

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The day for the baptism of the Imperial Prince is not yet fixed. The 14th or 15th of June has been more than once spoken of, but it is doubted whether the Empress's state of health will permit of her undergoing the fatigue of the ceremony, and then attending the banquet and the ball at the Hotel de Ville the same evening. It is possible that a postponement will take place. The Emperor himself has not as yet fixed on any day.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News writes as follows:—"According to a widely-credited rumor, the Emperor has received a pressing invitation from the King of Prussia to visit Berlin, and join in a conference to which the other parties would be the Emperor of Austria and the Czar. At this meeting the Italian question and the position of Neuchâtel are to be considered, and some people say that an attempt will be made to impose upon England some anti-revolutionary guarantees, and also a check upon her maritime power!"

The Moniteur de l'Armée announces that the evacuation of the Crimea by the French army was proceeding with the greatest activity.

The violence of the sentiments entertained by the Assemblée Nationale towards England becomes daily more and more undisguised. The following is the latest characteristic outburst of the Fusionist organ:—

"What cares England for the popularity of the King of Naples, or for the glory of the Holy See? What she desires is clearer than daylight; she wishes, per fas vel nefas, to extend her domination and that of Sardinia in Italy. Genoa no longer suffices; she would now possess Ancona, Civita Vecchia, Messina, and Palermo; and hereafter she would desire Trieste, Leghorn, and Venice. We do not wish to assert that England wishes to plant the British flag on all these spots. No; her measures are more subtle and discreet. She does not aspire to an increase of territory, but to arrive at a domination without a rival; it suffices for her to establish, where she would reign, that chronic and morbid anarchy which has delivered up to her, for a long time past, the republics of the New World, Spain, and Portugal. This is what England would fain effect. She wishes to strike Italy in the heart and the head by destroying the temporal power of the Pope. When the Papal power shall have been abased, Italy will become an easy prey, and revolutionists will have speedily delivered up the bleeding remains to the savage avidity of the London and Liverpool merchants. Italy will have descended to the last rank among nations; but the Parliaments of Westminster and Turin will sing praises of her liberty and independence."

THE MARITIME POWER OF BRITAIN.—The Siecle, in an article on the Congress of Paris, contains the following curious passage:—"Amongst other reasons for not wishing to continue hostilities was this—The campaign of 1856 was to have been essentially a maritime one. England had made unheard-of preparations, which may have been appreciated in the accounts published by the British and French journals; she was about to acquire an enormous preponderance, and, perhaps, a dangerous one. Now, the final act of Congress—the abolition of letters of marque, &c.,—proved that Europe is no more prepared to support maritime tyranny than the continental excess of military development. It may, therefore, be assumed that European diplomacy, in its actual desire for peace, displayed its fears of the maritime proportions of Britain. English diplomatists cannot have mistaken this. If it had escaped their attention, the shouts of the London press would have awakened them to the fact. But their shouts did not prevail, and Britain was obliged to console herself with a review for the impossibility in which she found herself to obtain elevation in a decisive campaign.—We must add, for the sake of truth, that nothing in the protocols authorises us to attribute to the plenipotentiaries this last motive for desiring peace. It was their natural policy to conceal it."

AUSTRIA.

Some of the German papers have during the last few days learnt from their Vienna correspondents that the Archduke Ferdinand Max has received instructions from his Imperial brother to inform the Emperor Napoleon that he consents to the removal of the mortal remains of the Duke de Reichstadt to Paris, but the statement is devoid of all foundation. Somewhat more than a year since M. de Bourqueney endeavored to obtain permission to remove the body of the deceased Prince from the vaults of the Capucins, but he failed, and there is every reason to believe that the subject has never since been brought forward by the French Government. By order of the late Emperor Francis his grandson was buried with the other members of the Imperial family, and the present Monarch has far too great a respect for the memory of his ancestor ever to think of acting in opposition to his expressed will. As has already been said, the Austrian Government earnestly wishes to improve its relations with France, and it was thought that the highest compliment which could be paid to the Emperor Napoleon was to send the Archduke Ferdinand Max to visit him. It is uncertain whether the youthful Prince will remain in France until the christening is over, but he will probably do so if it is not too long postponed.—Cor. of Times.

