

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

In the Emperor's letter to M. de Persigny, just published in the Paris papers, nearly as much is said against as for, but not quite enough to warrant a conclusion one way or the other. That letter is, as you will readily believe, the great topic of the moment. The prospect of a renewal of friendly relations with England is certainly hailed with pleasure. Some people pretend to find in the letter merely undefined and vague assurances; others criticise the tone and style, and contrast it with the one addressed to the Emperor Nicholas a short time before the war in the Crimea. But these critics forget that a letter from one Sovereign to another, under circumstances so solemn, may differ in manner from one written to an Ambassador, and that Ambassador an old, familiar, and most intimate friend. On the whole, there is a heartiness about it which, if it be not real, as I sincerely hope it is, is certainly a capital imitation. We have no desire, I presume, to receive with mistrust frank and honest assurances; all we want is to be certain that they are from the heart. We may not even stop to ask how far Baden, Topitz, the real or affected apprehensions of Russia at Garibaldi's progress towards Venice—what probably Hungary is awaiting with impatience, and which might be followed by the starting up of other nationalities in which Russia has some interest—the Volunteer movement in England and the Defences Bill—we may not ask how far these things may have led to this explosion of goodwill on the part of our ally. We only ask it to be sincere. To leave no doubt on the mind would be very desirable, and the Emperor has it in his power to complete satisfaction produced by the present letter. For instance, His Majesty might write to M. Persigny another letter, enclosing the scrap of writing—the "quelque chose par écrit"—which, as Prince Gortschakoff said, had been privately exchanged between France and Russia some time ago, and which now seems to be forgotten. It may be valueless; but still, as it was a thing done between the Power which was the enemy of France and England the day before, and was carefully concealed from the ally to the last, it naturally excited suspicion, and was one of the causes that led to the passing estrangement between the two friends. Let M. de Persigny have orders to show the bit of paper to Lord Palmerston, and Lord Palmerston is the last man in the world to reject the evidence of his senses, or not meet halfway the hand held out to him.—*Cor. Times.*

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Convention which was agreed upon in the sitting of Monday last contains six articles, determining the co-operation of all the great Powers.

The following is a summary of its contents:—
The intervention will last only as the Porte shall deem it advisable.

A previous agreement is necessary for the regulation of the military operations, and in order to determine the effective of the expeditionary forces who are to be maintained at the charge of the respective Powers.

A separate article stipulates that the French troops already on the point of embarkation shall start without waiting for the contingents of the other Powers, unless the representative of the Sultan at Paris should receive information from Syria which would render all intervention unnecessary.

As soon as all the great Powers have adhered to the plan of the convention as modified in the second sitting, their representatives will re-assemble in order to sign the convention and the additional protocol which has been drawn up at the request of the Turkish Ambassador.

The representatives of the Powers will then combine the two documents, in order that they may receive, in a fourth sitting, the signatures of the Plenipotentiaries.

It is said that Prussia, which till now has only been represented at the Conference by a *Chargé d'Affaires*, will, when the definitive signature of the Convention takes place, be represented by its Minister, Count Portalis, now absent from Paris on leave.

THE EMPEROR AND BARON ROTHSCHILD.—The Imperial court is still living in the greatest retirement, broken only by short excursions in the neighborhood of St. Cloud. The longest of these took place on Tuesday, when the Emperor rode to Rambouillet, in company with Baron Rothschild, while the Empress went to Compiègne, meeting her august consort on the road, in returning. It is generally noticed here that Baron Rothschild is at present exceedingly intimate with his Imperial Majesty, he being almost the only visitor now received at the chateau. Nearly every day, Napoleon III. is seen promenading in the park of St. Cloud *bras-dessus, bras-dessus* with the great banker; and not a dinner at which the latter has not the honour of sitting at the right hand of his Imperial Majesty. Of course, our political gossip draw their own conclusion from this particular intimacy. According to some of their *ouïs*, it is the intention of the Emperor to make Baron Rothschild King of Jerusalem, under the protection of France, and—as may be expected—for "a consideration."—*Paris Correspondent of the Court News.*

"France," says the *Débats*, "goes on patiently, one might say placidly, trusting in her strength, towards the accomplishment of a plan perfectly defined beforehand. Within 14 years from the 1st of January, 1875, she is to give herself a naval force, the most effective part of which will consist of 40 ships of the line, neither more nor less."

