POREIGN INTELLIGENCE the Menteral Milanteral Menteral Market ACRE OF STANCE. If and purious

The Encyclical of the Pope has elicited a rejoinder from the French Government, in the form of a Circular from M. Thouvenet to the diplomatic agents of France. This Circular attempts to justify Louis Napoleon's intended spoliation of the Popes by the precedents of the French revolutionary wars, and the ignoble conduct of Austria in 1797. The most amusing part of the Circular is that wherein is set forth the anguish of Louis Napoleon at the obstinacy of the Pope, who will persist in appealing to "conscience' against the policy of the French We thank you, then, for this new production, which Emperor—who, to do him justice, is not a man you have sent to us, and which we have read with Emperor-who, to do him justice, is not a man likely to be much disturbed with conscientious scruples. Thus the Circular tells us:-

"What in particular has attracted the painful attention of His Majesty's Government is the forgetfulness of diplomatic usages which, in so important a matter, the Court of Rome has displayed, by transporting directly to the field of religion a question which before all things belongs to temporal order. We see with sentiments of sincere and profound regret the Holy Father appealing to the conscience of the clergy and exciting the ardor of the faithful, with respect to an affair the discussion of which can only take place advantageously between Government and Government,

The Constitutionnel has the following short article:-

" We have to renounce publishing in our Paris edition the answer we had made to the letter of the Bishop of Orleans. The indications which reach us from all parts of the deplorable effect produced by this letter impose on us the duty of not aggravating still more the irritation caused by such a discussion. On the other hand, the Siecle announces its intention of taking proceedings against the Bishop. Under such circumstances, and which may give rise to painful scandals, every one will understand the reserve which we impose on ourselves. We could not accept the discussion on the ground on which our illustrious contradictor placed it without touching many delicate points, and reviving certain recollections which it were better to leave to history. on, the calmness which does not exist in the minds of those who contradict and provoke us would be necessary. By condemning ourselves to silence we think we are doing an honorable act, and giving a testimony of our patriotism and our respect for religion.

" A GRANDGUILLOT."

The silence of the Constitutionnel is neither so spontaneous nor so disinterested as would appear. The article purporting to be a reply to the Bishop of Orleans' letter appeared in the evening or country edition of the paper yesterday, and whatever eloquence or learning the writer possesses, the province alone have had the benefit of them. The article is said to be of so strong and personal a nature that the Government interposed; and before any resolution was adopted respecting an avertissement the Constitutionnel was ordered not to print the article in its Paris impression, and to make the best excuse it could for the omission. It was thought so desirable to prevent the production from appearing in the provincial newspapers, that telegrams were sent to all the prefects and sub-prefects to prohibit the publication, as the very bad effects on the public mind were anticipated. M. Grandguillot, whose name was probably appended to the essay, was not, it seems, the writer. The real author is said to be a still more confidential "publishing secretary" than the nominal editor of the Constitutionnel. It must not be forgotten that it was the Constitutionnel which began the discussion with the Bishop of Orleans, by giving the address of his predecessor on the temporal power of the Pope; and, though we may not share the opinions of the present occupant of the See of Orleans, it will hardly be denied that he had a right to show of what little value the opinion of his predecessor on almost any subject was. Bishop Rousseau was brought forward to give his evidence, and Bishop Dupanloup clearly proved that the witness was ill-informed on what he was speaking about; that he was an ambitious, a timid, or a service courtier, and ever ready to shape his opinions on the model of any one in authority. This we may admit without approving the Ultramontane opinions of Bishop Dupanloup, or condemning those of Bishop Rousseau .-Times Paris Corr.

"The Moniteur announces that in future the publication or reproduction of fulse news, even when done without evil intentions, will be punished by

the tribunals. The Presse has received a first warning for an article of M. Paget published yesterday. The motifs of the warning are for having mixed false news with most malevolent remarks, which wound the feelings of the nation, and are contrary to the real state of affairs.'

