

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Times writes: "There are moments when the Emperor's most wishes to see Victor Emmanuel, once for all installed at Rome, and I believe, he would consent to-morrow if he thought it would relieve him from this position; but he does not believe that it would relieve him. On the contrary, he thinks that it would increase his embarrassments tenfold at home and abroad. It would be a mistake to suppose that because the Government has checked in some measure the impetuosity of certain Prelates, and contended against the pretensions of the Clerical party, it believes that it can openly bid them defiance. The time may come for that, but it is not yet come. The Emperor may chafe at the persistence or the obstinacy of the Court of Rome; but the effect of those two words, 'Non possumus,' on the ruler of 37,000,000, and the master of 500,000 armed men, ready to do his bidding, is more than most people suppose. Strange that those two words from the Pontiff can still check that powerful protector. But so it is. Then, again, there is the difficulty about Venetia, for the unity of Austria cannot be said to be complete so long as Austria keeps it in her gripe; and that gripe, so long Austria remains unconquered by civil war, she will hardly lose. All accounts agree that the Emperor of Austria will not, either by the bait of Mexico for an Archduke, or for any other reward or indemnity, give up the Venetian provinces. On the whole, the dead lock seems to be as complete as that in Sheridan's Critic. The French will not quit Rome because the Piedmontese would take their place, and between the Garibaldians and the Piedmontese the Pope makes no difference. He would quit Italy. The presence of the Austrians in any part of the Peninsula, central or southern, would be the signal for the renewal of the war. The French could not take part against their allies, nor help the Austrians in the restoration of the deposed Princes; and with the unfulfilled Treaty of Villafranca, not to speak of the state of parties in France, and of financial difficulties, another war with Austria, with the consequences it might lead to, is hardly to be thought of. Garibaldi, it is hoped, will keep quiet; but who can affirm that Garibaldi can long keep in check his impatient and impetuous followers? And Garibaldi, though of good faith in his engagements, is not always able to resist those about him. Ratazzi seems to be security to the Emperor against the movement; but it is certain that Ratazzi himself will be able to hold his ground?"

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE TOWARDS THE HOLY SEE. We mentioned last week that Baron Brenier, formerly employed in the Diplomatic service of France under Louis Philippe, and Minister of the French Empire at Naples (until the success of the Piedmontese filibuster, through the perfidy of his own army and navy, and a portion of the Royal Family, drove the rightful King into temporary exile), had published a pamphlet in defence of the Temporal Power of the Pope, and showing the impracticability of effecting the unity of Italy under one crown; and to-day we are enabled by the Paris correspondent of the Times, to lay before our readers extracts from a most interesting and able pamphlet upon the same subject, from the pen of M. Sauzet, the last President of the Chamber of Deputies, which was overthrown with the Monarchy of the Citizen King. This pamphlet, *Les deux Politiques de la France et la Parole de Rome*, has been published at Lyons, and is the sequel to one by the same author, *Rome devant Rome*, which attracted much attention to years ago. In the opening, M. Sauzet justly claims credit for the foresight evinced in the former pamphlet (if so elaborate a work of 500 pages may be so called) with regard to the object and end aimed at by the Piedmontese marauders:—"I wrote two years ago in the midst of the allusions which were propagated everywhere, 'Italian unity will not rest till it has extended to the kingdom of Naples. It will not say its last word till it reach the last cape of Italy.' The war against the temporal sovereignty will not cease so long as Rome remains to the Pope, and France will soon learn that, with regard to Rome, there will be no middle course for her between the policy of Charlemagne and that of 1809." Since that day the rapidity of events has even gone beyond my apprehensions; the dilemma is now before her with inexorable precision. In point of fact, since Rome has become the metropolis of the faith, France has in respect of her known but two lines of policy—that of Charlemagne and that of the Revolution. The one has existed for ten centuries; the other has not lasted for ten years. Napoleon began with the first—it was the time of the Concordat and of Austerlitz. Napoleon ended with the second—they were the days Savona (where he kept Pius VII a prisoner) and of Moscow; and Fontainebleau, where he would have extorted the abdication of the Pope, witnessed his own. It would appear as if the second Empire is by fits inspired to these two lines of policy, and at the most critical moment it seems to float still between that one and the other. In 1849 it intervened with Europe to restore all its States to the Holy See; and ten years later it paralysed the protection of Catholic nations by the principle of non-intervention. At the beginning of the war in Italy it declared that it would respect the integrity of the temporal rights of the Holy See, and yet it permitted the impudent imposture of Piedmontese annexation to be effected. It protested in the name of international law, by the withdrawal of its ambassador, against the brutal invasion of the Marches, and it accredited a new one after the completion of the usurpation. Its army covers the metropolis of Catholicity, the possession of which it declares to be necessary to the independence of the Pope; and it has recognized the kingdom of Italy, which it in turn declares is not complete without the possession of Rome. At the Vatican it is affirmed that we have promised to remain at Rome so long as the temporal sovereignty shall need our support, while at Turin they flatter themselves that in order to abandon the Pope we only ask for time

