

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The *Patric* of this evening states that the last steamer brought a protest from the Washington Cabinet relative to late political events in Mexico. It was thought the American Minister would lay the communication this week before M. Drouin de Lhuys. It is stated that the Government of the North bases its protest upon the Monroe doctrine, and would consider the establishment of an Empire in Mexico by French influence as a menace to American independence and encouragement given to the South. The *Patric* adds that letters from New York attribute this step of Mr. Lincoln to the advice of the English and Russian Ministers at Washington.

The *France* of this evening denies that the American Government has addressed a formal protest to France against the events in Mexico.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The *Courier du Dimanche* of to-day believes itself able to guarantee that the notes of the three Powers contain an identical conclusion, couched in the following terms:—"One imperative duty now remains to be fulfilled by the Government. This is to call the most serious attention of Prince Gortschakoff to the gravity of the situation and the responsibility it imposes upon Russia. Austria, France, and England have pointed out the urgency of putting an end to a deplorable condition of affairs, filled with peril to Europe. They have indicated the means which it appears to them their duty to be employed to attain this end. If Russia does not do all that depends upon her to realize the moderate and conciliatory intentions of the three Powers, if she does not enter upon the course indicated by their friendly counsels, she will become responsible for the serious consequences which the prolongation of disorder in Poland may bring about."

As far as any action proceeding from Paris is concerned the matter will be allowed to slumber completely; it would not be surprising even if, for some months to come, the reserve and silence of France towards Russia were carried to such a pitch as to excite surprise and almost uneasiness in the latter Power, at the same time that it will deprive her of all pretext for saying that foreign intermeddling impedes her in domestic reforms, maintains the insurrection, and prevents her from taking the steps she would otherwise take for the conciliation of the Poles. But if, after a certain time, the pacification of Poland is not a *fact accompli*, and the question still continues an open sore, you will very probably find France again seeking to exercise pressure on Russia, again assuming a warlike mein, and, above all, again endeavoring to obtain the co-operation of England in contemplated hostilities. I have grounds for believing that this is the idea of the French Foreign-office, where the hope is by no means abandoned that England might be induced once more to unsheath her sword in such good company as that of France for the purposes of clinching the heavy blow dealt seven years ago to the great Northern Power. It took a long time and much perseverance and manoeuvring to get England into that struggle (out of which so many now think she would have done better to have kept aloof), and why should not French diplomacy be equally successful on a second occasion? In this way do certain persons here reason, and even think that there is decidedly less work to be done now to get England into an alliance with France and a fight with Russia than there was a year or even a few months before the Crimean war. The persons who think thus—and some of them are very high-placed—may be extremely sagacious and of great diplomatic resource, and former triumphs may be there to justify their confidence of future success, but they must be misinformed as to the public feeling in England, and as to the chances of its undergoing such a change as to render it likely that either Government or nation would consent to make war on Russia in behalf of Poland, and in the company of France.

The *Revue Catholique* publishes a calculation made by M. Paa de Bruno, a learned Professor in the University of Turin, as to the actual population of the globe. The Professor estimates at one thousand three hundred millions, of which Europe contains 276 millions, Asia, 755 millions, Africa 200 millions, America 60 millions, Australia 3 millions. He also reckons the increase of the human race, as one upon two hundred yearly. Supposing this to have been the case ever since the Deluge, it is plain that the present population of the globe would have descended from a single pair in the space of 4,100 years. This affords a remarkable coincidence, to say the least, with the ordinary calculation as to the date of the Deluge, and tells against the theories lately stated by Lyell and others as to the antiquity of the human race. The Professor also calculates that the number of human beings who have lived on the earth since the Deluge must amount altogether to nearly three hundred thousand millions. So great is this number that the whole extent of France would not contain it even if six men were able to stand upon one square metre (rather more than a square yard, the metre being one yard and three inches). "When one thinks," says the reviewer, "of so great a multitude turned to dust under our feet, one feels the force of those words addressed by Almighty God to Abraham, 'I will multiply thy seed as the stars of Heaven and as the sand which is on the sea-shore.'"

It was lately announced that the head of the venerable body of Sulpicians had gone to Rome, accompanied by two of his congregation, and that it was understood that he desired to submit the rule of his institute for the approbation of the Holy See. The *Journal de Bruxelles* publishes a letter from Rome which says that the Sulpicians have returned to France, after having been received in the most favorable manner at Rome. The Superior, the Abbe Camere, has taken this opportunity to lay before the Propaganda the affairs of the congregation in Canada. It adds that he had sought and obtained a decree of approbation. Its terms are not published. But a person who was in the society of the Superior when he received it, says that the Superior was equally pleased and surprised at its contents. The Sulpicians have authorized a Procurator to reside at Rome to manage their interests.

