FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif has still a large amount of business to transact. The debate on the budget will occupy two, and perhaps three, sittings. The next Bill to be considered relates to certain changes to be made in judicial proceedings, and will occupy some days.

A commission has been appointed by M. Roland, the Minister of Public Instruction, at which M. Dumas, Senator and Vice-President of the Superior Council of Public Instruction, will preside. The object of assembling the commission is to erect a bronze statue to Parmentier, who introduced the potato into France.

All are not political pamphlets that issue from the Paris press. A valuable work by the able economist M. Maurice Block will appear in a few days. It forms a complete and general body of French statistics, and is ruch in information as well as on the moral as on the material I can warrant the complete accuracy of this phrase, interests of France. It comprises statistics of but I know that in the spring the Emperor repeated the administration, of the religious body, of the administration, of the religious body, of that "the Pope could no longer keep his States." commerce and industry, of finance, the army, He can scarcely expect us to credit all the contraagriculture, railways, roads, and canals. Two dictions that he has the kindness to tell us from day to chapters devoted to the city of Paris alone are particularly interesting and instructive.

The steel-plated frigate Glorre was floated at Toulon on the 9th July, after having been plated exclamation on receiving each new telegram. And with steel of the thickness of 13 centimetres.— what does he intend to do? He will egg them on, with steel of the thickness of 13 centimetres .-The operation has perfectly succeeded. The Glore will be armed with 36 rifled cannon, carrying shot 30 pounds weight. The machines are of 900-horse power, and it is believed that a Pope, with the Emperor of the French to pull the crew of 600 men will be sufficient to navigate strings. The arrangements would have all the appearance of generosity on his part, and would bring him in a baryant of the creater to pair the part and would bring him in a baryant of the interest and would bring Castiglione, lately launched, are to be prepared his food. The meast es which he is forcing upon for sea as quickly as possible.

A Paris letter of the Sth July says :- "According to the last accounts received from Rome the Pope is not only disposed to grant a liberal constitution, but he is further inclined to adhere constitute a federative empire as the best solution of the Italian question. The Duke de Gramont, French Ambassador to the Court of Rome, left Paris for his post on Saturday, provided with full instructions to carry out the Emperor's plan. Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, the best understanding exists between the Emperor of the French, the Papal Government, and General Lamoriciere." The same letter say-" Accounts from the provinces state that the subscriptions for the Papal loan are numerous. The Bishops have taken the lead. The Bishop of Moulins and Portiers have each given 10,000f."

Both England and France have agreed that, in consideration of the mission of Fuad Pusha to Syria, they will for the present abstain from direct interference. In the event, however, of the Porte proving incapable of putting a stop to the conflict between the Druses and Maronites, England and France have concerted identical instructions to be given to their respective Admiral-, authorizing the latter to effect a disembarcation at Beyrout should the massacres continue.

Le Nord, a paper in the pay of the French Government, avows that the relations between England, France, and Prussia are not over good, that Prussia is not on the best terms with Russia or Austria, and that the relations of Russia with England, France, Prussia, and Austria are not very satisfactory. The end of this general coolness will probably be a general catastrophe. In Belgium everybody is expecting annexationthere will be no serious opposition—poor Leoour neutrality; if we side with England and Prussia, France will swallow us; we have but one chance, to side with France." Meantime raised to the rank of General. The fortress of Perahe does what he can to preserve peace, and to | gia, which was destroyed in 1849, is being reconsmooth down every pretext for dispute. He is said to have brought about the Baden Conference, but he could not manage to get anything out of it.

The Constitutionnel contains an article by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, against the false rumors which are current concerning the acts and intentions of the Emperor, and stating that a treacherous conspiracy is being plotted by the parties of the old regime. This article recalls that the malignity of these parties is endeavoring to sow mistrust between France and England, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Belgium, and Italy, by attributing false designs to the Emperor, who would treat such inventions with contempt had they not, unhappily, found too ready a credence in Europe, thus encouraging a distrust which is injurious to the progress of affairs.

