

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE SARDINIAN ALLIANCE.—A letter from Paris says that the most positive and binding military engagement short of a formal treaty of convention was exchanged between France and Piedmont several months since. This alliance is anything but a sudden thought of the two Governments.

The following is the letter of the Times Paris correspondent, dated 20th ult.

A Parisian letter, published in the Independance Belge of yesterday, contains a statement which is rather strange, but which, if correct, would be important. "England," says the Independance, "desires of removing every cause of war in Europe by reason of the sacrifices which she is obliged to impose on herself for completing the pacification of India, has proposed to France—who has accepted—to declare to Austria that she desired to see the offers made in 1848 to the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston considered as not having been withdrawn;" and, moreover, that "if Austria accepts purely and simply this proposition all disquietude about war breaking out next spring is dissipated as if by enchantment."

Now, what is it that, according to the Independance, England and France demand? Nothing less than the surrender of her Lombardo-Venetian possessions. It is true that M. Hummelauer presented to Lord Palmerston, in May, 1848, a memorandum to the effect that Lombardy should cease to belong to Austria, and be at liberty to remain independent, or to unite herself with any other Italian State, at her choice, but that Venetia should remain under the sovereignty of the Emperor, though with a separate and national administration, &c. The Siecle and Presse have recently published extracts from correspondence which passed between Lord Palmerston and the Austrian Minister on that subject, with the view of showing that what Austria then proposed to do she ought to do now. They forget, however, one important point—namely, that at the period referred to Austria was on the brink of ruin.—With her Empire shaken to her base, Hungary in arms, Italy convulsed, and all Europe in the throes of revolution, Austria might very well submit to a partial mutilation to save her life.—But circumstances have changed since then.—Austria is at this moment far from being on the point of dissolution. She has been at work since the year 1848 to strengthen herself against any future tempest which may threaten her; and Lombardo-Venetia, which, according to the Independance, France modestly prays her to give up, is precisely that portion of her territory which she holds most securely in her grasp. She must first be reduced to the miserable condition she was in in 1848 before she can be called upon for such a sacrifice. Europe will have to witness many a sanguinary contest before any Government could pretend to make such a demand. It is difficult to say who would issue victorious from the struggle. But the Emperor Francis Joseph may lose several battles; he may even be driven to the Tyrol; but after every disaster he would be Emperor. It is certain that after many reverses all his enemies could say the same?

Contradictory facts and contradictory rumours are still the order of the day. On one hand we are informed that there are fresh orders for the expediting, as quick as possible, the naval armaments, and that on the political attitude of England war is in reality dependent; on the other, it is reported (though for the correctness of the report I do not vouch) that M. de Persigny is likely to go to England once more as Ambassador, the Duke of Malakoff coming back to take the command of the army of Paris, General Magann succeeding to the post of Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, vacant by the death of the Duke of Plaisance. The only one of these last-mentioned rumours which would be important, if it were true, is that about M. de Persigny. His re-appointment to the London Embassy would be regarded not only as a sign of peace—unless he has changed his opinions strangely in the last few weeks—but also of a desire to maintain the English alliance.

I allude to these matters because they are in circulation, but without implicitly trusting the authority from which they emanate. So great is the uncertainty that I am pretty sure Ministers themselves do not know what will come out of the present crisis. When the perplexed directors of the Ministerial press ask the officials in what sense they are to write they can get no answer.

"Are we to write peace articles?" "By no means." "Shall we take up the war-whoop, and talk about Marengo, Austerlitz, &c.?" "Not for your life!"

The Delphic oracle itself was not more ambiguous.

