

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Constitutionnel publishes an article, signed by M. Grandguillot, which says: "The reply of Count Cavour to M. Thouvenel proves that Piedmont as well as France energetically blames the audacious attempt of Garibaldi. If the expedition of Garibaldi is contrary to the interests of Piedmont, it nevertheless responded to the sentiment of a part of the people of whom Garibaldi is the hero. Piedmont could not restrain the man who represents so large a popular force. Such an act would raise a dangerous reaction in Italy. If the enterprise of Garibaldi is censured by Europe, the state of things in the Two Sicilies is so critical that the success of the enterprise would astonish no one. Without foreseeing the issue of the expedition we cannot admit the supposition that it may lead to a European conflagration."

The Constitutionnel, speaking of the report that England wishes to possess Sicily, says it would be no more easy for England to take Sicily than for Russia to occupy Constantinople. M. Grandguillot recalls that France and England have always acted in concord as regards Neapolitan policy. No one ought, therefore, to suppose that to-day they oppose one another. M. Grandguillot concludes as follows:—"We shall hope that the Neapolitan question will not be unravelled by revolution; but, in case it should, it is only by union and not by antagonism and rivalry that the Great Powers, particularly France and England, could meet its dangers."

The Moniteur de la Flotte de Sunday says:—"It is announced that the Mediterranean squadron had received orders to re-enter Toulon in order to set out again on a more distant mission, respecting which no particulars are known. We may, however, be permitted to suppose that if not destined for the coasts of Sicily, the squadron would cruise in the Levant, where agitations both political and religious have recently arisen, which at no distant period may necessitate the interference of the Western Powers."

General Goyon, commanding the army of occupation in Rome, has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. This fact the Daily News considers the strongest evidence which we have yet seen that the evacuation of Rome by the French army will really take place; for these first-class rewards, unless in the case of a great battle, are commonly given at the end of an important undertaking.

The Patrie says:—"A journal announces that the departure of the French army from Lombardy is temporarily suspended. This news is altogether inaccurate. All the disposable transports are ordered to Genoa to hasten the evacuation. We also learn that the division of Rome will return to France speedily, in consequence of arrangements made between the Governments interested."

A pamphlet on the frontiers of the Rhine, by M. Louis Jourdan, of the Siecle, and which was ready for publication, had been suspended by the order of the advice of what is called in French official language the "Administration"—that is the Minister of the Interior, through the Bureau of the Press, which is a branch of his department. The Siecle, nominally a Republican organ, but believed to be on the very best terms with Ministers, doubtless approved that recommendation, and the pamphlet did not appear.

Another publication directed, however, against England, is suffered to appear. The Times correspondent says:—"If a simple suggestion suspends the publication of one pamphlet solely from a wish not to 'create uneasiness,' why does it not exercise the same salutary influence over others quite as fatal to repose?—M. Louis Jourdan's brochure on the Rhenish frontier I have not seen, but I have seen one which has proceeded from another writer, whose enthusiastic devotion to the Imperial Government, as well as his undoubted submission to authority, would have made him quite as amenable, if not more so than M. Jourdan, to the slightest hint from the 'Administration.' This writer is Count du Hamel, to whose performance, entitled, 'L'Angleterre, la France, et la Guerre,' I have already alluded. M. Jourdan neither occupies, nor, I believe, has occupied, any post under the Imperial regime. M. du Hamel has been attached to the Imperial cause since the downfall of the Orleans dynasty—perhaps before it; and, in proof of gratitude for the devotion he was made Prefect of the Lot in 1849; in 1852, four or five months after the coup d'etat, Prefect of the Pas de Calais; in 1855 of the Somme; and in 1857 he entered the Legislative Corps as Deputy, and was created an officer of the Legion of Honor. These things are simply deserving of note as showing that M. du Hamel is considered to have rendered services to the Emperor, and that these services are acknowledged and recompensed; and as justifying the inference that he would be as yielding as any other person to any suggestions—not to say orders—emanating from the 'Administration.'—This being the case, I beg to ask what is the opinion of the 'Administration' on the pamphlet of M. du Hamel, written as it is in a strain of the utmost bitterness, and indeed of menace, to England? M. du Hamel says:—

"England always sees with extreme pain a strong and powerful Government in France.—She always applauds whatever can weaken our political health. Never is she found more sympathetic towards our country than when we are a prey to some internal depression, not from any thought of coming to our aid and seeking the means of re-establishing an equilibrium, but because at the bottom she felicitates herself on the situation which circumstances more or less adverse create for us."

