

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

**THE FRENCH OPPOSITION.**—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a review of the session of the French Legislative Corps, just expired, says that session has been distinguished by an amount of opposition such as has never been exhibited within the walls of the Palais Bourbon since the *coup d'état* of 1851. "To hear is to obey" is no longer the motto of the House. The rules so carefully and cunningly framed, with a view to keep down individual prominence, to prevent any cross-questioning of Government, and to restrict the privilege of members to the task of saying "well done" to whatever might be submitted to them, have fairly broken down. Several members have succeeded in obtaining the ear of the House, have devised indirect means of making forbidden "interpellations," and by the cheers they have elicited, in spite of the exertions of M. de Morny and his vice-presidents to enforce the regulations prohibiting all demonstrations of feeling, have gone far to level the cherished distinction between this model legislative body and the old Parliaments. Although the present Corps Legislatif has another year to serve, and the Government can scarcely hope to secure another elected under circumstances so likely to ensure subservience, the writer thinks that body will not be convoked again.

**THE FRENCH LOSSES IN THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN.**—The *Moniteur* of the army publishes official returns of the casualties of the French army in the East from their first landing in Turkey on the 1st May, 1854, to the conclusion of peace on the 30th March, 1856. The returns include those who died from illness and fell in the field. Their numbers amounted to 62,492—namely, officers 1,284, including 14 Generals. Non-commissioned officers and corporals 4,403, and soldiers 56,805. During the two years which the expedition lasted, the French army lost, besides, in Algeria, Italy, the Baltic, and in France, 21,028—making the total losses of the French army from 1st May 1854 to 30th March 1856, 83,250 men.

## SPAIN.

A letter of the 28th June, says:—As tranquillity has been re-established in Castile, the prorogation of the Cortes will take place on Tuesday or Wednesday next. Although the Ministers of War and the Interior ascribed the insurrection in the province of Castile to Socialists, the Carlists contributed, it is now known, to that at Valladolid. The number of persons arrested at Valladolid was fifty; at Palencia, forty-five; and at Rioseco, forty-two. At Majados the crops were set on fire, and fourteen persons have been arrested for the crime; their pretext was that they were suffering from scarcity. By the incendiary fires at Valladolid more than 600 workmen have been thrown out of employment, and 27,000 arrobas (the arroba is 25lbs) of flour and 6,000 of bran were destroyed. It is supposed that the incendiaries intended to burn down all the 131 manufactories at Valladolid, and to destroy all the stores of corn. The object of the instigators of these wretches was no doubt to create a famine as the best means of exciting the population to revolt. At Badajoz there have been some disturbances, but they were not serious, and were caused by purely local circumstances.

## AUSTRIA.

The efforts recently made by Austria with a view of organising a political league of all the States of Italy, except Piedmont, it is understood, have failed. It was intended that these States should have entered into a compact, by which they would have guaranteed the integrity of each other's dominion. This scheme—curiously enough—met nowhere with more opposition than at Naples. The objections of his Sicilian Majesty did not arise, of course, from any failing of patriotism, but from a desire to be unrestrained in his political course. He wishes to be absolute lord and master in his own dominions, and he wants to keep himself free from any engagements which might interfere with an increase of his territory, should events occur which might lead to such a result. Although a devout son of the Church, King Ferdinand II. would not be averse from annexing a portion of the States of the Church to his Neapolitan dominions.

## RUSSIA.

**BERLIN, JULY 3.**—The *Marine Journal* mentions that a number of gunboats have been lately launched with perfect success in the presence of the Grand Duke Constantine and other imperial princes, and various reviews of these small craft have since been held. An imperial ukase orders that the owners of all boats shall be required to prevent any private persons who may hire their craft from taking any soundings in the sailing channel along the coast in the government of St. Petersburg and in the arms of the Neva. The Grand Duke Constantine has ordered that the muskets, which have hitherto been used in the navy as boarding weapons, shall be replaced by rifle firearms, such as used by the dragoons, and the latter have already been distributed to the different crews.