to exhaust resistance and to bring opinion to maturity. And we seem to foster those opposing hopes, and we allow the delusion to exist which a single word would dissipate for ever. This sort of policy is spoken of as frank and skilful; but it cannot accept such double homage. It protested against the unity of Italy, and against the spoliation of the Pope, and lo and behold! the unity of Italy is proclaimed, and the Pope, despoiled of his provinces, menaced in his capital, will soon have no choice but between captivity and exile. It cannot be supposed that all these things were desired at the very moment they were loudly condemned. The honor of France and the respect due to the Government forbid the thought. And if, as the faith of promises and the dignity of the empire do not admit of a doubt, such results have long afflicted the author of the Treaty of Villafranca, the policy which has allowed them to be done in spite of France, while France had to prevent them the first army in the world, the energetic support of the French Chambers, and the certain co-operation of the whole of Continental Europe—such a policy may no doubt be very frank, but assuredly not skilful. The will of France has been paralysed by her allies. A great nation so slighted leaves protests and regrets to the weak, but she exacts and obtains reparation, and it is at this cost only that she is relieved."

M. Sauzet concludes as follows:—"The day this fatal unity is dissolved will be a day of mourning for the revolution, but it will be a day of triumph for humanity and for Italy herself. Then the deeds of violence which desolate the fairest country of the Continent will have an end. The pacific emancipation of Venice will have been prepared, for this is the most important of all causes, by struggling against the re-occupation of Rome, which is the most odious enterprise of the universe. Freed at once from Piedmont and from Austria, the Confederate Peninsula will bless France, twice her liberator; and then only France, reverting to the great idea of Villafranca, will not have sacrificed so many men and so much money to find the political result of her victories endangered. Victor Emmanuel, kept within the limits of the Treaty of Zurich, which France has never repudiated, will see that ambitious unity vanish which the Republic even now hopes to inherit; but, in reality, he will lose but a perilous chimera and hostile territories, the possession of which imposes on him the necessity of violence and the cause of weakness; and yet he might, if he desires it, still keep the title of the King of Italy; for this title was always attached to the possession of Lombardy, which we gloriously conquered, and which we generously bestowed upon him. Napoleon I. bore the title with the Iron Crown at a time when he possessed neither Rome, nor Naples, nor Palermo, nor Florence, and when Piedmont herself, which was never more than half Italian, was made a part of France, and incorporated in the French empire. One would think it might suffice the son of Charles Albert to be enthroned at Milan in the Palace of Napoleon, and to have doubted his hereditary kingdom. But should he ever dare to begin a contest with his benefactor, the benefactor would only have to abandon him for his ingratitude to find soon another Novara; and the King of Italy, once more become King of Sardinia, would be too happy, after the example of his father, to save his race by abdicating and transmitting his States to his children, with the cradle of his ancestors the less and a great lesson the more. These words will, perhaps, be received with the smile of disdainful incredulity by those who triumph for the moment. Just now all forces seem leagued against an august authority. Its benefits for ages annoy them, and they desire to shut out the future against it. That authority is too ancient, too moral, above all, to find favour among those who are ambitious without shame, and who are innovators without check. These proclaim its immortality, but they have sworn its destruction. A gradual enervation, a slow death by means of a deposition voluntarily accepted—this is what the Revolution prepares for the Papacy. It is a trifle to destroy; it aspires to inherit. So magnificent a prestige excites the rapacity of all. It now and then holds out to the Papacy a respectful hand, but only to lead it more surely to the abyss; to seat itself in mourning on the grave it has dug for it, and then to revire its shade to enslave it. Such is the sacrilegious aim to which the revolution tends with a confident energy and a successful persistence which seems to defy even the power of God. But God will know how to meet the defiance. When He seems to yield to his enemies he astounds them by the very height of their triumph and blinds them to destruction. It is then that His justice is avenged for the long delay which seemed a scandal of His providence. May our country merit to be this time again chosen to accomplish the designs of which she boasts to be the minister! The church counts on her arm—the revolution dares to hope in her sword; but it is time that France shall leave no illusion to any one. She has shown what she can do; she should tell what she desires to do. It depends on her to accelerate or to retard the triumph of justice; but what she cannot make anybody wait for, what is the honor of her character, the dignity of Governments, the security of nations, and especially the prime necessity of the moment—what kings and peoples ask of her with equal energy, is—truth."

