

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The ceremony of opening the Boulevard du Prince Eugene passed off, we have seen, in unbroken tranquillity. The crowds that filled the streets both leading to and in the immediate neighborhood of the Place du Trône were orderly and well-conducted, as Parisian crowds ever are on such occasions; and I have heard of no incident which would justify the apprehensions of those who anticipated boisterous "manifestations," if not worse.

Some people, however, will have it that the day originally fixed for the solemnity was the 15th of last month, and that the postponement to the 7th of December was caused by the discovery of a plot, of Italian origin, against the Emperor. On the other hand, it was denied, on official authority (whatever that may be worth), that the 15th was ever contemplated, as the works were not sufficiently advanced at that date (which is a fact), and that if the public thought of the 15th it was because it happened to be the fête of St. Eugenia, the Empress's patron, as well as of the Prince after whom the new boulevard is named. Moreover, on the 15th the festivities of Compiegne were at their height, and it was announced that the Court would return to Paris on the 6th of December.

The question is whether a conspiracy of a kind to require the putting off of so important a proceeding as the opening of this boulevard ever really existed. It is certain that a person long conversant with the Secret Police Department scouted the notion, and I may add that few are more competent to detect the difference between a real and a fictitious plot. No allusion has been made to a conspiracy in the *Moniteur*—perhaps because a denial in a journal which possesses in a high degree one of the qualities attributed by President Lincoln to Gen. Pope would rather corroborate the impression than remove it from the mind of the public. I mentioned the rumour about three weeks ago, as well as the arrests said to have followed. The particulars I did not further allude to, as some were most contradictory, and others could not be traced to any source entitled to much credit. Moreover, on every occasion that the Emperor goes to Compiegne we are sure to have abundance of rumours of the same kind. Sometimes it is a soldier who is found to play the leading part, and who is quietly and summarily disposed of; sometimes it is a couple of suspicious persons, armed to the teeth, who are found lurking in the precincts or in the cellars; and lately two persons pretending to be police agents were said to be discovered as they were preparing to effect their guilty purpose. In the present instance it was an infernal machine, in the French style, which was to have been tried on some spot close to the Place du Trône, at which the new boulevard terminates, or at the Boulevard du Temple, where it begins. Finally, the rumour dwindled down to a "manifestation" by some people of the faubourgs in favour of Italian unity. I may observe that similar rumours were rife when the Emperor opened the Boulevard Sebastopol, and were more faintly repeated when he did the same office for the Boulevard Malesherbes last year.

It is remarked as curious that the reports in the present instance nearly coincide in point of date with the agitation for the revision of the electoral lists. The press discussed the subject several days, and published the opinions of some of the most eminent jurists on the unconstitutional manner in which the lists are framed. The movement extended to the departments; the judgment deliberately expressed by the first lawyers of the capital was likely to be strengthened and adhered to by those of the provinces, and it was hoped that the result would be some addition to the knot of independent members of the Legislative Chamber. That persistence in those discussions, with the chance of an increased minority in the new Legislature, caused much uneasiness in official quarters is evident from the summary manner in which the Minister of the Interior imposed silence on an *avertissement*. The best means of securing the return of candidates patronized by the Administration would be to make the peasant population believe that the eternal enemies of order, whether foreign or domestic, had contemplated the commission of a great crime. Be it true or false, this last version has been current, and it is credited by persons far from ignorant of what passed in official regions.

It is, nevertheless, certain that several arrests have been made; and not later than Friday night last, some persons were taken into custody at a late hour of the night, in the Rue de la Victoire—whether on a charge of conspiracy or not I cannot say. Be this as it may, the opening of the boulevard passed off on Sunday without any criminal attempt, or any manifestation, except a manifestation which must have greatly gratified the Emperor.