The Patric of the 14th July contains the fol-

lowing :--"There is no foundation in the rumors that the French army of occupation in Rome will be reduced by a origade, or that General Goyon has been recalled. Should the General return to France, it will only be in virtue of temporary leave of absence. The Duke de Gramont ar-

rived at Rome on the 12th July." Our readers will perceive that Frenchmen make amends for their inactivity, if not their silence, in matters of home policy, by their extraordinary facility in managing their neighbours' concerns, and in drawing a fresh map of the world every week.

The British Lion receives a fresh avertissement this week in the Imperial sanction said to be given to a French tir national (like our Wimbledon meeting), under the ominous presidency of Jules Gerard, the lion-eater. Is this defence, or defiance?

The star of his uncle favours Napoleon III. The occasion of bringing the Eastern question once more into prominence is offered by the massacres of the Christians of Syria by the Druses, abetted by the Arabs, and by the Turkish authorities. The French flag has been insulted, and French Jesuits have been land is obliged to follow the French lead, and to gaglia between certain recruits from Ireland and the send her ships of war to second the operations of Papal carabineers. the French navy. Whatever he the political consequences, the time seems coming when we must conpean system.

By aid of the French Catholic journals we can put our finger on the sore place in Switzerland which is to be aggravated into an ulcer by the annexationists. The Catholics of the Jura have to submit to many an insulting measure at the hands of the bigoted Government of Berne, and their religious susceptibilities are played off against their national spirit.

It would be well if Liberals and patriots all over Europe would strive to learn the true meaning of. their fundamental doctrines, the equality of all religions, and toleration. France, hostile as her general policy is to the Ecclesiastical system, and contemptuous as is her mode of keeping the peace between excited religious disputants, yet attracts to herself the interests and at least the sympathies of all oppressed or degraded sections of a population. The tyranny of the State is compensated in their eyes by the cure which it holds out for petty, social, or party tyrannies. It is for this that the eyes of so many Irish Catholics are turned to France. - Weekly

The Prince de Ligny was recently at Rome; the Pope spoke to him about Napoleon III. with much good feeling, and said that even yet he would not doubt his good intentions. He would do better-as he easily might-if he had not been a Carbonaco .-Once a Carbonaro, a man smells of smoke ever after. On his return from Rome, the Prince went to Fontainebleau, where the Emperor, with his usual coolness, told him that the Pope had nothing to fear for the integrity of his States. "But, sire," answered the Prince, "he has already lost the Romagna."-"Yes, for the present (momentanement.") Not that over and over again to a member of the academy, day. But this is only a matter of private opinion; the general opinion is, that he does not intend to recognise all that the Italians are now doing. "We must let them fry in their own fat," might be his disappoint them, and tire them till they accept for very weariness his secret idea, which I suppose is none other than that put forth at Villafranca-a consideration under the nominal presidency of the the King of Naples, whose tottering throne is supported by him, show that he intends to falsify the dreams of Italian unity, and to bring about his plan of the confederation. This plan might be useful, if it was not speiled by the despotism which infects all he touches. It is no invention of Napoleon III., but to the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon, to a scheme that has always been favored by the Popes.

Our following a scheme that has always been favored by the Popes.

Curiously enough it was Russia, as M. Thiers tells us, which first in this century proposed an Italian confederation. In 1805, the Emperor Alexander wished to make Italy perfectly independent of both France and Austria. The House of Savoy was to rule over a large kingdom, composed of Piedmont, Genoa, Lombardy, and Venice; Tuscany and the Papal States were to remain intact, Naples was to be delivered from all foreign occupation, and all the States were to unite in a confederation under the Pope as honorary president, the real president being the King of Piedmont and the King of Naples by turns. This liberal plan was not to the taste of Napoleon I. But something of the kind must be hit out, if we want the equilibrium of Europe restored.