THE MOULIN-QUIGNON JAWBONE.—M. de Beaumont has communicated to the Academy of Sciences a few observations in reply to a letter from M. Boucher de Perthes, in which he quotes as would seem, an opinion expressed by M. de Beaumont about 20 years ago, touching the nature of the ground of Moulin-Quignon, where the famous jawbone was found last spring. M. de Beaumont declares that he still holds that same opinion—viz., that certain gravel deposits, like that of Moulin-Quignon, must be distinguished from the Alpine drift or *diluvium* properly so called, and the origin of which is owing to causes which have ceased to operate, whereas the deposit of Moulin-Quignon is owing to actual causes, that is, to those which we still see in operation. That deposit has been attributed either to the action of the Polar ice which may have floated on the bay of Somme, or to various successive changes of level in the general mass of the adjacent land. Whether it be justifiable or not, M. de Beaumont remarks, to ascribe so small an effect to such gigantic causes, the latter would, after all, still be within the range of actual causes. And if the gravel bank of Moulin-Quignon is the result of a later mixture of gray and red drift—it certainly does not belong to the gray, which is the real Alpine drift, considered by our author, as well as by Cuvier, as representing the end of the period of fossil elephants, and as anterior to the appearance of man. In support of his opinion that the gravel deposit in question is owing to the most common among the actual causes—viz., storms, frost, snow, &c. M. de Beaumont observes that the gravel bank of Moulin-Quignon is situated at an altitude of 30 metres above the Somme at Abbeville, and consequently at 30 metres above the level of the sea. It is overlooked at a distance of less than two kilometres by points the altitudes of which are respectively 61, 65, and 67 metres; at less than three kilometres by

another point 80 metres above the level of the sea; and at less than five kilometres by points marking 100 metres. The gradients of the lines going from Moulin-Quignon to those points all exceed the proportion of one to 100, or more than tenfold the maximum inclination of the beds of navigable rivers, and greater than those of the Arve, Isere, &c., near their sources, where their waters, even when but slightly swollen, flow with immense rapidity, and will sometimes commit the greatest ravages. Now, to produce similar ravages on the undulated plains of Picardy a single heavy snow storm would be quite sufficient; and who would venture to guess the maximum effect of this kind which may have taken place in the environs of Abbeville since the age of stone. The deposit of Moulin-Quignon may, therefore, be very well owing to such a cause, though anterior to the turf deposits of the north of France, many of which are posterior to the Roman roads. Such deposits which M. de Beaumont calls moveable deposits on declivities, are peculiarly abundant in the north of France, owing to the want of coherence of the eocene, miocene, and pliocene deposits which cover the chalk formation, and are essentially contemporaneous with the alluvial beds of valleys—those along the coasts and turf deposits. M. de Beaumont, in conclusion, expresses a wish that the jawbone found at Moulin-Quignon may be analyzed and chymically compared with bones taken from Gallo-Roman tombs, and also from the catacombs of Paris.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

ROME.—A letter from Rome, dated on the 19th inst, and published by the *Journal de Bruxelles*, says that the rumour of the retirement from office of Cardinal Antonelli is taking more consistency. His health has been considerably affected by labour and the painful effect of the discovery of Fausti's treachery. The judicial inquiry into the offences of Fausti is going on.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Three new Protestant churches are being erected in Naples; one for the English, which is respectfully and decorously conducted and attended, and with which we have to do to find fault. The two others are to be served by Apostate Priests of most disreputable antecedents, and calculated for the dissemination of any doctrines save those of the Church of England. When will our charitable countrymen be convinced that this Protestant Propaganda in Italy is making bad Catholics, bad subjects, atheists, socialists, and hypocrites, but nothing like the Anglican type of Protestant, or anything they would not be ashamed to own as part and parcel of their own Communion. People who interleave the Society's version of Holy Scripture with disgraceful prints and tracts, and hawk them so redoubtable attractive in the public cafes, are not exactly the converts to be proud of, and our separated brethren have scarcely reason to rejoice in the accession to their ranks of men of the Fra Pantaleo type.

The 15th was much dreaded in Naples, as a probable occasion of a demonstration at the French Consulate against the Emperor by the Party of Action, but it did not come off, in consequence of energetic measures on the part of the authorities. Five more of the unfortunate people shot down by the military at Pietraroia for raising the cry of "Evviva Francesco Secondo," are dead, and the subscription for the families of the victims has already reached a large sum. The Gran Corte at Foggia has just decided the cause of the Reactionists at San Giovanni in Rotonda.