RUSSIA.

It is said that Russia has protested, or is soon to protest, against the treaty of the 15th of April, as concluded and signed, without her participation or knowledge, by England, France, and Austria. I do not pretend to vouch for the correctness of the statement, but I have heard it in a quarter generally so well-informed that I have little hesitation in mentioning it. It is also believed that inquiries have been

made as to the rumor that has circulated in various quarters relative to a secret treaty, and to which I have more than once alluded. At all events, I fear there is reason to apprehend that the relations with Russia are not of the warm and confident kind which were expected from the conclusion of the conferences.—Ibid.

ITALY.

The Bishops of the ecclesiastical province of Turin have issued a protest against the new bill, already voted by the Senate of Piedmont, for the reorganization of public instruction in Piedmont. According to the Protestant press they found their opposition—1. On the article which places all establishments of public instruction under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction, no exception being made therein in favor of the episcopal seminaries. 2. On the article which expressly declares that the said seminaries are to be governed according to the rules adopted by the Church and by the State. 3. On the provision empowering the State to close any establishment of public instruction, when such an extreme measure is required in the interest of morality, there being no clause excepting seminaries from the general rule; and 4. On the article which deprives the clergy of all influence over, or participation in, public instruction, the discipline of the schools, and the choice of directors.

The Eco dell'Esperanza (government paper) of Naples, of the 30th April, states that during the last twenty-four years there has been but one capital conviction at Naples, and none for high treason. The number of pardons granted to political prisoners, during the same period, was, it declares, 9,894.

While we are every day treated to long accounts of the necessity of reforms in Italy, and of M. Cavour's most extraordinary successes in Piedmont, it is but fair to state that there is a reverse to all these flattering pictures. A certain "M. de Sanatis," a great protégé of Lord Shaftesbury and the "Bible Societies" (in ordinary language an apostate and hireling, not to specify certain other of his merits), has written in the Avenir of Geneva his opinions and experiences in his evangelising course in Piedmont. He seems not to paint everything as being so promising, but let us hear himself:—

"TURIN, 22nd March, 1856.—Dear brother—I am anxious to inform you how the work of the Lord prospers here. The time for a true evangelical reformation has not yet come, and I fear will never come for Italy. My unfortunate country is the centre of the Empire of the Beast, and all my efforts must, I believe, end in saying, 'Go ye out of her my people that you may not share in her sins.' I am not under a delusion on this point—converts to the gospel will, in Italy, be always very few. Apropos of religious radicalism, we have here, unhappily, a Derbyite agent, intruded on us from London. This poor deluded creature belonged first to the Church of the Vaudois; he next entered into ours, but he went to London, and was there seduced. Last summer he kept in London a small shop for ices and bonbons; he is now in Turin better dressed, better lodged than I am, living at his ease with nothing to do but to visit from house to house and propagate Derbyism. Since his appearance, that antinomian pestilence hitherto unknown here has spread among our converts. They teach that Christians are free from the yoke of the law; that the observance of the commandments of God is a 'privilege,' not a 'duty.' On Sundays you may work without sin, if your conscience tells you you are a Christian, free from the yoke of the bondage. You cannot conceive the mischief done by such doctrines to our neophytes. I have testified against them several Sabbaths, and my conscience bears me witness not in vain. Let all Christians pray for poor Italy; we have to wrestle against Irvingites, Derbyites, and the priests—each of them in his way inimical to the gospel. Our regenerated Italian Christians in Turin, in Genoa, and in Cassale, are in extreme poverty. Our Congregations are composed of poor workmen; our Preachers have no salary, and are of course equally poor. In Turin we have a Missionary who preaches the Word and distributes tracts, and we have an Infant School, but we can neither pay the rent of the one nor the wages of the other. We beg the prayers of our Lyonnese and Swiss brethren, that the Lord of the harvest may send the means for continuing his work, &c., &c.—Your devoted brother in Christ,

"DE SANATIS."

