IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

Annexation of Savoy.

SPEECH OF VICTOR EMANUEL.

THE POPE MENACES VICTOR EMANUEL.

Exciting Rumors from Rome.

AUSTRIAN VIEW OF ANNEXATION.

INCREASE OF THE SARDINIAN ARMY.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CONTINUED AGITATION AT NAPLES.

MARKETS DULL.

The screw-steamship Kangaroo, Captain Brooks, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, and touched at Queenstown on the 22d ult., arrived here on Friday morning.

The new steamship Canadian, for Portland, left Liverpool about the same time as the Kangaroo.

The steamship Europa arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 18th, and reached Liverpool at 7 p. m. on the 19th ult.

The steamship Balbec was to leave Liverpool for Halifax and New-York on the 24th, in place of the Jura.

The U. S. steamship Iroquois arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th from Genoa.

The U. S. corvette San Jacinto, from Teneriffe, arrived at Cadiz on 9th of March.

THE SAVOY QUESTION.

The annexation of Savoy to France was generally regarded as a 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 definitively settled between France and Sardinia.

The Savoy deputation, consisting of forty members, had arrived in Paris, and had been received by the Emperor.

A dispatch from Vienna announces that Austria will pronounce herself against any violation of the rights of Swiss neutrality guaranteed by treaties.

The treaty relative to the cession of Savoy is said to have been signed by France and Sardinia before the issue of M. Thouvenel's dispatch of the 14th of March.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 20, 1860.

Events in Italy march quickly. Victor Emanuel has accepted the crowns of Parma and Modena, and even of the Romagna, though he proclaims the utmost respect for the sovereignty of the Pope, and a willingness to pay him a tribute. Within a few days he will accept likewise the crown of Tuscany; still Cavour is too shrewd a statesman not to see that the centralizing system is unfit for Italy, and would ruin the country as thoroughly as it has ruined Austria. Tuscany will retain her Leopoldine laws drawn up according to the principles and by the advice of the celebrated Beccaria. Florence will have a Viceregal Court; and even the peculiar traditions and institutions of Lombardy and of the Romagna are to be respected. The bond of union to be represented by the King, the Parliament, the Ministry, and the Army, which will be common to them all. Thus the peculiarities of the different component parts of the Upper Italian realm will remain unchanged, while their united strength toward the common enemy will not be impaired. The question is now whether the Pope will give his assent to the annexation by accepting the tribute offered by Victor Emanuel, though protesting loudly against the spoliation of the patrimony of St. Peter, or whether he will hurl the anathema maranatha against the audacious King and his Ministers. If he chooses the latter, we may be sure that Austria is backing him, and that we shall have war, first the army of the Pope and of the King of Naples attacking the Sardinian garrisons of the Romagna, and then an Austrian invasion, followed by a French war. The very unwise annexation of Savoy and Nice, which you may now take for accomplished, has spread general alarm among the crowned heads of Europe, and may soon lead to a coalition against France. We see that Prussia is strengthening her army organization, in order to be ready for all eventualities, while at St. Petersburg, the rumored dismissal of Gorchakoff and the appointment of Budberg as his successor, indicates, if true, that the Russian and Anti-Austrian party, is losing ground, and that an alliance between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, looms in the future. Such an alliance cannot have any other meaning than a French war for the extirpation of Bonapartism, and the restoration of legitimacy. The Eastern Empires cannot allow the principles of universal suffrage to be introduced into the public law of Europe. They fear, too, the application of the French theory of natural boundaries on the Rhine; and they must band together or else submit to the insolent supremacy of Napoleon. The French Emperor, however, who tramples the treaties of 1815 under his feet, and even disregards the just claims of Austria, feels himself strong enough against any coalition not supported by English subsidies, since he can at any moment evoke the principle of nationality from its grave, and destroy the combinations of Legitimacy by calling Hungary to arms. He has wisely made friends with the English nation; the commercial treaty was really a sop thrown to England, and she will now not repeat the policy of the younger Pitt. Her neutrality is secured.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The Duke of Newcastle opposed the motion, and agreed 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.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Kinglake put some questions to the Government as to the affairs of Savoy and Nice, and announced that he had just received a telegram from Nice to the effect that the Municipal Council of that place had voted to remain annexed to Sardinia, or failing that, to be created an independent State.