PARIS, March 30.—The whole Address was adopted to-day in the Corps Legislatif by 244 against nine votes. In the Senate the Marquis de Larochefoucauld endeavored to prove that Signor Ratazzi had misrepresented the real sentiments of the Senate on the Roman question. M. Billault expressed a desire that the Senate should not enter into a discussion of what had passed in another Chamber, as such a course would very greatly embarrass the foreign relations of the French Government. He therefore demanded that the Senate should pass to the order of the day. This proposition was agreed to. The terrible trammels in which the French press is kept are largely discussed in the political re-visions. The condemnation and suppression, a few weeks since of a most innocuous hebdomadal print, entitled, *La Revue Municipale* is one of the instances to which particular reference is frequently made. This paper combined the character of the *London Builder* and the *City Press*. In the Corps Legislatif, the other

day, in the course of the debate on the condition of the French press, M. Picard described the *controlements* of this publication as follows:—"There existed," he said, "a little journal whose beginning had been very humble, but honest. It was simply entitled *La Revue Municipale de la Ville de Paris*. It was in the habit of discussing with the utmost moderation the plans of municipal administration, and he must say, appeared to feel great admiration, of M. le Prefet (laughter), and very seldom, indeed, indulged in any criticisms. Well, this insignificant little newspaper, which had been established about 25 years, gave employment to about 30 persons, and was worth about 200,000 francs. To protect itself against the possibility of any misunderstanding, as that which eventually cost it its existence, it had lodged the caution money (security) requisite to enable it to discuss political and economical subjects. But the proprietors being safe men, and friendly to the authorities, were called to the ministry and informed that with their well-known feelings and moderation, they need not to take any prosecution, and their caution money was returned to them. A little while after, however, the little *Revue* was summoned to question the policy of M. le Prefet in his enormous purchases of ground, and anon, at the suit of that functionary, it was prosecuted, condemned, and suppressed."

Such is the "liberty of the press" under the rule of the monarch who has lighted the torch of revolution in Italy, and heaven only knows where else.—*Cor. Telegraph*. The editor of the *Courier du Dimanche*, who was arrested and imprisoned some weeks ago, is again *au secret*, and has not yet been made acquainted with the nature of the charges against him. The manager of the same paper, M. Japp, the principal writer in it, M. Pelletan; and the printer, are also in prison in consequence of the sentence of the Correctional Police Court for "an offence of the press." The offence was an article in which a comparison was drawn between the liberties allowed in Austria—including that of the press—and those in France. They are, moreover, to pay fines more or less onerous. I see in one of the papers that M. Pelletan is selling his books, and I hear that it is on this sale he depends for the payment of the fines imposed upon him. The Paris students have opened a subscription to buy his books. The *Gazette de France*, having spoken of the fact of a subscription being set on foot, has received notice that it is to be prosecuted. The day the staff of the *Courier du Dimanche* was arrested by the Commissary of Police, all persons who happened to be at the office at the moment, strangers or otherwise, were detained for some time. Every person was allowed to enter, but no one was let out until the papers, &c. were examined.—*Times's Cor.*

The *Patrie* says:—"Some journals announce that a plan for an arrangement has been negotiated, and decided upon by the allied commanders in Mexico, and been sent to Juarez. We believe we are able to state that this news is incorrect. Nothing will be determined until the arrival of General Lorencez, who carries with him formal instructions in conformity with the programme marked out by the French Government." The French have despatched further reinforcements to Mexico, and a new brigade is to leave Toulon next week.