If it be thought that the name and dynasty of Napoleon have taken such deep root in the hearts of the masses in France as that any faults would be pardoned and forgotten, or any disasters, however great, would be supported cheerfully, it is, I fear, a delusion. Mistakes have been committed; they have not produced grave consequences because they were comparatively light; but it would not be wise to take great liberties with the alleged enthusiasm and love inspired by a name.—If the secret police agents charged with rendering an account of the state of feeling among the working classes in Paris have framed their reports so as to flatter the views of their employers, or have represented those classes to be in favour of a war merely because it is carried on by a Napoleon, those accounts and those reports should not be depended upon. It may be true that the novelty of a war in Europe may, though I doubt the fact, strike the imagination of those classes, but so far as that part of the Parisian population are concerned, they have always been frondeurs, and they would applaud anything that had the semblance of opposition to their rulers. The French army, gallant as it is, is not exempt from reverses, any more than the Austrian, the Sardinian, or the English; but on what side would those reverses be more seriously felt?

In the meantime a letter from Grenoble speaks of the continued arrival of troops in that place, and of the formation of a Corps d'Armee of the Alps.

The Journal de Cherbourg says:—"The Minister of Marine has just informed the maritime authorities of this port that the necessities of the service require that the ships of the line Arcrole, Alexandre, and Bonaparte shall go, as quickly as possible, the experimental squadron in the Mediterranean. These three vessels, in consequence, will soon quit Cherbourg for their destination. The steam frigate Sane, which was to have accompanied Prince Napoleon to Genoa, but could not get ready in time, is also under orders for Toulon. She is now completely fitted out and is taking coal on board.—Everything leads to the belief that she will leave before the end of the week."

A letter from Brest says:—"The Minister of Marine has, in a recent despatch, defined in a clear and precise manner what is to be understood by the phrase 'state of commission of vessels in port.' The true definition is, he says, that a vessel should be ready for sea in a very short period, and should only have to take on board her crew, the part of her stores which had been landed for safekeeping, her provisions and her powder, so as to be then ready for immediate service. The order to put a vessel in a state of commission, therefore, implies that all the works of construction, repair, &c., are to be completed so that she may be at once fitted out. After giving these explanations, the Minister prescribes that the greatest activity shall be used in bringing forward such vessels as can be got ready with the greatest expedition, and then mentions the names of the vessels now in the port of Brest which are to be placed in a state of commission, that is to say, that at first order they may be fitted out and be ready for sea. These vessels are the steam frigates Caffarelli, Panama, Descartes, Oronogo, Danae, Amazone, d'Assas, Gatou, Chimere, and Montezuma; the screw liners Turonne, Duguesclin, Breslau, Imperial, Tilsit, Ulm, and Wagram; the steam corvette Gasseudi; the transports Geronne, Monge, and Forbin; and the floating battery Congreve. 'I do not speak,' says the Minister in conclusion, 'of the screw liners Louis XIV, Tige, Duguay-Trouin, Jean Bart, and Duquesne, nor the steam frigates Arleinte, which I consider as being all completed as regards their hulls and engines.'"

MILITARY PREPARATIONS AT MARSEILLES.—The following are extracts from a private letter dated Marseilles, 19th inst., received at Mr. Reuter's office:—"The orders transmitted to the military and naval authorities at Toulon and Marseilles are regarded as strong evidences of approaching war."

"Two batteries of artillery mounting guns on a new principle, which have lately been submitted to proof at Vincennes, were to have been despatched from Marseilles. One battery was intended for Algiers, the other for Oran. A ministerial order, however, has diverted these batteries from their former destination, and they are now lodged in our arsenal, entry to which is strictly forbidden. An enormous quantity of cartridges has, within the last few days, been received here. Large quantities of gunpowder have also been received, and the commissariat here is employed in accumulating stores of lint, bedding, and necessary appliances for hospitals. The keepers of the military provision stores have recommenced work in their bakeries. Large quantities of flour have been purchased, and in our town works are being carried on for the compression of hay. The directors of the Lyons and Mediterranean Railway have stated their readiness to place at the disposal of Government all their material for the conveyance of troops, stores, &c., and the managers of the Marseilles and Toulon Railway have also placed one of their lines of rail at the disposition of Government from the 1st of March next. At Toulon the Admiralty has collected large stores of provisions of all descriptions. The armament is being carried on in all parts with activity, and the French Government is fortifying the docks of Marseilles, in which incalculable treasures are amassed. At Toulon the building of transport ships is progressing incessantly, and works go on even on Sundays."

