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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Count de Morny, in opening the session of the Council General of the Puy de Dome, pronounced a speech which contained the following attack on the principles of centralization:-

'Thanks to the legislative machinery which has been bequeathed to France by the past, a stone cannot be turned, a well dug, a mine worked, a manufactory built, or, if I may be allowed the expression, a man's property turned to good account or wasted, without the permission or the control of the central power; and important interests are frequently obstructed or sacrificed by the lower ranks of the Administration. I think that several reforms will be made in this state of things, thanks to the initiative and the powerful will of the Emperor, who has long studied and examined all the elements of this question. On the day when the department, the commune, and the individual may (as it were) manage their own affairs, much discontent which is now expressed toward the central government will disappear.educate itself for this new system; it must not expect everything from the Government and nothing from its own efforts, and, in its bad humor, it must not render the State responsible for the march of events and for the accidents of the seasons which unfortunately it cannot control.'

The Pays in a long article, charges Mr. Lindsay with having changed his opimon. The an opinion of the French navy as he expressed the other day at Shields. The Pays says that at the time of the Crimean war-

" Mr. Lindsay, having come over to offer his ships for the conveyance of our troops, did a great deal of business with us, and on that occasion he was lavish of his praise towards the French navy, of which he eulogised the devotedness and the activity. He found our sailors excellent, our ships inagnificent and well armed, and their building perfection."

The Pays then goes on to enumerate the capabilities of France as a maratime nation.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald thus sums up and comments on the article: "The extent of the seabord of France is 2,-700 kilometres, whilst that of her continental frontier is only 1590. Her coasts are studded with 300 seaports, besides numerous natural harbors and convenient anchoring grounds. Of these five belong exclusively to the government, and are devoted to the purposes of war. To praise Brest, Cherbourg, l'Orient, Rochefort, La Rochelle, and Toulon, were superfluous. All competent authorities agree that their capacities for fitting out a fleet are unlimited. That difficult problem, the manning of the navy, has long been satisfactorily solved in France, where the system of conscription maratime, as it is called, answers admirably. Thus, while on an emergency we are unable to find hands for our ships, and our squadrons are obliged to put out undermanned, the French labor under the contrary disadvantages of being unable to find ships enough for their crews. The system may be briefly described. All the natives of the sea coast who are engaged in naval pursuits, whether they are simply fishermen or are engaged as sailors on board a merchantman, no matter in what capacity an emergency all who have not completed their

Now, as those who have only served for a limited period are numbered by tens of thousands, advancing to the frontiers, while England, like a you will easily perceive that the government has tired horse, stands panting and breathless, wanting always the means of manning with well-trained repose and not battle. sailors a far more extensive armament than it is possible for France, or indeed any other country, to fit out. Such being the organisation of the tains and seas, their glorious battle-fields, should French navy, it would be far better for Mr. not be disgraced by tolerated dungeons and tyrants, Lindsay and others of our legislators to devise and in Rome, when the Holy Father offered a charsome plan of finding men for our ships instead of spouting vulgar rhodomontades about the 'Brit-1sh tar, whose superiority no one in France thinks of disputing, and of casting ridicule on a whole class of the French population, who, for their quiet and manly courage, and patient endurance of fatigues and hardships, are entitled to be spoken of with every consideration and respect. The Journal des Debats believes the theory of the neutrality of telegraphic communication to be rather hazardous. It reasons thus:-It could be a formidable and powerful instrument in the hand of an enemy, and the advantages which must necessarily eccrue to a mercantile nation must necessarily recrue to a mercantile nation altogether to England. She has just acquired by would be incalculable. The capital could order treaty a tract of territory in the north of the Celesthe scattered squadrons to reunite at any point of tial Empire, which is a positive shame, seeing that the globe without loss of time, and the advantage thus acquired would be too preponderating to allow such a powerful agent to exist.

GERMANY.

GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE. - Within the last few days Professor Daumer has quietly and unostentatiously passed over to the Catholic Church, one of the most remarkable conversions of modern times, for Daumer, in his Philosophical Development, had reached the extreme limits of Negation (Daumer, one of the oldest of Hegel's pupils, was formerly Professor at Nurnberg, and since then taught privately at Frankfort). But whoever knows more intimately the works | ing any fortified place upon the coast of that sea, of this remarkable man will see, in his entrance and from keeping more than three ships of war upon into the Catholic Church, no sudden jump, but a its waters. This stipulation was, however, practiinto the Catholic Church, no sudden jump, but a consistent growth of the positive elements which always lay in his philosophy and poetry. Who- yards, building-yards, and fortifications of greater ever read his Marian Legends and Poems, which extent than that of Cherbourg, respecting which the appeared in 1841, will see that in the author of Hafiz there dwelt many Catholic sympathies; and whoever attends to the positive element in upon the coast of the Black Sea, although that river his philosophical writings, which was ever direct- debouches into the sea, and is perfectly navigable to and whoever attends to the positive element in ed to the concrete, the actual, and the historical, will discover, as the event has proved, that he could never fairly be classed with the representa-

terialism, though he was often reckoned among them .- Journal de Mayence.

ITALY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TABLET. DEAR SIR,-In English conversation and newspapers we often hear the question asked, What is to be done with Italy? and English bigotry is sure to answer, "the Pope and his religion is the cause of all Italian misery and degradation;" "the people have no parliaments, add the press is a dwarf in chains;" "until the thrones and dungeons of Italy are levelled, and a pure Bible given to the people," there can be no peace in Europe. A residence for some time in this country enabled me to converse with the people, and know their feelings-to see the institutions to study the laws, and observe the magistrates, and, after comparing Italy with my native country, my conviction is that there is more personal liberty more independence amongst the people-no doub less colossal fortunes with the nobles-greater advancement in arts, sciences, and education, and a better-regulated social happiness than in any part of the United Kingdom.

Although there are many excellent hospitals for old age and disease, there are no poorhouses, and some beggars are met asking alms; but it is due to Italian charity to state that no one was ever known to die of hunger on the way. When it is recollected But I am also of opinion that the country must that, in '46 and '47, the people of Ireland were decimated by deaths from hunger, well may the Italians say to the English with their Bibles, whether is your conduct or ours more in accordance with the virtues of the pure Gospel?

It is notorious that monastery and nunnery schools (where education is gratis) abound in every part of Italy; the poorest Italian is vain of his manners, dress, and education ; even the beggars feel that the goodness of their address brings them more money than the blindings of their eyes or the number of hon. gentleman did not always entertain so poor their ulcers. Compare the education of the most neglected Italians with that of the coal-miners, the inhabitants of garrets in London, and factories through England. The former will be found in-structed in the Commandments of God and the mysteries of his faith, while a parliamentary inquiry has shown that hundreds of the latter could not tell who was Jesus Christ; some said He was governor of London; some believed that He was a Connaughtman from Ireland; but many said they never heard of His name before. Verily, verily, while these facts are as notorious as the rebellion of India, the harbour of Cherbourg, or snow on the Alps, Englishmen should pause and blush before they accuse any nation of moral degradation or benighted ignorance.

