

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

There are symptoms in the Paris press of commencement of the disturbances against England, which were suspended by command a few months ago.

The *Opinion* publicly denounces England as ungrateful for the benefits conferred on it by the French Government, it says:—

"At the moment, when the French Government, in order to bind itself more intimately with us, braved, by the promulgation of the Treaty of Commerce, inveterate prejudices and powerful interests, England, eaten up by jealousy, made unhappy by our success, saddened by her own impotence, busied herself in seeking enemies against us, and would excite against us on the continent a war which should cost her nothing. With this hope she encourages the ill-founded susceptibilities of Switzerland, she goes from Court to Court, awakening rancour, exciting apprehension, and rekindling every bad feeling. She would organize a coalition, but she would not pay for it. She dreams of making war against us *gratis* and by proxy, and the combat which hatred and economy carry on in her soul presents a spectacle inexpressibly grotesque and base, which, by the ridicule which covers it, is the best revenge she can have for her illwill."

And again:—

"But the alliance so imprudently broken off for a question which there was no serious reason for people on the other side of the Channel to trouble themselves with—this alliance was the security for Western Europe. The inheritance of the sick man is about to open. Constantinople may from one day to another become the gordian knot of European policy, and on the shores of the Bosphorus the Anglo-French alliance can alone counterbalance the power of Russia. The time is coming—the symptoms of the final crisis are multiplied, and the Emperor Alexander has not forgotten either the policy of his father or the will of Peter the Great."

The lithographic sheets printed in Paris for circulation in the provinces, commence as follows:—

Very little notice is taken here of Lord John Russell's complaints against the annexation of Savoy. It is the explosion of a gun charged with powder. But, as the intention to wound is flagrant, an account is kept of it for the future. If the English think to take us for dupes—retaining the advantages of the alliance and leaving us the sacrifice—they are mistaken. To believe oneself at the period of the Pritchard affair is an anachronism. To recommence, after three-quarters of a century, the policy of Burke and of Lord Chatham is a danger. France of 1860 does not bargain for her sympathies, but she will not suffer her loyal attachment to be bargained for by anybody. If, at a future period, anybody will have cause to regret the rupture of the Franco-British alliance it will not be the Cabinet of the Tuileries, and still less the French nation, which has not forgotten St. Helena."

We extract the following from the same source:—

"Two companies of the 80th Regiment of the Line arrived at Chambéry this morning; they received the most enthusiastic reception from the inhabitants. It will be the same at Nice, notwithstanding the active intrigues and the furious provocations of some Italian demagogues. The day before yesterday they again excited serious disturbances at the theatre. A band of these wretches commenced crying 'A bas l'Empereur! Vive Orsini!' M. de Phrygie, a Frenchman, having remonstrated against these cries, a scuffle ensued, and our countryman was knocked down and trampled under foot by the Custom-house officers and police-agents, who were guilty of the most reprehensible brutality with regard to him and other Frenchmen. Captain Herbingham, of the frigate *Foudre*, immediately landed a company of marines, which he placed under the orders of the French Consul."

The French governmental journals speak in a tone of almost undisguised contempt of our institutions, pity Lord John as a martyr to Parliamentary Government, and sneer at our diplomacy as only provocative of mischief. The official mouthpiece of the French Government openly accuses England with having necessitated the annexation of Savoy by advocating a policy opposed to the terms arranged at Villafranca between France and Austria. "It was England," says the *Constitutionnel*, "and not France, which encouraged the Italians to reject the idea of a confederation of States in favor of an united kingdom. It was England which barred the way against the return of the Dukes of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, and occasioned far greater breaches in the treaties of 1815 than were proposed by the simple cession of Lombardy; and it was England that gave confidence and strength to the King of Piedmont to evade the advice of his ally, the victor of Magenta and of Solferino, and to extend his kingdom from four to twelve millions; and it is England that now, with the worst possible grace, protests against the Emperor's taking security against the possible peril of a rising first-rate power upon his own borders, with the creation of which England has had herself so much to do. In fine, the result of the sacrifices made by France in Italy was to give to Piedmont the profit, and to herself only a new danger." France will, however, risk no danger, either present or future, from her newly aggrandized neighbor; for, whatever England may say to the contrary, the annexation is now an accomplished fact.—*Weekly Register*.

