FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Tim following letter from our Paris Correspondent arrives just in time to take the place of a portion of our week's summary :-

Paris, January 3rd, 1861, 4 o'clock p.m. I have but time to send you an important piece of Diplomatic intelligence, which you may consider as perfectly authentic, as it comes from the best source.

. You may have taken notice of a report which has been widely circulated of late, and referring to an autograph letter written by the Emperor Napoleon to King Francis II. I am able to affirm that the letter was really written and reached its destination. The contents were much in the following terms:-His Imperial Majesty began by paying a high tribute of praise and admiration to the nonle defence which the young King makes at Gaeta-a defence sufficient to win him the sympathies of every manly mind. At the same time the Emperor went on to observe that Francis II. has done enough both for military resources, it seems impossible and useless to prolong much longer a contest destined inevitably to end in defeat. The letter wound up by advising the King to make the best conditions, and to reserve his own legitimate rights for some future occasion—an occasion not unlikely to occur in the present complicated state of Europe.

Such an epistle necessarily called for a reply. which came in due time. Francis II. is said, first, to have thanked the Emperor for his kind as the family were connoisseurs when appreciating deeds of valour. At the same time his Royal Majesty thought himself bound by his duty as a patch:-King and as a Bourbon to stand by the gallant Francis, "I neither can, nor will recede; and the 19th inst." consequently I shall leave Gaeta either a corpse

or a prisoner." No words of mine could add anything to this language-I therefore basten to the sequel. A few days ago, the Ambassadors of Spain, Prussia, and Russia called upon M. de Thouvenel to beg that the French fleet might not be recalled from clothes, paid by the line. There is a slice of Gaeta whilst such a gallant defence was prolonged. Their representations were urged in the strongest terms, and such as might make an im- It comprehends, it may be, a foreign letter, pression upon the Emperor's mind. But just at the same moment in came Lord Cowley, who, them never. "And is this the newspaper," an on the part of his Government, expresses immself no less strongly against the presence of the French fleet before Gaeta, as being an act of journal of the Empire costing three-half-pence intervention, and a violation of previous engagements towards England. His Lordship is said even to have grown so warm on the subject that every one present was taken by surprise, on account of the imperious tone in which these expostulations were given. The French Minister hardly made a reply, and soon after the Ambassadors withdrew.

Again, I repeat that you may rely upon this piece of information. The object of the British Cabinet is evidently to come before Parliament, with thecapture of Gaeta as a result of their brilof the Papacy. Hence most probably the impean impression on the Emperor's mind. But on the other hand, the keen-sighted man sees very his cause is even becoming popular with many. Napoleon may thus think himself obliged to contime his support longer than our English people will like it-and in the meantime God alone knows what may turn up .- Cor of Tablet.

Les Massacres de Syrie, at the Cirque.

The Emperor, says the correspondent of the Daily News, went almost in state to witness the representation of his private secretary's performance. He sat most conspicuously in the front of a balcony, with Marshal Randon and other offisettled by the word of Napoleon III. Abd-el- Times. Kader is brought upon the stage, and many pungent phrases in praise of the Emperor are put mto his mouth. At every one of these bits of " tag" a well-trained clique thundered applause, and to the clemour of the horny hands paid at two and howed responsive obcisance. The Presse, in endeavouring to account for the continued fall at the Bourse, says :- "The curious thing toinfluence on financial affairs."

The French papers are in the habit of reviewing the rench papers are in the mant of reviews, the Bishop nominated by ing the representative and living emblem,—the General the Holy See replaced in possession of his flock, and and Monday is the most usual day. The Opinian Nationale was, however, the only paper that drawn. contained a critique on Les Massacres de Syrie. The Opinion considers it as "the knell which has sounded in the affrighted cars of Europe the last hour of the Osmanlis." It notices as an attendant circumstance that the Emperor's box of the House of Deputies, and the 31st as that to his Imperial Majesty. The Pope who had was "ornamented with flags and warlike sym-

