

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, June 18.—A Bill was laid before the Legislative Corps on Monday demanding a sum of 15,000,000 for the Mexican expedition. It was agreed unanimously to refer it to the Commission on the Budget, who, of course, will report favourably.

A letter from Toulon, of the 16th inst., states that orders had been received there by telegraph from Paris directing that, as soon as the Toulon fleet shall return from Algiers, several of the ships shall be detached from it to transport reinforcements to General Lorencez, in Mexico. Among the vessels selected for this purpose are the ships of the line *St. Louis* and *L'Impieral*, besides several frigates. Similar orders had been received at Brest, Cherbourg, and Lorient. All the disposable ships of war in these ports are to get ready to convey troops to Mexico.—*Times Correspondent.*

Strung by an unexpected reverse, and left without the European allies whom he hoped to bindfold and to use, Napoleon III has committed himself to an undertaking, of which it is not easy for the most sanguine of his flatterers to deceive themselves into fancying that they see the end. His uncle thought Old Spain an easy and an abject prey, and first incredulous, and then incensed at its tenacity in resistance, he readily undertook to make good its subjugation, no matter at what cost. And Old Spain proved to be his ruin. His nephew is a colder and more pliant nature. But in the case of New Spain there seems something almost fateful in the parallel. Under false pretences, now, as then, French troops have entered the dominions of a state nominally in alliance with the Empire; within a scandalously brief space the mask of amity has been thrown off, and the design avowed of subverting the Government. In the first insouciance of usurpation, a few troops were supposed to be enough; and their insufficiency no sooner becomes apparent, than a powerful expedition is organized to reinforce invasion and to make valid fraud by force. Supplementary credits, on account of Mexico, have been opened by the Ministers of War and Marine, to the extent of many millions of francs; and 12,000 men are about to be embarked for Vera Cruz. Nobody believes, we suppose, the affair can end there. Other corps and further detachments will ere long be declared necessary, and in point of fact will be so, if any country like Mexico, with a restless and scattered population, is to be reduced even temporarily to submission. But no submission can any better than a transitory feint, if the civil war in America be suffered to end in the subjugation of the South, and the liberation of a victorious army of hundreds of thousands of men for the congenial occupation of subverting the cardboard throne proposed to be set up in Mexico, and clearing that country of European interference. There is but one way, as Napoleon III must clearly discern, for carrying out his Transatlantic schemes of aggrandizement. Politically, he must go further, if he would not fare worse. By using, as a dependency of France, Mexico never can be held; but as part of a great Gulf State, with New Orleans for a metropolis, and the French flag for its guarantee, it is possible to imagine a very different issue of the present complications.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following article in prominent type, signed, "Paulin Linaillac":—"From the numerous extracts from the English newspapers, which we have published day by day, it is visible how the idea of mediation in America has gained ground in England. In France the idea has been no less warmly received, and we have before us more than 100 provincial journals which, in reprinting the article from the *Constitutionnel*, gave their full adhesion to it. Can such an expression of public opinion in two great countries like France and England remain without effect? We do not think so; we entertain the profound conviction that the cause is gained, and that mediation is simply a question of time. From our very heart we wish that the hour for that mediation would strike as soon as possible. Where is the man who does not grieve at the thought of the devastation which daily increases in America, and of the suffering which threatens the industrial classes of Europe? But we never deceived ourselves; it is evident that mediation cannot be proposed with the certainty of rejection. It is for the Governments to seize upon a favorable opportunity. We hope that the moment is not far off, and, more than ever, we are convinced that mediation is the only means to put an end to this terrible struggle. To the friends of humanity and of peace we repeat—"Mediation is the only possible termination of the war." To the friends of liberty and of the dignity of man we repeat—"Mediation is the best guarantee of the abolition of slavery."

