

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The announcement that Lord Cowley had returned to Paris was premature. He did not arrive there till the 17th Jan. On his arrival he had a long audience of the Emperor. The telegram on the subject says that the Emperor requested Lord Cowley to declare to the English Cabinet, that, although desiring an intimate understanding with England on the basis of non-intervention, it was to be understood that France always considered herself bound by the engagement of Villa Franca and the treaties of Zurich. This reserve was maintained during the last negotiations between France and England.

It is stated that the French Government is about to proceed against the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the most important Catholic charitable association in France, and that the Minister of the Interior has already informed all the public functionaries that they must choose between retaining their offices as public functionaries and retaining their offices as members of the Society.

cannot give a full summary of it, but the substance extracts will enable you to form a correct idea of the spirit which pervades the whole document. "It was but natural that a republic in which such men as Danton and Robespierre played principal parts should do revolutionary business; but no prince who has set on hereditary thrones have ever done so. The great conqueror who hoped to re-establish the Western Empire, thought it beneath his dignity to let loose in other countries the wild powers which he had enchaind at home, but during the last few years a Government, which, in the name of the Italian nationality, openly professed revolutionary principles. At first secret encouragement was given to this policy by a more powerful throne, and eventually approbation was openly expressed. Last summer peace was suddenly and unexpectedly concluded, but ever since the conspirators (Verschworer) have displayed increased audacity. They are not only openly encouraged and assisted, but a man has been placed at their head (M. Buoncompagni) who has so openly violated international law that he ought to be proscribed [gracat] by the whole of Europe.

Pavia, and Orerona. The Venetians hope the Imperial Government may be induced to proclaim the state of the siege; as they believe that such a measure would lead to a French intervention in their favor. The Trieste Zeitung attributes the alarming excitement of the Venetians to the machinations of the agents of Count Oavour; but persons who have just returned from Central Italy tell me that it is the Republican party which is now so active. The Maximalists are rapidly gaining ground at Florence, and it is expected that they will soon make the attempt to overthrow the present Government. It is related that there was not long ago a fight between the Austrian (German) and Hungarian soldiers in the fortress of Mantua, but such reports must be received with great reserve.

moment most opportune for its purpose? Why was it not reserved for the future, in the event of all other modes of settlement having failed, and if those "just and temperate" reforms had not been conceded which the Emperor once on a time transmitted to Rome through his cousin Edgar Ney?

UNITED STATES.

The Catholics of St. Louis and His Holiness Pius IX.—The following is a copy of the address presented by the Catholics of St. Louis, Mo., in meeting assembled, to His Holiness the Supreme Pontiff:— Most HOLY FATHER: The Catholics of St. Louis, comprising different national origins, unite to refer to you, the Vicar of Christ, their homage and reverence. They are impelled to this special act of devotion because, while it permits them to testify their affection for your sacred office and person, it affords them an opportunity of expressing their deep concern for the present afflictions of your Holiness, as guardian of the patrimony of St. Peter. In common with the whole world, they recall with pleasure the auspicious opening and gracious measures of your Pontificate, and they deeply regret, as Catholics and as friends of judicious liberty, that the expediences of European politics have so long interposed between the dispositions of your Holiness and the peace and best interests of your subjects. They sincerely trust that the Christian sentiments of European sovereigns, and the tradition and policy of European nations, Catholic and non-Catholic, will be a sufficient charge against the selfish designers, who use the plea of Italian patriotism to cover projects of sectional aggrandisement. In conclusion, Most Holy Father, they fervently pray that you may be long spared to watch over your people, to confirm the multitude of all your spiritual children by what they beg in their own behalf, your Apostolic benediction, and to guard, as Supreme Pastor, the Treasury of the Faith.

THE DEBTS.

The Debts merely makes the following remarks:—

"Most of the journals endeavour to show that there is an identity of views between the pamphlet and the propositions of the Emperor's letter. But there is a remarkable difference between them. The letter of the 31st of December only demands from the Pope the sacrifice of the revolted provinces; whereas the pamphlet seems to propose to take from the Roman Government the Marches as well as the Romagna, and to restrict the domain of the Holy See to the single city of Rome and its territory."

THE ARMS AND GENERAL STATISTICS OF AUSTRIA.

According to the recent census the provinces of the Austrian empire covered a space of 12,121 geographical, or 11,593 Austrian square miles, and the total population amounted to 37,939,912 souls, exclusive of the military. There are 21 divisions of the empire, including Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia and Cracow, Dalmatia, Lombardy (the small fragment left by the Treaty of Villafranca), Venice, Hungary, Croatia, and Slavonia, and Transylvania. At the end of 1857 Austria numbered 478,222 inhabitants; Milan (now a Sardinian city) 286,685; Prague, 142,588; Pesth, 131,705; and Venice, the "Queen of the Sea," 118,120. The population of the empire includes 7,870,719 Germans, 14,802,751 Slavians, 8,051,906 Roumans, 4,866,556 Magyars, 15,996 Armenians, 706,537 Jews, and 83,769 Bohemians (not natives of the province so-called, but Zingari or Gipsies); 25,609,626 persons professed the Romish religion, 3,505,668 the Greek form of Catholicism, 2,751,846 were non-united "Greeks," 1,213,897 were Protestants of Augsburg, and 1,869,646 "reformed" Protestants, 46,278 were Unitarians, and 853,304 Jews. The population of the empire, forming part of the Germanic empire, numbers 12,909,919. We come to the army on the 'active' footing of last year. The total force on the footing of war was as follows:—Infantry, (62 regiments of the line) 426,982 men; 14 Infantry regiments of the frontiers and the Tifler battalion, 54,254; Chasseurs (all sorts) 35,953; 14 Sardinian companies, 3,470. Cavalry of the Line.—Eight regiments of Cuirassiers, eight of Dragoons, 12 of Hussars, and 12 of Uhlans, forming a body of 70,812 men and 60,992 horses. The Artillery numbers 54,502 men and 29,944 horses; the Engineers, 11,232 men; and the Pioneers, 10,000 men, with 3,636 horses. Then there are the flotilla corps, 3,021 strong; 24 squadrons of transport, and the depots of train and material. The troops of public security include 19 regiments of gendarmery, numbering 18,985 men, and the military police corps 3,442 men. The "military establishments" include a large additional force, too much divided in detail to be specified at length. The general staff of 1858 included four field marshals, 18 generals of cavalry, 112 field-marshal lieutenants, 130 major-generals, and 266 colonels. The navy of Austria includes, of included, 155 vessels of all classes (only one ship of the line and seven frigates). The total number of ships was 852, and the crews were 8,707. The personnel includes one vice-admiral, two rear-admirals, nine captains of ships, eight of frigates, and six of corvettes. The merchant navy included 9,646 vessels, of 373,167 tons.—Times.

ITALY.

The Commissioners, to trace the frontiers between Austria and Piedmont, had commenced work. The King of Sardinia had accepted the resignation of the Ministry, and charged Oavour with the formation of a new Cabinet.

INDIA AND MOROCCO.

The Le Nord states that on the 10th of January, the Spanish Government passed into the hands of the British Minister at Madrid, the whole sum due to the British Government, about 1072 millions francs. The Madrid telegram of the 15th, announces that the Spaniards in Morocco, were masters of all positions of Cabo Regio, after having obtained all heights of the Valley of Tetuan, and would be before Tetuan as soon as the Artillery was able to pass.

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