

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 19th of March Lord Sydenham moved a resolution declaring that it is expedient, in the election of members of Parliament, that the votes of the electors be taken by secret ballot.

The Duke of Newcastle opposed the motion, and argued that publicity is an essential element of freedom, and that the ballot adopted in America is not a secret voting at all.

The motion was lost by a vote of 4 yeas to 39 nays.

On the 20th, in the House of Commons, Mr. H. Berkley made his annual motion for taking votes by ballot. After some debate the motion was rejected by a vote of 147 to 254.

It is announced that the squadron to convoy the Prince of Wales to Canada, on his forthcoming visit, will consist of the screw-steamer *Hero*, 91 guns; the *Ariadne*, screw, 26 guns; the *Flying Fish*, screw, 6 guns; and the royal paddle yacht *Osborne*. The Prince will take his passage out and home in the *Hero*, one of the finest vessels of her class in the navy. The yacht *Osborne* will be retained for services on the coasts and rivers of Canada. The *London Times*, in an editorial on the subject, expresses a hope that the Prince, after visiting Canada, will make a tour through the United States, where he may be sure of a generous welcome; and if he should visit the President at Washington, the *Times* feels sure that the courtesy will be appreciated, and the act will tend to draw closer the bonds which unite the two countries.

Florence Nightingale was so seriously ill that prayers were offered up for her in the various garrison chapels of England.

At a meeting of the Red Sea Telegraph Company the completion of the line to India was formally announced. It was likewise stated that in the course of a couple of months the Mediterranean line is expected to be finished, when London will be in direct communication with Calcutta.

FRANCE.

The annexation of Savoy to France was generally regarded as an accomplished fact. The *London Times* admits that the Emperor Napoleon had gone so far that he could not in honor recede without a fight, and says that he must be permitted to carry off his prey. It is asserted that all the appointments of prefects and other officials for Savoy had been completed in Paris.

The *Paris Patrie* publishes a letter from Turin, stating that the question of the annexation of Savoy had been definitely settled between France and Sardinia.

The Emperor received the deputation from Savoy on the 21st. The deputation presented the address. The Emperor expressed his pleasure in receiving the deputation, and the following is said to be the sense of His Majesty's speech: "The reunion of Savoy and Nice has been resolved on principle. The assent of Piedmont and the population has been obtained to the reconciliation of the frontiers; and the negotiations with the powers who signed the treaty of 1815, permit the hope of a favorable examination of the question by the greater part of them. Friendship for Switzerland had almost caused a cession of territory to be promised which he believed would not be contrary to the wishes of Savoy, but as it was known that the population refused that Savoy should be dismembered, France renounced this cession, although wishing to protect the interests of Switzerland."

The *Paris Patrie* says: "We are informed that the Piedmontese troops have already begun to evacuate Savoy. The Royal Carbineers have received orders to quit their cantonments and fall back on Turin. The first detachments of the French army coming from Italy will arrive, it is expected, in Savoy on the 25th. The Savoyards are preparing to give them a magnificent reception. The inhabitants of both town and country will go to meet them."

A circular note of the Swiss Government protesting against the annexation of Savoy to France has been sent to all the great Powers, signatories of the treaties of 1815. It is dated Berne, March 19. It quotes the treaty of 1564 (confirmed by a treaty in 1816), forbidding any such cession, and it asserts that Chablais and Faucigny are much more united to Switzerland, both by material interests and by the wishes of the population, than to France.

Berne, March 24. The negotiations at Paris having failed, a popular assembly took place at Geneva, at which 3,000 persons resolved to send addresses to the Federal Council and to the population of Upper Savoy.

Berne, March 25. The Helvetic Society, the members of which are very numerous, has resolved to send a deputation to the President of the Federal Council to express their protest against the annexation of Savoy to France, and to demand prompt, energetic, and military demonstrations, in order to support the protest.

The *Press*, of Saturday, March 24, says:—"We can announce that overtures have been made by the Imperial Government to the Court at Munich to obtain a cession of Rhenish Bavaria, so as to extend the French frontier in that quarter to the Rhine. The Imperial Government hopes to obtain an assent to this proposal by holding out the prospect of an extension of the Bavarian territories in another direction. Napoleon I obtained an alliance with Bavaria against Austria by transferring to the former state the Austrian province of the Tyrol. Does the present Emperor of the French meditate a similar stroke of policy? Is he looking forward to a renewal of the war in Italy, and preparing himself for the wider

complications which would certainly attend such a revival of hostilities?"

