

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The only news of importance from England is the report of the discussion in the House of Commons, March 26, on the annexation of Savoy to France. Mr. Horsman charged the French emperor with perfidy and deceit, and vindicated the right of free speech. We subjoin the following passage:

"I vindicate in this assembly the right of free speech, which there has been an undue attempt to fetter and that, in the exercise of my privilege as a member of this House, I denounce the recent policy of the Emperor of the French in Italy as a policy of deceit. I say that he has deceived the English Ministers, and has made them his tools for deceiving the English Parliament. I say that he has treated them with a duplicity which they had not the candor to avow, and with a contempt which they had not the spirit to resent. And, speaking of his proceedings in Savoy and Sardinia, and the manner in which he has announced his policy to Europe, I say he has added insolence to aggression, and perfidy to injustice.—Am I to be rebuked from that bench, (pointing to the Treasury bench) for this language? Why, I look around that bench, and I see such an array of Ministers as never sat there before, so associated with Parliamentary censures and of "horrible and heartrending" disasters. In 1855 there was a Cabinet occupying that bench apparently stronger than the present, and with quite as rant of all who differed from them as the majority which sits behind them; but in one night a storm of indignation arose, and the Cabinet, by an unprecedented majority, ceased to exist. In 1858 the noble viscount was at the head of a still stronger Cabinet, but it was stated openly that he had truckled to France, and because he had done so he was censured, and his Cabinet was swept away. And now I would warn those who would attempt to fetter the freedom of speech in this House, that the spirit which, on two occasions, came to the rescue and vindicated the honor and interests of nations is still alive, and it may inflict a third penalty as sudden and more severe than any which has preceded it."

Lord John Russell, Foreign Secretary, replied to Mr. Horsman and denied that there had been any attempt to stifle the free speaking in that house, and Mr. Horsman had just given a good specimen of free speaking, whether as regarded ministers or foreign sovereigns.

"I believe myself that if, when the war was begun last year, the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia had said openly to the world, 'The King of Sardinia has to sustain a great war against the empire of Austria; he cannot sustain it alone; the Emperor of the French has determined to help him, but the Emperor of the French expects, and has stipulated by treaty with the King of Sardinia that, if the territories of that King very much increased in Italy, that portion of the territories of the King close neighboring on France and on the French side of the Alps shall be given to the Emperor of the French'—if that bargain had been declared, I will not say what amount of indignation would have been entertained in regard to it; but I must say, looking to the circumstances with which it has been attended, especially after the declaration of the Sardinian Government that they would neither sell, exchange, nor surrender this territory, the course that has been pursued has produced great distrust in this country, and I believe it will produce great distrust all over Europe. Sir, I very much doubt whether strong resolutions, or even strong language, on the part of this House would have produced any great effect upon the legitimate issue of this affair. We have been told that the language held in this House made it necessary for the French nation to insist on their Government doing what has been done. That is rather a pretext than a true representation. It is evident that it is a plausible pretext to say—'We would have negotiated or conceded this point, but the insulting language used is such that our honor is at stake and we can no longer give way.'"

"Sir, my opinion is—that such an act as the annexation of Savoy is one that will lead a nation so warlike as the French to call upon its Government from time to time to commit other acts of aggression; and, therefore, I do feel that, however me may wish to live on the most friendly terms with the French Government—and certainly I do wish to live on the most friendly terms with that Government—we ought not to keep ourselves apart from the other nations of Europe; but that, when future questions may arise, we should be ready to act with others and to declare, always, that the settlement of Europe, the peace of Europe is a matter dear to this country, and that settlement and that peace cannot be assured, if it is liable to perpetual interruption, to constant fears, to doubts and rumors with respect to the annexation of this one country, or the union and connexion of that other; but that the Powers of Europe, if they wish to maintain that peace, must respect each other's rights, must respect each other's limits, and above all, restore and not disturb that commercial confidence which is the result of peace, which tends to peace, and which ultimately forms the happiness of nations."

