

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, April 15.—A friend of mine sat yesterday at dinner next the Piedmontese agent in Paris, who told him that England and Prussia were opposed to the transplanting of the Papacy to Jerusalem, and that it would therefore be provisionally installed in the island of Cyprus, and that it was quite decided that the French should quit Rome. M. Thouvenel told a friend of mine that he feared the evacuation would not take place before the 1st of May. On the other hand M. de Morny on the same day assured the Princess of Beauvau that the evacuation was indefinitely postponed. This is a specimen of the contradictory reports that the men in office circulate here day by day; I hope you remember that in repeating them, it is not I that change with each breath, but the policy, or the pretences of the Government. When the Emperor escaped in disguise from the fortress of Ham, he carried a plank on his shoulder, which he changed sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left, as was most convenient to conceal his features; he has plenty of these planks by him now, and he uses them not only to conceal what he has to show, but also to hide how little policy he really has—for it is sometimes necessary to conceal emptiness as well as fullness, and darkness sometimes favours a deeper plot than mere concealment. We know why pickpockets sometimes turn the gas off.

The circular of Delangle seems a trick of this kind. Last Sunday the Archbishop of Paris told the Cure of St. Vincent de Paul that he had found the Emperor in a state of real fury, and that he exclaimed, "You have forced me into a path from which I will not turn aside." At the office of the Minister of Public Worship, while everything is done to intimidate the Clergy, everything is done on the other hand to buy them. All their petitions for pecuniary assistance are most politely received. Every attempt is made to separate duty and interest; and unless the Bishops collectively take some well-considered measures, the results may be most serious, for the desultory energy of the few who have shown real energy has not produced any notable effect, and the state has the means of serving even the religious interests of the inferior Clergy in a way that may lead to a great separation between them and the Episcopate.

The events of Warsaw have made a deep impression upon the French public, who are never indifferent to bloodshed. For the last six weeks that the Russian Government has been confronted with the Poles, there were but two methods of acting—that of repression, and that of concession. They have not made up their minds to take either way; after winking at several manifestations, no more are to be allowed; in a fortnight they will increase their concessions; but perhaps the time will be past for any useful adoption of either line of policy. I should have preferred that of gentleness, provided the Russian Government was sincere; but I cannot conceal the fact that it was suicidal not to oppose the demonstrations of Warsaw, which were not the less political because the flags that were carried were religious.—Of course the *Patrie* blames the Russians; but when 200 peaceful students collected lately at the Palais Bourbon in hopes of hearing the debates, and the Zouaves dispersed them brutally, the *Patrie* applauded; and if 3,000 persons were to march along the Boulevards to-morrow, crying *Vive le couronnement de l'edifice*, M. Lemayrac would advise the Government to shoot them. The gravest aspect of the Polish movement is its tendency to dissolve the alliance of Russia and France; you ought to know all about this at London, for you have at St. Petersburg an ambassador who sees through every movement of Russian politics.

The check which the French troops have experienced in Cochinchina is of greater consequence than the *Montreux* confesses.

A Committee in behalf of the Christians in Syria has been formed at Paris, embracing the Cardinal Archbishop, M. St. Marc Girardin, M. Crémieux, M. Ed. de Pressense, M. Lenormant, and others. It is just about to present a petition to the Senate in favor of the complete carrying out of the convention of the 5th September last, and renouncing against the idea of evacuating the country, which, according to the belief of the committee, would be to sign the death-warrant of all the Christians remaining in Syria. The petition is, in fact, a remonstrance against the policy of "England and Turkey," and demands that, before the expedition leaves an authority shall be established whose object shall not be the "annihilation of the Maronites by the Druses, and the Druses by the Maronites."

It is not correct in form to say that the Redemptorist Convents of Boulogne, Douai and Lille have been suppressed. In virtue of an old law, those Fathers who were not of French birth have been sent away, but as most of the Fathers are Belgians, this measure is in effect a suppression of two out of the three houses. The law has long been known, and the Order was always careful to have a French Superior in each House, in order to offend as little as possible that outrageous French nationalism, which considers the honour of the country outraged if an alien Priest or Monk presumes to come within its borders for the purpose of converting Frenchmen. The French Church preaches to foreigners, but foreigners shall not preach to it. It is the great missionary Church of the age, why should it be missionised? In virtue of his nationality every Frenchman is a good Catholic; if foreigners come to preach to him, some motive must lie hid under the veil of their zeal, and it behoves a careful and paternal government to remove such temptation from the innocent flock of most Christian sheep which grazes over the pastures of France. It must not be supposed that the property of the religious Fathers has been seized, as well as their persons banished; the French Government is too noble an animal to confiscate such poor properties; the dignity that was not proof against the temptation of the Orleans estates may easily hold out when only a