And again:—"It has been said that if ever a war was popular it would assuredly be that which we should have with our neighbours and friends on the other side of the Channel. This is not new, but it is true, whatever may happen. But no one in France, any more than elsewhere, is ignorant that above all these aspirations, and above all these feelings, expressed or kept down, there exists an august thought, an imperial wisdom, doing everything in its own season, strong, energetic, and calm, and whose powerful quos ego knows how to restrain every impatience and moderate every passion. This cuts short all interpretations and suppositions, for it is known that nothing can force the hand which this day holds the key of the temple of Janus."

Alluding to the fortifications in England in the event of war, M. du Hamel says:—"Oh! if matters had arrived at that point; if the high will which governs us judged that the time had come for taking our revenge for Quiberon and Waterloo; if his energetic initiative had let loose the eagle against the leopard, never would national enthusiasm have excited to so high a degree this warlike people of France, whose sword is burning in the scabbard when the old words of 'Down on the English' and 'Montjoie and Saint Denis!' struck their ears. Children and old men would shoulder the musket; rich and poor would carry their offering for that rising in arms our old enemies. If hundreds of millions rose spontaneously for the Crimea and Italy, it would be millions that France would give for the war against England. Not a fishing boat but would arm to pass the Strait; and the shade of the great Emperor would contemplate this popular impulse and the book of history which would not open at such an hour but at the page of St. Helena!"

M. du Hamel also thinks that a descent on the English coast would be easy:—"We are persuaded of it in France, and in England the fact is known. If events led to such a necessity, and a descent on the coast of Great Britain were judged opportune, the attempt might appear difficult, but practicable.—We speak on an hypothesis which, we hope, will not be executed; but our object is to show that we must use the authority of the past to judge of the future."

Count Montemolin and his brother have arrived in Paris. The Paris correspondent of the Herald, writing on Sunday, says:—"Seldom have matters worn a more threatening appearance than at present. The relations between England and France are fast approaching that critical period when the affectation of friendship still kept up on both sides must speedily cease. I have already informed you that a correspondence of an ominous character has been commenced between the Cabinets of London and Paris with reference to the further compensation France intends to claim in case of a further extension of the dominions of Victor Emmanuel. The knowledge of this new claim has given rise to a report—very doubtful, to say the least of it—of the French Government having secretly assented to the expedition. But our gallant ally—for I presume we are to call him so to the end of the chapter—has other irons in the fire. While he is preparing army of observation on the eastern frontiers, the French agents at the petty German Courts in the Austrian interest have been instructed to offer the assistance of France to resist, by force if necessary, the encroachments of Prussia. Add to this the Franco-Danish alliance, the imminent crisis in the East, and the intimacy between the Russian and the French Courts, so ostentatiously paraded by the French semi-official prints, and it is not very difficult to account for the apprehensions which weigh upon the political world. The storm is evidently brewing; it is pretty evident that France, Russia, Austria and Spain are leagued together—it requires but little foresight to see against whom. It must be evident to the most limited capacity that war may arise out of farther French encroachments in the Mediterranean, and both as regards our army and navy, our ally and his friends are better prepared than we are. One thing we may be very sure of, that when the crisis does come we shall not have the benefit of an official aversissement to tell us when the blow will fall; and if what is now going on does not open our eyes to the coming danger, we can only blame our own folly and our wilful blindness when it does come."