Lord John Russell protested against these daily inquiries, and claimed the indulgence of the House until such time as Government was prepared to fully explain its foreign policy.

His Lordship then moved the second reading of the Reform bill.

Mr. Disraeli spoke in opposition to the measure, and asserted that it would give the predominant power to the lower classes. He condemned the bill as premature and mischievous, and hoped the Government would withdraw it.

Mr. Bright was the principal speaker in support of the bill. He admitted that it was not all that he could desire, but thought it was desirable to proceed by degrees.

The debate was adjourned.

On the 20th, in the House of Commons, Mr. H. Berkley made his annual motion for leave to bring in a bill providing 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 convey 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 service 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 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.

Mrs. Jameson, the authoress, died on the 17th ult.

M. Jullien is likewise dead. His faculties were partially restored on the 13th, and on the following day he expired.

At a meeting of the Red Sea Telegraph Company, the completion of the lines 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.

Lord Derby had been examined concerning the Galway Mail contract, by the Committee of the House of Commons having the subject under investigation. He explained the objects which the Government had in view in granting the contract.

EMANUEL AND ANNEXATION.

From The London Times, March 20.

The King of Sardinia has taken the step for which he has so long been preparing. He has laid his hands upon the patrimony of St. Peter. Modena and Parma had already been allowed to gravitate to the forming mass of Italian power, and the mere appearance of the decree which annexed them to Sardinia would have caused but slight sensation. But this formal state paper is accompanied by a declaration which startles many who have accustomed themselves to believe that there was real power latent under the threatenings and lamentations that came to us from Rome. This King of a half-formed kingdom, ostentatiously deserted by his great protector, denounced as a sacrilegious robber by all the adherents of the old Papacy throughout Christendom, and bitterly hated by every nation which, like Austria and Spain, makes religious bigotry the spring of its civil system, advances as calmly to seize a province of the States of the Church as an English soldier would walk up to take a jewel out of the head of an Indian idol. When Farini lays before Victor Emanuel the result of the suffrages, his matter declares his acceptance "not only "of the States of Modena and Parma, but also of the "Romagna, which has already separated itself from "the Papal Government." Imitating the promptitude of his great confederate, the King of Sardinia has probably already put his troops in motion to take possession of his new province. There is always great virtue in possession, but at this crisis an accomplished fact is especially strong in its inertness. Who shall now move a Sardinian garrison out of Bologna? What voice will be strong enough to call to arms the jaded and exhausted States whose zeal for the priesthood has already well nigh eaten them up? Rumors are passing from mouth to mouth how the zealots and the bigots and the perverts, and how others who are neither zealous nor perverted, but who are only curious in rare ceremonials, are packing up for a journey to Rome, in the hope of seeing the unwonted forms of an excommunication of a Sovereign Prince. Victor Emanuel must have calculated the effect of such a fulmination before he affronted it, and must have convinced himself that among his own Italian subjects it would be but a byword and a jest. The faithful Savoyards, who might have had scruples of conscience in obeying an excommunicated Sovereign, are transferred to an Emperor who is, happily, in the bosom of the Church; but as to the people of Lombardy, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna, any public act which may mark the hostility between their new Sovereign and their ancient tyrant, or the ally of their ancient tyrant, will be to them a claim to their confidence and affection. Moreover, these imprecations would have an unexpected acknowledgment if the same curses which should expel Victor Emanuel from the pale of the Church should also scare the French army from the City of Rome. It is clear that Victor Emanuel has ascertained either that these thunderbolts will not fall, or else that he can afford to despise them.