The *Liverpool Albion* commenting on the above says: "It is stated on the weekly authority of the leader of the Opposition which displayed so unerring a prescience of what was looming in the future all through the Russian war, that the Court of Munich is about to transfer to France all Rhenish Bavaria; and it is suggested that a compensating equivalent may be looked for, in the opposite direction, in the shape of the Tyrol, which formed part of the kingdom of Bavaria created in 1805 by Napoleon, under the treaty of Presburg, by which Austria, just crushed at Austerlitz, signed away the main prop of the House of Hapsburg; for such the Tyrol then was, and such it has been ever since the settlement of Europe, which the present Bonaparte is now unsettling."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says it was reported that a French diplomatic manifesto would shortly appear, in which all designs upon the Rhine frontier will be expressly disclaimed, and the inference will be repudiated, that because France, for special reasons, now adds two small parcels of territory to her empire, she therefore means to set a precedent for claiming what are called natural frontiers.

ITALY.

The king of Sardinia has accepted the result of the poll in Tuscany and the Emilia. Farini arrived at Turin on Sunday, and had an interview with the King. In a few brief words, Farini presented the official documents, showing that the population had voted for annexation by a majority of 426,006 to 756. The King at once accepted the solemn vote, and henceforth will be proud to call the people of the Emilia his people. The same day a decree was issued annexing the Emilia to Piedmont. Baron Ricasoli arrived at Turin on Thursday. In answer to his proffer of Tuscany, the King accepted the vote, but with an intimation that Tuscany would preserve an "administrative autonomy." A decree was signed annexing Tuscany to Piedmont.

On the 21st the French army commenced its return movement to France. The 80th regiment of the line, by way of Susa, one company leaving per day. The 2d regiment of the line, by way of Nice, one battalion departing daily.

It is stated that 50,000 men are about to be levied in Tuscany, and 25,000 in the Emilian provinces, which will increase the Sardinian army to nearly 300,000 men; and that Piedmont will contract a loan of 150,000,000 francs.

The Duchess of Parma has, we are told, made a formal protest against the annexation of Parma and Piacenza to Piedmont, to the prejudice of her son's rights; and she has sought to strengthen it by soliciting the Queen of Spain, as head of the Spanish branch of the House of Bourbon, to accord it her impotent support.

The Sardinian minister had addressed a note to the Austrian government announcing the evacuation of Lombardy by French troops; and in the name of his government expressed a wish that, after the departure of the French troops, Austria, in accordance with the principles contained in Count Rechberg's despatch of the 17th February, would continue to observe non-intervention in affairs of Central Italy. The Austrian government had despatched its reply direct to Paris. The Austrian note says that since the interview at Villafranca the Emperor Francis Joseph has made too many sacrifices for the maintenance of peace to be able to recommence a struggle which would soon become an European war; but, although keeping a merely observant attitude, Austria believes, nevertheless, she must draw the attention of France to the secret intrigues of Sardinian agents in Venetia, as well as to the continued provocation of the Piedmontese Ministry, and she repeats most distinctly that the Emperor Francis Joseph would not hesitate to make the greatest sacrifices in defence of his rights over Venetia.

The new Austrian loan amounts to 200,000,000 of florins. The current interest is fixed at five per cent.

A Vienna despatch of the 19th announces that Austria, considering the annexation of the Central Italian states to Piedmont a flagrant violation of the treaty of Zurich, which formally reserved the rights of the deposed princes, had resolved to adjourn the renewal of official relations with the court of Turin. The Baron de Bremner, who was to act as representative of Austria at Turin, had returned to his former post at Athens.

The *Paris Constitutionnel* states that the Pope had addressed a monitory to King Victor Emanuel, intimating that henceforth all relations between his Holiness and the royal family must be considered as broken off. That his Majesty will understand that he has openly violated the laws of the Church, and is formerly excommunicated. The Holy Father reserves to himself the duty of taking into consideration the interests of the Universal Church, and the good Catholics of Piedmont, before proceeding to severer measures, which, in any event, weigh from henceforth upon the person of the King.