From the above, it appears that the *entente cordiale* is approaching a dissolution.

Sir Robert Peel, in the course of his remarks, made the following biblical comparison:

"I wonder whether the Emperor of the French ever reads his Bible. It is a very serious matter. If he does, I wonder it does not recall to his recollection that small territory which Ahab the King wanted to take from Naboth the Jezreelite. That was 'un territoire de tres pue d'entendue.' Ahab wanted it for money and took it with blood; and what was the consequence? The cry of the weak rose like a sacrifice to the Almighty, and the expectations of the rich man were blasted with disappointment. Such, I believe, will be the case in the present instance."

FRANCE.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, writing from Paris under date of March 29, says:

"The highly important intelligence which this mail will convey to you from Europe is, that 'the close alliance,' to borrow the words of the *Debats* of this city, 'which so recently made the action of the government of France and Great Britain throughout Europe and the world one and the same, is at an end.' I employ the language of the leading French journal on the subject to show you in what broad and unmistakable terms the announcement is put forth, and that the expression of it is equally clear and distinct by the voice of the public press of this country as by that on the other side of the channel. That there may be no mistake as to the official ground and authenticity of those declarations, the *Moniteur* publishes the chief passages of the British minister's discourse, on which they are founded; and the *Constitutionnel* gives 'in extenso' the whole of what it politely designates as his lordship's 'harangue.' The discussions and recriminations between the two governments have become very warm."

The *Independence Begle* asserts that a sharp note has been transmitted by M. Thouvenel to Lord John Russell, to the effect that "if the discussion provoked by Mr. Kinglake's motion be permitted to go on, the imperial Government would feel obliged to consider the Anglo-French alliance as very much compromised, if not dissolved."

At the latest advices the timid were greatly alarmed at the prospect of a renewal of unpleasant feelings between the two countries.

The *Morning Herald's* Paris correspondent says that preparations are making for the campaigning outfit of an army of 250,000 men, and all the officers and men on furlough have been ordered to join their corps.

The neutralization of the Mediterranean has long been desired by Russia and France, and it looks from the present aspect of European politics as if the present Emperor was about to inaugurate measures for the consummation of the idea of the first Napoleon—to convert the Mediterranean into a French lake. In this he will receive all the influence Russia can command, in hope that she may accomplish her much desired object—the passage of her navy through the Dardanelles.

SAVOY.

The formal act which practically transfers Savoy and Nice to France was ratified by the French Government on the 27th. On the 28th the Sardinian troops had quitted the country, and two companies of the 30th French Regiment marched into Chambery. The town, of course, put on an air of gaiety. French troops, coming from Italy, entered Savoy as early as the 24th. The Governor of Savoy had taken his way to Turin.

The inhabitants of Chablas, Faucigny, and Genevois, 11,000 of them, have signed an appeal to the Great Powers against the annexation of their country to France. They desire no change, but if change there must be, then they beg to be annexed to Switzerland.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a summary of the proclamation of Victor Emmanuel, releasing the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice from continuing subjects of his Majesty. The King, in conclusion, says France and Italy are two sister nations, whose destiny is to march at the head of civilization.

SWITZERLAND.

Various rumors are current respecting the intentions of Switzerland. It is stated that, on hearing of the proximate arrival of French troops in Savoy, orders were issued to assemble some troops of the contingents of Berne, Vaud, Neuchâtel, Fribourg and Valais. It is stated that Sardinia has informed Switzerland that the latter Power must negotiate with France relative to the annexation of Savoy. France declared to Switzerland that, should Switzerland take military measures, she would be obliged to do the same. According to the last report of the Swiss military department, the Federal army is composed of 178,186 men.

VENETIA.

The Austrians have restricted the points of passage on the Mincio to two. They have a corps d'armee on that river, and are about to concentrate 60,000 men in the Tyrol. On the other hand, the Sardinian army has been divided into four corps d'armee. The Austrian Government, says the *Times* correspondent, "does not intend to renew its diplomatic relations with Sardinia, as it considers the present state of affairs in Central Italy provisional."