However, Massaroni himself could not pocket a booty with more politeness than does Victor Emanuel accept the Romagna. The expression of Sardinia's "deep devotion" must be very gratifying to the Holy Father when, looking round upon his new Austrian levies, he comes to the conclusion that they are not numerous enough to chastise his affectionate but rather predatory son. When the King declares that he is ready to defend the independence of the Supreme Minister of Religion he must inspire great confidence in the College of Cardinals, and when he promises to pay homage to the Sovereignty of the Pope he is probably as welcome as a gang of housebreakers who should ransack your cellars and drink your health in the contents of your best bins. But there are some few words in this speech, which we print elsewhere, that have a smack of real flavor. The King promises "to con- "tribute to the splendor of the Papal Court. Now, as Victor Emanuel cannot be so cruel or so lost to all care for his own personal convenience as to propose appearing at the Papal Court, and discharging this promise of contributing to its splendor by his own personal *éclat*, he must mean that he will contribute in money. He must propose to himself, not only to acknowledge the titular suzerainty of Pio Nono, but also to pay him an annual tribute. If such should be the intention of this very determined marauder, the Pope might do many a worse thing than forego his very problematical expedient of excommunication, and accept the position offered him. The homage is, indeed, not a very substantial matter, but perhaps it may go for something with St. Peter; the money, however, is a very serious advantage; and, although we have every admiration for that fervid zeal which has enabled Dr. Cullen to collect from the Irish people for the service of the Pope nearly as much money as they pay weekly for traveling along some six miles of railway, yet, upon the whole, a regular stipend paid annually from the Treasury at Turin or Bologna will be a much safer income to count upon than all the Peter's pence that can be extracted from the pockets of the faithful.

The Romagna is gone from the Pope as irrevokably as Savoy is gone from Sardinia—we will not yet add Nice to this category, although we have not much hope that the municipal council of that city, even with the aid of the three Englishmen whom they have acknowledged as their champions, will be long able to struggle against absorption. In this speech Victor Emanuel says nothing of Tuscany, but it is now pretty certain that, with some very trifling condition, Tuscany must follow, and that the work is done. The two great adventurers who, twelve months ago, went out together to carve new fortunes in Italy, have now, then, got all that they for the present intend to seize. They have not only obtained their booty, but they have secured it. Their victims complain, indeed, but promise to acquiesce. Austria undertakes solemnly that, if nothing more be taken from her, she will make no effort to regain what she has lost. She will fight for Venetia to the last, but, if Sardinia will only leave her alone, she will be content. The process of disturbance being over, the process of consolidation is about to follow. Venetia has, indeed, been left in bondage; and we must all feel sorry for that beautiful city and that lively race. But there is no hope for her at present; and, although placed by events beyond the Italian pale, she will contribute not a little to the consummation of that unity in which she is not to share. This Kingdom of Northern Italy has yet its trials to go through before the States of which it is composed shall have lost all municipal feelings of rivalry and independence. It may yet be not without its uses that, when Milan feels jealous, or Florence thinks slightly of Turin, or unpopular Ministers stir the hot blood of these Italian races, Venetia may be there as a monument and a warning. These are not reflections satisfactory to Venice, but they embody the necessities of the present crisis, and they counsel Sardinia, while she gathers together her acquired booty, to be satisfied to enjoy it in peace. That this is the policy of Sardinia and the true interest of those Provinces of Italy which are thus happily emancipated from thraldom, is manifest; but no moderation in the rulers of Northern Italy will give promise of peace to the whole of that Peninsula. Vesuvius itself is not so full of fire as is the country which will now be divided from Sardinia only by a narrow strip, inhabited by discontented subjects of the Pope. Some great convulsion in the Kingdom of Naples is at this moment only a question of months or days. What has been foretold for some time past by travelers, and especially by our correspondent in that city, is now openly predicted by Embassadors and Ministers of State. Lord John Russell writes freely to the doomed young King, that "the exasperation caused by oppression is the parent of plots, assassinations, conspiracies, and insurrections," convincing evidence of which is every day forced upon the knowledge of our agents and Consuls. England, France, and even Spain are vainly attempting to mitigate the ferocity of this petty Neapolitan despot; not so much, perhaps, as Mr. Elliot and Lord John Russell say in their dispatches, "to save an inexperienced Sovereign from impending ruin"—for no Englishman can seriously care what may happen to such a Sovereign—but to avert a convulsion which may disturb the peace of other and more important States. We are hoping that we have tracked to its conclusion a signal revolution in the fortunes of Italy, and we are counseling the Italians to consolidate what they have gained; but we have no encouragement to cry "Peace" while the King of Naples oppresses his people with what even a Minister of State is compelled to call "a misgovernment which has scarcely a parallel," and while his victims are calling aloud for succor to their brethren who have achieved their own freedom. There are great destinies for Italy yet unrolled, but Victor Emanuel has need of prudence as well as chivalry, if he would play his part in them successfully to the end.