poor House or two in a provincial town is in question. It must also be owned to the honour of the French nation that what they would not grant to national equity, they have not refused to British remonstrances. The English residents at Boulogne having petitioned that some English-speaking Fathers might be left to them, two Belgians who talk our language have been provisionally allowed to remain for ten days, till a decision can be made respecting them. We are afraid that Lord Palmerston will not be so alive to this delicate compliment as to tempt the French Government to prolong its provisional permission. In the meantime the Redemptorists are in dread for their Houses in the eastern departments of the Empire, where almost all the Fathers are Germans. It would be difficult to call this proceeding by any other name than persecution, in spite of its strict legality. It is probably only a specimen, in order to show that the naked sword is hanging by a thread over the head of other Orders.—*Weekly Register*.

PARIS, Monday, April 15.—When Prince Napoleon made his celebrated speech in the Senate during the debate on the Address, it was generally remarked that there were certain passages in it attacking the former reigning families, and particularly the House of Orleans, which it would have evinced better taste and more prudence not to have spoken. The allusions to the Princes of Orleans were likely to evoke reminiscences, and to suggest comparisons which, at all times odious, might not add to the influence of the speaker, besides giving rise to reprisals from those who were directly attacked or from their friends. Such has been the case. The Duke d'Angoulême has come forth as the defender of his family in a pamphlet of about 30 pages, written with much vigour, and all the more telling, that much of it is incontrovertible. It is entitled *Lettre sur l'Histoire de France*, and was published yesterday afternoon by Duminy, of the Rue Richelieu; and, though its appearance in the shop windows was not destined to last longer than a few hours, it attracted considerable attention. It was seized by the police authorities, but I hear that before the seizure was effected thousands of copies had already been in circulation. At five o'clock last evening not one could be had. Even a hasty perusal of this sarcastic production satisfied every one that some such measure was highly probable.

The printer of the famous pastoral letter of the Bishop of Poitiers, a person named Oudin, of that city, was the day before yesterday tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Poitiers on the charge of having published the said pastoral without making the deposit of it required by law. It was proved that on the 25th of February he had printed 1,200 copies of the pastoral, and that on the same day he had sent through the post 781 copies of it addressed to the clergy of the diocese and to the Bishops of France; but that, though it treated of political matters, he had not, 24 hours before making the said distribution, deposited copies in the office of the Procureur Imperial, as he ought to have done, under Article 7 of the law of the 27th of July, 1849. The Tribunal fined him 500fr., and to pay the costs.

The *Opinion Nationale* publishes an address to the French people from Mr. Joseph Pease, and Mr. Henry Richard—the one President of the Peace Congress, the other Secretary, recommending France and England to the strictest alliance as the surest guarantee of the triumph of civilization. The *Opinion Nationale*, while approving generally the sentiments expressed in the address, observes:—

"We also desire the English alliance, but we desire an alliance active, efficacious, and which will be something different from a cowardly neutrality between justice and equity, between liberty and oppression. With this single reservation, we fully associate ourselves to the sentiments of the honorable persons who have signed the address."

I don't know whether the Peace Congress will be quite satisfied with this conditional adhesion. The *Opinion Nationale* indirectly means that it accepts the pacific recommendations, on condition that France and England shall begin by taking active measures to enforce justice and liberty; in other words, making war on those who do not interpret those words in the same manner as itself.

The appeal of Canon Mallet, who was sentenced by the Court of Douai to solitary imprisonment for six years for taking away girls from their parents, was tried by the Court of Cassation on France. The conviction was quashed.

RELIGION IN FRANCE.—On a Sunday the French village church has a larger and more impressive congregation than the village church of this country, thinned as the latter generally is by the attractions of the neighboring meeting-house. But, as a fact, without reference to reasons or to motives, whether it means much or little, there is a great amount of some sort of religion in France. That religion is Roman Catholic. The mass of the people at present understand no other.—*Times*.