In consequence of the numerous suicides which have lately occurred among the soldiers, Marshal Magan has issued an order of the day, repeating an opinion of Napoleon I., who compared the soldier who took his own life to a man deserting his post on the day of battle.

The *Union* publishes the following letter from the Count de Chambard, dated Lucerne, July 23:—

My Dear Barrande,—In reading the sad details of the massacres and dreadful events of which Syria has been the theatre, my heart was moved by such great sufferings and misfortunes. Faithful to the traditions of the Monarchy, which has so long covered the Christians of the East with its powerful protection, I am anxious to show to the extent of my means my deep sympathy with them. Therefore forward to them my poor offering. How much I regret that absence from my country only allows me to take part from afar, and by my good wishes in the holy and noble struggle which France is about to undertake against barbarism in favour of Christianity and civilisation. My sister, who is at present with me, and who never forgets that she, too, is a daughter of France, charges you to add her subscription to mine.

Accept, &c., &c., HENRY.

The Count's contribution is 4,000 francs, and that of the Duchess of Parma 2,000f.

GERMANY.

The *Prussian Gazette* announces that the meeting at Topitz really resulted in the re-establishment of a more friendly understanding between Austria and Prussia; "the two Powers now comprehend their respective positions, and can see the conditions under which a sincere community of actions is possible." This understanding is a guarantee for the security of Germany and for the peace of Europe; especially as Austria, by her new internal policy, has given a pledge of amity to Prussia. In other words, Prussia does not enter into any alliance with the Austria of Metternich, but with the new Constitutional Austria of Francis Joseph. This observation of the official journal has been looked upon as unfortunate, but it seems intended less as a threat to the reactionary party in Austria than as an answer to the Prussian Liberals, who are so carried away by a blind hatred to Austria, that they would rather see Germany perish than save itself by an honest reconciliation with unrevolutionized Austria.—*Weekly Register.*

A sequel to M. Edmond About's pamphlet, "La

Prusse en 1860," has made its appearance this week at Dentu's, the Government publisher, "La Syrie et l'Alliance Russe" has, like M. About's work, the merit of frankness, and, as it is understood to proceed from Government, it has naturally produced great sensation. It candidly avows that the two great empires of the Continent—that of France and Russia—have, among many other points of contact, a "want of expansion," the satisfaction of which must be the aim of an "intelligent system of policy," and it proceeds to make out that this "want of expansion" can be legitimately satisfied by sundry compensation to the Powers concerned, with two exceptions—Austria and England. Russia is to be bribed, by the offer of Constantinople, to assist France in the reversion of the Rhine frontier. Prussia is to receive a portion of Austria by way of compensation, and Syria is to be turned into a fief for Abd-el-Kader. If England should object, Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islands are to be taken from her as securities for her good behaviour, and then, the legitimate "wants of expansion being satisfied," Europe may be allowed to enjoy the blessings of peace.—This, in a few words, is the substance of this manifesto.

The Liberals in the Baden Chambers, acting under the impulse of the Secret Societies, have perfidiously violated and set aside the convention between the Sovereign Pontiff and the Grand Duke which both parties had signed and ratified. The Archbishop of Freiburg has protested and declared that he will still treat the Convention as binding, and the Catholic Clergy have unanimously declared that they will keep their oath of obedience to their Archbishop, and will incur the penalties of the law rather than disobey him.—*Tablat.*

ITALY.

The following is said to be a copy of the letter recently addressed by King Victor Emmanuel to Gen. Garibaldi:—"General—You know that I did not approve of your expedition, and that I was entirely foreign to it, but to-day the very grave circumstances in which Italy is placed make it a duty to enter into direct communication with you. In the event of the King of Naples consenting to evacuate the whole of Sicily, and voluntarily abandoning all species of action, and formally pledging himself to exercise no pressure whatsoever upon the Sicilians, so that the latter may freely pronounce their will, and choose the mode of government which they may prefer, I believe it will be wise in you to renounce altogether any further enterprise upon the kingdom of Naples. In the contrary event, I expressly reserve my entire liberty of action, and relieve myself of making any comment to you in regard to your projects."