"The Gazette de France has received a second warning for an article signed by its editor Lourdoneix. The motifs of the warning state that the author of the article, in disfiguring the history of France, calumniates the great act by which Napoleon I. re-established Catholic worship in France. "It is stated that the news published by a Belgian paper, that an official reply of Austria to the English proposal for a settlement of the Italian question had

arrived in Paris, is fulse.
The Ruling Passion.—The Countess Casanova is the name of an Italian visitor at the French Court, to whose influence, Paris scandal says, is owing the change in the views of the Emperor in regard to Central Italy. It is said this Judith was selected by Count Cavour, and placed under the eyes of Holofernes, in a box at the Opera directly opposite to one in which the Emperor sat when at Turin. The lady subsequently appeared at the fetes at Compeigne, and has since formed one of the French Court. Count Cavour, as well as the King of Sardinia, in the language of the fashionable European journals, are described as great connoisseurs in female beauty, and distinguished for their gallantry

—i.c., licentiousness. PARIS, 7th Feb .- From the first of this Papal movement, it has been a very general impression that the Empress of the French did not fully participate in it. When the Pamphlet was first brought out, the story goes, that Eugenie requested that it be read to her by one of the ladies in attendance during the progress of her tiring operations; and that, when a par-ticular passage fell upon her ears, she started up, seized it in her hands, and rushed off with it to the Emperor, demanding an explanation. The words, "I am a Spanish woman, and a Catholic," were overheard; and the connubial counsel in reply, that she re-read it in her calmer moments. The scene recals our Spanish Catharine battling with her antipapal lord, King Henry, who succeeded in wresting fair England from Popish thraidom much in the same people's property to remunerate adherents.—Cor. of Tablet.

The Pope has addresse the following to the Bishop of Orleans, dated the 14th of January :-Venerable brother, health and apostolic benedic-

tion. In this great trouble of Italy, which has vio-

the Emilia and the Romagna the legitimate authority of the Holy See, that which the contrivers and abandon Bomé, and that the King of the two fitting in fact—has been fully disclosed by that work full a decisive movement will shortly take place at Rome of deception, which has been published in France and that the Army of Central Italy, with Garibaldi and that the Army of Central Italy, with Garibaldi and that the Army of Central Italy, with Garibaldi and that the Army of Central Italy, with Garibaldi and that the Army of Central Italy, with Garibaldi and the New circulates the New circulates the New circulates and the New circulates and has been circulated not only in the cities, but also in all the hamlets of Italy. As for you, venerable brother, you at once perceived the destable object of that production, and you applied yourself immediately, resolutely and courageously, to its refu-tation. Your energy, your firmness of soul, are ad-mired even by the enemies of our temporal sovereignty. The Good celebrate it everywhere in the effusion of their soul, and, venerable brother, for this new and signal service which you have rendered to the Apostolic See and to our sovereignly, we address to you, fraternally, our most sincere thanks .extreme satisfaction. As to the other work which you are preparing in defence of this same sovereignty of the Holy See, we not only approve it, venerable brother, but are now certain that it will be very useful in Establishing the rights of the Apostolic See and the universal Church. In testimony of the particular affection we bear to you, receive the Apostolic benediction, which we give from our whole heart; and may it, venerable brother, be for you, as well as for the clergy and the people whose guide you are, the earnest of every heavenly gift. ITALY.

The Times' correspondent writing from Florence

says: —
The great news of the day is the recall of the Sar dinian Charge d'Affaires, the Marquis Spinola, and the break up of the whole establishment of the Legation-an event which is hailed as a very significant step in the way of annexation.

Count Cevour has addressed the following letter to Commander Buoncompagni, President of the Liberal Union, in reply to an address from that body on the subject of the annexation of Central Italy to the subalpine kingdom :-

"I am most grateful to you for the expressions of sympathy and esteem which you address to me in the name of the Liberal Union. The King's Government has imposed on itself the noble and difficult task of giving to the provinces of Italy, freed from all foreign influence, those liberal institutions which have given so much moral strength to Piedmont .-And since, for our happiness, the national idea cannot be any longer separated from that of liberty, no administration can direct public affairs with advantage and efficacy if it has not the confidence of the King and of the Parliament. Actuated by this principle, my colleagues and myself will hasten the convocation of the Chambers as much as circumstances will allow, and labor, without ceasing, to remove all the difficulties which still oppose the annexation so In order that such a discussion should be carried ardently desired by every true Italian. I am happy to assure you that Europe, more and more convinced by the fresh proofs of concord and constancy which we have given, will no longer hesitate to accede to our ardent wishes. It is no longer a secret that diplomacy demands, as a condition of its consent, a new manifestation of the wishes of the people of Central Italy. This final demonstration of firmness and unanimity might appear superfluous to us, who have witnessed the noble fervour and spontaneousness of the wishes already expressed by the populations, but it is desirable to obviate every pretext on the part of those who would represent these manifestations of the popular will as having been dictated solely by the imminent danger of an armed restora-Now the principle of non-intervention is about tion. to receive public and more explicit confirmation, the sublime signification of this great act of the national will, will not be lessened in the eyes of Europe and of posterity. I therefore hope that the new Assembly will be able to give its legal sanction to this fact, which will immediately open a new era in the history of Italy. It is of the utmost importance that the elections should send to Parliament representatives worthy of Italy's past, worthy of the splendid fature which opens before her. Such is precisely the object of the association over which you preside, and I feel confident that, thanks to its oo-operation, the new members will be, by their wisdom and ununimity, worthy members of the new Italian Parlia-