PARIS, May 15.—The Presse has received a second aversissement for an article which appeared in that journal on the 13th instant, signed "Solar," representing France as an accomplice of the foreign coalition which overthrew the First Empire. The warning states that this article is a calumny on the country, and is wounding to the national feeling. The Monde publishes an article on a petition proposed by the Nation for signature in Ireland praying to be allowed to declare by universal suffrage what Government would best suit the country, as the Monde says, "which simply means separation from England." The Monde continues:—"Was there ever a more legitimate desire founded on more serious motives? Was there ever a people more martyred, more crushed under a strong hand, and at the same time more unchangeable in its faith, more indomitable than when their God is in question. England, that admirable England, comprehends her duties towards Ireland no better than towards the Hindoos. By her rapacity she has destroyed native industry in India; by her avidity and her inflexible selfishness she has left no alternative to the Irish but exile or famine. At an epoch which is called a period of progress a Christian people are slowly dying of distress and famine for want of potatoes, and that at a few leagues from England, almost within sight of the coast of France; they raise a cry of distress, and nobody responds. A freebooter named Garibaldi is privileged to occupy our Progresista press exclusively. It has no time, in truth, to think of the Irish. Are they not too much honored to live under the Crown of England?" The Monde concludes as follows:—"Cannot the same nation which has held out its hand to Italy extend it some day to Ireland, likewise its old friend? Does La Presse believe that Ireland and her petition would be laughed at in London if behind them were seen 600,000 French bayonets and 50 ships of the line? And if there be an idea worthy of France—capable of exciting her legitimate ambition—flattering her national pride, is it not the emancipation of Ireland?"

LORD ELGIN AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—The London correspondent of the Manchester Ex-

aminer writes:—"I heard the other day an anecdote with respect to an interview between Lord Elgin and the Emperor, when the former was lately in Paris on his way to the East; and as I have every reason to believe it is perfectly authentic, I repeat it for what it is worth. 'Well, my lord,' the Emperor is reported to have said, on receiving his visitor, 'what are you doing England?' 'Why,' replied the blunt but rather un diplomatic ambassador, 'Your Majesty has at last succeeded in making us a military nation.' His Majesty, it is said, turned away with an air of disgust, and declined to pursue a conversation so pregnant with unpleasant suggestions."

ITALY. Victor Emmanuel's future is a gloomy one. His cause is condemned by the Clergy throughout the newly annexed provinces; it is branded as sacrilegious by the Supreme Pontiff, whom he has robbed. Free action he has none. The brigand Garibaldi controls him on one hand, the brigand Napoleon on the other. One champion he has whose pen sings his virtues and his triumphs in the world's newspaper, the English "Times"; but that pen is guided by the same hand which once carried a dagger to Turin to assassinate his father. And even this partizan, whose habit is to trumpet as a virtue every vice, is fain to confess that the army which must be maintained in this precarious peace will exhaust the whole revenue of the State, "so that all other items "of expenditure must be met by a succession of more or less ruinous loans." And the army itself, is it free from all difficulties? By no means. Against an efficient army of half its numbers it would be powerless. The new forces have yet to be assimilated to the old, with all the prejudices of race and habit to overcome; while they are "ill-clad," "ill-shod," and the cavalry, "wretched mounted." The work of recruiting goes on lamely. Parma, out of a levy of twelve hundred men, ordered months ago by Farini, has yielded only nine hundred, and "the three hundred tenants are left at home unmolested, learning for themselves, and teaching others how to hold the government and its decrees in contempt." Tuscany where we were told the levy of five thousand men was going on briskly, the peasants giving in their names with alacrity, yields apparently nothing, for the levy says Gallenga, "has been suffered to remain a dead letter." Then he says of Central Italy that as yet it "yields but volunteers, and these both insufficient and inefficient, are held very cheaply by Piedmontese Martinets." But how does all this consist with the statements, which while ago it was blasphemy to doubt, that the people rose as one man against their rulers, and came up to record their votes for annexation in holiday trim, their clergy at their head, exulting like men freed from thralldom, that the reign of priest and bigot was at an end. And how is it that in the Legations, where priestly rule produced the worst fruits of despotism, oppressing, crushing, and "dwarfing" the minds of the people, and reducing them to beggary, how is it that here the King of Sardinia's Government has not yet dared to mention the word "Conscription?" Gallenga gives the answer—the Legations under the Pope were free from compulsory military duty. But will the people submit to nothing to show their gratitude to their deliverer? Evidently he is not anxious to put them to the test.—Tablet.

REACTION IN CENTRAL ITALY.—Florence, May 12. The garrison of Florence has been reinforced by troops summoned by telegraph from the frontier.—The National Guard has been called out. Great agitation prevails. Several placards bearing the inscriptions, 'Ferdinand for ever!' 'Our Second Leopold for ever!' have been posted up by some partisans of the ex-Grand Duke, to whom rumors attribute an intention of attempting the recovery of his power, taking advantage of the agitation created by the expedition of Garibaldi.