Doubts as to the future operations of Garibaldi, and his refusal at once to declare the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont, have created some degree of discontent among the extreme Sardinian Royalists, who advocate annexation at any price. In the most recent correspondence from Genoa, the action at Melazzo is subjected to considerable criticism; and Garibaldi's actual and probable difficulties are pointed out rather strongly. Fears are expressed of the temper of the Sicilian population, and of the aid they would really be willing to give to any attempt on the mainland. These letters assert that at Melazzo the loss of the Garibaldians was much heavier than the first reports stated. No exact account has been published by either side; but the loss of the Sicilians and Italian volunteers is now estimated at very little less than 1,000 men; and a heavy proportion of it was sustained by Garibaldi's best corps. The military executions, said to have been ordered by Garibaldi after the capture of the town, are reduced to six. They were shot as assassins, not combatants. There are indications that some of the Italian party in Piedmont begin to regard the extraordinary success of Garibaldi with apprehension.—*Times' Cor.*

THE OPINION OF TURIN.—Under the head of "Discovery of a Secret Treaty," publishes the "copy of a pretended treaty," which, it says, has lately been circulated in France and England, as well as in Naples and Sicily. The substance of the treaty is, that the Emperor of France consents to the completion of the work of Italian unification by the King, who may use whatever means he pleases to annex the kingdom of the Two Sicilies to his dominions. The King of Sardinia is to respect the Pontifical States; but if the inhabitants, of their own movement, and unaided from without, should overthrow the Papal Government, the Emperor will then consent to its annexation to the Kingdom of Sardinia; both Governments, however, engage to maintain the Pope's temporal power in Rome, and the patrimony of St. Peter. In return for the Emperor's support, and after the annexation of the Two Sicilies, the Marches and Umbria, the King of Sardinia is to cede to France the Island of Sardinia and all Liguria, including Genoa and Spezia.

Upon this publication the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* remarks as follows:—

"The Piedmontese Government have hit upon a rather happy device. They have published in the columns of the Ministerial print at Turin, the *Opinion*, the text of the secret treaty between themselves and the French Emperor. It fully bears out what I told you at the time of Garibaldi's departure of the stipulations entered into France for compensation. The *Opinion* is instructed at the same time to throw ridicule upon it, to treat it as an absurd mares nest. It will, however, be hard to get rid of the fact that it fully tallies with the course of events, and that no other paper but the *Opinion* has started it. The fact is this, the French and Piedmontese Governments have become aware that their secret arrangements have somehow transpired, and that in a few days the text of the last convention would be made public. They therefore determined, in order to prevent the revelation which must otherwise have taken place in a few days, to publish it themselves, and throw discredit upon it, in the hope that this artful dodge will blind the public to the real character of the compact."

CARDINAL CORSI.—A letter from Turin of the 27th says:—

"Cardinal Corsi, Archbishop of Pisa, has at last been able to leave that city, after a detention of about two months. He returns to his see, though at one time he was forbidden to do so by the Minister of Worship, M. Cassinini."

ROME—THEATRE IN INSURRECTION.—A Roman telegram of the 24th ult. appends to a statement that the Pope has decided upon not quitting Rome, intelligence that bills have been posted up announcing the approaching outbreak of a revolution.