A letter from Paris, dated Dec. 4th, states:—"That England is not alone to suffer from the cotton crisis caused by the American war, but no country except England could give the world so noble an example as that afforded by the Lancashire county meeting on Tuesday. A subscription has been set on foot in Paris for the relief of the cotton spinners reduced to starvation in Rouen: the *Temps* makes a warm appeal on behalf of the destitute operatives, and gracefully alludes to the splendid munificence of Lord Derby and the other Lancashire magnates, and holds them up as men of whom their country has indeed reason to be proud. It urges on France to make an effort, and calls upon those who live in ease and luxury at least to subscribe as many francs as England subscribes pounds sterling. The appeal does not appear to be warmly responded to. Few of the papers think it worth while to take it up, and in the subscription lists the name of one local magnate, whose estates come down to the gates of Rouen, and would be considered large even in England, is sought for in vain. The reason for this is that in France the Government is expected to do everything, and private benevolence and individual initiative is looked upon as quite unable to produce any

great result. The sums subscribed up to this time hardly amount to £600."

The same correspondent adds:—"Rumours of the retirement of Lord John Russell from the Cabinet are again very prevalent in Paris." He gives the following reason as the origin of the reports:—"It is a matter of notoriety that when the French Government proffered their invitation to England to join France in a humane attempt to put an end to the atrocious warfare on the other side of the Atlantic, they had good reason to believe that the invitation would be accepted, and were much surprised at its curt rejection. If report be correct, Lord Russell was at the bottom of the mystification which has been practised on the French Government. The noble Earl had accompanied Her Majesty on her trip to Germany, and had spent a few days at the Belgian Court. What his Lordship may have said or done during his sojourn there is, of course, a secret; but it is not singular that soon after the venerable and sagacious monarch should have been impressed with a belief that the British Government was prepared, nay anxious, for an opportunity to intervene in America? And being so impressed, what would be more natural than that King Leopold, whose no official communications to the various European states have so frequently been attended with beneficial results, should take an early occasion to communicate his impressions to the French Court, and would not such an intimation, received from such a source, lead to France making overtures which she could not suppose would be so peremptorily rejected?"

A contemporary publishes the following as the substance of a circular on the Greek question, which M. Drouyn de Lhuys has just sent to each of the representatives of the French Government:—

"After having acknowledged the moderation which the Greek nation has exhibited in the presence of the grave circumstances arising out of recent events, the Minister declares the Government of his Imperial Majesty has not remained an indifferent spectator of what has passed, but did not think it right to offer any opposition."

"Two considerations presented themselves; on the one side the treaties that established Greece, to which France was a party; on the other the unanimous movement of a people desirous of modifying its Government. Between these two opposite facts France had but one line to follow—to leave the Greek people free to elect the assembly representing the nation, and to adhere, in accord with the co-protecting Powers, to the engagements jointly signed by them. This is the line the Emperor has faithfully followed."

"The note adds, that, requested to point out a candidate for the throne of Greece, the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French did not feel itself at liberty to comply, convinced that in acting thus it would be causing a moral pressure, restricting the full liberty of the Greek, and violating treaties. The crown of Greece could not, in fact, be considered vacant by France any more than by England or Russia, until the Hellenic nation had designated a new sovereign, and the three protecting powers had agreed to recognize him. Up to that time the existing engagements would preserve all their force."

"M. Drouyn de Lhuys then goes on to state with regret, that whilst the Government of his Imperial Majesty followed in perfect good faith the line it had traced for itself, the name of a prince belonging to one of the three Powers was brought forward, and that this candidature was supported rather than discouraged in Greece. Whilst rendering full justice to the eminent qualities of Prince Alfred, and appreciating the lively sympathies of which he is the object in Greece, the French Government is not disposed to admit that his elevation to the throne will assure the security and happiness of the country. Would not Europe accept with reluctance the increase of influence which would result therefrom to England? Would not the two other Powers see in it a violation of treaties? Finally, would not the overthrow of the balance of power in the East and the Mediterranean bring about inevitable complications?"

"M. Drouyn de Lhuys thinks that, under these circumstances, the Government of Great Britain has perhaps occupied itself too much with a candidature which it believed it had reason to fear, and has been desirous of obtaining guarantees which were not necessary. He trusts that the uneasiness to which the circumstances have given rise will soon be terminated."

"Relying on the wisdom of the British Government, and informed by its representative at Paris that England is ready to disavow the candidature of Prince Alfred if Russia on her side will consent to the exclusion of any Prince belonging to the Imperial family of Russia; convinced, moreover, that the latter power is ready to make this declaration, the French Minister sees no further obstacle to an understanding between the three Powers; and concludes with the expression of a hope that the three Powers will agree to point out for the choice of Greece a Prince who will be able to ensure her prosperity without compromising that of Europe."