Whenever the "Roman Question" is introduced before the British Parliament, we are sure to hear Lord Palmerston or his colleagues declare that the Italians are a thousand times happier than they were under the old government, and that the evils of the actual revolution are not a hundredth part of what they suffered under the Bourbon dynasty. England is the avenger of the oppressed; she sympathizes only with the victims wrested from the fury of Francis II., from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, from the Duke of Modena, from the Duchessa of Parma, but more especially with the unfortunate wretches of Papal misrule. England is exceedingly philanthropic and a great lover of popular liberty! Witness how mildly she quelled the Indian mutiny, with what condescension she listens to the demands of the Ionians, and with what tender charity she treats Ireland, dying of starvation. We shall always cast Ireland in the face of that hypocritical government as long as Ireland exists, as long as she remains in the vile position to which Protestant England has reduced her, as long as we behold men of rank in Great Britain, in place of alleviating her distress deny the evil or its extent, we shall tell England that she lies whenever she speaks of her philanthropy; and, while rendering justice to her otherwise meritorious qualities, to the energy of the Saxon race, to the great things which it has accomplished, we shall not hesitate to attribute to Protestantism the change of that great character and those wonderful qualities. England commiserates the fate of the political prisoners justly condemned by King Ferdinand of Naples, and has not a word of sympathy for the thousands of Neapolitan patriots sacrificed to Piedmontese ambition; she sees nothing but tyranny in the Papal government, the only government which has truly preserved the liberty of its subjects, she perceives no act of oppression in the banishment of Bishops, in the spoliation of convents, in the fustian and burnings in the Kingdom of Naples.—*Paris Monde.*

Mgr. De Bonnediose, Archbishop of Rouen accompanied by M. Bartelemy, architect of the diocese and several members of the Clergy, deposited three days ago in the sanctuary of the Cathedral at Rouen the heart of Charles V., which, it is announced, was found on the 26th ult., in a tomb where it had lain for the last few centuries.—*Guardian.*

A petition has been presented to the French Senate in favor of the restoration of the "turning boxes" for the reception of infants at the Foundling Hospitals, on the ground of the increase of infanticide since their suppression. The Senate voted unanimously that the petition should be referred for consideration to the Minister of Justice, and the Minister of the Interior.—*ib.*

It is said that a number of families in the Faubourg St. Germain are preparing to quit Paris for Switzerland, where the Count of Chambord is expected on the 20th of the present month.

ITALY.

Turin, June 19.—Garibaldi arrived here during the preceding night.

It is stated, that the decree, suspending the formation of national rifle clubs in Lombardy, is about to be rescinded.

Turin, June 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies, today, the following address to the King was proposed:—"The Bishops assembled at Rome have heaped insults upon our country. They have denied our national right, and have invoked foreign violence. Let us reply, by proclaiming our determination to maintain intact the national rights of the metropolis of our country, suffering violence at the hands of masters, whom she repudiates. The words pronounced at the Vatican have declared all negotiations impossible. The language removes every ground for the hesitation which has long displayed the moderation of the Italian people. When ecclesiastics, forgetting their ministry, put forth wishes for political reaction, when ruffians carry desolation from the Pontifical territory into the southern provinces, Europe ought to be convinced that the authority of the Italian King and people only can settle the Roman question."

After a short discussion, the address was voted almost unanimously.

Within the last fortnight, the French police got on the trail of a "party of action," and succeeded in apprehending some forty of them at Marino, who were armed with daggers, &c., where they meditated to make a large butchery of the Pope's Franco-Belgian Zouaves, who are at present quartered there, by way of keeping the game alive, and showing Garibaldi that their steel is in good order. All the threads of the plot fell into the wrong hands, and so the steel was sharpened for nothing at all.

By way of set-off to this, the said party straightway sent a telegram to Turin, stating that two waggons, loaded with arms for the brigades, and "escorted by Papal dragoons," had been captured by the French in that locality, and this telegram I see in all the papers which come here.

It is an ingenious, and not an ineffective mode of fighting, I must admit.

Shylock is seldom at a loss, and he is certainly good at the Parthian system of warfare, which is so greatly improved by the modern adaptation of the electric fluid in connection with iron wires.

