

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Lord Cowley, the English Ambassador at Paris, after a hasty visit to England, has started for Vienna. His mission, the *Times* says, is—

Solely to inform the Emperor that we have exhausted every expedient in our power to induce the Emperor of the French to lay aside the wild schemes of aggression and conquest in Northern Italy over which he has brooded till he appears no longer able to defer their execution. Lord Cowley will, no doubt, point out to Austria the considerations which have before taken the liberty of enforcing—that her destiny is practically in her own hands, and that she has nothing further to hope from any change of purpose on the part of the Emperor of the French. His pamphlet and his speech may, we fear, be considered as his ultimatum, and he is now awaiting, surrounded with warlike preparations, the answer of the power to which he has so pointedly appealed. We do not doubt the commission of Lord Cowley is to endeavor to make that answer as favorable as possible, to set before Austria the necessity of conciliating European opinions, and to bring her to such a course as may leave France as much without excuse before the tribunal of conscience as before that of international law, for any military aggression she may commit.

Meanwhile the affair of Wallachia and Moldavia is still further complicated by the resolution taken, doubtless under Russian influence, to have one assembly for the two provinces. Unlike the former step of the election of one Hospodar for the two, it is inconsistent with the late settlement. Whether the settlement is to be altered, or the Provinces coerced, remains to be seen.—This is a new and unfortunate complication of the present position. For our part we must again repeat, England's policy is clear. Austria has and ought to have our sympathy and good wishes. We would do everything that can be done to maintain the peace of Europe, but if it is broken we must remain neutral, and content ourselves with maintaining an effective Channel Fleet.—*Weekly Register.*

On this day, 23rd Feb., eleven years ago all Europe was in a state of excitement and hope. The Monarchy of July had just been overthrown. A Republic had been proclaimed, and some dozen of the most advanced politicians had been nominated as a Provisional Government. In hardly any part of the world was there much sympathy for the fallen Sovereign, for men said that he was by nature selfish and intriguing, and had robbed France of the benefits of her Revolution eight years before. Now, however, there would be no mistake. The fruits of 60 years of trial and waiting were about to be gathered. France would no longer be hampered by dynastic alliances, or urged to violence by popular clamor. Neither the stagnation of the Bourbon reigns, nor the frenzy of the Terror, nor the ever restless ambition of a military Empire, would disquiet her, and when France is satisfied the world has peace. In short, there was a general anticipation that, whatever might be the result of the Socialist experiments then about to be made, Frenchmen would soon settle down to some form of government which satisfied them and, finding that no State in Europe had any design of molesting them, would gradually diminish those armaments which had been raised to a then unprecedented strength under the direction of the late King's sons.

The election of a Bonaparte to the Presidency did not disturb these dreams, and when the world was invited to visit the Exhibition of 1851 it was on the ground that a new age of peace had begun. But, if we compare the realities of to-day with the expectations of that period, what an instance have we of the vanity of human hopes! At this moment Continental Europe is one vast camp. Not only have the visions of long-enduring peace faded away, but every one is preparing for immediate war. While we are writing, the revolution may have been taken which is to plunge Europe into blood. Austrian and Piedmontese outposts are watching each other across a narrow river. The armaments and fortifications are at work day and night in France; horses are bought up, clothes and shoes are manufactured with all haste, and thousands of men fully equipped for the field are ready for embarkation at the Algerian ports. Austria on the other hand, in spite of debt, disaffection, and that worst of enemies, an alienated friend, in her rear, is as full of the obstinate warlike spirit as her antagonist. Her armaments are immense, and they are being marched in mass to the points threatened by the French. Positions have been taken up, fortifications built or repaired, strong points made stronger, and the whole resources of a first-rate military organization brought to bear on the defence of a highly valued province. With respect to these two great Powers, we must say that, though in the present instance all the blame is due to the uncalculated aggression of the French Emperor, yet both are in an equal degree impelled by their traditions and system of government to commit to arms the decision of great questions. The obstinacy of Austria is probably equal to anything that is to be found in the character of Napoleon, and to bring the two antagonists to a middle point acceptable to both must be a work of no small labor.—*Times.*