Will you express, Sir, my gratitude to the tion, and receive, &c. "C. Cavour." association, and receive, &c. "C. CAVOUR."

The Times publishes the following letters from the revolted districts, which throw much light on the

state of parties in Central Italy : -"Thefollowing letter has been received in Paris

from Bologna, dated the 8th ult.:gress here within the last six mouths, and the position of affairs is more decided than at the opening of the Assembly of the Romagnas. Our Government were undecided six months ago, although they affected great confidence, in order not to cool the arder of their partizans. At present those who administer the Legations have no doubt of success and would precipitate events. Six months ago the elections for the Assembly demonstrated that the majority of the population kept apart from the movement, and none the scratingers dured to announce the number of voters which did not amount to one-third of the electors At present nobody cares for these who are opposed to the annexation with Piedmont. Six months ago here were strong doubts entertained of the French Government and of a continued period of uncertainty. All that could be expected was that diplomacy would confirm the accomplished fact, without daring to hope that the movement would become general .-The official wishes expressed by the representatives of the Romagna in favor of Venetia, the Marches, and Umbria, were looked upon as an empty form .-At this moment it is absolutely desired that Rome should follow the example of the Legations-that the Marches and Umbria should quickly join the union, and that the King of the Two Sicilies should be dethroned. These are the first points of the Romagnese programme. I must mention one remarkable fact, which causes uneasiness. When the neople first protested against the temporal power of the Pope a profession of unalterable respect was added for the spiritual authority of the head of the Church This respect has greatly diminished, and great hatred is manifested against religion and its ministers.-If the troops of Central Italy and of Victor Emmanuel should experience any reverse I do not know what might happen, for I heard terrible threats uttered. In fact, the religious question is now closely connected with politics. Bologna still contains numerous families attached to the Poutifical Government but several others have quitted the country to seek tranquillity elsewhere. Those who remain are silent; the confidence they formerly fult has abandoned them, and they wait the course of events .-Moreover, the partisans of the Papal Sovereignity would not undertake anything against equal numbers. They have not the courage of their adversaries. I have heard here what was told me at Rimiui and Ravenna - that Mazzini is at present in Rome."

"The following letter has been received from Ravenna, dated the 5th ult.:-"Ravenna has for a long time enjoyed the reputation of being the most hostile town in Italy to the Papal Government, nor has it belied its character .-No town in Italy supplied so many volunteers during the late war, and nowhere is the resolution so decided to carry matters to extremities. Under existing circumstances it would be impossible to induce the inhabitants to again accept the Papal Government. In fact, the feeling is now stronger against the Papai domination than it was six months ago, or even ryear. Newspapers are eagerly read and warmly discussed, but no body doubts that war will re-commence in the spring. I made a remark at Ravenna which already occurred to me at Rimini, which is, that the public mind is not so much occupied with

at its head, will invade the Neapolitan territory. I do not give any opinion as to whether these conclusions are probable; I merely state a fact. The people of Ravenna, wile waiting the day of battle, are amusing themselves. The town is suffering from the situation of affairs, but the people are not disheart-ened. As to those who are still attached to the Holy See, they remain silent and live retired. The priests see with pain that religion is losing its empire, the churches being no longer attended as formerly. The Patriotic Committee of Savoy are about to

resent an address to King Victor Emmanuel against

he annexation of their country to France. Private accounts from Naples state that a conspiracy has been discovered among a portion of the Yeapolitan army; and on the same authority it is affirmed that the plot has been traced to the agency of Piedmontese emissaries. It also appears that a note is to be transmitted, If it has not been so already, to the Powers complaining of these attempts to excite disaffection. In the same manner a clue has been discovered to an attempt some time since to excite a mutiny in the Swiss regiments in the service of Naples.

