

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has caused a project of law to be presented, allowing to each of the Princesses, daughters of Louis Philippe, an annuity of 200,000f. Among the property of the Orleans family confiscated some time since, was a portion, representing 12,000,000f., which had been set aside as the dowry of those Princesses, and was consequently inalienable. The 600,000f. now proposed to be paid yearly to them is the interest on that sum of twelve millions; and it is stated that the Orleans Princes have already drawn up a protest against the motives on which this project of law is based.

It is generally stated and believed that the Princes of the Orleans family intend taking the opportunity afforded by the late law, to protest, if they have not already done so, against the Decree of Confiscation of January, 1852. The present law they consider as an admission on the part of the Emperor of the illegality of that decree—as an admission that the confiscation to the State of the property in question was an act of violation of all the rights of property. It is not said, however, that the parties benefited by the law will decline availing themselves of it. It appears that the grant was arranged between the Prince de Chimay and M. Dupin, the executor to the will of the late King Louis Philippe and the law adviser of the family. The Duke of Nemours has, it appears, written to M. Dupin a letter couched in very strong terms on the impropriety of his having concluded the arrangement without consulting him as the head of the family.

Cardinal Patrizi yesterday morning, at half-past 8, was present in the chapel of the Lazarists, rue de Sévres, at a grand meeting of the members of all the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul in Paris. The chapel was crowded, and the altar was dressed out with great magnificence. The splendid reliquary of massive silver, containing the body of St. Vincent de Paul, was uncovered on the occasion. His Eminence celebrated mass, and then administered the holy sacrament during three-quarters of an hour. After the sacred ceremony a special meeting took place, and M. Baudouin, the President of the Association, delivered an address, showing how the work in which they were all so deeply interested was gradually extending its limits, the total conferences of St. Vincent de Paul in every part of the world being at present 2,046. After a suitable reply from the Legate, the proceedings terminated; and his Eminence, at 11 o'clock, partook of a breakfast which had been prepared for him.

The taking of the quinquennial census in Paris has been terminated, and it appears from it that the population, including the soldiers, the sick in the hospitals, and the occupants of the prisons, exceeds 1,200,000 souls within the octroi walls, and 1,800,000 within the fortifications.

The administration of the Bank of France have declared a dividend of 137f. for the first six months of 1856, payable on the 1st July.

The Post's Paris correspondent writes that, according to despatches received on Tuesday, it appears that there is no longer any fear of fresh inundations. The *Moniteur* publishes the return of custom duties upon the principal merchandise imported into France during the first five months of 1856, which show a decrease of 2,815,000f. compared with those of 1855.

ITALY.

Private letters from Milan of the 21st mention that a movement on a large scale, indeed on the whole line of the Italian Peninsula, is in course of preparation. This movement is attributed to Mazzinian agency, in order to anticipate another movement of a more constitutional character. The Mazzinian party fear no doubt, that Italy will be taken out of their hands, if the moderate leaders, who look up to Sardinia for the liberation of their country, act before them; and they seem determined to strike a blow at once in their usual fashion. Copies of incendiary proclamations, exciting to pillage and assassination, are circulated throughout Italy.

A letter from Rome in the *Risorgimento* of Turin says:—"A subscription had been opened at Rome to strike and present a medal to Count Cavour, to testify the gratitude of the Romans for the dignified and energetic manner in which he maintained the cause of Italy at the Congress of Paris. The subscription list was soon filled up, counting among the names many of the Roman nobles.

A Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says:—"The publication of a pamphlet by Count de Montalambert on the affairs of Italy is announced. This pamphlet is said to have been written at the request of the Holy Father. Most important and precious documents are stated to have been placed in the hands of the Count for his work."

NEW CARDINALS.—The Pope nominated his six new Cardinals last week, of whom only three are Italians. The others are—Michael Lewicki, Archbishop of Leobold-Lemberg (Gallicia) and Kamenetv (Poland) George Kaulik, Archbishop of Zagabria, in Croatia; and Alexandre Barnabo, Secretary of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, a Frenchman. The Italians are—the Nuncio to Portugal (a Roman); Grassellini, lately Prolegate at Bologna (a Sicilian); and Medici d'Ottaviano, his Holiness's Master of the Household (a Neapolitan).