A war for the emancipation of Italy, this war of nationality, would at once arrest most of the industrial enterprises: would throw on the streets thousands of working men, and would soon lead to such a state of things as might affect even Princes and Emperors, themselves. It is because "vulgar" people, who are so deeply interested in peace, foresee frightful calamities from such a conflict, that they feel alarm, and have ceased to invest their money in securities which would before long be securities for nothing.

But what astonishes people is to find that Prince Napoleon continues to support with his avowedly irresistible influence the Socialist Journal *La Presse*, which for the last two months and more has preached up a war against Austria, and with such passion as to lead many to suppose that there is some secret motive—some preconceived plan, which is for the present concealed. Should the alleged object be unfortunately attained, and the revolutionary element advance, the *Presse* would soon unmask its batteries, open upon its present protector in the cause of Socialism, and, when the opportune moment came, call upon his Highness himself to sacrifice on the altar of the country his civil list, his palaces, his titles, honours, and decorations. In the mean time, by reason of this high influence, it perpetuates disquietude and alarm; it clamours for war at any cost, and day after day fills its columns with arguments purporting to prove that a conflict is inevitable.

In 1848 '11 was one of the axioms of the agitator Blanqui that it was absolutely necessary to keep up alarm to arrest all industry, and to throw masses of starving and exasperated workmen on the streets, as the most efficacious means of bringing about the social, or Socialist, revolution which was his aim.—The *Presse* is following in the path of Blanqui. One is tempted to ask if it is really the intention to reverse the phrase of the Emperor when, encouraging the orderly and industrious community, he said, "The good must take confidence, and the wicked must tremble." ("Il faut que les bons se rassurent et que les méchants tremblent.") It would appear

that those who are now to be reassured are the wicked, and that they who tremble are the good. The position of a Prince who stands so near the throne lending his countenance to such people is not without peril to himself and to society; and the ingratitude which the Duke of Orleans received at the hands of the revolutionists of his day should not be forgotten.

Public attention has been attracted a good deal to a new map of Europe which for the last few days has been exposed for sale in every part of Paris. It has for its title "L'Europe en 1860," and is headed with a cross, with this motto, "In hoc signo vinces." It was rumoured yesterday that the whole impression was seized; this is not true; as copies may be had at this moment on the Boulevards and Quays.—The sale of this map at the present moment seems to produce nearly as much effect as the late pamphlet "Napoleon III. et l'Italie."

From Paris we are informed that confidential instructions had been issued to the prefects, and also to the journals, to familiarise the public with the idea of a war being necessary, although at the beginning of the year it was stated that the greatest version to a war prevailed throughout France.—*Weekly Register.*

The *Times* publishes a letter from Paris, in which the French are represented as strongly opposed to war.—

"Peace was never more desired here, nor war more dreaded. The people are universally against war, and, as I believe this to be the case throughout France, I am inclined to think we shall not fight—in spite of the great preparations made and the fond desire felt by some in Piedmont. People ask what can have possessed the Sovereign who reigns over the free and enlightened Piedmontese to barter the enviable position he held in the world's estimation for a day of bluster, to end in disappointment, if not in shame? We may abuse Austria, and certainly one can have little sympathy with her, but her opponents, while daily complaining of her acts, forget how, for a length of time, their transparent exasperations have been flung in her teeth."

I have not seen the Princess Clotilde nor even a portrait of her. There has not been one published in Paris yet. Poor thing! she was looked upon as an expression of war, and therefore was not popular.