ITALY.

Rome, July 14. - The Pope, in a Consistory held to-day, pronounced an allocution energetically protesting against the Piedmontese Government on account of the arrest and condemnation of the Bishops of Pisa, Imola, Facaza, and Piacenza, approving the conduct of those Bishops, and designating the annexation of the Duchies and the Legations to Piedmont as a usurpation.

The effective force of the Papal army under General Lamoriciere amounts to 19,000 men. The Irish volunteers are leaving Rome for Spoleto. The army is being paid at the same rate as when on service in

General de Lamoriciere has determined to concentrate 10,000 men at Spoleto. That fortress possesses an historical importance. It was built in the 14th century by Cardinal Egidio Albornoz, at the period the Popes occupied Avignon. General Lamoriciere can ledge 4,000 men in that fortress, which is of considerable extent. The organisation of the Papal army is advancing with great rapidity. There are ten batteries of artillery mounted-horses complete. There is no want of men; they are arriving every day. The Archduchess Sophia of Austria has given the funds required for arming and equipping a battalion of Austrian riflemen 1,500 strong. pold is in perplexity. He lately said to his mi- darmes have been formed into a battalion to act as nisters-" In case of war we cannot maintain troops of the line. The troops now receive full pay as if they were in campaign. General de Gregorio is replaced in the command of the 1st Division by General Kalbermatten. Colonel Pimodan has been structed with great activity. It was constructed by Pope Paul III., ad coercendam, as an inscripton says, "Perusinorum audaciam." The Roman railroads are being completed with great activity. The contractor for the works being M. Salamanca, represented at Rome by General Cordova, who commanded the Spanish troops sent to the assistance of the Pope in 1849. While waiting for navvies from Spain old soldiers are engaged for the works. The article of St. Marc Girardin in the Revue des deux Mondes produced a great impression here, particularly that passage in which he says it is in vain for the Pope to resist giving reforms, for he will be forced to do so, and it is, by granting reforms he will preserve the population which he incurs the risks.

Italian affairs remain much as they were last week, except that every day's safety lessens the immediate danger of the Neapolitan Government. The the citadel, where an outbreak had taken place repulsion between the two Sicilies is so great, that among the troops, a portion of whom shouted the rebellion of the Island seems to go far towards pesunding the continental subjects of Naples to remain faithful. Of the two great Neapolitan parties, that of the constitutionalists is increasing every day, while that of the annexationists is dwindling .-Confidence is returning, because the people have faith in the Ministers, especially in de Martino, the Foreign Secretary. Romano, the new Prefect of police, is very popular; and the Kiug, under the advice of the Queen Mother, has dismissed General Nunziante and the Camarilla, which has surrounded and duped him ever since his accession. The legal continuance of the Neapolitan constitution of 1848, and of the Sicilian constitution of 1812, has been frankly recognised, and affairs for the present are in a state of calm.

Garibaldi is supported in Sicily by the nobles, who have deputed the noblest of their body to be his personal guard Still the correspondents of many foreign journals continue to assert that the Sicilians are opposed to the union with Piedmont, that their affairs are in a desperate state, and that the Revolution, instead of sparing, as it usually does, the Administration, has in Sicily destroyed every organised body from the police to the tax collectors, so that for all administrative purposes the country is in com-

plete anarchy. Telegrams from Sardinian sources announce that insurrection had broken out in three towns of the Papal States, from which Lamoriciere has withdrawn murdered. In the very interests of humanity Eng- his troops, and that a row had taken place at Sini-

A new pamphlet, la Politique Anglaise, supposed to be officially inspired, has appeared at Paris. We sent to see the Turkish power wiped out of the Euro- have nothing to fear from Cherbourg or Toulon; our real dangers come from New York and Cronstadt. But if we are determined to fight with France, we are cautioned to remember that one naval defeat will double us up for ever, while a lost battle at sea will only redouble French activity and enthusiasm - Weekly Register.