HUNGARY.

There has been a great anti-Austrian de-

monstration at the capital. The occasion was a funeral of a student who died from injuries received from police in the recent demonstration. Six thousand persons followed the corpse to the grave with patriotic pride. The police did not interfere and there was no disorder.

SICILY.

The insurrection in Sicily is spreading and the dispatch of troops from Naples continues.

NAPLES.

An insurrection had broken out. The royal troops carried the Convent by assault, after battering a breach, and the rebels and their arms were captured, and the demonstration in Naples crushed. The streets were cleared by patrols.

PAPAL DOMINIONS.

A correspondent of the *London Times* writing from Rome, under date of March 20th, says:

"Yesterday Rome was the theatre of a sanguinary drama. I was a spectator of the whole scene, and have put myself, not without great personal risk, in a position to be able to give you minute and correct particulars."

On the 16th the leaders of the Patriotic party sent forth a proclamation which was stuck up at every corner of the streets, and the government provoked at its appearance proceeded to make arrests and perquisitions."

The writer gives the following particulars of the wanton massacre:

"Five o'clock came. Not one Roman gend'arme, policeman or sbirro was to be seen. The usual patrols of French soldiers, headed by gend'armes of the same nation, by their presence reassured the order-loving people.—Six o'clock had not yet struck, when from every street, at every turning, bands of Pontifical gend'armes broke out, rudely pushing and elbowing their way to the right and left, through the dense population, endeavoring by all manner of provocation to pick quarrels with them. The crowd, however, gave way before them with great forbearance, avoiding all collisions."

Meanwhile, in the adjoining Piazza Colonna, where I was, and in the Corso, from Piazza San Lorenzo in Lucina, and Via in Lucina, fresh bands of Papal gend'armes came down with an irresistible charge upon the people.—After them, and in the wake opened through the crowd by their broad swords, there came the sbirri, in plain clothes, but armed with stilettes and sword-canes. I am not able to tell you how many are the wounded. I saw the blows; I saw the blood. I should say hundreds must have been hit; my own blood runs cold only to recall to mind what I witnessed. Three of the French officers I saw myself bleeding. I saw women and children bleeding on the ground. The French officers again and again dashed through the crowd in the thickest of the fray, rescuing the defenceless people from the hands of their ruthless destroyers. Owing to their exertions order was to some extent restored. They showed the greatest sympathy with the people; they promised them redress and justice."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Moors have made fresh proposals of peace. They were rejected, and Marshal O'Donnell, taking the road to Tangier, encountered the Moorish army, and again defeated them. The road to Tangier was now opened. The Moors then renewed their proposals for peace, and on the 25th an armistice and the preliminaries of peace were signed at the same time. The official *Gazette* publishes the preliminaries of peace. Morocco cedes to Spain the whole territory from the sea to the hollow road of Anghera, and also a certain portion of territory at Santa Cruz.—The convention of 1859, referring to Melilla, Penon and Albuemas, is ratified. An indemnity of twenty millions of piastres to be paid to Spain. Tetuan will be kept by Spain until this payment is effected. A treaty of commerce is also to be concluded, guaranteeing privileges to Spain as to the most favored nation. A representative of Spain and a missionary establishment is to be permitted at Fez. The treaty of peace was to be signed at Tetuan before the 25th of April. All hostilities are to cease. The Spanish army, however, is to be allowed to chastise the Kabyles.

The boundaries of Celta have been amicably arranged, and the value of the territory ceded to Spain is 300,000,000 reals.

A CHINESE BARNUM.—There is an amusing story of a Chinese Barnum, who got hold of an American Daniel Lambert, whom he entertained most hospitably. For some days Jonathan was the observed of all observers. Endless crowds of visitors appeared to do him honor, so much so that these well attended levees became a great nuisance. The American ultimately found that his host had been making a good thing of him, as he had been exhibited for payment to the crowds of staring Celestials, who were supposed to be simply doing him honor.