The *Opinion Nationale* has received a second warning for the publication of an article entitled "Martyrdom of the Clerical Party." The motives of the warning are stated to be, that the *Opinion Nationale*, "notwithstanding that it has received several semi-official warnings, has continued to falsely attribute all the acts of the Government to what it terms 'clerical influences,' and to misrepresent the liberal intentions of the Government of the Emperor."

## ITALY.

The newspapers most faithfully attached to the Rattazzi interests dare not breathe a syllable of opposition to the new Cabinet, the character of whose members cannot be easily impeached. They only throw out ominous hints about Frattini's health and express their opinion that between Peruzzi and Minghetti, the man at the head of the two most important branches of the Administration, the Interior and Finance, there may be no very warm political sympathy, or good understanding. So far, however, from any "demonism" existing between these two distinguished statesmen, they are, perhaps, too well agreed on a point which may at some distant period place them in opposition to many of the members of the present Parliament. Both Peruzzi and Minghetti no less than Frattini, are at heart "Regionists"—that is, partial to a system of administration which would tend to decentralize the Government, not only by giving the greatest possible development to each province, but also by reconstituting such clusters of provinces as represent the old States and the natural divisions of the country, such as Lombardy, the Emilia, Tuscany, &c. You are aware that the question of the Regions gave rise to very warm debates in the offices and committees of the Chamber soon after the annexation, and that Minghetti, then Minister for Home Affairs, perceiving his inability to force his own views upon a reluctant Assembly, was compelled to withdraw from the Rattazzi Cabinet to which he belonged, especially as Rattazzi himself was known as a strict anti-Regionist. The question which was at time rather smothered than resolved, is not unlikely to be directly or indirectly revived, seeing that, as I said, Frattini, Minghetti, and Peruzzi are all inclined to think that no Home-office can take upon itself the management of all the great and small business of 59 provinces, and that the present system of centralization broke the hands of Rattazzi, and of the very men who, like him, put the greatest faith in it, compelling them to re-establish a *de facto* Royal Government in Naples and Sicily, which was tantamount to going back to the Regional system, so far, at least, as those two ex-kingdoms were concerned.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.—The following short biography of the new Italian Ministry is given by the *Temps*:—"M. Frattini, the President of the Council, is a Roman; he was an eminent physician and a leader of the Liberal party when he was appointed Director-General of the Hospitals and Prisons of Rome under the Ministry of Count Rossi. In 1848, when the Republic was proclaimed in Rome, he emigrated to Tuscany; thence he removed to Piedmont. M. Frattini was for some time Minister of Public Instruction in 1859, and subsequently he was Minister of the Interior in the Cavour Cabinet. He was Dictator of Emilia and Lieutenant-General of the King at Naples after Garibaldi's departure. M. Frattini was the principal negotiator of the cession of Nice and Savoy to France. He was born on the 22d of October, 1822. M. Peruzzi, the new Minister of the Interior, is a Tuscan. He was a leader of the Liberal party in 1848, and in 1859 was at the head of the movement which transferred Tuscany to Piedmont. He was Minister of Public Works in Rattazzi's Cabinet. He is a man of energy and undoubted liberalism. It has been said by mistake that he is an enemy of the French alliance. M. Minghetti was, in 1848, Minister of Commerce to Pius IX.; he has twice been Victor Emmanuel's Minister of the Interior—once under Cavour and once under Rattazzi. He is a distinguished political economist; as Finance Minister he will now have an opportunity of showing his talent. M. Pasquali, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, is also a Roman. He was for a long time Mayor of Ravenna. In 1847 he was a colleague of Rossi, under whom he filled the office of Minister of Public Works. A refugee in 1849, he went into Piedmont. In 1859 he was appointed Governor of Milan, which post he held till M. Rattazzi came into power, when he resigned. Shortly afterwards, at the personal request of the King, he accepted the appointment of Governor of Turin. M. Manca, the Minister of Commerce, is a Neapolitan. He was a director-general of customs under the Bourbons, and in 1860 was sent by Francis II. to Turin, to negotiate an alliance with Piedmont. M. Menabrea, Minister of Public Works, is a General of Piedmontese Engineers. He was secretary-general to Azeglio in 1850, and Minister of Marine in the Rattazzi Cabinet. M. Amari, Minister of Public Instruction, is a Sicilian; one of the most eminent savants in Italy, and an Orientalist of European reputation. He long resided in Paris as a refugee, and is a corresponding member of the Institute. M. Della Rovere, Minister at War, held that portfolio under Rattazzi; he has been Lieutenant-General of the King in Sicily. M. Ricci, Minister of Marine, is a Genoese, and has the reputation of being a capable naval officer."

