

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

(From London Papers to June 16, 1859, since received by the Harlequin, Turin, Paris, Liverpool, and London.)

(From the Paris Morning, an official paper) of June 9.

State of the Republic in its Foreign Relations.

The French armies have entirely evacuated the enemy's territory. All our troops have returned to the left bank of the Rhine. The Imperial army, lately on the Rhaetian front, has on its part returned to Bohemia, Saxony, Franconia; and in general the countries situated between Bohemia, the hereditary states, and the Rhine, have been restored to the prince of the empire to whom they belong. A regiment of cavalry and a detachment of infantry will accompany the Brigades under the agents of the duke of Modena, to whom that country is to be given, in full accordance to the conditions of the treaty. The duke of Modena has not yet received his order, but it has been agreed upon, that an Austrian regiment, to be acknowledged by both powers, shall serve as auxiliary troops to the duke of Modena, without giving permission to the other corps of the Austrian army to leave the hereditary states, and to enter into Germany.

The fortifications of Dufour, Ehrenbreitstein, Gell and Kehl, have been demolished, conformably to an article of the treaty of Lunéville. The fortresses are to remain in the same state in which they were when evacuated by the French.

Several commanders had evacuated the right bank of the Rhine without drawing up a statement of the condition in which they left the fortifications of their places. The depot of war having required such statements, the commanders at Dufour, Kehl, and other points, have been obliged to call over to the right bank of the Rhine, the statements of the condition of the fortresses, and to cause them to be signed by the Syndics of the different cities. This business was accomplished in twenty-four hours. On the 14th all the right bank of the Rhine, occupied by the French army. Different orders had arrived at the points of Terrebou, Mori and Riva, but they have been revoked in conformity by the two powers. Such points as formerly belonged to the Republic of Venice will form a part of the Cisalpine Republic, and those which belonged to the Tyrol will continue to form a part of the kingdom of Trent.

Some difficulties took place between the Pope and the Cisalpine Republic, respecting the boundaries on the Isle of Romagna. It has been decided that the treaty of Tolentino shall be the rule of decision upon this occasion. Consequently the countries which the Cisalpine government had occupied, which did not form part of the ancient territory of Romagna, are to be evacuated; the Pope having ceded by the treaty of Tolentino the possessions only of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna. The greatest harmony subsists between the troops occupying the peninsula of Otranto, under the command of general Soult, and the people of that country, as well as the Neapolitan government. Eighty pieces of artillery were by this time mounted on batteries to defend the superb roadstead of Taormina.

In Tuscany, the pretensions have been put in the hands of the French army. The troops have occupied Orbetello, where they found five excellent batteries. The part of the king of Naples, which belonged to the king of Naples, has been occupied by the French. Longone is fully ready to apply with respect to the king of Naples, and the disposition to surrender. The council of state is engaged in discussing the proper means of removing the population in Belgium. This important business will be soon decided.

The treaty of Lunéville has been in course of execution, and will be punctually executed by the Republic. That of Florence, which put an end to the war with the king of Naples, has been in course of execution, and will be executed with equal punctuality; and that of Tolentino, which forms the basis of the regulations with the Pope, is also carrying into full execution. Holland has thought proper to present her assistants in its Constitution, and in conformity to the principles of the French government not to interfere in the affairs of its allies, unless required by them to do so; the government takes no part in the matters which the Britains have thought proper to make in their internal organization. Helvetia must have seen the necessity of a definitive organization; and its provis-

ional Government intended to present to the First Council different projects for the purpose of having his sentiments with respect to that which appeared to him the most favorable. The First Council was in agreement with offering to Citizen Giani and Steller, Deputes from Helvetia, this observation, That the best plan of a Constitution for Helvetia would be that which should have for its principal criterion, the principle being applicable to that country only, and in which the particular circumstances of the territory, the climate, and the manners of Helvetia, which resemble no other European State, should be consulted; but that the French Government would in no respect, influence their deliberations, or direct their opinions. The Constituted authorities of Helvetia appear to have concurred in sentiment, and they are on the point of making a definitive organization.