The relation between landlord and tenant - that great question that now disturbs Russia and Ireland, and on which the happiness or misery of seven-eighths of the people of every nation depends-has been simply and solidly solved in this country. In the Roman States nearly half the land is held in fee by the monastery and Clergy; in the other kingdoms the Clergy do not possess so much; and the nobles and gentry hold the remainder; but there is only one system for the letting of land in Italy: the proprietor builds the houses, seeds the tillage, and stocks the pasturage-the tenant labours and cares all tillage, stock, and fruits-there is no bargain for money rent-when harvest comes half is given to the landlord, half is kept by the tenant. The corn, the cattle, the wine, the figs, the labour of the silk-worm, and the rice are divided-no competitions, no awful rent days, no ejectments, no agrarian murders, no bribes to agents, no consolidations, no police barracks, no drunken bailiffs, no Biblical daughters kidnapping tenant's children, no fifty other abominations. No doubt, there are many abuses in the governments of Italy which ought to be considered and reformed; but these improvements can never be made by the slanders, the bribery, or the Bibles of England. I love my native land; I admire glorious Old England; as a physical institution, the most noble and greatest ever constructed, founded on rocks of prudence, cemented by the blood of patriotism, and animated by the most enlightened principles of liberty. Oh! how every Briton exults when he hears of her men of war, bounding on the ocean like Achilles on the plains of Troy, breathing fire and beating every foe; with what calm independence every British subject skipper or cabin boy, are borne on the books of can walk the streets of every capital in the world; one of the five arrondisements maritime in which the is sacred property; Old England is his home; but the coast is portioned out, from eighteen years of the property is the coast is portioned out, from eighteen years of the property is the coast is portioned out. tion, no pillars, no life, no self-existence; 'tis like a age until fifty. They are all liable to serve on board a man-of-war for a period of seven years; but in order to give notions of man-of-war discipline to the greatest number possible the usual it was bigoted Whiggery that sent revolutionary term of service is limited to three years, and on agents to Italy, created rebellion in Hungary, and an emergency all who have not completed their Nicholas with the determination of taking Constanseven years are liable to be called on and serve tinople. Hence the Russian war, the Indian rethe remainder of their term, until they reach the bellion, the strength and glory of France; and now, when Constantinople and Alexandria are like the golden apple, prizes for the prettiest, France, Aus-

> The simple Italians were told 30,000,000 should not be slaves! Their blue skies, their levely scenery, their republican recollections, their fortified moun ter of liberty to his people, called a parliament, and named a minister, these bribed and frenzied rebels, like their countryman Brutus, stabbed their best friend in the Senate House, and his blood is not less memorable for fixing the seal of reprobation on Whiggish Rockite bigotry, than for quenching the hopes of Italian liberty. A dark cloud hangs over Palmerston in England, while it is believed that the Emperor of Russia, with 90,000,000 of the Greek Church, came to ask union with Rome, and blessings for Constantinople from the Pope. - I am, &c.,

RUSSIA.

The Times is angry because that Russia will be meddling in China and elsewhere, and will not leave anything in the way of loot that may be available, England has been intending to take the whole place herself on the earliest opportunity, and to "relieve" the Emperor "from all anxiety" with regard to the affairs of China Russia is also, untaught by the events of the Crimean war, keeping her eye on the 'sick man," and recruiting her navy in the Black Sea. The Lewier gives the following account of her proceedings :--

"When Sebastopol was apparently crushed, its dockyards and fortifications destroyed, and its navy sunk by the deliberate act of the Russians themselves, it became the prime and avowed object of the allies to prevent the Russians from regaining that domination over the Black Sea which the possession of such a fortress and such a navy naturally conferred upon her. To this end the principal clause in the Treaty of Paris restricted Russia from constructcally nullified, by an oversight in the case of Nicolaieff, which can boast of a depot, arsenal, dockmind of the nation has been so seriously troubled .-Because this place happens to be on the bank of the river Boug, or Bug, it has been argued that it is not vessels of the largest burden. Nicolaieff was uninjured by the allies during the war, and is now in a state of perfect efficiency. We shall be fortunate enough if we do not find in a few years that Sebastives of abstract Atheistical philosophy or ma- topol is equally so. From information which we