There is a rumor flying about the German Courts that the King of Portugal has granted to Victor Emmanuel a piece of country on the African coast, to serve as a penal settlement for the Neapolitan prisoners.

The following is the text of M. de Sartiges' address to King Victor Emmanuel on presenting his credentials as ambassador to the Court of Turin:—"Sire, The Emperor having honored me with the mission of representing his Government at your Majesty's Court, I am happy, as my first duty, to be able to communicate to your Majesty the assurance directly given me by my august Sovereign of his sincere and unwavering feelings of affection and sympathy towards your Majesty and Italy. I shall fulfil his intentions by endeavoring to maintain and consolidate the good understanding existing between Italy and France, a task which will be rendered easy by my desire to be agreeable to your Majesty, and by your high benevolence, which I solicit beforehand. I have the honor to present to your Majesty the credentials with which his Majesty the Emperor of the French accredits me to your august person as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. The King replied that he was highly gratified to hear, by the Emperor's direct commands, the assurances of the sincere and constant sentiments of affection for his person and sympathy for Italy, the destinies of which is intimately connected with that of France. He added that the qualities which distinguished the representative of his august ally was a pledge in his eyes that the relations between the two Governments would preserve the character of mutual confidence which exists between the two dynasties and the two nations."

ROME.—The *Correspondence de Rome* mentions that a Catholic gentleman had left a legacy of 100,000 francs to one of the Papal Zouaves. The soldier was not his relation, friend, or even countryman. The *Correspondence* thinks that the object of the legacy was simply intended to mark the testator's esteem for the brave defenders of the Holy Father's temporal government.

The Italian Catholic papers are filled with details of the incessant and malignant persecutions inflicted on the clergy by the Piedmontese Government; Priests fined and imprisoned, churches violated, convents and monasteries robbed and harassed with every species of vexatious intrusion are things of daily occurrence. A letter written in the *Correspondence de Rome*, (Dec. 6.) sends from Pallanza an affecting account of his visit to the prison of Mousongauz, Vicar Capitular of Bologna, and the Rev. the Curé of San Procola in the same Diocese. Those faithful priests are suffering for their refusal to conform burial rights of the Church on an excommunicated person. The account says:—"Their resignation and serenity of soul affected me more than I can describe. There are feelings which no words can express, and I own myself incapable of finding any terms adequate to characterise the unworthy treatment which those victims of Cavourian policy are undergoing. 'A Free Church' the hideous mockery of the phrase is not fully realised until you behold as I did two holy priests immured in a noisome cell, through the window of which the pestilential effluvia of an open sewer are always pouring. The

had air they are breathing has already injured their health, and if their sentence is carried out, and they remain during this winter, it is impossible they can escape with life." The editor of the *Correspondence* adds to the above that he feels no anger against the Piedmontese Government, who are laboring without knowing it, for the greater glory of the Church. He adds, however, all Catholic journalists to copy the above facts, as their publicity may be of service to the two patiently suffering confessors.

