FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

the 186 Fact come united not that the bushes new to a -to

the of the orange FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 9 .- A solemn service was performed on Tuesday in the church of St. Roche for those who were shot down at Warsaw on the 8th ult by the Russian troops under General Kruleff. The sermon was delivered by a Dominican, Pere Menjard, of considerable reputation as a preacher. The sermon, which lasted an hour and a half, appeared to captivate the attention of the hearers, among whom were observed some of the most distinguished Polish residents in Paris as well as Frenchmen of eminence in the social and literary world. I quote the following passage from Pere Menjard's discourse on account of the political allusions in it:

"From the East to the West people are rising for their nationality, and among the nations that have the greatest claim to our interest is Poland. The Poles resist, though they are abandoned by all. Yet their triumph is certain, for they have the Cross for their support, and truth and faith in Christ for their guide. It is this unchanging faith which will secure the salvation of Poland, and perhaps that of all Christendom. When I consider the power of Russia, that power, which still young, has crossed the mountains of Ural and the Amour, which is opening up China, Persia, and the whole East to Europewhich sends her fleets to the Mediterranean, I am astounded, but I cannot help admiring her .-Russia looks with a longing eye upon the capitals of the West. She will exhibit to the world the spectacle of the greatness of Nineve, of Babylon, of Greece, and of Rome-but she is destined to fall; and the salvation of Europe and of the civilised world will follow from the efforts and the perseverance of Poland in her faith, and speaking in the name of the Slave race. What has been witnessed at Warsaw is but the commencement of that great mission-of the triumph of civilization by pacific means. Poland will turn aside Russia from the conquest of the West. She will teach her to comprehend the true mission of the Slave race, and she will unite with her in carrying the light of the Gospel into that part of the world which has been the human race, ascending the course of ages, has relapsed into barbarism."

The Universal of Brussels has an interesting letter on the impending municipal elections in accepted by both parties on the occasion. The Government are busy in replacing questionable Prefets by men of 1848. The clergy, on the other hand, instruct their flocks on the reality of the issue which is at stake, and on the importance of the occasion. If the Emperor wins these elections, the Legislative Chamber will be dissolved, and the war against the Bishops and religion carried on with double vigor .- Cor. London Tablet.

The Journal des Debats strongly approves of the annexation of St. Domingo to Spain, and observes that France ought to regard it with favor. It says :-

"In the period of annexations, secessions, and revolutions in which we appear destined to live, we ought to think ourselves happy to see an event of that kind accomplished without bloodshed or violence, and to the great advantage of general civilization. The annexation of St. Domingo, which appears to be definitively accepted by Spain, deserves to be received with sympaand ruin unexampled save in Mexico. We are but too well acquainted with the melancholy fate of the French portion of that island ever since the massacre of our countrymen and the inauguration of its pretended liberty. Not only was all progress immediately arrested, but the elements of prosperity bequeathed by previous civilzation were rapidly destroyed. The public buildings, aqueducts, and roads fell to ruin; labor ceased, except for the benefit of a few chiefs, who, under the name of military service, have held for their own profit a part of the population in a condition but little differing from slavery. As for the social state and the political history of our old colony, it would be tedious to recite such a notorious series of murders and pillage, and all must remember that it was not long since the scene of a bloody and grotesque parody of our own discords. Hayti, delivered from Faustin I., appears to breathe again now, but there is little ground for regarding this precarious repose as a definitive return to civilisation."

The writer concludes thus :-" The menacing influence of the United States could alone prevent a state of things so abnormal from finding a natural solution in the free return of the Dominican Republic to the Spanish Monarchy. As soon, therefore, as the influence of the United States suffered an eclipse the last tie was severed which held St. Domingo aloof from its mother country-a sad lesson for the American Republic, and the first fruit of that civil war which, for a time at least, removes it from the number of great nations. This free return of St. Domingo, effected with the concurrence of those men who were formerly most opposed to it, is not merely a fortunate event for the country itself, it is also honorable for Spain. who certainly would not exercise over her old colony so nowerful an attraction if she had not, within the last few years, recovered beyond the seas, as well as in Europe, something of her old prestige. The continuance of peace and liberty at home, a successful war abroad, the peaceful and prosperous state of the colonies she retains. the spectacle of the dissensions and decline of those she has lost, have spoken in her favor to her old subjects, and she sees them return under her power because that power bas been purified and consolidated. This is one of the rewards of

