

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

The visit of the King of Prussia to the French Emperor at Châlons 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 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 Times correspondent writes:—"The opening of the Boulevard Malesherbes by the Emperor on Tuesday marks an important period in the history of what it is the fashion to call the 'reconstruction' 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 strategic purposes.

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 Naples 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."

NAPLES.—Of the Neapolitan insurrection against the Piedmontese invaders we have the following accounts:—"Chiarone is at Sorra with 300 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."

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 Manfredonia with six battalions. He has everywhere signalled his arrival by pillage, incendiarism, and shooting men to death.

There has been a fight at Tigliano, 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.

by their labour, and to become honest men." They remarked that there are above one hundred convicts escaped from Cayenne settled in British Guiana, and that the authorities there receive them with pleasure, because the greater number of them are skilful artisans, and conduct themselves extremely well.

THE FRANCE AND THE EXPOSURE.—The public documents of 1859 show that the mortality in that year in Great Britain was at the rate of 2.156 per cent, in France 2.070, but this latter is considerably above the average of that empire owing to the prevalence at that time of dysentery, diphtheria, 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.

ITALY.—The Piedmontese Government has succeeded in laying hands on a pamphlet, written by Joseph Mazzini, under the title, "Abasso la maschera; 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.

THE REMOVED 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 pleasantries. It was stated that Alexander Hertzgen, 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. Hertzgen, 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 Hertzgen was aware of it before-hand, and even had their portraits. We learn (continues the Austrian Gazette) that Priy 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 Priy 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 was attributed to madness, and was attributed to madness."

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. Bismarck-Schonenhausen 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.

While explicitly denying the existence of any conspiracy whatever, he 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 Patrias 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. No body 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 splendor 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 Osterreichs, Munichs, Bisons, and Nesselrodes, and that series of Germans with whom an anti-national dynasty had endowed Russia for her misfortune. It was desired to make of us a branch of Austria or of Prussia. It was desired to destroy in us every Russian element; but Providence would not abandon a nation of 60,000,000 inhabitants. The campaign in the Crimea has awakened us from our lethargy. It pointed out to us the false road into which the party of mercenaries

has thrown us. It proved to us what we have to expect from our pretended natural allies, Prussia and Austria, of which we were until then the very humble servants. The awakening was terrible, but, thanks to Prince Gortchakoff, a Russian Boyard every inch a Russian, has been enabled to pursue a natural course, and since then, animated by the holy 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 superficies 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 corps d'armes in Poland, and which was made known to the rest of Europe by the German and Polish press."

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 a more statesmanlike policy—whether Her Majesty's command has been brought forth by erroneous information or 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 experience in Maori warfare, and rather disposed to undervalue such experience. He will be ably seconded by Colonel Warren, 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 'murders,' but the natives have no distinctions among themselves between combatants and non-combatants. It would not surprise me if the settlers should organize parties to retaliate, and they will soon become as skillful 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. Still, the Europeans must, but in the end the natives are certain to be subdued, and then to be neglected and ill-treated 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 would 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 Hardicantue, 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 of Odio, and accompanied by officers of undeniable Scandinavianism—the Silferschildts, the Blids, and Haffers!—Although the visit to England of Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway is a welcome one, and, if he 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 that famous Charles John Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo—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 estate 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 throng reared by Napoleon—those of Spain, Westphalia, Naples, Holland—all melted into nothingness: Eugene Beauharnois fitting into 'darkness non-existent' from the bright glories of his ephemeral life—the Confederation of the Rhine, like the bond of loud-spoken Irish patriotism—a heap of unceasing 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; Davoust, the 'terrible' of Russian recollection, like that of Clarke, Duke of Feltres, Savary, Macdonald, 'outrived all public anxiety for their existence—in fact, Bernadotte, 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 Elba. The aforesaid vieux moustache may have seen the grandson of this able and successful time-server sitting by the nephew of his idolized 'Petit Caporal' at the theatre, reviews, and fetes. An astute Monarch is 'this same nephew, so prone to let by-gones be forgotten, and to receive 'with distinction the grandson of the man who did his uncle so much mischief, but who could be of no mean service against Russian aggression, if the Muscovite deem St. again to trouble Europe. Perhaps the romantic King of Denmark, neighbor of the Swedish King, might not have to divorce his morganatic modiste to obtain just now a fair amount of hospitality at St. Cloud.—Cor. of the Dublin Telegraph.

NEW ZEALAND.—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 a more statesmanlike policy—whether Her Majesty's command has been brought forth by erroneous information or 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 experience in Maori warfare, and rather disposed to undervalue such experience. He will be ably seconded by Colonel Warren, 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 'murders,' but the natives have no distinctions among themselves between combatants and non-combatants. It would not surprise me if the settlers should organize parties to retaliate, and they will soon become as skillful 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. Still, the Europeans must, but in the end the natives are certain to be subdued, and then to be neglected and ill-treated until they die out.—Times Correspondent.

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UNITED STATES.—New York, Sept. 2.—A special despatch of the New York Commercial says that it is reported that there are 'several thousand' Confederate soldiers in the vicinity of Aquia Creek, Washington, full of rumors of an advance by the Confederates. Some even state that they had crossed the Potomac at Maryland. The District 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 following 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 alacrity 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.

Major 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