After asking 1000 questions the Court arrived at the desirable result of condemning four of the accused to the gallows for life, two for 19 years, three to 15, and one to 10. At Ojenzia the President of the Court, Fegra, was mobbed by more than a thousand of the population, and only rescued by a prompt intervention of the authorities. At Palermo a number of persons have been carried off by the real brigands, who are ravaging the island, and made to pay very heavy ransoms. Another instance of the constant violations of the frontier occurring on the frontier took place on Friday last. A shepherd named Francesco Martucci and his boy Loretto Lisi were herding goats near the Fontanella Tufa, a mile on the side of the frontier. The Piedmontese came over, twenty in number, searched Lisi, and took twenty-five baiocchi he had in his pocket, and let him go. They then beat Martucci with the butts of their guns, and carried him off to Casteluccio, though he was a Roman subject of the city of Velletri. So much for "brigandage" as carried out by the "Annexers." The Sisters of Charity at Florence have been grossly insulted. One had her habit torn off, and was beaten in the square she was crossing nearly to death. Four other Religious of the same Order were stopped by a set of Revolutionaries and requested to join a revel they were holding in a cafe, and on refusal beaten and abused.—*Times*.

THE NEW LAW FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF REACTION NOW under discussion is receiving a vigorous opposition at the hands of several of the Neapolitan deputies; and the clause in favor of immediate fustigation was strongly denounced as unworthy of a civilized administration, by Avezzano and Miceli, and as putting the lives of a large section of the Italian population at the mercy of the military authorities, who are less scrupulous than ever in making use of it. The crime, rapine, and destruction of life and property, now universal in the provinces south of Naples and the Island of Sicily are mainly traceable to the ruthless severity of the actual rule. A man knows he has only to express an opinion containing a comparison favorable to the past Government to ensure his commitment to prison on some frivolous charge; and a peasant who may have relations in the reactionary bands can only give them food or shelter at the risk of being shot as a harbinger of "brigands," or sent to the galleys for life, or for 25 years if he be very lucky. The trials for reaction go on in Naples. One will be decided in a few days, for the reactions of Paduli, Monteleone, Montecavallo, Pietra Cantale, Pescosolano, and Pontelandolfo, all which took place in 1851, so that 130 wretched peasants will be infallibly condemned to the galleys for a crime committed two years ago, before the *piedmontese* was a year old, or its scope was even realized by the rural population of the Two Sicilies. These monstrous trials are a disgrace to civilized government, and yet no day but adds to the long list of condemned who are now the witnesses of the humanitarian tendencies of the Piedmontese dominion. I care not by what shade of politics such iniquities are perpetrated, they are a disgrace to a liberal Cabinet; and are doing no one's work save that of France. The national petition to the Emperor of the French, which I mentioned to you in my last, is receiving an immense number of signatures. The context lays before his Imperial Majesty the increasing and unendurable misery of the Neapolitan provinces, and calls upon France to fulfil her "mission reparatrice," and come to the assistance of the people she has abandoned to an odious domination, by enforcing a return to the stipulations of the treaty of Villafranca. The Sicilians are foremost in signing this document, and no wonder, considering the state of anarchy the island is in, and the weakness of the executive to prevent it. Swarming prisons, wholesale fustigations and military law, are the only remedies they seem to think possible in Turin and certainly no nation has ever made less effort to gain the confidence or affection of a conquered people than has Piedmont. The party of action is gaining strength, and the recovery of Garibaldi seems to have given a new impetus to

ITALY.

PIEMONTE.—Turin, Aug. 22.—The *Stampa* of to-day publishes an article upon the new law for the suppression of brigandage promulgated yesterday, and regrets that certain special conditions connected with public safety have compelled the Government to declare eleven provinces infested by the brigandage, although all of them are not equally agitated. The *Stampa* continues:—The Minister is preparing the way for the execution of the law, and very shortly special tribunals will be instituted, juries established, the relations between the relations between the civil and military authorities regulated, and volunteers enrolled.

The Piedmontese *Official Gazette* on the 27th ult. was filled with nominations to the Piedmontese decoration of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. Poor Salsola! The *Armonia* suggests, to save the *Gazette's* space, to proclaim at once Knights of the aforesaid Saints all the citizens of the great kingdom of Magna Italia.

The Austro-Franco alliance is looked on by the Italian party as a declaration of war on the Unity, and the augury is so distant period of a return, on