A Peter's Pence subscription has been opened at Florence, Leghorn, Bologna, and Ravenna. A section of the clergy of Florence has refused to chant a Te Deum, as ordered by the authorities. A Te Deum will be chanted notwithstanding.—Times Correspondent.

A letter from Turin, dated May 8, gives some particulars, not yet published, of Garibaldi's setting out from Genoa on his expedition.—"The method by which Garibaldi succeeded in getting off, in spite of the vigilance of the government, was as follows:—Many enthusiastic youths had demanded permission to leave as colonists for the island of Sardinia; others to leave for Malta; and in a free country like this the permission could not be withheld. Hence the presence of so many young Lombards and Bolognese in Genoa was explicable. On Saturday, just about midnight, some forty men, all armed, all well known and of good repute, presented themselves on board of two commercial steamers belonging to the Rubattino Company, and demanded that the vessels should be consigned to them; and as the Lombardo happened to have her steam up—for she had intended to sail at the break of day—she had nothing to do but to start taking the Piedmontese in tow. The captains and crews of the two vessels soon comprehended what was in the wind, and, having refused further obedience, were all put into their boats, and thus suffered to regain their homes. Garibaldi (who by you know is a post captain in rank) hereupon assumed the command of the Lombardo, and another navigator of the same stamp as himself—as bold a soldier, too,—Nino Bixio, took the command of the Piedmontese. In the offing, and off the coast of Genoa, were boats laden with biscuit and arms, whilst the men who intended taking part in this bold expedition were picked up here and there as they came off from the shore in boats. Several of the adventurers had really left before for Sardinia and Malta; and, should he succeed in effecting a landing on the coast of Sicily, Garibaldi will soon have some 2,500 soldiers of his own, most of whom have fought already, like their chiefs, at Rome and in Lombardy. In case any single Neapolitan man-of-war bears down on the two steamers and summons them to surrender, Garibaldi and Bixio mean to obey, to approach the pursuer, taking care to have the boats in the water and manned in the meantime. They will then propose to the Neapolitan commander to make common cause with them in the name of their united country. But should this officer refuse and resort to force, the men in the boats, although unprovided with artillery, will attempt to board the enemy's vessel, and take of sink it. You see the enterprise is a bad one. We are most anxious here, and are impatiently expecting some intelligence. We are half afraid that Garibaldi's desperate courage will not suffice alone to secure his triumph."

The 6,000 Piedmontese embarked at Genoa are, it appears, not intended for Sicily, but for Orbetello, in Tuscan, close to the Roman States.

Orders have been sent to M. Cavour to hasten and make his Parliament vote the project of annexation of Savoy. The voting must be got through au pas de charge, whether the deputies like it or not; and little time lost in making speeches, or nonsense of that kind.—Times cor.

There seems but little doubt that arrangements are in progress for the speedy withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. At all events, it is asserted that orders have been given to suspend the laying in of stores, and instructions have been received to prepare the usual inventories. Officers in favor have also been asked to name the garrison they would prefer on their return to France. At the same time, the aspect of affairs in Rome is generally considered to have greatly improved owing to the administrative skill of General de Lamoriciere and his able and zealous cousin, Monsignore de Merode. Meanwhile, among several important replies to addresses presented to His Holiness, not the least remarkable is one in which the Holy Father has lately expressed his thanks for the sympathy and devotedness exhibited towards him by the Lyonsese, a number of whose priests had made a pilgrimage to the Eternal City. His Holiness remarked:—"Among the manifestations of devotedness and affection which we have received from different

parts of the world, in these times of trial, many have come from France, and especially from Lyons. We see with pleasure this pilgrimage to Rome. God permits this movement, to awake again the eminently Catholic idea of drawing closer to the Holy See. In coming in greater numbers to Rome; things will be better seen, more information will be obtained, and our tribulations will have served to revive faith, to resuscitate devotedness, and to show that religion alone can procure happiness to nations.—There seems to be a wish now to understand that the Pope is Catholic. Thus, for instance, he is sometimes described as Austrian. Undoubtedly he loves Austria; but he loves France as well, and loves all nations. What he especially wishes is that truth should triumph over falsehood. A wicked philosophy wishes to make out of truth falsehood, and out of falsehood truth; that is what must be combated; we must all work to that end. Remember the promises you made when you were ordained priests. You were told that you were my assistants.—' Vos co-operatores mei estis.' God will bless our efforts; the prayers which are now being said throughout the universe will be heard, and truth shall remain truth, and falsehood shall remain falsehood."