TURKEY.

The *Times*' Constantinople correspondent states that a political crisis is approaching in Turkey, and that wherever one looks nothing is seen but confusion and difficulties, which increase every day. In this crisis the popular voice points to Redschid Pasha as the only man capable of extricating the Empire out of the chaos into which it has been thrown by the recklessness of the present administration.

We learn from the Principalities that all the principal inhabitants of Jassy, nobles and others, have agreed on a representation to the Allied Commissioners, demanding—

1. The union of the Principalities under a Prince of one of the reigning families of Europe (not of the neighboring States); and

2. The establishment of a capital in the centre of the new State.

The Porte is also reported to have addressed a Note on the subject to the Powers interested in the matter, stating—

"That the union of the two provinces under one Sovereign would endanger the suzerainty of the Porte over them; and that whilst the instructions of the Turkish Commissioners are to assist in everything that can benefit the Principalities and their people, they are equally firm in forbidding them to consent to anything that may weaken the Porte's suzerainty."

AUSTRIA.

It is said that an interview will take place at no remote period between the Emperors of France and Austria. We know that the former of these sovereigns is going to Plombieres; and it is asserted that on leaving he will visit the castle of Arenenberg, in Switzerland, where he was brought up, and from thence will proceed to a frontier town, where he will meet with Francis Joseph. This is but rumour, but there is no doubt as to the constantly increasing intimacy between the governments of France and Austria.

A letter from Vienna of the 21st, in the *Moniteur*, says:—"The ceremony of Baron de Bourqueney presenting to the Emperor his letters of credence as French Ambassador at this court was attended with great pomp. For the first time, the carriages of the Emperor were sent to fetch an ambassador, and this departure from established usage evinced a wish to give unusual éclat to the reception. The crowd assembled hailed with acclamations this manifestation of the friendly relations now established between the sovereigns of France and Austria. The reception of the Baroness de Bourqueney by the Empress is postponed until after the accouchement of Her Majesty."

King Otho, of Greece, was expected at Vienna on the 24th.

RUSSIA.

The Austrian Correspondenz learns that Odessa is not to be a regular free port. The weather at Odessa was beautiful, and alternate rain and sunshine gave promise of a good harvest.

The *Cologne Gazette* has the following from St Petersburg, dated June the 12th:—"The development of the Russian navy, interdicted in the Black Sea, is to be carried out in the Pacific. The Amoor, Sitke, Ochotsk, and Petropaulovsk have with this view become the special objects of attention and care on the part of the Russian admiralty. The wooded district of the Lene, and the rich iron and copper mines of Nertchinsk, will furnish the materials for ship-building. The Government is sending out a number of officers, seamen, engineers, and workmen to those parts, and Vice-Admiral Putiatine has been appointed to superintend and carry out the great scheme. The extraordinary activity of the local administration on the Amoor and the acquisitions they have made there of territory are well known. But it is not merely in that distant region that vessels are to be constructed; numerous steamers will be also built in the White Sea, the Baltic, on the Don, Boug, and Dnieper, on the Caspian Sea, the Lake of Aral, on the Oxus and Jaxartes, while flotillas of screw gunboats are to protect both Russian trade with Asia generally, and increase her influence as well as power in Persia and Turan, that is, in Bokhara, China, and Kokhand."

SARDINIA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* of Friday says—"It is very probable that the little territories of Monaco and Menton will now be united to Piedmont. The late Prince was the main obstacle to the arrangement. The people of Monaco are not friendly to the annexation, as their taxation would very possibly be increased."

THE CRIMEA.

