

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

I can sum up in a few lines the leading facts of the preceding week. Notwithstanding Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, and the official news of the evacuation of the Papal dominions, no one here seems one little more confident in the maintenance of peace. True, the Constitutionnel has published an article endeavoring to show that business is as lively, and industry as brisk as ever; no one believes the fact, because every one knows positively the contrary. The revolutionary papers—such as the Presse and the Siecle—are as violent as ever against Austria, whilst the Patrie plays to the same tune, though in an under tone. This circumstance is the more significant, as the two former papers are the well-known organs of Prince Napoleon, whose influence with the Emperor is gaining ground daily. It would appear that at the Council Board this gives rise to scenes of violence on his part, which are somewhat startling. Whenever he meets with opposition on the part of the Ministers, he breaks out into the most passionate language, amounting almost to insult. This hardly seems possible in the Emperor's presence; but still it shows how truly unpopular is the prince. Another circumstance of a more serious character is the reception he lately gave to the Italian refugees, now resident in Paris, on their offering a bouquet and an address to the princess on the occasion of her marriage. St. Germain, one of the Roman triumvirs in 1848, was selected as spokesman for his countrymen. No paper received communication either of the address or of the princess's answer—a fact ominous in itself. It is impossible that the Emperor should have been ignorant of the reception, and we may well inquire whether such acts will in any way contribute to conciliate the rising spirit of Europe? What Catholics think upon such matters you may gather from an able article in the last number of the Correspondant, by Count de Falloux, and which would be well worth translating for the benefit of your readers. By the bye, you are not aware, perhaps, that the pretended letter of the King of Sardinia to the French Emperor is nothing else but a hoax, in order to try and perhaps electrify the public opinion of France. The Monteur has published the following note on the removal of the French and Austrian troops from Rome: "His Eminence the Cardinal Antonelli has announced, by order of His Holiness, on the 22nd of this month, to their Excellencies the Ambassadors of France and Austria at the Holy See, that the Holy Father, full of gratitude for the success which their Majesties the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria have lent him up to this day, thought it his duty to inform them that from henceforth his Government was sufficiently strong to suffice for his own security and maintain peace within his State; that, in consequence, the Pope declared himself ready to enter into an arrangement with the two Powers to bring about, with the shortest possible delay, the simultaneous evacuation of his territories by the French and Austrian armies." In accordance with the desire of the Pope, the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, says the correspondent of the Evening Post, is quite determined on, irrespectively of any circumstance that may occur. The Patrie says:—"Whatever may come of it, the French Government remains faithful to its policy. Its army went to Rome at the request of the Pope, and at the request of the Pope it will quit Rome. In this new proof of disinterestedness and moderation France will find a new element of strength of which to avail herself, in the endeavor to solve the great complications of Italian affairs." The Constitutionnel says:—"We learn that in consequence of the communication addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to the French Ambassador at Rome, that the Emperor has ordered the immediate evacuation of his troops from the Pontifical City. A message received here to-day announces, as it is asserted, that the French corps d'armee had been forthwith withdrawn to Civita Vecchia, there to await the transport vessels which will convey the troops back to France."—Paris Cor. of the Weekly Register.