bols." has produced a great sensation, as it is impossible to look upon it otherwise than as a warlike electors attending. The opening of Parliament terpretation. General de Goyon, whose affection manifesto. M. Grandguillot undertakes to exist to take place on the 20th of February. The plain why the Emperor concluded the peace of elections of this year cannot fail to give rise to Pope, left the the presence sorely grieved at the that France was not yet ready for a protracted new circumscription, or rather extension of the his part to have thus brought into relief, and the large hall of the College of the Nobles, and is struggle, and there was a prospect of Prussia electoral colleges, which must needs exclude at given additional point to, the Pope's already suffi- entitled the "Popular National Circolo." It is

course pursued by Louis Napoleon, but his Ma- made to embrace an average population of no tion for his master. The effort might have been jesty was actuated by another motive : his solici- less than 50,000 inhabitants, instead of the tude for Austria induced him to make peace, 20,000, which was the original circumscription, lest the continuation of hostilities should bring and of the 30,000, to which the number was about the downfall of the Austrian Empire .-- raised after the accession of Lombardy and Cen-Had be continued, the Austrian Empire, M. tral Italy to old Piedmont. The whole king-Grandguillot assures us, would have collapsed dom, with all its recent annexations, has been and left a vacant space which would have "dis- divided into 59 provinces, and will return to the turbed the balance of power?

How would the void left by the fall of Austria have been filled up? M. Grandguillot put this question, but does not answer it, probably thinking that, as he had previously intunated, France was not then ready for a protracted war. That sufficiently explains the reasons why the Emperor did not think it convenient to push matters to an extremity just then. Now, however, that 100 battahons have been added to the army, and seven divisions have been brigaded, and that France is better prepared for what M. Grandguillot describes as " une lutte de longue test is, nevertheless, sure to be both fair and orhaleine," it would appear the fate of Austria derly in these parts of North Italy, and the maprobably causes less concern to the highly considerate Emperor of the French than it did honour and glory; but having neither a fleet nor eighteen months ago. M. Grandguillot somewhat abruptly concludes, by telling Austria that if France recommends a compromise it is her bring us to. It becomes more than ever diffionly means of safety; and recommending Italy to cult to obtain a correct insight into the state of keep quiet, as she might jeopardise all that she those southern countries; but the little we hear has gamed.

PARIS, Jan. 1, 1861.—Under the pretence of visiting his wife, M. Persigny went to London to offer Lord Palmerston the withdrawal of the French fleet from Gaeta, on condition that the English Cabinet would recognise the cession sympathy. Such an approval and mark of esteem of Savoy and Nice. The proposition failed, and coming from a Napoleon was doubly precious. hence the temporary reaction in favor of Francis. 11.—Cor. We kly Register.

The Times has received the following des-

" VIENNA, Jan. 12 .- The French Ambassapeople who had devoted themselves to his ser- dor yesterday officially informed Count Rechvices. "On such an occasion," concluded berg that the French fleet will leave Gaeta on

A FRENCH NEWSPAPER.- Take up one of those grey little papers, and discover the interest in it if you can. It includes scraps of news, it is true-lively criticisms on opera or dramathe latest quotations of the Bourse-divers facts -and opinious on medicaments and cheap slop highly colored romance in it, in which a nettle is called a nottle, and some times a little more. which flirts about political matters, but touches Englishman asks; "this soulless, timid, uniformeo square of a ea-paper?" Even so-it is a and sold by thousands from the site of the Bastile to the Arc de Triomphe. It is read cagerly by gentlemen wearing the after-dinner toothpick gracefully daughing from the mouth. The concrerge has an eager glance at it before he carries it to Monsieur on the fourth floor. The cafe waiter unwinds it from a stick at his first leisure moment, and becomes absorbed in its tittle-tattle. Ladies who have dined in the "very" best saloon, or who have enjoyed Barriere hospitality by the heights of Montmartre, thank their bearded husbands for it, while the liant policy, and a step further on to the overthrow | Cognac is burning bluely upon the surface of the coffee. In cremeries, where students with empty rious tone suddenly assumed by their represent pockets congregate—in pewter-countered winetative in Paris-a tone which is likely to make shops, where the patois of Brittany and of Marseilles pleasantly commingle-in the black woodsheds where Anvergnat works and screecheswell that the King's defence is winning the from garret to porter's hole-from the Quartier golden opinions of the French nation, and that d'Antin to Montagne Ste. Genevieve - is this paper, called Patrie or Presse, thumbed and devouced. It is by turns lively and grandoise. It gives to a fracus in the street the dignity of an historical event; but, then, on historical events The great event of the week past in Paris has "the reason why" at a certain bureau in the been the production of a drama with the title, Rue Bellechasse. Let us not sigh and complain, and complain and bewail the lot of our French brothers, or that there is an evil eye shadowed by a cocked but ever glancing over the shoulder of the journalist .- From Temple Bar, No. 1.

