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PARIS, March 19.—The Corps Legislatif has agreed

to the address by 312 against 18 votes.

ITALY.

TURIN, March 14.—The official Gazette of Turin

published a despatch from Cagliari, dated Modena,

March 18th. This despatch announces that the citadel

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than exalted in their rank; she could gaze upon her illustrious daughter at the feet; and closing her eyes in death, could send a blessing across the sea to her children's children. That is what the ancient world have reported to the height of happiness. And, in knowledge of this, the British people, tenderly as they are, are not without memory and moment. Her despatch, we find that their deepest grief is in sympathy with the Queen, "she has now to mourn the loss of her son, the bright ornament of her life." To an affectionate daughter, very nearly in the position of a very young child, the loss of such a parent as the Queen must at any time have been an overwhelming bereavement. Now that it comes as the first deep wounding of the heart, and as the first cruel overthrow of the family, it must be felt with a peculiar poignancy which will give a responsive pain in the national mind.

The army estimates were laid before the House of Commons, on the evening of Thursday March 14th by Mr T. G. Baring, and the total sum demanded was something more than fourteen millions and a half, making, with the naval estimates voted three years previously, the enormous sum of twenty-seven millions.

The number of men asked for the present year is 140,644, making, with the British soldiers in the East Indies, 212,385. The decrease in amount, as compared with the previous year, was £205,705. Various reasons, Mr Baring shewed, had been introduced in the matter of enlistments, food and clothing. These figures seem to have staggered even Mr Henley, a member of Lord Derby's last Government, who demonstrated that, during the last five or six years, the increase in the number of men had been twenty-one or two per cent., but the cost during the same period had been as high as sixty per cent. Of course, the existing condition of Europe was the ready reply; but if Europe to-morrow were as calm and unruffled as an inland lake, these astounding figures would still continue, without some strong demonstration on the part of the people. We were not without hope that the existence of 200,000 untrained soldiers in the shape of Volunteers would have had a considerable effect in reducing the army estimates; but the difference in the amount is, as we have stated, little more than £100,000, or about a thirtieth part of the whole. The estimate met with some rough criticism by Mr Williams and others. One of the most vigorous assailants was Colonel Dickson, who declared that the number of soldiers at present under service was, as compared with former years, absolutely astounding.

Another very important subject engaged the attention of the House of Lords, and a bill is about to be introduced bearing upon it—the question of marriage, with a view of bringing the law in the three kingdoms to harmony, or at least as much harmony as the delicate nature of the subject will admit of. The Lord Chancellor, in a clear and lucid speech, placed the present state of the law of marriage, as it exists in England, Scotland and Ireland, before the Peers, and showed that Sir Cresswell, as the Judge of the Divorce Court, treated Irish and Scotch marriages as he treated those made in any foreign country, and as if they had not been contracted in the Queen's territory. Anything more unsatisfactory than this state of things can hardly exist. The difficulty is how to overcome the prejudices of the Scotch and the Irish on the point—differences wide as the poles apart. In Scotland many hold that the facilities for marriage are too loose, in Ireland too stringent, and the recent proceedings against Major Silverton have brought out in strong colour the peculiarity in both countries on the subject. The medium course in England might be advantageously introduced into Scotland and Ireland—the installation of a Registrar, a pure law officer, before whom any persons wishing to contract marriage can go, and after the union has been legalised before him, have the satisfaction of a solemn religious ceremony performed before duly qualified clergymen, just as may suit their taste. If such an arrangement be found in Scotland or Ireland when the first Silverton marriage took place, the probability is that the unfortunate which have since overtaken both the lady and the defendant in that unfortunate business would have been avoided. It is to be hoped that Lord Campbell will rest satisfied with nothing less than placing this important matter on the firmest basis in Scotland and Ireland.

It is hardly possible to conceive treatment more disgraceful, than that which the English people is now receiving at the hands of the present House of Commons—House purposely assembled to settle the question of the representation on a just and equitable basis, in harmony with the increased intelligence of the age, and with the usages of surrounding nations. During the last ten years every successive Ministry has professed to make the House of Commons to some extent a reflector of the national voice, but some disgraceful skulls or other has always intervened to prevent the consummation of the intention. While neighbouring States have thrown off the incubus of despotism, and purified all—position, property, life itself, to give every male of full age a choice in the deputy which he sends to the National Council, we see in England a state of things which is witnessed in no other free country in the world—namely, that out of every ten that you meet in the street of any town or village, however virtuous or respectable, only one has a voice for a member of Parliament! We do not now enter into the question how far universal suffrage, on a principle of representation is good or bad; but, that mode of representation is the present received state of the marriage, the change is wide enough to breed an enormous amount of discontent, vexation, and disloyalty—a state of feeling, in short, which at some time or other must place in danger all that is worth preserving in the constitution.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* states that our Government, struck by some inconsistencies in the dates and circumstances put forward by the Chinese authorities, have offered the Chinese Government £20,000 for the production of Capt. Brahman alive.

FRANCE.

The Press is so struck by the abusive employment made in the legislative body of written speeches that demands their interdiction.

The French gained a great advantage in January over the Cochinchinese, having killed 500 of the enemy and occupied two fort. The French had only six hours to do combat.

PARIS, March 10.—The Moniteur it its bulletin of to-day says the Conference resolved yesterday upon prolonging the French occupation of Syria until the 1st of June next. The protocol has been signed, and will be converted into a convention on Tuesday next.

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TURIN, March 22.—It is asserted that Count Carver

will, this evening, submit for the approval of the

King, the following list of members of the new Ministry:

Count Cavour, President of the Council and Minister

of Foreign Affairs and Marine; General Pinti, War;

Giustinian, Grace and Justice; Minervetti, Interior;

Public Instruction; Natta, Agriculture and Commerce;

Baldini, Finance; Puccetti, Public Works;

Waltz, Minister without portfolio.

POULTRY.

WANSEA, March 15.—The negotiations were opened

at the time of the Queen's arrival.

Mr. Gortchakov privately stated that an Imperial

sum may be shortly granted to the Queen.

Mr. Zemcov, president of the delegation, said:—"We

accept, but we are far from being satisfied."

British political prisoners sat at

LIBERTY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 9.—The Russians have left

for Galata in order to receive on board the arms which

were brought by the Sardinian ships and seized by

order of Turkish Government. The arms are pro-

visionally to be held in British possession.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10.—The Russians arrived

from the Dardanelles.

PARIS, March 15.—The shooting at Poing

has given rise to a violent party struggle.

The election parties palmed each other with stones. Twenty persons were slightly wounded. The military were com-

manded to interfere.

NOVA SCOTIA.

It is asserted that Mr Howe has been making overtures

to the "Advertiser"—that he is "cooperating" with them.

We think the greatest ground for alarm is that

Mr Howe has too much knowledge of human nature and of

the support of the clique which attempted to sacrifice his

four years ago; and that he knows the men who now consti-

tute his supporters well to doubt for a moment that

at least one of them is a scoundrel. He is a man of

no small influence in Nova Scotia.

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