There is an uneasy pause. No new fact of any importance has happened within the week in either

lution looks forward. The Revolution probably expects that these "institutions" which the King of Naples gives in order to avert immediate destruction will effectually bring that destruction down upon him soon enough. All the exiles are returning to take part in the elections, and to enrol themselves in the National Guard. Diplomacy is no doubt busy with plans for settling everything on the principle of a Divided Italy instead of a United Italy. And it would be an endless and a useless labour to track all the shiftings of the diplomatic mind. One thing is to be remembered-there are certain persons that can consent to nothing absolutely inconsistent with their end. Whatever appearances may be assumed, the Revolution will not be content with any arrangement by which the Pope and the Church

continue to hold their own. Whatever appearances

may be preserved Napoleon III. must get something MAZZINI AND GARIBALDI. - The Paris correspondent of the Morning Star writes : - "The latest news from Palermo announces the open appearance of Mazzini, in the streets of that place, accompanied by well-known French political exile; but as yet the democratic leader had not entered into action, but had contented himself with the announcement of his intention to remain quiet, without seeking to impede Garibaldi's projects until the fallacy of those projects became evident, and the Mazzinian doctrine would be an acknowledged necessity. The manifestation of Garibaldi's mistrust and dislike of Cavour has given reason of belief in the explanation which is said to have taken place between the General and the Minister, and which caused the General's refusal to see La Farini, whom he regards as noth-ing more than an envoy of Cavour. 'I can act and ing more than an envoy of Cavour. not talk; Sicily requires arms and ammunition, not the words and phrases with which you have put us off so long.' This is said to have been Garibaldi's answer to La Farini's advances towards a coalition." The Paris correspondent of the same paper writes

that a great deal of secret communication is at this moment being carried on between Garibaldi and the King of Sardinia. The bondage in which the latter is held is supposed to occasion the necessity of secresy between the two. The Marquis Trocci, at one and the same time one of Victor Emmanuel's ordnance officers and Garibaldi's aide-de-camp, has sole charge of these secret messages, and passes his whole time in journeying from Turin to Palermo and back again. Of Garibaldi's attempts to form a ministry he says :- " Every attempt at the formation of a Ministry by Garibaldi had met with opposition. It was thought that the underworkings of Mazzinian principles would overset every attempt at organisation for some time to come, and nothing is left but to temporise and wait."

GARIBALDI'S DIFFICULTIES. - A letter from Turin of the 8th instant, in the Siecle, says :-

"The party represented by Bertani begins to entertain serious fears of an arrangement of the affairs of Naples, especially as the Neapolitan constitution of 1848 is in several repects more liberal than that of Piedmont -- an argument of some weight if diplomacy meddles with the affair. The party of absolute unity, therefore, wishes to see Garibaldi act without delay-do something to embarrass the prelimiary arrangements, or, as the Diritto says, cut with his sword the knot which is being tied."-I learn that difficulties have also arisen about Garibaldi's Sicilian loan of 45,000,000f., as the Milanese bank which agreed to issue it appears to besitate, in consequence of the turn which the affairs of Naples have taken "