have received from most reliable sources, we are enabled to give a brief account of what the Russians are now doing at Sebastopol. The town and neighborhood are now occupied by large numbers of of troops; among them are several corps of engineers, who are busily engaged in making a trigonometrical survey, of course with a view to the civil im-provement of the place. The inhabitants have, for the most part, returned, and are busily engaged in repairing their habitations. The fortifications on the south side are of course being demolished, their temporary nature meriting no better fate. In the har-bor, the greatest activity prevails. The task of rais-ing and removing the ships that were sunk, it is known, has been confided to a party of Americans. who undertook the affair as a speculation. So far from their proceedings being unattended with success (as some of the German papers have falsely asserted) a great deal has already been effected, and there is every prospect that the most sanguine expectations of the Russian Government will be exceeded. From the time when they sank the first line of ten ships of war across the mouth of the harbor down to the night when they evacuated Sebasto-pol the Russians disposed of eighty-six ships in that way. Although most of the heavy guns had been taken out of the vessels for the defence of the south fortifications, about eleven hundred guns were sunk, and many of the ships had full equipments and stores on board. A careful examination by divingbell has established the fact that the greater propor tion of the wooden vessels are so damaged by the teredo navalis as to be not worth floating. These have to be blown up with gunpowder, after the removal of all available stores, and ten have already been so treated. In some cases, however, the teredo has done but little injury, and that only to the deck timbers. Two have been raised in this condition by means of hollow caissons, and these, with slight repair, will be perfectly fit for service. Among the vessels sunk are ten of iron, and the contractors expect to raise these without any difficulty, and in a comparatively uninjured state. In about six months hence, all those vessels that are worth floating will be once more riding at their anchors, and the rest will have been removed from the fairway of the harbor by the potent aid of gunpowder and the electric spark. The nucleus of a Black Sea fleet being on the road to restoration, it becomes an interesting fact that, whether in Russia, England, or America, about five hundred steam vessels are in course of construction for the Russian government. Of course neither these nor the recovered section of the Black Sea fleet are to be armed. The treaty of Paris has pointed out to Russia that her proper mission in the Black Sea is commercial, and commercial she will be until it suits her to be otherwise. For the sake of commerce she will cover these waters with steamers, and with sailing vessels, ostensibly for the purposes of the vast carrying trade to Constantinople, Trebizond, and the coast of Mingrelia, Bulgaria, Walla-chia, Bessarabia, and the shores of the Sea of Azoff; but all of which can at short notice be readily armed at Nicolaieff. For the sake of commerce, she will repair Sebastopol, and surround it with terraces and embankments, ornamental in their character, but not the less convertible into fortifications if so required. For the sake of commerce, the docks will be repaired, and instead of Mr. Upton's costly and imperfect plan for flooding them with the Thernaya modern improvements will be adopted for floating the vessels to the required level. None understand so well as the Russians how to take a lesson from their enemies, and if ever it shall be our lot to sit down again before Sebastopol, we shall find its capture none the easier for the experience of the last siege. We shall find that the wave has but receded to return with redoubled force, and that we, in return for the blood and the millions which we have spent, have gained precisely-nothing."