FRANCE.

According to the Paris correspondent of *The London Post*, the relations of France and England were not in a very satisfactory state.

The camp at Chalons this year is to consist of 60,000 men, under Marshal McMahon.

The Paris correspondent of *The London 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 pecial 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.

Reports had been current that French troops had entered Savoy, but they were pronounced unfounded. The Paris correspondent of *The London Morning Chronicle* asserts that the statement that troops were under orders for Savoy was at least premature.

It is stated that the export duty on rags, which the French Government proposes to substitute for the absolute prohibition hitherto in force, will amount to about 100 per cent on the price of common rags, and 50 per cent on the price of the best quality.

The provisions of the commercial treaty between France and England were in full operation, and the export of French goods to England on a large scale had already commenced. Commercial men in France were said to be realizing daily the advantages of the treaty.

The *Moniteur* publishes a list of persons who have been decorated with the legion of honor, for services rendered to the army in Italy.

The Paris Flour market was dull and drooping, and, in order to effect sales, holders had made a reduction of 1f. per sack. The price of Wheat was well maintained.

The Paris Bourse had been flat, and rather lower. Rentes closed on the 20th at 67.90.

ITALY.

Signor Farini arrived at Turin on Sunday, the 18th, and was forthwith presented to the King. Signor Farini said: "I have the honor to place in the hands of your Majesty the legal documents containing the returns of the universal suffrage of the people of Emilia. May your Majesty deign to receive them with favor as a token of gratitude and confidence."

The King replied: "This manifestation of the national will is so universal and so spontaneous, that it confirms to Europe, at a different time, and under altered conditions, the vote already expressed by the National Assemblies of Emilia. This manifestation completes the proofs of the order, perseverance, patriotism, and wisdom, by which those people have merited universal sympathy and esteem. I accept their solemn vote, and henceforth will be proud to call them my people. In uniting to my ancient Provinces not only the States of Modena and Parma, but also the Romagna, which has already separated itself from the Papal Government, I do not intend to fail in my deep devotedness to the Chief of the Church. I am ready to defend the independence necessary to the Supreme Minister of Religion, the Pope, to contribute to the splendour of his Court, and to pay homage to his sovereignty. Our Parliament, in receiving the representative of Central Italy, will assure prosperity, liberty, and independence to the new kingdom."

The official *Gazette* publishes a royal decree, annexing the province of Amilia to Sardinia.

Another royal decree convokes the Electoral Assemblies of the Amilian provinces for the 25th March, and another decree appoints 15 new Senators.

Nothing decisive had taken place relative to the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont The Tuscan Assembly had dissolved.

The Paris *Patrie* states that 50,000 men were about to be levied in Tuscany, and 25,000 in the Amilian provinces, thereby increasing the Sardinian army to nearly 300,000 men.

It was asserted that Piedmont would contract a loan of 150,000,000 francs.

The Director of the Public Debt of Rome had gone to Brussels to contract a loan of 10,000,000 francs.

The Government of Rome had authorized the importation of wheat and flour into the Pontifical ports in the Mediterranean.

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 formally 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.

A great manifestation took place at the Vatican on the 16th, in favor of the Pope.

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

Another report from Vienna is, that the Neapolitan troops will at once enter the Papal States if the Sardinians take possession of the Romagna.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated that the French Embassador had informed the Austrian Government of the approaching 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 dispatch of Feb. 17, would continue to observe non-intervention in the affairs of Italy.

The Austrian Government had dispatched 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 a 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 defense of his rights over Venetia.

Letters from Hungary report popular demonstrations at Pesth and at other places in commemoration of the revolution of 15th March, 1848.

A Vienna dispatch 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 correspondent of *The London Post* telegraphs that the report that Austria had joined in the protest of Switzerland, on the question of the annexation of Savoy, is without foundation.

SPAIN and MOROCCO.

By way of Gibraltar we have some particulars of the opening of the second campaign in Africa. In the last engagement the Spanish lost 250 killed and wounded. The Moors who took part in the action numbered 15,000, and the action lasted seven hours.

Another severe fight took place on the 7th, in which the Spaniards 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 Autografa* announces that as the Moors will only consent to pecuniary sacrifices as conditions of peace, war must be continued.