The Paris correspondent of the Times writes :-It has been stated that certain overtures, or proportions, had been made to Piedment by the Neapoitan Government, with a view to an understanding for the pacification of Italy, and an answer returned. No such propositions have as yet been tendered to Piedmout, and consequently no answer has been returned. I do not mean to say that, in its extremity, the Neapolitan Government has not contemplated this or anything else that would afford a chance of escape from utter ruin. It was contemplated, and the Marquis of Villamarina, Victor Emmanuel's representative at Naples, being sounded on the subect, wrote to his Government for instructions how to act, and how to answer, should it it be brought officially before him. Those instructions he has received. Victor Emmanuel will have no objection to co-operate with the King of Naples (I can hardly say King of the Two Sicilies) for the independence and security of the Italian Peninsula. The conditions which he imposes as indispensable to this cooperation render it very problematical, and perhaps they explain the delay of the Court of Naples. They require that the Neapolitan people shall signify beforchand, and in a manner not to be mistaken, their readiness to accept the liberal concessions made by the King, their perfect confidence in his sincerity in offering and his resolution to maintain them, and their willingness to try once more how far a Neapolitan Bourbon can respect his solemn oath; that the King of Naples shall in reality, and not in form, detach himself from Austria as completely as if Austria had disappeared politically from Europe; and, above all, that no attempt shall be made to recover the possession of Sicily by force of arms, for, doubtless, M. Cavour regards Sicily as already gone. A letter from Naples received here this morning meutions that the concessions made by the King are really looked upon in a more serious light than was supposed.

TURIN, JULY 13 .- News from Naples to the 10th states that the King had summoned the former Camarilla. It was believed that those devoted to the old regime would be again called to power. The population was unquiet. Ships were being armed, and troops sent to Messina. Pianelli commanded Louis I. for ever!" and others "Francis II. for ever.

Twelve soldiers had been wounded. July 15 .- The news of the defection of two Neapolitan vessels had been confirmed. The departure of the Neapolitan mission for Turin has been ad-

GENOA, JULY 14.-Despatches from Cagliari assert that two other Neapolitan vessels had passed over to Garibaldi.

NAPLES.

We have received the following telegram from our Paris correspondent :--

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 17 .-- A telegram from Naples, dated yesterday, announces the fall of the Ministry. De Martino alone remains in office. Disturbances have taken place. The Royal Guard fired upon the people. One or two were killed. Several were wounded.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JULY 14 .- The Donau Zeitung gives a denial to the news published in some Belgian journals of certain negotiations between Prussia and Austria, more especially in reference to concessions asserted to have been offered to Prussia by the Austrian Ambassador at Baden-Baden.

SPAIN.

In the Congress the Minister of the Interior, in inswer to a question, said he knew that efforts were being made to obtain subscriptions to the Pope's loan, but that the Government had given its agents no orders on the subject. The Regeneracion states that the Queen has subscribed for 4,000,000 reals (1,000,000f.) in that loan.

TURKEY.

THE UNITED GRERKS .- A Vienna letter says :-There is at present a tremendous religious ferment in Bulgaria and Roumelia, and it is by no means uplikely that there will be a great schism in the Greek Church. In the neighborhood of Seres no fewer than 20,000 orthodox Greeks have thrown off the supremacy of the Patriarch at Constantinople, and led the crusade for the rescue of Palestine from the joined the United Greeks, who recognise the Popes Infidel.

as their spiritual chief. For the moment everything Sicily or Naples. Piedmont temporises and the Revo-Is quiet in Servia, and it is believed at Belgrade that the 'faiscurs' have received orders from Russia to

remain passive for a time."

According to the latest news from Beyrout, the state of things in Syria continues to be of the gravest character. A French vessel had been sent to Latakia, and was obliged to take up a position within gunshot of the town, in order to restrain the fanati-cal portion of the inhabitants. It was asserted that information had been received of atrocious plots having been formed against the lives of the Christians in many parts of Syria. The naval authorities were taking measures in order to be in readiness to meet the difficulties of the situation."

SYRIA.

(From the London Weekly Register.)

It is impossible to read the heartrending accounts that have reached this country of the series of atrocities recently perpetrated upon the Christian populations in Syria without arriving at the conclusion that whatever may be the political complications to which a dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire may give rise, the time is come when the Christian Powers of Europe must either withdraw their support from the crumbling throne of the Padisha and allow the rotten fabric to go to pieces, or else obtain from the Sublime Porte such effectual guaranteesif that be possible, which we very much doubt—as shall prevent a recurrence of the scenes of barbarity that have just been enacted in the Holy Land.