The Legation Authorities have discussed several outlines of a Constitution, without being able to come to an agreement. It appears, however, that they are at this moment completing a project, more favorable to their notions than those which had been submitted to them. It is to be hoped that the Authorities of Liguria will come to an understanding without delay, and that people to whom a republic would be so useful, will be able to establish it in a definitive organization.

The fate of Piedmont is not yet decided in a positive manner; but the anarchy, robberies, and disorders of every kind which reign in that country, would be so fatal, could not fail to attract the attention of Government. A Provisional organization, nearly similar to that of the four most despotic governments, when they did not form a part of the Republic, has been adopted, and already this brave people experience much consolation and hope.

The people of Lombardy and the Legations, united in one nation, have their liberties and their constitution secured by the treaties of Lunéville and Tolentino. Before the termination of this year a strong constitution will combine their different interests, and provide for their different wants. Several projects are proposed, but Councils have not appeared to be of a nature to conciliate the opinions of these people; but already the number of French troops is diminished by one half, in order to re-establishing itself in the hands of the Government of the Republic is accumulating a considerable fund, for placing in a respectable state of defence the fortresses of Pechiera, Fort Legnano, Roque d'Auster, and Piacenza.

The king of Etruria will shortly be at Florence. Thus all the small states which have undergone new modifications by the treaty of Lunéville, are on the point of receiving their definitive constitution, and of enjoying, at length, some tranquility and happiness, after so many vicissitudes and calamities.

With respect to the indemnities which are to be given to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to the clearest possessor, and the Princes who had formerly possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, they are the constant object of the cares and discussions of the Diet of Ratisbon.

The conclusion of the Diet has but very recently reached Vienna, and with a little concession and moderation on the part of the great powers, it will be easy to conciliate every interest.

All the communications which the Government has hitherto received from the Emperor Alexander, are calculated to convey a favourable idea of the spirit of compromise, which influences the cabinet of Petersburg.

All the Danish and Swedish colonies have been taken by the English. These conquests were easy. The grandson of Catherine will not abandon his allies in the North. It is not thought that England intends to retain the valuable colony of Santa Cruz.

A Portuguese frigate has arrived at L'Orient, having on board M. d'Arango, with full powers from the Queen of Portugal, but the Spanish and English armies had previously entered Portugal. It does not appear that the King of Spain and the King of Portugal can conclude peace with the King of Portugal, without having in their hands some portion of the only army which still continues attached to England upon the continent, in order to give them, by way of compensation, when peace may be made with the latter, for the restoration of Spanish and Dutch colonies.

The wands indited by the Emperor on the continent during the last years of the past century begin to close.

In the British government sincerely desirous of putting an end to the present war, the spirit of compromise which will probably soon show in what direction their protestations ought to be held. The ministerial agents repeat frequently

that every thing is in motion on the coast of France, in order to an expedition against England. It is from them that the details of these preparations are learnt at Paris. What objects have the British Government in view? Do they wish to expel Britain from two islands which have already been too long engaged in shedding each other's blood? However this may be, we are bold to state, in the most positive manner, that an honorable and just peace, the first concern of the French government, will be only in second.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9.

In consequence of the movement of the Grand Vizier, the French evacuated Salehieh, and the Turks advanced so rapidly, that on the 22d of April they were within two days march of the British advanced posts. Murad Bey had joined the English. The British had been reinforced with 5000 men from Gibraltar, Malta, &c. Admiral Keith has taken a fleet of 22 French vessels, with troops for Egypt, escorted by a corvette.

LONDON, June 15. It is asserted, that a portion of Gauthier's squadron has returned to Toulon. It is said that he has not yet seen any way in which the French can expect to reinforce their army in Egypt.

Government are said to be in possession of letters from Gen. Hutchinson, dated May 15, at Alexandria, in which he reports; but the Grand Vizier had advanced to Cairo. The French government is reported to have received late information from Egypt of a very unpleasant nature for them.

THE NORTHERN CONFEDERATES. The king of Prussia has informed the Austrian court, that of occupation of the Danubian provinces, which the Grand Vizier had suggested that it would probably be the reason evaded.

