FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The visit of the King of Prussia to the French Emperor at Chalons will not take place, and according to the statements which the German papers vouch as authentic, the King's refusal is connected with important forthcoming changes in the Government of the Germanic Confederation. The King was originally disposed to accept the invitation, by his auxiety respecting the fate of the Rhenish Provinces. But instead of entering into nearer relations with Napoleon the Third, he would have much preferred to have come to an understanding with Austria for the adoption of precautionary measures against French designs of territorial aggrandizement at the expense of Germany. But the old difficulty had to be surmounted, that Austria and Prussia were rivals in the Germanic Confederation, and were pitted against one another in the Germanic Diet at Frankfort We are told that to overcome this diffically some Prussians of rank, friendly to Austria, sought to arrive at an understanding with Count Rechberg by direct personal intercourse, and ascertained that in two most important points the Austrian Ministry was prepared to advise concessions to Prussia. Count Rechberg is said to have consented to the principle of the introduction of popular representation into the German Diet, and to have consented to withdraw opposition to certain proposals of Prussia for a reform of the military constitution of the Confederation. The first fruits of these explanations are said to have been the abandonment of the King of Prussia's visit to Chalons. - Tublet.

The Morning Post correspondent writes ---I may now assure you, on the highest authority, that the Emperor has no immediate intention of withdrawing his army from the States of the Church. The prospect of a forthcoming struggle between France and Austria is foreshadowed in the following article in the Paris Stecle, of the 13th of August. It

BATS. -Austria is trying, but in vain, to concentrate around her, the heterogenous races which are escaping from her domination. Hungary dares to resist her openly. Venetia, bent beneath a yoke of iron, and regarding with gloomy anger the causen pointed on St. Mark's square - Venetia will rise to-morrow, and will in her turn resist. In Croatia, in the Tyrol -everywhere, in fact-the same symptoms are manifested. And Austria is afraid. Austria cedes, Austria grants Constitutions. She mutters, though with a bitter grimace, the words of justice and liberty. What has happened? What signifies this sudden conversion? Austria, designated by De Maistre, as the great enemy of mankind, has become liberal. Has she become so willingly or unwillingly? No matter; the fact is there. The chastisement inflicted on the fields of buttle of Magenta and Solferino is producing fruit,. Austria bows down before what she formerly cursed; she adores what she formerly burn-

The Times' correspondent writes : -

The opening of the Boule and Malesherbes by the Emperor on Tuesday marks an important period in the history of what it is the fashion to call the "re-

construction" of Paris. Although the various new boulevards that have been opened within the last 10 years, and those which are in the course of being constructed, will doubtless tend to the embellishment of the capital, and to facilitate communication between different points, they have been chiefly designed for strategical purposes. In the early part of 1858 M. Haussman stated in his official report to the Conseil Municipal de la Seine that, being struck with the necessity of placing the capital of France above the influence of the promoters of disturbances, who, by carefully studying the positions of old quarters of the town, were at times enabled to transform the centre of Paris and certain faubourgs into so many revolutionary citadels, the authorities decided to pierce through masses of unhealthy houses, where misery, fever, and too often "anarchical passions" were all acting contemporaneously upon certain classes; to isolate the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville, which were invariably the first points to be attacked by the seditions; to provide the army with ready means of sented to by the people are illegitimate; and with access to dangerous points, and sufficient room to act against them, in order for ever " to vanquish turbulent minorities," and to protect the hardworking sovereigns. As their subjects have not protested in honest population of Paris, from "the enemies of all any way, they have shown themselves satisfied with and intelligently these military measures have been they have given it to the one that ca carried out. The internal boulevards, from the Madeline to the Bastile on the north, and from the Place Valhubert to the Invalides on the south, form a circular means of communication round the centre of the town which contains the most important points. By throwing down the octroi walls last year a second similar system of communication exterior to the first was obtained, which will allow of troops acting together and in concert upon main points, and of isolating any part of the city from the rest. The new boulevards that have been and are to be opened appear to be designed to connect these two concentric lines of operations. First, the Rue de Rivoli pierces the city from east to west, isolates the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville, and establishes a direct communication through the centre of the town between the two important gatrisons of Vincennes and Fort du Mont Valerein. The Boulevard Sebastopol pierces the town from north to south, andmanner establishes communication between the military ports at St. Denis and the torts about Bicetre. These two main lines of through communication cross each other at right angles, and divide the city into four sections, while they also establish broad communications between the two systems of boulevards. The Boulevard du Nord runs from the Rue du Temple up to what used to be the Barriere Poissonniere, and the boulevard inaugurated to-day taking a parallel direction, proceeds from near the Madeleine through the Rue de Monceau to the exterior honleyard of the same name. It will thus be seen that by the system of new streets Paris is divided into blocks, each of which is entirely surrounded by broad thoroughfares, leading into the two concentric lines of operations, along which troops may be moved easily from their stations, so that in case of the "seditious" establishing themselves in any one block or part of the town it could be surrounded, all communication cut off from the rest, and cannonaded without any chance of the mischief spreading. From these arrangements, added to the fact that the material for barricades - paving stones - have been carefully excluded from the new boulevards, it is anticipated that, should a revolution be attempted, it could be speedily and thoroughly quenched without causing inconvenience to the rest of the town.