L'Univers contains an able article by M. Veirot, in defence of the Roman Government. One of the most popular charges against that government is, that civil functions which properly belong to laymen are monopolised by ecclesiastics, by M. Veirot shows that out of 7,157 state employees, there are only 303 ecclesiastics, and of these 189 occupy posts such as chaplaincies, which, under any government, must be filled by clergymen. There remain only 114 ecclesiastics occupying places which might be filled by laymen. Finally, in the returns furnished in 1856, by M. Rayneval, the French Ambassador at Rome, it was shown that there are in the Civil Service of the Roman Government sixty laymen to one ecclesiastic; and that the salaries of the lay employees amount to nearly £350,000 a-year, while the payments to ecclesiastics are not one-tenth of that sum; and yet they tell us the revenues of the Papal States are devoured by the priests. Of course the salaries and expenses of purely ecclesiastical functionaries, such as Apostolical Nuncios, are not included in this; but it is evident that such offices could not possibly be filled by laymen. But they tell us that laymen are systematically excluded from all high employments. That is an error. The ecclesiastical element rules, and must rule, in Rome. The Pontifical States are the patrimony of the Church. The Cardinals, the first Aids and Counsellors of the Pope, are naturally part of the Government—they form the political family of the Sovereign—they have the same rights as in other countries have the Princes of the Blood; and from amongst them must come the future Sovereign. Would any one wish to see the Princes of the Church systematically excluded from public business? Still laymen are not excluded from the most important offices of the State. They are admitted into the Council of Ministers; they are Governors or Prefects; they are seen in the first rank of every branch of Administration; they even take a large part in Education. Beyond this it is not possible to go without opening the door for revolution.

The Unvers has three plans for defending the Papal throne. The first is the creation of a guard of honor, to which France, Austria, Spain, Bavaria, Naples, &c., should each contribute a company.

The same journal contains the following:—"A frankly Christian and conservative policy on the part of France would suffice to dissipate the threatening clouds which now overhang Europe. May that policy be adopted! It is, doubtless, in the interest of France that Germany should not possess all Italy, so as to throw her on our flank in case of a war with Germany. It is also our duty to maintain the integrity of the Sardinian territory. But the Germans, on the other hand, cannot deliver up to us the formidable line of Upper Italy, which would also enable us to take them in flank if Austria were to lose Lombardy. Lombardy is a German bulwark, as Sardinia is a quasi French fortress. This long existing state of things could not be modified without exciting a terrible struggle. May God spare the Catholic world this crisis! It would be seriously shaken were a war to break out between the two Powers, who, united, can with difficulty, oppose the schismatical conquerors and the revolution. A great struggle between these two conservative and Catholic empires would, whatever might be its issue, fortify the revolution in its three agents—Greek schism, Protestantism, and Socialism, who would gain all that the Catholic world would lose in union, in men, and in treasure."

The Debats thus concludes an article on the Italian question:—"We cannot behold the Government of France make such grand efforts to insure for Italy the united blessings of order and liberty without casting a glance at our own country, and without desiring that a day shall arrive when France may enjoy in security the precious advantages which we are now so ready to confer on populations certainly not superior to us either in understanding or in sense, in energy or glory. However harsh may have been the trials to which liberty has been subjected here, we cannot believe that it must languish in our country as in an unfruitful soil—that the French soil is so decidedly hostile to this noble plant, which is so necessary to our souls as bread and wine are to our bodies. We do not believe in that cruel joke which condemns France to recognise in liberty only an article of exportation, good for others, and baneful for herself. We entertain a higher and more pleasing idea of the future reserved for our country."

The Gazette de France says—"At present we know of only one means of putting an end to the occupation of the Roman territory by foreign troops without endangering the internal tranquillity of the State: it is, that the Catholic Powers of Europe should, in a solemn declaration, guarantee the integrity of the territory from any attempt from abroad or at home, and also guarantee the absolute independence of the Sovereign Pontiff."

The Guardian laments that the Protestant Church at Paris is to be sold by auction, Parliament having refused to pay for it. Our contemporary is very wroth, not without some color of reason, with "the British nobility and gentry residing in Paris." "It is simply the consequence of the most miserable penuriousness and the most culpable indifference."