A pamphlet has been published within the last week in Paris, from the pen of the celebrated Emile Girardin, and has already produced an immense effect all over France. The following sentences give the key-note of the whole production:—

"If there is to be war, let it be a war worth undertaking—a war that will repay its own cost—a war that will avenge Waterloo, and restore to France her lost possessions. Why should France waste her powder on Austria instead of making use of it against England and Prussia? Why should she undertake a war which would leave existing the treaty of 1815, and make her soldiers turn their backs on the lion of Waterloo?"

The following is from the *Gazette de France*, on M. de Girardin's pamphlet:—

"M. de Girardin favors the idea of creating 'a French Empire of the West,' and of dividing the world into two parts—one to be governed by France, the other by Russia. This arrangement would, it appears, be very easy to complete, as we see in the pamphlet:—'In this division of Europe into two empires, a division foreseen and announced in 1821 by M. de Persigny, we should be opposed by the Governments which would lose their Imperial, Royal, Ducal crowns, but we should obtain the support of the nations, who would profit by being delivered from frontiers which confine them, and from taxes which crush them. All would depend on the terms of the manifesto which ought to precede the war.—Were this manifesto, addressed to all nations, and drawn up in the Napoleonic sense of a fusion of all great European interests, to result in creating a movement of public opinion in England which should bring Cobden and Bright to power, perhaps the false equilibrium of 1815 would crumble without a cannon shot having been fired. But it would be necessary that England, confiding in her industrial superiority, should not hesitate to give the first example of a sacrifice, should be happy to dismantle with her own hands Gibraltar, Corfu, Aden, and Perim, those points which she has seized unrighteously; should be pleased to obtain the triumph at that price of her doctrine of free trade, and be contented to remain, in a commercial sense, the first maritime Power of the world. Why should England refuse to accept this part, which could entail no loss on her? Everything may be expected from a country in possession of the liberty of the press and of the right of meeting, when reason and equity are at stake. Whence should proceed the danger or the resistance? We ask this with the *St. Helena Memorial*, the works of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and the *Occident Français* open before us." It will be observed that M. E. de Girardin launches into the fairy world. We cannot treat seriously a policy which is only supported, like tales for children, by impossible suppositions and ifs. If is the foundation, in fact, of splendid projects, only the practical but raises its voice in opposition. Every difficulty would promptly vanish if England would desist from oppressing Ireland, the Indian Isles, and India; if Austria would give independence to Lombardy and Venice, to Hungary, to Bohemia, and Poland; if Piedmont would remain quietly at home, and not encourage revolution; if Mazzini would renounce his doctrine of assassination; if Turkey would embrace Catholicism," &c.

GERMANY.

The German journals are a good deal taken up with discussions upon the relative strength of the military and naval forces of the several European Powers. The prospects of a campaign in the north of Italy are examined with special interest, and we are told that an attack by France, joined with Sardinia, against the Italian possessions of Austria, would prove an enterprise of the greatest difficulty. Austria, covered in Germany by the fortresses of Rastatt, Ulm, Ingolstadt, and the retrenched camp of Linz, could pour her whole army into northern Italy, where its base of operations are the strongest in the world. The line of the Adige, even when destitute of defences, required the immortal operations of General Bonaparte. To-day it is almost unassailable.—On this river, where it enters from the Tyrol, is erected the famous entrenched camp of Verona, which has been strengthened since 1850 by nine detached forts. The only passage of the river on the south, that of Legnago, is fortified. In advance of the Adige is another line, that of the Mincio, which is defended by two fortresses of the first order, Peschiera and Mantua. The right of this formidable position rests on the right of the Tyrol, and its left on the river Po, which is defended by several strong fortresses as well as by the power which the Austrians have of inundating its banks at pleasure.—Since the wars of the Empire, the Tyrol has become a vast place d'armes, and is guarded by several fortresses. Finally, these immensely strong positions are defended by a most powerful army, in the highest state of discipline and spirit. The conclusion is, that unless the revolutionary spirit shall be raised in Hungary, Bohemia, and the Italian provinces, Austria can hold its own in any conflict that may arise with a foreign foe.