The Feast of St. Francis Xavier was celebrated in the Church of the Gesù at Rome, with all the solemnity which the Jesuit Fathers so well know how to carry out. A devout Catholic, a man of superior education and talent, repaired thither in the afternoon in company with an artist friend. The latter, observing a magnificent reliquary displayed upon the altar, asked: "What is there in that beautifully wrought receptacle of gold and crystal?" It is the right arm of St. Francis Xavier, his friend replied. "An arm! Surely it is unworthy of rational man to exhibit the arm of a dead person as an object of respect and veneration?" "I tell you (replied the Catholic) that this dead person as you call him, is alive for ever in glory. He was the Apostle of the Indies, and with this arm of his he baptised thousands of converts. My friend, the power of God was in this arm. The dead were raised by this arm." Having said these words the Catholic gentleman went and knelt before the altar and remained in prayer; when he arose he saw his friend kneeling too, behind him with his face buried in his hands, and apparently in a deep reverie. "Do you understand me now," whispered the Catholic in his ear, that this arm is the arm of a saint?" "I do," he replied, and I am deeply moved by it. "I feel as I never felt before." "Well," replied his friend, "did I not tell you that the power of God was in that arm? It is so still!"

THE PONTIFF'S PAINS IN ITALY.—We fear that, as each one thinks his own noise the loudest, we think too little of the struggle which the Catholics of other nations, and especially those of Italy, are keeping up in behalf of the rights of God's Church in the matter of the temporal sovereignty of the Holy Father. Nothing can be more interesting to the sincere Catholic than the weekly proofs of paying enthusiasm contained in the *Armonia* of Turin, on the part of Italian Catholics, as opposed to that paid enthusiasm which the revolutionary party simulate to meet the demand of the foreign (and especially the British) market, as if it were the genuine outpouring of that very indefinite personification, the People. Week after week we find a supplement appended to the *Armonia* of Turin, containing lists of contributions to the St. Peter's Pence, headed also as usual by a classically playful Latin dedication (from the erudite pen of Professor Vallauri, we believe) conveying a refined satire upon the distracted Parliament of Turin, now sitting. The inscription runs thus:—

Oratoribus a populo delectis legibus ferendis et annis rectigibus decernendis de Roma potius quam avaris maxime dispendiis ut aperte ipsi pateat quae sint Italorum vota quae patescunt civium srorum voluntate quam externorum imperio maluit pontificis vrbis abstineret haec dona Pio IX. P. M. doloia Itali talia dedimus.

(Translation.)

"To the Orators chosen by the people to pass laws and vote annual taxation; now discussing chiefly about the taking possession of Rome, that it may be clear to them what are the wishes and hopes of the Italians, and that they may be induced to abstain from seeking after the Pontifical city, rather from deference to the wishes of their fellow-citizens than from the dictation of foreigners, we dedicate these lists of the gifts offered by Italians to the Italian Pius IX., Sovereign Pontiff." Commenting on this charming dedication, the *Armonia* of the 28th ult., says:—"To you, honorable Deputies, who by your abuse, tumult, and reciprocal recriminations, so well defend the cause of Pius IX., and show how much reason he had to oppose your aspirations, to you we dedicate today a supplement of St. Peter's Pence, which is distributed with the present number. It is headed by a stupendous Latin inscription which invites you, honorable gentlemen, to take into consideration the wishes and true hopes of the Italians in the obligations they make to the Pontiff King, and which begs of you to respect Rome rather *civium voluntate quam externorum imperio*. One of your colleagues honorable gentlemen, the Deputy Cairoli, said on the 25th of November, 'We affront the non possimmo of the Pope; we ought not to yield to the "I will not" of diplomacy' (Official Acts p. 3539). Fiddlesticks! honorable gentlemen! You have always respected the "I will not" of diplomacy: was it not to respect it that your Government went to the extent of damaging Garibaldi's leg? But this respect for force is not very glorious, and looks much more like fear than anything else. Instead of that we invite you to respect the wishes of your fellow-citizens, and to say no more. 'We do not go to Rome because Napoleon III. will not allow it.' But say rather, 'We do not go to Rome, because it belongs to the Pope, and we cannot take it from him without offending against right and justice, without afflicting the immense majority of our fellow citizens, and without drawing down upon ourselves and Italy the terrible judgments of the Almighty God.' Oh, honorable gentlemen, how much more honorable it is to fear the Lord and do justice, than to fear the vengeance of the Emperor of the French!"

