Additional Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Charles Pelham Villiers has been appointed President of the Poor Law Board, with a seat in the Cabinet, vice Milnes Gaskell, who accepted the presidcll of by Mr Cobden.

It is stated that Mr. Disraeli was offered a baronetcy on his retirement from office, but he declined it.

Lord Rosslyn has been returned for Northampton without opposition.

The Times is positive it is correct in contradicting the Winsor correspondent, who had said that the Queen will not visit Scotland this year; but Her Majesty (it is thought) will spend some time at Balmoral. As a visit to Ireland is talked of, it is likely she will not visit Scotland.

In the House of Lords on the 15th a motion for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the oath of allegiance was agreed to.

In the House of Commons the same evening, Mr. Gladstone in reply to a question, said he had received no intelligence relating to the report that Government contemplated the sale of slaves in Rio Janeiro. Lord John Russell said the company had been informed that they could be liable to penalty if slaves were sold.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the financial statement would be submitted as soon as the estimates were prepared.

Lord L. Paget said it was intended during the present session to bring in a bill to carry on the recommendations of the commissioners for manning the navy.

Lord Malmesbury intimated that, no reform measure could be introduced at present.

On the 18th, Sir Alex Lovie, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe have notice of a resolution approving the neutral attitude assumed by the Government, relying on the continuance of that policy, but on the same time adopting measures for the complete defence of the national defences.

Lord Lyndhurst strongly advocated vigorous measures of defence both on sea and land. He thought the regular military force of one hundred thousand men subject to be maintained, and an equal number of volunteers trained militia. He would not interfere with France but we wish to invade England in the security of consideration England ought to live in perfect independence of French forbearance, relying alone upon the vigor of her people.

Lord Granville deprecated the introduction of a subject so delicate in nature. He thought Lord Lyndhurst's remarks were calculated to sadness and irritate the French. He spoke, however as did other members in favor of strengthening military and naval defence.

In the Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in answer to Mr. Beaver, said the attention of the Government had been called to the contract to carry the mails between Gibraltar and Malta, but was not yet assured whether it would be in the interest of the public that the said contract should under certain conditions be cancelled. He intended, however, to move for a select committee to inquire into the whole system of postal contracts.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in London by a banquet at St James' Hall. Gen. G. B. Campbell, United States consul at London, presided. Among the guests were Messrs. Dallas, John Bright, Roebuck, Layard, Field, and others. The usual toasts were drunk and responded to. The most prominent speech was Mr. Dallas, in a speech commended the present position of Italy to that of the United States in 1776, in its wish for independence, and, without entering into the merits of the war, expressed a warm sympathy with the spirit of nationality which pervades Italy. He said, and concluded by proposing a sentiment to that effect. The chairman in proposing a toast of non-intervention, the true policy of a free government, coupled with it, in allusion to the recent speech of Mr. Bright. That gentleman responded in a characteristic speech, in which he gave a strong assertion of self-reliance and hostility to foreign principles.

A deputation from the Atlantic Steamship Company (Galway line) had waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to urge sundry improvements at Galway harbor.

It was stated in the Atlantic Telegraph Company's meeting that the co-operation of Robert Stephenson, Cyrus Wheatstone and Thompson, who, with Mr. Varley, constituting electricians of the company, and other scientific individuals, will form a committee to investigate and advise as to the construction of the new cable.

Mr. Saward, secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, published letters contradictory of the alleged report that the cable had never been in perfect operation. He shows that there were actually transmitted a total of three hundred and sixty-six messages, or thirty-nine hundred and forty-four words, in the month of June.

FRANCE.

It is again currently reported, in well-informed quarters, that the Emperor intended to return to Paris in July.

The vintage is expected to be superior in quality, but yield a diminished quantity.

The harvest in Algeria was completed, and was exceedingly excellent.

Flour was dull and nominal in Paris. Wheat had declined fifty sous on the week.

The corps d'armée of Pelissier, to observe the frontiers of the Rhine, was to be completed and established on the 15th of July, and to consist of 150,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and 400 cannon.

The Bourse was buoyant, and the three per cents had advanced.

RUSSIA.

A letter has been received from St. Petersburg, dated the 23d of June, which announces that the first three corps of the First army, under the orders of Prince Gortschakoff, have been placed on the war footing. These corps are at present quartered in the governments of Novgorod, Pskow, and Wilna. The 4th corps of the Second army, is ordered to be immediately placed on a war footing. The general staff of the latter corps is at Grodno, under the orders of Gen Berg, who is actively engaged in organizing it for active service. The Invalide Russe, of the same date, publishes an order of the day, signed by the Minister of War, by which superior officers are ordered to join their regiments. The Emperor has moreover decreed that no permit officers on half pay, who had not served in the Crimean war, to resume active service, among the troops now placed on the war footing.

The Journal de St Petersbourg says, that the Emperor has never given proof of strategic ability. He is nevertheless impressed with the idea that he may yet win a crown of Italy. Being a great Dogmatist and his stomach not being to command, he is a Generalissimo the army of the Germanic Confederation.

THE PAPAL STATES.

An inquiry into the late disturbances at Perugia has been ordered.

The official condemnation by the French Government of the article which appeared in the Paris Siècle, shows the respect for the Papal forces part of the programme which the Emperor is carrying out in Italy. The responsibility of the conflict at Perugia is cast upon those who compelled the Pontifical Government to make use of forces for legitimate defence.

Overtures (June 28) are made in the London Telegraph of Italy, which states that the plans of Guidizzolo, where the Austrians had 80 Sterling tents, have been seen from the right. At two o'clock in the morning the Austrians, French cannon could not reach the Austrians.

The military may be said to have done its work for the last time during the demolition and evacuation. Until then it had now and then been brought into play, but at last it has played its principal part. The power of the rifled cannon is henceforth established. It will cite but one fact in support of this assertion. Magenta Desvaux saw in the distance about eighty squadrons of cavalry, consisting of Italians and French, forming into masses, and preparing to thunder down upon the squares of Reinaud's division. The danger was imminent and grave, for the French troops had their ranks compromised; cannon in front of an Austrian battery, which worried them, with grape. General Desvaux ordered two squadrons to Captain Fleurs commander of the eighth battery of the Tenth regiment of artillery, who at once established a battery of rifled cannon upon a small eminence in the plain, and fired four rounds of shells, containing forty balls, a distance of more than 2,000 yards. The effect produced astonished the rest of enchantment. The captain saw in the first place that a wide gap had been made in the enemy's ranks; then all at sudden the Italian cavalry, massed in cavalry mass and operating in every direction, utterly disordered, and without heeding orders or rallying at the word of command, turned. Thousand of the Austrian cavalry upon whites, and every rallying had been made, and the cavalry were useless, and it was at this moment that the Emperor Francis Joseph abandoned the camp, with tears of vexation and despair in his eyes.

A letter from an officer on board the French steamer Ville de Milan, off Ancona, says the anchorage is not safe in the Adriatic, it is only three fathoms at least at about a quarter of a mile from the shore and very close to the bank of Corsica, and the prices will have risen considerably since the Austrians have left Lombardy. Prices are increasing every day. Wheat is 24 francs the hectolitre, and wine is 20 francs the hectolitre. Large quantities of Dalmatian wine are being sent to Ancona. The Austrians are in the direction of Mantua, and the French are in the direction of Brescia