The *Times* Paris correspondent communicates the following letter from Rome. It is dated the 24th ultimo:—

"The Pope has abandoned the resolution he had adopted by the advice of his physicians to pass some days at Castel Gandolfo. Notwithstanding the excessive heat, his Holiness continues to reside in the Vatican, contrary to the custom of the preceding Popes, who fixed their residence at the Quirinal till the end of October. Some journals persist in announcing that the Pope has asked for an asylum in Bavaria. I have more than once contradicted that report, and I can assure you that His Holiness has declared to the Sacred College that whatever may happen he will not quit Rome. The Romans devoted to the Holy See are delighted at this determination, for the departure of the Pope would be followed by serious disturbances in Rome. Families arrive here every day who have fled from Naples. Among them are remarked several who belonged to the police. The King commanded them to leave in order to save their lives. Some persons accused of conspiring against the Government were arrested a few days since at the Apollinare colosseum. A proclamation was posted in the streets yesterday announcing the approaching end of the government of priests, and even the day of the revolution was mentioned. But as long as a single French soldier remains in Rome, the chance of a revolution is next to nothing. Even were the French gone, General La-

moriciere is strong enough to prevent it. A grave act of insubordination has compelled the President of the establishment of St. Michael, to send home forty-five pupils. On Sunday last a pupil of the first class misconducted himself at church, and he was sentenced to remain on his knees in the refectory during dinner. The young man refused to obey, and his companions cheered him. The President was then sent for, but he no sooner made his appearance than the pupils began to cry, 'Down with the President!' The President, who is a Bishop, immediately commanded the expulsion of 45 of them, and to-day fathers and mothers are flocking to St. Michael's to ask pardon for their children. The establishment of St. Michael's has been going on badly for a long time, and if a radical reform be not introduced deplorable disturbances are to be apprehended. The Academy of the Catholic Religion has held fifteen sittings this year; Pere Vercellone, of the Barnabites, Dr. Seinenenko, a Pole, and Pere Rignano, three of the most learned members, have written three important dissertations against the philosophical doctrines of M. E. Renan. Monsignor Spaccapietra has accomplished his mission to Jerusalem, and he is expected every day at Rome."

The prospects of the Pope have looked a little brighter this last week. It seems certain that the French will not be withdrawn from Rome while they are necessary for its security; and with this guarantee for the city, Lamoriciere has a respectable force to keep the province in order. But the time of difficulty has not yet come; when Naples is united to the kingdom of Italy, and when the Roman States are left as a neck of separation between the head and body of the land, it is to be feared that affairs will wear a very different appearance. Lamoriciere will then have to guard against revolutionary movements from within, the attack of Southern Italy from below, and of Northern Italy from above. The Pope, however, is said to be determined not to quit Rome this time, but to sacrifice his life, if necessary, in the city.—*Weekly Register.*

Contrary to custom, the Holy Father does not himself leave Rome this summer, on account of his solicitude for the well-disposed of his subjects who might be alarmed at the possibility of an outbreak on the part of foreign emissaries, in the event of his departure even temporarily from the Eternal City.—*Weekly Register.*

Affairs are progressing in the south of Italy towards their destined conclusion. The Neapolitans have lost the battle of Melazzo, not without inflicting notable loss on the Garibaldians, and have retired to the citadel of Messina. Victor Emmanuel has advised Garibaldi to sign an armistice with Naples, and to engage to make no descent on the mainland; it appears that he refuses to do anything of the kind. All the concessions of Francis II. have failed in their object; instead of satisfying, they have only excited the animosity of his enemies, and his Government is now on its last legs. France, upon whose advice he acted, deserts him in his greatest need, and Napoleon intimates his readiness to enter into the views of the English Ministry with regard to the South of Italy; that is, to agree to its absorption and Italian unity under Victor Emmanuel, at what price is not stated.—*Weekly Register.*