It is said that one of the most emment of the Engineer officers of the French army is now in cers of high rank immediately behind him. The Italy studying, as was done by Marshal Niel in their respects and offer their good wishes to Pius performance was meant to be, and has produced 1859 (under the pretext of asking for the hand IX. General Goyon, who is addicted to pomps the effect of a political demonstration. The of the Princess Clotilde for Prince Napoleon,) and ceremonies, profuse of professions, and a great moral of it is that the "Eastern Question" the offensive and defensive capabilities of that master of that kind of eloquence which conveys is ripe for settlement, and that it can only be country in a military point of view - Cor of

Bullier's hthographic sheets :-where a reinforcement of 200 French troops as defenders of religion, and of his own sacred has been sent in all haste from Begrout. It ap-rights; he blessed the army in Syria, the army frances the pair, the Emperor repeatedly rose pears that our consular agent has had occasion in China, the army in Rome, and the fleet at to complain of an insult offered to the French Gaeta-which last, he especially said, was deflag by a Turkish colonel, and that, on the other fending a cause than which none could be juster hand, a new explosion of Mahomedan fanaticism or holier. He lauded the French nation, but he the arrangements for the distribution of these hoday is that the downward movement is attribut- is to be feared. A conspiracy was likewise con- made not the slightest reference to the Emperor ed neither to political runours nor to financial cocted at Aleppo, which fortunately proved or the Imperial family. The contrast with the news, but to an incident connected with drama- abortive, thanks to the vigilance of the French overflowing imperialism of General Goyon's adnews, out to an incluent connected with transactic literature, and which it might have been authorities. Fourteen individuals have been ar-dress could not have been more striking. Painthought was not of a nature to have any serious rested, among whom are the chief conspirators, ed, as may be imagined, at this slight shown to According as the court-martial pursues its task his sovereign,-of whose devotion to the head of it finds traces of the dangers which menace the the Church he considers himself to be now the sequence, therefore, if our troops were with- replied to the Pope, and said, in substance, that

ITALY. Ufficiale of yesterday appoints the 27th instant position of power and greatness, &c., and that as the day for the general election of members he should not fail to convey the Pope's message of the ballottaggio, or second experiment, in sent no message, and who knew very well that any of the colleges or constituencies in which it he had not even named the Emperor, con-The Constitutionnel publishes, under the may become necessary, in the event of none of descended to answer only by one of those exsignature of M. Grandguillot, an article which the candidates securing the "relative" majority pressive Italian shrugs and gestures of the hands, -that is, one half and one of the votes of the which, this case at least, can receive but one in-Villafranca. On the very night of the battle of great agitation, intrigue, and heartburning even unmistakeable signs of want of harmony between Solferino the Emperor arrived at the conclusion in the old provinces of the kingdom, owing to the them. Some persons consider it a blunder on and England taking part in the war if it were to least two-lifths of the former members. You ciently marked omission. Possibly he may have have been prolonged. These M. Grandguillot are aware that by a law voted in Parliament at thought it his bounden duty to endeavour to ex-