A letter from Paris, published in the London *Times*, says:—

"I believe that Piedmont has come to an understanding with France in order that the evacuation of Rome should be immediate. This question now occupies all minds; the day on which it is solved it will be necessary to march against Austria, and Italy is not ready. This, I believe, is the true situation. At the same time, with all her outcry about Venice, Piedmont is not sorry not to have it as yet; this future conquest consolidates the Government and occupies the revolutionists. When once Italy is definitely completed by the union of Rome and Venice the present Government of Turin feels that it will have to yield to the revolution. So it temporizes while it can, complaining at the same time that it cannot act."

The following observations from M. Odilon Barrot's interesting little volume on centralisation are singularly appropriate at a moment when military armaments are going on in every country in Europe:—"Between two nations that shall meet in conflict the first success is pretty nearly certain to be for the one which can most easily and most rapidly dispose of all its resources in money and in soldiers—consequently, for the one whose Government is the most centralized. But if the conflict be prolonged, the chance will infallibly turn to the advantage of the free Government, and this for reasons which every one can understand."

"In our days war no longer supports war, and as the Treasury, particularly of Governments the condition of which is to always keep on foot great armies, can barely suffice for peace expenditure, in case of war it must of necessity have recourse to credit. Now, credit exists on the great guarantees which free institutions alone can secure. Despotism may inherit and make use of it for some time, but it will very soon exhaust it, while in free countries credit is not exhausted. The more imminent the danger, the more is the patriotism of all roused, and the more will it aid the State. And if it be true that triumph is finally to the last crown, it is the people who enjoy most liberty, and consequently the greatest credit who shall win."

"I will add that absolute Governments have not, in order to repair a defeat, that moral elasticity which, with free nations, doubles their forces and their sacrifices after a reverse. Free people only have the privilege of being able to suffer more than one check without being depressed, and to supply material loss by moral force. Absolute Governments do not possess this advantage, and these are condemned to always conquer."

## ITALY.

The *Montreux*, in its usual summary of foreign news, makes a few sensible remarks on the time

wasted in the Turin Parliament in ever-recurring "interpellations" to Ministers. "These questions," it says,

"Succeed each other with a continuity which completely obstructs Parliamentary labours. The 'order of the day' is incessantly renewed, and is never exhausted. The English, who are in the highest degree practised in Parliamentary affairs, conclude at the commencement of a sitting three or four of these 'interpellations.' A question clearly put and as clearly answered is sufficient for them.—The Italians like long phrases; they round off their speeches; and it is a wonder when one of their questions does not absorb an entire sitting. Meanwhile their laws for internal organization, even those which the Government has prepared and laid on the table, are not discussed. The most intelligent Turin papers bitterly complain of this loss of time. But what is to be done? It is the undisputed right of members of Parliament to put questions, and they exercise the right with an ardour which people feel for novelty."

The *Weekly Register* says:—The dissensions among the friends of the "unity" of Italy continue with unabated rancour. In the Turin Parliament on Thursday Garibaldi pronounced a speech so violent that it excited tumult in the Chamber. He made offensive allusions to the Ministry, against which Count Cavour protested. The President of the Chamber put on his hat, and the sitting had to be suspended for several moments. "This bears out what has been said of him in the *Italie*, 'that when he prepares to speak or write his friends tremble much more for him than when he is exposed to fire and grape shot.' Any parliament which shall undertake to represent all the populations of Italy and Sicily, is likely to be often a scene of rare confusion."

The *Patrie* says:—"The news of the disembarkation of Italian volunteers at Spitzba has been confirmed. The number of these volunteers who have taken refuge in the mountains of Dalmatia is about 500."

The Roman Correspondent of the *Weekly Register* reports that the health of the Holy Father is happily re-established. The official journal of Rome says with truth:—"The Eternal City has been able to see the Holy Father resume his customary promenades. Everywhere he has been greeted with testimonies of affectionate devotedness." It has been stated in the correspondence of some journals of questionable authority, that His Holiness has announced to the Court of Vienna that in the event of his being compelled to leave Rome, he would make a tour through the Catholic portion of Austria and Germany.

On the 12th of April there was an illumination in Rome to commemorate the escape of the Pope from the fall of the door at St. Agnes, which even the correspondent of the *Times* admits to have been a demonstration in favour of the Holy Father. The only objection urged against this view is that the Italian party took no part in it.