Noble words, full of dignity, and pregnant with wisdom and prophecy.—Weekly Register.

A letter from Rome of the 8th May says:—"General Lamoriciere continues to concentrate his troops at Gubbio, at Urbino, and at Pesaro, in order to watch the frontiers of Tuscany and of the Romagnas. The tents are nearly ready under which the troops are to be encamped, and this will be the first time the Papal troops will have slept under canvas. The commander of the Roman gendarmerie had ordered that the Della Pilotta barracks, which had been hitherto occupied by dragoons, should be given up to the mounted gendarmerie; but the Minister of War has determined to reserve that barracks for a regiment of cavalry about to be raised. Colonel Carancelli, of the 2nd Regiment of Infantry, has been recommended to retire on half-pay, which will be a nullity the less in the army."

ADDRESSES TO THE HOLY FATHER.—A communication from Rome states that the government there intend publishing a collection of all the manifestations in favor of the temporal power of the Pope, which have taken place, either through the press or by addresses sent to His Holiness.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF FLORENCE AND THE EXCOMMUNICATED KING.—From the same letter we derive the following interesting particulars:—"The Archbishop of Florence has written a letter to the Pope to explain his conduct on the passage of Victor Emmanuel through that city. You are aware that he paid a visit to the King. On that occasion he complained of the tyranny of the Tuscan Government towards the Church. The King replied, that times are difficult; that he was carried away by the current of public opinion, but that his intentions are good; and that he professes the principles of a Catholic, and that the indignation of the Pope affects him. I can guarantee to you the accuracy of this statement. The reception of King Victor Emmanuel at Bologna was not so enthusiastic as it has been represented. The official Gazette of Turin announced that his Majesty was received at the gate of the Church of St. Petronio by a numerous body of clergy. The priests present were—MM. Cassani, Bonta, Pasi, Vitali, and a few chaplains of the Piedmontese army. Priest Cassani is one of the editors of the Monitore of Bologna, in which he publishes some violent articles against the temporal power of the Popes."

"The Patrie repeats with reserve the rumour that 5,000 men had embarked at Genoa and disembarked in the Gulf of San Stefano, near Orbetello, a town in Tuscany, on the frontier of the Roman States. General Lamoriciere is manifestly a man whom Stafford would call, thorough. The results already of his activity, inventiveness, organising faculty are all but incredible. The pent-up energies of nine long years of idle exile make themselves felt from one end of the Roman States to the other; and every soldier feels the General's eye is on him. He has four battalions of riflemen. There were only two, and they imperfectly armed and clothed. But this seems to have been all set right in 24 hours. Two new regiments of dragoons are at the same time in rapid course of training; and the 3,000 Austrian recruits embodied with the old Swiss regiments—the drill being, we presume, identical. There is no news yet as to the organisation of the Irish Legion—which will soon be increased by 1,200 of the American-Irish, who have, it is announced, already set sail from New York; and which will probably be increased, according to the accounts from Ireland, to the number of 5,000 men before the end of the summer. We have heard a rumour, which we hope is true, that it is intended to offer this command to Prince Nugent. At the same time, Gentlemen Volunteers continue to crowd into the Papal States from all the Catholic countries. Of these the General has formed, as we have already announced, a corps of Guides; and its regulations have just been published. They are short and simple; and we are sure will be read with avidity by many of the Catholic Chivalry of the three kingdoms. Here are their marching orders. I. Engagement for an indefinite time. II. Strict submission to military discipline. III. Recognised rank of sub-officer, higher according to aptitude. IV. Service of the Guard; and Orderly at Head Quarters. V. Obligation to study the theory and manœuvres of Cavalry. VI. The Volunteer to mount, clothe, arm, and equip himself. The Pontifical Government will then allow forage for two horses, and lodging-money or barracks. The general expenses of a Volunteer are estimated as follows:—Horse, £50; Harness, £12; Uniform, £20; Arms, £8; Sundries, £12; Maintenance, per annum, £150.—Tablet.