Lower House of Parliament 443 Deputies. By this new arrangement, not only, as I have said, must two-fifths of the late members resign themselves to lose their seats, but deputies representing adjoining constituencies, and who had gone through most of the seven general elections we have had here hitherto, as the best friends and neighbors have unavoidably been by the new circumscription arrayed against one another as rivals and competitors, and are, as a matter of course, eagerly outbidding each other to secure the electors' good graces. The electoral conjority on which Count Cavour's Government rehed in the old Chamber will not be very materially affected; but no one as yet can divine what results the vote of Naples and Sicily may is not of a nature to encourage a hope that anything like reason or moderation will preside over the polling. Garibaldi's list of candidates is anever it may be drawn, if that list is allowed to bear the late Dictator's name, without a positive disavowal from him, it will have great weight in the south, and it will not be altogether disregarded in other parts of the Peninsula .- Cor. of the Times.

Turin, Jan. 5. - Difficulties are rising everywhere against Count Cavour's Government, and the situation of the great statesman would seem calculated to wear out the most gigantic energies. The appointment of the Commendatore Costantino Nigra, a young diplomatist scarcely 32 years old, to the office of Minister of State, bearing the whole burden of the Neapolitan Government, has found no favour even with the outand-out supporters of the present Cabinet, for few will bow to the law of necessity. Unfriendly politicians throw out some dark hints about a secret understanding between the Emperor Nanoleon and Count Cavour, aiming at a repeal of the late acts of annexation, and portending new destinies for the Southern division of the Italian Peninsula, which Nigra, as being equally in Cavour's and Napoleon's confidence, it it said, is sent out to keep in hand till it be wanted for other purposes. Of course, I attach no weight to these evil surmises, and, as I told you in my yesterday's letter. I should by no means be surprised if success justified Nigra's nonmation in spite of the chorus of damning voices to which it has given rise. The young man has both address and character, and the Neapolitans are, perhaps, by this time appeared by the holocaust of Farms.

The Espera of Turin states that King Victor Emmanuel, at the grand reception of the constituted bodies of the state on New Year's Day,

I am extremely happy to find myself again in the midst of my old subjects. The progress of political events-especially as regards Italy-is satisfactor; but the greatest prudence and concord are necessary in order to enable us to triumph over the obstacles which are still in our way. For this purpose it is of the utmost importance that we should maintain the best understanding with our real allies.

Turin, Saturday .- Turin journals publish a letter from Garibaldi, in which he announces an intention of offering himself as a candidate for the post of Deputy to the Italian Parliament, proper it is, as a rule, silent. You may learn and advises concord in order to arrive at the deliverance of Venice.

> THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR. - The London Times' correspondent at Rome, writing on from the hands of the Prince himself, for whose the 5th instant, says :--

On New Year's Day, as is customary, Gen. Count de Goyon, put himself at the head of the and led them-a battalion in number-to pay a small amount of meaning in a large number of words, made a speech to His Holiness, in which The following news from Syria appears in the name of the Emperor of the French is of very frequent recurrence. In reply, His Holiall the good things His Holiness had approved were due to the Emperor, whose genins and wise Turin, Jan. 4.- A decree in the Grornale rule had raised France to her present proud

spared, for it proved wholly fruitless.

The correspondent of the Times has been or dered to quit Rome.