## ITALY.

The English papers continue to teem with the most barrowing and astounding narrations of the enormities imputed to the Italian Governments, especially that of Naples. In spite of the assurance given by Lord Clarendon in Parliament last week, that the tone of the communications passing between the French, English, and Neapolitan Governments was "friendly and confidential," we are this week informed that a squadron of British men-of-war has been despatched to the Bay of Naples. This, no doubt, is of equal veracity with the other countless mendacities that have inundated the public prints these twelve months on the subject of Italy.

Doubtless, as we have often remarked, it is hatred to the Catholic religion that gives the virus to all the attacks made on the Governments of Italy. Hence the hopelessness of argument on this subject. Two great French Catholics have lately spoken out on it, especially with reference to the Papal power—the Bishop of Arras, Mgr. Parisi (from whose pastoral we copied a striking extract last week), and the famous Count de Montalembert, who has lately put forth a pamphlet, who has lately put forth a pamphlet that is reverberating throughout Europe the hypocrisy, the injustice, the absurdity, and the stupid impolicy of the Sardinian plots and calumnies against Italy and the Holy See. A résumé of the Count's publication will appear in our columns next week. A debate in Parliament may be expected shortly, Lord John Russell having given notice that he shall move the Government to give "some explanations to the House with regard to the communications that had taken place with foreign Governments on the subject of Italian affairs. On any day that might be convenient to his noble friend at the head of the Government—probably on Friday or on Monday—he would move for copies of the communications to which he referred, and he would ask the noble lord what fruits might be expected from the declarations made at the Paris Conferences."—*Northern Times*.

**ITALIAN AFFAIRS.**—The able article of the Count de Montalembert on Italian affairs, is creating a marked sensation in these countries, as well as on the continent. For a time English writers and speakers had the subject entirely to themselves, and the consequence was that all sorts of falsehoods and misrepresentations were daily given to the world, too many of which have been allowed to pass current. English men and maidens have been taught to sigh over the miseries of the Italians, who, at the same time found themselves as comfortable, and felt quite as contented as the people of most other nations, and, at any rate, envied not the social state of the people who brawled so much of their freedom; but who are steeped in the deep misery of vice and depravity beyond all others, and who endure a tyranny more dire than that of prince or potentate, the tyranny of their own soulless capitalists and manufacturers.—*Nation*.

The *Cologne Gazette* is responsible for the following story:—"When Palmer was condemned, the Sardinian Ambassador telegraphed to Turin—'Palmer, condemned to death, will be hanged at Rugeley.' The official wrote for 'Palm,' (abridged for Palmer) 'Palmerston,' and sent it in an official despatch to the Minister Cavour. The latter, having smiled on reading it, left it open on his desk, and in a few minutes the report went like wildfire through Turin that the English had hanged their Prime Minister."

## CRIMEA.

**THE EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA COMPLETED.**—The *Moniteur* says that Rear-Admiral Peling announces, in a despatch dated Constantinople, 6th July, that the evacuation of troops and war stores in that city continues, and that the evacuation of the Crimea is completely terminated.

**SEBASTOPOL IN JUNE, 1856.**—Kazatch Bay, June 20, 1856.—Yesterday I went to see Sebastopol, which presented a very different appearance from the time when we bombarded it in 1854, from the Bellerophon. We landed at Kamiesch, now a large village of wooden houses, built with very great regularity. The road to Sebastopol was clean and dry, without any apparent attempt at fortification, being chiefly footpaths. We passed through the lines built by the French for defending Kamiesch, seemingly of great strength, and consisting of a deep trench, with the earth thrown up, making a sort of breastwork of about ten feet thick, with, at certain distances, batteries to command the whole front. Passing on, we came to remains of some of the French camps, one of them for cavalry, with wooden sheds for horses; these, we understand, are not to be removed at all. A little further on, great quantities of shot and pieces of shell that had been fired at the French were lying about. After passing the Russian cemetery, with a very neat church in it, we entered the town by one of the batteries in the line of the loop-holed wall, and which was built during the siege. I should say it was in the same state as when evacuated, except that the guns were taken away, but several gun-carriages remained. The earth was of great thickness, and in the centre were a couple of water tanks. Behind this battery and along the back of the wall were the houses in which the Russians defending that place lived—strong enough to resist shot.