The *Times* says:—"In examining the present situation of Europe we cannot leave out of sight those Powers the determination, or, at least, the wish, of which is to remain neutral. Prussia and the German Bund, although highly jealous of France, would hardly go to war to uphold Austria's right of occupying the Legations. Yet Prussia, Hanover, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, all look upon war as a probable eventuality. Their armies are being put on a war footing; heads of departments are in council together; the export of horses is forbidden; patriotic speeches are made in the Chambers; and, as a matter of course, the conscription is heavier than ever. What passes in the vast and silent empire of the

Ozar it is not so easy to learn with accuracy, but there are rumors of troops concentrated in Poland, and we may conclude that there, too, there is no alleviation of the burdens of an armed peace.

VIENNA, Feb. 21.—Count Buol still believes that peace will be maintained, but the Emperor, being of a different opinion, is preparing for a vigorous defence of his Italian States. According to letters received from Austrian officers in Lombardy two lines of defence are forming. The one will extend from Cremona—where is the confluence of the Adda and the Po—to Pavia, where the Ticino falls into the Po. The other from Pavia to Sisto Calende, at the southern extremity of the Lago Maggiore. The Turin *Opinione* and some of the Paris papers have stated that an officer has been assassinated at Pavia, and that the University has again been closed. A person who has near relations at Pavia has given me the assurance that no officer has been either killed or wounded in that city. The University has never been re-opened, but any students who may choose to study privately will be allowed to undergo the usual examinations for their degrees. The same privilege has been granted to the students at Padua, and the kind-hearted Archduke Governor-General has persuaded the Emperor to grant to the private students in Lombardy that conditional exemption from military service which young men who study publicly enjoy. In this city people are exceedingly depressed at the prospect of war, but the army in Italy is full of confidence, and extremely sanguine of success.—During the last war in Italy the Austrian troops made great use of the bayonet, and any enemy they may now have to encounter will find that no pains have been spared in teaching the recruits how to handle that weapon.

The assertions of the German papers that Austria has made propositions to France in regard to Central Italy deserve no credit. This Government has informed Prussia and England that it is willing to treat with France, but it expects the Paris Cabinet to state what it wishes. It is here suspected that there is a secret understanding between France and Russia in regard to Italy and the Danubian Principalities, but no circumstances have come to my knowledge which could induce me to believe that they have any fixed plan of action.

A telegram states that the Prussian Parliament is engaged on a proposal to "abolish certain obstacles to marriage, and the introduction of certain grounds of divorce." We conceive there must be some mistake, because it is difficult to imagine how the Prussian system can be made more lax than it is, except by the abolition of the name of marriage.—*Weekly Register.*

CONVERSION OF THE PROFESSOR UGO SEAMMER.—The conversion of Professor Ugo Semmer, holding the chair of Protestant Theology in the Royal College at Berlin, has occasioned much excitement and surprise through Germany. This learned theologian was led to holy truth by a course of deep research into the times preceding the Reformation. He published a few months since a valuable work, the result of profound study and patient labour, entitled "Catholic Theology at the Time of the Reformation, previous to the Council of Trent," Berlin, Stawitz, 1858.—This volume of 253 pages was but an amplification of a dissertation crowned in 1856 by the University of Berlin, and which treated of theology at the epoch of the transition amongst the learned, and which is called the Catholicity of Trent, a theology unknown to his co-religionists. In this he expounds the dogma of the Catholic Church as propounded by her theologians before the council, that is, from the year 1517 to 1544. This work is written most conscientiously. M. Semmer, not satisfied with studying the theological works of his own country, has examined closely the theological treatises of France and England.