"The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, treating of the possibility of the departure of the French army from Rome, says:—

"It has always been admitted that we could not remain indefinitely at Rome."

"The Roman Government having appeared to desire our departure, France waits only until the safety of the Pope is assured, but will not leave Rome until replaced by the army of an Italian Power."

"Negotiations with Naples have been spoken of, and, if the course of events should lead to

such an end, France certainly will not raise any obstacles."

Speaking of the *bogus* Savoyard deputations, the *Times* asks of whom was it composed?—Where did Louis Napoleon pick the funny creatures up? And he more than hints that the Savoyards were expressly borrowed for the occasion from the *Opera Comique*:—

The deputations scene at the Tuilleries has done its work. No inopportune inquiries have ever been able to draw from the *Moniteur* one line of information as to who those deputies were, or who deputed them. It is now darkly hinted that they were supplied by the *Opera Comique* to Imperial order, and that Savoy is altogether ignorant and innocent of having given them birth. On the other hand, we have received a very serious document in the shape of a protest printed at Geneva, and containing no less than 11,502 signatures of adult male inhabitants of the three provinces of Chablais, Faucigny, and Geneva. These persons, whose signatures are vouched by the attestation of three Savoyard gentlemen of station and respectability, are very distinct and decided in their declaration that they have no wish to change their allegiance. But, if they must be separated from Sardinia, they assert that their wish is to become portion of the Swiss Confederation, and they appeal to the promises of the Governments of France and Sardinia.

The Bishop of Orleans preached yesterday at the Church of St. Roel. Never since General Bonaparte pitilessly shot down the "sections" on its steps, in Vendemiaire, has that sacred edifice held such a concourse within its walls. Had the Prelate suffered fine and imprisonment there could hardly have been a more marked manifestation. The sermon was announced for two o'clock, but from six in the morning many people had taken their places. The crush was so great, particularly when the Bishop ascended the pulpit that for some time he was unable to proceed in consequence of the heaving to and fro of the dense mass before him, the desperate struggle of those outside to get in, and the confusion caused by the women calling for help, and carried out fainting. The Prelate is of a robust cast of mind, but for some time his emotion was so great from the intense interest exhibited by the people that he was hardly master of himself. After some time order was restored, and the congregation (which still filled every part of the church almost to suffocation) listened to his sermon in the deepest silence. He made not the remotest allusion to politics in his sermon, the subject of which was charity. The line of carriages extended for a long way in the Rue St. Honore, I believe nearly to the Place de la Concorde.—*Cor. of Times*.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Senate has rejected, by passing to the order of the day, and with 116 against 16 votes, several petitions requesting the intervention of the Senate in favor of the temporal power of the Pope.

SHOCKING DEATH.—A man named Lazaritz, who in the first revolution was secretary to the notorious Carrier, author of the notorious *mayades* at Nantes, died three days ago at St. Symphorien, near Rouen. He for many years lived solely by begging, and was well known in different parts of France by the name of "Tra-blitz le Barbeu." His death was occasioned by his having in attack of epilepsy fallen into the fire in the cottage of a peasant who had given him hospitality. He had attained the age of 97.—*Morning Star*.

Savoy.—Savoy is a small division of the kingdom of Sardinia. It extends from the Lake of Geneva, on the north, to Mount Cenis, on the south, and from the River Rhone, on the west, to Mont Blanc, the Petit St. Bernard, and Mount Iseran, on the east. Its length from east to west is about ninety miles, and its breadth from north to south is about seventy. Its population is about 40,000. The chief towns are Ancy and Chambéry. Ancy is situated on the Lake of the same name. Its population is about 12,000. Chambéry is agreeably situated on the small river Albano and Leisse. Most of the houses are three stories high. It has several public buildings, amongst which is the Academy of Fine Arts. The country about Chambéry is fertile and romantic. There are several mountains near the town. The principal one is the Dent de Nivolet. It is 1,555 feet above the Mediterranean, and is so steep that one has to creep up it on hands and knees. The ascent takes four hours. The great St. Francis de Sales was born at the Castle de Sales, in Savoy, and was educated at the College of Ancy, where, in after life, as a Bishop, he resided.—*Lamp*.