raised again in St. Domingo. The demons of the nether world have been let loose by their own king of horrors. Week after week, day after day, every individual scandal which may happen within the Church is raked up by the band of government papers, the Constitutionnel taking the lead. I have observed this to be the case in other times when any great storm was hovering over the French Catholics, but as often it was met be a firm and independent spirit on their part. From all that I can see or gather I am convinced that the result will not be different at present, though the peril may be greater, and the tempest more overpowering. In clergy to the ruling powers for the last eight years, one may easily perceive that they are fast coming round to very different feelings, and their growing opposition is headed by the bishops, whilst it is universally supported by all believing lay men. This alone ought to give us confidence, and ought also to be noted down by all Catholic Englishmen, though they do not see it maintained in any Protestant paper. In fact the whole batch of Paris correspondents totally misunderstand the question.

the files of the countries and the files of the countries of the files of the files

Perhaps one of the best proofs that I can give of this growing spirit of resistance among the French clergy is what has taken place during the last three weeks between the Bishop of Perpignan and the chief editor of the Constitutionnel. Mgr. Gerhet has the reputation of being one of the best writers, and one of the mildest Bishops of France. His well-known work on the Eucharist has converted many a Protestant and his liberal disposition inclined him to believe at the beginning of the present reign, that there might be some degree of sincerity in the religious professions of the Government. Hence Mgr. Gerbet was ranked of late among the Imperial Prelates, as well as his late friend, the deceased Archbishop of Auch. It turns out, however, that his Lordship can be as severe and as energetic in his defence of the Papacy as the illustrious Dupantoup himself. He has consequently been taken to task by the famous Grandquillot, who appears to play the part of a political bloodhound to run down the bishops. But, just like a hound on a false scent, Grandguillot was barecalled the cradle of the human race, and where faced enough to accuse his antagonist of goading on fanatics to the use of the dagger, because the Bishop happened to quote a historical incident of the 6th century. On this Mg. Gerbet threatened the scribbler with a proscription for France. It appears that battle for religion and likel, and the hireling whined, and begged parsociety, against infidelity and revolution, has been don, and was cowed. Were other Prelates to follow the same line, many of our democrats would soon be brought to their senses.

> I may say the same of the Archbishop of Tours and Cambrai. The former has published a letter to the Minister for Public Instruction on the late penal circular issued by the Attorney General against the clergy. Both in point of argument and language, it is a bold reply to the the Government measures, and has already found an independent supporter in the Journal des De-

> The Archbishop of Cambrai has, in his turn, pounced upon Grandguillot on account of his attacks against the Redemptorists and Capuchins of Douai. All this, you see, is in the right direction, and promises well for the future .-There is no disposition to yield to fear, nor to fawn upon Government.

FRENCH LIBERTY:-M. Oudin, a printer at Poitiers, accused of having in the month of any day. With respect to the letter of Cialdini to March last printed a namphilet treating of politi- Garibaldi, I can positively assure you that M. Ca-March last printed a pamphlet treating of politithy in France for more than one reason lt cal subjects, and containing less than 10 sheets was impossible to contemplate without regret of printed matter, having for title "A Charge that magnificent island, so favored by nature and of the Bishop of Poitiers, in reply to a pamphlet cellence." once so flourishing, wholly given up to anarchy by M. de la Gueronniere," without having deposited a copy with the Imperial attorney of that town 24 hours previous to any publication or retribution, has been sentenced by the police court of Postiers to pay a fine of 500f., according to the terms of the 7th clause of the law of the 27th of July, 1849.