He examined the various doctrines of the Church in order to write on them—"Original Sin and its Consequences," "Free Will and Grace," "The Commandments and Evangelical Counsels," "Indulgences," "Ecclesiastical Orders and Celibacy," "Marriage," "The Saints." M. Semmer prepared also an edition of the treatises of St. Augustin *Cur Deus Homo*. After the publication of this, furnished with funds by the Government, he left Berlin in the month of July, and visited Dresden, Vienna, Padua, Milan, and Moravia in Bavaria, to examine for the purpose of confuting the manuscripts of Eusebius, which are in the library of that town. This voyage, however, ended by demonstrating to him how different was Catholicity not only in doctrine, but also in practice from what he had believed it to be hitherto from the puritanism he had received of it. From that moment his return to the bosom of the Church, became for him an urgent necessity. Grace was poured on him. He spent many weeks in prayer and tears before God, who gave him strength to overcome every obstacle. On the 15th of last October his victory was complete, and he resolved to enter immediately into the true fold of Christ. Peace and joy from the Holy Spirit flooded his heart; and renouncing with heroic courage every temporal advantage, and the brilliant and honorable future which this world offered, he clasped with eager joy the precious jewel of faith and love revealed to him. The ensuing day he forwarded his resignation to the Ministry and the heads of the College, with grateful thanks for their many proofs of consideration and friendship, and avowed his sole motive for leaving them was his entrance into the Catholic Church, the true and sole spouse of the man-God and only depository of revelation. On the 8th of October he repaired to the Bishop Erasmund, in whose diocese he was born, imploring him to receive him into the Church. In a few days he was admitted into the seminary, where he is preparing himself, apart from the world, with heart and soul, for the great act which will give us another brother and the Church a valiant and devoted son. Protestants who are generally silent on these conversions from their ranks, cannot restrain their annoyance at this defilement. The *Times* of Berlin insists that Professor Semmer should restore the various sums paid during his professorship, since his studies have but tended to make him a Catholic.

The *Gazette de Voss* thus speaks of this conversion:—"Born in Eastern Prussia, U. Semmer received from Dr. Schell now superintendent of Saxony, a kind reception and necessary assistance for his studies. At Berlin he was one of the favorites of Dr. Hengstenberg, and obtained the burse founded in commemoration of the third century anniversary festival in honor of the Reformation. As a writer he occupied himself principally with the dogmas and the studies of the Fathers. A voyage which he made into Italy at the bidding of the Ministry has it appears brought maturity to his convictions. His amiable character and affable manners made him beloved by all, so that his last act has produced universal regret.—*Connaught Ranger.*"

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—At present there is a sort of pause of suspense and expectation. The belief in coming hostilities continues strong here. Count Cavour committed immense confidence, and he is considered committed to a war policy; the King's aspirations—as His Majesty scarcely takes the pains to conceal—are decidedly bellicose; there have been numerous promotions in the army, extensive military preparations, money has been granted by the Chamber—how is it possible, with all this before them, that the great mass of the Piedmontese should not expect and even confidently reckon upon a fight in the spring? The means of information of the majority, as regards events and opinions out of the Sardinian States, are extremely limited, and they are liable to be misled by exaggerated reports and by partisan journals, interested in giving them only one side of the question. The comparatively few persons who have a better knowledge of what is going on out of this country, and of the general disgust for war exhibited by the nations of Europe, are decidedly less confident.—From day to day it is difficult to note the shades of difference that steal over men's feelings, hopes, and

aspects; but when I look back to six weeks ago, and mentally compare the jubilant air and elevated crest then displayed by the war party with their present much soberer demeanour and sometimes gloomy brow, I acquire the conviction that things have lately not been going altogether to their taste, and that, whatever they may say, they are by no means so sanguine. A person resident in Turin has need sometimes to make this sort of retrospective comparison, in order to counteract the imperceptible but inevitable influence exercised upon his opinions by an atmosphere charged with menace and rumors of war. All the information that reaches me from other countries than Italy is decidedly favorable to the maintenance of peace; but, as all depends on the will of one taciturn and insensible man, it would be wrong to be too sanguine—very wrong not to hold oneself prepared for the worst.—*Cor. Times.*