From all sides we learn that the effect of the expedition in Southern Italy has been most remarkable. Calabria is in a ferment, and the Patrie says that an insurrection in Calabria and another in the Abruzzi are spoken of as having commenced. Into the probabilities of such a movement we cannot enter. If, however, these provinces do attempt to shake off the Royal yoke, the assistance of the Sicilians will be great indeed. But the most important question is the behavior of the Neapolitan troops. The cause of the King depends on their fidelity; yet they are Italians, and we know what Italian soldiers did in Florence and Modena. It may well be that the army is not unwilling to fraternize with the most eminent Italian soldier of the age, one who has recently borne a great part in delivering his country from a foreign yoke, and who is even now in the service of the most patriotic of Italian kings. We publish Garibaldi's address to the Neapolitan army. That army is disconcerted with its success against the insurgents; how far its sympathies are with them must be left for time to show. That the war will be conducted with the utmost severity by the Government the bombardment of Marsala sufficiently proves. It may be that such proceedings will disgust the troops even of a King of Naples. Should such be the case, the success of the expedition will be secured. Should, however, the troops remain firm, Garibaldi must make up his mind to all the chances of a long and desperate struggle, complicated, perhaps, eventually by foreign intervention.—Times.

The Times correspondent writes:—"The despatches by telegraph from Naples you will doubtless have received by this. They are to the effect that the utmost consternation prevailed in that city;—that increased means to protect the French residents had been called for; that the plate, jewels, and other valuable articles belonging to the Royal family, had been packed up; but fugitives continued to arrive from Sicily; that, 'manifestations' of a rather tumultuous description had taken place; that the troops had become dispirited, and, some say, refused to march; that the police agents had fired on the groups, and killed or wounded several; and that everything presaged a great insurrection. On the whole, the news, though rather vague, is throughout

gloomy, and even the least desponding or alarmist are of opinion that the whole of the Italian peninsula will be convulsed before long." I remarked, two or three days ago, that the circumstances of General de Lamoriciere having taken service at Rome had a certain influence in inducing Garibaldi to hasten his projects, and make his attempt before the preparations to oppose Italian unity were completed—the Union at once declares that the supposition is perfectly correct:—"Yes," it says, "General de Lamoriciere represents and defends all that General Garibaldi attacks and insults. The latter is the real and living expression of armed revolt, of hatred to all authority, of spoliating ambition, and of uncontrolled anarchy. The former is the real and living personification of order in Europe, of justice, and of sovereignty in their most august and most sacred type, of the independence of nations and of liberty of conscience; of public right at Rome as well as of authority in the world. In a word, Garibaldi is the torch of revolution, while Lamoriciere is the sword of Christian civilisation. Between those two men, those two ideas, those two principles, there is an opposition to the last extremity. Garibaldi has not, however, had the courage to offer battle to Lamoriciere; revolution has been afraid of him who so heroically conquered it in the terrible days of June. But by what a scandalous perversion of situations and of ideas have the old Conservatives of that day—those very persons who hailed Lamoriciere as the saviour of social order—now become the complacent defenders and panegyrists of Garibaldi, of the man who fired on the French soldiers, of the chief of the insurgents of Rome?"

The Opinion Nationale contains the following:—"It is rumoured that Messina is in the hands of the insurgents. It is said that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between Naples, Rome, Austria, and all the deposed Italian Sovereigns."

"It is rumoured that a Provisional Government has been established at Marsala."

GERMANY.

"The probabilities of the assembling of a Conference have lately diminished, the German Powers being of opinion, that it would not in any way influence French policy, nor arrange any real guarantee in favour of Switzerland."

"The following are the reasons:—"The annexation of Savoy to France having practically done away with the guarantees contained in Article 92 of the Final Act of Vienna, that article could not form the basis of a Conference."

"The cession of the Littorale of the Lake of Geneva to Switzerland would not constitute any guarantee of military importance."