STEAM NAVIES IN WAR.—The last number of the Revue des Deux Mondes contains an article on steam navies in continental wars.—La Marine a Vapeur dans les Guerres Continentales. It is signed "M. V. de Mars," but is generally attributed to the Prince de Joinville; and this, besides its merits as a literary performance, has given to it a certain degree of interest. A short summary may not be uninteresting. The writer commences with a general view of the services rendered by the steam navies of England and France during the Crimean war in throwing a vast military force upon a given coast, and afterwards victualling and provisioning the same for an indefinite period with admirable precision and regularity. He next proceeds to examine what would have been the use of a French fleet in a war with Austria before the introduction of steam. Trieste and Ragusa might have been blockaded, a few thousand tons of sugar would have had to be sent a roundabout way into Austria at a large expense, and the Austrian Lloyd's would have been obliged to suspend its lines of packet-boats—that would have been about the whole amount of mischief done to Austria by a fleet. But how stands the case now? France has transformed most of her sailing vessels into screw steamers; her old frigates, the sailing qualities of which are not equal to those required for steam frigates of the present day, have been turned into steam transports, and there exists a flotilla of screw corvettes which can aid materially in carrying men, horses, and stores. Instead of the 60,000 men the allies landed in the Crimea, the author now supposes 50,000 men to be embarked with a full complement of horses, and this large force to be hovering on the enemy's coast. What can the latter do? How can he foresee where this force is likely to land? Shall he concentrate his forces on the most probable point? The French may select another, and then this concentration is useless. Or, else, should he detach an army strong enough to beat 50,000 Frenchmen to each of the menaced points? No European power is in a condition to do that. If the populations of the coast are favorable to their Government, their condition will for many days be one of anxiety and suspense; if unfavorable, they will quietly await the landing, and then increase the difficulties of their rulers by insurrection. A fleet may also detach their boats into the rivers, and thus carry the war into the heart of the enemy's territory. The writer now passes under review the different powers with which France might possibly have to contend in her present state of full equipment. Prussia and Austria are dismissed at once as unable to cope, for many years to come, with the navy of France. Russia, it is stated, is in the same case at present, but she will soon be provided with a respectable fleet. As regards England, the author devotes many pages to this first-rate maritime power, detailing, and by no means underrating, all the advantages she possesses, but remarking at the same

time that the introduction of steam into warfare tends to deprive maritime wars of their naval character, and to give them a military one, so that the navies of different nations will soon be organized on a uniform plan, in which the genius of each nation will be gradually neutralised by the perfection of mechanical means. England is well aware of this, since she is about to create a permanent Channel fleet, and to extend the number of her coast volunteers and continuous service men. Indeed, if the continental powers resolve upon arming their fleets on a military plan, England must give up her old traditions and follow their example. The tendency of her foreign policy is to side with those continental powers that have large armies and no navy, thus admitting the immense advantage of a combination of large land forces with a powerful fleet. Now, in a continental war, there are two cases possible—either England is the ally of one or more maritime powers, and then the weight of her alliance is decisive; or else she is at war with one or more maritime powers of the Continent, and in that case she can only acquire an ascendancy over them by ruining their navies. Then, of course, she can do them infinite mischief by ravaging their coasts, but not by a military invasion; she could only carry on a war of annoyance by a multiplicity of partial expeditions; all her army could be called upon to do would be occupy some fortified position under the guns of her ships.—But this is only a possible and not a probable case. England, in engaging in a continental war, would probably ensure the services of some allies, whose armies would then derive immense advantage from her fleets. The conclusion at which the author of the article arrives is, that naval forces will henceforth become indispensable elements in future continental wars.—Times.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MARCH 4.—In the non-official part of the Wiener Zeitung of this morning is the following Ministerial article:—"The Imperial Royal Government has learned from Rome, by electric telegraph, that his eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State (Antonelli) has communicated to the Austrian and French Ambassadors the wish of his Holiness that the occupation of the domains of the Church by the troops of their respective Sovereigns should cease in the course of this year. The Imperial Royal Government looks forward to the receipt of a formal (written) communication on the subject. It is self-understood that as His Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty sent his troops in accordance with the wish and at the request of his Holiness into the Papal States, in order that they might restore order, they will—the expressed wish of his Holiness being perfectly decisive (massgebend) in this matter—be withdrawn as soon as the Roman Government ceases to consider their presence necessary to the maintenance of order."