ITALY.

In the foreign correspondence of the *London Times* the policy of the Ratazzi Government is discussed. The writer says:—"Ratazzi is now in power, to the great contentment of the Emperor, but with some opposition at Turin. We shall soon be able to judge what chance he has of remaining where he is. I admit, of course, that it is only fair to judge him by his acts. These acts will, I think, be good. He is skilful and practical, and with these qualities and his good understanding with the Emperor, which dates from his visit to Paris last year, I cannot doubt of his doing some good things so far as external circumstances allow of it. You may take it with you as certain that Garibaldi is greatly attached to the King, and that the King has great influence over him; and I know that, through the King, Ratazzi has reasonable hopes of influencing him to a certain degree. Austria is wrong in fearing an attack. The truth is she only objects to fear it, for Ricasoli has declared that he would never attack her, and Ratazzi is still less disposed to do so. Austria has need, and will have need, of war, and perhaps, but for the English Government, she would be now ready to begin. At Turin pacific sentiments are uppermost, and there is little chance of the Quadrilateral being attacked by Piedmont. In conclusion, I will say that, in my judgment, to give fair play, if not positive support, to Ratazzi is to serve the cause of Italy."

THE REPORTED CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GARIBOLDI AND CARDINAL ANTONELLI.—The *Armonia* of the 16th inst., says:—"The *Perseveranza* of Milan, and the *Opinione* of Turin relate that a certain correspondence was indirectly carried on between Gariboldi and Cardinal Antonelli to obtain favour from the Pope a renunciation of the temporal dominion. This correspondence, according to these journals, failed in its object, because France feared lest after this agreement, it should be the very first to feel the effects of Italian valour! When stories are invented, they should be probable; while the tale of the correspondence is absurd in every respect, and must be held as a mere falsehood."

SECRET SOCIETIES.—The correspondent of the *London Tablet* says:—"Democracy is becoming desperate, and the High Priest of the Revolution is required to be at hand. There seems to me to be far greater peril for the throne of Piedmont in this unexpected forward movement of the Secret Societies than there is for either Venice or Rome. Let this network of 'Associations' organised at Genoa, be fairly completed through Italy, according to their programme, and the executive of Piedmont will be utterly powerless, the Galantuomo will be bound hand and foot, and the wishes of Mazzini will be the policy of Piedmont. This union of 'Associations' under Garibaldi is unmistakably as menacing as it is unexpected. It is a menace, equally, for the excellent King of Piedmont as it is for Rome and Venice; any more, it is a menace to monarchical Europe, which is to believe from fetters by its means, soon after its Italian work shall have been consummated. We shall see if Garibaldi's unlooked for appeal to the various provinces will have its effect. A week or two ago I thought the Mazzinian party down and despondent. Now, it is hard to say whether my view was a correct one, or whether the hopes of the party and its prospects are stronger than ever. Only those who are near the top of the tree in the Mazzinian lodges can answer this query."

The present proceedings of the Revolutionary party resemble very suspiciously those which preceded the filibustering attack of Garibaldi on Sicily, and we all remember how virtuously indignant Count Cavour became when anybody ventured to suggest that perhaps the filibusters were being assisted, or at all events were being winked at by the Piedmontese Government. The Italian language cannot furnish more copious denunciations than those which the Count levelled at the heads of the marauders; but we remember also that, when the marauding expedition had borne its splendid fruit, the Count claimed credit for the Government, in opposition to the rival claim of voluntary committees, inasmuch as the Government had assisted the Garibaldian marauding enterprise with all its money, and had, in fact, made the thing its own from first to last.

Now, here we have Garibaldi blowing his sounding horn again, in apparent opposition to the Ratazzi Ministry, and doubtless there will be official disclaimers on the part of the Government of all complicity with the prince of filibusters, *this time*, while they are either willing, or compelled, to see his work go on. It is simply a question between Mazzini and the royalty of Piedmont. If the Piedmontese executive feels itself strong, it will put down this un-

mistakeably Red-Republican organisation; if not, it will inevitably succumb before it; and we shall soon have an attack on Venice. God send! things can never be set to rights without an appeal to arms, and the sooner we have it the better for the world.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

The friends of Mazzini and Garibaldi are most active in Turin, where Ratazzi, the new Minister, is said to favour them, and a sort of second Parliament is sitting at Genoa, in which it is publicly announced that the Papal power must be put down, and Rome made the capital of united Italy.