SWEDEN. A correspondent of the Star writes as follows :-UDDWALLA, SWEDEN, AUG. 17-A letter I yesterday received from a friend in England informs me, that the particulars of a case of religious persecution, that has just occurred here, would probably be acceptable to your readers. I hereby transmit you the same, as fully as, being at this moment from home, I am able to give them. What renders a case of this kind singularly offensive is, that the constitution of the country strictly forbids all religious persecution, stating that the 'king shall neither force, nor allow to be forced, the conscience of any one, but shall protect every one in the free exercise of his religion.' Now that this clause (No 16 in the Constitution of Sweden) was intended and understood, both by the immortal framers of our Constitution and their opponents, as abolishing all old laws to the contrary by which a Swedish subject could be harassed for conscience sake by the bigotry and intolerance of the priests, is palpably evident to any one who will take the trouble to read the debate on the subject in the Legislative Chambers, especially that of the priesthood, at the time of the Constitution's foundation-viz, 1809. Nevertheless, in the last few years the priesthood has succeeded, under virtue of an old law-one of those which the Constitution especially intended to repeal, and in fact did repeal-in getting several persons exiled, for having left the established religion (Lutheranism). for another. Thus some years ago two persons of the name of Nilson, one of whom had become Roman Catholic, and the other Baptist, were exiled. A short time ago a vast number of persons called 'Lassare.' (i.e. readers, scil of the Bible) were imprisoned-in one parish in Dalecarlia, more than fifty at once-on the ground of having separated themselves from the established system, and celebrated communion in their own way in short, for being a little more sincere in their belief than their neighbours. And it was only fear of the consequences that restrained the persecutors from exiling all these. Our good king, whom illhealth has now virtually taken from us, had several times endeavoured to get the abolition of the old laws again openly declared by the Chambers, but the intrigues of the priests and lower nobility (junkerdom) has hitherto always succeeded in defeating his wise and patriotic endeavours, and this was the case even in the last session of the Chambers. Some time ago, however, a charge was brought against seven persons (one male and six females) of having gone over to the Romon Catholic communion. The Court of Hof-ratt, which is here obliged to do the work of the inquisition of Spain or high commission of England, declined at first giving sentence, and the case remained for some years undecided. On the rejection, however, of his Majesty's proposition in the last session of the Chambers, the Court considered that it could not any longer avoid giving sentence. The man was acquitted on the ground, if I recollect

bands and driven into exile. I believe the court of Hof-ratt has done wrong in giving sentence; for, as this decision of the Chambers, on which the sentence is based, is virtually the repeal of the Constitution, it requires, according to our law, in order to be binding, that it be passed in

rightly, that he was a Norwegian subject when his

conversion took place. The six females were all

condemned to be torn from their children and hus-

three successive sessions. But, asks the Aftonblad (Sweden's principal newspaper), what is to be done with these victims of bigotry and intolerance? They are all poor working people, knowing no foreign language, and consequently cannot maintain themselves abroad, and will urely be sent back to us; are they to be set on the ballast barges of the Sound, and left there to starve? Be this as it may; in spite of the reclamations of the press, the sentence has been executed. Four of the victims are now, I have just learned, in Copenhagan, one in Paris, and one in Munich, where they will have to live on the liberality of foreigners!

TURKEY.

Further disturbances are threatened in the East. A telegram from Marseilles, dated Thursday, states in Syria, threats of death to the Christians have been on the position of the Armenians in Bengal, which I and a baby.' I tried to soothe her by telling her that that, in consequence of the fermentation that exists

made at Tripoli. The Consul of France at Beyrout has energetically demanded that measures shall be taken for the re-establishment of order; we have, at length, a detailed description, in the Times, of the Jeddah bombardment, which states that the Captain of the " Cyclops" carried out his first instructions in total ignorance of the negotiations between the Porte and the Western Powers. There was no casualty on board the English vessel; but, of course, the bombardment was attended with a loss of life on shore. and considerable destruction to property. Meanwhile, the Sultan seems disposed to set his house in order, and to retrench his expenditure; and, by a Trieste telegram of Thursday, we learn that he has delivered a speech, imposing on every Turkish functionary the observance of equal justice to all the subjects of the Empire, and declaring that he will punish the authors of any abuses in the finances .-This comes, perhaps, too late to save the Ottoman Empire.—Weekly Register.