Piedmont is obviously all for war, there is one difficulty, it has no money to meet even its regular expenses, but the Sardinian Government, we presume, reckons that if war once commences it will find means of making some one else pay the bill. The *Civiltà Cattolica* says:—

"Our financial condition grows daily worse and worse, our revenue diminishes and our expenses increase. Many lay the blame of this upon poor Dr. Lanza, the minister of finance—but the poor minister cannot work miracles. He has inherited the existing state of our finances from his predecessor, the Count de Cavour. The treasury is empty, and it is necessary to replenish it, and so much the more if we have to make war. A new loan would provoke opposition and would be hard to carry, especially as a vote for forty millions was taken only a few months ago. It was suggested to sell the railways of the State for one hundred and fifty millions. The journals announced that the contract was already signed; but to-day they contradict the statement and declare the matter at an end. But then, whence is to come the money for our wants, ordinary and extraordinary? The financial question, as Signor Lanza, while yet a simple deputy told the Chamber, is the great political question of Piedmont. The *Tempo*, of Casale, of 28th December, puts the question but does not solve it. It says, we cannot ask a loan from England, because, 'a loan there at present would be difficult and ruinous.' France and Russia, they lend no money.' The sale of the railways is not found convenient, because 'the urgent want would render the purchasers untractable.' Finally, as to the confiscation of ecclesiastical property, 'this is not a propitious moment for such a measure.'—The issue of a loan in the interior would be uncertain enough." Thus it leaves the question undecided; it has indeed reason to say, that a loan in the interior would be very uncertain, and the chief ground for such an opinion is the experiment of 1848, when everything smiled on the Sardinian arms. On the 23rd of March a voluntary national loan of fifteen millions was opened for the war, but scarcely eight attempts were made and a bonus of ten per cent. was given, but three millions only were collected. Should there be proposed to-morrow, a new voluntary loan for carrying on war, I am sure not a million would be received.

We find in *Times* correspondent from Rome under date 18th ult., the following details of the conversion of the daughter of Admiral Cavendish which we insert as illustrative of Protestant respect for the "right of private judgment":—

"The English residents in this city have been recently thrown into great commotion by the discovery that efforts had been made to lead away a young lady, a daughter of Admiral Cavendish, connected with the Devonshire family, from the Protestant faith. It appears that several months back the young lady's mother ascertained that her daughter, aged 19, had been shamefully tampered with by two perverts from the Protestant religion, mother and daughter, who, under the guise of friendship, had led the young lady astray, and without the knowledge of the Admiral or the girl's mother, had induced her to embrace the Catholic faith. When at last the young lady's parents discovered this most unwarrantable interference in their private family affairs, they of course endeavored to remedy the evil done; but the young lady's mind remained unsettled, and although she was prevented from all further intercourse with the persons who had weakened her religious principles, it would seem that they must have kept up clandestine relations with the girl, as one morning she privately left her parents' house, and, proceeding to the Convent of the Trinita de Monte, where the Rev. Mr. Northcote, another convert to the Romish faith, awaited her coming, was baptized with all the usual ceremony into that church. She then returned home and avowed what she had done. Of course, her parents were highly indignant, and the next day two Protestant ladies went to remonstrate with the superior on her conduct in sanctioning such disgraceful practices. The latter, however, positively denied that she knew anything whatever about the matter, although the young lady admits that the superior not only saw her but spoke to her after the ceremony in terms of congratulation. This sad affair has been much talked of here, and has caused a great sensation. The Admiral is about to leave for England with the victim, in order to see if, by proper reading, converse, and religious instruction, her mind can be restored to a more healthy tone."

