

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—In the Senate to-day M. Troplong read a draught of the Address.

After approving the Speech of the Emperor upon Home policy, the Address applauds the friendly tendencies of the foreign policy of the Emperor, who in his relations with Cabinets does not separate the legitimate aspirations of peoples from the law of treaties.

The Address concludes with an expression of regret that the proposal of France for mediation in America has appeared premature to the other Powers.

THE FRENCH INTERFERENCE IN THE AMERICAN QUARREL.—The following is a summary of the note addressed by M. Drouin de L'Huys to M. Mercier French Minister at Washington, dated 9th January.

Genoa, Jan. 20.—Among several elections which took place on Sundays, the 11th and 18th, I see that of Father Passaglia, returned as deputy for Montecchio, in the province of Reggio, in the Emilia.

The unhappy partisans of Piedmont have maintained that political power is detrimental to the true interests of the Church.

Well, the Abate Passaglia suspended, and now excommunicated, holds that Priests should have no Temporal Power or jurisdictions, and at the same time is elected a member of the Chambers at Turin.

Do not imagine that foreigners have invaded Rome as she has invaded India, and that the City of the Seven Hills is bowed down under oppression as Ireland is under the British yoke?

Dean Swift, it is said, was once obliged to preach a charity sermon. His work was soon over. The text and the discourse consisted of two short sentences, Text:—'Whom giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.'

The Bishop then descended from the pulpit and made the collection himself, which amounted to the sum of 15,299l. about £12l., a very large sum considering that it was the collection in only one church

in a city that contains only 40,000 inhabitants. This sum exceeds by about £40 the recent collection of Peter's-pence in the same Diocese.

ITALY.

Piedmont—Turin, Jan. 17.—All parties quote the Emperor's speech in their own favour; though the Revolution betrays great irritation that one of the strongest points in it is the assurance of continued defence of the Holy See, which is deemed 'an honor' by France.

What is called the 'National Subscription' is the next important topic in the journals.

I shall never forget what I witnessed the other day, with my own eyes, as a proof of the force and vitality used against these unhappy populations.

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half, at Turin and Naples. It is from Naples that we have light shed in Rome on this little British plot; adds the letter. The same correspondence says:—'On the very evening when Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne had a conversation with General de Montebello, about the 500 revolutionists who were reported by Mr. Odo Russell as having passed from the Pontifical territory into the Neapolitan, in French uniform, the young British diplomatist presented himself as quietly as usual in the French General's drawing-room, where conversation had held twice a week.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The King is in good health and spirits. He has just received three most important addresses; one from the twenty-two provinces of the kingdom; one from the city and commune of Naples, and one from the Island of Sicily.

The reaction is every day stronger and stronger. The Neapolitans are much better than they were only five months since.

But the present rulers are becoming sensible that in Italy the cause of religion cannot be easily separated from that of Legitimacy, and that Catholic and Reactionary are certainly synonymous terms in Naples, and they are preparing to act on this point.

The prisons of Naples have been visited during the past ten days by Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P.

The following are passages of a letter recently received from Naples, and written by a person who has excellent opportunities of observation and sources of information.

At Potenza matters are as bad. At Avellino, and indeed all the provincial prisons, the treatment is that which humanity revolts at, but of course it is a matter of no consequence, as the victims are Catholic and Bourbonists.

All the different phases of their resistance at this moment seem to be more than ever exaggerated. The brigand hordes, which General La Marmora had so lately reduced to 280 men, and which nevertheless he is unable to keep in check with an army of 120,000 men, seem disposed to welcome the commission appointed to investigate the cause of brigandage by an extraordinary display of their tactics.

with sound by King Francis. The most serious and the most dangerous movements have always been, and are at present, far away from the Roman frontier.

It is not, however, a mere question of peasant brigandage, or of purely excited, as you would be led to believe. There is pervading all classes, from the highest to the lowest, a deep and bitter sense of shame and grief at the loss of its autonomy by this country, which has all the elements of a nation—and which so far from receiving the least compensation, suffers under a real tyranny, such as Mr. Gladstone would not even dream of charging against King Ferdinand.

The Church is already, and will be more and more, the object of attack. The Monsignor and the Bishop Acerbi have been arrested and will be expelled to different towns in the provinces.

I believe the Emperor Napoleon is quite well aware of this, and is patiently biding his time to take advantage of it, and that he begins to feel his time is very near at hand.

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The address in answer to the speech of the King of Prussia is ominous. There can be no doubt that if Prussia were to be a constitutional kingdom at all, the representatives of the nation must have the power of granting or refusing taxes for military purposes as well as others.

POLAND.—The Electric Telegraph brought us the news on Saturday last of an insurrection in Poland. It broke out on the night of Thursday, the 22nd.

The mode of recruiting for the Russian army among the Poles consists in making out lists of as many thousand men as the Government chooses to select, and sending police agents and soldiers into the houses of the conscripts to seize them by force, or take their parents as guarantees for their appearance.

According to private letters from Warsaw, the Russian authorities displayed more than their usual brutality in the recent levy of recruits.

Agents for Montreal, Davin & Bolton, Lamlough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray.

MRS. G. & LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Tastes are various in relation to perfumes as to wines.

TOWERS OF SILENCE.—A letter in the Times of last Friday described a graveyard at Naples; a companion picture may be taken from the Bombay Saturday Review of the 20th ult, from which the following statement is extracted:—'There exists in Bombay, on one of the fairest spots of Malabar-hill, a wide extent of ground, allotted to one of the vilest purposes which ever entered into the heart of man to conceive.