No matter what may be the jealousies of Latins or Greeks, or the British susceptibilities that place this country in antagonism on the Eastern question to France and Russia, all such minor considerations must yield to the paramount claims and the irrestible demand of humanity and Christianity, which make it infamous in any Christian State any longer to prop up a Government that either permits, or cannot prevent, the occurrence of such deeds of horror as have, within the last few weeks, been done in Syria. The worst crimes of the Sepoys,—the foulest wickedness of Nana Sahib,—all that has given to Delhi and Cawnpore an infamous immortality, have been surpassed by the infernal excesses of a savage fanaticism in the Holy Land. This outbreak of the Druses has been a series of cold-blooded, deliberate, wholesale massacres of the Christian population, accompanied with such revolting incidents as the history of Mahomedanism might lead us to expect from its licentious votaries when their passions and fanaticism are let loose. Men, women, and children remorselessly put to the sword; women foully dishonored without regard to age or circumstances; infants butchered before their mothers' eyes; in a word one scene of lust, pillage, and carnage: such is the revolting picture of Mahomedan government in Syria which the accounts from that hapless land have just conveyed to this country.

If these atrocities had been committed by the savage Druses and the lawless Bedouins alone, the question would arise how far any Christian State is justified before God in supporting an infidel Government incapable of restraining the ferocity of its fanatical subjects, and of protecting from outrage the Christian populations subjected to its authority. But when we find the servants of the Sultan and his soldiers either passive spectators, or still worse, active participators in those revolting scenes of devilish barbarity, the time would really appear to have arrived when Islamism should be abolished as a European power, and sent back to its cradle amid the desolate fastnesses of Asia.

We freely and at once acquit the Sultan of any sympathy with the monsters who have laid waste with fire and sword the Christian districts between Aleppo and Gaza, and proved by their atrocities in the nineteenth century, when they are merely tolerated in Europe through the jealousies of the Christian powers, that they are still as brutal, as fierce, and as sanguinary, as they were in the climax of the inscrutable triumphs over Christianits four centuries ago. Abd-ul-Medjid is naturally gentle, and he is too indolent to be ferocious. Revelling in the esseminate delights of his harem here, and in the anticipated enjoyment of his Houris hereafter, he loves a quiet life, and leaves others to rule in his name without hindrance or control so long as they supply him with piastres in abundance to indulge his taste for building gorgeous palaces, and bedecking his favorite ladies with costly gems. If his Mussulman subjects would only learn like him to forget their pristine insolence, and ferocity, we might be content, in the present state of Europe, to bear with a mild Mahomedan Government at Constantinople. But unfortunately, or fortunately, as the will of Provi-Ent dence may direct, the majority of the Pashas are as ignorant, as brutal, as fanatical, and as cruel in their feelings towards Christians as their predecessors were under Bajazet, and as they rule the empire, we despair of such practical improvement in the treatment of the Christian subjects of the Porte, as could reconcile us to the maintenance by Christian States of a Mahomedan Government in the fairest part of Europe and Asia. Already we have, as far as words and paper are concerned, guarantees in abundance that the Mahomedans shall not injure or insult their Christian fellow-subjects, and that the latter shall be amply protected in their persons and property against Mussulman violence; but the horrible deeds done by the Druses, the Bedouins, the Kurds, and the Turkish soldiery in Syria a fortnight since, show the exact value of such assurances. It is evident that the Christian powers set no value upon them, and that they put more trust in the presence along the Syrian coast of armed steam-ships for the protection of the Christians of those parts, than in either the "Hats" of the Sultan, or the sincerity of his Pashas.