The same printer was sentenced in April, 1860, to pay a line of 100f, for a similar of-

EFFECTIVE FORCE OF THE FRENCH ARMY. -The Paris Correspondent of the Daily News has learned on "indubitable authority" that the effective force of the French Army is greater by 75,000 men than what it is represented in the Budget. Now, this is very curious; the more so, because the English writer can not have taken his idea from any habit of suspecting the concealment of effective forces, arising from what is customary in his own country. In England, it is well known that the forces, naval and otherwise, are far more effective on paper than in actual fact.

The question as to who is the real composer of the "Marseillaise" is again raised. A correspondent of the Gart nlaube, a Leipsic paper asserts it to be composed by a German, Holtzmann of Meersburgh, Hof-Capellmeister of the Count Palatine. The organist, Herr Hamma, at Meersburg, is said to have discovered Holtzmaun's manuscript, which leads to the curious result that the song, afterwards known as the " Marseillaise," was originally sacred music, and copied by Rouget de Lisle from Holtzmann's Credo in his "Missa Solennis." No 4, and adapted to his words. It was always wondered how a dilettante in music, like the engineer-officer Rouget, could have produced in a couple of hours, in one night, such a splendid poem of many stanzas in the most perfect poetical form. and at the same time the beautiful air, without which the song, although fiery and enthusiastic, would hardly have acquired its historical fame. It was, therefore, always supposed that Rouget made use of a musical reminiscence for his words. But whence the reminiscence of such a fine air, was a question which puzzled many a critic .-Athenaum.

ITALY.

In Italy a temporary accommodation has been patched up between the Cavourian and Gariher good conduct, a sign of her reviving vigor; baldian leaders, but the conflict of interests still and as Spain, who fights by our side Cochin- continues, and must break out afresh. It is not had brought a large contribution to the Holy Father China, is one of our natural allies on the seas, for a moment to be credited that the Mazzinian from his father and friends. His wound was not and the development of her colonial power is far and Garibaldian parties will remain content to quite cured at the time of his death, and he had not, from being unfavorable to the development of our see the Cavourians enjoying all the fruits of vicstrong and plain talker, who expressed freely the to expect on this subject. Austria, after having whipped her every day, and he would, no doubt THE THE PARTY OF T

volutionary car to its present position, remain night of the 16th ult., as he was returning to the shubbed and thoust into the hackground. They Minerya Hotel from that quarter of Rome called the snubbed and thrust into the background. They Monti, he was shot by some ruffian; who put the want blood and money, confiscation, persecution, pistol so close to him that his clothes were burnt. and power. Less would not content them, and He managed, nevertheless, to walk home, but the if these be denied, they will claim to know the blow was mortal; and after suffering acutely, he reason why. Meanwhile the provinces of Naples are the scenes of frightful cruelties; the Piedmontese are everywhere detested. Their volutionists seem to have thought they had gone too rule is the rule of foreign tyrants and oppressors. Fresh insurrections break out every days and every day the telegrams repeat again the old story that the insurrection has been just put down. It has been put down every day for the last | cal murder. I just hear that they have arrested two fact, notwithstanding the yielding spirit of the two months, and it is still making head. The case has become so glaring that even the most brazen Liberals have ceased to gloss over it.-It is not pretended that either Naples or Sicily submit to willingly to be annexed to Piedmont. They are treated as an invaded territory, which the invaders are barely able to hold, and are wholly unable to govern. The ferocious Pinelfi, whose trantic and bloodtairsty proclamations compelled the Government to deprive him of his command for a short time out of deference to the universal outcry of civilised Europe, bas been restored, and fresh troops are being constantly despatched to Naples to conquer the resistance of the people, who are shot as brigands. and traitors because they defend their own country against their self-styled liberators. The Times confesses that the case is bad, and in a leading article worthy of Marat in the days of terror, tells the Neapolitans that it was the resistance to '89 which brought on the horrors of '93. In that ill-omened murder screech the Times shows the identity between the Liberalism of the present day and the old Liberalism of the last century, with its motto-Liberty, Fraternity, or Death. The Times says to the Neapolitans :--"

"Take warning and resist no longer. If you persevere you must expect what the French people got by resisting the Revolution. Religion was abolished, property was confiscated the guillotine was set up en permanence' and terror was declared the order of the day. Submit at once, or your Liberators, who are the mildest and the best of men, will lose their tempers, and will cut your throats."-London Tablet. A private letter from Turin of the 3d says :-

