

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

The wind blows harder towards war than ever. I am told by an employe at the Marine-office, that the very smallest ports are to be put into the complete state of defence within the shortest time, and with the greatest secrecy. On this subject I advise you to read a book called Etudes sur la Marine.

There is still question of the dissolution of the Legislative body. It is now reported that the Emperor complained to Billault—"I am tired of your House of Legationists," and that the Minister replied—"Sire, I had your orders to assemble a Chamber of fools."

The Pays, in speaking of the provisioning and augmentation of the garrison of Malta, remarks, "under reserve."

"These armaments are being made with a view to the embarkation of an expeditionary corps."

"The belief in the prolongation of the French occupation of Syria is not foreign to these precautionary measures."

"The rumor is current at Malta that it is the intention of England to occupy a point of territory between Upper Syria and Egypt."

From certain changes among the officials in the Home-office, it would appear that there is some intention of gradually suppressing the Direction de la Presse, which certainly costs far more than it is worth, while its services do not outweigh the unpopularity which it occasions to the Government. The Minister very probably thinks that the affair is now become a sinecure, and that in point of fact there is no press to "direct," for "direct," in bureaucratic style, means "warn," "repress," or "suppress," as the case may be.

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M. Delangle recalls that such abuses are amenable to Articles 201 and 204 of the Penal Code, which punish offences of the kind with imprisonment or banishment.

He also recalls that, although these articles have remained unapplied, they have lost nothing of their authority. "The Government would fail in its duty if it did not employ them against such hostile demonstrations."

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Pontiff in his power. He even offers to guarantee the utmost liberty and to secure it by a parliamentary-enslavement, but unfortunately we know too well what he and his party mean by liberty, and the value of Acts of Parliament in the hands of Count Cavour.

At present the object of Count Cavour is to enter Rome, and in order to facilitate his evil deed, the French Bishops and Priests, and the honest members of the Two Chambers must be gagged by the Imperial jailor.

The Liberals and weak Catholics will, according to their nature, suggest a bargain, and pretend to be satisfied with the promises of a man who keeps none that he has made. The Sovereign Pontiff has right on his side now, and justice, which is finally victorious, but if he were to listen to Count Cavour he would satisfy the Revolution, and be either imprisoned or exiled.

ITALY. Turin, April 9, Evening.—In to-day's sitting of the Senate, Signor Vacca put the interpellation in reference to Rome of which he had previously given notice.

Count Cavour, in his reply, said:—"In the Roman question the Italian Government can only employ moral means, and cannot act against Rome as a conqueror."

Count Cavour admitted that the solution of the Neapolitan question was bound up with the Roman question, and that it was necessary for the tranquillity of the Southern provinces that the antagonism between the State and the Church should cease shortly.

"The Government," he continued, "will energetically suppress any disorders at Naples, but the most efficacious means to that end would be the solution of the Roman question. The hopes which I recently expressed have not diminished."

Count Cavour then maintained that the Italians were not only liberal, but as much Catholics as the French and the Belgians.

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what the world has so often witnessed from the Papacy and from the Church.

Being removed into the sacristy, whence he ascended on foot the little staircase into the Salle des Arazzi, on the second floor of the Vatican, Pius the Ninth remained for some minutes seated, while his attendants knelt around.

It was now that Cardinal Antonelli arrived upon the spot, agitated and breathless. The Pope welcomed him with a kind smile, and said to him, "Spectaculum facti sumus mundo, et hominibus."

NAPLES.—A rumour is current that General Dosco arrived at Naples five days ago, in order to direct a reactionary movement, which was to have broken out yesterday.

The attempts at insurrection made at Castiglione in the Abruzzi, and at Vico in the Capitanata, have been easily suppressed.

The Muratists of Naples have made a demonstration by sending voting tickets to the houses of the inhabitants, bearing the inscription—"Murat, King of Naples, by the vote of the people."

You will have already heard of the slight Garibaldi made which we had last week. I did not report it at the time, for these white squalls come and go without leaving any great consequences, and certainly do not much disturb the depth of our political waters.

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France should act together to take her stand against both or either. Spain has not yet recognized the new kingdom of Italy, and as the Court and those who possess the greatest influence over it are more Austrian than the Emperor Francis Joseph himself, she shows no disposition to imitate France or Switzerland.

Week by week the news that reaches us from Beyrout assumes a more unsatisfactory hue. Not only do the European Commissioners appear to differ more and more widely in opinion upon the various matters with reference to which their joint action and co-operation are necessary, but Mussulman intolerance, intensified by the devotion of the present month of Ramadan, once more makes itself heard even in the very teeth of the French army, and the Druses of the Hamra openly avow vengeance against every Christian in the country should a hair of the heads of the Sheiks in custody be hurt.

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THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND THE CHURCH.—Louis Napoleon is, day after day, widening the breach which he was the first to create between himself, the clergy, and the members of the Church to which he professes to belong, and which is, to all intents and purposes, the national Church of the people who have placed him on the imperial throne.

RUSSIA AND POLAND. The Journal de St. Petersburg of to-day publishes the following telegram, dated Warsaw, April 8:—"Great crowds of people having assembled before the Castle were dispersed by force."

Spain seems determined not to be behindhand in military armaments. She, too, shares the general apprehension in Europe that war is impending, and she, too, prepares herself against all emergencies.

But at this solemn moment all were overpowered. They had seen the Pontiff dying on his throne, and they beheld him rise in all his majesty, sublime in gesture and in air. It was as if it were an epitome of

Mr. TURNBULL AND THE STATE PAPERS.—Our Protestant contemporary the Guardian, in a very able review of that portion of the Calendar of State Papers, edited by Mr. Turnbull, asks the question—Can it be read with safety to the Protestant religion? For, know all men that the book now before us is no other than the pestilential volume of the "fanatic" Turnbull, which the Protestant Alliance and the First Lord of the Treasury have combined to place in the Index Expurgatorius.

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