thus, in the month of October, 1856, wheat was sold at Odessa as high as 26*l.* 4*l.* the hectolitre; in January, 1857, the price was 25*l.* 4*l.*, and it was only in July of that year that the quotation came down to 18*l.* 5*l.* These were prices in years of scarcity. For years of abundance, what is passing at present is sufficient to throw light on the subject. For the year 1858, we find at Odessa an average of 14*l.* 7*l.*, and in France, according to the official returns, 16*l.* 4*l.*, or 1*l.* 6*l.* difference between the two, to pay for freight, insurance, brokerage, warehousing, and other charges.—At the present moment what is the difference? Not more than 4*l.* in favor of Odessa only, for at St. Petersburg wheat is worth 1*l.* 5*l.* more than in France. As to the quantity furnished by Russia to the rest of Europe, the following figures are official for the year 1858:—England, 5,365,000 hectolitres; France, 4,252,000; Austria, 2,441,000; Holland, 1,117,000; Turkey, 1,035,000; Sardinia, 1,373,000; Prussia, 1,215,000; and other countries, 2,294,000; in all, 21,651,000 hectolitres, which is not a wonderfully great amount. France, it is seen, does not take the greatest share; and, above all, she does not receive the wheat from Russia at an exceedingly low rate."

INDIA AND CHINA.

By the arrival of the Calcutta mail we (*Times*) have received our private correspondence and journals from Calcutta to the 22d of March, and from Hong-kong to the 15th of March.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.—The Indian world is still talking of finance. The rebellion has died out, and the few rumours which reach us create but the faintest degree of interest. It is reported, for example, that the Nana, with a considerable force, was recruited by encamped at Somersay, just beyond the Tirthoot frontier. Then it was said that the rebels were breaking into Gorkhpore; then that two companies of Her Majesty's 34th had been cut up in a night attack. The only fact certain, I believe, is that Colonel Horsford's brigade at Byram Ghaut has been warned to remain on the alert, as the Ghorkes are driving the Sipoys on our way. Further west, Tantia Toppe has "ducked our way," as our Yankee friends would say, and has not yet reappeared. His friend and confederate, the Rao Sahib, however, has suddenly shown himself in Chumleyree with 2,000 cavalry, with whom he is plundering the country.—It is supposed Tantia also is somewhere in the neighborhood, but three separate detachments have started to attack the Rao, who must recede his never ending flight. There are some gangs of marauders in Randeelund, whom he may persuade to join him, but his raid is only treacherous and expensive. It will cost many lives, as the hot weather is coming on, but the Rao can accomplish nothing of any political importance. The princes will not aid him, the Sipoys are killed or pardoned, and the fighting classes are sick of disturbances which endanger their necks without bringing adequate plunder.—Even an *ennemi* among our own irregulars would do him little good, for the only possible leader of the Sikhs are very clearly aware. By the last accounts they have postponed their great throw for empire till 1863, when the European troops will, they think, have returned home. An old Sikh colonel, named Chetty Singh, was accused, with treacherous practices at Lahore. His house was searched, and a paper found, copies of which he seems to have circulated pretty widely. It is a prophecy couched in a somewhat mystical tone, and professing to be written by a Sikh of Jubbulpore.—It predicts that in 1863 the Sikhs shall arise, exterminate the children of Christ, keep English women in their houses, and restore the supreme power of the Khalsa. That is a pleasant little prediction, and one which the Sikh very often thinks himself quite competent to realize. It may be fulfilled, but meanwhile, as a lesson against being in advance of the age, the conspirators were seized, tried, and con-

demned to five years at the Andamans, all within 48 hours. They were conveyed instantly across the frontier and are on their way to their destination.—This terrible promptitude alarms the English idea of justice, but in India rebels are anarchists, and the first business of all Governments is to prevent anarchy. They expect a plotting season at Lahore now that Sir John Lawrence has left India, and Sikhs are beginning to feel slightly dull. That feeling has more to do with rebellion than we are apt to allow. However rich, or powerful, or ambitious a native in our dominions may be, there is no sphere of action for him except plotting against the British Government. If he is on our side there is nothing for him to do. All we ask of him is to sit quiet, to grow rich, to be, in fact, the fatted hog an ambitious man usually objects to be.

We (*Weekly Register*) learn, on the authority of the *Bombay Times*, that the Rev. John Jervis White Jervis, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and late a Protestant Chaplain of the Church of England, in India, for thirteen years, in the Bombay Presidency, has been received into the Catholic Church. The ceremony took place in the fort chapel, named "Our Lady of Mount Carmel," and was performed by Bishop Canon, assisted by the Vicar-General and the Chaplain of the fort.