Le Nord says, the moment the Pope's bull is fulminated, the cities of Milan, Genoa, Leghorn, Turin, Bologna and Florence, have agreed to illuminate, and give the character of a national celebration to the event.

THE PAPAL DOMINIONS.

On the 19th a party of students of the university intoned a Te Deum in their church, in honor of the birthday of General Garibaldi

and of the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont. In the evening there was an enormous crowd in the Corso, consisting partly of political persons, and partly of persons usually promenading there. The gendarmes arrested several of the crowd, who hissed and then assaulted the police. The gendarmes unsheathed their weapons, and dispersed the crowd. It is said that forty persons, amongst them, several spectators and three French soldiers, were wounded. The crowd shouted "Garibaldi for ever!" Mounted pontifical gendarmes succeeded at last in dispersing them. The city was traversed by the French patrols. It is asserted that four merchants, two of whom are Signors Silvestrella and Titonia, have been banished. The correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows, on the 15th inst.: "The agitation of the public mind is intense. The rumor of the imminent departure of the French troops alternates with the report of the Pope's contemplated flight; one contingency, in my estimation, is as likely as the other, the latter more so. The Pope is said to have sent a Monsignore as his agent to Spain, with a view to ensure a safe refuge there. Antonelli expressed himself yesterday to the effect that orders had been sent to the general in command to withdraw the troops from the Marches and Umbria, and concentrate all the Papal forces at Ancona, where an 'honorable resistance' is in contemplation."

It was said at Vienna that the French troops at Rome would retire to Civita Vecchia if the Pope excommunicate Victor Emanuel.

The Director of the Public Debt of Rome had gone to Brussels to contract a loan of ten million francs.

NAPLES.

Letters from Naples speak of continued agitation and popular manifestations on the frontiers. The ambassadors of the western powers had given advice to the King. The Austrian government had disapproved of the severe measures which were intended, and an Austrian General had arrived at Naples.

A correspondence on the affairs of Naples, between Lord John Russell and the British Minister at Naples, had been laid before the House of Commons. These documents show that the English Cabinet has earnestly remonstrated against the policy of the Court of Naples, but without producing any important general results. Lord John Russell, in his last despatch, gives some sound and strong advice on the necessity for reform.

Naples, March 20. The King left this morning for Gaeta. His army of the Abruzzi is being concentrated. It is asserted that a levy of all able-bodied men whose age does not exceed forty years has been decided on.

Milan, March 24. A message received yesterday from Paris suspends the return of the French troops from Lombardy.

Zurich, March 25. A message received from Milan asserts that the Neapolitan army has entered the states of the Church. Great agitation prevailed.

HUNGARY.

The students of Pesth, 500 in number, dressed in national costumes, attempted on the 15th to celebrate the anniversary of some remarkable incidents in 1848. They were met by the police, arms were used, and four students were wounded. There was another skirmish in the evening.

RUSSIA.

The Bucharest correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, writing on the 2d March, says: "From 60,000 to 80,000 men of the Russian army are concentrated on the banks of the Dneister, where they are actively erecting fortifications and guard-stations similar to those which Russia not many years ago constructed on the banks of the Danube, and it is remarkable that no construction has been ordered on the new boundary line of Bessarabia. The Russian Steam Navigation Company have received notice not to bind themselves by contract for the conveyance of merchandise for any length of time, but to make agreements for limited periods, so as to be ready in case the Government required their services. The first of the military measures just mentioned, that is, the construction of guard-stations on the Dneister, is said to be a manoeuvre to incite the Roumans to call in Prince Roumanoff, son of the Duchess of Leutenberg, as prince of the united hospodars, with the hope that Bessarabia would then be united to the Principalities. As to the second measure, it is solely owing to the event of the resuscitation of the holy alliance, or of internal disorders in Hungary, Croatia and Servia, which the Russia journals of every party incite and provoke."