Within the last few days the Holy Father, notwithstanding the penury to which he is now reduced, gave 3,000 dollars from his own private purse to the poor of Rome, and has sent abundant relief to the Convents of Amelia, Narni, and Spello, to supply the wants of the poor nuns, whom our "liberators" have despoiled of all their property and left to die of hunger.

Several journals had announced the rumour that Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris would come to Rome, bearing to the Holy Father new proposals on the part of the Emperor. This report has no kind of consistency, since no notice of it has been received here in Rome, either by the Government or the private agent of the said Archbishop.

ONE OF THE BURGUES.—Private Nicholas Fury leaves for home by this boat. The Holy Father has conferred on him for life the rank and pay of sub-lieutenant; he has also given him one year's pay as a gratuity, and will give him a situation in the Bureau when his health is sufficiently restored. The Rev. Mr. Rigby has kindly volunteered to accompany him to Paris, where he will be met by his uncle. He has the distinguished honour of being the bearer to General Lamoriciere of an address from the citizens of Rome, and three medals in gold, silver, and bronze, that have been struck in the General's honor by order of the Senate. He carries with him the love of all who have known him in Rome—of all who have witnessed his gentleness and patience during his long sufferings, for the amputation of his leg was, perhaps, the least of all; the wounds of his back, the consequence of his being left by the Piedmontese to lie for days neglected on the bare pavement of a stable, were those that tried him most. He also bears with him a grateful sense of the unremitted kindness shown to him by the Rector, Vice Rector, and students of the English College. On his removal from Osimo to Rome, in last December, he was received as an inmate of the college, and for upwards of three months his every want has been provided for, his every wish anticipated. The students have vied with each other in attending upon him. So great has been their watchful care, that the Rev. Mr. Rigby has slept in his room to be near his call at night. Nor has the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Stonor considered it beneath him to assist in ministering to the wants of this poor Irish soldier.—*Morning News Correspondent*.

NAPLES.—The garrison has been reinforced by 10,000 men. Bishop Tratyta has been arrested. The authorities of Sinigaglia have brought the Bishop before the tribunals for having given instructions to the confessors to undermine the authority of King Victor Emmanuel.

The London *Times* thus speaks of Garibaldi's friends, the Neapolitan patriots:—

"The red shirt has covered the shoulders of as many cowards and boosters as patriots and warriors. There are men, too, even among the gallant defenders of liberty, who, from causes which it were tedious to particularize, are unfitted for the regular service of an established monarchy. It is below the dignity, it is unworthy of the character of Garibaldi, to seek to force such men upon the service of his country, and still more to seek to force them by threats and violence. And what a moment has been chosen for this exhibition of intemperance and one-sided partnership. The finances of Italy, like those of every country just emerging from the abyss of war and revolution, are fearfully embarrassed. It will require all the foresight of her statesmen, all the fortitude and self-denial of her people, to husband her resources and to supply what is absolutely necessary."

## AUSTRIA.

A few days ago a Paris correspondent of a Belgian paper stated that the French Ambassador at this Court had told Count Rechberg that his Government would not object to let Austria have a territorial indemnification if she would relinquish Venetia. On seeing this I made inquiries on the subject, and have learnt that M. de Moustier has made no such communication to the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs. As you have been told, Austria has again an exceedingly powerful army, and you may be assured that she will never voluntarily give up Venetia. General von Benedek has just issued an order of the day which is said to be exceedingly plain-spoken. The document, which has not yet found its way to this city, is said to make offensive mention of certain nobles who spoke in favor of the cession or sale of Venetia. A very large quantity of gunpowder, which was on its way from Breslau to the kingdom of Poland, has been seized by the Austrians in the neighborhood of Cracow. Peace and order now prevail in all parts of Hungary, as the nation ceased to agitate on the very day that the Diet met. The Austrian police is being withdrawn from Hungary, as about 20,000 *pandours* (armed constables) are already in activity. The Viennese speak lightly of the *pandours*, but all non-Austrians are of opinion that they will render far better service than the heavily-armed German gendarmes, who are of little use in the vast plains and dense forests of Hungary.—*Times' Cor.*

## PRUSSIA.

Several Prussian nobles have issued a circular to the aristocracy of that country, proposing that a present shall be made to King Francis II. The document says:—

