

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—A correspondent of the Daily News, writing from Paris on Monday evening, observes:—According to the most trustworthy account to-day, the Emperor's indisposition was of very short duration, and he is now quite recovered. I am informed that, after quitting a somewhat protracted Council of Ministers on Saturday, he was afflicted with a stranguary, which excited some uneasiness in the naturally anxious mind of his ordinary medical attendants. But relief was speedily obtained by simple means, and although pursuant to advice he went to bed early on Saturday afternoon, he rose about his usual time on Sunday morning. I think it very doubtful whether he was bled at all. This is certain, that his Majesty received several visits at the Tuileries yesterday. The Moniteur mentions that several foreign Commissioners of the Universal Exhibition were presented to him. But although, on this head, all cause of public uneasiness seems to be removed, the regular speculators on the Bourse evinced no disposition to reverse the verdict of the outsiders. The Moniteur of Thursday contains a decree convoking the Chambers for the 2nd July. The Moniteur adds that this circumstance was not unexpected, as the government, since the closing of the last session, created the expectations of the introduction of financial measures, for which purpose a speedy convocation of the Chambers was necessary.

Gossip from Paris.—Here are a few extracts from communications published in the London Leader:—

There is plenty of joking in Paris, but little else. No one likes the government, no one takes any interest in the war; but there is too much luxury, too much pleasure, too much mere desire of enjoyment, to allow the middle classes to contemplate the possibility of a revolution without trembling. The working classes make no sign of life; they are lulled as much as possible by work: when the hands are busy the head reposes. For the Ateliers Nationaux of the Champ de Mars is substituted the completion of the Louvre, and the Neronian works in the Bois de Boulogne. But when all these works are finished, or when money runs short, what will be done then? I have heard that the recent attack by General Pelissier was in defiance of a formal order to undertake nothing against the place—an order emanating from an august personage, but that Pelissier replied that the order arrived too late, that the attack was commanded, and that he could not be answerable for a second edition of the Kertch expedition, disappointment, at the risk of losing the confidence of the whole army. . . . It seems certain that in the recent engagements the lives of the troops have been lavished. At the Tuileries the loss caused consternation; hence the order to desist. Such is the rumor I have heard. Perhaps it is but a rumor, circulated with the design of throwing the whole responsibility of the sacrifice of life upon the hero of the Dabra.

GERMAN POWERS.

The Paris correspondent of the Times tells the following:—

"We have been so long wedded to the belief or have cherished the hope of Austria proving true at last to her engagements with the allied powers, that it is painful to be obliged to admit that suspicions of the contrary gradually grow on us and become all but conviction. A letter has been received this day from Vienna from a person who is believed to be familiar with the more secret operations of Austrian diplomacy, and who does not hesitate to declare that now her main object being realised in the possession of the Danubian principalities, a conquest which she had effected without bloodshed, before the eyes and with the assent and approbation of the allied government, Austria is on the point of completely throwing off the mask. The writer positively asserts that a secret understanding exists between that power and Russia, effected through the agency of Prince Louis of Hesse, by which she binds herself not only to take no part with the allies in military operation, but at a given moment to stand forth as the open auxiliary of Russia. I only know the existence of the letter and that the writer is in a position to be well-informed on what is going on. The long continued tergiversation of Austria, her ambiguous conduct on many occasions, and some recent acts, certainly justify the suspicion that she is playing false, and that our diplomats are beginning to find out that the well-known words 'Antricha tricha,' have quite as much reason as rhyme."

THE AUSTRIANS AND THE CZAR.—A well-informed and sensible writer sends the following communication from Paris:—

"A private letter from Posen, dated the 14th, mentions that the Russian troops that had been stationed on the left bank of the Vistula are either gone or are preparing to march, so that before long the Austrian frontier will cease to be menaced or watched, if it even were really menaced or watched by Russia more than as a matter of form; and, as information from Brussels speaks of large bodies of troops marching towards the Crimea, it refers, no doubt, to the troops of the Vistula. Thus Austria will be completely relieved from her fears, if any existed, with respect to Russia, and the reduction of her army may be regarded as a proof of the fact. There can be nothing very terrible in the movement of large bodies of men in the Crimea, if they cannot be fed, and our late visits to the Sea of Azoff and the Putrid Lakes render their chance of being so very slight indeed. It is the unanimous opinion of persons who have just arrived in Paris from Galicia that Austria will not take any active part with the Western Powers so long as Russia retains any rem-

nant of her strength; should his Power be completely exhausted in the struggle with us Austria may then, with characteristic generosity and courage, aid in trampling on the vanquished foe while he is completely prostrate. The letter just referred to also mentions that the landed proprietors from Volhynia and the Ukraine continue to flock to Warsaw, in anticipation of serious disturbances in those districts. The movement had not, however, as yet assumed a character of hostility to the proprietors, but was still directed against the popes, who were regarded by the peasants as the most effective agents of the Russian government.