The Odessa correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, writing on the 3d March, says: "I am able to assure you that in Russia, as in other parts of Europe, extensive military preparations are being made, and, notwithstanding the imperial promise not to levy men for the army, we here see continual crowds of conscripts arriving to complete the vacancies in the 5th corps d'armee, who from the environs of Odessa proceed to take up their quarters on the Dneister. The 2d division of dragoons has been concentrated in Terraspol; and we have here a division of the Cossacks of the Don, which is to leave for Bessarabia. It is said by some that the concentration of these forces is to intimidate the peasants, whose discontent is extreme, and who even threaten to massacre their lords; whilst by others it is reported that these military measures are made in this quarter in the event of a revolution in Hungary, in which case the Russians would occupy the Moldo-Wallachian Principalities,

to protect them from any revolutionary disorder."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

In the last engagement the Spanish lost two hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The Moors, who took part in the action, numbered fifteen thousand, and the action lasted seven hours.

Another severe fight took place on the 7th, in which the Spanish were victorious.

Tangier was expected to be attacked in a few days. The whole of the Spanish fleet had left Gibraltar for Tetuan. The Emperor of Morocco is stated to have sent an envoy to Marshal O'Donnell, declaring that he would prosecute the war to the very last.

A Madrid telegram asserts that Generals Prim, Rios and Zabala had been raised to the dignity of grandees of Spain of the first-class.

The *Correspondencia Autographa* announces that as the Moors will only consent to pecuniary sacrifices as conditions of peace, war must be continued.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE EAST!!

By the Eastern mail which arrived on Saturday last, we received New York dates to the 12th, St. Louis to the 16th, and St. Joseph to the 17th of April. We make a few extracts, tho' the news generally is devoid of interest.

The Herald's Washington correspondence says the Butterfield Overland Mail Company is under the control of Wells, Fargo & Co., of New York. Mr. Butterfield has been deposed from the Presidency and replaced by Wm. B. Dinsmore, of the Adams Express Co. Mr. Gardner has also resigned the Superintendency of the route, and Col. Alvord, of Indiana, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

The eastern part of Ohio and western part of Pennsylvania was visited by a flood from the 8th to the 11th of April. The Allegheny rose at Allegheny town over thirty feet and the Monongahela, at Pittsburg, was equally swollen. At noon on the 11th, says the dispatch, the Monongahela had risen to within two feet six inches of the height in the freshet of 1852, and showed twenty-nine feet by the pier mark. But in the afternoon it rose to about thirty feet, and then remained stationary.

The amount of water which fell was nearly four inches and the damage done to property was immense.

There had also been heavy rains in Indiana, and the Wabash river, at Lafayette, was very high and rapidly rising. Fears were entertained of a serious flood.

The following is a dispatch of the 11th, to the New York Herald:

THE CLAIMS OF MAIL AGENTS.

The Committee on Post offices and Post Roads in the Senate have a letter before them from the Postmaster General, protesting or arguing against Congressional legislation in favor of the claims of certain mail agents, asserting that such action destroys his power over the service. He charges that some of the claims which have passed Congress in favor of one of the Salt Lake and San Francisco mail contractors, naming him, was procured by perjury. I understand that the person so charged is aware of the existence of the letter, and will probably take some steps to vindicate his honor in the matter.

The late electors in Rhode Island resulted in favor of the Democrats. William Sprague was elected Governor by a handsome majority. The Legislature is also said to be against the Republicans, a majority of the members elect being Democrats.

The Attorney General concurs with the Secretary of the Navy in justifying the capture of the Mexican steamers, and has given an opinion to that effect.

Lilburn W. Boggs, died recently in Napa county, Cal., in the 64th year of his age, leaving a wife and eleven children. In the short biographical sketch, appended to the announcement of his death in the California papers, no mention is made of his acts in relation to the persecutions of the Saints in Missouri.

Why the omission?

Governor Houston, of Texas, has already in the field, for the protection of the State, a volunteer force of six or seven hundred men, stationed at various points.

Out of 162,000 males in Maine above fifteen years of age, 77,000 are employed in agricultural pursuits, and they pay more than sixty per cent. of the taxes. The farms of Maine are worth \$65,000,000.

The statement of the Bank of England, to the 7th March, shows the stock of bullion at £49,172 when compared with the preceding return. The return of the Bank of France for February shows a further recovery of £180,000 in the stock of bullion. The increase in the preceding return was £230,095.