Reports are current about a prohibition to the Bishop of Orleans to return to France, in consequence of his uncompromising advocacy of the Pope's cause in his sermons at Marino and in Rome. The wish being very much the father to the thought, such a conclusion has been speculated on by "advanced Liberals," who do not, however, sufficiently comprehend the astute mind and the difficult position of Louis Napoleon.

Open war of this kind would never do, and it could not enter into the combinations which "the Man of Destiny" is making and weaving around him.

As for the rest of Italy—the Italian Kingdom, as they call it—you need only to read and digest the journals.

That the Garibaldian movement at Brescia, and elsewhere, was unopposed, if not organized, and paid by the Piedmontese Government, there can be no question.

Its ramifications will be made known some day; but we must be left to guess at them for the present. The impetuosity of some of the leaders precipitated the movement, which was in probability intended to take shape somewhat later, and the whole thing turning out to be a *fiasco*, the meagre villains were shot, some few imprisoned for a few days to save appearances, and the great filibuster himself winds up the business with a pleasant discussion on paper about veracity and honor between himself and a brother general; out of which, having given each other the lie, in the most pointed and unambiguous manner, mutual friends extricate them, assuring all who care to know, that the quondam disputants have nothing to say against each other, and in fact that neither of them had lied. How very satisfactory for the friends of progress, and how refreshing it must be to Exeter Hall, to see their ravenous champion so humblike, and so disposed to turn his other cheek to the smiter. And even if it should turn out that he has thrown the hatchet on the part of so staunch and true a friend to the cause of irreligion in Popish countries, whose delinquencies would be covered by the deeds he has done in close alliance with our Shaftesburys, Laysards, Peels, &c. &c., against the common enemy who sits among the Seven Hills of Rome.—*Cor. of London Tablet.*

Rome. The great gathering of the Faithful in the Holy City, and the great work accomplished there have driven the enemies of God out of the little sense they had, so that they are now foaming at the mouth and raving in the streets, as if the day of doom had come upon them before their time. This fury, like that of maniacs, is not natural, and cannot be explained upon any human scientific view of the laws which regulate men's actions. It is altogether preternatural, and has its roots in another order of things, and derives its force from a power which is not merely human. The writhings and contortions, the grimaces, the howling and the gnashing of teeth, proclaim impotent despair and an abandonment of self beyond the reach of control. The madness is incurable by human means, and there are no earthly Bedlams for these spirits of evil upon whom torments have so unexpectedly come.

If the great Liberal party had any consciousness of strength, any kind of reliance upon itself, or confidence in the infamous cause to which it has devoted itself, it would have abstained from the ulterior demonstrations of its rage, and presented, if it did not feel so, an appearance of calm tranquillity before the enemy which it hates, and in whose power it one day will lie prostrate and dishonoured for ever. If the Supreme Pontiff were so insignificant a personage, and the Catholic religion so worthless a thing, as they are said to be by liberal party, this sudden frenzy would be misplaced, because it contradicts the notion so industriously propagated. There can be no commotion in the mind of a general whose troops are fighting well, and easily beating the foe; a lawyer pleading before a judge of whose decision he feels certain, does not lose his self command: he does his work quietly and even courteously, because he really has nothing at stake, and knows that he has gained his cause. It is, therefore, a wonder and a terror that these liberal gentlemen who have already disposed of the Pope, should break out into a foam and fury over an enemy whom they have so utterly defeated. They, at least, should be calm and collected, if not serene, and their language should be that of confidence, and not that of bullocks beaten in a riot.