Accounts from Brest announce the arrival in that port of the corvette Sibylle from Cayenne.

The day of his departure from Cayenne the captain of the Sibylle seized at sea, about 30 leagues from the coast, a small boat containing nine convicts who had escaped from one of the penal settlements in Guiana. They had formed a sail out of an old piece of cloth covered with tar; two pieces of wood formed the mast, and a paddle served as a rud-The captain had no sooner glanced at the boat than it occurred to him that it contained convicts:-He immediately turned round to chase it. Nevertheless he had some doubt of catching it, as night was closing, and he could scarcely distinguish it. He at length came up with it, and its wretched passengers were taken on board the Sibylle. The captain asked them if previous to their escape they had committed any violence on their gaolers. "Oh, captain!" replied one of them with a tone which seemed to say "for whom do you take us?" They declared that it was their fifth attempt at escape, that their four preceding attempts had cost them forty blows of B stick, and that the same punishment awaited them on their return to Cayenne. They added that their object was to proceed to British Guiana, to live there

because the greater number of them are skilful artiis impossible; we have no time to lose, for a convict does not live more than three years at a nyenne." On the arrival of the Sibylie at Martinique the convicts were handed over to the governor.

THE FRENCH AND THE ENGLISH - The public docuthe average of that empire owing to the prevalence at that time of dysentery, diphtherm, and some other epidemics. The marriage rate in Great Britain was 1.650 per cent., in France 1.638. The birth rate in Great Britain was 3.482, in France 2.778 .-Thus the marriage rate and the birth rate being lower in France then in Great Britain and the death rate higher, the natural increase of population is less in France than in Great Britain. The births in France in 1859 were 1,011,787; there is no record of the births in Ireland, but it is estimated that the births in the United Kingdom amounted to nearly the same number; but the deaths in France were 972,556, while the deaths in the United Kingdom were estimated at not exceeding 661,171, fewer deaths by 300,000, with about in equal number of

ITALY.

The Piedmontese Government has succeeded in laying hands on a pumphlet, written by Joseph Mazzini, under the title, "Abasso la masehera; ovvero, el Re Galantuomo ed el suo governo." " Off with the mask; or, King Gentleman and his government." It seems that Mazzini has somehow or other got possession of documents which throw the fullest light upon the intrigues between Louis Napoleon and Count Cavour. Even, there are documents, the very existence of which was kept so secret that most of the Ministry knew nothing of them, of which Mazzini is said to possess word for word copies. Seven documents, in part letters, in part formally registered contracts between the governments of Victor Emmanuel and Louis Napoleon, form the basis of the pamphlet. Of special importance is the draft of a treaty of alliance between Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel, penned by Count Carour, and dated June 21, 1858 This draft shows that not only the cession of Nice and Savoy was contemplated, but the cession of Sardinia, Liguria, and Genoa, and eventually even of Sicily, together with an offensive alliance against Austria and England. This piece of news is published by the Vicunese Vaterland in a letter from Turin. But whether it be true or not we have no means of knowing - Tablet.