Coupled with this annexation business, it is worth mentioning that *L'Opinion Nationale* has inserted a most warlike article, the writer of which boasts that the French Government would like nothing so much as a general war, to revenge Waterloo and Leipzig and to rally disaffected subjects at home to the Emperor's dynasty, and expresses a regret that the Republic of 1848 did not stretch its hand to take not only Savoy but Belgium and the Prussian provinces of the Rhine. This may be only the ravings of an aspirant for Government patronage, but coming events not unfrequently cast their shadows before.—*Weekly Register*.

ITALY.

The *Moniteur* publishes the addresses of the Savoyard Deputies to the Emperor, Empress, and the Prince Imperial; the last who has just reached the mature age of four years, being, in the judgment of the Savoyard, capable of understanding the whole question of Savoy and the neutralized provinces. It also gives His Majesty's gracious reply; the addresses of various persons in Savoy against the annexation of Chablais and Faucigny to Switzerland; the circular note of M. Thouvenot to the French Ministers at the Courts of the Powers who signed the "final act" of the Congress of Vienna; and, lastly, a despatch from M. Thouvenot to the French Minister at Berne in reply to the protest of the Helvetic Confederation against the annexation. The addresses of the Savoyard deputies to the Emperor speak for itself; it shows how rapidly they have become fitted for their new Govern-

ment, and how well they have attained executive maturity, without having passed through the intermediate stage of healthy ripeness. It is hard to say whether this abandonment of the ancient possessions of his house has cost Victor Emmanuel a single pang. He seems to act like the man who, after 20 years of married life with a partner who clung to his side with fondness and fidelity—whose love lasted through every vicissitude of fortune, and grew stronger as adversity pressed hardest upon him—and who, when he has achieved fortune, finds for the first time defects he never perceived before, and the incompatibility of temper which makes a separation necessary. Victor Emmanuel is dazzled by the external glitter of his new acquisitions, and now looks with indifference, if not contempt, on the homely and barbarous virtues of fidelity and love, superior to all temptation, manifested to him long before a Duke of Savoy hoped to lord it over Florence or Milan. In private life such forgetfulness does not bring respect, nor always prosperity; and the predictions of those who some weeks ago signed the Chambéry address may turn out nearer to truth than even they themselves thought, or (because the fidelity that has endured for centuries cannot be all at once rooted out from the heart), perhaps than they even now desire.

Those transactions have been characterized from the very beginning by no scrupulous regard for good faith from any of the parties concerned in them. First, there was an energetic denial on the part of France of any material advantage to accrue to her from the war in Italy—that model war, "for an idea" which surpassed in the purity of its disinterestedness even the pious folly of the Crusades. On the part of Piedmont it was declared over and over again that the notion of abandoning Savoy never entered into the head of the King "galantuomo," and anything to the contrary was denounced as a calumny.—*Times Cor.*

Besides a protest, destined to be addressed to the Powers of Europe, showing why the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont is a flagrant violation of the treaties guaranteed by Europe, the Grand Duke Ferdinand IV. is preparing a manifesto to be addressed to the people of Tuscany. This manifesto will appear very shortly.

ZURICH, MARCH 23.—"The Duchess Regent of Parma, who resides in this city, has addressed herself to the Queen of Spain, in her character of chief of the Bourbon, requesting Her Majesty to support before the Great Powers her protest against the annexation of the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza to Piedmont."

The first political result of the ambitious policy of Sardinia is to be found in the announcement of a diplomatic breach with Austria. That Power cannot consider the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont as anything less than a flagrant violation of the Treaty of Zurich, and accordingly refuses to renew official relations with the Court of Turin. Sardinia, however, loses no time in the pursuit of her game; for we learn that the 9th Regiment of the Sardinian line have already taken possession of the Papal Legations and the two minor Duchies. Victor Emmanuel is able to announce that, if he has not lost the goodwill of all honest men, he has obtained the friendship in return of the notorious Gavazzi as well of M. Saffi, the intimate friend and political disciple of Mazzini. Further, we have to record the withdrawal of the French troops from Lombardy. The French Government finds it, however, necessary to state that the withdrawal of their troops is not a sign of coolness between France and Sardinia. The fact of its being so stated is perhaps conclusive the other way.—*Weekly Register*.