By way of supplement to the foregoing it may be observed that the Austrian troops are not likely to be withdrawn from the Papal States until all the usual formalities have been gone through.—Times's Correspondent.

The Austrian Government will not, certainly, be taken by surprise if a war breaks out. Every preparation has been made for such a contingency, and now we read that an Imperial order, addressed to the Minister of War, commands the recall of all furloughed soldiers belonging to the regiments stationed in Italy. This is done, we are further informed, in consequence of the warlike preparations of Sardinia.

The Emperor of Austria has made the Protestants in Vienna a present of a piece of ground on which to build their school-house.

SARDINIA.—TURIN, MARCH 4.—We are waiting, impatiently rather than hopefully, to learn the result of the Cowley mission. Already private telegrams state that it has had but moderate success, but we await more authoritative intelligence. The wonder of the day is the announced immediate evacuation of the Roman States. As people here are persuaded that such a step would be quickly followed by revolution, they cannot believe that some precautions will not precede it. There are various reports afloat—of Swiss, and even Spaniards, who are to be sent to preserve order in the Papal territories. The Pope, according to a huge canard that was lately flying about, will come to Turin for safety. It must be admitted that there is no place where he would be safer, although, doubtless, there are many he would prefer. People's minds and imaginations are just now so excited that the wildest rumors obtain a moment's hearing. The cafes are crowded with immigrants and overflowing with gossip—very little of it worth recording.—The flow of volunteers from Lombardy and the Duchies continues to be great. A depot has been established at Cuneo, about half way between Turin and Nice. There, I understand, about 1,500 of these persons, are quartered in an old convent. It would appear that the enrollment in the Piedmontese army has been suspended, or at least much restricted. A great many persons having means, and some of considerable property, have come to Piedmont with the intention of serving in the ranks. I was told last night, but do not vouch for the tale, that a man of family had come in with his servant and horses, had presented the latter to the Government for the public service, and had himself, as well as his domestic, enlisted as a private soldier. There can be no doubt of the enthusiasm that prevails, and as little, I should think, that if war be averted, a good deal of embarrassment is likely to be caused by the height to which it has been raised. There is talk of forming a sort of foreign legion of the volunteers who come in, since they are too numerous to be incorporated in the regular army, against which incorporation, moreover, on so extensive a scale as would be necessary in order to provide for them all, other objections have, I have reason to believe, been found. Besides the legion that should thus be formed, there is one to be raised by General Garibaldi, who is now in Turin and who recruits, I understand, for himself. The note of preparation, you perceive, grows daily louder. It is here swelled by the voices of many who, perhaps, did they clearly understand the question and the perils for Piedmont involved in such a contest as is anticipated

would sing a different song. As it is, Northern Italy is in a fever of expectation. It is to Napoleon that this is due. I hear it admitted even by the most eager partisans of war that the feeling of the French nation is decidedly against it. "But," say they, "what matters that si l'Empereur le veut?"

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has issued a decree ordering a levy of 1,400 men for active service.

ROME, MARCH 1.—Not many days have elapsed since I apprised you that His Holiness had made an effort to arrange the disagreement existing between the King of Naples and the Western Powers by a direct application to the Emperor of the French. I also told you that a verbal demand had been made for the removal of the Austrian troops from Bologna. It was while the subject was under discussion that, a few days since, 350 French soldiers were disembarked at Civita Vecchia, 200 of whom were marched up to Rome, and barracks room required for 1,000 more. That such an increase of the army of occupation should have been made in face of the declaration of the Papal Government that it could dispense with foreign troops created a strong sensation, and an official demand was immediately made for the withdrawal of the French and Austrian troops.—Up to the present moment, however, I do not believe that any answer has been returned, and, indeed, either Government will find it very embarrassing to give an immediate answer to a demand of this nature. Should it be in the negative, it will be construed into a determination to persist in a line of conduct which Europe has condemned; and should it be in the affirmative, apprehensions will be entertained by many for the peace and security of the Papal States. The Government of His Holiness has no fear of the consequences, and Cardinal Antonelli, in particular, feels assured that the present state of tranquillity will be maintained. From all that I can gather I am disposed to be of the same opinion.