NAPLES, JULY 28.—We are very quiet here, but not an inch nearer to the consolidation of affairs than we were a week since. Open attempts or secret insinuations against the Constitution on the part of the Reactionists, and suspicions, sometimes ill-grounded and generally exaggerated, on the part of the Liberals—such are some of the facts which render the task of carrying out the new institutions so difficult. Ministers are almost paralyzed by the intrigues of the former and the impatience and unreasonableness of the latter; and so it happens that much that they propose and is decreed remains a dead letter, and much that they desire to propose still remains "in pello." I cannot imagine a better remedy for the evils which are coming upon us with the strength of an armed man than for the Liberals to rally round the Constitution and give full effect to it. In this way they would neutralize the efforts of the Reactionists and vastly improve the position of their country, while they would not compromise their future, as regards any dynastic changes which they might desire to introduce. On the contrary, their power for action would be increased. At present everything is falling into confusion, and the Neapolitans, who will never do anything for themselves, are shouting out as loudly as they can for Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel. It is the old story of the wagoner and Hercules, and if they go on shouting to all their terrestrial gods, and refuse to make the best of such aids as are offered to them, the end will be that they will fall deeper into the mire. My remarks assume that the Constitution, and the league, and the independence of the kingdom would be the best arrangement that could be adopted. The question of dynasty is distinct from it, and if Francis II. were found to be incompatible with the progress of the Constitution, it would be as complete a guarantee of the interests of the country, and an easier and a more satisfactory solution, and much more likely to stand, to place a member of the House of Savoy on the throne. Amadeo Ferdinando Maria, the second son of Vittoria Emanuele, will be 16 years old on the 30th of May next. He would be a minor it is true, but the Regency would be short. Such an arrangement would thin the ranks of the Annexationists very much, and save the country from future evils of great magnitude, which would, I am persuaded, be the consequence of annexation. At present society is in a complete state of dissolution. In one place the clergy head the reaction; in another several of the great families of the neighborhood; and in another place the military. Of course, these disturbances are generally attributed to direct influence from the Court, for people here do not pause to consider that where there is freedom of thought there will be two parties, and where one has suffered much, and the other has great interest at stake, there must be of necessity a fearful struggle and reactionary efforts. At present there is a slight lull, but whether this is an indication of an approaching storm, or of a gradual settling down into something fixed and certain, a few days will determine. I have not heard of any more resignations on the part of the officers in the service of His Majesty, and those who have resigned did so, I believe, in the first impulse, to avoid being sent to Sicily, and being compelled to fight against their Italian brethren.—*Cor. of the Press.*

The *Press* publishes a letter from M. Alexandre Dumas, describing the engagement at Melazzo, of which he was an eye-witness. The following are extracts:—

"At dawn on the 20th all the troops were in movement to attack the Neapolitans, who had come out of the fort and village of Melazzo, which they occupied. Malenchini commanded the left: General Medici and Cosenz the centre; while the right was composed of a few companies only, intended to cover the centre and left wing from a surprise. Garibaldi was in the centre, where the action was expected to be the sharpest. The firing began on the left from the Neapolitan outposts, concealed in a reed-bed halfway between Meri and Melazzo. A quarter of an hour later the centre attacked the Neapolitan line, and drove it from its first position. The right meanwhile dislodged the Neapolitans from some houses which they occupied. As the difficulties of the ground prevented reinforcements from arriving, Bosco, with 6,000 men, turned upon the 500 or 600 who had driven him back. The latter were at first obliged to retire before the superior numbers of the enemy; but, when other troops came up to their aid, they again attacked the enemy, many of whom were still concealed among reeds and protected by fig-trees, so that a charge with the bayonet was impossible. Medici, while advancing at the head of his men, had a horse killed under him. Cosenz was struck in the neck by a spent ball, and fell; he was for a moment supposed to be mortally wounded, but he was