"With that mixture of sorrow and of legitimate pride which every loyal heart must feel at the catastrophe of Gaeta, we address our equals in rank, and all those who share our sentiments, in the firm conviction that what we propose will be approved by all men of chivalrous and upright hearts. The citadel which King Francis II. so gloriously defended was not only the stronghold of the King of the Two Sicilies, but the bulwark of legitimacy. Though the legitimate monarchs of Europe were not able to preserve that edifice, which defended the inviolability of their crowns, nor to hold out a helping hand to the heroic champion of their principles, we think it a duty to recognise openly the abandoned flag; and the deeper the sentiment of fidelity to our own Sovereign has struck root in our hearts, the more frankly must we raise the banner of legitimacy in presence of the perjury and the violation of law which now triumph in Italy, and may be witnessed in Germany to-morrow. We appeal with confidence to all those who share our views to support the proposition, in order to confess openly, by a chivalrous homage to the chivalrous Royal couple of the Two Sicilies the opinion we entertain."

We request those who are disposed to participate in the homage we intend to offer to send as quickly as possible their donations to those by whom this circular will be communicated. We shall have the honour to give in due time an account of the result.

Prince E. de Sayn-Wittgenstein.  
Prince E. Bgon de Furstenberg.  
Count A. Dierbach-Furstenberg.  
Count G. de Leiningen-Billingheim.  
Count E. de Stolberg-Wernigerode."

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.—WARSAW, April 10. An insurrection has taken possession of the rulers of this people. One cannot help recalling those words, often verified by the result—"Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat." No sooner do they take a step in the right direction—no sooner is the public mind a little tranquillized by conciliatory measures, than there is immediately some withdrawal of something dear to the nation's heart—some open violence done to the national wishes.

I closed my last with a few words on the bad effect produced by the order for the dissolution of the force of special constables. I mentioned that fresh demonstration were likely to be the result. I had hardly sent off my letter when they began. In the course of Thursday evening last and Friday there were several. They were very peaceable in their character, consisting of the assemblage of two or three thousand persons around some figure of the Virgin, and the singing of some religious hymns.—There was no violation of the peace, and no interference on the part of the authorities, so that they died a natural death, being openly discouraged by the majority of the population. But on Saturday an event occurred which has roused up once more all the strongest national passions, and has resulted in fresh scenes of massacre and bloodshed. This was an order from the Council of Administration, signed by Prince Gotschakoff, to dissolve the Agricultural Society. Nothing could have been more ill-timed; nothing more unwise.

On Sunday, the day after the publication of the decree, public feeling gave itself expression in three monster demonstrations. After morning service there was an immense gathering at the cemetery of Powonski, at the grave of the victims of the 27th of February. In the afternoon many thousands assembled in front of the building in which the Agricultural Society's business is transacted, and after decorating it with garlands went to the palace of Count Andre Zamoyiski to present him with the two wreaths—one "in the name of a grateful country to the President of the Agricultural Society," the other "to the Count Andre Zamoyiski as a testimonial of the confidence and respect of his fellow-countrymen." It was a perfect ovation. The order was wonderful. The special constables, though disbanded, were there keeping the peace, only showing their cards of authority, which they carried in their pockets instead of on their hats as before, to be instantly obeyed. And then, after the Count, in compliance with the demands of the crowd, had appeared on a balcony and said a few words to the assembled thousands, they dispersed as quietly as they had collected. In the evening, for the third time during the day, the inhabitants of the town collected in immense numbers—this time not to testify their sorrow for their dead compatriots, nor their respect and regard for their living "Father," as they had called Count Andre, but simply to signify to the Russian Government their dissatisfaction at the measures it had taken, and with the promises it had made. The large space round the Viceroyal Castle was therefore the place of gathering; the Viceroy himself the man sought, and if all had been subsequently managed by the authorities as it was on this Sunday evening, I should have no fresh tale to tell of the barbarous massacre of unarmed crowds. The Castle was at once surrounded with troops from the interior court, and the people were exhorted to go home. They were without arms; they had no intention of using violence. They only wished the Government to know that the national voice was against the dissolution of the Agricultural Society, that the national desires were still unsatisfied. The generals in command listened, but replied that as military men they knew nothing of these things, and again repeated their exhortations to the crowd to retire. Ultimately an assurance was given that the people's wishes should be made known to the Prince; and upon the withdrawal of the military the people at once withdrew. Thus closed Sunday, and Monday brought with it that uneasy, restless, insecure feeling which usually forebodes a storm. It was a Roman Catholic holiday. As is customary, all the shops were closed, all workshops empty, and the population of the town for the most part in the streets. The early part of the day passed without disturbance; but towards 5 o'clock it was evident something was about to occur. Streams of people—men, women, and even children—were seen tending in one direction, and that towards the Viceroyal Castle. At about 7 o'clock went three signal rockets, and then three guns sent their booming signals over the town. We all knew too well that the work of bloodshed had begun. In a few minutes squadrons and detachments of cavalry and Cossacks were rushing through the principal streets to take up their pre-arranged positions. Every open space was occupied, every commanding position secured. And then was heard the fire of the infantry in the distance.—It was a terrible moment. The crowd had collected in very large numbers; and a drummer was sent among them to bid them by beat of the drum to disperse. This was repeated three times, but without effect. Indeed, how should it have been otherwise, for many had that morning received the last sacrament, and were prepared to die? The Marquis Wielopolski's carriage appeared amid the crowd at this point, on its way to the Castle. It was instantly assailed with stones, and those within it—the son of the Marquis, M. Enoch, and a doctor, named Chlubinski—were more or less hurt. The order was then given to some squadrons of mounted Gendarmes and Cossacks to charge with drawn sabres.—This they did, wounding many; but still the crowd would not move. Then went forth the word of command to the infantry to fire. The scene, I am told, had something of the sublime in it. Men and women stood up before the levelled muskets and repeated the order, "Fire!" Mothers held up their babes and re-echoed the cry, "Fire!" The disregard of death was something awful. Then came three crashing volleys in quick succession. The accurate-number of the killed and wounded, perhaps, never will be known. The Viceroy, in an official