What I fear is that Garibaldi will 'drive things to extremes.' He has a powerful party with him—it consists of all the bad and desperate characters of the innumerable cities of Italy. The members are swelled by refugees from France, England, Germany, Poland, and Switzerland. The great mass of the Italians is opposed to Mazzini and Garibaldi, but they constitute the peaceable and passive portion of the community, incapable of deeds of blood or violence, whilst the secret agents of Mazzini and the bravo of Garibaldi are ready to act as if they feared neither God nor man. If they get power into their hands, things will become worse than they have been for some time; the scenes of the first French Revolution will be re-enacted, the beautiful churches and monuments of Italy will be desecrated, and her fair fields inundated with blood. I trust the prayers of the faithful and the good works, and merits, and the courage and constancy of the Pope may avert these calamities; but it is probable that we shall soon have a crisis—God grant it may be favorable. When writing, some few days ago, I observed that the great topic of the last week was the successful seizure made by one of the Roman police of all the papers connected with the Revolutionary Committee in Rome. After watching him for a long time, it was discovered who was the Secretary of the Roman Committee, and, moreover, that revolutionary despatches from Turin were expected on a certain day. A policeman, accompanied by one or two companions in disguise, went on the morning of that day, and privately, without any noise, arrested the secretary and every one in his house, locking them all up with a guard. In a few hours the courier from Turin knocked quietly and receiving the usual conventional answer, entered when, to his surprise, he found a pistol to his ear.

The despatches were most important. Among other things one enclosed 3,000 dollars, to be distributed amongst the vagabonds of Rome (this sum the Pope ordered to be at once distributed amongst the Poor). The most important part of the discovery, however, was the despatches which the Secretary had prepared to transmit to Turin. They were found concealed behind a picture in the room. Amongst them was a list of subscriptions which the Revolutionary Roman Committee had received, giving the names, which were, for the most part, English and French. There was also a list of persons on whom they might rely, naming about 2,000 of whom about 800 were minor officials in the various administrations. One principle, some few persons of rank, some landholders, and a great many Jews were in the number.

Of course, I can only tell you the current reports of this matter, selecting those items which seem most certain, for, as every one knows, the reports that circulate in Rome on such matters would fill volumes. I forgot to mention to you above that amongst the other papers discovered was a list of persons to be assassinated; who these are has not transpired; but in some few days all the secrets of the revolutionary committee will be laid before the public. The Secretary, who was arrested, is named Venanzio; and it is said that he received several acts of kindness from the present Pope, to which he responded with the direst ingratitude.—*Cor. of Nation*.

TURIN, March 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day explanations were requested by Signor Petrucci as to the Convocation of Bishops at Rome.—Signor Petrucci was of opinion that the bishops, similarly to other public functionaries dependent upon the Government, ought to request leave of absence to be allowed to visit Rome. These ecclesiastics had more regard for the temporal than the spiritual power. Some desired to proclaim the dogma of temporal power and to make an appeal to the Catholic world against France. Should the bishops go to Rome without leave of the Government, they must on their return become simple citizens, and lose their ecclesiastical functions. The Minister, Signor Poggi, replied:—"The object of the Convocation at Rome is unknown, but is certainly not of a religious character. The Government is sufficiently armed by laws against those bishops who should take their departure from the State, and should render themselves guilty of acts contrary to the interests of the nation. Up to the present time leave of absence has always been requested, but in case of this taking place the Government will consider what course to adopt. The Minister, Signor Mancini, added a few observations, and Signor Petrucci declared himself satisfied."

The *Unita Italiana* publishes a long letter from Mazzini to his brothers and members of the Managing Committee of the Union Association at Genoa. He recommends to them "a united democracy," and says: "Be armed, and swear not to allow another year of illusions, equivocation, and fatal inaction, to pass over Italy." The reply of the Minister Poggi to M. Petrucci, when questioned by him in the House on the subject of the approaching re-union of Bishops in Rome, exhibits the policy of Sardinia in its true light, and proves that Ratazzi is following in the footsteps of his predecessors.