INDIA India is not yet tranquillized. The despatches by the last Overland Mail show very plainly that, although every where successful in combat, our troops are yet quite powerless in annihilating the rebels. As a contemporary remarks, "the Sepoys are the best men in the world for "evading an enemy and flying before a foe." The Delni Gazette states that no less than 66,000 rebels are still inforce in Oude. The Gwalior army cannot be met in the field, and the special correspondent of a morning paper, writes that the news from Behar, still bears a gloomy melancholy hue. "Buxar, Ghazepoor, Sarun, Sahabad, and Terhoot are all stated to be in a desperate plight, and completely at the mercy of any rebel who may condescend to patronise them. Their cry is, 'Troops, troops!' but there are none to spare and, besides, they cannot easily move in that direction just now. So factory after factory is burnt, and the work of years is laid upon the ground in ashes 'ere you can look to see from whence the flame arose." Another account states the English army in Oude to the amount of no less than 100,000, but this we suspect to be an exaggeration. Maun Singh is reported to be besieged by the Queen, and the death of Colonel Campbell, of the Dragoons, is announced, making the fifth Colonel lost within a few weeks .-We shall soon see whether any vigorous measures are to be taken to crush the Insurrection; the longer it is prolonged, the worse it is for India, as well as England .- Weekly Register.

The following is the letter of Times Calcutta cor-

respondent :--CALCUTTA, JULY 18 .- "There is a full in the campaign which will last, all European regiments hope, till the cold weather. The Commander-in-Chief is actively exerting himself to bring his soldiers under cover, and prohibits all further action, except in Jeypore and Behar. In Jeypore the Gwalior insurgents, after a series of marches to and fro within the State, which it would be difficult to make intelligible without a local map, suddenly invaded Tonk. On the 9th they had seized the town and commenced the siege of Bhoongur, the Rajah's fortress. They had, however, no guns. The Rajah held out gallantly enough, and the approach of Holmes' Brigade, a body of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, despatched I think, from Agra, compelled them to raise the siege —They fied southward, and invested Rampore, a town belonging to Touk, and which contains 12 guns and some military stores. These they hope to obtain, but Holmes's Brigade, at the latest date to which we have intelligence (July 11) was only 15 miles behind, and these flying corps never stop to think about odds, Colonel Napier, at Gowra, attacked 11,000 men with 600 horse, and had their number been quadrupled would have attacked them all the same. A few of the Tonk soldiery have joined the losing side, but unless the garrison of Rampore are traitors the rebels must fly again .-Their course is expected to be southward, as they do not know that Mhow now contains three European and four or five Bombay regiments. They may en passant defend Kotah; but, whatever they do, their career must be but short. They are fairly surrounded by British troops, and have neither leaders, guns, nor ammunition. Unless joined by some local potentate, they can obtain none, and I would not waste so many words on them but for the uneasy feeling, obviously shared by Government, that a momentary success might bring them formidable allies. Central India is a magazine, and nobody can watch the smallest spark in the air without speculating on a possible explosion. If it were ver safe to pr lict in this campaign. I SAV

next mail would carry you intelligence of their final dispersion. "In Bahar matters are still in a most unsatisfactory position. As I mentioned to you, after the withdrawal of the Europeans to Benares and Dinapore, Umur Singh returned to the Judgespore jungle, where his followers began again to concentrate. In a week or two he had 3,000 men, and began collecting revenue. Notwithstanding a check received from Captain Rattray, who at Kusina cut up a hand of 400, headed by one of the inferior leaders, Umur Singh kept his position, and detachments from his force entered Chupra, plundered some villages in Tirhoot, and threatened Patna. Their object was chiefly plunder, and, after burning a few factories, part went northward to the great rendezvous in Oude, and part fell back into Shahabad. They confine themselves generally to the jungle, sallying out every now and then to plunder a village, murder the native servants of Government, and collect the revenue. The command of the district has been given to Brigadier Douglas, now at Benares, whose object is apparently to circumscribe the war, and render the cold weather campaign final. He is establishing a chain of posts round the jungle to cut off all escape. The affair, I must repeat, though troublesome, is of little political moment. Umur Singh, beaten or victorious, can effect nothing, but his impunity costs us the revenue of one entire country; alarm, distress, and discontent in three more. There has been, of course, a good deal of exaggeration current as to our actual losses. For instance, the collector of Behar reported that Gya, the country town, had been entered by insurgents, the gaol broken open, and all the prisoners released. It seems, nevertheless, very doubtful if any enemy has ever been within ten miles of Gya, and whether the whole story was not invented by the gaol guard, who had themselves released the prisoners. You may imagine from this incident how difficult it is even for the well-informed

