

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—It is said that the Prince de Luchan... has just arrived in Paris from Rome, and has brought an important communication from the Pope to the Emperor.

The Nation asserts that the destruction of the fortifications at Corin has been decided upon.

The Memorial Diplomatique of Nov. 10, speaking of the reply of Russia to the Emperor's invitation to a Congress, says:—

It is only known, and that by telegraph, that Prince Gortschakoff, on receiving from the French Emperor...

The Memorial Diplomatique states that after the Council of English Ministers, which took place on the 12th Nov., Earl Russell authorized the British Ambassador at Paris to declare to the French Government...

The Nation of this evening believes itself able to state that the Emperor's Government has not yet received any official communication relative to the reply of the Powers to the invitation to a Congress.

La Nation also says:—Private letters from St. Petersburg state that the majority of the members of the usual advisers of the Emperor Alexander...

The London Times, speaking of the Congress, says:—It is impossible to exaggerate the extreme diversity of opinions which have been expressed concerning the true intent and meaning of the Emperor of France in his proposal of a European Congress.

It is asserted that the initiative addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Pontifical Court was accompanied by certain propositions, according to which the Emperor would reserve the Presidency of the Congress to the Pope...

It is even added, but this requires confirmation, that the Emperor had requested from the Sovereigns a declaration tending to guarantee to the Pope his present possessions. In the event of any Sovereign refusing to enter into such an undertaking, the Emperor, it is said, would pass over them, and hold a Congress composed of Sovereigns adhering to his views.

At a moment when Paris is undergoing a complete transformation and is rapidly becoming quite a new city, it has been suggested to place suitable inscriptions on all the houses in which Napoleon I. lived from his first arrival in Paris.

The fact of the future Emperor's residence there is recorded on a marble slab in front of the house. In 1792, Bonaparte lodged at the Hotel de Metz, in the Rue du Mail; he occupied a room, No. 14, on the third floor. He was then Captain of Artillery.

Spain. Madrid, Nov. 12.—The Correspondencia of this evening announces that the Spanish Government has resolved to send representatives to the European Congress for revision of the treaties of 1815.

Nov. 13.—The Novelas doubts the proposal of the Emperor Napoleon for a European Congress meeting with success, as a good understanding with reactionary Governments is impossible.

Piedmont, Turin, Nov. 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Committee appointed to examine the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with France brought up a report proposing its adoption.

The anticipated increase of the revenue amounts to 727,456,21. The bills for the new taxes, not having yet been voted by the Senate, could not be taken into the calculations of the Minister of Finance.

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The same correspondent proceeds to describe the "sharp practice" of the Piedmontese invaders against the unhappy Neapolitans, who are shot down and carried with as few scruples as are the insurgent Poles, or Northern brigands.

of, of whom 10 were shot in action and 4 were shot judiciously; 121 mangagoli (accomplices) were arrested, and 609 vagabonds, thieves, and emigrants, all of whom were ready for any nefarious act; while orders are out for the arrest of 113 more.

The following letter is written by the Special Correspondent of the Memorial Diplomatique at Naples:—

For a long time I have been convinced that the National Guard of Naples is at least three-fourths Bourbonist, and as for the remainder, that it, with scarcely an exception, is anti Piedmontist.

Every one is weary of a ruinous state of things, which does not afford even the least prospect of amelioration. Every one cries—Unity! Fraternity! And every one conspires to prevent this illusory unity, of which the ardent adversaries are naturally those who cry out the most loudly, Unity for ever!

The Neapolitans, whether from national indolence, or from some other reason, want the power of initiative; but let some event come to rouse them from their torpor, you will see them all of a sudden, as if moved by an electric shock, act with a violence in proportion to the time they have remained inactive and repressed, and now the Government, with an inexplicable want of foresight, has put itself the match to this mine, and given movement to the masses hitherto inert.

You have doubtless heard of the outbreak which took place last month in Naples, near the Porta Capuana, between the officer of the National Guard, the Comarini, and the agents of the Police—and finally some peasants, who took part in it as delinquents, and without party spirit.