only stunned, and almost instantly he was on his legs again, shouting 'Viva, Viva Garibaldi!' at the head of the Genoese, Barnabites, and some Guides, attempted to take the enemy in the flank, but suddenly came on a gun placed in the centre of the road, and which he determined to attack. When within 30 paces, the cannon, loaded with grape, was fired by the King's troops. The effect was terrible; only five or six men remained standing. Garibaldi had part of his boot and his stirrup carried away; his horse was also wounded, and he was compelled to alight. Major Breda and his trumpeter were killed by his side; Misori's horse fell dead under him; Statella was left standing unhurt in the midst of the iron storm; all the others were killed or wounded. The gun which had done all this mischief was taken soon after. Then the Neapolitan infantry opened and gave passage to a charge of 50 cavalry for the purpose of retaking the piece. Colonel Donon's men, who had been but little under fire, threw themselves to the sides of the road instead of receiving the charge on their bayonets. The cavalry came like a whirlwind, the Sicilians firing from both sides. Thus assailed both right and left, the commander of the Neapolitan cavalry stopped, and wanted to turn back, but found the passage barred by General Garibaldi, Misori, Statella, and five or six men. The General seized the officer's bridle and cried out 'Surrender!' The officer replied with a blow of his sabre, which Garibaldi parried, and by a back stroke cut the officer's cheek open. The latter fell from his horse. Meanwhile, three or four sabres were raised against the General, who wounded one of his assailants with a thrust of his sabre, while Misori killed two others and the horse of a third with his revolver. Statella brought down one antagonist, while another, who sprang at Misori's throat, was killed by the 4th shot of his revolver. While this struggle was drawing to a close, Garibaldi rallied his scattered men, charged with them, and either took or killed the rest of the fifty horsemen. Seconded by his centre, he next charged the Neapolitans, Bavarians, and Swiss with the bayonet. The Neapolitans fled at once, but the Bavarians and Swiss made a short stand before they gave way. This decided the fate of the day."

SPAIN.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes the text of the reply of Count Rechberg to M. Thouvenot's proposal, on the part of France, that henceforth Spain should be allowed to take part in the deliberations of the representatives of the great European Powers. Spain was represented in the Congress of Vienna, but, in consequence of her unhappy internal divisions, was afterwards excluded from the councils of Europe. As she has now risen, both in wealth and power, France proposes that Spain should resume her place in the rank of nations. Count Rechberg, in replying to the proposal admits that Spain possesses all that is necessary to enable her to fulfil the duties of a Power of the first rank, and adds, that Austria will not only make no objection to the admission of Spain to any European Congress, but as to it readily. Nevertheless, Count Rechberg remarks that this admission is an exceptional case, and Austria protests in advance against the consequences of making it a precedent for other States. The concert between the five great Powers is based on positive duties, undertaken by all of them, for the preservation of peace and the maintenance of international rights; but if the number of States thus mutually bound together is once increased, it will be very difficult to decide between the many other claims that may be put forth. Spain possesses all the guarantees that can be desired, has before exercised the power claimed for her, and may now be readmitted to the circle; but other States, not having equal claims, must not cite the precedent of Spain in their own favor.

RUSSIA.

The following letter has been received from Warsaw, dated the 24th of July:—

"The system of government which the Emperor Alexander established in Poland since the treaty of Paris, which, if not liberal, was at least tolerant, has been completely changed within the last two months and tends to become as oppressive as that during the reign of the Emperor Nicholas. In order to prove my assertion I will mention some acts already accomplished of a reactionary nature. First, the attack on the agricultural society, then the increased severity put in force against the press, the appointment of General Jelchin to the Presidency of the secret commissions, so well known for his anti-Popish and anti-liberal opinions—in fine, the severity practised in the exclusion of foreign journals from the kingdom of Poland, as was the case in the reign of the Emperor Nicholas. It is generally asserted that this new system is due to the intrigues of a certain individual who has obtained an unenviable celebrity by his attempts to outstep the Polish patriots into the commission of acts which might be fatal to them. His machinations were carried to such a point that the authorities in Warsaw expected that a revolutionary movement would break out in this city, and they even adopted measures to prevent it. An order was issued to close all public walks and gardens at 9 in the evening, and numerous troops of Cossacks paraded the streets. A demand was, moreover, forwarded to St. Petersburg, requiring that the army in the kingdom of Poland should be reinforced, and which at present is not certainly very numerous. The day indicated by the police of Posen for the general insurrection has passed over without the slightest disturbances in any part of the kingdom of Poland. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the evident falsehood of these reports, the Russian Generals are alarmed, and they affect to be so, in order to give proofs of zeal. The consequence is that the secret service money has been increased. The conspiracy hatched in the brains of the police at Posen, and which follows the authorities here like a phantom, is attributed by them to Polish travellers in foreign countries, and consequently the tax on passports is to be raised so high as to be accessible only to a few. The kingdom of Poland is placed in an exceptional position. While the Russian press enjoys a relative degree of liberty, the Warsaw journalists can print nothing without the permission of the censors. That is, the most inoffensive article which alludes to the Government in the slightest degree may be submitted to the head of that body. The venality of the Government officers, the complete neglect of public education, the measures forbidding landed proprietors from founding communal schools at their own expense, the abuse of the power intrusted by the Government to its subordinates—such is the system established by the kingdom of Poland."