The Times' correspondent draws the following sketch of Victor Emmanuel: -

"The King is barely 40, but his full habit already overpowers him; his brawny chest, his stout limbs, grow alarmingly. There is a fate attending him, doctors think, which can only be warded off by incessant violent exertion. He looks a kind of Bluff Henry (though guiltless of uxoricides) stouter than ever, awfully sunburut, with a deep, almost livid, red round and behind the ears, all bristling with his moustachios, stretching from the lips all across the face not a man to be loved or valued by those who do not look below the surface.'

FATHER GIACOMO.—The Turin Gazette states that was misinformed in stating that Pedra Jacques Giacomo, confessor to the late Count Cavour, has been suspended from his cure by the Provincial of tue Order of Reformed Friers, as such a measure could only be taken by the General of the Order.

MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO ON NAPLES .- The Turin correspondent of the Patrie gives the following letter, which is represented as the production of M. Massimo D'Azeglio, addressed to Professor Matteucci: -" The question of keeping or not keeping Nuples must, I think, chiefly depend upon the will of the Neapolitans, unless we choose, out of convenience, to change the principles we have hitherto proclaimed. We have gone on saying that governments not conthis maxim, which I believe, and shall always believe to be true, we have turned out several Italian labour, of all order, and of all society." A glance what we have done, and it has been seen that if they at a recent map of Paris will show how determinedly did not give their consent to preceding governments our acts have agreed with our principles, and nobody can find fault with us. At Naples we have also changed the sovereign to establish a government on the principle of universal suffrage. Still we find that sixty battalions and even more are necessary to keep the kingdom, and it is notorious that, whether brigands or not, they are agreed on one point, viz., that they will have nothing to do with us. But what of universal suffrage? you may ask. I know nothing of the suffrage, but I know that on this side the Tronto we want no battalions, and on the other side we do. Hence some error must have been committed; and therefore we must either change our acts or our practices, and find the means of learning once for all from the Neapolitans whether they will have us or not. I am of opinion that the Italians have a right to wage war against those who want to keep the Germans in Italy, seeing that they will not have them; but we have not the right to fire upon Italians, who, though remaining Italians, do not choose to join us, unless, to put an end to the matter, we adopt the principle in the name of which Bomba bombarded Palermo, Messina, &c. I know very well that in general people do not think so; but as I do not choose to give up my right of reasoning, I say what I think, and I remain at Cannero. To these few words many commentaries might be made, but intelligenti pauca, and then, what is the use?— Believe me, &c., MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO." Believe me, &c.,

NAPLES. - Of the Neapolitan insurrection against the Piedmontese invaders we have the following accounts:-Chiavone is at Sora with 200 men and three pieces of artillery. The district of Caserta is in insurrection. The fate of Spinelli, destroyed by the Piedmontese because it sided with the Legitimists, has been already mentioned. Auletta is a small place 18 miles from Eboli. It is built on a steep height, which the Legitimists occupied after driving out the Piedmontese, who took refuge in Eboli. Supported by the National Guards, they twice endeavord to retake Auletta, but were repulsed. On this, more Piedmontese troops were sent from Naples, with artillery and the Hungarian Legion.— Aulette was bombarded. The Legitimists made an obstinute resistance. The Piedmontese have acknowledged to have lost 77 killed and 307 wounded. but they penetrated into Auletta and burnt it to the ground. In the official report of the Piedmontese the loss of the Legitimists is set down as 100.

On the 10th of August the Popolo d'Italia announced that the provinces of Molise, Capitanate, and Benevento were become the head-quarters of the insurrection, and that General Cialdini's departure for Calabria was expected. General Pinelli, with his division, surrounded Mount Gargaro, having landed at Manfreddonia with six battalions. He has everywhere signalised his arrival by pillage, incen-diarism, and shooting men to death. The insurgents in the plain of Corona are estimated to be 800 or

1.000 strong. There has been a fight at Tiglino, in Calabria. The Piedmontese and the "Garde Mobile" were attacked, and beat a hasty retreat. All the neighboring villages and parishes, with the white flag at their head, came to meet the conquerors. The Clergy came to welcome the Royalists, bearing the Most Blessed Sacrament, in procession, and singing hymns of praise and thanks to God.

