Foreign Intelligence.

ITALY.

THE GARIBALDIANS' ENTRY INTO CAPUA.

NAPLES, October 22.—An official despatch announces that the Garibaldians have entered Capua.

King Victor Emmanuel has arrived at Isernia.

ROME.

ROME, October 21.—Signor Cordinal has been sent to Warsaw by the King of Naples.

The Pope has arrested Marotta, and will no longer tolerate in the name of said work. 2000 Italian volunteers will be sent to the province of Ancona.

The deputation of the Papal Nuncio from Paris took place in consequence of news received from Rome. To-day, the Duke de Gramont had an extraordinary authorise the Nuncio.

Journal Lamoricière will leave Rome with full tomorrow. The continental of the Pontifical army continue. The Papal troops are concentrated at Ancona, the Austrian extremity great troops concentrated in the neighbourhood of Ancona.

ANCONA.

ANCONA, October 22.—A decree has been issued convening the popular Assemblies for the 4th and 5th November, to ascertain the opinion of Ancona.

THE VOTING IN SICILY.

NAPLES, October 22.—In the provinces of Catania, Girgenti, Piazza, Lenza, and Caltanissa the voting is almost unanimous in favour of annexation.

TURIN, October 22.—The result of the voting in Sicily is almost unanimously in favour of annexation.

PIEDMONT.

TURIN, October 22.—Forty other localities of the National Guard will be mobilised.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S ENTRY INTO NAPLES.

King Victor Emmanuel has reached Quadrelle. He will arrive at Naples on the 26th instant. The proclamation of the vote will take place the following day.

THE CONFERENCE AT WARSAW.

WARSAW, Tuesday morning.—The Emperor of Austria paid a visit yesterday evening to the Emperor of Russia, which lasted two hours. Prince Gortschakoff visited the Prince-Regent of Prussia, with whom he stayed a quarter of an hour. Prince Gortschakoff also attended the Emperor of Austria. In the evening the whole Court visited the Theatre. Yesterday Monday the Emperor of Russia and military parade, at which the Emperor Alexander assembled a council. The Prince of Hohenzollern Hechingen arrived here at 4 o'clock.

WARSAW, Tuesday evening.—The Prince of Hohenzollern paid a visit to the Emperor of Russia, Prince Czartoryski, Austrian Ambassador at St Petersburgh, is present here. Not the French Ambassador to St Petersburgh is not at Warsaw, as has been reported. Confidential conferences have already taken place between the Ministers and the Prince Gortschakoff, it is now definitely asserted that no conclusion of treaties is to be expected.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Tuesday.—Up to the present moment, all reports received from the provinces announce that the Emperor's Manifesto has been favourably received, more especially in Gallicia. Among the other reports received, it is stated that in one place only the complaint. The Jesuits were still continue, but it is now definitely announced that the continuance of treaties is to be expected.

THE AUSTRIAN REPORTS.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The Constitutionnel contains an article, signed by Grandguillot, congratulating the Austrian Government on the reforms just promulgated and expressing regret that the Government had not also a civil instead of a military Governor General to Venice.

THE MEETING AT WARSAW.

The Paris correspondent of the Independent Belge says:—The Prince de Hohenzollern-Hechingen has an autograph letter to the Czar, expressing his surprise at the dictum of him, which the meeting of the Sovereigns at Warsaw would seem to be intended for, having for decision to the cause of order and civilisation; also, that the Emperor asked Lord Palmerston to come to Paris in order to arrive at an explicit understanding and agreement. The Prince de Hohenzollern-Hechingen is the cousin of the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Prussia, Prince Gortschakoff, Count Rechberg, Count Walewski, and Lord Palmerston are expected to be present at the meeting. The Prince de Hohenzollern-Hechingen is the cousin of the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Prussia, Prince Gortschakoff, Count Rechberg, Count Walewski, and Lord Palmerston are expected to be present at the meeting.