In the eyes of the world the Papacy is on its bed of death, and the Piedmontese are gathering around to seize upon the spoils of the dead; the great Liberal party applauds the sacrilegious robbers, and is impatient of the long agony. The Vicar of Christ has been taken, and they have laid him upon the Cross; they deride him, they revile him, and insult him in every way in their power, but for all this they are afraid of him; they tremble in their inner hearts when they hear his name; and if they must speak, on such occasions they speak like drunken men, blustering and stammering, for they lose the use of their reason. The Sovereign Pontiff is not treated with ordinary civility, he is outwitted by common consent, and is denied the benefit of every principle of justice. His jurisdiction is invaded, his subjects murdered, and his estates confiscated, but no Liberal is alarmed, on the contrary, the violence is applauded and defended, not as legal, but as an essential act of justice above all law. This is the defence set up for the King of Sardinia, who, according to his advocates acted not upon principles of law, but on principles prior to and above law, or in other words, upon principles of anarchy. People outlive the Pope in their own minds, and then treat him as the Jews treated our Lord. They are then surprised, or pretend to be surprised, that conduct like this is characterized as it deserves, that it is condemned, and stigmatized for their reproach, and as a warning to those whom they have not yet corrupted. The Supreme Pontiff thus assailed is not allowed to speak, he is expected to bear in silence what is said to him, when it is his duty to teach men what is right and condemn what is wrong.

If the Vicar of Christ were really so weak as his

enemies say, there would be no such commotion as this in their ranks; but the truth is, and they know it, his words are more potent than theirs, and his power cannot be touched. He is the father and the ruler of millions in every corner of the earth, and his commandments are obeyed. When he speaks he speaks as one with authority, and the power of his words does not depend on the eloquence of the speaker; his is the voice that goeth forth through the world, and moves the nations as the wind stirs the trees; his word is a law and the impatient, therefore hate to hear it, and when they hear it, break forth into unseemly mockings, or into wild ravings such as only the demons uttered when they came into contact with Him Whose Vicar is now tied to the pillar to be scourged.

It seems that the Pope may not speak even in his defence, because the Liberals have made up their minds to be rid of him; he alone is to be condemned unheard, and even the semblance of justice is denied him. He must submit, it seems, to whatever measures his enemies may please to take against him, and be silent; but especially silent on the deeds of men who make themselves his executioners. As against him they abandon the principles they hold, and deal with him as if they were under no law. They have set him up high as on a hill, and the more they assail him the more conspicuous is their baseness, the more glorious is his pre-eminence; they cannot abase him, they cannot degrade him, the filth they throw at him falls upon themselves, and they become defiled, if defilement such as theirs can admit of increase. The manner in which they show their hatred is a proof of his superiority, and an argument of his more than human strength. They do not treat secular sovereigns as they treat him, and do not venture to apply to the affairs of government the principles which they make use of when they attack the Pontiff. He stands alone, as all Christians believe, and his enemies are obliged to admit: They may still find remorse, but they are not satisfied that they are on the right side.—Their language is that of men bereft of reason, and the angry fury into which they are so easily lashed betrays a sense of uneasiness which they cannot hide, and is the herald of a doom which they cannot escape. They believe and tremble, that is the state of their minds: and the exterior signs of their interior misery are like the convulsions of epilepsy, altogether beyond their control. They hate the Pope, and all supernatural acts, the Canonization of the Martyrs and the Papal condemnation of their doings were like fire applied to the tow: the conflagration was inevitable, and the madness of the Liberal scribes was made more manifest, because they came into contact with a power, the presence of which can never fail to disturb the spirit by which they are possessed.—*Tablet.*

FINANCES OF THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT.—The *Union* contains a somewhat interesting review of the present resources of the Holy See. The civil list of the Pope, it observes, only amounts to £3240,000 a-year, out of which the palaces, museums, and scientific collections are kept up, the charitable institutions supported, annuities at foreign Courts paid, and the yearly allowance to the cardinals (£24,000, each) defrayed. The Pontifical army of 9,000 men costs about 7,000,000, being less expensive, the writer asserts, than in the great States of Europe. The article then enters more particularly into details concerning the finances, the following being some of the principal passages:—About the middle of 1859, the Pope had been despoiled of Romagna, and the loss of his provinces caused a deficit of 11,000,000. In 1860 and 1861, the deficit, increased by the invasion of other provinces, amounted to 25,000,000 of the two years, thus making a total of 61,000,000. Those 61,000,000 have been produced:—1st, by the Catholic loan, which produced 37,000,000, and of which from 16,000,000 to 17,000,000, were collected in France; 2nd, by the produce of Peter's Pence, which amounted to not less than 24,000,000. That assistance sufficed, but it has been wholly expended, and a proof of that fact is that the Pontifical government having at the close of 1861 to reimburse the Roman Railway Company its caution-money of 5,000,000, was obliged to make an issue of Consols at 70, and it certainly would not have done so if it possessed a surplus of only 30,000,000 of revenue from the five provinces which it still possesses. The different services—and we will on this subject say, to the honour of the Pope, that he has continued their emoluments to the functionaries who have remained faithful to him, and who would not betray their oaths—cost 25,000,000; the army, 7,000,000; and the debt requires 25,000,000.—The deficit from July, 1859, to January, 1862, was therefore 61,000,000. Catholicism charged itself with the amount; and thanks to it, the Budget of Pius IX has been in equilibrium, a circumstance which rarely happens to other budgets."