The *Times*' correspondent's letters to the 14th June have arrived. The French evidently were greatly pleased with the Order of the Bath. Lieut.-Col. Maxwell was hurt, and several men of the 88th killed and wounded on board ship, by an accident in weighing anchor. Orders were given to abandon all attempts to remove huts. The sirocco was still blowing.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The *Times* of 27th has the following:—"We have received the following telegraphic despatch from Trieste:—"Trieste, June 26. Public works in India are stopped. The Santals are again quiet. An insurrection is on foot near Vizagapatam. The King of Oude had arrived at Calcutta. A band of rebels was approaching Foochow, eighty miles distant from Shanghai."

AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy having paid a visit to Sydney, where he has been received with even a more enthusiastic reception than greeted him in Melbourne, has finally taken up his residence in this city. A meeting was held some weeks since to raise a subscription to present him with a qualification—£2,000 in value—for a seat in the new Legislative Assembly. Over £400 were subscribed on the spot, and we believe that nearly the total amount has already been collected in various parts of the colony. Mr. Duffy's career in Victoria cannot fail to be both useful and brilliant.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

(From the Nation.)

The simple substance of the American Question to the present point is—that the United States have offered to England every possible species of affront, and have succeeded in placing her in a most helplessly and hopelessly false and wrong position; and that England is submitting, knuckling under, and eating dirt. We—even we—can afford to pity England with her maniacal injustice to our dearest sentiments and most vital interests, at the very time when we, Irish of the Irish, are the vanguard of both sides of this battle, and in all human probability destined to be its arbiter. In the lowest depths of debasement to which Ireland has ever fallen, we do not believe it would be possible for our nation to be actuated by the

same spirit of unmitigated poltroquery that breathes from every expression of opinion—ministerial, diplomatic, parliamentary, or popular—in Great Britain at present. Most miserably mistaken are they, if they imagine that it deceives or propitiates for a second a people so quick-witted, so insolent, and so exacting as the American. Their soft words are not of the sort that turn away wrath. They have been insulting and braggart as long as they dared. Now their breath is bated, and we shall live to see what they gain by proving craven at the end.

The excuse that has been offered for submitting to the insult of Mr. Crampton's dismissal—an insult unparalleled in diplomatic history—without any attempt at retaliation, is that Mr. Dallas has been specially empowered, not with the mere authority of a Legation, but with peculiar faculties of arbitration and powers to end this quarrel. Such is not the case. There is no mystery in Mr. Marcy's instructions to his Excellency. The American government, again most distinctly reiterates in them their determination not to arbitrate the construction of the Treaty as to whether England has, or can have, any authority to occupy, fortify or colonize, or exercise dominion in Central America. They will arbitrate nothing until England has indicated her intention of unconditionally evacuating Ruatan and the Bay Islands, and the territory upon which she has unlawfully planted her flag along the Mosquito Coast. But as England has a right of cutting logwood at Belize, the question of her exact forest range there may be referred to the decision of some distinguished geographer—such as Humboldt—as well as the question to whom she is to make restitution of the other territory she has unlawfully occupied. Such an offer is, in fact, the greatest insult of all. It proceeds upon the assumption that England is willing to admit herself absolutely and indefinitely in the wrong—and so concede, under compulsion, claims which her statesmen have again and again solemnly advanced and asserted, and declared their determination to maintain by force. There can be no question of this, that Lord Palmerston and Lord Clarendon have both in the most clear and positive terms declared that to be British territory which it is now insisted they shall surrender at discretion.