WAR IN MOROCCO.

From The Gibraltar Chronicle.

We learn that on Sunday, the 11th, the Spanish troops were attacked by the Moors—who were in great numbers, and well sheltered by the rocks, on the road from Tetuan, leading to Tangier. The fight continued for seven hours, when the Spaniards remained masters of the positions, which were taken at the point of the bayonet.

It was fully believed that the Moors were commanded on this occasion by a new Moorish chief who had never before been engaged in the present war.

The loss on the part of the Spaniards is reported to be upward of two hundred men *hors de combat;* that of the Moors is believed to be much less, on account of the shelter the rocks afforded them.

It was positively asserted among the officers of the headquarters at the Spanish army, that the Emperor of Morocco had sent an Envoy to Marshal O'Donnell declaring that he would prosecute the war to the very last-

We have recived from good authority the following intelligence from Ceuta:

"Gen. Echangue, with eight battalions of his corps, marched from the camp of the Serallo on Sunday morning to join O'Donnell's force. It reached Tetuan on Monday afternoon, and encamped outside the city.

"Much curiosity was excited, and many conjectures afloat in the Spanish camp, in consequence of a conference which took place on Monday afternoon between Muley Abbas and O'Donnell at the head-quarters of the latter.

"After the conference the Moorish Prince dined with O'Donnell. Nothing had transpired respecting the matters discussed at the interview, but they were supposed to have been of great importance, since on its termination Gen. Prim ordered forty Catalans and an escort of hussars, accompanied by two Moorish guides, to proceed to Ceuta with dispatches. The dispatches were to be transmitted to Algesiras without a moment's delay, by the first steamer that could be got ready, and forwarded from Algesiras to Madrid by telegraph. The order was so literally executed that the steamer, which was lying at Ceuta with fires banked up waiting for the mails for the Peninsula, was, when the dispatches reached Ceuta on Tuesday evening, at once sent off with them, and left the mails behind."

Since publishing the account of the encounter between the Spanish and Moorish forces of the 11th inst., which had been communicated by a traveler who arrived from Tetuan, we have published the *Huja Suelta*, of Algesiras, from which we subjoin the following extracts from the account of the said action:

"On the 10th inst. the inhabitants of one of the small villages in the immediate vicinity of Tetuan petitioned the Commander-in-Chief to afford them protection against the robberies and depredations of certain Kabyles who were prowling about that neighborhood. The Duke of Tetuan dispatched Gen. Echange at the head of his division to render the assistance required, and these troops arrived in time to meet the enemy and repulse him after a slight skirmish, during which the Spaniards had a few wounded and the Moors many killed.

"Infuriated by this defeat, the Moors prepared to take revenge on the Spaniards on the 11th, by surprising the troops during the celebration of mass, and accordingly, while this ceremony was taking place at head-quarters, the Moors suddenly attacked two battalions of General Prim's division which had been stationed in an advance position to check any attack that might be attempted. The Moors presented a force of 15,000 men, the greater part cavalry, and it became necessary to bring up the 1st and 2d divisions, as also the divisions of the reserve, to bear against them.

"The action lasted for some hours, when finally the Moors were repulsed with great loss. Special mention is made of the Spanish cavalry, which is said to have distinguished itself by three different charges. The commander of the Albuera Regiment of cavalry was taken prisoner by the Moors.

The loss of the Spaniards is said to consist of 57 killed and 203 wounded; among the latter, eight officers."

* Between 14 and 16 battalions remained to garrison the redoubts in the Serallo.

NAPLES.

Letters from Naples speak of continued agitation and popular manifestations on the frontiers. The Embassadors 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 dispatch, gives some sound and strong advice on the necessity for reform.

Gen. Filanghieri had resigned, and Prince Casaro had succeeded him as President of the Council.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN NAPLES.

The following dispatches were made public in London on the 19th of March:

MR. ELLIOT TO LORD J. RUSSELL.
(Received March 8.)

NAPLES, March 2, 1860.

MY LORD: A short time ago I forwarded to your lordship a copy of a circular from the Minister of Police, directing the Intendants to arrest, without hesitation, the persons against whom there might be even simple grounds for suspicion.

