

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The feeling of irritation among the French arising out of Bernard's acquittal is gradually subsiding, though I fear it will long rankle in the breast of many a native.

So we must look elsewhere for cordial connections and sound political alliances. A person holding a high station in this country, and by no means opposed to England, gave utterance to the following sentiment in my hearing.

Louis Napoleon sera obligé un jour de faire la guerre; il n'en doute pas. Quant à l'Angleterre, il est évident qu'on se brouillera un jour ou l'autre; il y a antagonisme de principes, de sentiments, d'idées, de mœurs, de jugemens, entre les deux sociétés.

Such being the state of public and private opinion on this side of the water, you will not be surprised to learn that a series of most bitter articles concerning England and Russia, which were lately penned by M. Veullot in the Univers, should have created a sensation.

M. Veullot is no common writer, and the ability displayed by him in the above articles did not contribute a little to increase the impression. Though his paper strenuously supports the reigning Government, it by no means yields to Government influence, being, with the Debats, the only independent daily newspaper in Paris.

But if its legitimacy were once accepted by political parties as an accomplished fact, I believe that no great restraint would be laid on the fair criticism of its acts. But, let us be just. Would the English Parliament tolerate debates on the act of settlement? or the Senate at Washington receive a motion as to the propriety of the declaration of Independence?

I have heard of impartial persons, well acquainted with the society of Paris—persons who acquired great eminence in the service of previous Governments, who are far from friendly to the Imperial regime, and who, rightly or wrongly, doubt its duration—who declare that social intercourse is now as free as it ever has been within their memory in France, and that if the Empire could be seriously accepted, searching criticism would not be regarded with much disfavor.

ITALY. The Piedmontese Conspiracy Bill was brought into the Senate in the sitting of the 3rd May. The Duke of Modena has issued a decree, forbidding all parents or guardians to send their children or wards to foreign schools or universities without a previous permission obtained from the Minister of the Interior.

The youths who may have been clandestinely sent to such foreign establishments are to be precluded from entering the University of Modena or filling any public office in that State; moreover, their parents, guardians, or relations who have sent them thither shall be fined to the amount of from 500l. to 2,000l., be dismissed if public officers, from their functions, and lose the titles and distinctions which they may possess.

Between Sardinia and Naples, we trust, matters will be made up. It is announced that Count Cavour has consented to submit the matter to arbitration. In a telegram from Naples, we are told that the amount of compensation demanded by Lord Malmesbury from the Neapolitan government for Watt and Park is believed to be 24,000, and that the King appears inclined to treat.

ENGLISH PROTESTANTS AT ROME.—The following is the translation of a letter which appeared in the Figaro of the 15th April. It will show how English Protestants conduct, or misconduct, themselves in Rome.

strong expression of the Emperor's feelings.

During the last year, the Society for the Propagation of the Faith raised 4,191,716l., mostly collected in France. The amount sent in from elsewhere stands thus: Belgium, 239,122l.; Prussian Rhineland, 199,264l.; Catholic Ireland, 136,843l.; North America, 168,704l.; Piedmont, 199,264l.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.—The statement that freedom of speech, and even severe criticism of Governmental administration, is everywhere and on all occasions ruthlessly prohibited in France, must be received with considerable modification.

It is certainly true that discussions, involving systematic opposition to the Government, are not permitted in the periodical press, but I also believe that the spontaneous servility of writers meets more than half-way official exactions; and, moreover, that many of the restrictions imposed on what may be termed social intercourse, and the repressive measures which may disturb it, are often attributable to the excessive zeal of subordinates, irrespectively of the commands or wishes of the Government and its chief.

Absolute as the Imperial system is, there is still a certain margin left, which might be turned to account. Doubtless when the origin or the right of the Imperial Government is called in question liberty of discussion is inexorably suppressed.

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