The correspondent of *Times* says:—Some statistics particulars relating to the provinces just added to the Sardinian monarchy, which may give the English reader some idea of the extent of wealth and power according to the Northern State by the accession of this fair central appendage. The Grand Duchy of Tuscany covers a surface of 23,435 square kilometres, and its population in 1859 was 1,807,000 souls. The population of the principal towns is—Florence, 114,000; Leghorn, about 80,000; Siena, 21,000; Lucca, 22,000; Pisa, 25,000. The revenue in 1859 was 29,860 lire (the lire equal to 84c. French); the public debt in 1851, 90,000,000 lire. The army was 30,000 men, with 2,000 gendarmes. The merchant shipping employed 259 vessels, with 59,000 tons.

The area of the Duchy of Parma is 5,872 square kilometres, inhabited by 507,000 souls. The city of Parma numbers 41,000 inhabitants; Piacenza, 29,000. The revenue in 1859 was 9,500,000 lire; the public debt 13,000,000 lire; the army, on the peace footing 40,000.

Modena has a surface of 6,036 square kilometres, and a population of 605,194 souls. The capital boasts 32,000 inhabitants; Reggio, 19,000. The revenue in 1851 was nearly 8,500,000 lire; the debt, 12,000,000 lire; the army, 5,000 men.

The four Legations, constituting the main wealth of the Papal dominions, have a population of 1,014,105 souls. Bologna numbers 74,421 inhabitants.

Altogether the population of Central Italy amounts to 3,934,105 souls, which, added to the Sardo-Lombardian State of 7,977,547, make a whole of 11,911,652. Deduction being made for Savoy and Nice the population would remain 11,243,613, embracing by far the soundest, wealthiest, and most thriving division of the Italian Peninsula.

The orders given for the return of the French troops from Lombardy are, that at first but one company is to leave at a time for Suza and another for Nice. Subsequently one battalion is to leave for each of these towns every two days. Now, as there are 65 battalions in Lombardy, independently of cavalry, artillery, and an immense supply of military stores, it will require two months for the army to reach the north of France from Italy.

Victor Emmanuel has received another rebuff.—General Alphonse la Marmora, who commanded the Piedmontese contingent in the Crimea, has refused the command of the troops of Central Italy, from "motives," says the *Armonia*, "most honorable to him as a faithful Catholic and soldier."—*Weekly Register*.

The four Archbishops of Tuscany, Pisa, Lucca, Florence, and Siena have protested against several acts of the present Tuscan Government which violate the rights and liberties of the Church. The Venerable Prelates raise their voices because they do not wish "that their silence should be interpreted as a scandalous connivance, or as culpable pusillanimity." They terminated their protests or as follows:—"Be then just, and let that liberty which is loudly proclaimed for everybody, be equally granted to the Church and to the care of good."—*Weekly Register*.

Rome, Thursday, 29th ult.—To-day the act of major excommunication, pronounced against those who have either promised to aid, or who have counselled rebellion, invasion, or usurpation in the Romagna, has been published.

The act has been posted up in several quarters of Rome.

On Tuesday last the Papal Government forwarded to the whole of the diplomatic Corps a protest against the annexation of the Legations to Sardinia.

M. VAILLOT.—Louis Vaillet is on his way back to Paris. The Pope has received him frequently,

and on several occasions he has been observed for several hours together with his Holiness. One thing is certain, namely, that he has already announced to his expectant friends, the profession of journalism has been closed to him by superior command, and he is henceforth, to devote himself to the fabrication of pamphlets and those mysterious articles new to the book-trade, by which large fortunes are being made at this moment.—*Paris Letter*.