I do not suppose that this fact alone will suffice to decide the National Guard to declare itself against the actual Government; still it cannot fail to provoke partial defections. The irritation, already very lively, which it has excited, cannot but become more envenomed; and opposition, silent and concealed to-day, finding itself echoed by public opinion, will end by taking alarming proportions and the more so that the National Guard was the sole support, in a moral sense I mean, which the Government had here.

Austria. Vienna, Nov. 10.—In the morning of the 10th inst., a Cabinet messenger brought to this city an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and in the afternoon of the same day the French Ambassador at this Court presented it to His Majesty.

Men in office appear to have come to the conclusion that it would be impolitic to decline the invitation of the Emperor of France, but before it accepts it the Austrian Cabinet will try to obtain from the French Government a promise that the Venetian question shall not be brought forward.

Prussia. Berlin, Nov. 13.—M. de Talleyrand will present the Emperor Napoleon's invitation to an European Congress to the King of Prussia upon His Majesty's return from his hunting excursion.

Denmark. Copenhagen, Nov. 12.—The letter of the Emperor of France, inviting the King of Denmark to send a representative to the Congress, arrived here the day before yesterday.

Copenhagen, Nov. 15.—The King of Denmark died at Glücksburg at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

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of Holstein beyond dispute, the great Powers at that time succeeded in dealing with a question of which all the other points are still unsettled; and which contributes to the general malaise of Europe by constantly vibrating between angry negotiations and open threats of war.

Poland. BRESLAW, Nov. 13.—The Nicpodleglos, the official organ of the revolutionary party at Warsaw, publishes a decree of the National Government ordering the realization of the forced loan of 40,000,000 florins, and stating that officers have been appointed by the National Government for the verification of the accounts.

All the clergy of the Franciscan Convent have been arrested. The Russian Government has issued a decree imposing upon the kingdom of Poland an additional tax to indemnify the Treasury for the sum of 27,000,000 florins abstracted by the insurgents.

Of the officers and agents of the National Government several have fallen into the hands of the Russians and have been hanged. Others are now under arrest, and their fate probably depends less upon what can be proved against them than upon the necessity that may be thought to exist for making fresh reprisals for acts of violence and bloodshed committed in the streets of Warsaw.

In the meanwhile however, young ladies are continually being arrested. Fifty, for the most part girls of from 17 to 19 years of age—some of them even younger—were taken one night last week, and are now shut up in prison. Old and young, men and women, are all treated alike in the matter of arrest, and are invariably seized in the middle of the night.

Towards 9 o'clock at night a ring at the bell will produce in a private house at Warsaw a most alarming effect. It is too late for a visitor, and only a little early for the police. No one is safe, and it is easy to see that every one feels the danger, though without shrieking from it.

The Russians arrest their victims in the dead of night, on the denunciation of spies; question and convict them before secret tribunals; and do not even publish the sentences, unless the sentence be death, and the execution is to take place in Warsaw or Wilna.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 13.—The Journal de St. Petersburg publishes a reply to recent articles in Le Nord attributing to Russia the design of a revolutionary policy hostile to England in Asia.

We take following summary of news from the Oriental Friend of China, of the 26th of September:—"The past fortnight has showed a stagnation in political events. In Japan no active hostilities have taken place since the attack upon the town and fort of Kagoshima, by Admiral Kuper, on the 15th ult.

Japan. So strong is the force of habit—especially of a bad habit—and so potent is the influence of prejudice, especially if long nurtured, upon the mind, that the Times while confessing the national sin of scepticism about Irish distress, and lamenting the natural result of mismanagement and misrule in Ireland, cannot forget the evil custom of maligning the Irish people and undervaluing their Clergy.

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United States. Worcester of Masses in New York.—Another great step has been taken in the progress of the age. An "Evening Exchange" has been opened in the heart of the handsomest quarter of the city, to which, after a hastily snatched dinner, crowds of brokers and speculators eagerly hurry there to resume the transactions of the day, and to anticipate those of the morrow.

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