The Russian War was said to be a war of statesmen—an American War is likely to be characterised as a War of the Press. Among the chief causes which the historian will assign for the unhappy position into which England has got, we believe the *Times* newspaper is likely to occupy a foremost place. We do not now refer to the continually insulting and acrimonious tone in which it has for years delighted to insult the institutions and libel the ambition of the United States. We refer to its conduct since the present dangerous questions have arisen; and venture to say that it has pursued a course of policy the most injurious to England and the most irritating to America that ever was possible for any organ of public opinion. It is now some seven or eight months ago, since we were startled by the announcement that a fleet had been sent towards the West Indies to encounter a filibustering expedition to the shores of Ireland. No such expedition was contemplated at the time. We ventured to say so at once. It was probably a clumsy attempt to conceal from France and Russia the existence of a quarrel of which they were otherwise well enough informed, we may be certain. So perfectly transparent as it was, it rendered the demonstration of force at once insolent and impotent. Every article that has since appeared upon the quarrel has, in our mind, being an additional and very great aggravation of it. It is one of England's peculiar misfortunes that abroad the great mass of her public opinion is represented by the *Times*—especially to America. And with what result in this instance? So long as the quarrel might have admitted of easy settlement, the *Times* deliberately misrepresented its causes and aggravated the anger of the Americans by every species of ridiculous insolence. Not a week has since elapsed that it has not been obliged to abandon the ground that it took the week before. It was a long time before its writers could be induced to admit that there was any difficulty about Central America at all. It has changed its position upon the Enlistment Question a dozen different times, and ends by declaring that Mr. Crampton deserves to be sacrificed, a day or two after a very doughty declaration that he must be upheld at all hazards. What can this bring upon British public opinion but contempt and enmity? At last a lower tone is struck than ever before sounded in England's name in an argument of war. Within the last fortnight the *Times* has admitted, in terms that grovel, and a style that crawls, that England has been humiliated and dare not resent, has been insolently in the wrong, and must yield everything that may be demanded of her with servile humility. And yet this actually represents public opinion in England—in nothing is the *Times* more true to the sentiment of the British nation than in the alternate insolence, envy, and terror with which it speaks of the United States.

As soon as Lord Clarendon's despatch in reply to Mr. Marcy is produced, Mr. Moore brings forward his motion—probably upon Monday or Tuesday next.—The situation is a most critical and momentous one, and one upon which an Irish Member speaks with peculiar authority. He speaks in the name of a race which is equally divided between the territories of the two Governments that are going to war—in a quarrel of which the principal promoters, from the English Premier and the American President that is to be, down to the mass of private soldiers upon both sides, are Irish by birth or extraction—and in which every Irishman, be his politics what they may, must see that Ireland has an interest, a sympathy, and a policy distinctly different from England's.

(From the Assemblée Nationale, June 15.)

The insult offered to Mr. Crampton will be felt in England, but, in one way or another, a policy of temporizing will be adopted. If the same fact happened in Naples, in Greece, or in some small republic of the New World, we know very well what would occur and what would be the attitude which Lord Palmerston would assume; but towards the United States the question has quite another bearing. Whatever may be the means of aggression which England possesses, and how little she may have to fear—speaking in a military way—from a war with the United States, she has too many interests engaged there to engage in such a struggle, or to enter upon it, except compelled by absolute necessity.

The same journal in its next issue has the following: For the present we will simply state that the government of the United States seems not so much inclined as it had been announced at first to accept an arbitration upon the Central American affairs. It

does not reject this proposition in an absolute manner, but it would prefer a direct negotiation, which may bring up again that which was decided in 1850, and may amend the engagements entered into on that occasion.

IRELAND AND ITALY.

(From the Northern Times.)