ROME.—According to the Roman correspondence of the Times, date December 29th :- "The Pope's party and the partisans of the King of Naples (the two may be considered as identical) express themselves with considerable confidence as to their prospects, and expect matters to take a favourable turn for them in the spring. They declare that Gaeta is already abundantly provisioned for many months to come, that the King has plenty of money, that the spirit of the garrison (on this they especially insist) is excellent; that, even if the French squadron were to depart, the batteries on the sea face would suffice to inflict on the Sardinian fleet a signal repulse; and they have also propagated a report that rifled cannon are being cast in the fortress, and produced at the rate of one a day. It is believed that Gaeta has received considerable supplies of ammunition, purchased, it is said, in France. As to money, the Pontifical Government, making common cause with Francis II., is thought to furnish it. As regards the confidence of the Bourbonists and their allies, it partly proceeds from a cause mentioned some time ago, when a plan was reported for organizing Royalist guerilla bands in the mountains of the Abruzzi The report seems to have been well-founded, and the plan to have been formed and persevered in. It might become a civil war of long duration, kept alive and stimulated by the Priests, as was the case in the Basque Provinces after the death of Ferdinand VII. The Sardinian army in front of Gaeta would thus find itself with a force in its rear-unable, probably, to oppose it in the field-but quite sufficient to harass its communications, and to require watching by a corps of troops. The town of Sora, about nounced as presently forthcoming. By whomso- 50 miles north-west of Capua, is the focus of the operations now combining. In that neighborhood, and in the adjacent mountains, the new Royalist force is being collected. The elements of this are chiefly the Neapolitan troops that took refuge in the Papal States, and which have all, including the 4,500 that came in the other day, quitted the Pontifical territory. Cialdini, as you know, was preventing their passage across the part of the frontier his 291 70. Nov., 1859-Imports, 273,990 87; Exports, forces command, but by going further north that obstucle was avoided. By the canals through the Pontine marshes military stores are forwarded towards the scene of intended operations.

The past week has been, in Rome, one of rumours of conspiracy and demonstrations, intended or effected, in opposite senses-conservative or revolutionary. On Saturday evening a great subject of the largest such establishment here, which, with a restaurant and billiard-rooms, occupies the whole first floor of the Ruspoli Palace on the Corso. Entendent of the billiard-tables arrested, and the whole instantly shut up; the long extent of shattered windows, all dark at night, naturally excites notice by contrast to the well-known aspects of the building, and soon the reasons for this step became known and everywhere commented on-in a closet off the billiard-rooms had been found 200 triculour cockades, three banners, and a quantity of stuff for making other such objects in the political colours, by whom deposited is unknown, for the unfortunate owner is believed to be completely innocent—indeed called by the Romans, according to their phraseology, a retrogrado. He still remains in prison though his assistant was released after twenty-four hours; and a number of young men, serving in various departments of this large establishment, are thus thrown out of employ-the consequence being that thirty families are reduced to various degrees of distress. The effect of the proceeding has been great irritation. The Cafe is so absolutely a public institution -the rendezvous of thousands, morning, noon, and night-that we may compare this to what would probably have ensued in the public temper, whilst Rome held empire over Europe, had the Thermae of Caracalla or Diocletian been thus suddenly closed. On the following Tuesday, at daybreak, the principal streets were discovered to have be a during the night adorned with the Piedmontese Arms, engraved on placards posted up in numerous copies, and in some quarters small tricolour flags affixed where convenient places presented themselves, as in the Bridge of St. Angelo, and on the mutilated group below the Braschi Palace, of world-wide celebrity ties have reciprocally violated them. for the titles it has received, and usages it still serves not, however, in what manner Austria

for, as Pasquino .- Cor, Weekly Register. CHRISTMAS EVE IN ROME. - This morning (December 24) our brave Zonaves with the Irish volunteers, went to the Vatican, in number more than 300, to receive Holy Communion from the hands of His Holiness, who was afterwards good enough to entertain them at breakfast. What a noble spectacle is that, of soldiers who receive the body of the Lord rights they offer their blood and their life! If this be not the ideal of a Christian soldier's greatness, I do not know what can be. To-morrow at St. Peter's, these soldiers will be the escort of the Holy whole body of French officers now in Rome, Father, who goes to Pontificate there, and they will and led them—a battalion in number—to pay march through Rome, with their newly-formed band and with Colonel de Beedelievre at their head. In the rest, every packet brings us a body of Franco-Belgian volunteers, to enrol themselves in the glorious hattalion which has given martyrs pro scde Petri. -Roman Correspondent of the Armonia.