NAPLES.—The situation in Naples is daily becoming a more impossible one for the Piedmontese Government. The discontent caused by the new taxes has reached its culminating point, and is so universal that its results must very shortly become more apparent. The disaffection of the National Guard is one of the most alarming features of the present state of things, and every one has long foreseen that the increased imposts, bearing chiefly on the industrial and middle-classes, would have this result. Company after company has mutinied and been dissolved, and the consequence was, that when La Marmora mustered the force for a military Mass on the occasion of the National fête, only 1,170 presented themselves out of the 20,000 who ought to have been in arms! Surely this is a telling fact; and also the positive refusal of the audience to allow the barristers to plead civil causes before the Government tribunal. The judges were hissed, the bar insulted, and no business relating to the new taxes was permitted to proceed. The revolutionary press is ringing with diatribes against the "Moderate" and "Parisii," as the supporters of the Rattazzi policy are termed, and takes a malicious delight in exposing the weak places of his Government. The consequence is, that we get a good deal of truth "ex ore inimici," and the Royalist cause benefits infinitely by the indirect revelations of its press. The utter corruption of the Neapolitan employes of Turin is a favourite theme, as also is the utter incapacity of Piedmont to suppress brigandage. Two days since Pilon's band attacked the troops in the suburbs of Naples, close under Vesuvius, and beat them with loss, after two hours' sharp fighting. Reactionary bands swarm up to the very gates of the city. At Avellino, at Castellamare, Portici, Torre del Greco, Maddaloni, there are daily attacks, and at Lerna a few days since, two companies of Neapolitan soldier deserted en masse, went over to the Royalist band, and ranging themselves beside their countrymen fought like lions, to the utter defeat of the Piedmontese. In the one province of Naples there are four or five thousand men at the lowest computations in arms for Francis the Second. At Ostruni troops of armed peasants are parading the villages with scythes on poles, crying, "Viva il Re!" and preventing the National Guard from enjoying a little republican demonstration they had organized. The brigands stormed and carried a Piedmontese battery in Basilicata a few days since, and last night a train brought in two hundred soldiers wounded there. As the Government never reports a defeat, it is only by the constant and necessary despatch of fresh regiments to the Southern provinces, that we can guess at the murderous nature of the daily encounters. The garrisons and outposts can now scarcely leave the shelter of the towns and pickets; and if one hears of their doing anything in the four provinces south of Naples, it is sure to be in some isolated hamlet, which the bands may for a few days have left unprotected, and they generally then indemnify themselves for an array of defeats by a few new fusillades. Funnell has just shot nine more persons, who trusted to his good faith and made their submission. A Priest at San Gennaro was also shot last week suspected of carrying letters. It is said that a young Austrian

