

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The last accounts received from Madrid report that Marshal O'Donnell is successfully consolidating the Ministry. He will not have much difficulty in getting a sufficient number of moderate Progressistas for such high offices as to create confidence in the country.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.—The dark and wondrous rumour is now afloat in Paris, a rumour which gains credence as it proceeds. This rumour, for which I do not make myself responsible, has gained ground immensely in the last few days, and gives most alarming accounts of the health of the Emperor, taking the trouble, indeed, to explain how the disease called paralysis of the spinal marrow proceeds in general, and to what accident it subjects the patient, all provided by the results which have become visible to the eyes of all.

EMBARRASSMENT OCCASIONED BY THE INVASION OF THE ISLE OF SERPENTS.—The ambassadors of France and England have inquired of Count Buol the position which Austria would take with respect to the occupation of the Isle of Serpents by Russia.

ITALY.—The Bishops of the Province of Savoy have recently issued a protest addressed to Count Cavour, in which they complain of the indignities offered to the Church and the humiliation to which the Clergy are subject at the hands of the present irreligious Government of Sardinia.

A Paris letter in the Courrier du Havre, in speaking of the title just bestowed on Marshal Pelissier, says:—"The new Duke will not, it is said, have any other qualification than that of Duke Pelissier; and will consequently sign himself 'Marshal Duke Pelissier.' This mode has, besides, its precedents, as, without going further back, it is well known that Louis XVIII. and Louis Philippe created dukes per se, as for instance Duke Pasquier and Duke Decazes."

In the year 1548 the illustrious Princess Mary Stuart founded the Chapel of St. Ninian, on the very spot where she landed in the harbor of Roscoff, when she came to espouse his Most Christian Majesty Francis II.

ward, without his crown, rendering thanks to Heaven for having saved his life.

SPAIN.—The last accounts received from Madrid report that Marshal O'Donnell is successfully consolidating the Ministry. He will not have much difficulty in getting a sufficient number of moderate Progressistas for such high offices as to create confidence in the country.

But, what is of more importance to O'Donnell, the Moniteur defends him. Its articles are said to come from the highest quarter in France, one word from whence is more than a counterpoise for the hostile articles of many correspondents.

AUSTRIA.—The ambassadors of France and England have inquired of Count Buol the position which Austria would take with respect to the occupation of the Isle of Serpents by Russia. It is probable that no decisive step will be come to in this matter before the arrival of the new Russian Ambassador, as M. de Balabine, the actual representative of Russia at Vienna, has not sufficient power to treat on so serious a subject.

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In a recent number, the Armonia (Sardinian paper) announces in the following terms "a convention between the Mormons and the other Protestants of Turin."—"We are informed that there is to take place to-day (Sunday) a convention between the Mormons and the heads of the other Protestant sects which exist in Turin. We are not informed what are the particular questions which will be discussed at this meeting; but, after what has taken place elsewhere, we may presume that they will take into consideration what measures should be adopted for bringing about a conciliation between the polygamy of the Mormons and the laws of Piedmont.

to demonstrate to us the feebleness and instability of all laws based on human reason alone, when the divine law, which is the foundation of all order and the fixed rule of all justice, is discarded. An inquiry has been instituted by the Sardinian Government in Turin and Genoa as to the causes of the late outbreak on the Modenese frontier, and I believe it is intended to publish a summary of the evidence collected on the subject, in order that the world may learn rightly from whom such revolutionary movements really spring. At present each party is busy in repudiating the paternity of that abortion through their organs of the press, and Mazzini's paper continues boldly to assert that it was the doing of France, England, and Sardinia combined, and if that be the case, it certainly does them no credit in any way, for a more wretched, contemptible, silly exhibition, has seldom been witnessed in the annals of insurrection.

THE UNION.—The accounts from Naples represented that city to be on the eve of a convulsion. Sir Wm. Temple, the English ambassador there, has returned to London, owing, according to a French authority, to a diplomatic rupture, which will be followed, it is said, by the withdrawal of the French ambassador. An explosion in Naples will be followed by a blaze throughout Italy.

UNITARIANISM IN HOLLAND.—At the last annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance held in London, a Dutch clergyman, who represented himself as a convert from Unitarianism, stated that out of the 1,500 clergymen of Holland, 1,400 preached under the influence of Unitarianism or Rationalism, whilst scarcely 100 held orthodox opinions.

A RUSSIAN NARRATIVE OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.—We take the following selections from a new work, entitled "A Voice from Within the Walls of Sebastopol: A Narrative of the Campaign in the Crimea, and of the Events of the Siege," by Captain R. Hederich, a Polish officer who deserted to the British.

native troops are going on, though slowly; and that great care is exercised to prevent the admission of any of the turbulent and evil disposed—a wise and very necessary precaution. There is no lack of abandoned and desperate men who, no doubt, will use every means in their power to debauch the minds of the newly raised troops.