The first edition of the little pamphlet "Aurons nous la Guerre?" from which I gave a few extracts yesterday, has been already exhausted, and the author is preparing a second, in which a few of the expressions deemed rather harsh may be modified.—These modifications will be merely verbal. The second pamphlet, "Est ce la Paix, est ce la Guerre?" has also attracted attention. It turns, as I have said, upon the necessity of holding a Congress to definitively settle the points left unsolved by that of 1856, as a last resource before appealing to arms.

The author professes to show how incomplete the last Congress left its work. "The treaty of 1856 laid down certain principles, but did not resolve the complicated questions raised by that of the equilibrium of Europe." He continues:—"Is there in Europe a nation which has at the present day a serious interest in making war? England has in India painful anxieties and very heavy burdens. Her industrial and commercial activity can alone enable her to face the necessities which press on her on every side."

"France is in a better situation. She has no embarrassment abroad, and the eminent position created for her in the councils of Europe by her conduct and by the results of the war in the Crimea permit her to intervene with a powerful moral authority in the decisions of Cabinets. But does it follow that France has an interest which is personal to her in making war? Where is that interest? Is it in the aggrandisement of her territory? It would be folly to think of it. The epoch of wars for conquest has passed away for ever. What a nation gains by war it loses by war. The example of the First Empire proves it.—The Crimean War has proved to the world that henceforth the only legitimate wars are those which have for their object the defence of the weak against the strong—the maintenance of law and justice against iniquity and violence."

"Yes; in this respect, and under this point of view, there would remain for France more than one legitimate war to undertake. So long as there shall be a nationality oppressed, so long as a right shall be disregarded and trodden under foot, so long as a people hold their hands suppliantly extended towards us, France will have the right to make war. But it will only become a duty when he shall have exhausted all pacific means, all honorable negotiations, all appeals to the public conscience."

"France is the soldier of God, it is true; but that soldier ought not henceforth to draw the sword until such time as a tribunal of honor, a Congress of all the Powers, shall have declared that there no longer remains a way open for an amicable arrangement, and that it is to force armed in the name of right, to act against force armed in the name of iniquity or oppression."

"Yes! France would have a legitimate war to make if a blind resistance opposed a liberal sentiment in the condition of the Italian population."

"It is the supreme decision of that tribunal which alone can at this day sanction the employment of force. Whether you will or not, the Paris Congress has established a precedent the political and social importance of which cannot be passed over. All the European nations, freely assembled, have established certain principles of international right. It is for the European nations now to declare in the presence of excited Italy if they mean or not to renounce these principles, which are they that abandon the cause of the weak and the oppressed, the cause of right and justice, and they which, on the contrary, remain faithful to that sacred cause."

"Such is the point at which France is. Such are the loyal conditions which the Paris Congress has brought to its decisive action. Any resolution that is not conformable to this rule of conduct would risk the not being sanctioned by public opinion, the sovereign of modern times."

The writer goes on to describe the difficulties of Austria, her financial embarrassments, &c. The great point, however, is a Congress.—Cor. of Times.

The Journal des Debats contains an article of six columns, which some will call a manifesto, others an act of deference towards public opinion in France, which marvelled at the peculiar tone of its late articles on the Austro-Italian question. Our contemporary thus commences its article:—"We continue to express hopes of peace; we persevere in hoping that Europe, accustomed to the prosperity of industry and commerce, will not commence a barren and sanguinary epoch of war. Nevertheless, we do not close our eyes to the serious difficulties and complications of the present state of Europe; nor are we blind to the fact that France has duties to accomplish in these complications; that she has conclusions to form and to defend. She cannot and ought not to abandon causes which she has advocated for half a century. But let us hasten to say that these difficulties and complications as yet belong to diplomacy, and we hope that Europe before invoking the decisions of brute force, will be saved by the skillful measures of diplomacy."