The Feast of St. Joseph and the Revolutionists. The Feast of St. Joseph, the 19th March, is kept in Rome as a holiday of obligation. This day was chosen by the revolutionists as a fitting one for a manifestation against the Government, especially as it was the birthday of their patron, Joseph Garibaldi. Accordingly, towards the evening they began to form in the Corso, the principal street of the city.—Five of the Carabinieri told them to disband, as all demonstrations of that nature would be put down.—They refused, whereupon two of the ringleaders, who were exciting the others by inflammatory language, were taken into custody, but, upon the remonstrance of some French officers—who, by the way, take upon themselves, as preservers of order, to prevent the Roman police from doing its duty—one of the prisoners was allowed to go free. This was considered by the people as a sign of fear on the part of the Carabinieri, who, amidst the hootings, hissing, and whistling of the crowd, made their way to the Police office in the Piazza Colonna. Arrived here, they declared that unless they had orders to clear the streets of the *canaille*, by whom they had been so insulted, they would immediately throw off their uniform. They accordingly received the necessary orders, and, if resisted, to carry them out by force. In the meantime, all the carriages, the ecclesiastics, women and children, and all who desired to preserve a whole skin, had fled from the Corso. A body of twenty-eight Carabinieri now entered the street.—Their demand for the crowds to disperse was received with shouts of defiance, whereupon they drew their swords and marched slowly down the street, striking those who offered any resistance. About twenty were thus wounded, amongst whom were two French officers in undress, who were foremost amongst the crowd. It will be a blessing for Rome when the French troops leave. The French officers, during the last year, have been poisoning the minds of the people against the Government, and have been discovered to have been at the bottom of all the demonstrations which have taken place since the breaking out of the last spring.

The French General, Goyon, has approved of the energetic conduct of the police in the highest terms. The same evening he went in person to their barracks to express his thanks for their having so nobly done their duty; and the French Gendarmes have addressed to him a letter of congratulation. For months past the revolutionists have been hard at work in Rome unmolested. At last the Government, roused from its lethargy, seems determined to act. A parcel of letters was the other day seized by the authorities, in a diligence from Florence, which, of course, contrary to law. They proved to be full of revolutionary secrets from the Duke Casarini, a Roman nobleman, who left this city last year with his son, for the war. His representative, to whom the parcel was addressed, was immediately seized by the police. He was offered either to leave the country or to be imprisoned and stand his trial. He has chosen the latter alternative.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

EVACUATION OF ROME BY THE FRENCH.—The Pope it is said, insists on the necessity of the evacuation of the Pontifical States by the French, and will willingly give his blessing to the army of the "oldest son of the Church" on their departure. The arrangement appears to be that the whole of the Pope's troops will garrison Rome, while the Neapolitans will occupy the Marches and Umbria. In order to prevent a conflict with the Piedmontese troops negotiations are now going on at Turin. We now hear little or nothing of the excommunication.—Queen Isabella of Spain is most anxious to come to the assistance of the Holy Father, and we should not be surprised if the influence of the Archbishop of Toledo prevailed and a Spanish force were eventually sent to the Papal States.

GERMANY.

Austria has notified to the Federal Diet her protest against the annexation of the Italian Duchies to Sardinia.

Prussia has repeated her reserve in reference to the question of the re-establishment of the constitution of Electoral Hesse. The Federal Diet, in reply to Prussia, referred to its resolutions on the question.

Prussia disapproves the annexation of Savoy to France. Switzerland, whose rights were reserved by Sardinia, has made an appeal to the Powers.—Those rights must be examined and protected.

Prussia concludes by announcing that she will treat the question of Switzerland in a special note. Prussia is reaping the reward of her double-faced policy at the end of the Italian war, and if an alliance be formed between England and Prussia, both Powers will find an almost insurmountable element of opposition in the certain coalition of Russia and Austria with France. Prussia is charged by the official organ of the Court of Vienna with practising duplicity, and claiming gratitude from all parties after carefully avoiding to render service to any. A few months back she said to Austria, "Have you forgotten all that I did to put Germany in movement to hasten to your aid? At present she says to France, "Do you not remember that, at the risk of my popularity I maintained Germany in repose during the late war?"—*Weekly Register*.