How uniform in the style of their apostolic epistles are these modern Evangelists! Read a report or letter from a souper in Connaught, an agent in Spain or Italy, a colporteur in France, kallah in Madeira, or your model missionary in Tahiti, New Zealand, or anywhere you please, 'tis invariably an extension of the same heads—1st—Modest confessions of not having labored in vain; 2nd—Promises of more abundant harvests; 3rd—Abuse of Christ's Church and His Priesthood to any amount, occasionally diversified by a side hit at some rival swaddler; and finally, an earnest clamor for means—means—means. The cry of the horse-leech—give—give—is the stereotype passage. Poor De Sanatis forgets his own antecedents, moral and physical, and waxes very angry at the Danzic ice-seller, for presuming to better his condition and procuring for himself a more clerical coat and a snugger lodging than the regularly established journeyman. He has even the heroism to protest against (religious) Radicalism in Turin and under the eye of M. Cavour. His letter is valuable for one thing. It tells, and tells plainly what we have often repeated—England may succeed in revolutionising Italy: her Palmerston and her Russell and her Minto may sow broadcast thro' the different states the fruitful seed of rebellion against the powers that be; and the English mission agents may continue to sell their time and their souls

in the work of calumny and tract-distribution; still converts to Protestantism will, in Italy, be always few—the Gospel Reformation has not yet come, and will never come for Italy. We heartily recommend these two bits of truth to the serious consideration of our dear brother the Guardian.—Northern Times.

GOOD SENSE OF THE ITALIANS.—In Italy no game of violence is ever practised; the animated Italian regards a blow, even in play, as rough and brutal, and moreover, unwise, seeing that it inspires ill will and revenge. Children here are, and always have been, educated without blows; the rod is not here an instrument of instruction; they are, on the contrary, early taught to regard blows as unworthy of Christians, either to give or receive. In Venice, blows are jestingly styled Orco tedesco; German barley, and the habit of giving and taking blows is one of those which have mainly contributed to lower the German to the estimation of slaves in the eyes of the Romans.—Herr Mantoni.

THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

(From the Times correspondent.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May, 8.—The French army continues to embark daily, and we, with more dignity and at greater leisure, follow their example. The French speak confidently of a great campaign in Africa, and even in another quarter of the globe, and they predict that peace will not last for two years. The Russians are equally hopeful that they will have a chance of war in a short time, and they do not disguise their earnest burning lust to phlebotomize Austria, "Autriche lache et ingrate." The evacuation of the Crimea is taking place with rapidity, and, if it is desirable, there can be no doubt that the allies can leave the soil of the Czar long before the time which has been granted to us—six months after the conclusion of the treaty—has expired. The Tartars bring in terrible stories of the revenge taken by the Russians on those unfortunate brethren of theirs who have given aid to the allies, or have been engaged in their service. They tell us that several of these poor creatures have been hanged at Simpheropol, that others have been sent off in exile, and that more are condemned to work on the roads for life. Could not a word be said to avert the wrath of Russia, and to induce her to extend her clemency to the remnants of this miserable race?