The civil town was quite deserted—scarcely a house has a roof on it, and whole streets, of which, in some places, you see no trace, have been knocked down, including several handsome buildings, churches, &c. We then crossed the Dockyard Creek by a floating bridge to the Karabelnaia, or military town, which the English hold, and where the docks and barracks are—all beautifully built of white stone, whiter and softer than your Edinburgh buildings. The stone houses around the outer basin are all in capital order, but just above them are the remains of the docks, one mass of ruins. There were six, of which you see traces, arranged in two rows, and they are taking away the unharmed blocks of granite to build docks at Malta. They are all surrounded by a wall on the high ground above them, which is thoroughly riddled with shot, as well as the largest barracks also situated high up.

The Malakoff presented an extraordinary appearance, being, besides the outer fortifications, a mass of mounds, formerly the roofs of the underground barracks of the Russians. I went down one of them, and felt I would have been quite safe there from all shot and shell. In one trench here the sergeant says there are some 8,000 men buried. We next passed from the Malakoff Tower through a small underground passage that they made sorties from, and here,

as well as before the Redan, to which we now came, the ground was covered with missiles of every description. The Redan is much like the others, the underground places being all destroyed by the explosion—the forts heaps of rubbish.

## UNITED STATES.

**CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION AT ST. LOUIS.**—A meeting preparatory to a Catholic organization was held at St. Louis on the 18th inst. The object of the association is to enable Catholic emigration of whatever nationality, to settle on vacant lands in Missouri. The stock is fixed at ten dollars a share.

Henry Green, a free negro of respectability, living in Baltimore, has recently been tried for larceny, and during the trial it came out, that having married a slave woman, many years ago, he purchased her but never gave her freedom—consequently their children were his slaves. Last year he sold two of his sons, 18 and 20 years of age, to a slave dealer, for \$1,000 each, and they were shipped to Louisiana. He was himself born a slave, but was manumitted when young.

The following remarks from the *N. Y. Citizen* upon the Herbert case establish clearly the identity of Yankee "Know-Nothingism" and Irish "Orangeism." *Arcades ambo, i. e., blackguards both.*

"We have carefully abstained from saying anything that might prejudice Mr. Herbert's case while his two trials were progressing; but it is so evident that foul play has been used to screen him from the consequences of the crime laid to his charge, that further silence would be inexcusable. We have the authority of the *Washington Star*, a journal attached to Mr. Herbert's party, for the fact that a shameful fraud has been practiced in the formation of a jury on the second trial. That paper states that eleven of those jurors are members of the Know-Nothing party. As such they are incompetent to try a cause where the value of the life of an Irishman is the question at issue, and the accused is a native-born citizen. They are solemnly sworn in their dark conclave to nourish a deep prejudice in all such questions; and they cannot, without perjury, go into the jury box resolved to do equal and impartial justice. The selection of such men as jurors does not constitute a fraud, it is true; but there are other circumstances connected with this affair not as free from that charge. Two of the jurors, says the *Star*, 'declared, on being questioned by the Court, that they had formed opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and had expressed these opinions; while one of them proclaimed that at that moment his expressed opinion was retained; which means, if meaning anything, that his mind was biased on the case. One of the jurors is understood to have been a visitor of the accused in prison and an active sympathiser with him.' This is a monstrous wrong, and almost unprecedented, except in political trials in Ireland, where the jurors are always prejudiced against the prisoner, and chosen for that reason. The party press of Washington, too, is exercising an influence in favor of Herbert. The *Union* makes an undisguised appeal for him, and actually announces that the testimony of a gentleman who refused to become a witness—the Minister from the Netherlands—if given in court, would corroborate the evidence for the defence. It is disgraceful to the *Union* to make such a statement while the trial is going on. It could hardly fail to influence the jury, if they believed it. But the *Star* intimates that Mr. Dubois has stated to gentlemen in Washington, that his testimony as to the homicide—of which it will be remembered he was a calm spectator—would give a very different complexion to Herbert's case. Under these circumstances it is useless to hope for justice. The conduct of Judge Crawford, with reference to his charge to the jury on the first trial, would have made a Jeffreys or a Norbury blush. It is mockery to call it his charge, for it was a set of instructions drawn up by Herbert's counsel, which the judge at once accepted, and handed to the jury as the charge of the court. After this, no one need be startled at hearing the allegation of a *Washington* paper, that Herbert, who was supposed to be a prisoner in jail, on trial for his life, was coolly walking on one of the avenues with his friends the other evening. It is clear the blood of poor Thomas Keating is destined to go unavenged—crying in vain for justice—and his widow and child to remain dependents on the charity of a cold world, while he who has bereft them, walks abroad, and honored, and an 'honorable' man!