"It is not likely that at the Conference the opposition of the Great Powers to the annexation would be unanimous. Even if it were, France, having accomplished the annexation, notwithstanding the opposition of public opinion in Europe, she would also not be influenced by the opinion of the Great Powers more especially as they have resolved upon action with moderation and without coercion towards France."

BERLIN, MAY 15.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Government project for an extraordinary credit of 9,500,000 thalers, with the amendment of the Committee to add the words 'for temporarily placing the army upon a war footing,' has been agreed to by 315 against 2 votes.

RUSSIA.

The Eastern question is once more the subject of earnest thought, coupled with fear, amongst diplomatists, that something serious is about to happen. Following closely upon the rumors of troops in Russia on the Turkish frontier, we have now the news of the proposition of Russia for a joint remonstrance of the great powers in behalf of the Christian subjects of the Porte. Against this proposal Sir John Crampton, the English Minister at St. Petersburg, has, it is said, made a formal protest.—Whether England is prepared to do anything more than protest remains to be seen, but there can be little doubt that Russia would not have taken the step she has without previous concert with France, if not with other Powers. The situation of the Christians in Turkey is undoubtedly, as described by Prince Gortschakoff, "most intolerable," and their attitude may give some cause for anxiety to the Sultan. The visit, too, at this moment, of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Emperor Napoleon is held to be conclusive as to the existence of a secret agreement between France and Russia.—Weekly Register.

The Neue Munchener Zeitung says:—"Russia has remitted to Turin a decided protest against any attack on the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies by the Piedmontese."

IMMENSE TARTAR EXODUS.—The Paris correspondent of the Globe says:—"A most important announcement reaches us from Moscow (dated 4th May) referring to a movement of a whole people unheard of since the hordes of Goths and Vandals made an exodus. A body of 300,000 Tartars, principally from the Crimea, abandon en masse the Russian territory, and seek to emigrate into European Turkey; being Mahomedans they had hoped, at the fall of Sebastopol, that the Sultan was to reign over the Chersonesus, or that the ascendancy of Islam was somehow to follow. They have now made up their minds to go to Mahomed, as Mahomed won't go to them; they have omitted to sow corn or make any arrangement for this year, and all these nomadic tribes are now striking their tents for the road, if there be one. Russia lets them go. It will create famous confusion on the lower Danube."

TURKEY.

The following letter has been received from Sorajewo, dated 8th inst.—"The Turkish Government has concentrated large masses of troops on the frontiers of Servia. These troops form 11 brigades, and they extend along the Servian frontier from the river Sava to Bulgaria.—double chain of advanced posts encircles the boundaries. The principal force is concentrated at Vichegrad, where the general staff and the artillery are stationed, and are guarded by some thousand Bashi-Bazouks, who are the terror of the Christians, on whom their chief, Zaim Soutlanowitch, inflicts the most horrible tortures. The number of these troops, including those who occupy the Herzegovine, exceeds 40,000. 36 pieces of cannon have been placed in battery on the banks of the Drina, and the cavalry is cantoned round the Pashalik of Zworinski, where Aris Pasha, well-known at Smyrna as the implacable enemy of the Christians, commands with the rank of Kalimak. He fully maintains that reputation in this country. The chief command of the entire army is confided to Derwich Pasha, who possesses the entire confidence of the fanatical Beys and Agas. He inspected the Novi-Bazar, Vichegrad, and the entire line of the Drina, and he then demanded reinforcements from Albania and the Herzegovine.—There is an army of reserve in these provinces and in Roumelia of 36,000 troops of the Nizam, beside numerous Bashi-Bazouks. These hordes of barbarians have not received any pay for the last three months, and they live by plundering the Christian population. The Mahomedans proclaim loudly that this considerable display of troops is directed against the free Servians, which fact is confirmed by the positions taken by the troops. At all events, the Porte is playing a dangerous game, for the eyes of the peasants are turned towards the Servians, from whom they expect their deliverance. The conduct of the Mahomedans, who thus violate all international law in the most gross and barbarous manner, has created a most profound impression among the Servians. Raoud Bey arrests the Servian merchants at Berber as agents of Prince Milosch. A great number of Servian peasants, from Leznitz, who arrived here to purchase timber, have been arrested and fettered; and, when their landlord came to demand the cause of this brutal treatment, he was served in the same manner. The Turks murdered a