The Government have now shown themselves determined to go a step further, and yesterday proceeded to arrest men upon whom no suspicion of taking part in any conspiracy can fall.

Of the number of persons arrested I can give your lordship no accurate information, though I am told they were numerous in the middle and lower classes, but among my own friends or acquaintances, and belonging to the highest families, I can count five who have either been actually arrested, or else have found safety in concealment; these are—the Prince Torella, the Marquis de Bella (brother to Prince Torella), Prince Camporeale, Duke Proto, Marquis Vulcano.

Prince Torella received a letter desiring him to attend at the Prefecture of the Police, which he did, nothing doubting, and was there told to consider himself under arrest, and to have his preparations made for leaving the kingdom the following morning. He made no resistance, but asked leave to be allowed to return home to make his preparations, and to take leave of a very aged mother; but this indulgence was refused him, nor could he obtain any information with regard to the crime imputed to him.

The arrest, however, of the Prince, and the universal conviction that no justification could be given for it, produced so great an effect upon all classes, that the same night he was set at liberty and allowed to return home.

We are now told that it was all a mistake!

His brother, the Marquis Bella, eluded the pursuit of the police, but it has been conveyed to him that he must leave the country.

Prince Camporeale likewise succeeded in hiding himself, but he has since been allowed to return home; and, in his case, like that of Prince Torella, the order for the arrest is now said to be a mistake.

Duke Proto and Marquis Vulcano have been arrested and ordered into exile without trial or examination.

There are likewise two Marquises Monte Rossi, and the MM. Vacca, De Simone, and two De Philippe, summarily ordered into exile. Of the two last-named gentlemen, one is a lawyer, and the other an *employé* of the Government, and both leave behind them families depending entirely upon them for their means of subsistence, and who will now be left penniless and dependent upon charity.

During the afternoon and night of yesterday the town was patrolled, and the troops kept under arms, but no sort of disturbance took place, though the Government affirm that they had positive proof that there was to be a dangerous demonstration, and that a seditious handbill had been posted up.

Whatever evidence may be sufficient to satisfy the Government of the existence of plots or conspiracies, it is certain that the proofs are not such as would bear the light; but the denunciations of spies are received as conclusive, and the accused are summarily ordered into banishment, untried and unheard.

I will inform your Lordship by the messenger on Tuesday of the steps I have taken with the hitherto vain hope of inducing the Government to pause in a course which, if persisted in, must finally lead to the destruction of the King and of his dynasty.

I have, &c., HENRY ELLIOT.

MR. ELLIOT TO LORD J. RUSSELL.
(Received March 13.)

NAPLES, March 3.

MY LORD: I took the earliest opportunity of seeing M. Carafa to inquire the cause of the arrests mentioned in my dispatch of yesterday's date, and to ask whether the country was in so eminently critical a state as to call for such extreme measures, directed against men who could scarcely be seriously suspected of conspiracy or treason.

M. Carafa repeated, as he has so often done before, that the Government felt no uneasiness, but that they had received undoubted information of the intention of the partisans of annexation to Sardinia of making a demonstration which it would have been necessary to suppress by force; and that to avoid bloodshed, the preventive measures which I had alluded to had been taken; and his Excellency triumphantly pointed to the tranquillity with which the day had passed as conclusive evidence in favor of the course adopted.

I said that, of course, if the Government had the proof which he said they possessed of a conspiracy to violate the law, they could not be blamed for arresting the persons implicated; but I trusted there was no truth in the report that those persons, instead of being openly brought to trial, where their guilt or innocence might be proved in the face of day, were to be summarily transported or exiled without trial or examination.

To my regret, however, M. Carafa replied that such was the decision of the Government; for that although they had proofs sufficient to satisfy themselves of the guilt of the persons arrested, the evidence was not such as would procure a conviction in a Court of Justice.

"In plainer words," I answered, "you have resolved to accept as conclusive the denunciations of spies whom you dare not bring face to face with the accused," and this, without apparent shame, M. Carafa frankly admitted to be the state of the case, repeating that he was aware they could not procure a legal conviction, but that they had no doubt whatever of the guilt of the accused.

I asked whether he or any one else could believe that a man like Prince Torella would be a leader in a seditious but childish demonstration, and he at once replied that he did not believe it, and that the Prince's arrest had been an "error" which was speedily remedied.