The Patrie confesses that it does not possess the key to the political puzzle which at present agitates the public mind:—"In our opinion it would be no less foolish to expect war than to close the eyes to certain difficulties which have a natural origin. The Italian question is not an element of French private policy; it is not France who has created or revived that question. It is not France who encourages the spirit of revolt in the hotbed of disaffection; but it is our belief that the day when that question shall have been advanced by events, France, governed by a Napoleon, will not abdicate her role beyond the Alps any more than she has abdicated it in the Mediterranean. France, in a word, is sufficiently powerful to perform all her duties, and the Sovereign who reigns over her is sufficiently wise, temperate, and strong to forbear hastening any solution, and to conciliate on every occasion the honor of his name and crown with the security of Europe and the interests of civilization."

The Univers of Thursday has its leading article upon the Piedmont as preparing grave dangers to the peace of Europe. The Univers points to the significant fact that the Sardinian Government has gathered around itself the fugitives of every party in Italy, giving them posts in its army, in the Press, in every profession, and even in the Councils of the Cabinet, thus plainly preparing the elements of a new campaign against Austria, and rallying around it all the revolutionists of the Peninsula; and, as Italian revolution is, above all, the enemy of Catholicism and of the Holy See, the Government of Sardinia has never ceased to give to it pledges of sympathy and cordial alliance by oppressing and robbing the clergy at home; and by always leaving its relations with the Holy See interrupted in spite of its often announced intention of striving to re-establish them. The result of this policy is, that the Ultra Party, protected and fostered by the Sardinian Ministry in spite of its incendiary cries for revolt, now finds itself at the head of affairs, and the very same men who were in power in 1849, on the eve of the second expedition into Lombardy, are again either in the Ministry or directing the movement of that Election Chamber which has just put forth so loud a cry for the enfranchisement of Italy.

THE FRENCH IMMIGRATION AGENTS.—Prince Napoleon, Minister for Algeria and the colonies, has addressed a letter to the Governor of Reunion, in which he says:—"On the reception of the present despatch you will take measures so as absolutely to prevent the recruiting of negro emigrants either on the eastern coasts of Africa, in Madagascar, or the Comore, as well as all introduction into Reunion of immigrants from these districts, or from Ste. Marie, Mayotte, and Nosai-Be. I am sending similar instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Morel."

ITALY. I regret to say that confidence in peace is growing less. I have already alluded to the reports of reinforcements of the French troops at Rome, as well as other indications of a warlike tendency, and I find that some who very recently disbelieved in war seem now to almost despair of its being much longer postponed. There is nothing done on the part of the official organ of the Government to allay the fears of the public, or to neutralize the effect of the warlike journals. A brief, frank declaration from an official quarter is looked for in vain. This silence is productive of immense evil, morally and materially. The day for dissembling is gone by. "Dissimulation," says Lord Bacon, "is but a faint kind of policy or wisdom; for it asketh a strong wit and a strong heart to know when to tell truth and to do it; therefore it is the weaker kind of politicians that are the greatest dissemblers." With Lombardy so completely disabled for any serious attempt at rising, we are yet told that Austria will not take the initiative in the rupture; that Sardinia will hardly do so unsupported; and that France will watch events, and be ready for every eventuality. Such a position cannot last long. It is like the situation of the group in the Critic—uncles, nieces, and Whiskerando holding the daggers at each others throats. Your observations on the necessity of maintaining an imposing naval force against eventualities have met with warm approbation from all reflecting men here. Should war once break out, no one can say what complications may arise, and, without being alarmists, there is no harm in being well on the look out.—Cor. of the Times.