'Cialdini left on Saturday evening for Bologna. He dined with the King at midday (the usual hour for the Royal dinner), and His Majesty appeared extremely satisfied with the result of the Garibaldi affair. He was most gracious towards Cialdini, to whom he is much attached. He expressed himself greatly satisfied with the present situation of affairs. This affair of Garibaldi has directed people's attention from the sudden movements of Vimercati from Paris to Turin, and from Turin to Paris. You are no doubt, aware that M. Vimercati, aide-de-camp to the King, is the unofficial representative of the Piedmontese Government to the Emperor of the French. M. Vimercati's movements have attracted the attention of the diplomatic body, and some go so far as to say that he was the bearer of propositions from the Emperor for a defensive and offensive alliance with a view to the future. Without denying or affirming the existence of such a project, I believe that the visit of M. Vimercrati had reference to some plan for settling the Roman difficulty, which must soon be settled in some way, or Garibaldi's patience will be tired out. Garibald will let things go on for some time, but there is a point beyond which he will not remain as he is. Vimercati's mission had also something to do with the renewal of diplomatic relations between France and the kingdom of Italy. France cannot wish to be the last Power to recognize it and she must feel the necessity of having a Minister in this country, when important events may happen vour and General Fanti bath both read it and approved its being sent. It was, moreover, published in the Turin Gazette, the Ministerial organ pur ex

THE CONVENT OF ST. AMBROSE AT ROME.-ROME, April 25, 1861 .- The letter I write to you is, so to say, a preventive letter, since I cannot relate news, of which there are none, nor do I make any. I write to you, therefore, that you may receive, as it deserves a rumor which you will perhaps see going the rounds of the revolutionary journals, either in Italy or beyond the Alps and the sea. Within the last few days the Convent of St. Ambrose, in Rome, has been suppressed by the order of His Holiness. Upon this suppression, the fervid brains of the revolutionists, (a party, as Garibaldi owns it, in reality Protestantising) have conceived a series of the most impudent inventions. These latter, from the very fact of their calumnious impudence, will be the more welcome food from the revolutionary papers. There is no doubt of their being calumnies. The real motive for suppression can only be known to the Congregation of the Holy Office, which proceeds with the strictest secresy. It is not, therefore, possible to assign with certainty one reason rather than any other .-In so far, however, as it is possible to coze out, the following is what seems to be the most accredited report: The convent had been founded by the celebrated Agnes Firrac, who was condemned for imposture, by the Holy Office under Leo XII., I believe. Now a great number of these nuns held in their estimation their foundress as a saint, and venerated her as such. To extirpate from that place this undeserved veneration, the Holy Father placed the convent under the ordeal of an Apostolic visit, a means to to which the Holy See has recourse to in order to remedy the disorders of religious institutes; and this visit having proved fruitless, it has been found necessary to suppress the convent .- Cor. of Weekly

It was, perhaps, the illness of the Holy Father that stirred the Romans up to the great demonstration of their loyalty and attachment to his rule, which took place on the 12th of April. That was the anniversary of two notable occurrences in Pius IX's life, his reentry into Rome in 1850 from Portici, after the first Bacchanalia of the Revolution; and his escape at S. Agnese outside the walls in the Easter week of 1855, when the flooring gave way, and the Pope with his court, and many other persons were precipitated into a cellar, without injury to the Holy Father. So all Rome, with a glow of its old faith, illuminated on Friday, the 12th April last. It was impossible for a demonstration to be more general, and difficult for one to be more brilliant; and the few people who did not join in it served to show how spontaneous and free the public rejoicing was. The Revolutionists took a gloomy way of showing their anger by assassinating the young Count de Limmingue. There is little doubt that that crime was the work of the secret societies; indeed we had had warnings, both from Turin and in Rome, that assassination was to be let loose here. The particulars will probably be gone home to Belgium after the campaign to have his wound attended to; and on his return to Rome therefore, rejoined his corps. He was said to be a

strength and impelus which has rolled on the re- and wickedness now going on in Italy. On the nomy to Hungary cannot consent to allow a kingdied next day. He was only twenty-three years old. The indignation and horror caused by this atrocious crime were so general and vehement that the Refar, and they gave out that the young Count had been the victim of some private quarrel or revenge. No circumstance whatever has been found to give probability to this account, and his friends and the generality of the people believe that it was a politimen on suspicion; but it will surprise me if they discover the assassins, for these things are usually done with dreadful skill and secresy.