Our rulers and leaders of public opinion have long been reviling Austrian "repression" in Italy, and declaiming about the oppression of the police in Naples or in Rome. That the police have legitimate functions in Italy is plain from recent assassinations by the disciples of Mazzini, against which a protest has lately been issued by his friend M. Manin. But there are police in Ireland not less than in Italy, and it should seem with not less oppression (to say the least)—to the people in the one country than in the other. Looking to the recent reports of magisterial proceedings in Ireland, it appears that the police are agents in a system of ingenious persecution. Wealthy Protestant societies, assisted to the utmost by wealthy Protestant prelates—and sanctioned by the Government—send hired and infamous emissaries among the people; to provoke them by offensive placards, reflecting upon their pastors or reviling their faith; and when the poor people are by these means roused to any manifestation of feeling, the police, acting upon their instructions, seize any one who is detected in uttering a cry, or throwing a stone at the wretched hirelings who insult them, and hurry them to jail as offenders against law. When the culprits are before the magistrates, these functionaries—where the police choose to swear to the most preposterous *prima facie* case of breach of the peace—acting under stringent instructions from the Government, send the poor creatures for trial—which means that they may (whatever becomes of them there) be locked up in prison until the assizes. Now this is surely far worse than anything imputed, truly or falsely, to Roman or Neapolitan police! However it is pretended that they repress the risings of the people it cannot be denied that they provoke them. To sanction paid agents of a rival faith in insulting and outraging the feelings of the people, and then to drag to jail any person who may resent these outrages and insults, is a touch of tyranny beyond the reach of any one absolutism or Neapolitan despotism. It is simply diabolical. Yet that it is so, any one who has read a report of recent proceedings at the sessions of Kilsrush, in Ireland, will see to be true. There, not only men, but women and boys, are seized and cast into jail, for showing by the most innocuous outward acts disgust and indignation at the outrages offered to their religion. The police could only as to one woman swear that she ran violently; of another that her mouth was open; and the worst that was done was throwing of stones, although there were only 6 police among 2000 persons! This is brought before a bench of magistrates among whom sits a party implicated (by sanctioning the provocation systematically offered to the people); and they consider this a case of breach of the peace, and commit the poor creatures for trial at the Assizes! This is a specimen of Protestant government in free and enlightened Great Britain. Now the rulers and leaders of public opinion, who permit such atrocities, affect a hypocritical horror at the idea of police in Milan, in Naples, or in Rome! Police are employed in Ireland to enforce submission to degrading insults; in Italy, to keep down revolutionists, anarchists, and assassins. The Protestant rulers of Ireland require their Catholic subjects to be so oppressed as to receive, without any outward sign of annoyance or anger, all the outrages which bigotry can devise. For this is the land of liberty; and where would be the value of it to Protestants if bigotry had not licence? How grateful the people of Ireland ought to be for living under English instead of Austrian rule! Were they under an Austrian Government their bishops would be recognised, their churches restored, and their religion respected. But all this would be no consolation for the loss of "English institutions." Yet the price they pay is rather dear for those benefits. They are subjected to the lowest degradation possible to humanity; the vilest and basest of their race are paid to hunt, to harass, and to insult them; and myriads of Government are ready to drag to a prison any who shall dare to allow the feelings of outraged human nature to find any expression! The representative of their Sovereign seems to sanction this shameful system, and those who resent it are, by his orders, "sent to the Assizes." Yet the Lord Lieutenant is a very liberal nobleman of strictly evangelical principles. The Earl of Carlisle is an accomplished nobleman, and it is a pity that he should thus adopt the persecuting policy of Calvin. Persecution it is in reality; and in effect; and it is heaping insult upon insult to profess to vindicate an offensive and intrusive system of provocation, under the plea of proselytism. People are not likely to be proselytised by being provoked; and an ingenious system of perpetual provocation is in itself a severe species of persecution. To have their religion gibbeted to scorn in public placards, and have the lowest wretches hired to dog their steps and assail them with ignominious insults—this is the depth of humiliation to which the Catholics of Ireland are reduced under the "liberal and enlightened" rule of an evangelical Whig. It is the more to be lamented, since Lord Carlisle has visited Italy, and written a book in which he has incorporated the usual Protestant platitudes about liberty and persecution. The Austrian Government does not thus insult its Protestant subjects; and there is no country in the world in which religious bigotry would be allowed such scandalous license under the protection of the Pope, as in unhappy Ireland. To repress any tendency to impatience under this shameful system of oppression, a Coercion Act is passing through Parliament under the auspices of the very statesmen who complain before Europe of "Austrian repression." Earl Carlisle will go far to make the Catholics of Ireland envy it. If the Austrian police represses political revolution, it also represses scurrilous ridicule of the Catholic religion, and permits no religious community to have their feelings outraged by hired wretches under its sanction and protection.

A CRADLE PEACE.—Marshal Pelissier tells his soldiers that peace has been "signed at the cradle of an imperial infant." How long does this allow ere peace shall be wanted? Signed at a cradle, peace may have all sorts of nursery vicissitudes. Peace may have the measles, the hooping-cough, and the scarlet fever. Any way, in France, for some time peace will be very like the infant aforesaid; namely a peace in arms.