THE PAPAL ARMY .- THE WAR MEDALS .- The Morning News has the following announcement:-We are enabled to state, for the information of the soldiers of St. Patrick's battalion, that in a few weeks "General d'Hautpoul has returned to Saida, ness spoke highly of France and of her armies the late campaign will be ready for distribution. 12,000 medals are now being struck off. A small portion have reached Ireland, but none will be distributed until the entire number for St. Patrick's battalion reach this country. This will, we understand, be in about a fortnight: We shall inform the members of the battalion at the earliest moment of

FRENCH SOLDIERS AND THE POPE.-The Moniteur says :-"It has been remarked, that at the time at which the Holy Father delivered his Allocution before the Sacred College, the recent events accomplished in China, which must have given sweet consolution to the Chief of the Church, were not known in Rome. In learning these great results of the victories of the French-viz, the Bishop nominated by brought into life. Faithfully to the oath I took on old Church of Pekin restored to Divine Worship,the heart of the Holy Father must have felt delight at the thought that the Roman Catholic faith has in the soldiers of France such intrepid defenders even in the most distant parts of Asia.

Hostilities at Gaeta had been discontinued. The Post's Paris correspondent says people seem fully convinced that the armistice will expire without any decision as to Francis II. surrendering Gaeta.

It is reported that General Tur has consented to act as mediator between Cavour and Garibaldi, with the view to persuade the latter to postpone his threatened attack on Venice in the spring.

The meetings of this circolo continue daily, and I shall keep you in constant information of these the earliest attempts of the Neapolitan people to carry out the principle of representative government .-There is another circolo which holds its meetings in formed, I believe, of the Unitarian or Republican party, though it is right to say that this party openly

d'Italia of Saturday last the electors are warned of the danger of the situation which Cavour is creat

ing:—
"The evil is knocking at the door. Electors, you hards can save Italy. Reonly with arms in your hands can save Italy. By choosing independent mon, who desire national unity, the country free in the interior, and subject to the laws alone, strong in the face of the foreigner, with an army of 500,000 soldiers, by choosing men with an army of 500,000 somers, by choosing men who abjure the policy of Court Cavour, you will save the country. Why conceal the evil? If the arms of Garibaldi and almost brought as into port the policy of Cavour in two months has hurried us back again on the high seas. What is being done at Gaeta? Why does the French fleet import its fall? What does Louis Napoleon want? Why does he extend his garrison round Rome? Why is Sicily full of rumours and discontent? Why does not Genoa feel secure? We have need of 500,000 men, and the volunteers are disarmed. Our marine, too, is disorganized . . . If you will but form your electoral circoli, call before them the candidates from the deputation, demand their profession of faith.
Whoever is for Oavour, whoever replies ambiguously on these points, reject him. If you vote for such men the country is lost."

Such is the spirit which marks the two great pagties as yet in the field. Correspondence from Paler-mo speaks of "things as going here a little lame." and it it would be a wonder were it otherwise. In the provinces there are great disorders and insecurity of life and property, and until a strong force be sent through the country such a state of things must needs continue. The official journal of Saturday last notices, as well it might, that the Prince Chigga and the Marchese del Vaste paid their homege to Victor Emmanuel on the 26th inst. The Marchese del Vasto was one of the staunchest adherents and most trusted friends of Ferdinand II., and was often employed by him in diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome.

I send you the following table, as showing the difference in the Customs' revenues of September. October, and November, 1859-60, dependent in a great measure on the reduction of the duties: -

Sept. 1859—Imports, 362,485 08; Exports, 48,663 Oct , 1859-Imports, 360,746 16; Exports, 61. 533,441 39. Sept., 1860-Imports, 130,368 15; Exports, 33,365 70. Oct., 1860-Imports, 206,934 8: Exports, 29,014, 68.