LUDICROUS.—A fashionable young lady lately went into a store in Norfolk, Va., and after a thorough examination of its contents, bought a dime's worth of thread, which she ordered to be sent to her residence, over a mile distant. The proprietor procured an express wagon, the driver of which took the package, backed up to the door, lowered the tail-board, delivered the package, and collected fifteen cents, the usual charge.

CLIPPINGS.

The oil wells in the vicinity of Franklin, Pa., continue to yield largely—some of them 80 to 120 barrels per day by hand pumps. Several engines are about being set to work.

—A clergyman of Bangor was married in his meeting on a Sunday morning lately, and immediately preached from the text—"This thing was not done in the corner."

—After seventeen years, the commissioners appointed to compile a Dutch and Javanese dictionary, have finished the first letters of the Javanese alphabet—lo, no, tjo, ro and ko. The expense at this rate will amount to 816,000 florins, (nearly \$7,000).

—A woman died recently in county Wicklow, Ireland, at the advanced age of one hundred and forty years. She was well known to parties now residing in Owen Sound.

—The officers of the Smithsonian Institute are endeavoring to obtain \$3,000 by subscription, to defray the expense of hiring a small vessel and equipping her, to convey a party of astronomers to Cape Chidley the northeast point of Labrador, to take observations of the solar eclipse of the 18th of July. The duration of the total obscuration at this point will be 12 minutes 50 seconds.

—Hon. James K. Spaulding, secretary of the navy during Van Buren's administration died in Hyde Park, New York, April 4.

—The sixteenth child of Gov. Hicks of Maryland, was born at Annapolis on Thursday April 5.

—At Saragossa recently, an execution by "garotta" took place of three notorious highway assassins during the performance of which a murder was committed under the very scaffold, and a silver basin, to receive moneys for prayers on behalf of the executed, was stolen with its contents.

—Nena Sahib, the formidable leader in the Sepoy rebellion in India, is dead.

—The number of deaths from cholera on the Malabar coast during January has been awful. Of 5,043 cases attacked, 4,428 died.

—An Irish woman, residing at Johnny Cake Dam, in Chemung county, New York, gave birth, a few weeks since, to three children at one time. She has been married but three years, but during that time has presented her husband with no less than seven little responsibilities!—the first year one, the second year three, and the last year also three.

—The Virginia treasury is deficient some \$200,000, just about the amount that John Brown cost them.

—The estimated municipal expenses of the city of Boston for the current year, is \$3,034,000.

—A large sale was consummated at Natchez, Miss., on the 16th of March. D.D. Whither sold out his place, in the lower part of this county, 9,000 acres of land, with improvements, and 515 slaves, to John Elger, of Louisiana, for \$1,001,200.

—A Kentucky horse drover has purchased nine hundred horses and mules at Brownville, Texas, which he intends driving to Springfield, Ill., and shipping thence by railroad to New Haven, Ct., from whence they are to be taken to the West Indies. An exchange thinks a Yankee would have found some mode of shipping them directly from Texas.

—Some of the Illinois papers assert that from 8,000 to 10,000 men are 'en route' for the gold regions of the Rocky Mountains, (Pike's Peak, &c.) from various parts of the country and that by the 1st of July there will be full 50,000 expectant gold seekers at the mines, or on their way thither.

—The Cape of Good Hope papers announce that a Dutchman recently died at Cape Town, at the age of 79 years, who left behind 278 children and grand-children.

—There are 165 soldiers of the Revolution still living. The youngest of them is 89 years old.

—The expected locusts have appeared at Danville, Va., in great numbers.

—The Ohio State *Journal* estimates the damage done to the Public works of the State by the late freshet at \$50,000.

—A lazy fellow once declared in company that he could not find bread for his family.—"Nor I," replied an industrious mechanic; "I am obliged to work for it."

—Mr. R. Luther, under date of March 25th, writes as follows to Mr. Bond, of the Cambridge University: "I announce to you the discovery of a planet of the 11th magnitude made by me on the 24th of March, at 11 o'clock, at Bilk."