ROME, March 15.—The Pope suffered from a slight fever yesterday, but his health having improved he left his bed to-day. THE FRENCH IN ROME.—Letters from Rome received in Marseilles state that General Goyon has received all the officers who were leaving for different stations, and repeated to them that his mission was to secure the Papal territory from any invasion, and to repel by force any bands who might seek to enter. The Marquis De Lavalette has received the Pontifical officers, and, it is added, made similar declarations to them.

A letter from Rome of the 15th says:—"Father Bresciani, of the Company of Jesus, the principal editor of the *Civiltà Cattolica*, died yesterday. He was reputed to be the best living writer of pure Italian. His strong religious feelings did not prevent him from writing several novels, which are remarkable for their style, and but for his being a Jesuit he would have been elected a member of the Cruscan academy. KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—For some days past there have been rumors of a rising in the Abruzzi. At Ascoli we received the verification last night. At Ascoli the peasants fell upon the garrison, a company of Piedmontese soldiers, and took terrible revenge for the many barbarities which they have undergone since "liberating Piedmont" took them in hand. The garrison was cut to pieces, and the fate befel a strong body of troops sent, on the first intimation of danger, to reinforce the company.

The last we have heard is that a force of 3,000 or 4,000 men was promptly sent by General de la Murina to quell this sudden and very alarming outbreak, but the result of their attempt is as yet unknown here. It is evident that some new recipe must be found to Piedmontese these thickened Southerners, who regard matters in so thoroughly an anti-Gladstonian point of view. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself were to go among them with Poesio ("his own creation, his son's child") on his arm, he would have an opportunity of trying what effect all very eloquence would have upon these miserable people, who persistently stick to their King and to their Church, and who will not have at any price the blessings of freedom brought by Piedmontese bayonets, under the protection of Protestant England.—*Tablet*.

A letter from Naples in the *Osservatore Romano* of this evening corroborates what I said about the progress the Murat partisans are making in their canvass; both on account of the hatred the people bear

to the Piedmontese; and to the activity of the Muratists, as well as to the money they spend, and the promises which they are so lavish.

The writer says that the bulk of the people, though in favor of Francis II., are so worn down by oppression, and so miserable, that for the sake of money, they are willing to live in fact, they would cry long live whosoever. He says the belief is general, too, that Ratazzi is in full accord with Napoleon, and that, convinced of the impossibility of having united Italy he would prefer a Murat to a Bourbon on the throne of Naples. More than this, he says that already the Piedmontese troops are being withdrawn slowly from the Kingdom, so as to enable the internal convulsions to assume more distinct forms, and that presently France will step in "in the interests of humanity."

There is something in these views very similar to those I have ever held since treason began its work in the South of Italy; at all events, *si non e vero e ben trovato*.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, March 13.—A Bill has been introduced into the Cortes suppressing all religious societies and brotherhoods educating children or nursing the sick.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin, dated the 18th inst., says:—"The Ministerial crisis is over. The provisions of the public are unhappily confirmed, and the new Ministry presents a strong reactionary character. The King paid a visit to-day to M. d'Auerswald, and was nearly an hour with him. It is thought that the King wished to induce this statesman to remain in the Cabinet, but it is scarcely possible that he will succeed, for, besides the political incompatibility between the new Ministers and M. d'Auerswald, the health of the latter is too much compromised to allow him to undertake the duties of a Ministry. To-day is the anniversary of the revolution of 1848, and on this occasion a large number of people of the better class assembled at the tomb containing the remains of the victims of March. The tomb was decked with flowers and garlands. The attitude of the people was calm and dignified, and the police abstained from appearing on this occasion. The Ministry have decided, it is said, upon sending a circular to all the Government authorities, enjoining them to observe the most strict neutrality at all the elections. The King of Prussia is in a position which strongly reminds us of that of our own Charles I. in the earlier years of his reign. He cannot accommodate himself to the principles of Government, which are demanded, not only by his Parliament, but, as far as appears, by the nation. He has dissolved his Parliament, and modified his Administration in an unpopular sense. The main difference between William I. and Charles I. is the difference of the times. In England there can hardly be said to be a revolutionary party. All were for the Constitution, and all for liberty, though some were for more liberty, and some for less. It is much to be feared that in Prussia revolution has more numerous adherents than liberty. Things, therefore, do not appear at the distance to promise well.—*Weekly Register*.