PIEDMONT.—The King (says the Paris Correspondent of the Standard) in reply to the addresses from the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, used very significant language. To the Senate he said "that he considered the alliance with Prince Napoleon a pledge of prosperity for future contingencies." To the Chamber of Deputies he dwelt on the auspicious commencement of the year, and hinted that its close might be still more fortunate. Rattazzi, President of the Chamber, expressed a hope that the alliance might be propitious to the King, Piedmont, and Italy.

THE OBJECT OF THE ALLIANCE.—The following is extracted from a letter dated Milan:—"A Milanese nobleman who is in constant communication with the Piedmontese Ministers, and who is a personal friend of the French Emperor, has assured me that should Austria be compelled to abandon her Italian possessions, Piedmont would have the benefit of them. As my informant said, 'In the foundation of an Italian constitutional kingdom, which would extend from the Mediterranean Sea to the Adriatic, having for its boundary the Po, lies the security of the general peace. This powerful kingdom would be ruled by the House of Savoy as a reward of her national policy. I am able to give you the most absolute assurance that this has been the first condition laid down by Cavour, and accepted by the Emperor Napoleon, when the negotiations of Prince Napoleon's marriage and subsequent alliance were brought to a conclusion. Without this condition Italian independence would be a mockery. You see that by this arrangement France, England, and the other Western Powers, would greatly benefit; because they would then find in Italy a powerful ally not only in their wars, but also for their diplomatic disputes.'"

The Armonia of Turin, in mentioning the news of the serious illness of the much-venerated and exiled Archbishop Fransoni, which spread like lightning through the city, states that it is ascertained from the Gazette de Lyons of the 25th January, that no uneasiness has, for the last few days, been felt for the recovery of his lordship. Notwithstanding this, the Vicar-General of the diocese ordered public prayers to be offered up for his lordship's recovery, and particularly the prayer "Pro episcopo infirmo," both at the Mass and at the benediction of the Holy Sacrament. May the Lord bear these prayers, and preserve to Turin a pastor who, by his constancy and

the persecution he has suffered, is the glory of this archiepiscopal see, and the admiration of the Catholic world.

ROME.—The English are all popular here, and our neighbors, the French, quite the reverse. The French are excluded from all Roman society, and you never see at the review of their troops a single Italian as a spectator, nor an Italian gentleman promiscuous with their officers. Into this cause of deep hatred I don't wish to enter; I leave to others the delicate, knotty task, and only as a faithful chronicler record the fact. The celebrated Monsieur Veuilleur, proprietor and redactor of the Univers, is here, and you may expect in the columns of his powerful organ some startling interesting revelations. The Rev. Doctor Manning is also here, and it is believed for the purpose of preaching to our erring countrymen in Lent, amongst whom his influence is all-powerful and daily increasing. The Very Rev. Father Patercherine is shortly expected here, and will be recompensed for his great labor as a Redemptorist Father by being justly elevated to the Episcopacy.—Cor. of Tablet.

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News has obtained information that the Pope's Nuncio has received orders to tell the Emperor that if a cannon is fired in Lombardy he will take refuge in Vienna.

NAPLES.—The Foreign Correspondent has been making the most of his opportunities during the last few weeks. He killed the King of Naples, and his employers wrote the Royal epitaph; but the King yet lives, and is getting better of his rheumatism.—If we like, however, we may still believe that an attempt has been made to remove his Majesty by poison. The Foreign Correspondent has also much to say about the state of feeling in Italy, and the public agitation everywhere except in Rome. There seems to be no getting over the fact that the Pope and Cardinals are cheerful and serene, and the Roman people tranquil and unmoved. And the Foreign Correspondent, who is bound to account for this phenomenon on some sinister hypothesis, makes but poor work of it. From Milan, too, the most authentic accounts clash strangely with the Correspondent's published statements. English travellers, on the qui vive for agitation and demonstrations against the Teleschi, are compelled to own that they can see no traces of it worth recording. But we are asked to believe that the Austrian Kaiser is excited, vows that he will be the slave of no man, and overruled his Council on the question of marching his troops into Italy. The most interesting gossip from Sardinia is that which represents the beautiful Princess Clotilde as wearing a countenance expressive of "unmoved resolution" in face of her approaching union with the un captivating Prince on whose State craft has bestowed her hand.—Tablet.