There can be no doubt that the stipulations of the Porte in the Treaty of Paris have been flagrantly disregarded by the Turkish authorities, and that the servants of the Sultan have everywhere, and in every instance, and by every means, thwarted and defeated the objects contemplated by Austria, England, France, Prussia, and Russia, as parties to that Treaty in favor of the Christian subjects of Abd-ul-Medjid. These Powers are now called upon by every moral obligations to see that the late atrocities are severely avenged by the exemplary punishment of their authors-no matter though their name be legion-and that such an example of terrible retribution shall be set before the whole Mahomedan race as shall scare them from an early repetition at least of their ruthless barbarities. Russia will doubtless take the necessary steps for protecting those of the Greek rite who have escaped the general massacre, and England will, we hope, do something more than extend her protection, according to the dry announcement in the Government journals to Her Majesty's subjects in Syria. This country is not, we admit, much interested in the religious part of the Eastern Question since she separated from the Church, because the Protestants in the Turkish Empire are a mere handful, comprising a few Anglicans, Lutherans, and Calvinists, scattered here and there as the purposes of commerce have called them.

We are not now as in those glorious days when the great Plantagenet took up the cross and spread terror through the ranks of the Saracens. Since then England has unhappily abjured the symbol of Christianity which Protestantant fanaticism trailed in the mud, and then committed to the flames as an auto da fe in 1851, and she cannot, therefore, be expected to take a prominent or expensive part in protecting Christianity in the East from the hatred of the Mussulman. As far as the Catholics in Turkey are concerned, we must then look to France for the punishment of the recent Mahomedan outrages upon them, and their security for the future. That great nation has inherited an imprescriptible right to be the protectrix of Eastern Christianity, and we give the present Emperor credit for a determination to uphold those rights which have descended to him through her ancient kings, from that sainted Bourbon who

edid med gares OHINA!

The departure of the mail steamer having been postponed for 24 hours, the Ganges will be dispatched to-day at 2 p.m. She arrived late on the 8th inst , bringing the London mails of the 26th of March and was followed on the 20th by the Steamer Madras, with those of the 10th of April.

Almost the whole of the British forces, both naval and military, are now here. One battery of Armstrong's guns has to arrive, as well as a part of the King's Dragoon Guards from Madras. The transports are rapidly moving off for the North, and Sir Hope Grant, it is understood, will leave at the end of the month. When Admiral Hope will follow is not publicly known. There are fears entertained that the preparations of the French are far from complete for an onward move, should be decided on. They have sustained a severe loss in the wreck of L'Isere, one of their large transports, at Amoy, with 1,000 men and a large quantity of stores on board. Fortunate. ly no lives were lost.

Great anxiety is generally felt as to the future course of the expedition. The co-operation of our allies is extremely unpopular among all classes, and it is feared that no operations will be commenced before Lord Elgin's arrival, even should that be still further delayed. What he can do beyond placing the matter in the hands of the military and naval chiefs, when he does come, it is extremely difficult to predicate, for attempts at conciliation will signally fail, because misinterpreted, and at best could only lead to a patched-up and unsatisfactory arrangement without any elements of permanence.

The treaty between the Canton authorities and the rebels in the neighborhood, has fallen through: and the latter have gained an important victory over the Imperialist troops, of whom a large number were slain. On the banks of the river Yangtsze, too, the rebels have succeeded in raising the siege of Nankin and in taking possession of several fortified posts. They are also said to be again threatening Hangchow.

There are strange rumors affoat, coming from Europe, of proposals for an adjustment of existing difficulties with the Chinese emanating from St Petersburg, and being favorably received by the English Government, but not with equal cordiality by the French It would be much to be regretted that the mediation or intervention of any foreign Power in our quarrel should be sought or accepted. -Times' Cor.

(From the London Tablet.)