The German Journal, of Frankfurt states that the ordinance declaring that the Austrian army shall be reduced by 100,000 men, has been issued, but nothing has been as yet decided as to the measures for ensuring its execution.

A letter from Berlin states that five Englishmen have been arrested in Prussia for enrolling men for the Foreign Legion, and that very severe proceedings have been commenced against them.

An Irish Student in Belgium assures us that the feeling of hostility to England in that Coburg-rudden kingdom has become as intense as if it were a part of Russia. The English were never popular in the Netherlands. But since the speeches on the Foreign Enlistment Bill in especial, the enmity of the Belgians has become rampant and demonstrative to an extraordinary degree. There is thus, a perfect sympathy with Russia through Germany down to the very gates of France, and as yet the enmity of both Belgium and Prussia is especially directed against England. It is a significant and a gratifying circumstance that our countrymen are not regarded in the same light. For instance, our friend happened singularly enough, to be mistaken for an Englishman in Louvain and was about to be mobbed; but, as he denied the imputation rather indignantly, and declared he was an Irishman, the brave Belgians passed him on with a cheer. For our part, there is no country in all Europe for whose history, character, and institutions we have so much respect for as those of Belgium, and if Ireland were an independent nation, there is no land upon which we should rather see her polity modelled. As to the sneers of English Statesmen or the English Press, Belgium can afford to treat them with hearty contempt. England, confessedly imbecile and degraded from her rank in Europe, is not in a condition to hurt a young and vigorous nationality by affecting the tone of that ancient prestige which she has lost. A Belgian General has vindicated the character of his flag in a couple of brilliant and vigorous letters which have appeared in that distinguished journal, L'Independence Belge—and which have been reprinted in a pamphlet, and produced an immense sensation—but, of course, been conveniently overlooked by the English journals. They are written in the tone of a man who would like to have the opportunity of proving the same sentiments at the sword-point. In justice to the Belgians, whose good feeling towards Ireland is, they may be assured, fully reciprocated, we translate the first of those letters to-day.—Nation.

POLAND.

A letter from Poland states that the landed proprietors from Volhynia and the Ukraine continue to flock to Warsaw, in anticipation of serious disturbances in those districts. The movement was at present directed against the Poles. A detachment of 300 to 400 recruits is said to have revolted while on their march to the East, and joined the malcontents. It appears the Russian soldiers who have been prisoners in the French and English camp in the Crimea propagated, on their return.

RUSSIA.

The Journal de St. Petersburg contains an article upon the circular in which Count Walewski reviewed the late conferences and announced their close. Although the official writer controverts the Count's position, his tone is, upon the whole, peaceable, and he gives it to be understood that further negotiations for peace may possibly ensue.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 5th ult., in the Netos, of Hamburg, says:—The Synod of St. Petersburg has presented an address to the Emperor, earnestly praying him to show himself more disposed towards conferences of peace, in so far as the political interests of the State would permit. It is not known how the Emperor has received this address.

An imperial ukase postpones to the 15th of September next the recruiting that had been ordered in the government of Ekaterinoslaw. In order, however, to accelerate the recruiting ordered in the other governments of the empire, it is decreed—1, that all the exceptions which have been hitherto admitted are now annulled; 2, that in the towns and villages the men shall be taken to the age of 37; and 3, that the commissaries for recruiting are authorised to take even only sons, if it should be found necessary to do so, to complete the number of men demanded.

Advices from Konigsberg state that an imperial ukase orders that baptised Jews, who have hitherto been exempted, shall furnish thirty recruits for every 1,000 souls to the Russian army.

THE NEW CZAR.—It is an old custom in Russia that after a new Czar has mounted the throne he should visit and inspect the archives of the empire, inform himself carefully of the ukases of his predecessors, and either ratify, or modify, or repeal them. On April 15 the present Emperor went through this ceremony. He is understood on this occasion to have met with an ukase of his father's, dating as far back as 1841, to the effect that, in consideration of the good feeling shown by the Poles, and their complete affection for the throne of Russia, they should in future enjoy equal rights with other nationalities in the empire, and be admitted to share in the advantages of the imperial good will, with the exception, however, of the Jews. The young Emperor

is stated to have looked very grave at this exception, and to have said:—Such an exceptional state shall not exist any longer in Russia. This matter shall be altered; I desire that everybody in the whole great empire of Russia shall have equal rights and equal duties.