Money pours in for the Holy See in great quantities the Peter's Pence have reached a total of three millions of Scudi, about £650,000 English; and the Government here continue to meet their engagements punctually. It was supposed that July would bring a crash, when the dividends are due on Government stock, but now it is known that there is plenty to Batisfy that want and to spare. However, of course, as the needs and expediture of the Holy See are continual, nothing but a continual supply will enable it to front them; and what has been already done under the noble initiative of Ireland, should animate us to keep up our exertions. The lottery of objects given to the Pope has disposed of some seven hundred thousand tickets; it is to be drawn on Ascen-

sion Day, May 9th It is a comfort to enjoy a respite from the reports of a Piedmontese occupation of Rome, with which we were so long molested; no one speaks of it for the present, thanks to the glorious campaign of the Catholics in the French Senate and Legislative Body.

There is no peace here at present. The Government have expelled from the States a notorious conspirator, a Dr. Pantaleoni, who did a large business in curing the bodies and damaging the minds of the English visitors to Rome. He went off to Turin, and sits in the assembly there as member for Macerata.

The Abate Passaglia is keeping quiet; he has never done anything violently wrong, and I trust that he never will. Great indiscretion and unsuitablness for public affairs, into which he unhappily tried to thrust himself, are his faults; but he is living here in peace, and even professing philosophy at the University, so that it is not right to confound him with Pantaleoni, or poor Monsignor Liverani, who has made a sad mess of it. But there must be scandals, and there could not well be fewer. Rely on it, the people and Clergy of Rome are true to the Pope - Cor. of Dublin Telegraph,

THE IONIAN ISLANDS .- Under the head of Zante. April 24, the Debats publishes the following: —
"On the evening of Sunday, the 21st of April, a

conflict took place between the inhabitants of the town and the English garrison. The number of persons wounded on both sides is about 20.

"About 7 o'clock in the evening the soldiers excited quarrels in the market-place, forceably entered the shops and struck down the owners with their bayonets; they pursued them as far as the principal church, from which they were driven back. They returned with reinforcements. The inhabitants had by this time increased in number, and, more than 1,000 strong, advanced against the soldiers, upon whose heads stones and tiles were thrown from the

"The people armed themselves with sticks, axes, and poles. The police, who endeavored to protect the inhabitants, were ill-treated by the English; one of them was mortally wounded. Stronger detachments having arrived on the ground and crossed bayonets against the crowd, it momentarily dispersed, but returned in such numbers that the troops were compelled repeatedly to form square to pre-vent being overpowered. Finally, the market-place was occupied militarily, the communications between the different streets intercepted, and the Director of the Police succeeded in calming the masses and induced them to disperse.

"The excitement continues since the events of that evening, and at night strong mixed patrols parade the streets."

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 9.—The Correspondencia Autografa of to-day says :- "Spain has at present entered into | which exists and the complications which result no engagement in reference to the annexation of San Domingo. Slavery, however, is not to be introduced. ants. Under such circumstances a military con-The legislation will be the same as that now valid scription might prove to be the signal for a general The legislation will be the same as that now valid in the Antilles."