officer, of high rank and great promise, the *Comte De Kalkrute*, has been, with two companions, taken near Fondi and shot in cold blood! He held a colonel's commission, and served as a volunteer at Gaeta, and Messina during the two memorable sieges. How long are these inequities to continue without a public and indignant protest from the common humanity of Christendom? and, why did we denounce Austrian rule in Italy, only to allow (twofold misery) to fall on its inhabitants in the name of liberty? If there were ever a national struggle it is this, and ere long it will be more evident in its character. The rural districts are Royalist to a man. The Garibaldian faction have great and increasing strength in the towns; but both agree in hating foreign domination, and must soon make common cause. It is said, that both Victor Emmanuel and Prince Napoleon were thoroughly convinced of the utter impossibility of the continuance of the Piedmontese occupation, and made no secret of their convictions to the deputations who had audiences. Twenty-five new regiments are being raised in Lombardy and Genoa, and as every one feels sure that the Neapolitan troops would desert en masse, to Austria, in case of a battle, it is perhaps, a necessary precaution. A meeting of 400 of the Bar of Naples has just taken place, and a unanimous protest against the new duties has been signed. The contemplated issue of an immense currency of paper money also, is most unpopular, and the financial difficulties are such that the Cabinet of Rattazzi will find office a difficult tenure. Where all the money has gone to is a question often asked, but probably the pensioned catalogue of traitors and spies, the constant drain of men and resources in the South, the rapacity of the countless employes, and the sum spent in a system of political corruption, hitherto without example, is quite enough to account for the insolvency of the exchequer. The amnesty so long promised has come to nothing as regards political offences, and the prisoners are still swarming untried in the *Vicaria* and *Sta Apparente*. When the French Ambassador has failed in obtaining a trial for a French subject, it is scarcely probable that Neapolitan subjects will receive a greater measure of justice, and M. de Christen's case is one of many thousands in the *Vicaria* and provinces. Torture and privations are the portion of the poorer and more friendless of the Reactionary prisoners, and the Consul of England would surely be acting a worthy and nobler part, if he exerted his influence to improve the condition of numbers of the accused, on many of whom, for example Captain De Blasio, St. Troita, and others, corporal torture has been notoriously used to extort confession of imaginary plots, than by making the English Consulate a supplementary bureau of the *Questura*, and playing every way in into the hands of the police. Let us just consider what would have been the verdict of an English jury, had such been the tendencies of one of our consuls, say at Ancona, or Venice, or Trieste under Austrian or Roman rule—if, instead of stretching every point to protect political prisoners, no matter of what nation, we had shown a disposition to give every officious aid to the local authorities. If the rooms of an English subject, and that subject a young and well-born lady, had been entered and searched by his authority, as was the case the other day, in Naples with Mrs. Hamilton, if as in Mr. Bishop's case, he had refused to witness the examination of papers involving perhaps a matter of life and death, and to see fair play between the countryman for whose protection he was a salaried official, and the corrupt police of a foreign Government—what would Englishmen have said in such circumstances, and would they not have said that it was beneath the office of even a Consular representative of Great Britain to make himself the agent and spy of the *Questura*? James Watt, M. Pacifico, Father Passaglia, are all cases in point, but tempora mutantur, et Downing-street cum illis, and a Liberal (???) Government may do with impunity that which would cost Austria or Prussia a realm of protocols and notes of remonstrance, or Bourbon Naples a threatened bombardment!

At Gaeta, Itri, Frosco, Sora, and Teramo, there have been encounters, and I should weary the patience of your readers if I enumerated the hundreds of small actions that take place. The bands have completely changed their tactics, and instead of large and numerous ones, there is a network, stretching from Aquila to Taranto, of small bands, capable of united action or dispersal at pleasure, and completely defying pursuit or attack by their nature and organization. They do infinitely more harm, though with less eclat, than the larger masses of Borjes or Chiaffone last year, and the war, for a war it is, is now becoming just what Minna's was in the Asturias, or the Chouans in La Vendee. The character of the struggle is fully understood and realized, and the organization is adapted to the necessities of the case. Thank God, no cruelties have disgraced the National cause. Fumel and Pinelli have still the distinction of murders in cold blood, and worse outrages, and it is quite wonderful how even under the bitterest persecution the bands have abstained from cowardly revenge, even on their worst enemies. It is the weakness of all good causes, that, as a matter of fact, they do not and cannot use the arms of their adversaries; because they have God and conscience to think of, and this holds good especially here. No one Piedmontese has fallen in cold blood, and I do not believe there is an authenticated case of cruelty on the part of the Royalists, certainly not by any superior authority; and, that the peasants have not committed excesses is a marvel to no one more than to those who have shared their struggles, and seen the way they have been goaded almost to madness. Religion alone has averted the worst revenge on their part, and there are officers now in the Sardinian service who can and would bear ample testimony to the kind treatment they received as prisoners when in the power of the so-called "Brigands."