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SPAIN.

PARIS, Monday.—The Paris papers publish a telegram dated Bayonne, October 12, announcing that the English squadron off Tetuan on the 11th inst. was under the Athletic. Two French vessels remained at Bayonne. It was reported that an agitation prevailed at Tangiers, and that Spain had been made aware of the Christians, in consequence of the Wad-Ras. Fuad Pacha and the Ottoman Ambassador Cassis had arrived in Spain to Tangiers.

NAPLES.

The last news from Naples is not without importance. Gaeta has finally given up the ghost, occupied its office, and left the capital. M. Mazzini has the delusion the Bourbons of Naples, and Victor Emmanuel is called for Gaeta.—*Herald's Correspondent.*

Providence will, it is said, beginning to fall at Gaeta.

Neapolitan correspondents tell us that Francis II. is employing every means in his power to keep up his soldiers, and is, in actual war of war, he has his accounts from Ramolino informs us that many vessels are lading in that port with ships, and that he contains the Gaeta. These two accounts do not tally.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

PARIS, October 12.—This morning the Ministry withdrawn the papers from the Legislative of the Pensacola, the place whence he spoke to them on his entry into Tagiza. This is the first public appearance Garibaldi has made for a month in Naples, and, no doubt, created a considerable crowd—plurality of 3000 to 4000 persons. He was accompanied by all his staff and a good number of officers. He said,—

"MY FRIENDS—Yesterday I was in a place here who, in consequence of certain changes in the state of affairs, have made themselves known in setting themselves and their interests aside, and have been prepared to do so, because why I appear before you this morning to address you from this balcony. I have come to tell you that I will not the Constituent Delta city of Lombardy. These persons who seemed to have forgotten the Italian cause, and would not had just been tumbling at the head of 50,000 men, and the Italian cause would have joined us, Sicuro nalmpy Vanno. They are those who wanted to preserve me from my expedition to Sicily. They are those who in Sicily wanted to have a Sicilian by themselves there, and who wished the annexation of Sicily alone. Well, I have come to tell you that I am thinking war against Francis II. That we will annexation, and not to convert it to Sardinia. Sicilians! Two years, I trust, sufficient fields in Garibaldi, to be Have since he says; and if you are anxious to future—and consider against opinion, I will be the cause of your good people of Naples come, to me! Let them send me a deputation of their good citizens. Whether there be Cavour or Ricasoli in it, matters little to me. I know that the Italian cause is dear to them, and that the centre of my conduct: and and secured that I have one to preserve both order and tranquillity. I have the honour to be your friend, and your fellow-Vittore Emanuel. He will soon be among us, and will place himself at the head of the incorporation of Sicily. He will oppose itself to our making ourselves a united, free, and independent nation, and in spite of all who wish it Viva!"

INDIA.

The journals by the Sunday mail are to the 25th ultimo; but there is little that is new in the Indian Revenue. Some skirmishings having arisen among the Indian Government, the Calcutta Gazette of the 18th announces the resignation by Mahjesty's Sense in India will assume a more stable condition, the Supreme Council at Calcutta had ceased to exist, and the Viceroy and Governor-General, Taylor and privileges of every soldier will be carefully guarded. The Sepoy mess has been in Calcutta, and they will not be compelled to serve elsewhere, or to give their services to any other power than whom they themselves originally chose. When the new Bill is finally passed, the Sepoy Mutiny Act, they will be discharged, unless they volunteer to remain under the Queen's Colours, or unless such as will be applicable to every Sepoy, and to every soldier, and that the Sepoy Mutiny, either to keep "pots" or to be discharged. Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay, Sir Hugh Rose, Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier, Commander-in-Chief, and Sir Henry Lawrence, Chief Commissioner in the Punjaub, and Sir Henry Lawrence, Chief Commissioner in the Punjaub, and Sir Henry Lawrence, Chief Commissioner in the Punjaub