RUSSIA.

The *Gazette du Dimanche* mentions, as showing the state of feeling which exists in Russia, that in the Assembly of Nobles at Moscow, M. de Surobranzon moved to insert in the Address to the Crown an allusion having for object the abdication of the present Czar in favour of his son. The motion was rejected by only the slight majority of 183 against 165. Prince Dolgoroukov, a Russian nobleman, resident for some years in Paris, published a short time ago a curious and instructive work on Russia, entitled *La Verite sur la Russie*, and which, as you may suppose, was anything but agreeable to the Russian Government. The Prince was at once summoned to return to Russia, and on his refusal—having quitted it of his own accord—was declared by the Senate of Moscow, approved by the Council of the Empire, to have forfeited his rights as a Russian citizen and his title as a Russian Prince, and was moreover condemned to perpetual banishment from the empire. The ordinance was confirmed by the Emperor Alexander in July last; but it was never officially communicated to the Prince, who learned his condemnation only on the 5th of the present month from the Russian newspapers. Prince Dolgoroukov has addressed a letter to the Czar, from which the following are extracts:—"The Ordinance declares me to be deprived of the civic rights of a Russian noble. Sir, I have enumerated in my book, *The Truth about Russia*, those alleged rights of a Russian noble, and I can appreciate the value of them. Your Majesty will admit that the only one of those privileges of the Russian nobility which the Government has not trampled under foot since the period, now a century ago, when these privileges were given, is that of not being scourged in public, as the rural classes are, but of being scourged privately in the offices of the political police. You will not feel astonished, Sir, at learning that I have no intention of returning to Russia to claim that noble privilege. The ordinance condemns me to the forfeiture of the title of Prince. Sir, in our days a title to which the exercise of political power is not attached is worthless; and to the vain title of Prince I attach no value. But your Majesty has not the right to deprive me of it, for my ancestors did not receive it from yours. My ancestors bore it by reason of the real sovereignty they exercised, just as you exercise your sovereignty at this moment. My ancestors, as you well know, Sir, were Grand Dukes and governed Russia at a time when your Majesty's ancestors were not even simple Counts of Oldenburg."

The ordinance having declared that the recall of the Prince was "in consequence of unpleasant information received about his conduct in foreign countries," the Prince declares that this is "falsehood," and unworthy of any one, and much more of a great Government; and that he had been on the best terms with the Russian Ambassador in Paris up to the moment he published his book on Russia. That publication, he adds, is the only crime he has committed; it is a crime which he is resolved to commit again, and for which he is far from feeling any compunction.

CHINA.

The following extracts from a private letter from Shanghai have been communicated to us (*Times*) for publication:—"At Hangkow, Nanking, Kowkeang, and other places above Nanking, the people are returning to the cities. Houses are being built and trade is returning. The Taepings leave a place, and immediately Mandarin rule springs up again and confidence is restored; the Taepings take a place—the people fly, houses are destroyed, and trade is at an end. From Wuhoo (60 miles above Nanking) to Hangkow boats are seen along the river in numbers, fishing and carrying produce. Along the banks are people moving about and agriculturists at work. From Wuhoo to Chinkiang there are no boats on the river, and the banks are deserted. So much for Taepingism versus Tung-oh (the title recently given by the Regency to the present reign, which has been well translated 'union in the cause of law and order.' A year's active and well-conducted operations on the part of the Imperialists would put down the rebellion and restore peace to the whole country; whereas, for the Taepings to be successful, tens of years must elapse before they can make a step forward without abandoning places in their rear. If this rebellion is to go on, I foresee nothing but disaster for this country for 20 and more years to come. Ningpo has been taken, and Hangchow fell after suffering all the horrors of a siege. So hard-pressed were the besieged that they had to eat the people taken from the prisons. On the capture of the city all the Mantchoos were put to the sword, and in the city about 400,000 people all perished. The arms of the Taepings were bamboos, with iron nails for spearheads. But the Taepings were very numerous indeed. At Ningpo arms and munitions of war were pouring in to their hands as fast as foreign ships