A letter from Palermo, August 3, says :- 'The srurections in Naples, is uplifting its head. In Ole-

remarked that there are above one hundred convicts to be organising an insurrection. A strict but fruit escaped from Cayeane settled in Sritish Guiana, and less domiciliary visit, has been paid to the Prince. that the authorities there receive them with pleasure, Spadasora, a Bourbonist. Many persons suspected because the greater number of them are skilful arti- of Bourbonist sympathics have been expelled from sans, and conduct themselves extremely well. "One the island." The correspondent of the Monde, says of them, who was asked why he did not endeavor to; that there have been formidable, demonstrations, at, obtain his pardon oy good conduct, would, "That Palermo on the part of the Mazzinians, and that the Piedmontese falsely charged them on the Royalists, whom they proceeded to banish.

The night of the 5th and 6th of August in the city of Naples was passed in the keenest appreheasion of an imminent assault. All the troops were ments of 1859 show that the mortality in that year under arms, and occupied the chief points of the in Great Britain was at the rate of 2 196 per cent, in city. Four pieces of artillery were posted in the France 2.670, but this latter is considerably above | Rue de Toledo-the cannon on Fort Elmo were pointed The forts had their bridges raised It was as if Naples were surrounded by a victorious army. A report had been spread that a band of Bourbonists were about to disembark near Puzzuoli.

> On the night of the 7th, 8th, the same scene was repeated. The streets were filled with horse, foot, and National Guards. A descent of the Royalists from Vomero and Posilippo was apprehended. All the hills of Castellamare, Sarno, Vesuvius, and Puz-

zuoli are occupied by the "Reactionary Bands" We present our readers with the names of the Prelates, Canons, Priests, marshals, generals brigadiers, and officers who were arrested by the Piedmontese in Naples on the night of August 7, and transported next day without trial or form of law. These are the names which we should like to have inscribed on the scroll which we should like to have hung round Lord Palmerston's neck when seated in the cart in which we should like him to be driven from market-cross to market-cross in England, to beg pardon before God and man for the insolent mendacity of his last speech about Naples. Last night the Government arrested nine reactionary Pricats-viz., Mgr Maresca, Vicar of the Cardinal of Naples ; Mgr Pica, Apostolic Penitentiary; the Canon Frangello, and four other Canons of the Cathedral of St. Januarius; the Cure of Sta. Maria la Scala; and the Cure of Sta. Lucia. - Tablet.

A few days ago, a deputation waited upon General Cialdini to remonstrate against the illegal and arbitrary arrests which are now the order of the day in Naples. General Cialdini answered, "When all classes are against the Government, it must deal heavy blows against great people to make the small people tremble; and since I have entered upon rigorous courses, I will not turn back." The correspondent of the Union, who guarantees the exactness of these words, adds that this is the severest blow yet dealt at the "universal vote" of annexation to Piedmont. For that it is the admission of the chief of the Piedmontese Government himself, that all classes of the population are against it. He points out also that Cialdini's programme is the programme of Marat, and his policy the policy of extermination. It was Marat who said, before Cialdini, "Strike, but strike on high, that men may see the headsman and tremble; then march upon them, axe in hand, for once upon the path of blood there is no way back. '-- Corr. of London Tablet.

RUSSIA THE RUMOURED PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR. - The Austrian Gazette of the 10th gives the following details in reference to an incident which has been magnified by the Paris journals into a plot against the life of the Czar : -

"At the beginning of the present year the St. Petersburg journals published a strange notice, which was received by a majority of the public as a feuilletoniste pleasantry. It was stated that Alexander Hertzen, the well-known Russian refugee resident in London, was correctly informed of all that occurred in the inner Court circles of Russia, and in higher official quarters. Hertzen, it was said, was cognisant of secrets entrusted to Ministers, and often, even of those known to but one Minister. Spies were sent to London, and Hertzen was aware of it beforehand, and even had their portraits. We learn (continues the Austrian Gazette) that Privy Councillor Schukoff has been suddenly afflicted with insanity. The first symptoms manifested themselves by his making insulting proposals to a lady, in a loud tone, in company; then by a letter written to the Emperor on the next day, in which the Privy Councillor announced that he had been selected for Dictator of the Russian Republic; and counselled the Emperor to abdicate voluntarily and make no useless resistance. All this was attributed to madness, and a domiciliary visit was paid to Schukoff's house, with the object of removing his papers, and enough how Hertzen got his information and, moreover, developed a plot. There was seized a continuous correspondence of the Councillor with Hertzen, and with a Grand Duchess with whom Schukoff was on terms of peculiar intimacy. The discovery has had a deep effect on the Emperor. It appears that the great lady in question, who was treated with unlimited confidence by Alexander II., often used her influence to urge his Majesty to hasty measures; which Hertzen let out as he pleased in his publica-