It is not easy to imagine a more pitiable humiliation than that of Lord John Russell, when he came forward with an attack upon the Government of the Holy Father, as the cause of all European complications, unable to maintain itself and resolved to resist all improvements, and was met by the assurance that Cardinal Antonelli had already formally requested the withdrawal of the French and Austrian troops from the States of the Church. Knowing the fact, we must confess to having looked forward with considerable enjoyment to the trap into which he was throwing himself, and we were not disappointed.—Subsequent accounts have fully confirmed it, and we are now enabled to add that the first days of the Carnival have gone by in perfect tranquillity. Unfortunately, the real danger to peace has no connection with the state of Rome. It arises from the mutual jealousies of France and Austria, and is not affected by the removal of what never was more than a specious pretext; others will be forthcoming if wanted.—Weekly Register.

The Prince of Wales has a window in the Corso, and is an object of great attraction. His Royal Highness is living a quiet, unostentatious life, and is pursuing his studies with great attention.—There will be an interval of an hour or two some day this week in the strict privacy of the Prince's life, on the occasion of his being invested with the Order of the Annunciation, the highest decoration in the gift of the King of Sardinia.—Massimo d'Azeglio was expected in Rome yesterday as the bearer of the order. I believe the whole ceremony will be of a strictly private character, the Sardinian Minister paying a simple visit to the Prince, and conferring the order in a room of the hotel where his Royal Highness is residing.—There is a story in circulation that the same order was offered some time since to Azeglio himself, but that he declined it, alleging as a reason that the acceptance of it would compel him to give up his profession of painting, by which he gains 30,000 lire a-year. However that may be, there is a significance about the decoration having been sent to a British Prince in Rome, instead of its being presented to him on his visiting Turin; and I shall not be surprised if the Liberal party turn it to some account. It will be represented as a sovereign act of the future King of Italy. The King of Sardinia anticipates the time when he shall rule over the united Peninsula, and, though residing in the north, seems anxious to perform royal and graceful acts in the Central States, which will call public attention to himself. My view may be wrong, but it is one which is entertained by others in common with myself. I believe that there are not more than 11 or 12 persons who receive the order of the Annunciation.—Corr. Times.

The Unvers publishes a notice from the Holy Inquisition at Rome, declaring that, in consequence of a female named Mancini, 24 years of age, born at Foligno, and residing at Torri, having pretended to "be a saint, and to have had revelations, ecstasies, visions, apparitions of Jesus Christ, and of the Most Holy Virgin," also to have received "an extraordinary mission to establish a congregation for the reform of the clergy, and of the people"—it had caused her to be arrested, and having ascertained that what she said was nothing but "deceptions, boastings, falsities, and fictions," had condemned her to twelve years' imprisonment. It therefore warns the public against placing credit in her representations, and orders that a society which she had got up, called the Nazareans, shall be dissolved.

BELGIUM.