GERMANY. The unanimity of the German papers in condemning the policy of France is extraordinary, and their language can hardly fail to produce a great impression on the Emperor Napoleon. It has been remarked that the most violent articles against France have appeared in North German papers. The official organs of the Vienna press have recently spoken much of "the enthusiasm" of the Magyar papers, but Hungarians who are worthy of full credence, have assured me that not the least enthusiasm is felt in their native country. "The Hungarians" say they, "are indignant at the conduct of the Sardinian and French Governments, but nothing more. As everything has been taken from the Hungarians by the Austrian Government and nothing given in return it is positively ridiculous to talk of their enthusiasm for Austria."

Austria may feel perfectly assured that, if she gets into a war with Piedmont, she will have France in the field against her. Believe me that this is positive. Remembering Orsini's attempt, and in presence of the hopes that have been raised, the French Emperor would not venture to remain a passive spectator of a war between Piedmont and Austria for Italian independence—a war in which, without his aid, Italy must of course be worsted. Rely upon it, that the great military and naval preparations of the new Empire—preparations that have been particularly great and active during the last year—have been in provision of a struggle such as that which has lately been so much talked of. The Napoleon of peace has no great aversion to war. It offers him various attractions. It will gratify the army, occupy the attention of the nation, and will give him an opportunity of acquiring glory, which he believes indispensable to his dynasty. Personally, one of his most eager desires is to command an army in the field.—Changarnier said that Napoleon III. thought himself the first General living; the officers of the Garde Imperiale, who manoeuvred under the Emperor's own command at Chalons in 1857, do not, it is pretty well known, share that opinion, neither do those military men who had opportunities of studying the plans and suggestions for operations which he sent to his Generals in the East during the war against Russia. But Napoleon III. is known to attach more weight to his own opinion than to that of all the world besides; and, if he believes himself a military genius, it is probable that nothing short of defeat would weaken that conviction. There are various circumstances, too well known to need pointing out, that render it likely that, if he were to go to war, he would rather it should be with Austria than with any other Power. But, without going into further details, I repeat, let Austria be on her guard, and so act as to remove all valid pretext for an attack upon her. She may be pretty sure that such a pretext, if afforded, would be made the most of in Italy. There are many by whom it is anxiously watched for, and would be eagerly proclaimed.—Paris Cor. of Times.

EUROPEAN HINDOOS.—A new sect of Protestants has sprung up on the Continent called "Transmigrationists." They profess to believe in the Hindoo doctrine to a certain extent, and have printed some curious arguments to prove that such doctrines are not irreconcilable with Christianity.

The Bien Public, of Ghent, gives the detail, as it says, from a sure source, of the murder of a Christian child, by Jews at Folkchany, in Wallachia. The child, a boy about four or five years old, had disappeared unaccountably, and suspicion having fallen on a Jew, who kept a public house, search was made, and the attention of the public being directed to a spot near the public house, where a number of dogs were found tearing up the earth, they found the corpse of the poor child covered with blood and horribly mutilated. They counted 120 wounds upon the little body of the poor martyr, and if the dreadful recital is to be credited, thorns were forced into its head, and its tortures must have been prolonged for five hours, as the blood was still quite fresh. The mode of torture, continues the account, recalled too forcibly that of our Lord to leave any doubt of the intention of the assassin or the assassins. The news of this atrocity raised the whole population of Folkchany against the wretched Jews to exterminate them; twenty-five Jews were killed in the outbreak, and the others were only saved by the energetic intervention of the authorities. A judicial inquiry was afterwards instituted, the result of which was a declaration that there were not sufficient proofs against the parties suspected of the horrible crime. To us it seems probable that the unfortunate Jews fell victims to popular hatred.