The Spanish Government have collected a numerous fleet in the bay of Algesiras, and all people are speculating as to the object of bringing together so arge a naval force at the present time. The simpleminded say that it is meant to operate upon Gibraltar, and to expel the English from that stronghold. Others believe the object is to show that Spain, like Italy, is entitled to be considered as a great power; but all are asking what it can mean. It is beyond a doubt that the Spanish army is on a respectable footing, and that the Treasury, for two centuries, was never better supplied. The other maritime powers, it would seem, are also taking precautionary measures. England is covering the Mediterranean with her vessels. France is taking measures to prevent any surprise. Italy is endeavouring to provide herself with a respectable naval force. Spain seems to recall to her mind that half a century ago her fleet had weight in Europe. Turkey is displaying her flag in the Adriatic and on the coasts of Syria. Russia is sending a squadron into the Pacific, which, it is said, may easily receive a different direction. All these movements are no proof that war is going to break out, but they are indications which in the present state of affairs ought not to be neglected .- The

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 1 .- It would be difficult to form a correct idea of the prodigious effect produced by the first constitutional speech pronounced by the Emperor Francis Joseph before the First and Second Chambers of the Grand Council of the Empire in the great hall of the Imperial Palace. This speech, which was several times interrupted by the unanimous applause of the assembly, was no sooner communicated to the public here than, as if by common consent, the inhabitants illuminated the city during the evening and throughout the night. -Never had such enthusiasm been exhibited in Vienna. Transports of joy burst out on all sides when the Emperor paraded, in an open carriage, through all the squares and principal streets of the city and suburbs. The Austrian nation may be considered to have entered from this day on a new career of progress, and moral and material amelioration. It will now be the duty of the representatives of the nation, to enlighten during this session, opened as it is under such happy auspices, the Government on the best means to employ to re-establish confidence and prosperity, and to efface the memory of the evils to which we were exposed during the last Ita-

lian war. The speech of the Sovereign breathed a spirit of peace and conciliation, which it states is equally felt by the great European powers. The Emperor declared to the representatives assembled round the throne that he would maintain with firmness, and cause to be respected, the unity of the Empire of known to you, but I may briefly repeat them. The Austria, by consecrating as a fundamental principle Count had been in the Zouave corps, and was the equality, civil political, religious, and national, Austria, by consecrating as a fundamental principle wounded in the arm at Castel Fidardo. He had of all the peoples who compose the monarchy. It evidently follows from this that the separatist ideas of complete independence entertained, by the demagogic party, and which it endeavors to make prevail in Hungary, will never be accomplished nor accepted by the Imperial Government. The Magyar demagogues now know to a certainty what they have own, we joyfully salute her flag spontaneously tory, while they themselves, who furnished the abhorrence which all honest men feel of the misery granted all imaginable liberties and complete auto- make a good soldier - Boston Pilot.

dom altogether independent to be founded within the empire, possessing an army, an exchequer, and a ministry isolated and free from all dependence on, or obedience to, the Imperial dynasty. Thus it must be manifested to the revolutionary party, whether within or without the empire, that it will never accomplish its aim, as the Imperial Government is firmly decided to maintain a powerful army in Hungary as long as the Second Chambers at Pesth obstinately refuses to recognise the fundamental principle of unity in the Austrian monarchy, and thereby interferes with the duty of electing and sending deputies, as has been done by all the other nations of the empire to the Grand Council now assembled

ran memar stedt und gel er good ce il ee

We have to-day received intelligence from Peath that there reigns a complete disagreement between the Second Chamber, which is altogether democratic. and the First, composed only of chiefs of the magnate families, of whom the great majority has given proofs at all times of fidelity and sincere attachment to the family now occupying the throne of Austria. - Cor. of the Standard.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, MAY 8.—In to-day's sitting of the Lower House" M. Ghyczy, the President, confirmed the mournful tidings which had circulated in this city, that Count Teleki had been found murdered in his residence.

The House, on this announcement, raised a cry of despair, and several ladies in the galleries were carried away fainting.

M. Deak, in a voice nearly stifled by emotion, proposed that the sittings of the House should be adjourned until Monday next. The city is highly excited.

It is alleged that Count Teleki committed suicide but this statement is doubted.

POLAND.

THORN, May 8. - Extraordinary sittings of the Council of State have been held for several days past at Warsaw, on account of some peasants having refused to perform the forced labor required of

The latest news annouces that in some districts

the peasants are less refractory.