THE BALTIC.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIES.—CRONSTADT, JUNE 11.—Although the principal contingent of the allied fleets has assembled in the Baltic and reached the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Finland, no indication of the commencement of active operations have yet been evinced. Indeed there are strong reasons for supposing that the expectations of more brilliant achievements being effected during the present campaign will not be fulfilled. The ships have remained at anchor for ten days off Cronstadt. Ranged in line of battle with the Duke of Wellington and La Tourville in the centre, they cover the surface of the water to an extent of three miles, and present a most formidable front to the enemy. Their withdrawal from that position is seriously discussed, and will most probably have taken place before my present despatch is closed. Without the reinforcements now on their way to join them, they are fully equal in every respect to perform far more important services than merely reconnoitring the Russian fortresses, watching their movements, and blockading their ports. For these purposes the steam frigates, paddle-steamers, and gunboats would amply suffice, and the greater portion of the large ships might be despatched to the seat of war in the East, where they are much wanted and where they would prove far more useful.

If the information I have received be correct, which I believe it will prove to be, all ideas of attacking either Sweaborg or Cronstadt are abandoned. At the former the Russians, since last year, have erected no less than fourteen additional batteries, some of them mounting as many as 50 guns. The defences of the latter have been also considerably strengthened by means of earthworks, and both are deemed unassailable by our naval forces. The ports of Revel and Riga are of great importance to the enemy, and to rest them from him would be a step in the right direction, and would show that the most magnificent and most powerful fleet which has ever been congregated on the waters had performed some of the important objects of its mission. The majority of the merchants and most respectable inhabitants of Revel, in anticipation that the naval forces of the allies would assuredly commence some hostile movements against the town, have removed—some into the interior, and others to Germany, taking with them all their moveable effects. The smaller class of merchants remain in the town to guard their property, watching anxiously the course of events, but suffering continual losses from the total cessation of their trade. Reinforcements have been poured in to a considerable amount by the Russians, with the view of rendering the place as secure from attack as possible.

At Riga the effects of a bombardment are not so much dreaded by the residents. They deem themselves safe, from the circumstance that our ships have to force the passage of the Dwina by taking possession of Fort Dwinamunde, which commands the entrance to that river, before they can make any approach in the direction of the town, which, owing to the little depth of water in its immediate vicinity and the impediments caused to the navigation by vast heaps of stones which have been thrown into the narrow channels, could not be reached by any vessels with a larger draught of water than a few feet near enough for their guns to be within effective range.

The transit by sea of commodities from Sweden being prevented by the blockade of the ports in the Gulf of Bothnia, the Russians are making great efforts to effect a land route between Tornea and the Swedish territories, by which foreign productions, a scarcity of which is already being felt at St. Petersburg, may be forwarded through Finland to the Imperial city.

RUSSIAN TACTICS.—The Times contains an account of the effect produced by the explosion of an infernal machine which her Majesty's steamer Merlin ran against off Cronstadt. The shock made the ship quiver from stem to stern. The engines were reversed, but before she had stern way a second shock occurred, ten times more severe, which sensibly lifted the ship over to port, making the masts shake as if they would topple down. The Firefly was following the Merlin, and she also ran against one of the machines. He adds they are not such very formidable affairs after all. The Firefly sustained no external injury. The Merlin had eight sheets of her copper scraped off at the side. The shock displaced an iron tank which was bolted to the Merlin's side, containing 13 cwt. of tallow, knocking it to a distance of four feet.

ITALY.

We learn from Turin that M. Joseph Siccardi had been charged by the Sardinian government with drawing up the regulations for the execution of the convent suppression law.

A decree of the King has indicated the Religious Orders of men and women which are to be suppressed in Piedmont. 334 monasteries will be suppressed; they contain 5,591 Religious. Among these 289 were inhabited by 4,125 Monks, and 45 by 1,473 Nuns. In the Orders still preserved there remain 863 Monks and 1,699 Nuns. The members of the Orders suppressed will continue to live in common, and each of them during life will receive a pension of 500f.

The Daily News has the following:—"Monsignor Fransoni, Archbishop of Turin, has fulminated from Lyons a notification against the law for the reduction of monastic institutions in the Sardinian States. It is dated on the 6th ult. He declares it to come under the most tremendous censures levelled by the Council of Trent at sacrilegious theft; and hints that purchasers, as in the case of stolen goods, will be under the indispensable obligation of restitution. He tells the occupiers that they must not cede the property.

Nevertheless he thinks that they may accept the pensions allotted to them. He affirms that the sect now in power evidently intend to devour as much of the Church as they can; and that, unless the Lord compassionately interferes for their speed, the clergy will all be reduced to mendicancy; and hence he exhorts all pious people to put every shoulder to the wheel to ward off the fatal injuries by which they are threatened.

The Bishops of Savoy, and of the other States of Sardina, have notified their clergy, that the excommunication threatened by the Council of Trent (Sep. 22, ch. xi.), against the usurpators of ecclesiastical goods, is applicable to the present circumstances of the kingdom.