LIBERTY, what is it? Truly Belgium may ask this question at the present moment. The preachers of the doctrine of liberty form now the government of the country. They are so sensitive of any encroachment on the liberty of a fellow countryman, that they cannot endure the priesthood, because a certain degree of authority is possessed by them, which they exercise meekly, and win by kindness the submission of those they ought to have a legal right to command. With all this sensitiveness of a Priest's encroaching on the liberty of the people, the liberals are projecting laws now in the Chamber of Deputies, which, should they pass, will reduce the nation to a state of the most abject slavery. Unless, indeed,

these very Priests, that is the Mother Church they serve, can devise means to elude the tyranny, to which the poor are to be subjected. They propose two things: one is, that education shall be compulsory; the other, that the Priest shall be excluded from the schools. These two measures will induce consequences so repugnant to the free spirit of Belgians, that the liberals and ultra-liberals cannot agree on the subject. M. Rogier argues that if instruction is made obligatory, it ought to be rendered attractive, and that to be attractive the Priest must be admitted. He would try every means before proceeding to fine and imprisonment. M. Defre, an ultra-liberal, pretends to start at the words fine and imprisonment, his sensitiveness about liberty takes the alarm. But M. Rogier plainly shows him, that instruction to be obligatory must be enforced with the utmost severity the law dare inflict, or it would be a mere nothing. He therefore says, the law once made, he should have it enforced by fine and imprisonment. But he goes on to say he would first try every gentle means to draw the heads of families to conform willingly to the law, and very candidly adds, that the admission of the Priest would be to the Belgian people the most seductive of all. "You cannot exclude the Priest from the school, without violating one of our most precious liberties, the liberty of conscience." "Religious instruction is a very desirable thing, and we must not take it from the youth who frequent our schools. To act as the honorable deputy for Brussels (M. Defre) advises would be to run counter to the general feeling, and wound families in what they deem most precious." After speaking some time in this strain, he lets the cat out of the bag, that if M. Defre's plan were adopted as law,—that is, the priest excluded from the school, religious teaching laid aside, and heads of families forced by law to send their children to school,—the consequence would be, that the Government schools, with their new teachers and new governesses all moulded and made spic-and-span new to the Government model, and the fine new school-rooms they are about to build into the bargain, would all be clear verlaton (clear deserted), "all empty," for every head of a family would send his children to the schools the priest would open, who, by thus giving his children education, would escape the law, with its fines and imprisonments, and be beyond the reach of both M. Rogier and M. Defre.—Correspondent of the Weekly Register.

PAPERS and letters by the Overland mail reached London on Thursday night. The Harbuzer says:—"War there is none left, and nothing but a dangerous, fierce, and scattered hunt remains. The late movements in Oude resemble the beating of some huge cover, one of Nature's own preserves, for all manner of ferocious or mischievous game, furbelows, as well as feroz nature—and the breaking forth of these last, many to fall beneath the darts of the hunters, and others to escape the toils once more. The rebel leaders who succeeded in bursting through our cordons and in crossing the Ganges were Feroze Shah, Luckur Shah—Peerjee Mossal Ally Khan, Golab Shah, who passes himself as a European, and Fazel Haqq the Moulavie. This is Government news. The insurrection as an organisation is over. The duties of a rural constabulary have fallen upon such high military officers as Generals, Brigadiers, and Majors—Napier, Showers, Herbert Macdoff, Douglas, Syngue, Bulwer; and Lord Clyde himself has become but a chief of police in a disturbed country; while the more pugnacious rebel chiefs fly hither and thither, and the Nana squats in a jungle negotiating terms of safety for his family, and reading the English newspapers."