RUSSIA.—ANTI-ENGLISH FEELING IN RUSSIA.—COOL RECEPTION OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.—Letters have been received from St. Petersburg, by personages who may be relied on, which authorize the assertion that, whatever may be the present or future political position of the British legation at that place, its social relations are, for some time at least, likely to be cold and unpropitious. Nor has Lord Wodehouse been kept in ignorance of this prospect.

A letter from Odessa, in the Austrian Gazette says:—"A detachment of naval officers at Nicolaieff was summoned to St. Petersburg a few days ago by telegraph. These officers are destined to take six war steamers from Cronstadt to the Black Sea, as, with the exception of the vessels in course of construction at Nicolaieff, we have scarcely a cruiser in the Black Sea.

OUR last accounts from Constantinople represent the difficulties of the Russian evacuation as very serious. Séfer Pasha refuses to obey the injunctions of the Porte, and retains possession of Anapa and a line of the Circassian coast formerly held by the Russians. The Russians consider themselves entitled to hold portions of the Turkish territory until what they claim is surrendered to them.

AUSTRALIA.

According to the detailed accounts just received from Melbourne, it appears that the precise receipts of gold per escort from the mines during the first three months of the present year were at the rate of £12,000,000 per annum, while for the corresponding quarter of 1855 they were at the rate of only £6,550,000. Under these circumstances, it is pointed out that, although the imports this year have exceeded those of last, they are much more moderate when compared with the export of gold and the consequent increase in the purchasing power of the population.

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gret that the English army was going to attack the right and centre. "It would be good fun to fight with them, as though they may be good sailors, they must be bad soldiers; why, they would have no chance with us on dry land!"

"The Allies, having formed into order of battle (the Alma) and thrown out skirmishers, advanced slowly but firmly towards the river. The view of the advancing columns of the enemy, as they approached the burning village, was at this time the most beautiful, as compared to any other time of the day. On the right flank the English were pressing on, though not a few of them were left in the river and on its banks. We were all astonished at the extraordinary firmness with which the red jackets, having crossed the river, opened a heavy fire in line upon the redoubt.

"The 1st and 2nd battalions of the regiment of Borodino advanced towards the river in skirmishing order towards the left-hand side of the burning village, but they were cut down like corn by the rifle balls of the advancing English, who crossed the river at this point. The battalions of the reserve had long ceased to exist in the meleé. Three battalions of the regiment of Moscow were sent to the left flank to oppose the French already on the hill, but notwithstanding the coolness displayed by the colonel of this regiment, Major-General Kourtainoff, he could effect nothing of any importance, as he was sent too late into action.

"Menshikoff blamed all under him for the untoward result of the day, and the whole body of survivors blamed Menshikoff. On the 26th and 27th, our battalion occupied the old place near the wall, between the Bastions IV. and V. This was now not the most agreeable place in the world, for the rifle balls came in very thick and caused several casualties in my company.

"Previous to the battle the Czar had sent a supply of money to the men. The distribution was not made till after the action. The rubles were kept till then, and what ought to have belonged to the killed went into the pockets of officers commanding regiments.

"At the battle of Inkermann there were twelve regiments—those of the 16th and 17th divisions were less than 3,000 men each, while those of the 10th and 11th were more than 3,000 men, so that at a fair average they may be placed at 3,000 men, which will give 36,000 bayonets;—there were not less than ten batteries or 120 guns actually engaged, with about 3,000 artillerymen, besides two batteries that remained in reserve on the other side of the river. There were also engaged two battalions of riflemen; so that in round numbers there were about 40,000 men engaged.

"When the colonel returned from General Dannenberg he sent for the commanders of battalions, who informed us that our regiment was to cross the bridge first, and that we were to occupy the heights to the south of the bridge. The 3rd and 4th battalions were to form in front in columns of companies, while the 1st and 2nd were to form in the rear in attacking columns of battalions. Under our cover the artillery were to gain the heights by two roads; one to the left that passes above the quarry ravine, and to the other to the right, which had been constructed by the 6th Sapper battalion by order of Prince Menshikoff, and was finished in July, 1854; this road was very important during the battle of Inkermann. After a half of half-an-hour we began to move down the hill towards the river Tcherniaia. We advanced in the most perfect silence and order, though I never for a moment imagined that the Allies would allow us to reach the bridge by the long and narrow causeway that led to it, as a couple of field-pieces on the road above the bridge would have swept it from end to end. We, however, reached the bridge that had been hurriedly constructed during the night by sailors in safety. We asked these men if they had seen the enemy; they said he was either sound asleep or making his coffee, as they had been all round the hills and seen no one. Then we all began to consider the success of our enterprise as certain, for it was evident the Allies would be surprised. Having crossed the bridge, we moved a little to the right, and then began to ascend the hill. Not a shot was