tion called the Bell. A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 8th states that the unexpected visit of the King of Sweden to the Emperor of the French has produced some sensation in the political circles in that city. It is the more remarkable because the king of Sweden, 18 months since, was to have paid a visit to the Emperor Alexander, but he has not done so. M. Bismark-Schonhausen has exerted himself to tranquillize the susceptibilities of the Court of Russia. The postponement of the visit of the King of Prussia to the Emperor of the French is attributed to the desire of the Cabinet of Berlin not to offend the Emperor of Russia. The resignation of M. de Schleinitz is explained by the same reason. The character of the reception given to M. Torrearsa in Denmark and in Sweden is regarded as implying that the King of Sweden is looked upon as the representative of Scandinavian unity, as the King of Prussia is the representative of German unity. The Muscovite Russians, being conscious of holding possession of Scandinavian and German provinces, regard with suspicion an interview which might lead to arrangements not to their mind. The

writer adds :-" While explicitly denying the existence of any conspiracy whatever, I must, however, tell you that public opinion is so much excited that it will be difficult for us to avoid a catastrophe. The discontent which prevails among all classes cannot fail to manifest itself. It is against the Germans that the Russians, properly so called, are furious. The Germans hold possession of all the most elevated positions in the kingdom. They crowd round the steps of the hierarchial and administrative ladder. Our Germans are the real Panhas of our country, having their oligarchical seats at St. Petersburg. Thus, what a few free-thinkers, as they were called by the late Emperor Nicholas, said in a low tone, is now. loudly and universally proclaimed,- 'St. Petersburg is a town essentially and exclusively foreign. Nobody there knows Russia. We must have, above all, a Russian capital. The Court and the superior administrations of the empire must be located at

Moscow. "It is easy to perceive the importance to be attached to this wish. To restore its national character and its antique splendour to the old capital of the Czars is to boldly trace the plan of a new policy which would be the logical result of the great progress which reforms is now making among us.— Russia, with Moscow for her capital, will joyfully abandon all the errors of the Ostermanns, Munichs, Bisons, and Nesselrodes, and that series of Germans with whom an anti-national dynasty had endowed ns the false read into which the party of mercenaries Dublin Telegraph.

by their labour, and to become honest men. They vazzo, near Palermo, a reactionary committee is, said, has, thrown, us. It proved to, us, what we have to remarked that there are above one hundred convicts to be organising an insurrection. A strict but fruit, expect from our pretended natural allies, Prussia and communication of which we were until them the very humble second from Carenna nearlied in British Guiana, and less domiciliary visit, has been paid to the Prince. Austria, of which we were until them the very humble servants. The awakening was terrible, but, thanks to Prince Gortschakoff, a Russian Boyard every inch. Russia Has been snabled to pursue a natural course; and since then animated by the boly, mission she has to accomplish in Asia, she has abandoned the plans arranged by her German guides! Futurity reserves the East for us. We shall be proclaimed on the banks of the Ganges. Within the period of five years we have extended our dominion in the East over a tract of land of which the superfices is double that of the French empire, and that without sacrificing one man or expending one farthing. We are now impeded in our progress by a weight attached to our foot-by Poland. It is not extraordinary, therefore, that there are men near the steps of the throne who advise the Emperor not only to restore the independence of the Polish provinces of the Russian empire, but further to recognise the right of the Polish people to reconstitute their nationality, and to declare themselves independent. Strange as such language may appear, you may believe me that it is the faithful echo of that of the great majority of a public which leads and directs the mass of the population, and which sooner or later will prevail in the councils of the Emperor. I cannot close my letter without noticing the dismissal of one of our Lieutenants-General, whose brother made the warlike speech addressed to his corns d'armee in Poland, and which was made known to the rest of Europe by the German and Polish press."