The recent acts of the Spanish government have produced a profound sensation at Rome, and it is confidently said that the Holy See, not content with protesting against them to the cabinet of Madrid, is on the eve of interrupting all diplomatic relations between the two courts. Had there been a Papal Nuncio at Madrid, when the Spanish minister adopted the measures complained of, there is no doubt he would have been withdrawn, and that a provisional Charge d'Affaires would have been appointed.

A letter from Rome, in the Messaggere of Modena, states that a monument to Daniel O'Connell, executed by Benzoni, at the expense of Mr. Bianconi, the well-known ear proprietor in Ireland, has just been completed, and is to be placed in the Church of Sant' Agata, belonging to the Irish College at Rome. The inscription is in Latin.

EASTERN WAR.

I have been assured that a despatch forwarded home from one of the foreign missions here contains the statement that Count Munster, the military representative of Prussia at St. Petersburg, had lately informed his own Court that Prince Gortschakoff has telegraphed to the Emperor to the effect that, now that his supplies of provisions are partly cut off and partly rendered extremely difficult of attainment, he cannot undertake to hold Sebastopol for longer than a certain short space of time mentioned by him; that, above all things else, they had become scarce, and that he in this despatch begs for instructions as to whether he may proceed to give battle to the besiegers in the open field, for the purpose of relieving the fortress. In connexion with this part of the subject, he draws attention to the amount of losses the troops hitherto despatched to the Crimea have suffered, and this amount is mentioned as 50,000.—Cor. of Times.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.—The exchange of Russian for French prisoners, stipulated by the French military commandant at Constantinople, has been effected at Odessa. The French prisoners who have returned estimate the total number of Russian invalids throughout the Crimea at 100,000, and state that the typhus fever, which broke out at Sebastopol in the spring, carried off an immense number. They confirm the fact that all the provisions for the Russian army were drawn from Kertch and Kaffa, while the reinforcements arrive from Perekop. In exchanging prisoners, the Russians, they say, only deliver up the sick. All those who are stout and in good health are retained.

THE ALLIES AT KERTCH.—The following extract from a letter written by a naval officer, gives a picture of the doings of the allied troops at Kertch:—

"I went on shore to see the troops land, and was highly amused. About a couple of hundred fellows, soldiers and marines—English, French, and Turks—made for a large house, from which the occupants had fled in such haste that they left their dinner on the fire and the cloth laid. The dinner consisted of a leg of mutton, pudding, and vegetables; and I happened to be one of a few who got a good dinner. The house was magnificently furnished. During dinner two Frenchmen played upon the piano, while two others danced on it; presently our fellows (who evidently had no taste for music) chopped the instrument in pieces with a pickaxe. As the company finished their dinner they threw the plates and dishes through the windows; some run their bayonets through the pictures—some oil paintings, perhaps valuable; others amused themselves by burning the beautifully bound books, and there appeared to be competition between half a dozen to see which could destroy the greatest quantity of furniture in the shortest time. By-and-bye some eight or ten Frenchmen came out of the cellar where they had been looked down, when every one began to regret that he had not found out there was a cellar before. Of course, a general rush was made, and in an incredibly short time there was not a full bottle or cask left. While this little piece was being acted within doors, a grand diversissement was being performed without. The conservatory, a very handsome building, about 150 feet long, was totally destroyed. To see the fellows chasing the pigs and poultry was amusing enough, which were all killed as soon as caught, and cooked too. The village of Kamiesch was set on fire to cook by; several fine cows were killed and cut up with swords, cooked, and eaten in what is often called 'no time.' Some got possession of a carriage, and some were drawn about by others, who acted the part of draught animals—either horses or asses, which you please."

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL.—The Bostonians are talking of establishing a line of steamers of their own between that port and Liverpool. Boston is a day nearer England than New-York, and hence the direct passage of a Boston steamer would be at least twenty-four hours shorter than any that can be made under existing arrangements. The English steamers stop at Halifax, which makes their voyage one day longer than would be those of the direct line between that port and Boston.

THE AMERICAN POST OFFICE.—Investigations into the management of the United States Post Office have resulted in the disclosure of the fact that for some time past, various Postmasters, under the authority of the Government at Washington, have been in the habit of opening letters, copying their contents, resealing them, and then forwarding them to their destination. This system accounts also for the very frequent loss of money letters in passing through the United States Post Office. The disclosures have caused a strong feeling of indignation against the Government for being guilty of such disreputable and dishonorable practices.

During the past year, there were thirty-six wives killed by their husbands, six husbands by their wives, twenty-one children by their parents, three parents killed by their children, and five brothers killed by brothers in the United States.