I begged M. Carafa not to talk of a man in Prince Torella's position being arrested by mistake, for that the only "error" which was evident was a miscalculation of the effect upon the public which had been produced by the arrest.

I asked whether Prince Comporeale, who had concealed himself, was a dangerous character, and with regard to him I was told that I might convey to him the assurance that he might return home without being molested.

I then said that the Marquis de Bella had been told that if he gave himself up he should receive passports for the frontier, but that he dared not put himself in the hands of the police, as innocence no longer protected a man from punishment in a country where he is not allowed to disprove the charges brought against him; and M. Carafa empowered me to convey to him the promise that he would be allowed to leave the country.

I used all the arguments in my power to persuade the Government to pause in the fatal course in which they have embarked, and I especially pointed out that at a moment when the Administration is without a President or head, the odium of these measures would fall direct upon the King himself, and I concluded by saying that as I felt convinced that the destruction both of his Majesty and of the dynasty is inevitable unless wiser counsels are listened to, I would beg him to request for me the honor of an audience, in order that when the catastrophe arrives I may not have upon my conscience the reflection that I had not done all in my power to save an inexperienced sovereign from impending ruin.

M. Carafa promised to convey my request to the King, but I have not yet received an answer.

The French and Spanish Ministers have held the same language as myself.

I have, &c., HENRY ELLIOT.

LORD J. RUSSEL TO MR. ELLIOT.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, March 19, 1860.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government approve the step taken by you, as reported in your dispatch of the 3d of March, to ask an audience of the King with a view of doing all in your power to save an inexperienced sovereign from impending ruin.

It is not probable, nor is it, indeed, to be desired that the Government of the Two Sicilies should continue for any long time to form a marked contrast to the Government of Northern and Central Italy.

It is, therefore, the obvious interest of the King of the Two Sicilies to endeavor to gain the affections of his people by attention to their welfare, and by respecting the principles of law and of justice in his treatment of suspected persons.

I am, &c. J. RUSSELL.

The following important extract from a letter by Lord John Russell explains the policy of Great Britain in its bearing upon Naples:

LORD J. RUSSELL TO MR. ELLIOT.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Jan. 16, 1860.

It may be as well to explain still further to Prince Satriano, and through him to the King, the policy of the British Government.

Your language to his Excellency on this subject is entirely approved by her Majesty's Government. We wish well to the Neapolitan dynasty. We have no desire to interfere with the internal Government of Naples and Sicily. But we cannot blind ourselves to some obvious truths. It is evident that the commonest rules of justice are not observed by the King of Naples toward his subjects; that the exasperation caused by oppression is the parent of plots, assassinations, conspiracies, and insurrections; that her Majesty's agents and consuls, while they religiously abstain from taking a part in such plots, have had convincing evidence of their existence.

Should such conspiracies endanger the throne of his Sicilian Majesty, her Majesty's Government can only lament the blindness which afflicts his Council. But her Majesty's Government will neither accept any part of their responsibility, nor undertake to ward off the consequences of a misgovernment which has scarcely a parallel in Europe.

The reforms necessary require no elaborate machinery or profound meditation. Let the Neapolitan Government arrest no man without bringing him face to face with his accusers. Let them subject no man to injurious restrictions without proof of some crime or offense against public order; let the law, as it stands, be equally applied to all. With these simple but broad changes, a beginning would be made; popular institutions might follow; time for deliberation would be gained, and the Government might even obtain a reputation for justice and honesty. But the course at present pursued can only lead to destruction.

You will speak to Prince Satriano in the sense of this dispatch, and also to M. Carafa if he should raise the question with you.

HANOVER.

A telegram from Hamburg announces that Hanover had proposed an indemnity as the basis of negotiations in the Universal Conferences concerning the redemption of the Stade Dues. England had refused to agree to the amount proposed, but negotiations were being continued.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes had authorized the free exportation of wheat and barley until the 30th of June.

The Portuguese Minister of Marine is dead.

RUSSIA.

It was expected that Prince Gorchakoff, who had for some time past been seriously ill, would at his own request be soon released from his duties as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Baron de Budberg, Russian Minister at Berlin, was spoken of as his successor.