to discover the truth. "This difficulty is not lessened by an occasional forgery. The Bombay Gazette recently published a proclamation said to have been issued by the Governor-General in Oude. The style was perfect, and the tenor, containing, as it did, a guarantee of their estates to the Oude landowners, seemed in exact accordance with the speeches of the Tory Ministers .-As the Bombay Gazette is believed to have official intelligence, the proclamation was accepted, and has, of course, been sent to England. It is now officially declared by the President in Council to be a 'pure invention without any foundation whatever.' It is not easy to comprehend what motive anybody could have had for so discreditable a forgery, still less how he should have known so accurately as I am told he must have done the tenor of the Governor-General's instructions for Bundelcund, but there the fact re-mains. The proclamation is a forgery, and if it has reached England from Bombay has probably caused myself to sleep. 'Mr. Blifkins,' said my wife, shakreached England from Bombay has probably caused more debate than it is worth.

"The condition of Oude has in no respect changed within the fortnight. A correspondent says that all ing I was Solon Shingle. 'Mr. Blifkins,' said my is quiet. We hold the town and the rebels the country, wife, 'will you get up and hand me the warm gruel is quiet. We hold the town and the rebels the country, and town and country maintain till the cold weather from the narse lamp for baby ?—the dear child, if it

publish because they bear upon the possibility of copublish because they bear upon the possibility of colonizing the plains. The Armenians settled on the first establishment of British power; three large colonies at Dacca; Madras, and, Calcutta. Thrifty, industrious, and keen they specify grew rich. On the abolition of the Company's monogoly they threw their savings into trade and the present race of old Indians can remember the time when if won met an Indians can remember the time when if you met an Armenian you presumed him; as a matter of course, to be rich... For the last twenty years, however, their number, wealth, and importance have alike declined. Their capital has seriously diminished, their estates are passing to other hands, and they themselves complain of broken constitutions and want of energy. Even their external appearance has changed, and the athletic mountaineers have become a sallow, sickly race of weaklings. Their registers show also that the maximum of longevity has declined from 70 years to 50, the Bengalee average. They marry in and in too much, never allying themselves with any but Armenians, and preferring cousins, but the climate has, perhaps, still more to do with the great change. They do not send their children home as the Europeans do."

CHINA.

The following is the letter of the Times' China cor-

respondent, dated Hongkong, July 6:concluded treaties with the Chinese, and the bearer of the Russian treaty is a passenger by the present steamer. We cannot state positively what concessions have been obtained from the Chinese by these treaties, but it is probable a good deal is left to depend upon the treaties to be obtained by the allies, the Russian and Americans stipulating for the same privileges as granted to other nations.

"It is mentioned that the Americans stipulated for the opening of the new ports of Swartow and Taiwan, in Formosa. As regards the question of compensation for property destroyed at Canton, we do not hear that anything was arranged.

"A blockade of the river at Canton, applicable only to Chinese boats, has been established, and trade must be considered suspended. All the native merchants have left, and the greater portion of the foreign community. It is impossible to conjecture how long the present state of things will continue, and we expect some severe lessons must still be inflicted before the war party around Canton submit peaceably to the presence of foreigners.

"We regret to report an unfortunate occurrence which took place a few days back. Captain Jenkins, of Her Majesty's ship Actaon, with a party of five or six sailors, was reconnoitring a village near Whampon, when he was fired on from an ambuscade. All the party were wounded, Captain Jenkins severely. We hear he is progressing favorably.
"The latest accounts from Canton mention that a