The following letter has been received from Rome, dated the 18th Feb.—"The pontifical Government can no longer disguise the gravity of the position in which Italy, and particularly the Roman States, are placed. The words addressed by the Emperor to Baron Hubner on the first of January, together with his speech at the opening of the Corps Legislatif, have caused uneasiness. The speech has induced the Roman Court to adopt a serious measure. It has renewed its demand of evacuation which it made two years since at Bologna, and has requested the French and Austrian Ministers to make known to their respective Governments that since that period the Pope has tolerated but not approved, the occupation. That communication was immediately transmitted to Paris and Vienna, and, if I am rightly informed, one answer only was received, which was from Vienna in cipher, and it gave rise to a long conference between M. Collado and Cardinal Antonelli, after which the Cardinal manifested a certain hesitation. The demand for the evacuation of the Roman States was to have been followed by a memorandum addressed to all the Powers in Europe, in which the demand should be clearly stated. His Holiness appears to persevere in addressing such a memorandum, but the terms are not yet agreed to, and it has been submitted to a Council of State, which is assembled at the moment I write. Everybody here is aware of the danger of the present position of affairs."

In the present state of Italy it is important to ask where are the Italian exiles of the Red Revolution? A well informed French paper, the *Memorial Diplomatique*, says:—"An English Catholic Bishop who left Rome some days ago, and who has just arrived in Paris, having traversed a great part of Italy in order to embark at Genoa, states that all the refugees from various parts of that country, in consequence of the events of 1848, are now re-united in Italy, where they are endeavoring to get up a 'coup de main.' The English papers also state as a fact that all the Italian refugees who were in England have left for Italy."—*Weekly Register.*

There is great truth in the remark of the first speaker in this debate, Count Solaro de Margherita, that if Piedmont since 1849 had developed her own institutions, promoted arts, science, manufactures, and commerce within herself, had not increased the taxes nor held out allurements to faction, and created hopes which for eight centuries have been nourished in vain,—if she had thought more of improving herself, and less of censuring and intriguing against other nations, her character would have stood higher, and her position would have been more secure. It is, we fear, even so. The desperate extravagance of

what Count Cavour calls a national and Italian policy has disordered the finances, and reduced the stake her freedom and her existence on hopes which have scarcely assumed any form, and the vanity of which would only be fully known if they ever could be accomplished.—*Times.*

I am enabled to state what is the deliberate resolve of the King of Sardinia, who, by the way, recently said to a member of a certain Royal family that he never would have consented to the matrimonial alliance, which the French people seem to accept so coldly, but for the certainty of being aided in his mont is determined on driving the Austrians out of Italy, at least of attempting to do so, no doubt in the cause of Italian liberty, but also with the object of constituting a strong kingdom in Upper Italy, capable of rendering to Europe the services which Austria renders but imperfectly, or not at all. It is in a position to resist Austria on the one hand and France on the other, if need be; that it shall extend from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic, comprising Genoa and Venice, and with at least 12,000,000 subjects. As Piedmont cannot by herself drive away the Austrians she seeks help from France; and up to this point I can assure you that she has not the remotest doubt, however others may think of the matter. She believes that the interest, the intentions of the French Emperor, and the necessity of consolidating his dynasty, not to speak of several secondary reasons, unite to that end. Piedmont has excellent reasons to believe that Russia will be with her—possibly if Austria be left alone; actively and openly if any other Powers make common cause with her. Piedmont thinks that in case of war Austria will be unaided, and will have to face Piedmont and France; that England will no doubt do her best to prevent war, but that when war is once commenced she will merely look on, and certainly will not draw the sword; that Prussia, a purely German Power, will discuss much and negotiate a little, but will do absolutely nothing; at all events, that she will take no decided steps so long as Germany and German interests are not menaced. What cause or what pretext will be put forward for commencing the war, should Austria avoid or postpone the calamity by the evacuation of the Legations, I cannot say; I am not sure whether France or Sardinia has as yet decided on one.—*Times Cor.*

Rome.—Every courtier's attention has been called by the Pope and his Court to the Prince of Wales, who paid His Holiness a visit on the 17th ult., accompanied by Colonel Bruce, Mr. Odo Russell, and the members of the suite. His Royal Highness sent a letter in the *Post*, was conducted to the august presence by the Commandatore Danti, merely preceded by two Swiss guards:—