statement published in some of the papers next day, acknowledged that 10 were killed and 108 wounded; but the number was much greater. The corpses were at once seized, and many wounded also, and dragged within the court of the Castle. The crowd, running for shelter into the nearest streets, was met by other bodies of troops and attacked. At one point they were hemmed in between two masses, and, falling on their knees, commenced singing a hymn. Even in this posture shots were fired among them.—In the exasperation of the moment two soldiers were killed and several seriously wounded.—Two young students, intimate friends, were there together in the front rank: One fell dead, shot by the soldier opposite; his friend seized the soldier's bayonet and killed him on the spot. Little by little the crowd dispersed, and the streets were cleared by mounted patrols of Cossacks, with their lances all in rest. Meanwhile, in answer to the signals, regiment after regiment of infantry had been marched into the town, and now occupied all the squares and open spaces under arms. Night closed in upon a city held by a hostile army, not protected by its own peaceful civil Government.

Such were the events of Monday, April 8. During the night, bodies of police, supported by troops, went through the town to all the houses where it was supposed there were any dead or wounded, and removed them to the Citadel. Weeping women were thus deprived of the only solace left them—that of tending their sick, or bearing their dead to the burial. I say nothing of the dead but that the wounded should have thus been removed from the custody and care of their relatives I say was inhuman. The troops bivouacked on the spots they had occupied during the evening, and next morning the town presented the appearance of a vast camp—in fact, cavalry, artillery, and Cossacks filled every open space. Patrols constantly passed along the street, and commissariat waggon, with food for the troops, accompanied by armed escorts, were seen at intervals on their way to the several positions. During the day excitement ran very high; but, happily, there was no very serious disturbance. Whenever crowds collected they were dispersed. Individual acts of violence occurred. Soldiers tore the national mourning from those who continued to wear it, and collisions took place in consequence, in which wounds were received, and, I am told, life was lost. Crowds of men and women went to the churches to receive the sacrament, not knowing when death might overtake them. The prevalent feeling all day (as it has been up to the moment at which I am writing) was one of uncertainty and insecurity. But there is no change in the popular mind. They are ready to be shot down again to-night, or to-morrow or whenever the time comes, unarmed, unresisting, as they were on Monday night. I have talked with members of workmen's families, and in that class they are equally ready to be victims, and equally purposed not to resort to force. Still they will make their wishes known. "Government must, and shall hear us," they say, "or Europe shall."