**PROGRESS OF RIFLE PREACHING.**—The progress which the Black Republican clergy are making throughout the country in propagating their murder doctrines from the pulpit is truly wonderful. Only a few days ago, a black hearted "colored" Republican in Warren county, Illinois, offered a reward of \$25 for the "scalp" of Stephen A. Douglas! Following up the same infernal spirit, the Black Republicans met in convention last week, at Middleburg, Ohio, and passed the following infamous and cowardly resolution, after a speech in its favor by a rifle clergyman:—"Resolved—That whoever would assassinate President Pierce would be a friend to his race and to his country."—*Pennsylvanian*.

The Poole murder will, it is estimated cost the City of New York something like \$100,000.

**ACQUITTAL OF HERBERT.**—WASHINGTON, JULY 25.—The jury in the Herbert case, after retiring for three quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of acquittal. The announcement was received with manifestations of joy and delight, and Mr. H. was immediately surrounded by his friends, who accompanied him to the Kirkwood House.

About six o'clock, Mr. Preston, for the prosecution, wished to reply to Mr. Walker's strictures, which was objected to by the other counsel for Mr. Herbert. Ex-Mayor Lenox, who was standing by, was overheard by Mr. Radcliffe to observe that he was unfair or unjust. Mr. Radcliffe sharply said, in reply, they wanted no outside inference here, and in the course of the hurried colloquy that ensued, Mr. Lenox called Mr. Radcliffe a liar. Mr. Radcliffe immediately dashed at Mr. Lenox, but Mr. Bradbury immediately interposed and prevented a collision. Such is the version of the affair. Subsequently Deputy Marshal Phillips made a complaint before Justice Thompson, who was on the premises that he has reason to believe Mr. Radcliffe had sent and Mr. Lenox had received a challenge. Mr. R. was forthwith arrested, and held to bail in \$300; not to fight a duel. A warrant was served on Mr. Lenox, who failed to appear.

**HERBERT AT HOME.**—Intelligence of the killing of the waiter Keating had been received in California. The San Francisco papers are very indignant at the disgrace brought upon the State by Mr. Herbert's conduct. Mr. Gardner, who was his companion in the affray, and is now a witness on the trial, is also spoken of with much severity.

## THE MODEL LEGISLATURE.

(From the London Punch.)

The proceedings in the Senate of the United States yesterday were of rather an animated character, as will be seen in the Washington report, which we subjoin, and we heartily congratulate this free and enlightened nation thereon. Hail Columbia, say we, and long may her Representatives continue to debate upon her interests with that glorious fervour and energy which throws into sickening contrast the feeble and bloodless pulse of the legislative assemblies of the whole world. If our statesmen speak and act strongly, it is because they feel strongly, and well may they do so with the illimitable destinies of the universe in their hands, and themselves entrusted with the glowing mission of development, incarnate in our noble institutions.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10TH.

On the motion for the second reading of the Old Hoss and Bunkum Railway Extension Bill.

Mr. Glaggs, (Ga), stated that he should consider it a personal insult to himself and his colleague if the motion were put. The Bill was the audacious spawn of a crawling sycophancy, which ought to be indignantly kicked to bottomless blazes.