Then follows, first, a list of offerings in kind from Piedmont, Lombardy, Parma, and Piacenza, Modena, and Toscana; and then a long list of three pages and a half of offerings in money; the latter coming from Piedmont (2 columns), Lombardy (2 columns), Parma and Piacenza (1 column), Modena (1 column), the Romagna, Marches and Umbria (2 columns), Tuscany (1 column), Naples and Sicily (1 column). Most of the offerings are anonymous, and accompanied by short sentences. Some accompany their offerings to the Holy Father with offerings for the assistance of the recently converted Bulgarians and Greeks, and others in the same manner send offerings towards raising a church at the spot where has been found the miraculous picture of our Blessed Lady Help of Christians, near Spoleto, in the very centre of the Italian peninsula. Among the many ejaculations which are appended to the statement of amount of most offerings, we readily select the following as good specimens to show our readers, if only to show them how fervid Italian imagination and generous love, the prosaic thing, which a list of subscribers generally is with us, becomes quite an interesting page. We turn to the first column of Lombardy offerings for instance, and read, 'Oh, women of Milan, who speak so impulsively as to compare Garibaldi to Jesus Christ, does Garibaldi possess the deep humility, the inexhaustible charity, the invincible patience of Our Saviour. Garibaldi has reduced Italy to a state so piteous that it makes one shudder. Religion travestied, youth corrupted, women deprived of common sense to the extent of comparing Garibaldi to Jesus Christ, two francs 50 centes; Maria Costardi, with a companion of hers, further down, in the same column, we find, 'To the honor of all the saints, chiefly of our patron Saint Charles, and by way of suffrage for the departed, especially for my dearest father, I offer to Pius IX., 100 francs.' St. Charles, deliver us from the Passagium plague. Further down again, in the same column, a worthy Lombard says, 'To protest against the imprecations hurled against the most invincible of Pontiffs in the English meetings, (sic) I send, as my mite, 60 francs. Oh, Blessed contemplators of paradise, obtain by your prayers the signal triumph of our beloved Holy Father, Pius IX., Pope and King. Dign to bless and my family 50 francs.' The list for Parma and Piacenza begins with the following catencomb-like epitaph:—"Don Faustina Yesta, cause of the cathedral of Piacenza, and professor of philosophy, before peacefully giving up his soul to God, whom he had served with sweet and fervent piety every day of his life, commissioned his mother to send to the Holy Father, Pius IX., a golden coin. His last will has been fully

fulfilled by the offering of 120 francs, and blessing of the Vicar of Jesus Christ descend propitiously on the pious soul of the deceased priest, on his surviving mother, and all his relations."

The list for Modena begins as follows:—"An Italian, anxious to see effected as soon as possible, by the Divine mercy, the undesiring of so many, and of the blind who still persist in, despising light, offers to the Holy Father 1,000 francs, exploring for himself and for them a special blessing, that they may at once become sensible and recognize the justice which guides Pius IX." But it is especially in the sentences contained in the contribution list from the usurped Pontifical provinces that we find the expression of the wretched social state of Italy under the Piedmontists, who seem to exert themselves with redoubled diabolical efforts in corrupting the morals of the Pontifical subjects. Thus an inhabitant of Umbria says, "N. M. Accept, oh Holy Father, the small second offering of 5 francs 32 centes, and bless me with my son who until now forms my consolation. And, further, 'Anna widow Piri, from Mercato Sarcena, who has suffered many vexations for having a son liable to conscription and fugitive, has had seven soldiers quartered in her house at her expense, and now afflicted with a still more serious evil, recommends herself to your prayers, oh most Blessed Father; and with all her heart offers you the small sum of 5 francs 58 centes.' We could go on with quotations from many other parts of the *Armonia*'s supplement, did not our space limit us to the above, which we hope will convey to our readers the consolation and edification which we have enjoyed in perusing it."

The *Belgian Monitor* of Thursday, is announcing the death of the mother of His Eminence Cardinal Antonelli, published from some of the Piedmontese journals some of the basest calumnies and insinuations against the illustrious parent of His Holiness's Secretary of State. This outrage upon the memory of the virtuous and venerable deceased lady was so flagrant, so utterly devoid of truth, that the Government themselves have been obliged to disavow the malignant statement they had so recklessly caused to be inserted in the columns of their official organ, which already savours too much of Garibaldi and his friend the excommunicated robber king.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 10.—In today's sitting of the Senate General Prim read some confidential letters addressed to him by Admiral Lagravier, containing strange details in reference to the expedition to Mexico.