And all this bloodshed might have been easily avoided if the Government had wished it. But I fear they wished for a collision. All through the country the same spirit prevails, and they hoped this would check it. At Kalisch, at Lublin, at Plock, at Kielce, at Mlawa, at Siedlec, at Radom, there have been similar demonstrations. The Government of the department of Lublin has arrived at Warsaw, and refused to return. A provisional committee manages the affairs of the department. The country has never forgotten the words of the present Czar, on the occasion of his first visit to Warsaw after his accession,—"All that my father did in Poland was well done." They are often quoted against him to this day. And so the people have no faith in promises of reforms. They ask, and with some show of reason, "What guarantee have we that the Ukase of 1861 will be carried out any more than the Organic Statute of 1832?" Then, again, the army was in danger of losing its morale by such futile displays of force as that of Sunday evening. The infantry, drawn up face to face with the crowd, heard their jokes and laughed at them, received cigars at their hands, were buckled even under the chin by them, and told to hold up their heads in a more soldierly manner. It is said that Churloff, the general who has lately arrived from St. Petersburg to take command of the troops in the town, remonstrated with the Prince on the evil effect of this, and so it was decided not to avoid an opportunity for collision. It is even reported, on very good authority, that certain persons received a kind of semi-official intimation not to be present in the crowd on Monday evening. I fear, too, from what I hear, that the collision took place with the concurrence of the Imperial Government at St. Petersburg.—*Times' Cor.*

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The Government officials at the Liverpool Emigration Office have just completed the quarterly emigration returns from that port. From these returns we perceive that the emigration from Liverpool for the present quarter has not been nearly so active as that of the same quarter of the past year; yet still there is sufficient to show that the "exodus" continues in a diminished, though steady course. The figures before us show that during the past quarter, ending March 31, there sailed "under the Act" to the United States 40 ships of 62,185 tons, with 214 cabin and 6,093 steerage passengers; to Victoria there were 8 ships of 12,830 tons, with 139 cabin and 1,740 steerage passengers. To the United States, "not under the Act," there were 47 ships of 60,341 tons; with 1,237 cabin and 1,305 steerage passengers; to New Brunswick there was one ship of 939 tons, with 16 cabin and 6 steerage passengers; to New South Wales there was one ship of 1,137 tons, with 4 cabin passengers; to Victoria there were three ships of 2,168 tons, with 15 cabin and 63 steerage passengers; to Jamaica there was one ship of 472 tons, with 10 cabin passengers; to South America there were ten ships of 3,115 tons, with 40 cabin and 28 steerage passengers; to Madeira, Western Africa St. Helena, &c., there were six ships of 3,190 tons, with 117 cabin passengers; total 48 ships "under the Act" of 75,015 tons, manned by crews amounting to 2,651 men, and carrying 214 cabin and 6,093 steerage passengers; and 69 ships "not under the Act," of 72,052 tons manned by 3,623 men, and carrying 1,237 cabin and 1,305 steerage passengers; or a grand total of 117 ships of 147,067 tons, burdened, manned by 6,184 seamen, and carrying 1,451 cabin and 7,399 steerage passengers, left the Mersey during the past three months of the present year. Of this number 353 cabin passengers sailed "under the Act" and 1,439 "not under the Act," and 7,833 steerage "under the Act" and 1,402 "not under the Act." The total emigration during the quarter has been 11,027 souls, which, when compared with the corresponding quarter of last year (when 13,812 souls left the port) shows a decrease of 2,785. The month's returns for March, 1861, show that to the United States there sailed 17 ships "under the Act," with 3,386 steerage and 59 cabin passengers on board, making a total of 3,427 passengers; to Victoria there were 4 ships, with 818 steerage and 26 cabin passengers, making a total of 844; or a grand total of 21 ships, with 4,186 steerage passengers and 85 cabin. Of ships "not under the Act" there sailed during the month to the United States 12 ships, with 859 passengers; to Victoria two ships, with 44 passengers; to New Brunswick one ship, with 22 passengers; to South America there were three ships, with 30 passengers on board; to the West Coast of Africa, &c., there was one vessel, with 40 passengers. The returns for the past month when compared with the corresponding month of last year, give the following result:—In March, 1860, there sailed from Liverpool 7,760 passengers; in the same month of the present year there sailed 5,266—showing a decrease of 2,494 when compared with March, 1860. In consequence of their being a kind of abeyance in the Government's emigration to Australia, only one vessel, the *Utopia*, sailed during the past quarter, having on board 300 passengers.