Intelligence received from Naples states, that the King has ordered the liberation of political prisoners arrested upon suspicion, those only who are evidently guilty being reserved for trial by the competent tri ounals .- Times' Cor.

The Paris correspondent of the Nord, writing on

the 10th ult., savs:-"I am assurred that Prince Metternich has this day handed to M. Thouvenel the reply of Court Rechberg to the French note of the 30th of January; the reply is said to be of no less extent than M. Thouvenel's despatch. Count Rechberg calmly discusses, article after article, the propositions of England; exposes that the principle of non-intervention is violated daily by Piedmont in the States of Central Italy; while, taking into account the attempts made by the French Government in favor of the dethroned Princes in the Duchies, Austria cannot re-tract from the engagements taken at Villafranca and from the stipulations signed at Zurich, and consequently admit de jure facts contrary to those engagements and to the treaty between France and Austria. If the treaty of Zurich is respected as re-gards Venetia, why should it not also be respected as regards the Duchies? If the propositions of England are carried out it is a great experiment that is about to be made in Central Italy. Austria will not oppose that experiment by force of arm, con-vinced that events will not fail soon to give support to the cause of right and justice."

PRUSSIA. The reports circulating in Paris concerning an approaching Conference of the great powers (with out Austria) on the English proposals are here state ed to be false. Prussia has not given in her adhesion to the English proposals, and probably will refuse to do so."-Times Corr.

RUSSIA

Sr. Peterssone, Fen. 12. - Prince Gortschakoff has informed the French Government, that Russia does not consider the English proposals to be altogether a satifactory solution of the Italian difficulty, and that a real understanding could only result from conference of the Five Great Powers. It is said that the French Ambassador has expressed to Prince Gortschakoff the readiness of his Government to adhere to the proposals of Russia.

The Journal de St. Petersbourg of the 14th pubishes news from Pekin to the 4th of December .-The Russian mission was going on well. The health of the Emperor of China had improved, and His Majesty had left his palace in the country to return to the metropolis. The rebels were not agreed among themselves, and the Imperial soldiers had been victorious over them.

European men-of-war were off the mouth of the

Recent accounts which have been received from St. Petersburg without assigning any particular reason for the movement to which they refer, concur a stating that for some time past the greatest activity has been displayed in the ministerial departments both of the army and of the navy in that city. What is going on in those of the army would almost indicate that some warlike enterprise on a great scale is contemplated, and the idea has become very be permitted to elan before an order will be issued for the withdrawal of all leaves of absence that may not have expired, as well as for having recourse to those steps that may be necessary for a general recruitment, so that the military force of the empire may be immediately and considerably increased.

SPAIN.

MADRID, FEB. 11 .- Marshall O'Donnell announces, n an order of the day, that he will continue offensive operations until the enemy shall ask mercy of Spain and until reprisals have been taken for the insults of the enemy, and an indomnity obtained for the sacrifices of Spain. The trophies from Tetuan have arrived here, and have been received by the inhabitunts with enthusiasm. The Spanish Government. in conformity with the authorization of the Cortes, is about to issue notes to the amount of 200,000,000 reals, payment of which is to be insured by the sale

of national property.

The Spanish Cabinet will listen to no proposals of peace from Morocco until Tangiers has been taken. igniest which place military operations are to comnence immediately.

Something is said of meditation on the part of England between the belligerents, and the name of Lord Howden, the former Ambassador to Madrid, is suggested as the mediator most likely to succeedindeed, the moment is come for mediation .-Times' cor.

FRENCH AND ENGTISH ALLIANCE.-The vital alliance her ween France and England resolves itself into a partnership on the limited liability principle, in which the former power is to take the lead, and management, and we are to lend our name and capital. and be content with a moderate share of the profits. A more satisfactory arrangement for the Emperor Napoleon could not be conceived, nor a more humiating and degrading position for this country. We are now, for the first time, dragged into a quarrel of which no man sees the end, which was commenced contrary to our advice and remonstrance, and in which we have not a single interest to defend. It seems already beyond a doubt that the French and English Governments have expressed a joint opinion seveurable to the annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia. We may possibly in a week or two hear of our assent to the cession of Savoy; and if events ripen as well as they promise at present, we shall probably be in a position to insist upon the retirement of the last Austrian soldier from Venice, and the final overthrow of the Neapolitan Bourbons. We are plighted for better or for worse. There is no possible escape. The contract is so binding that, to adopt the words of the French Protectionists, it will take nothing less than cannon balls to break it. A brief six months has sufficed to put an end to the neutrality which preserved peace to this Island and to Europe. We are once more committed to that poli-cy of meddling intervention in the affairs of foreign States which has disgusted by turns every nation in Europe. The principle which Sidney Smith ascribed to Lord John Russel's administration of the Colonies 'that of letting them alone most severely,' 18, it would appear, to be adopted in Central Italy The