The fine inflicted by Government of a year's revenue on each of the Chapter of the Cathedral of Naples for refusing to attend the King on his visit, has been already paid by public subscription, a clear proof of the sympathy of the people. At Murge di Altamura, a few days since, Donatello Crocco, the chief of Captainato, went alone into a large hotel where a company of guests were dining. He took off his hat, and saluted them very politely, and asked them to drink, the death of Francis II. Every man rose from the table and did so with the greatest enthusiasm, and yet we are told there is no feeling left for the Bourbons, and that the brigands dare not face the light of day, but are skulking in the woods and caves.—*Cor. of Tablet.*

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government having refused to allow the Archduke Ferdinand Max to meddle in the affairs of Mexico, the French Government has made another proposition to Austria—the formation of a Principality on the Danube (Bosnia and the Herzegovina), which is to be given to Austria as an indemnification for Venetia and for concessions to be made on the Roman question. The offer has produced a great impression in high circles, and it may perhaps be taken into serious consideration, as Austria has long wished to have a good background to Dalmatia, which has some of the finest harbors in the world. Yesterday, for the first time, the possibility of relinquishing Venetia was touched on in my presence. It is rumored that large bodies of Russian troops are moving towards Kamjeniec, in Podolia, which is close to the Bukowina, an Austrian province.

RUSSIA.

A whole district of St. Petersburg the capital of Russia, has been burned down, and the thing is understood to have been done maliciously by certain political propagandists. A contemporary has the following:—"Full accounts of the terrible effects of the conflagration in St. Petersburg have been received. Several great public buildings have been destroyed, among the rest the offices of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of public instruction. One of the canals is almost choked with the carriages

and furniture which were flung into it, to save them from the flames. Thousands of people now deprived of home or food are bivouacking in the public streets. To add to the calamity there were gangs of thieves at work, who took advantage of the confusion to plunder houses. Most of them were detected and captured. The Emperor is said to have been deeply affected by the disaster, and even to have shed tears. Why the destruction is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary conspiracy we do not as yet learn. It may be remarked, that rumors of a military insurrection in St. Petersburg were rife in London on Wednesday; but we have not received any news confirmatory of such reports. The extreme severity with which the circulation of seditious publications in the army was lately punished proves that the Russian Government is not perfectly tranquil with regard to the sentiments of its military officers."

A letter from St. Petersburg gives some further details of the fire in that city already mentioned:—"Last week seven fires had broken out on the same day in the most populous part of the city, and at points the most distant from each other. Among other places was the large village of Okhin, on the Neva, where there were large yards for the construction of barges, workshops for the manufacture of furniture, and extensive cow-houses, the milk from which was every day brought to the city. These simultaneous conflagration excited a complete feeling of panic. Some days having passed over without repetition of them, the alarm somewhat abated, and yesterday, being Whit-Monday, the people assembled in great numbers, according to their usual custom, in the Summer Garden. About 6 o'clock in the evening an alarm was given that three bazaars in the very centre of the city were on fire. In an instant the garden was abandoned. Three three bazaars, which are united together and form one, belong exclusively to the trades-people of the middle classes, who offer for sale as low-priced goods, common stuffs, carpets, old clothes, furniture, ironmongery, and innumerable other articles. In a short time the whole of the establishment, with all it contained, was destroyed. As the wind was blowing very high at the time, the flames were driven across the canal and communicated to large wood yards, extending over an immense space of ground. All the building timber and firewood they contained was very soon consumed, the blaze presenting a terrific appearance. The Emperor, on hearing of this fresh disaster, came up from Tsarsko Selo. Prince Souwaroff was also on the spot, and, followed by aides-de-camp, was active in directing the operations of the persons employed in rendering assistance. His clothes were in many places burnt, and his epaulettes blackened. General Annetkov and Prince Dolgorucky and other high functionaries were also on the spot. At present the greatest consternation prevails, and no one doubts that organized incendiarism has been established in the city."