The Times correspondent at Calcutta writes:—"CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.—You will hear the progress of the campaign in Oude from your special correspondent, but, as letters miscarry, I supply a general outline. Lord Clyde, by three forced marches, reached the Gogra, at Byram Ghaut, on the 6th, whence Bahnic Madhoo, who had taken up a position in the neighborhood with 10,000 men, somewhat precipitately retired. The chief intended to follow, but the river is 400 yards across, and the Engineers could collect only about half-a-dozen boats. Lord Clyde, therefore, left the Engineers to prepare a floating bridge, and pushed on for Fyzabad, where one has been constructed. On the night of the 11th the whole force crossed, and by the 14th had arrived in the ruined cantonment of Secora. Thence Lord Clyde pushed for Bareilly, beyond which place the Begum has fled to Churda, the jungle village in which the Nana is said to have remained so long. He did not cross with Feroze Shah, being unwilling to abandon his treasure, and, it is said, his women. He is reported to be negotiating for their safety, but he must be perfectly aware that even in a case like his Englishmen do not hold the family responsible."

General Sir H. Grant meanwhile is advancing towards Bulrampore, while Colonel Rowcroft holds a position across the Raptee, and further towards the hills. From Fyzabad to Setapore the line is held by a regular chain of small corps, behind which movable columns traverse all the territory between Lucknow and Fattcheghur. On the other side Moolumee, Powayne, and Shaljeenpore are held by columns strong enough, if necessary, to assume the offensive. I am told,—and this is the best sign of all, better even than the certainty that the Chief will break up the last force in arms in Oude,—that the peasantry beyond the Gogra show a different spirit from those in the hither division of the province.—They have had quite enough of the rebels, who have oppressed and squeezed while pretending to defend them. That was all very well while plunder was coming in, but for the past six months the Begum has succeeded in nothing, and the army lives at free quarters, and spends nothing. It is said she is treating; and, though her requests for 'terms' will probably be refused, the fact that she saved Englishwomen will not be forgotten. Besides, she is no subject of ours, and has never acknowledged our sovereignty."

"On this side of the Gogra the rebellion has ceased. The leaders are all gone, the armies are all defeated, the forts all coming down, and the arms, if I may believe my letter from Lucknow, being all delivered up. Feroze Shah's rush into the Donb carried him at least out of Oude, and his career, which excited hopes from Allahabad to Agra, has been summarily cut short. On the 8th he was met by Mr. Hume, the active magistrate of Buhawal, who, hearing that a faithful native—the Zemindar of Burchundpore—was in danger, rode out to his assistance. He had only four European officers, 250 foot police, and 150 horsemen, all just raised, and all men who had never seen a battle. Feroze Shah, quite aware of the British force, stretched his own cavalry across the route; outflanked Mr. Hume, and came down from the left at the gallop. Captain Doyle, aware that the police would be alarmed if surrounded, charged with the Sowars to check his advance. He was killed midway, and his followers, who looked only to him, turned and fled. Twenty-five, however, to his credit as well as theirs he is spoken, leapt down and fought over Doyle's dead body against tenfold odds, till half their number had been slain. The enemy, encouraged by the flight of the Sowars, now attacked the foot police. Five times they charged up to the muzzles of the guns, and five times they were driven back. At last Mr. Hume began moving off towards Burchundpore, and Feroze Shah threw his last stake. His whole body of cavalry, 1,500 strong, almost all disciplined soldiers, came down on the 250 police. The latter halted, turned, and received the charge in line with a fire so heavy that the troopers, thrown into confusion, halted and retired. Next day, the 9th inst., Brigadier Herbert, from Cawnpore, came up with a few Europeans, Angelo's Horse, some few more, and pursued the flying cavalry to the Jumna. He was just too late. Feroze Shah got across as he had got across the Gogra and the Ganges, and by a track towards Central India. He reached Ranodee, a place 150 miles S.W. of Calpee, when