

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

The Encyclical of the Pope has elicited a rejoinder from the French Government, in the form of a Circular from M. Thouvenot to the diplomatic agents of France. This Circular attempts to justify Louis Napoleon's intended spoliation of the Pope by the precedents of the French revolutionary wars, and the ignoble conduct of Austria in 1797.

"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 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.

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 Moniteur announces that in future the publication or reproduction of false 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. Pagan published yesterday. The motifs of the warning are for having mixed false news with most malignant remarks, which would 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 Lourdoueix. The motifs of the warning state that the author of the article, in disfiguring the history of France, calumniate the great act by which Napoleon I. re-established Catholic worship in France.

"The Releve 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.

"The Pope has addressed the following to the Bishop of Orleans, dated the 14th of January:—Venerable brother, health and apostolic benediction. In this great trouble of Italy, which has vio-

lently overthrown sovereigns and ruined, throughout the Romagna, the legitimate authority of the Holy See, that which the conspirators and promoters of the rebellion desire—their last thought in fact—has been fully disclosed by that work, full of deception, which has been published in France and has been circulated not only in the cities, but also in all the hamlets of Italy.

ITALY

The Times' correspondent writing from Florence says:—The great news of the day is the recall of the Sardinian Charge d'Affaires, the Marquis Spinoia, 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 Cavour 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.

The Times publishes the following letters from the revolted districts, which throw much light on the state of parties in Central Italy:—

"The following letter has been received in Paris from Bologna, dated the 8th ult.:—Ideas of independence have made great progress here within the last six months, and the position of affairs is more decided than at the opening of the Assembly of the Romagna.

"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.

"The following letter has been received from Bologna, dated the 4th ult.:—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.

any comes last as a matter of interest to them. It is a wish of mine that they should be put to rest. I should abandon Rome, and that the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies should be dethroned.

Private accounts from Naples state that a conspiracy has been discovered among a portion of the Neapolitan army; and on the same authority it is affirmed that the plot has been traced to the agency of Piedmontese emissaries.

The Paris correspondent of the Nord, writing on the 10th ult., says:—I am assured that Prince Metternich has this day handed to M. Thouvenot the reply of Count Rechberg to the French note of the 30th of January.

The reports circulating in Paris concerning an approaching Conference of the great powers (without Austria) on the English proposals are here stated to be false.

RUSSIA

St. Petersburg, Feb. 12.—Prince Gortschakoff has informed the French Government, that Russia does not consider the English proposals to be altogether a satisfactory solution of the Italian difficulty.

The Journal de St. Petersburg of the 14th publishes news from Peking to the 4th of December. The Russian mission was going on well.

Recent accounts which have been received from St. Petersburg without assigning any particular reason for the movement to which they refer, concur in stating that for some time past the greatest activity has been displayed in the ministerial departments.

SPAIN

MADRID, Feb. 11.—Marshall O'Donnell announces, in an order of the day, that he will continue offensive operations until the enemy shall ask for terms of Spain and until reprisals have been taken for the insults of the enemy.

Something is said of meditation on the part of Lord Howden, the former Ambassador to Madrid, suggested as the mediator most likely to succeed.

FRENCH AND BRITISH ALLIANCE.—The vital alliance between France and England resolves itself into a partnership on the limited liability principle.

Intervention is prohibited in Tuscany, but, my lord, intervention exists everywhere, and armed foreign intervention. The Governor-General is Piedmontese, the Minister of War is Piedmontese, the Commander of the Gendarmerie is Piedmontese.

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.

We are, in fact, re-embarked upon the old policy of intrigue and turbulence which has made Lord Palmerston's name detested throughout Europe.

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 Normandy.

His noble friend (Lord John Russell) stated that 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 (the Marquis of Normandy) would not quote the case of Count Anviti, except to correct two errors. Count Anviti did not go of his own accord to Parma.

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Tuscany; and certainly two-thirds of the National Guard are for the Grand Duke. All the Powers have been invited here, in as far as not taking part in ceremonies or in acknowledging the present Government.

The troops are dispersed out of Tuscany—the people are afraid to make a great demonstration—they know that for one word the prisons are ready to receive them.

Having pointed out the actual condition of the Tuscan 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.

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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.

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