INDIA.

Bombay telegrams to Feb. 25 report that the loans were all closed, and an income tax and a state paper currency announced. The income tax will be 2 per cent on incomes of from £20 to £50, and above that 4 per cent.

Important alterations are to be made in the tariff. The duty on twist and yarn is to be raised to 10 per cent, and saltpeter is to be subject to a duty of 2 rupees per maund of 82 pounds.

The License bill had been modified and the scale reduced.

Hemp, jute, hides, wool, flax, tea and coffee are to be duty free. Twenty per cent duties are to be lowered to 10 per cent.

An invasion of Kokees had taken place in Tipperah. 1,000 persons were murdered.

A report was current of treason at Indoor, the capital of Holkar.

Exchange 2/1½.

The mails with the above dates reached Dover on the morning of the 21st, too late for the Kangaroo.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Stock Exchange exhibited much dullness, and Consols had further declined, owing to the complications arising out of the Savoy question, and the distrust which the Emperor Napoleon's course inspired. On the 20th, however, there was a rather better feeling, and Consols closed steadily at 94⅛@94¼ for money, and 94⅛@94¼ for account. The demand for Money continued active, and in the open market no transactions were taking place below the Bank minimum. A new Brazilian 4½ ℘ cent loan for £1,373,000, to be issued at 90 ℘ cent, had been announced. The money is intended for the development of railway and other industrial undertakings.

LIVERPOOL, March 21, 1860.

COTTON.—The market continues dull, but without any quotable change in prices. The sales of the past three days have been 21,000 bales, including about 6,000 on speculation and for export.

At MANCHESTER no change of moment has occurred. The market is quiet, but producers generally are firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report a firmer and more cheerful tone. Flour is firmly held, but is slow of sale at 23/@29/. Wheat—Not much doing, but holders demand full prices, and in retail sales an advance of 1d. ℘ cental has been established; Red Western, 9/10@10/3; Southern, 10/2@10/7; White, 10/6@12/6. Corn continues very dull; Yellow, 33/9@33/3; American White, 37/.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork very difficult to sell at late rates. Bacon in fair request at steady prices. Lard slow and rather easier. Tallow dull; Butchers' Association nominal at 58/.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet but steady; small sales of old Pots at 28/6. Sugars flat. Rice quiet but unaltered. Nothing doing in Coffee. Rosin steady; sales at 4/4@4/5 for low to good common. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 35/6@35/9 ℘ cwt.

LONDON MARKETS.—BREADSTUFFS firmer, and good English Wheat 1/ ℘ qr. dearer; Foreign Wheat also rather higher. SUGARS firm at last week's prices. COFFEE firm, and floating cargoes in demand at high prices. TEA quiet but unchanged in value. RICE inactive but very firm. SALTPETRE in limited request, but no change in prices. TALLOW firmer and rather more doing; sales at 57/@58/ on the spot. LINSEED OIL 27/@28/. Scotch Pig IRON 57/@57/6. The periodical WOOL sales had closed; the tone was spirited throughout, and prices in most instances were ¼d.@1½d. higher than at the last sales.

LATEST NEWS.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

DEPUTATION FROM SAVOY.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The Emperor received the deputation from Savoy at 2½ o'clock this afternoon. 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 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 the cession, although wishing to protect the interests of Switzerland. On Saturday the deputation will dine at the Tuileries.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH ARMY FROM ITALY.

MILAN, March 21.—The French army has to-day commenced its returning movement to France, and 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, the battalions departing daily.

DISTURBANCES AT ROME.

ROME, March 20.—Yesterday evening certain disturbers of the public peace attempted a manifestation against the police, which was instantly repressed. Order and tranquillity have been preserved without any incident to recount.

COMMERCIAL.

By Telegraph to Liverpool.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 21, 1860.

The tendency of the stock markets to-day was more favorable—the slowness with which prices recede has discouraged some of the speculators for the fall, and induced them to buy back. A little hesitation was occasioned by the telegram respecting the sulkiness of Austria, but at the close renewed firmness prevailed, assisted by intelligence of an improvement on the Paris Bourse, coupled with a slight advance on the foreign exchanges, and the latest quotations were nearly ¼ ℘ cent above those of yesterday. British railway stocks rem