in-chief will crush any demonstration in favour of his Soyereign. When the solemn farce has been played out the anexaction will be formally concluded by France and England; and what then? Austria will be invited to grant reforms in Venics; She has already a semi-official announcement of the intention of the allies in the columns of the Morning.

Post, and she is probably preparing at this moment
to meet in a becoming manner. Reforms! Why
who is credulous enough to believe that Cavour wants reforms in Venetia, or that any possible concession on the part of Austria would satisfy his insatiate ambition? The agitations, the arming, the intriguing of Sardinia points to a very different conclusion from Reform. If that unscrupulous Statesman could venture his country's fortunes whenFrance alone was with him, when the strength of Austria was unexhausted, when Germany was threatening, and England neutral, what bounds will be affix to his desires now that Austria is prostrate and distracted by internal convulsion, and England is blindly following in the wake of France? It has been ru-moured that our Government have prudently ascertained the amount of bullying that Austria will endure and know to what lengths they may go with their old ally. But we protest against the mockery of an attempt to urge reforms on Austria from a Govern-ment acting in the interests of Sardinia, and we call upon Lord Palmerston to avow boldly his participation in the new distribution of Italy and not disguise his schemes of spoliation under the cloak of an

nvitation to reform. But there are other Italian powers from whom reforms are to be invited. There is Pius IX. The influence of Protestant England is doubtless to be brought to bear upon his recalcitrant Holiness. As the 20,000 Frenchmen now in Rome cannot extort concession, the author of the Durham letter will perhaps write him a dispatch, or send a British fleet to Civita Vecchia. Then there is the young King of Naples. His peculiar position invites our interfe-His father laughed at our protests and defirence. ed our fleets. We will visit his sins on his successor's head. Already the first mine has been sprung. A few days ago the Morning Post announced, with delight, that the representatives of England and France had 'invited reform,' and had expressed the hope that concessions would be made to popular feeling. It was a manly and honorable step on the part of France and England! A young Monarch, succeeding to an Italian throne at a time of unparalleled difficulty, when dynasties are passing away, and the very foundations of the old system in Italy are being violently uprooted, is suddenly called upon by two foreign powers to surrender his sovereign rights and recognise their will and their power of interference. Apart from the indignity offered to an independent Monarch, could an act of greater injustice, short of actual interference by force, be perpetrated? The knowledge that France and England believe there is just ground for demanding reform is a godsend to revolutionists, foreign and internal; and their spontaneous action in this matter like a premeditated instigation to revolt.

We are, in fact, re-embarked upon the old policy of intrigue and turbulence which has made Lord Palmerston' name detested throughout Europe. It was bad enough when Lord Palmerston was pursuing an English policy, as it was termed, to know that we were alienating the sympathies of Europe by our zeal in carrying out French schemes; and we are weakening every tie that binds us to continental nations for the sake of realising an idea of Napoleon III. Some day the bubble will burst; we shall have played our part but too well, and our powerful ally will astonish the world by his enormous ingratitude.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Central Italy .- The subjoined is an extract from a speech delivered in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Normanby. As a lucid exposition of the process by which revolution are "got up" it is invaluable, and we claim for it a careful perusal: -