VIENNA, MARCH 27.—A member of the Cabinet, a day or two since, declared that Austria would neither meddle nor make in Central Italy, but he took care to add that Venice would be defended to the very last. The great armaments in Sardinia induce the Austrians to believe that an attack will be made on Venice in the course of the summer; but King Victor Emmanuel a few days ago, reminded a person who spoke to him on the subject that Sardinia had become a large kingdom, and consequently was necessitated to increase the strength of her army.—Not long ago a deputation of Austro-Italian refugees waited on Count Cavour and entreated him to do something for Venice; but the Sardinian Minister was reserved, and abstained from making any promises. Some of the inhabitants of this city, who are in correspondence with the Papal See, relate that the Pope will not leave Rome, even though the French garrison should withdraw from the city.—"Should popular disturbances arise, his Holiness will retire to his private apartments, and not quit them unless forced to do so." The Sovereign Pontiff is so much venerated by the Roman Catholic world that hardly one man in a million would think of injuring or insulting him.—*Times Cor.*

ENGLAND OTTOWITTED.—England has learned the agreeable lesson that he who digs a pit for another falls into it himself. England hoped to make use of France for the establishment in Italy of Austria's cost of a state, strong enough with England's support, to be of service against either France or Austria—in fact, a new English station in the Mediterranean, against the growing power of France in the sea. England raved for nationality in Italy [England hangs any one who dares to talk about it in Corfu], and for non-intervention (while 60,000 or 70,000 Frenchmen were noted in Italy), and England has miscalculated.—*Allg. Zeitung*.

RUSSIA.

The following letter has been received from Warsaw, dated 18th of March:—

"Numerous arrests have been lately made in several towns of the Russian Empire. Twenty persons have been incarcerated at Kiew, and among them M. Kaszowski, a professor of the University. The arrests were still more numerous at Kazan, but I am not able to inform you whether they were as numerous as at Kiew and Charkoff. The persons arrested are charged with having conspired to found

a distinct nationality. It is generally believed that the persons arrested will be sent to St. Petersburg, and that the police have surrounded literary associations with political clubs. Many people believe that the police caused these arrests to be made, as they frequently did under the Emperor Nicholas, to give him a high idea of their zeal and vigilance. However that may be, we are living in a period of great political excitement. The principle of nationalities and free trade are the bases of the new political system proclaimed here. Several persons think that Russia has a grand part to perform in this new transformation of modern society. Landed property throughout the Russian empire has quadrupled in value since the question of the emancipation of the peasants has been raised.

Persons who have recently come from St. Petersburg say that the state of affairs in Russia is very unsatisfactory, as the most influential nobles are strongly opposed to the emancipation of the serfs, and the latter are becoming extremely difficult to manage. The great social question pending in Russia will not be definitively settled without a revolution of some kind; but it is impossible to foretell whether it will come from above or below. Many persons have recently been arrested in Kiew, Charkow, and Kasan; and the prisoners made in the two cities first mentioned have been confronted. When the Emperor was at Kiew and Charkow he remarked that some of the students did not salute him when he appeared in public; and it has since been discovered that they are members of a secret society, whose object is to separate White Russia (the Ukraine, &c.) from Russia Proper.—*Cor. of Times*.

SWITZERLAND.

"The following is a summary of the report addressed by the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly:—

"The interests, the safety, independence, and neutrality of Switzerland, demand that her rights in reference to the neutralized provinces of Savoy should not be encroached upon by their annexation to France. Even admitting that the neutrality of these provinces should continue, their annexation would still be against the treaties, and would threaten the rights and interests of Switzerland. The expectation of the good offices of the Powers concerning these questions reassures Switzerland, on condition that no occupation of those provinces by France previously takes place, and that the *status quo* shall be respected. The following are, therefore, the proposals made by the Federal Council:—

"That the Assembly may ratify the resolutions which have been adopted, and grant the necessary credits."

"The Assembly should request the Council to continue to protect energetically the rights and interests of Switzerland in regard to the neutralized provinces of Savoy, and to obtain that the *status quo* shall be respected. It may also authorize the President to take all necessary measures to that effect."