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to-day publishes an Imperial decree, authorizing the Governors of the provinces to proclaim martial law should incendiarism break out.

The sentences of the courts-martial are to be confirmed by the Governors.

Rapine, murder, incendiarism, and destruction of the crops are punishable with death.

According to letters from Warsaw, nine Polish lads accused of having participated in singing hymns and reciting prayers considered by the police seditious, were removed from the ciudat of that city on the 10th, and transferred to convents.—*Express.*

The *Journal de Constantinople* announces the conversion to the Catholic faith of the Greek schismatic Bishop of Ilioms, in Syria, Mgr. Gregorios, who was the most prominent member of the Greek schismatic hierarchy in that country. After having been forty years in holy order, the prelate has made his public renunciation in the Greek Catholic parish church of Bayroct. Many of his former flock have followed his example.

CHINA.

We hope some paper will ask what we are doing in China, for the papers just presented to Parliament are not pleasant. The chronic Indian disease, disobedience of English orders, seems to have extended to China. Earl Russell positively prohibited interference in the civil war except to protect lives and property, yet in March Admiral Hope kills 900 rebels without orders. There is talk too, of lending officers to the Imperial Government; ships have already been lent for transport; Captain Osborne wants to become a mandarin; Prince Kung is urgent in applications, and the local papers are talking of the propriety of shelling Nankin. We protest against this slaughter of human beings without warning, or even discussion. If these Taeping are really, as Consul Harvey affirms and Consul Medhurst, a "stioleogue, a Christian, and a gentleman, deny, enemies of the whole human race, we may be justified in helping to put them down, though even then the work of mercenaries is not of a very congenial occupation. But this slaughter in spite of orders, is an intolerable provision of principle. Admiral Hope might just as well go and slaughter a tribe in the Philippines at the bidding of the Spanish Governor.

UNITED STATES.

ANTIPATHY TO THE AFRICAN RACE.—It is worthy of note that, in the recent vote on negro suffrage in Illinois, the majority are heaviest against equal rights in those counties where most of them reside. Thus in the central and lower parts of the state the vote is all but unanimous against suffrage, while in the northern counties, where a negro is rarely seen, a number of townships voted for negro suffrage. Winnebago county, on the Wisconsin line, gave nearly 3,000 majority for universal suffrage, without distinction of color. The same fact may be noticed all over the North; abolitionism flourishes only where negroes are scarce and their peculiarities are unknown. It may be an unpleasant fact for humanitarians to realize, but nevertheless it is a fact, that the recent popular demonstration against slavery as a political power, is not prompted by any kindly feeling toward the African or sympathy for his woes. On the contrary, while the popular current has set steadily in favor of free soil and free labor, the prejudice against and dislike of the negro race has grown with the growth of the nation.—*N. Y. World.*

The correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press* of the 4th reports McClellan pushing rapidly forward, driving the enemy at all points. Gun-boats accompanied his advance, shelling the woods and scattering the enemy, his main forces following in support.

The correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the Richmond papers of the 4th acknowledge the loss of 30,000 men, though they claim the victory.

Federal prisoners released on parole from Selma, Alabama, report the South as one vast field of corn and potatoes, with just enough cotton growing for seed.

Large numbers of Mormons from England and Wales are constantly passing through Rochester en route for Salt Lake. It is estimated that within the past fortnight 3,500 Mormons have gone over the Central road, bound for the "promised land."

The Des Moines *Register* says that William Gilman was fined \$45 and costs for marrying a woman who had another husband living, in that city. The other day, also, in the same city, Nancy Jane Lemon was fined \$5 for indulging in bigamy. It don't cost much, it would appear, to have a couple of husbands or wives in that section of country.

Gold is said to have been discovered in the brick clay which underlies the city of Philadelphia to such an extent as to warrant the belief that there is ten times more gold in the clay than has been found in California. The experiments with the clay were made under the direction of an officer of the United States mint.