NEW ZEALAND.

MELBOURNE, JUNE 25 .- Within the last few days very serious intelligence has reached us from New Zealand, placing the commencement of war in the north almost beyond a doubt. But this is a new war on a new issue, and I fear it will be much more disastrous, protracted, and costly. However, it seems too late now to recede, and whether this course might or might not have been prevented by almore: statesmanlike policy - whether Her Majesty's command has been brought forth by erroneous information of not

-the war must be prosecuted with effect. There are now nearly 5,000 troops of all arms in New Zealand. A regiment is expected from England and another from India, and by the middle or end of July the land forces will amount to 7,000 men. There will also be four or five ships of war. General Cameron is said to be a good soldier, but without experiencs in Maori warfare, and rather disposed toundervalue such experience. He will be ably seconded by Colonel Warre, from India, every inch. a soldier. He is believed to have been mixed up with the design entertained in March last to proclaim martial law and carry the war into the Waikato country -a design which was defeated as mentioned in my last. What is now to be dreaded is the slaughter of numbers of outsettlers by war parties of the natives. The authorities in New Zealand, call these "murbut the natives have no distinctions among themselves between combitants and non-combatants. It would not surprise me if the settlers should organise parties to retaliate, and they will soon become as skilful and unscrupulous in the bloody work as the natives themselves. In New South Wales and Port Phillip the early settlers were forced to become murderers, in self defence. Thus the war will become a war of extermination. Suffer, the Europeans must, but in the end the natives are certain to be subdued, and then to be neglected and illtreated until they die out .- Times' Correspondent.

The friendly visit of a northern King to England has been always a rare curiosity-or should be; and wauld be, were our masses better " posted up,' as our American friends say, in history or philosophy. The impressive-looking, stalwart, well-bearded monarch,. who, with his son, is now visiting her Majesty at Osborne, will only make a sensation amongst us by his suite or his uniform, although, since the days of Hardicanute, perhaps, not a true representative of the bi-kings has set foot on English land, except the husband of the weakly-wicked Anne, the unnatural daughter of James II., and sister of the English Tullia. But, whatever be the sentiment stirred here amongst phlegmatic on-lookers, what feelings and memories must not have been stirred by the visit to the French Emperor of this northern King, in the black uniform, and the blue and yellow plume in his hat, coming to France, escorted by war vessels, whose names are redolent of the days or Odin, and preventing his making a bad use of them. The visit accompanied by officers of undeniable Scandinavian-led to the discovery of letters which showed clearly ism—the Silferschiolds, the Blidts, and Haffrers! ism—the Silferschiolds, the Blidts, and Haffrers!— is still exceedingly dull. There were about eighteen Although the visit to England of Charles XV. of men enlisted for all the old regular regiments last Sweden and Norway is a welcome one, and, if he week at the offices in this neighborhood, and two desire it, he will be feted and chaperoned through all the specialities of British sights, no such significance attaches to his advent amongst us as to his visit to Paris. For the King of Sweden and Norway, the fifteenth Charles of a long line, is son of Oscar, son ber was found to be so great, that an additional that famous Charles John Bernadotte, Prince of office had to be opened for recruiting in this city on Ponte Corro-one of the ablest of the generals of Napoleon I., - and who, if we believe Bourrienne, only escaped participation in a treason like that of Moreau, caused by Napoleon's jealousy of genius, by the fact of being in treaty with the Estates of Sweden for the reversion of an effete and falling Crown. Truly, a host of memories must have been excited by this visit. The old moustache may yet be garrulous at the Invalides, who followed Charles Jean in the great German campaign, which swept the Archduke Charles beyond the Danube, and may have seen within these few days the grandson of his former leader, who only owed his kingdom to his severance from France, and waging war against the master who had founded his fortune. The veteran of the Invalides must have conjured up memories of the phantom thrones reared by Napoleon-those of Spain, Westphalia, Navles, Holland-all melted into nothingness : Eugene Beauharnois flitting into "darkness non-essential" from the bright glories of his ephemeral life-the Confederation of the Rhine, like the bond of loud-spoken Irish patriotism" a heap of uncementing sand." The old veteran will have recollected that even treachery failed to prolong the prosperity of Napoleon's creations, and that his marshals, like his kingdoms, all fell into obscurity, or worse. No kingdom amongst all those obtained by Napoleon's " bright paladins" lived, save that which the people bestowed-the proud old throne of Scandinavia. Nay was-what? Be it so-murdered .-Murat died for a less mad attempt than the famed essay at Boulogne-an attempt inconceivably less deserving death than the conduct which preceded and enforced it; Marmont, duke of Ragusa, died selfexiled : Davoust, the "terrible," of Russian recollection, like that of Clarke, Duke of Feltres, Savary, Macdonald, outlived all public anxiety for their existence—in fact, Rernadotte, the only marshal who never feared Napoleon-who had protested against his ambition-who crossed his path more than once, and won the votes of the Swedish people by the apparent firmness of his classic integrity and independence (which may have been stony discontent)—he alone survived the shock of the first Empire's disruption, made common cause with the Allies, was admitted into the family of European monarchs, and, with a powerful diversion, endorsed the fiat of that solemn Congress at Vienna, which proclaimed Napoleon an outlaw, and consigned him to Eiba. The aforesaid vieux moustache may have seen the grandson of this able and successful time-server sitting by the nephew of his idolised "Petit Caporal" at the theatre, reviews, and fetes. An astute Monarch is this same nephew, so prone to let bye-gones be forgotten, and to receive with distinction the grandson of the man who did his uncle so much mischief, but Russia for her misfortune. It was desired to make who could be of no mean service against Russian of us a branch of Austria or of Prussia. It was de- aggression, if the Muscovite deem fit again to trousired to destroy in us every Russian element; but ble Europe. Perhaps the romantic King of Denmark, Providence would not abandon a nation of 60,000,000 | neighbor of the Swedish King, might not have to inhabitants. The campaign in the Crimea has divorce his morganatic modiste to obtain just now a Bourbonist party, encouraged by the continued in- awakened us from our lethargy. It pointed out to fair amount of hospitality at St. Cloud .- Cor. of the