Mr. Binckes (S Ca) concurred in what had fallen from the hon. speaker, and wished he had the same commanding eloquence in which to embody the unutterable disgust which he felt for the framers of the Bill, and for all the despicable wretches who had dared to speak in its favor.

Mr. Samuel X. Sloddy (Fa) had not thought much of the Bill, but was now convinced of its goodness when two such contemptible snags as Glaggs and Binckes howled against it.

Senator Binckes here crossed the floor, and taking off his coat, and throwing it on the table, began to whip Senator Sloddy some, but was felled to the dust by a ruler in the hand of that patriot, Ovkins of Mass. He was at first stunned, but having liquored, resumed his coat and seat.

Mr. Legume (Va) hoped the debate might be procrastinated until more specific information was before them. It was unworthy of the majestic genius of America to slogdolognize.

A Voice. Who's slogdologging?

Another Voice. Greased snakes! Jerusalem!—(Sensation).

Mr. Hactaris (Penn). The Bill had been, carefully discussed on a previous occasion and there was no excuse for delay. He would not impute motives to his opponents, but would like to know where the honorable senator Glaggs obtained the dollars that paid his extravagant hotel bill yesterday.

Mr. Glaggs. You are a mean dastardly spy.

Mr. Hactaris. You are a liar.

The senator from Georgia had fired four shots at the honorable speaker, without any other casualty than killing Piskang the silent senator from Columbia, who being asleep, was unaware of the circumstance. Mr. Hactaris loudly protested against Mr. Glaggs shooting at him on a second reading, as being out of order, which, strictly speaking, may have been the case.

Mr. Wacklingbug (Va) thought that they were discussing the Bill with almost too much heat. The Railway was wanted.

Mr. Binckes would be darned if it was.

Mr. Wacklingbug wanted it himself (laughter). But as it seemed to him, the only objection to the Bill was, that the undertakers of the Railroad were a parcel of beggarly bankrupt loafers, who would never edify a pile of a rail.

Mr. Branding (Ohio) was happy to be able to inform the honorable member that he was an infernal falsehood-monger, and that among the promoters were men of the most impassioned intellect, and who sighed for the good of their great and glorious country with the most ardent aspiration.

A Voice. He means perspiration.

Mr. Branding knew that ribald throat, and dared its owner to stand up.

The gigantic Luke V. Black, of Delaware here heaved his ponderous proportions into the air, but Senator Branding seemed to discover that he had something very engrossing to whisper to his next neighbor and managed not to see the Delaware Hercules, who finally sat down not much the worse for having accepted the defiance.

Mr. Sprittle (Vt.) said that although it was as patent as the sun in the blue hemisphere, that their debates were worthy of an enlightened nation, and a pattern to the corrupt and bigotted British Parliament, he thought they lost time. He was for business, and would clench the matter by registering his solemn oath, which he did in the face of eternal creation, that whoever tried to get that bill passed he would kick through yonder mahogany.

Mr. Sloddy was not to be bullied by a lopsided crawfish from the Green Mountains. He begged to move, with unmitigated disdain, that the Old Hoss and Bunkum Bill be read a second time.

Mr. Sprittle here drew a life preserver, and rushed towards Mr. Sloddy, but finding the latter prepared with one of our friend Larkins' first-chop bowie-knives, the honorable senator turned aside and struck Mr. Hactaris, who had his back towards him a tremendous blow from behind, and beat him handsomely while on the floor. Several senators might have stopped this, but, as they said, "their motives might have been misconstrued by their constituents" and Jack Hactaris got about as grand a licking as five feet of Pennsylvania human nature had ever taken. At the request of several ladies who were present, the debate was then adjourned, for a chivalric deference to feminine influence has ever been the characteristic of our noble and impulsive patriots.

In the evening we hear that Branding and Wacklingbug fought a duel and that Branding was killed, but the report has not been verified by the last telegraphs, and it certainly does not matter. If true, however, we trust Major Billy F. Logger will jump about, and look after the empty place.

Since the above was written we find that it is Wacklingbug who has caught it. Virginia has lost a good son, and has got many a gooder.