"His Holiness rose on the entry of the Prince, and coming forward to the door of the apartment to meet him, conducted him in the most affable manner possible to a seat, and entered into conversations with him in French with that benignity of address which makes so strong an impression upon all who are presented to His Holiness. Colonel Bruce was the only person present at the interview, which was brief and limited to comply with the expressed wishes of local interest, but perfectly satisfactory to all parties. On the Prince's flight to take his departure, the Pope conducted him again to the door where the same warmth of manner which he had noticed on receiving him. His Royal Highness did not visit the Cardinal Secretary of State, as he generally does on leaving after an audience of His Holiness. I do not understand that the Prince will not omit paying that compliment to Cardinal Antonelli, which he has long been the intention of doing. His Holiness is visited by numerous members of various Sovereign families of Europe now domiciled in the Eternal City, before applying himself steadily to the study of the preparation of which has formed the principal object of his visit to Rome."

The following letter has been received from Rome, dated the 8th inst.:—

"Some journals have announced that strong reinforcements were about to arrive from France. Other journals have denied the fact. Both are right. The Government will not send new regiments, it will place the regiments of Rome on the war footing. 1,000 men are expected at Civita Vecchia for that purpose."

SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* contains a series of addresses to the Queen from the Bishop and clergy, the Deans of Public Works, the authorities of the University, and other public bodies of Cuba, expressing indignation at the proposition to purchase the island made by the President of the United States, and protesting fidelity to the Queen. In the Chamber of Deputies a Bill for granting various extraordinary credits to the Government having been brought forward, the President of the Council drew attention to the necessity of increasing the defence of the country. He said, among other things, that apart from the general system of defence which was under consideration, and on certain points which for grave military reasons ought undoubtedly to be fortified. No one, for example, could doubt that it was necessary to strengthen Fort Isabella, in Mahon, because England and France, in the event of a war, would endeavor to get possession of that island to command communications with Algeria; neither could any doubt be entertained that it was necessary to fortify Ceuta, Tarifa, San Juan, Cartagena, and other points. Who he asked, besides, would deny the necessity of fortifying Ferrol, when, in the event of a war, a foreign Power might in a week destroy its armaments, which had cost so many millions? The President of the Council likewise insisted that it was necessary to repair and make wholesome numerous barracks. He concluded by recommending the Chamber to vote the sum which would be required for these different purposes. The debate on the Bill was adjourned. A announces that the Queen had granted a pardon to Mr. Parry, the English gentleman who was condemned to death for having struck a Spanish sentinel in the vicinity of Gibraltar.

RUSSIA.

The *Gazette de St. Petersburg* declares that the rumored armaments attributed to Russia are pure inventions.

The *Nord* publishes an article headed "Respect for Treaties," in which it endeavors to prove that Austria has violated the treaties of 1815, and destroyed the balance of power established by the international law of Europe. The *Nord* trusts that neither Sardinia nor France will violate the peace so happily established in Europe, but adds that the audacity with which Austria has moved troops to the Sardinian frontier would justify both Sardinia and France in repelling them by force.

The *Gazette de St. Petersburg*, quoted in *L'Univers*, contains an article on the Italian question which shows that the sympathies of Russia are in favor of Sardinia and against Austria.

NORWAY.

A new outbreak of Protestant persecution in Norway. The law requires all ministers of religion to give in to the Government a yearly list of their flocks. As conversion to the Catholic Church is visited with confiscation and exile, a priest inserting the name of a new convert who has as yet made no public avowal of the Catholic faith, would act as a priest has already been punished, and all are threatened with the most monstrous penalties, and that, although it should seem that such a person is still in law a member of the "venerable establishment." What would be said if such a rule were imposed on Protestant chaplains—say at Rome or Naples?—*Weekly Register.*

INDIA.

The following is an extract from a private letter:—"Looknow, Jan. 12.—Since I last wrote to you the progress of events in Oude has been most rapid."