UNITED STATES.

New York Sept. 2.—A special despatch of the New York Commercial says that it is reported that there are several thousand confederates in the n3the vicinity of Aequia Oreek: (Washington is tull) frumours of an advance by the Confederates. Some even state, that they had crossed the Potomac at Idwardsford. The Post's special correspondent says the pickets of both armies are very close to each other on the other side of the Potomac.

The N: Y. Herald's correspondent sends the followng despatch :- "A despatch has been received here to-day from Richmond, via Louisville, announcing the death of Jefferson Davis. This accounts for the display of flags at half mast from the Confederate ramparts to-day.

It would appear, from our late New York exchanges, that the demand of the President for Volunteers is not being responded to with, much alaerity in the Empire State. In accordance with the President's proclamation, twenty-five thousand men were called for by the Governor of New York on the 25th of July, and we learn, from the New York Advertiser, that on Friday last the aggregate of troops which had left the State for the seat of war would fall short of five thousand.

Mayor Berrett, of Washington, is now a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, L. I., having been arrested by order of the President. He refused to take the oath of allegiance taken by the other members of the Washington Police Commission.

Several prominent ladies in Washington have been confined to their houses, which are guarded by military, for carrying on correspondence with the rebel leaders.

THE MILITARY ENTHUSIASM DEAD-A GOVERNMENT ORGAN ACKNOWLEDGING THE CORN .- An organ of the administration, in this city, of small circulation and large patronage, makes the following announce-ment: "Recruiting for the army here is dead virtually dead. There is a rendezvous in Cedar street, one in Chatham street, and one in Hudson street-all for the old army-and these added but fifteen men to the service last week. Every recruit brings the man who enlists him two dollars, and house rent and the support and pay of recuiting parties go to make the newly obtained soldier doubly dear to the government. Each rendezvous costs at least \$300 a month, and, of course, three rendezvous cost \$900. This makes each individual cost over fifteen dollars before he eats his first government meal.-N. Y. Herald.