A fleet is ready at Cronstadt to make speedy sail for Syria. It consists of three steam frigates, the *Grand Admiral*, of 60 guns, newly made in America for the Russian Government, the *Gromoboi* and the *Oleg*.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* announces that the Siberian plague has appeared in St. Petersburg. The Commissioners of Health are actively engaged in adopting measures of precaution.

SYRIA.

It seems that the Syrian difficulties have nearly led us into a war with France; Napoleon wished to punish the Druses and Bedouins for their atrocious conduct towards the Christians, without regard to the dignity or even the existence of the Porte, whose troops had been accomplices in the massacres; England insisted upon the intervention being only at the request of, and in conjunction with the measures of, the Porte. Hence a similar complication arose to that which so nearly embroiled the two Powers in 1840, when France wished to detach Syria from Turkey and to give it to Egypt. This time it was not to be made an Egyptian dependency, but virtually a French province, under Abd-el-Kader. It is now announced that the Porte, simply in the interests of peace between France and England, has authorized the intervention, on condition that it should be diplomatically recognised as a simple response to the

spontaneous desire of the Sultan to arrest the effusion of blood in Syria. Now, therefore, there are no words left in the Articles of the Convention that can wound the feelings of the Porte, and, as it is signed by the Powers, the despatch of troops will commence; and then we may hope to see some just vengeance taken for atrocities which have been infinitely more brutal than those of Oawpore or Delhi.—*Weekly Register.*

The following accounts have been received from Tripoli, in Syria, dated the 8th ult.:—

"As some Mussulmans were bathing near the house of the Greek Consul, a flowerpot accidentally fell on the head of one of them, and nearly led to the massacre of the Consul and all the Christians in the place. Happily, the wound inflicted on the head of the Mussulman causes no uneasiness. The Consul was obliged to take refuge on board a steamer of his nation. On all occasions the first cry of the Mussulmans is, 'Let us kill the Christians!' At Home a Greek priest has just been murdered by the Mussulmans, because he lately obtained permission to place a small bell on his church. A number of Christians, foreseeing that disturbances would arise with a part of their property, but they were met by a party of Bedouins, who plundered them of everything. Other Christians who remained in the town are closely watched, and their fate does not appear to me to be doubtful. Fresh massacres have just taken place at Akkar, to the north of Tripoli. It appears that the Pasha of Beyrouth, after having organised and directed these extensive massacres, has just severely prohibited them—that is to say, he has closed the campaign for this year, thinking that the European Powers will, as usual, content themselves with a few diplomatic conferences, and that he or some other may hereafter continue the destruction of the Christians. The Consuls are now occupied in collecting all the details of those massacres, and each of them becomes horrified at the facts which comes to light. Some children only four years of age have been found hanging by the neck like criminals; naked women attached to trees by their hair were left in that position. If the Powers are satisfied with the mere dismissal of the Pasha, a massacre of another series of Christians will take place here in a short time. In vain the Sultan will make promises without being able to perform them better than he has hitherto done, for he will never be obeyed, except he orders exactly the contrary of what he promises. The administration is confined to depraved men devoid of honour and of conscience and who never exert themselves except to do evil."