Although the greatest cordiality exists between the bulk of the men of both the allied armies, there have been some awkward rencontres between the French and the English on two or three occasions, of which I have hitherto made no mention, as the subject is one of extreme delicacy. It appears quite clear that the French are very ready to resort to the use of firearms on such occasions. The first of these affairs which has been brought under the notice of the Chiefs of the two armies took place some time ago at Kamiesch. It appears that some men of the Mail Staff Corps went out to hunt rats in the neighborhood of one of the French redoubts, and that as they approached the parapet they were fired upon by the soldiers inside. Lieutenant Budgen, the staff-adjutant of Kazatch, ran out of his hut on hearing the shots fired and proceeded towards the redoubt, and when he was challenged he replied in French, "officier Anglais." He was at once fired upon three times in succession. On finding out what had taken place he sent on board one of the men-of-war for assistance, and, when reinforced by a naval officer and a small body of Marines unarmed, he approached the redoubt, invested it, and captured the men inside, but some of them escaped and appear to have attacked and killed the sergeant of Marines in their flight, and to have wounded an officer by a shot through the leg. I shall not dwell on the details further than to state that the sergeant's brains were knocked out by blows of a musket-stock, and that the officer was, when lying on the ground, charged by a soldier with the bayonet. General Codrington referred the case to Marshal Pelissier, and the latter, after a long and minute investigation, sent back the result of his inquiries to our head-quarters towards the close of last week. It is understood that the Marshal considers the unfortunate affair does not call for any sanguinary punishment, but that the excessive vigor of the measures taken by the men on guard was justified to such an extent as to hold them blameless by the orders they had received for the safeguard of their post. The second occasion took place at one of the wells in camp, from which men are forbidden to draw water after sunset and before sunrise, and which is guarded by French sentries. Some of our soldiers went down after dusk to draw some water. The sentry fired on them with ball, and his comrades of the guard turned out and contributed a volley; but fortunately they hurt no one. The third instance of this sort occurred the night before last, when the commanding general of the Light Division, Lord W. Paulet, sent up a picket to bring some men into camp who were drinking at a French canteen. As our men approached to execute their orders they were fired upon with ball. The circumstance has been reported to General Codrington for the information of Marshal Pelissier. It is possible that the bare statements of facts respecting these unfortunate affairs does not convey their true character, and that there may be some inaccuracy in the reports. Let us hope there is. A French sentry is rigid in obeying his consigne. Surgeon Le Blanc, of the 9th, was killed by a sentry, whom he approached too closely at night, and I have seen French officers treated with rudeness and imperiousness by common soldiers en faction when the former have been in the slightest degree infringing les formalités de la poste. Perhaps it is only right that the utmost precision on all such matters should be observed during war time. We are not without our own intestine fights now and then, but we certainly do not use firearms so promptly as the French. The removal of the Zouaves has given more peace and quietness to the line, as there was a sort of rivalry between the infantry and these famous regiments, the latter of which professed to look down on all men in red pantaloons.

There have been some discreditable transactions in our own camp lately, which have led to the retirement of two officers from the army, as notified by general orders. In one instance an officer was detected in the act of reading a private letter addressed to a brother officer; in the other a gentleman forgot how to write his name. General Codrington has a gentler touch in such matters than General Simpson. The latter had three officers cashiered by court-mar-

tial in as many weeks after he was appointed Commander-in-Chief; in the present cases the punishment is the same for each offence, and is therefore unequal, for the magnitude of these offences is not the same.

UNITED STATES.

John B. Dillon one of the Irish exiles of '48, has returned to Ireland to remain permanently. Since his arrival in this country he had confined himself to his profession at the bar, to which he was admitted by a special act of the New York Legislature soon after he came to this country. He was not one of the noisy revolutionists or lecturers.—Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

The Democratic Convention at Cincinnati by an unanimous vote on the 17th Ballot, nominated James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, late Minister from the United States to the Court of London, for President; John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, for Vice President.

MR. CRAMPTON'S OPINION.—The Boston Gazette says that Mr. Crampton, before leaving that city, intimated that the consequences of his dismissal would be most serious. To which the Boston Atlas, with questionable taste and unwarranted flippancy, adds: "Unquestionably they will—to Mr. Crampton!"