It is not easy to see what interest a Christian nation can have in maintaining the dominion of the bitterest enemies of Christianity. But six years ago all England went mad with enthusiasm for Turkey, and nothing would satisfy us short of bowing and breaking the proud neck of Russia to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Civilisation depended upon it; Humanity depended upon it. The Christian Power must be humbled, and the Pagan exalted. We must open our own veins to pour vigour into a decaying nation which abhorred us; and pretty freely we bled, literally and pecuniarily, for that noble purpose. We, we who had dealt summarily with many a "sick man" in India, without adding much to the glories of civilization or humanity, were horrified to think that Russia should do in Turkey what we had done in Oudh; and away we went with the Crescent on our forcheads and in our hearts to do battle against the Cross. We and the Crescent triumphed. We beat Russia and saved Turkey; giving Louis Napoleon, by the way, that first lift, which he has improved so well as to make himself at this moment master of the destinies of Europe.

It was certainly a fine part which we played in the Crimea. Humanly speaking we added to our glory; and whether we think of the Englishmen and Irishmen whose blood "larded" the way up to the heights of the Alma, or of the deep-throbbing hearts with which we at home read of the struggle at Inkermann, and of the patient sufferings of that long and horrid winter under which so many thousands succumbed without a murmur, we feel that the life of the old land has lost none of its vigor. what was all that heroism displayed? What are its results? We saved the Crescent from the Cross, and in return obtained promises of justice and protection to the Christian subjects of the Porte; promises which have been kept by massacre at Yeddah in Candia, and, now, in the Lebanon and Mount Hermon. Nay, all along it was evident that our services were repaid by hatred, and that the concessions of the Sultan degraded him in the eyes of his sub jects, and were resented by their disaffection, sometimes taking the form of conspiracy against his rule, The instrument by which he placed his Christian subjects on a level with the Mahometan was outraged wherever it was possible to defy it. Yet so peculiarly mad were we in favor of the Crescent to the disparagement of the Cross, that the first circumstance which really roused us was the note by which the Russian Government recently protested against the persecution of the Christians. At the thought that Russia should interfere to protect Christianity we shook off our apathy. All our sensibilities were immediately alive. But they protested against Russian interference, not against Mahometan persecution. So and so Christian are we.

And even now when the Christians of Lebanon have been massacred, the Turkish authorities in some places inactive, in others places openly assisting the enemies of the Cross; when the Christians of Mounts Lebanon and Hermon have been subjected to atrocities as horrible as those to revenge which every journal, every platform, in England stimulated our soldiers with every provocation that clo-quence and imagination could suggest -- how comparatively feeble and listless is our effort at indignation. Grant that all the atrocities charged against the Government of Naples for the last twelve years have been true, the Druses of the Lebanon under Turkish protection and with Turkish assistance, have within two months a thousand times exceeded them. The accounts are not ours. We have transferred them from the columns of our Protestant contemporaries to our own. But where is the indignation which would have burst upon Naples or Austrin if it had been told that a conspirator had been hanged by either of these Powers. We look for it in vain! It is not felt. And yet what a fearful story is this massacre in Syria, what a riot of devastation. What a hideous spectacle of treachery and bloodshed -the Crescent to maintain which we made war against Russia, looking on, approving, and aiding Towns and villages have been sacked and burned the Christians have been persuaded by the Turkish authorities to lay down their arms under promise of protection, and have then been handed over to the enemies to be massacred; women and children have been hown to pieces; twenty thousand of them are by the latest accounts said to be wandering about the mountain homeless and hopeless, and the crops of the Maronites have been everywhere destroyed But we hear of no fiery denunciations of all these atrocities; no Garibaldi subscriptions; no ery for the rooting up of the mis-government whose only plen in defence is that it is powerless to hinder these infamies.

UNITED STATES.

Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, has sent to the Pope \$4,300 as the offering of the Catholics of Buffalo to His Holiness.

Thirty-three buildings, comprising the best portion of the town of Dallas, Texas, was burned on the 7th inst. Loss from \$300,000 to \$500,000; barely covered by insurance.

NEW YORK, JULY 27 .- The storm yesterday di considerable damage in this vicinity. A house in Williamsburgh was struck by lightning, and the in-