French man-of-war had shelled Shamun, part of the western suburbs of Canton, as a Frenchman had been killed in that neighborhood. "Since our last, several atrocities have been com-

mitted by the Chinese against foreigners." The new Governor of Canton, undeterred by the fate which overtook his predecessor, is inciting the people to revolt, and the British consul at Canton has issued a circular containing this ominous passage :-"The allied forces in occupation of the city and river cannot well be considered otherwise than in a state of war with the Provincial Government." The Chinese Governor affects to disbelieve the statement from the North that the Imperial authorities had concluded treaties with us, and he was practising the most horrid barbarities on stray Englishmen and Frenchmen, which have drawn the retribution alluded to in the circular. It is evident from all this that the people of Canton are dead against the English and French, but well inclined towards the Russians and Americans, with whom they have not been at war, and this feeling must prove very antagonistic to the resumption of those friendly relations with the Cantonese which it was hoped would spring from the carrying out of the new treaties. At the same time accounts direct to this country are very meagre, and evidently in arrear of those received by the Russian, and even by the French Governments.

Of the treaty said to have been concluded with France and Great Britain, the Weekly Register has the following remarks:-

"We cannot be content to look upon this treaty as it affects us as Catholics. We are, besides, British subjects, proud of the honour of our flag, and eager to advance the industrial prosperity of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. This treaty, then, is a British triumph, all the more glorious for the bloodless way in which it has been obtained. Nor is it so much a triumph over Chinese nower, as a triumph over barbarian exclusiveness-a triumph of civilisation. Now, so far as it promises to extend our commercial relations with China, it has our best wishes for its ever-increasing success. We have no objection to a Protestant propagandism in calico. We glory in the fact that John Bull, as a merchant, beats the world. It is only when he takes to imitating the transgression of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. that he is confounded before the Christian nations of the earth. John Bull's converts, when he happens to make any, are among the social calamities of mankind. They are either drunkards or mercenary hy-pocrites. They always remind us of the converts made by the Pharisees, divinely described by our Redeemer in the Gospel. However he may pray and preach at home, John Bull abroad can only succeed in trading or fighting. Now China is just the place for the exercise of John's trading ingenuity. What we in England want, is a profitable market for our various manufactures, and a greatly-increased supply of cheaper and finer teas, and other Oriental prouce. These advantages are held out to us by this treaty with China; and on that ground we desire to bestow all praise upon the Diplomatists who obtained it, not for England only, but for Europe and America."- Weekly Register.

MR BLIFKIN'S BABY.—The first baby was a great institution. As soon as he came into this ' breathing world,' as the late W. Shakespeare has it, he took command in our house. Everything was subservient to him. The baby was the balance wheel that regulated everything. He regulated the temperature, he regulated the food, he regulated the servants, he regulated me. For the first six months of that precious existence, he had me up an average six times a night. 'Mr. Blifkins,' says my wife, 'bring that here do; the baby looks strangely; I'm afraid it will have a fit! Of course the lamp was brought, and of course the baby lay sucking his fist like a little white bear as he was. 'Mr. Blifkins,' said my wife, 'I think I feel a draft of air; I wish you would get up and see if the window is not open a little, because baby might get sick.' Nothing was the matter with the window as I knew very well. 'Mr. Blifkins,' says my wife, just as I was going to sleep again, that lamp, as you have placed it, shines directly in the baby's eyes—strange that you have no more consideration.' I arranged the light, and went to bed again. Just as I was dropping to sleep again, 'Mr. Blifkins,' says my wife, 'did you think to buy that broma to-day for the baby?' My dear,' said I, 'will you do me the injustice to believe that I could overlook a matter so essential to the comfort of that inestimable child? She apologised very handsomely, ing me, 'you must not snore so, you will wake the baby.' 'Just so—just so,' said I, half asleep, thinkbaby. and town and country maintain till the cold weather if from the nurse lamp for baby?—the dear child, if it an armed truce. The bands which every now and then cross the frontier, and plunder in Goruckpore, retreat at the first symptom of attack, and both parties, as by common consent, reserve their strength for the final contest.

"Some curious facts have recently been published on the position of the Armenians in Rangal which I