We have conversed with several intelligent gentlemen respecting the probable course of Great Britain, when intelligence reaches that Government that in spite of the amicable and friendly disposition evinced by them in this matter, and their distinct and unequivocal denial of all intention to do any wrong to the United States, their Minister Plenipotentiary and three of their most important Consuls have been summarily sent home. We do not find the hopes which Mr. Marcy is said to have expressed respecting the eminent effects of his last despatch generally entertained. There seems to be a very prevalent opinion that the British Government will feel that they have been drawn into the most apologetic attitude they could honorably take, only that the United States Government might contrast that apologetic attitude with their own determined course and their resolution not to reciprocate any concessions; and the inference which many draw is that Great Britain will retaliate by sending home Mr. Dallas, and declining all further diplomatic intercourse. We hesitate about adopting these views. We do not deem it probable that the British Government will be in a hurry to place another Minister at Washington; but unless there be additional evidences of a predetermination on the part of the Administration at Washington to show dislike and distrust of England, we can scarcely think that the British Cabinet will meet Mr. Crampton's dismissal in any other way than by silence.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

EXCITEMENT IN CHICAGO.—There was an immense gathering here last evening, composed of citizens of all parties, responsive to a call for a meeting to consider the destruction of Lawrence and the attack on Mr. Sumner. Resolutions were adopted, expressive of sympathy with Mr. Sumner, and a determination to resist the invasion of Kansas. A committee was appointed to adopt a plan for the immediate organization of a force to rescue Kansas, which committee will report to an adjourned meeting to be held on Saturday evening.

THE UNITED STATES ARMING ENGLAND.—It is a curious fact, that American mechanics excel all others in the manufacture of fire-arms, and are at the present time filling large contracts for parties in England representing the English government. Sharp's arms, particularly, are in high favor, both the carbine and rifle being in large demand. They are claimed to combine simplicity of construction, rapidity of firing and extraordinary range, with perfect accuracy and unequalled safety. An order for 25,000 American rifles, with the Minie sight and knob for the "lock bayonet," is in course of execution at the extensive works at Windsor, Vt., and is now probably half completed. Another order for 10,000 Sharp's rifles, also on account of parties in England, is in course of fulfillment at Cot's factory in Hartford.

PROGRESS OF LYNCH LAW.—Phillip P. Herbert, of Alabama, a member of Congress from California, shot down and killed an Irish waiter at Willard's, and is now under bonds to appear before the Grand Jury and await his trial for such crime as they may adjudge him to have committed.

Preston S. Brooks, a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina, assaults and beats unmercifully a Senator from Massachusetts, when occupying his seat in the Senate of the United States and engaged in the transactions of business legitimately appertaining to his nation.

William Smith, an ex-Governor of the State of Virginia, and member of the House of Representatives, assailed and beat the editor of the Evening Star, in December last, in the lobby of the House.

Albert Rusé, a member of the House of Representatives from Arkansas, assailed and beat the editor of the New York Tribune in the grounds of the Capitol, immediately after leaving the House of Representatives.

Four murderous outrages in five months! We challenge all the other civilized or barbarous nations of the earth to equal this among their law-makers.—Exchange.

ROME AND NEW YORK.—In one of the recent letters on the state of Italy, which have appeared in New York papers, we saw it stated as an evidence of the incompetence of the Pontifical Government, that robberies were getting frequent on the roads. If a robbery occurs once a month in the Roman States, the whole country thinks itself going to destruction for want of a government. The New York Tribune tells us, however, that this is a trifle compared to what takes place, not in the lonely and almost uninhabitable Campagna of Rome, but in the most populous and wealthy city in the United States. It says:—"Robbery in Broadway, by daylight, an average of two homicides per week, with any amount of less heinous outrages and crimes—if this is the reign of order and security, what a delugingly secure and orderly place Pandemonium must be! There is not in all Europe out of Italy—we think there is not even in Italy—a city wherein life and property are less safe than in New York."

Suppose before adopting "Republican" institutions for Italy, the people over there wait to see how the thing works here. If we can't make the system compatible with security to life and property, it is not likely the Italians can.—St. Louis Leader.