(The returns for November not yet arrived). I have to notice a slight reactionary disturbance which took place in the Riviera di Chiaja on Saturday night. A number of persons assembled and shouted, "Down with Garibaldi! "Down with Victalk was supplied by the closing of the Cafe Nuovo, | tor Emmanuel!" The National Guard were soon on the spot and dispersed the mob, at the same time arresting eight persons. During the fracus three carriages drove rapidly by, and, not obeying the orders of the guard to stop, were fired into, but, as ther continued their rapid course, the result is not known tendent of the billiand tables. portance to it, for a man must be a visionary to expect things to settle down quietly at once, and I do not regard a certain amount of anarchy as at all inconsistent with a generally improved state of things. In the beginning of my letter I have alluded to the electioneering movement. The spirit of the two great parties now competing for public favour may be defined as Cavourite and anti-Cavourite, and among the latter I should number not only the Republicans, but the Municipalists-all those, in a word, who look with jeulousy on Piedmontese influ-

> Gaeta is now deserted by its inhabitants. The last of them have been sent away. Its population was barely 1,500 souls. The strength of its present garrison was, in the beginning, 22,000; but, considering the large detachments that have been evacuated upon the Papal States, and including the last of 4,500 or 4,600 men, it is not improbable that it has been reduced by one-half.

AUSTRIA.

The following extract from the Ost Deutsche Post oeaks for itself :--

"The second article of the Constitutionnel of Paris on Austria and the Venetian question is much more menacing than the extract sent by a telegraph caused us to suppose. Something is evidently being again got up in France. We will only for the present call attention to three remarkable points in the article .-The first is the doclaration that France has remained hands of two of the angels on the parapet of the faithful to the conditions of Villafranca, and that it is not her fault if the two other contracting parnot, however, in what manner Austria has violated the treaty of Villafranca, but we shall probably learn hereafter. As to the passage which declares that France cannot permit the Austrians to make an offensive return in Italy, because to do so would be to allow the Austrian advanced posts to be established at only two days' march from Grenoble, we will observe that a more stupid excuse has rarely been invented. Our readers know that the Prussian advanced posts are not two days' march from numerous French towns. According to that principle France ought to transform into a desert all the previnces on her frontier along a distance of some hundreds of leagues, in order that no sentinel of any other nation shall be within two days' march from a French town. In the third place, we call attention to the passage which says that the frontier of Germany is on the Isonzo, and that all that exists beyoud concerns only Austrian ambition. We think that these three passages suffice to characterise what is preparing at Paris."

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Monday-Dr. Kern, the Swiss Minister in Paris, in his last report to the Federal Council, announces that the prevailing opinion in official quarters at Paris is that peace will be maintained, and states that Sardinia is endeavouring to arrest the plans of the Garibaldians, and hopes to succeed in her efforts.

PRUSSIA.

MANIFESTO OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA. -- A proclamation of King Frederick William, dated 7th January, is published. It commences by paying a feeling tribute to the virtues of the deceased King, to whom Prussia owes so much of her present greatness. It proceeds :-

"I remain faithful to the traditions of my house in proposing to myself the mission of elevating and strengthening the patriotic spirit of my people. will cousolidate and build up the rights of the State on their historical bases, and I will maintain the institutions which King Frederick William IV. has assuming the Regency, I shall protect the constitution and the laws of the kingdom. May I, by the merciful aid of God, succeed in leading Prussia to new honours. My duties towards Prussia coincide with my duties towards Germany. As a German Prince, I am bound to strengthen Prussia in the position which, according to her glorious history, and the development of her military organization. she must for the good of all Germany occupy among the German States. Confidence in the peace of Europe is shaken, but I shall endeavour to preserve the blessings of peace. Dangers may, nevertheless, arise for Prussia and Germany. May the courage which animated Prussia in her great periods then manifest itself in me and my people, and may the latter then stand firm by my side, and follow me with faithfulness, obedience, and perseverance."

RUSSIA.

The Abeille du Nord of St. Petersburg, of the 28th ult, devotes a leading article to the pamphlet L'Empereur Francois Joseph et l'Europe, and declares that it completely approves the conclusions come to by the author, that the best means of solving the Italian question would be the cession of Venetia for an indemnity. The writer of the article have been prolonged. These M. Grandguillot are aware that by a law voted in Parliament at though it his bounder duty to endeavour to ex- abjures its Republicanism in the actual position of particularly recommends Germany not to oppose considers as serious arguments in favour of the last Session the Colleges were tract from the Pontiff a word of honorable men- Italian affairs. In an amusing article in the Popolo such an arrangement.