A letter from Warsaw of the 2nd inst., states that the number of troops in the kingdom of Poland has lately been considerably increased. The 1st, 2nd 3rd, and 5th Corps, which are all that are on a war footing, and which amount to 130,000 men, are now quartered in Poland. The only troops in Russia proper are the 2nd, 4th, and 6th Corps and the Corps of Grenadiers. All these troops are on the peace establishment and their battalions are not complete. The inhabitants of Warsaw still continue to pray in their churches, and they are not as dejected as might be expected after the late events .-They say they are determined to persevere until they obtain the concessions they demand or until more victims are sacrificed. As they believe the latter alternative to be the more probable, there are a great number of persons prepared to sacrifice themselves should it be necessary. Under these circumstances the Polish provinces are far from being pacified .-Times Cor.

The following letter has been received from War-

saw of the 3rd inst :-"The military regime, which was at first applied to the city of Warsaw alone, is now extended to the entire kingdom of Poland. Funeral services for the victims of the 8th of April have nevertheless been performed in every town, and the indignation of the people is increasing rather than diminishing. Distress is beginning to be severely felt in the towns as well as in the agricultural districts. The weather is cold, and there is a complete absence of vegetation. Tee price of provisions has nearly doubled; add to that the complete stagnation of all trade, and the perspective of many bankruptcies among our manufacturers, and you may form an idea of the state of

this unfortunate country.
"Notwithstanding the assurance given by the Official Gazette that no conscription is to be levied this year, I assert the contrary, and I am confirmed in my assertion by the fact that the Government is making the necessary preparations, and that the commissioners for directing the recruiting service are appointed. I am convinced, on the other hand, that no conscription will be levied this year in the Russian empire in consequence of the state of anarchy from the question of the emancipation of the peasinsurrection and a real danger for the Government. Since the proclamation of the Imperial manifesto of emanciptation the situation of the peasants has not changed. In the provinces of Polish origin annexed to the Russian empire, such as Volbynia, Podolia, the Ukraine, and Lithuania, the landed proprietors have taken the matter into their own hands, and are using every effort to carry the Imperial manifesto into execution.

"I must contradict a report relative to the departure of the Marquis Wielopolski and M Platonoff for St. Petersburg. These two dignitaries, whe have at present the management of the affairs of Poland in their hands, remain at Warsaw. The Russian army of occupation in Poland has lately received strict orders to trest the people with the greatest consideration. I believe it will be very difficult to induce the Russian soldiers to adopt such a course.

"The German population of Lodz, the most manufacturing town in the kingdom, attacked the mills of the Jewish spinners, and partly demolished them.-The Polish peasants took part against the Germans. This conduct produced such a bad impression on the population of Berlin that all the manufacturers resolved to discharge their Polish workmen. The manufacturers throughout the Polish provinces are determined on their part to use reprisals and to discharge all the German workmen. The Germans employed in Polish manufacturies are more numerous than the Poles employed in German manufacturies.

It is said that a new manifesto from the Emperor Alexander to the Poles is to be published on the 5th inst. Travellers coming into Poland from the Prussian frontier are subject to a very strict examination Twelve Gendarmes are constantly on duty at the Sosnounia, and a detachment of Gendarmes are constantly patrolling the road from Warsaw to the 8th-

"The rural population are tranquil, but they have no confidence in anybody but their landlords, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made for some time by the Government to destroy that confdence. The efforts made to induce the pensants to become tenants of the land they now till, have as yet been unavailing. The pensants persist in saying that they should not be asked to pay rent for the land they have hitherto tilled, but that they are willing to pay rent for the land in possession of the land; lords, if the latter will let it on lease. In several districts the peasants refuse to enter into any contracts, and in the meantime they refuse to work for their landlords. In the district of Skalnierz there are 30 villages of which the inhabitants refuse to work for their landlords. It is said that the Government will no longer consent to landed proprietors allocating their lands to the peasants, as the Agricultural Society wished to be done. The Gordina knot of this important reform is not becoming loosened. and in the meantime our position is most daugerous. Since the dissolution of the Agricultural Society the landed proprietors have become dispersed, and being reduced to their individual resources, are feeble and discouraged a great to struct when you EMPERATOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

A woman, looking for a recrniting office for her husband, at New Albany, Ind., last week, said that she could recommend him as a brave man, for he