the people of Central Italy had conducted themselves with perfect order, as if they were citizens of a country which had long been free. He should like to know where his noble friend got that information.— Not one of the Governors of the different parts of Central Italy had been chosen by popular election. Every one of them was nominated by Piedmont, by as it were, a shuffle of the cards. Freedom of speech there was none, nor was there either liberty of the press or of person. [The noble marquis, in a jocose manner, described the constitution of the different Provisional Governments, and the changes they had undergone from time to time, from the period when, he said, the House would recollect the King of Sardinia proceeded estensibly to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Villafranca, by which his Majesty had been so great a gainer.] The Grand Duchess of Parma (he continued) was expelled by the Piedmontese army, and restored by the spontaneous will of her people. She left the country, declaring she would suffer anything rather than expose her subjects to the calamities of a civil war. Would his noble friend the Socretary of State for Foreign Affairs still say that the people of Central Italy had conducted themselves with perfect order, as if they were the citizens of a country which had long been free?"-He (the Marquis of Normanby) would not quote the case of Count Anviti, except to correct two errors. Count Anviti did not go of his own accord to Parma. In the year 1855 his life had been attempted by a secret society there, and the person guilty of that ttempt was tried and executed. He was travelling from Bologna, and at a particular place, where the railroad was broken, he was recognised by the brother of the man who had been executed for attempting his life. He was obliged, in consequence of that unfortunate occurrence, to go into the town, and there the unhappy man was seized and dragged through the streets for five hours, without the slightest attempt having been made to rescue him by any person in authority (hear, hear); and from that time to this, in spite of the high-sounding proclamations which had been put forth, not a single person had been put on his trial for that horrible outrage. (Hear, hear.) All that happened during the regime of one of the Governments of Central Haly, the people of which, according to his noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had conducted themselves with perfect order, as it they were the citizens of a country which had been long free. (Hear, hear.)— He [the Marquis of Normanby] read to their lordships on the first day of the session a letter from a Tuscan gentleman of the bighest respectability. He had since heard from that gentleman, who said "You will not be surprised that that letter has been made the ground of violent abuse. Why I cannot tell you, because it contained an exact description of the truth." He would read a letter which he had re- meaced in his usual style like the little Clown at a coived a few days ago from an English merchant of Christmas Pantomine. The one invariably comes the first consideration at Leghorn. That gentleman said :-"Intervention is prohibited in Tuscany, but, my lord, intervention exists everywhere, and armed fo-

montese; the Minister of War is Piedmontese, the Commander of the Gendarmerie is Piedmontese; -he Military Governor of Leghorn is Piedmontese: Oaptain of the Port is Piedmontese; besides a great many others of the same nation occupying other re- depart from it. He said, as usual, thatsponsible positions. This I consider armed foreign intervention. Let this be removed, and let the destination of a subject which he had so often potic pressure of the present Government be taken the revival of hostilities and the enfranchisement of inhabitants are to have their own way. Non-interVenetia as with revolutionising Rome and Naples.—
Venice, whatever the Italian papers may affect to sand French soldiers are to watch the elections; a favor of the Grand Duke which is now kept out of would at some time or another produce terrible con-

leptly overthrown sovereigns and mined, throughout say, comes last as a matter of interest to them. It sardinian Regent will take care that no under infin. Tuscany; and certainly two-thirds of the National the Emilia and the Romagna the legitimate authori. It wished first and above full that Powers and the Romagna the legitimate authori. It wished first and above full that Powers. denese, and shomegnoles; naySerdinien poommander, have been neutral bere, in as fer as not taking part in ceremonies or in acknowledging the present Go-yernment. Since the peace of Villafranca the British agents have assisted at all Government ceremo-nies and balls."

Surely the recognition of that Government was not in accordance with the assurance that was given last session by the noble lord at the head of the Foreign Department. (Hear, hear.) ... His informant went on to say that—

"The troops are dispersed out of Tuscany-the people are afraid to make a great demonstrationthey know that for one word the prisons are ready to receive them. Private meetings have been held at Leghorn by influential persons, and some members of the National Assembly. A public meeting is impossible. The convocation of the Assembly was requested by 23 members, and refused. At these private meetings it was decided that Ferdmand IV. should be received with a constitution and an amnesty. The people have been grossly deceived from the beginning, all promises have been broken, the price of food has been raised, and the national debt enormously augmented."

