

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 9.—A solemn service was performed on Tuesday in the church of St. Roch for those who were shot down at Warsaw on the 8th ult by the Russian troops under General Krutsh.

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.

The Universal of Brussels has an interesting letter on the impending municipal elections in France. It appears that battle for religion and society, against infidelity and revolution, has been accepted by both parties on the occasion.

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

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 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.

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.

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.

I may say the name 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.

The Archbishop of Cambrai has, in his turn, pounced upon Grandguillot on account of his attacks against the Redemptorists and Capuchins of Douai.

FRENCH LIBERTY.—M. Oudin, a printer at Poitiers, accused of having in the month of March last printed a pamphlet treating of political subjects, and containing less than 10 sheets of printed matter, having for title "A Charge of the Bishop of Poitiers, in reply to a pamphlet by M. de la Gueronniere."

The same printer was sentenced in April, 1860, to pay a fine of 100f. for a similar offence.

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.

The question as to who is the real composer of the "Marseillaise" is again raised. A correspondent of the Gart. n'ube, a Leipzig paper asserts it to be composed by a German, Holtzmann of Meersburgh, Hof-Capellmeister of the Count Palatine.

ITALY. In Italy a temporary accommodation has been patched up between the Cavourian and Garibaldian leaders, but the conflict of interests still continues, and must break out afresh.

strength and impetus which has rolled on the revolutionary car to its present position; remain snubbed and thrust into the background. They want blood and money, confiscation, persecution, and power.

"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.

A private letter from Turin of the 3d says:—"Giardini 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.

THE CONVENT OF ST. AMBROSE AT ROME.—ROME, April 25, 1861.—The letter I write to you is, so 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.

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. This was the anniversary of two notable occurrences in Pius IX's life, his entry into Rome in 1850 from Portici, after the first Eacchaanilla 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.

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.—Athenaeum.

and wickedness, now going on in Italy. On the night of the 16th ult., as he was returning to the Minerva Hotel from that quarter of Rome called the Monti, he was shot by some ruffian, who put the pistol so close to him that his clothes were burnt. He managed, nevertheless, to walk home, but the blow was mortal; and after suffering acutely, he died next day. He was only twenty-three years old.

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 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.

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 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 no engagement in reference to the annexation of San Domingo. Slavery, however, is not to be introduced. 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 Algiers, and all people are speculating as to the object of bringing together so large a naval force at the present time.

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.

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 Austria, by consecrating as a fundamental principle the equality, civil, political, religious, and national, of all the peoples who compose the monarchy.

A woman, looking for a recruiting office for her husband, at New Albany, Ind., last week, said that she could recommend him as a brave man, for he whipped her every day, and he would, no doubt, make a good soldier.—Boston Pilot.

nomy, to Hungary, cannot consent to allow a kingdom 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.

We have to-day received intelligence from Pesth 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. Ghyezu, 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. Doak, in a voice nearly stifled by emotion, proposed that the sittings of the House should be adjourned until Monday next.

POLAND. TUONN, 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 them.

The latest news announces 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 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.

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.

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. The conduct produced such a bad impression on the population of Berlin that all the manufacturers resolved to discharge their Polish workmen.

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 confidence. The efforts made to induce the peasants to become tenants of the land they now till, have as yet been unavailing.

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