According to these letters, Almonte had declared that he was authorized by the Emperor Napoleon and the Archduke Maximilian himself to put forward the candidature of the latter, and thus the French troops would guarantee the throne of Mexico to the Archduke.

General Prim then read letters written by Marshal O'Donnell and Senor Collantes, recommending the strict execution of the Treaty of London. He said that the Representative of England made similar declarations to him, and under the circumstances, he deemed it wise to re-embark for Spain.

In conclusion, he expressed his opinion that the French expedition would not have the desired result.

## RUSSIA.

The *Nord* gives the following as the substance of a communication made on the 3rd inst., by Lord Napier, the British Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, to Prince Gortschakoff:—"The English Government, in agreement with the two other Powers who signed the treaties relating to Greece, intends to conform to the stipulations which forbid the Hellenic throne to the members of the reigning families of the three guaranteeing Courts. However, it does not believe it to be a right or a duty to maintain that clause which imposes orthodoxy upon the Sovereign of Greece in the event of the Greek people wishing to rid themselves of it, and deeming it fit to choose a king of another religion. This clause the English Government regards as binding only upon the legitimate heirs of King Otho. Now, as there is a change of dynasty, this clause is *de facto* annulled, and Greece is perfectly free to modify the article of the constitution which imposes it."

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* says:—"The Emperor has received at Moscow many chiefs of the peasantry. In replying to the chiefs his Majesty asked them to be obedient to the authorities, to pay the taxes punctually, and to effect their redemption from their position as serfs as speedily as possible. The peasants promised obedience on all points. The Emperor said, in conclusion, that the peasantry must not expect more liberties than had been already granted them."

## UNITED STATES.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The ceremony of inauguration of Gov. Seymour took place yesterday in presence of a large concourse of citizens and strangers. After the oath of office had been administered, Gov. Morgan said:—"Who are now aroused by imaginary wrongs to fierce passions, cannot at once return to reason; their resentment must have time to cool, and the delusion under which they are acting to be dissipated. The day must surely come when the people of the South will again own the same Sovereignty, honor the same laws, and fight under the same flag. At present we must use the sword. It cannot be sheathed until more who are now in rebellion shall lay down their arms, and the Constitution and the laws have uniform sway. At the conclusion of Gov. Morgan's address, which was warmly applauded, Gov. Seymour delivered his inaugural address. Gov. Seymour thanked Gov. Morgan for the kind expression of his good wishes, and congratulated him on the able close of administration. He had sworn to support the Constitution of the U.S., with all its grants, restrictions and guarantees, and I shall uphold it! I have also sworn to support the Constitution of N.Y., with all its powers and rights and I shall uphold it. I have sworn to perform the duties of the office of Governor of the State and with your aid they shall be faithfully performed. The Constitution and laws are meant for the guidance of official conduct and for your protection and welfare. The first law I find recorded for my observance is that declaring it shall be the duty of the Government to maintain and defend the Sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State. The most marked injunction of the Constitution is, that he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. So help him God he would. He would not dwell at present on the position of our national affairs. His views on the subject would be laid before the Legislature. While knowing that his position gave him but little control in national affairs, he yet ventured to trust that before the end of his term of service the country would be again great, glorious, and united as it once was."

The following letter was written by the Hon. L. W. Coe, one of the committee to investigate into the conduct of the war, and the causes which led to the repulse at Fredericksburg. He says:—"You have no idea of the depression there is in the army at the result of this third attempt to go to Richmond. That is a complete failure no one can deny. The causes of it may be an open question, but one thing is certain: that there will have to be different management, or we shall not be a nation much longer, and shall have Jeff. Davis to rule over us. I dare not write what I think to you from what I can gather in the limited time I have had for observation and thought, but this is certain:—that the President has got to stop acting as commander-in-chief, a part of his cabinet be removed, and another man be placed at the head of the army; politicians in and out of Congress silenced; and, more than all, the people take hold of the interests of the country, stop carrying on the war for selfish ends, and also all keep quiet and let the army alone. I have found but one opinion in the army about the merits of generals. The army, almost to a man, are for McClellan, and if you expect the army to conquer a peace, you have