"The Federal Assembly will be again convoked in the event of its becoming necessary to call out the troops, or should other grave circumstances require it."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

"The official Gazette publishes the preliminaries of peace agreed upon between Spain and Morocco. Morocco cedes to Spain the whole territory from the sea to the hollow road of Anguera, and also a certain portion of territory at Santa Cruz."

"The convention of 1859 referring to Melilla, Penon, and Albuera is ratified. An indemnity of 20 millions of piastres is to be paid to Spain. Tetuan will be held by Spain until this payment is effected. A treaty of commerce is also to be concluded guaranteeing privileges to Spain as to the most favoured nation. A representative of Spain and a missionary establishment to be permitted at Fez. The treaty of peace is to be signed at Tetuan before the 25th of April. All hostilities to cease. The Spanish army, however, to be allowed to chastise the Kabyles."

"It is asserted that the Court will leave on Tuesday next for Arranjuez. Marshal O'Donnell will return immediately. As soon as he arrives here the Cortes will be convoked."

CHINA.

There is little news, but I annex an accurate list of the China expedition. I must add that there is no chance whatever of the force being collected at Shanghai till the middle of July, and that all officials connected with the expedition look forward to a campaign of at least two years.—*Times Cor.*

"REVIVALISM" IN IRELAND.—It has been said that "a lie has no legs," but we, for our part, must express our dissent from that opinion. On the contrary, a well-grown, healthy, conditioned lie is a perfect centipede, and is endowed with powers of vitality almost surpassing human belief. One of the most subtle and sustained lies of very recent date—namely, that the extravagant fanaticism named "Revivalism" had almost banished immorality and crime out of Ulster generally, and Belfast in particular—has shown itself to be almost as hard to kill as a polypus. When the "religious newspapers" of this town some months ago paraded this fiction among us, and, backed by the interested assertions of of fanatic ministers, had nearly succeeded in making an impression on the public mind of the united kingdom, we felt it to be our duty vigorously and effectively to crush the false doctrine and the false prophets together. Abjuring mere opinions or assertions we took the hard, naked facts of the criminal statistics of the police and prison books, which proved, beyond all possibility of refutation, that, so far from crime and immorality having disappeared, at the very period when Revivalism was most rampant, crime and immorality of all sorts had most appreciably and lamentably increased. The effect of this irrefragable statement was magical—it spread far and wide, and the imposture called "Revivalism" went down amid the pitying contempt of all rational people with a rapidity far surpassing its rise. The whole fabric of credulity, imposture, and fanaticism collapsed; the physical manifestations, miraculous markings, and glorious moral results being all included in the general crash. Our signal exposure had the effect for a long time of shaming the falsehood-manufacturers into silence; and it was only at very rare intervals that a feeble paragraph was obscurely published to chronicle the expiring struggles of the exploded movement. Even these died away, and the great work which was to have regenerated society for ever, and ushered in the millennial dawn, was as a tale that it is told. The long dormant "lie" has, however, struggled to its legs again, and has made a last dying struggle to assert its existence. We must therefore put an end to it effectually, now and for ever. At the close of the present Antrim Assizes a local paper came out with the assertion that, because the assize calendar was unusually light, crime was unusually diminished, and, of course, the almost forgotten "Revival" had done it all. Now, any one who knows anything of what is passing about him is well aware that the revival movement had no more to do with the assize delivery than it would have to do with an access of typhus fever or a visitation of cholera. The increased power of summary jurisdiction, now exercised by the resident magistrate at petty sessions has had a most excellent effect in diminishing the number of cases referred for trial to the assizes, while, in addition to this, the extremely brief period which elapsed between the last quarter sessions and the last assizes left hardly a case to be tried at the latter. Crime in Belfast is registered primarily at the police-court. If we desire to estimate the moral improvement of Belfast, let us take the charges registered on the police-court books. These may be dealt with summarily at quarter sessions or at assizes; it makes no matter where. It is the gross return of cases we want—not the subdivisions. On this occasion moreover, as we wish to make an end of the matter, we shall not leave our critics the