The correspondent of the Weekly Register thus treats of the late penal laws enacted by the "Liberals" of Belgium:—"Saturday week last a sort of Ecclesiastical Tithe Bill was passed in the Chamber of Deputies by 59 votes against 38—a bill by which the whole body of our priesthood—bishops, curés, vicaires—all and every one, may be lawfully swooped away and imprisoned on the self same morning. The precious document is entitled "Article 295 of the penal Code, revised," and has been brought forward under pretence of protecting the Government against the liberty now enjoyed by the priest in his pulpit. The discussion lasted a fortnight, during which sufficiently uncharitable and untrue assertions have been given to the public against the clergy on the Liberal side, and no small share of spirited and noble sentiments in defence of our beloved priesthood from the Catholic party. I must only give your reader a short notice of each. The pretence for the bill was that a priest must be restrained from criticising the acts of the Government in the pulpit. "Give him this liberty," was said on the "Liberal" side, "and every Belgian must have the liberty to reply to him in the church." This restraint must apply to notices annexed to the church doors, to the pastoral circulars sent to the clergy to read from the pulpit, and to the Bulls of the Pope. The principle must be enforced, say our adversaries [the Catholic party], that the State shall not interfere with religious worship. It is in virtue of this principle we demand, in return, that the ministers of religious worship shall not meddle, either directly or indirectly, with the affairs of State. Against the necessity of such an increase of restraint as this Article 295 would ensure, say Catholic members. It is a fact that the existing article of the Constitution of 1831 provided sufficient security against the priest in his pulpit, and "there has never been attempted a single process on this head in virtue of the penal code" [M. de Theux]. "You would make of the priests the pariahs of society" [M. Dole]. M. Dumortier showed that every necessary restraint is secured by the existing law against clergy by a priest against a public functionary, &c. &c. "All that you do beyond is unconstitutional, for it does not belong to you to exalt the exercise of a liberty into a crime, when the Congress itself has taken care to specify the restrictions which it brings to the use of our liberties. What if you would come

and open a school of Atheism in a parish, and you would not permit a minister of worship to warn his parishioners against it? To make the clergy silent you would muzzle them. It is a law of mutuality not Belgium, it is French." At the formation of the Archbishop of Malines conjured the Congress not to render religion responsible for the faults of its ministers—faults of which his Grace was the first to demand the repression. The Congress provided against these errors which a priest might commit. At the present day liberty is everywhere, and everywhere the Government is discussed. Philosophically, one order and yet, who would apply shackles to the press? The Emperor was the protector of the Church; now the Church claims no longer any protection, which is often the most perfect form of servitude; she asks only common right. "I do not admit the repression of common right, and I am convinced that by a vague arrangement this article, 295, may become fatal to liberty. The liberty of worship does not consist alone in the guarantees offered to the free exercise of religious ceremonies; but, above all, on the non-invention of the civil administration in the interior organisation of the church. This it is which is expressed by the article 16, of the Constitution, and you have no right to restrain it. It is easy to comprehend that the church must have her instructions published, and so published that they may reach the faithful. The reading these from the pulpit is a sort of oral distribution, which corresponds in religious matters to the distribution of newspapers, for example, as regards the press. I repulse the bill of the Government in the interest of liberty, and in the interest of power also; for in my opinion it will be fatal to religious liberty, which is the guardian of all other liberties. I do not think there is an example of a Government which has become a persecutor of religious liberty, and that has maintained other liberties. For us Belgians, it is a striking consideration. Every one remembers, it was from the moment that King William began to persecute religious liberty, that he placed himself on the fatal declivity which drew him into the abyss. It was with reason that M. De Fontanes, a devoted friend of Napoleon, designated in a prophetic manner, the conduct of the Emperor in regard to the Pope—a fault charged with disasters. And for three or four centuries have not the Governments which have ruled in Belgium been destroyed by the moral power which results from the adhesion of conscience?" Notwithstanding all these serious truths, and the dissent of even several ultra-liberals from this mischievous bill, on the ground of its despotic character, it has passed, and I have informed your readers. "But what will you do?" I inquired of a priest. "And no doubt the Prelacy will carefully abstain from scolding you any pastoral, which you would incur danger by reading." "We shall do just as we have hitherto done," was the reply, "all that our flocks need, we shall say, and the Bishops will also give out their instructions just as unrestrained as before." "And the Pope's Bulls must be read throughout the land." "And then you are all taken off to prison. Will it come to that?" We then conversed upon the late events—the funerals that have taken place, one at Ghent, where a young student of the University died, refusing the last offices of the Church; the others at Jambes, at Frasnes, and at Ninove, at all of which the Church funeral services were not performed, but sad scenes of scandal enacted in their place. The painful outrage at Bruges by the children of the Government College, wailing the children of the Bishop's College on their road home, using blasphemous language and committing personal violence. "What will be the effect of these things on our people?" I inquired. "Good, only good; they are now learning very distinctly what liberal teaching leads to. They will now learn to come out and be separate. Infidelity will have its followers and Catholicity hers, as in England Catholics must be separated from Protestants, so will Belgian Catholics see the necessity of separation. And religion will gain by hypocrisy being no longer available to the enemies of so— And the insult and blasphemy uttered to the great carrying the Holy Sacrament in the street? [At Brussels this happened a week or two since] by a young man elegantly dressed. To this I received an answer, but my friend brushed away a tear, and said another and another."