LONDON, June 13. The Danish secretary of state, Count Bernhoff, has arrived in this city.

The embargo is not yet taken off of Swedish vessels. Lord Nelson's health, we are happy to say, is again improving.

OF PORTUGAL.

It appears by a publication in the Monitor, that the French do not contemplate peace with Portugal, unless they are put in possession of some of her Provinces.

A squadron consisting of seven sail of the line, is immediately to be dispatched to surprise or prevent the junction of the Spanish and Portuguese fleets, which there are strong grounds to think will be attempted, though Portugal accede to the conditions of peace proposed by France and Spain. The ships are to be victualled for three months, and to be commanded by admiral Sir J. Saumarez.

BREIT FLEETS. Last night dispatches from admiral Cochrane were admirably interesting. They are certainly of importance. They are, we understand, that there has been of late an unusual degree of bulle and activity of preparation among the ships of the combined squadrons in Brit waters.

THE INVASION.

LONDON, June 10. A cartel arrived at Portsmouth from Cherbourg, bringing an account of great military operations, and of the success of the coast of France; but though some part of the British dominion is mentioned as the object of attack, it is not generally believed that any attempt of the kind is actually made, as the troops assembled continue to be drafted off in small detachments, which are sent to join the armies on the frontiers, where it is apprehended, notwithstanding the late treaty of Lunéville, that a new war threatens.

LONDON, June 13. Letters from Jersey of the 2d, date, that the fears of an invasion had nearly subsided; the force of the enemy on the opposite coast, appears to have been much exaggerated, and the Islanders have become more confident in the arrangements made for their defence.

OF A NEW WAR.

STRAZBURG, June 7. The reports of war again forced through Germany, are to be void of foundation. Kell and Caid are again occupied by the French; but this ought to cause no alarm.

LONDON, June 13. The treaty of Lunéville could never be considered in any other light than a partition

treaty between France and Austria. It was a measure of force directed against all Germany, by those who had the power to dictate. It gave place to Prussia, because the place of France in Austria in the subsequent light of actual France. It was destined to Russia, because France surrendered to Austria, indemnities in Germany for what she herself acquired in Italy. This was to oblige, as the importance and the consolidation of Prussia in the Empire. It was destined to the Duke of Modena, but the Grand Duke of Tuscany, was to be indemnified in the Empire. These stipulations could not be viewed by Prussia, but as a fatal compromise of the Grand Austrian confederacy against her interest. Yet has been blind for several years, as not to feel that France is incapable of forming any alliance on German ground, but with a view of paralyzing Germany itself. There is, however, another power in Europe, thanks to a late event, which is not yet completely the dupe of democratic intrigue; and whose influence, we will yet hope, may eventuate a renewal of the Grand Austrian confederacy.

A letter from Bremen, dated June 5, observes, that the Emperor, wishing to preserve the Ecclesiastical Electors, and the King of Prussia to prevent the establishment of the Grand Austrian confederacy, it has been refused, and not without reason, that a fresh continental war will form take place; for it is not to be supposed that Buonaparte will consent to rehire Taitany to his former service, after he has been expelled from that state in favour of the infant Parma. It is to be remarked, that the Court of Vienna has replied very coldly to the notification made to it by Spain on this subject. The Austrian Emperor, although they have returned to the respective thrones, will remain on the full war establishment, and the officers are ordered to keep their horfes. These are very symptomatic signs, at least, the very little confidence is entertained in the present peace. Nor is this all.—We learn at this moment, that the French, discontented with the late conclusion of the Diet of the Empire, which they regard as a disgrace, the Emperor of all-power of disposing of the Empire, has Germany, have re-occupied the Rhine in a small number, and re-taken possession of Ehrenbreitstein and Kehl, with a view, no doubt, of leaving the Empire, and forcing it to comply with the conditions. Should Prussia and Austria come to an understanding on the subject, war is inevitable within six months.

June 13. The late movements of the French troops have occasioned much anxiety in Germany. The First Consul is reported to have declared he will not suffer the interference of any power in the Lonsville treaty. The French Emperor, Napoleon, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, on the right bank of the Rhine.

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