New York August 29th .- We have additional details from the battle at Sommersville, Va., in the Kanawha Valley, on which we had the simple announcement in yesterday's paper.

On the 26th the 7th Ohio Regiment, Colonel Tyler, while quietly breakfasting, their baggage train being about three miles in their rear, were suddenly surrounded by a force of rebels, supposed to be commanded by Gen. Floyd, numbering 3,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and having 10 guns. The attack on the Ohio boys was made on both flanks and in front simultaneously. After a brave fight lasting some time Colonel Tyler, finding the enemy too strong for him, ordered the approaching baggage train to be turned back toward Gauty Bridge. The regiment, numbering only 900 men, then fought their way out of the force. The number of our killed not learned. Missing number 200. Loss on the side of the Rebels must be great.

We are convulsed and torn by that devil from the tombs-New England Protestantism. The three or the five thousand clergymen of that uneasy corner of the earth, have noticed that their creed as such was dead, their preaching vain, their exertions futile, and that their only hold on the people was through their passions. These they have kindled, blown into flame, nursed and fed with the faggots of batred against their neighbors of the South, and so cunningly filled their well-paying pews to replenishment by means of the most unruly and unreasoning of human senti-ments, under the guise of the sacred name of religion The best things, in their abuse, are the worst. offer a stone for bread, is to outrage the possibilities of hunger; and to breed hatred and bloodshed, is the utmost impalement of the feeling of devotion. To do it demands the final corruption of a false form of religion, and that point the originators of this national suicide have reached and passed .- N. Y. Freeman.

ABMY ENLISTMENT .- Recruiting for the army here or three detachments arrived from Buffa:o and Rochester. The new 12th Regiment has from 150 to 175 soldiers, all told, at its headquarters in Fort Hamilton. The difficulty of augmenting their num-Thursday last. Indeed, it is said that the Broadway establishment did not get four men during the past six days .- N. Y. Tribune.

The New York Observer has a letter from a clergyman in Louisiana who says: "I am one of five different ministers, of three different denominations. in a single company, armed for the defence of our rights and liberties, three of whom are between fifty and sixty years old. And I tell you in candor, and in the fear of God; that if you or any of the brethren who have urged on this diabolical war come on with the invading army, I would slay you with as hearty a good will, and with as clear a conscience, as I would the midnight assassin."

The East Haddam (Conn.) Journal speaks of the finding of a skull on a well-curb in the door-yard of one of the citizens of that town, and innocently remarks that the 'person to whom the skull originally belonged is dead.

A western editor says of a friend, "He has weak points, but telling the truth is not one of them.'

A minister was travelling in the backwoods, and espying a cabin, entered on his mission of mercy.— The lady of the house (she being the only one present, and rightly judging his errand,) when she perceived nim approaching, seized the Bible, and, when be entered, was to all intents busily engaged in perusing the volume. He noticed, however, that she held the book with the letters reversed; er, in other words, upside down. After the usual courtesies, the minister inquired of what she was reading.

Oh, 'bout the ole prophets,' was the evidently self-

satisfactory response. 'It is very edifying to read of the sufferings and death of Ohrist,' said the minister.

'And so that good man is dead—is he?' asked the matron, evidently getting interested. 'Certainly he is.

Well, that's just the way. I've been at John a long time to take the newspapers, but he won't .-Everybody in the world might die, an' we not get to hear a bit 'bout it,' said the woman, in a rapid tone. 'Ab, woman ! you are in the dark,' said the preacher with elongated face.

'Yes, I know we are. I've been at John a long time to put a window in the fur end o' the house, but he won't do that either.' 'I perceive you are weak in knowledge.

'I know that I'm weak: and I guess if you'd had the bilious fever, an' been' taking Dr. Ayer's Saxafrax an' Cataract Pills as long as I have, you'd be weak too!' replied the woman, in rather an angry tone of voice, and half an octave higher than usual

A STRANGE INPATUATION .- Two children having lately died in London, the police, in trying to find ont the cause of their death, discovered that their parents belonged to a sect called "The New Lights," who think it a crime to use any medicine, God alone being the arbiter of human life and death.