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Portugal of the 23rd February announce that the proposals made in the name of the Holy See, by His Eminence Cardinal di Pietro, have been accepted by the Chamber of Deputies; the concordat of the 21st of February, 1857, is therefore now definitely settled, and the long negotiation about the right of patronage in the Indies and in the East, generally, has received a solution demanded both by good sense and justice. Rome cannot be held responsible for the decay of Portugal, and if the latter power cannot now perform its duties towards the Christians of the East, which it undertook to do three hundred years ago, why should the common Father of the Faithful abandon these Christian communities? The majority in the Chambers felt that such a line of conduct could not be asked of the Holy See, and that, however painful it might be to give up ancient privileges, it was bound in common sense to yield to a sad necessity. The nation will certify this vote.—The Gon schism will thus be extinguished if the Portuguese Government withdraw their support from the obstinate clergy, who, up to this time, have refused to obey the decision of the Holy See.

INDIA.

FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM.—Cairo, Feb. 23.—The steamer Bombay, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the 21st inst. A letter from the Governor-General contains these words:—"Lord Clyde announces that the campaign in which the troops under immediate command have been engaged is closed, and that rebellion no longer exists in Oude." Sir Jung Bahadur is stated to have issued a proclamation to the effect that he will surrender to the British Government all insurgents found within his territory. The Begum and several other chiefs have escaped into Nepal. Sir Hugh Rose is making active preparations for finally subduing the Rohillas. The Nawab of Farruckabad arrived at Futtighur on the 28th ultimo, as a prisoner, having given himself up to Major Bruce, of the Oude police.

INDIA HOUSE TELEGRAM.—A private telegram from Lucknow states that the Nepalese have applied for British troops to enter Nepal, and that Horsford's brigade has accordingly been pushed across the Raptée. Lord Clyde is indisposed, and proceeds to Simla for the season. Tanti Topce's rear guard was overtaken by the force under Brigadier Holmes, at Seokur, on the 21st of January. The rebels lost 100 killed, besides a number of horses and 500 stand of arms. Tanti Topce was making for Behakoor, or Joudpore on the 26th of January. Intelligence, however, from Indore, of the 6th inst., states that he has turned again north in the direction of Munglora, in the Shekwatte country. The following were the dispositions of the forces in pursuit on the 1st inst.:—Brigadier Honnor, at Ajmeer; Brigadier Parke, at Nusseerabad; Brigadier J. J. Sims, at Behakoor; Brigadier Showers, at Seokur; and General Michel, moving at Nusseerabad. The Delhi columns have also taken the field. Sir H. Rose was on a field force, for the reduction of the Rohillas, who are still committing depredations in the Nizam's territory.

A Frenchman being troubled with the gout, was asked what difference there was between that and rheumatism. "One very great difference," replied Monsieur, "suppose you take one vice, put your finger in, you turn the screw till you can bear it no longer—that is the rheumatism; then suppose you give him one turn more—that is the gout."

The test of a man's honesty is the sacrifice he will make to preserve it.