THE EASTERN ORANGEMAN AT DEIR-EL-KAMMAR.—This was a large flourishing town, the capital of central Lebanon, containing some 8,000 souls, all Christians. It was surrounded by Druses on the 2d June, and defended by the inhabitants for several hours. The Christians gave into the Druses, who still continued to plunder parts of the town, the Metellim, or Turkish Governor with his garrison of 300 men doing nothing whatever either to defend the town in the first place, or to restore order in the second. The unfortunate Christians seemed to be aware of their fate, for again and again did they send down to the European consuls, begging the latter to procure them a safe conduct to Beyrouth. Four several times did the consuls go in a body to the Pasha of Beyrouth, and beg him to secure the personal safety of the Deir-el-Kammar Christians. On one occasion Mr. Moore, the English consul-general, went to the Pasha's camp, determined unless the Pasha assured him steps would be taken for the safety of the Deir-el-Kammar people to proceed there himself, and try what he could do amongst the savage, bloodthirsty Druse chiefs. But against this the Pasha set his face most resolutely, assuring the consuls over and over again that there was no danger whatever for the Deir-el-Kammar Christians. Time wore on until the 19th, when a whole host of Druses surrounded the town, and in the face of the Metellim and the troops commenced d'sarming the few Christians who had retained their arms. All the Metellim did was to invite the chief Christians, to the number of 530, besides, into the Sergio, who took refuge there with their money, jewels, and valuables. Then began the work of butchery. In the town about 1,000 men were that night murdered in cold blood. The Druses then demanded admittance into the Sergio, and were at once let in, where all the 530 men were, with one single exception, put to the sword; the troops and Metellim never lifting a hand to save them. Very many were tormented before being killed. A native merchant whom I knew very well had first his right hand cut off, then his left, then one foot, then another. Three Maronite priests were made to eat the flesh hacked off their own thighs, being asked if it tasted as well as the flesh of God. More than fifty men were scalped alive, and still more were told that they required shaving, and were backed about the cheeks and the face by the large knives of the Druses. In all this the Turkish soldiers only looked on, merely taking an active part in the plunder. The Druses were the miscreants who perpetrated these fearful atrocities.—*Cor. of Morning Post.*

We are at length in possession of the resolutions of the Great Powers with regard to the Syrian outbreak. They are framed with great caution, or rather, to speak plainly, on the strictest principles of mutual distrust. If any one wishes to know what the Great Powers think of each other, and by what close and stringent regularity they consider it necessary to circumscribe the free action of each of them, let him ponder carefully over the terms of this Convention, made on the representation of the Sultan that he desires the assistance of the European Powers in order to restore tranquillity to Syria. The Great Powers undertake to send a force not exceeding twelve thousand men to the disturbed province. Half of these troops are to be bound by France, the rest by other Powers as may be agreed upon. They are to act in concert with the Commissioner of the Sultan; the Sultan must furnish them with provisions, and facilitate their march. The expedition is not to last more than six months.

Thus, after a brief respite, does Europe find herself once more committed to intervention in the East, and thus is once more re-opened that Eternal Question, which has so often and so fruitlessly striven to close.

TAKING THE CENSUS.—Although the marshals engaged in taking the census sometimes experience annoyances, yet they occasionally meet with persons who afford them no little amusement. Their task is often a hard one, and exposes them to charges of impertinence from those who do not really understand the importance of "numbering the people." One of the marshals of New Jersey, whose field of operation is in the interior, at a place somewhat remote from railroad depots found considerable difficulty in getting information from an "ancient maiden lady," whom he addressed on the subject. Taking the senses, sir, you! Well, I reckon you can't take none here.—She was indignant at his first remark. "Taint none of your business who lives here, nor who owns this place. It's paid for, and every cent on it tew—Taint best for tew come snooping around to find out matters that don't consarn you." Her body, interposed at the doorway although thin and wiry, prevented his passage into the house. The marshal would gladly have taken a seat but she offered no such luxury to her inquirer. "How I ever been marrit? Well, I want next, I wonder? Perhaps you'd like tew how our pedigree right down from Adam?—But you can't! I spects you are some fellow from York come out to seek whom you may devour.—You'd better go back agin! Take our senses, indeed!" The marshals tried to explain matters, to give to understand the necessity and requirement of the law, and particularly to convince her that he was not a resident of Gotham. He utterly failed, however, for his next question only increased her anger. "Her I got any children! Why, you emperment puppy, how dare you asperse my character? Here he I lived for forty-eight years, and haint never been ten miles from