Although some of those facts might have been withheld from the noble lord, still he must have known some of them when he directed the English representative to attend Signor Buoncompagni's reception .-He (Lord Normanby) had referred on a former even-ing to a remarkable work written by Signor Amperi, a most distinguished man, originally a refugee from the Romagna, who addressed the new Government of Central Italy in the following terms :-

"You must have been induced by the false position you have created for yourselves to consent in these times (which you call those of liberty, but which are not so) that perversions of the truth should be made a means of government. You transformed the answer of Victor Emmanuel that he would advocate before the great powers the vote of the Tuscan Assembly, which had adopted him as their king, into a positive acceptance; and, in order to persuade the ignorant multitude, you ordered public rejoicings in honor of that which you know was not a fact. You declared yourselves ministers of a king who had never appointed you. You administer the Government in his name. You pass sentence in his name. You pledge the public faith to one who has not given you any authority for such a purpose; and though it is through you that you force the Tuscans to recognize him as a king, you are the first to show a mark of disrespect which destroys his prestige, by imposing upon him the choice of a regent, which you have no right to do if he is the king, and whom you have no right to nominate on his behalf

Having pointed out the actual condition of the Tus-

can Government, it was hardly necessary to allude

to the particular person who had been selected for

the favor of the noble lord at the head of the Foreign

Department of this country. They had all heard of

Signor Buoncompagni—his name was a kind of by-word in Italy, and the kind of estimation in which he was held had been well described by a noble lord in the course of last session. Signor Buoncompagniwas nominated Commissioner-General for the King of Sardinia. He was recalled, and an offer of the regency was then made to prince Carignan, and then, strange to say, Prince Carignan, who had nothing to do with Tuscany, while refusing the regency, appointed or nominated Signor Buoncompagni as Governor-General. As he had been shown, that ap-pointment caused great indignation in Florence, and even Liberal members of the Assembly protested against it; but still the English Secretary of State desired Her Majesty's representative to make an official call upon M. Buoncompagni. He (Lord Normanby) had not forgotten the lesson he received the other night from the noble earl opposite upon the inexpediency of giving autobiographical details in the House; but where events were analagous a comparison was sometimes useful. He was ambassador in Paris in 1848, but after the Revolution he remained there unofficially, having no regular communication with any member of the Provisional Government, and was personally acquainted only with M. Lamartine. When the National Assembly was convoked, M. Lamartine sent to him and to other members of the corps diplomatique a sort of invitation to His noble friend (Lord John Russell) stated that attend the ceremony. He consulted with his colleagues and with the Government at home, and with their assent he declined to attend the opening of the Assembly in his official capacity. (Hear.) The Foreign Secretary of that day was Lord Palmerston, and the Prime Minister was Lord J Russell (Hear.) he actors had now changed were the same men who approved his conduct in 1848; and, therefore, he wished to know what there was peculiar in the position of Signor Buchcompagni to make him a special exception to what had hitherto been a universal practice. He regretted very much the present position of our Foreign-office. When the present Government entered upon office England was maintaining a dignified attitude of perfeet neutrality, and professions were made of a determinution to continue in the same course. But soon came the chimerical idea of a great kingdom in Ceutral Italy, and the Government pursued it in their own utter ignorance (laughter)—he meant ignorance of the wants, the wishes, and the prejudices of the people in the different States of Italy. The Emperor of the French, having entered into certain engagements with Austria, was very creditably desirous of fulfilling them; but it seemed that the noble lords whom he had mentioned thought by showing favor to those factious Governments to overreach the Emperor. They had given to the Emperor of the French reason, or, at all events, an excuse, for a course of proceeding which had excited universal reprobation in this country. Such he took to be the position of the Italian question. He was anxious that the papers for which he had moved should be produced, because he could not comprehend, in spite of the explanations which had been offered elsewhere, when the communications on the subject to which he had drawn attention were received by Her Majesty's Government. It was a painful duty to dispel the illusions which still existed in the public mind of England respecting Italy. He had, however, endeavored to discharge that duty by bringing before Parliament information which he had received from trustworthy sources, and he was glad to believe that at last some glimmer of light was breaking from the cloud of prejudice and ignorance, and that there was now a greater prospect of the establishment of Italian independence on legitimate foundations, freed from all foreign interposition, and so as to promote the cause of loyalty, truth, good faith, and good order.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Maynooth Grant-Poor dear Mr. Spooner made his annual exhibition of himself in the House of Commons on the evening of Tuesday the 14th Feb.; before an audience whom he at first amused, but at last succeeded in boring. The amiable buffoon comjumping before the house with a grin on his face and evidently laboring under a beavy coat of paint; the other sumually makes his appearance with a lie reign intervention. The Governor-General is Pied- in his mouth, malice in his heart, and professing to be groaning under a sense of sin-the sin of the Maynooth Grant. This is the old established form; and on his last appearance, poor . Spooner did not

brought under the notice of the House, but that he away, and I believe that the country would vote in had been induced from the first to bring it forward