COCHIN-CHINA.—*L'Arménie* says, that the Franco-Spanish expedition against Cochinchina only increases the fury of that Government against the Christians. At Tra Shien, a large village about twenty-seven miles from Tourane, 109 Christians, suspected of endeavoring to go to the allied camp, were arrested, and thrown, loaded with heavy chains, into a most infectious prison. The mandarins and their satellites are using every means to obtain denunciations. This is another motive for the French admiral to hasten his operations against Hue, when he receives reinforcements in the course of February.

The *Sentinelles du Turu*, says that the persecution against the Christians is at its height in the Annamite Empire. The missionaries are concealed as best they can, and cannot hold communication together. All the churches and houses belonging to the mission have been destroyed, and all objects of devotion have been either burnt or buried. The villages of the Christians are guarded by the Pagans. There are three guarded houses in the village, where was the community of Mgr. Gauthier, and the same force is stationed proportionally in the others. Within four hours march from Mgr. Gauthier's village to the sea, along the river which leads to it, there are fourteen military posts, and in all these the cross is placed to be trodden underfoot by all passers by, so that the poor Christian can no longer get out of their houses, where even they are daily plundered and annoyed by their Pagan neighbors.

THE EAST.—The *Gazette du Midi* says that the Rev. Fr. Radbourne has succeeded in purchasing in Jerusalem the ruins of the *prætorium*, where our Lord was judged by Pilate, and exposed to the sight of the people. The Arch of the *Eccle Homo*, where this took place, now belongs to the rising establishment of the Jewish convert priest, which contains a school and an orphanage. The firman of the Sultan to ratify this purchase has just been obtained by Count de Lallemand, first Secretary of the French Embassy at Constantinople.

RECENT ROMISH ENCROACHMENTS.

The following doleful howl to the "Electors of the United Kingdom" has just been issued by the committee of the fanatic National Club:—

The Papal system is steadily advancing towards recovered dominions in free Protestant England. Of this its adherents make their unconcealed boast.—They speak with the utmost satisfaction of their progress and prospects. And are Protestants to remain supine, unguarded, inactive? There is in the aspect of things that which ought to awaken them out of their false confidence—to excite their vigilance—to arouse them to action.

1. Here are the facts. Let Protestants heedfully observe them. The Church of Rome has proposed, only just lately, no fewer than five public measures for her advancement.

1. There is the proposal to abolish the oath required of Roman Catholics by the Act of 1829, as the condition of their sitting in Parliament.
2. There is a bill to enable her to claim for herself every deserted child in Ireland, the religion of whose father is not ascertainable.
3. There is the attempt to obtain for their recently established Romish college in Ireland, there a Royal charter, the direct sanction of the Crown.
4. There is the proposal to alienate the endowments of the charitable institutions of the Church of England by the Endowed Schools Bill, which may put the Romish church, in many cases, into the possession of Protestant endowments.
5. An agitation has already commenced to force on boards of guardians the payment of Romish chaplains and schoolmasters in union work-houses in England.

11. Note the actual advance that the Church of Rome has made in Great Britain, chiefly within the last thirty years. This may be judged of from the following statistics of her progress:—

She has now 926 churches and chapels in England and Scotland, whereas in 1792 she had only thirty-five.

Her number of priests now in England and Scotland is 1,217, being an increase of 605 since the year 1841.

Her number of convents for women is now 110; her number of religious houses for men is now 34; being an increase, together, of 127 since the year 1841.

Her number of schools in England is now 272, and the amount of money granted to these by the state for maintenance within the last year was £24,091 is 19*l.*

The number of paid teachers in these schools is 850.

Within the last year alone there was the large increase of thirty-two new schools aided by the state.

The Church of Rome has lately succeeded in obtaining the appointment of paid chaplains in the army, with the rank of officers. There are thus now nineteen commissioned Romish chaplains in the pay of the state, four of which have been gazetted for the army in England, and two for the navy at Sheerness and Portsmouth.

Overall this, the Church of Rome has now in England a hierarchy of thirty bishops, with assumed territorial titles, headed by a Cardinal-Archbishop.

III. Rome possesses peculiar advantages arising out of the political and religious condition of this country. Circumstances combine with her own acts to advance her cause. The near balance of parties in parliament makes her, in effect, the arbiter of our destinies. When governments are weak, she steps in, and by selling her support to whichever party will bid the highest for it, gains fresh concession. The so-called Liberal, or rather Latitudinarian, spirit of the age, also favors her. Disregard to all distinctions of creed, equal favor to truth and error, is now a too prevalent principle. Our forefathers thought it necessary and wise to honor truth by enshrining it in a national church, and to defend its action by law.—The object of many professed Protestants, in the present day is to do away with all church establishments. Romanists rejoice in this, because it opens the way for the advancement of their own system.

When those who ought, in resisting Rome, to be united, are thus split into separate parties, fighting one against the other, instead of against the common enemy, Rome steps in between and steals footing.—She is the gainer—they are the losers. She chuckles at our simplicity and watches her opportunity. She knows full well that the foundations must be razed to the ground before her own superstructure can be erected. Let all Protestants be aware not to do her