the part of both Powers, to the basis of the Treaty of Zurich. Never was Austria less disposed to make concessions or recognise the kingdom of Italy; and the impression produced by Benedek's address to his division, in which he told them that they would ere long avenge Solferino and Magenta, is only the echo of the unanimous feeling in Northern Italy, that the Revolution will shortly take the initiative in an attack on Austria, in which it will assuredly not have the 'appui' of France, and will make rather a sorry figure alone. The troops are very much *exploite* by the Garibaldian party, and there is no saying how a second Aspromonte would turn out with Garibaldi's name once more in the ear of Italy. In Umbria and the Legations. Half the army is still in winter capotes, from the inability of the finance to supply proper summer clothing. The Neapolitans would desert *en masse* in face of an Austrian army, and save the old Piedmontese veterans, the Bersaglieri, and the Lombards, I doubt if any could be thoroughly relied on. The Russian Government has refused a second time to restore Cairoli and the other Garibaldians taken in Poland, and has given the Turin Cabinet to understand that they will be held as hostages for the Royalist prisoners at Alessandria, and in no case released before they are set at liberty. The Polish National Committee is inciting the Holy Father's troops to desert, but entirely without success. We know here the hold the 'Sect' has in Poland; and while feeling entire sympathy for so chivalrous a struggle, it is impossible to shut our eyes to the patent fact, that the Revolution is making a pretext of religion, in a great measure, to obtain results most unfavorable to the Church, to good order, or the rights of other nations. The Catholic party here are fully aware of this tendency, and the facts of the secret organization, the 'Vehme Gerichte' of the National Committee, preclude its taking place as a sincerely Catholic movement. It is very well to abuse Mouravieff, but it comes badly from men who tolerate Butler, and have not a word of reproach for Cialdini and La Marmora.—*Tablet*.

ROME.—A letter from Rome, dated on the 19th inst, and published by the *Journal de Bruxelles*, says that the rumour of the retirement from office of Cardinal Antonelli is taking more consistency. His health has been considerably affected by labour and the painful effect of the discovery of Fausti's treachery. The judicial inquiry into the offences of Fausti is going on.

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that movement. Venice is loudly talked of as well as Rome; and it is quite certain that one is considered as much a part of the programme as the other, and the session of the five reactionary chiefs to France is looked on as a complete sign of the weakness of the Cabinet. I do not know whether Malta is one of the desiderata of Italian unity, but it is marked as Italian on all the new maps; and now that the Ionian Isles are so wisely ceded, it is to be supposed that Lord Palmerston would scarcely stand in the way of the full accomplishment of his programme. That French influence will soon be predominant in the Mediterranean waters seems in a fair way of accomplishment, and the enormous marine preparations now making at Toulon, Marseilles, &c., do not give much guarantee for the maintenance of peace.—*Cor. of Morning Herald*.

GERMANY.

FRANKFURT, Aug. 21.—The following is the text of the invitation to attend the Congress, addressed to the King of Prussia by the German Sovereigns:—"The Princes assembled here, at the invitation of the Emperor of Austria, have perceived the absence of your Majesty with regret. We have found a suitable basis upon which to found our deliberations in the propositions put forward by the Emperor of Austria, and, conformably to the Federal Constitution, shall in any case submit the result of those deliberations to the sanction of your Majesty. But we cherish a fervent hope that your Majesty, who is called upon to take so large a part in the result of our efforts, will also design to share our endeavors to bring to a favorable termination the grand work of which you have yourself acknowledged the necessity. We therefore, address to your Majesty our earnest request that you will be pleased to join us. The King of Saxony has undertaken to hand your Majesty this letter, in the name of us all, and, at the same time, to be the interpreter of our desires." [Signatures of all the Princes follow.]

FRANKFURT, Aug. 22.—The Conference of the Princes opened at eleven o'clock this morning. It is expected that decisive resolutions will be arrived at. The newspaper report that the Emperor's speech was altered before publication is officially declared entirely devoid of foundation. The letter of refusal of the King of Prussia was addressed to the Emperor of Austria. At to-day's sitting of the Conference of Princes the reply of the King of Prussia declining the invitation to be present thereto was read.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT GASTERN.—A correspondent who saw the Prussian King during his residence at Gastern, says that His Majesty's appearance by no means warrants the supposition that he is likely to resign the reins of Government, as he is strong, vigorous, and much devoted to business at Gastern. The King occupied himself from nine to one o'clock in reading the reports transmitted to him; at one o'clock M. Bismarck, M. de Manteuffel, and Count Pöckler always dined with the King, and sometimes a few distinguished foreigners received invitations.—*Post*.

FRANKFURT, August 23.—It is said that a meeting between Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Emperor Francis Joseph will shortly take place.

The sitting held by the Congress yesterday, which lasted about four hours, was satisfactory. The formation of the Directory was the subject discussed by the Federal Allies, and the question which had given rise to animated and even angry discussions, was either quite settled or very nearly so. Matters are kept very secret that it is almost impossible to obtain perfectly authentic information relative to the doings of the Congress, but you may take it for granted that the new Directory will be composed of six members. It is said that Austria, Prussia, and Saxony will have one representative each, and that the three Kingdoms (Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemberg) and the minor States will be represented by three members. It cannot be denied that Saxony is a more powerful and important State than either Saxony, Hanover, or Wurtemberg; but it would have been a more satisfactory arrangement to almost all the parties concerned if the Directory had been formed in the following manner:—One representative for Austria and one for Prussia; two for Saxony, Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemberg; and two for the Principalities and free Cities. Austria and Saxony are so very closely united by family ties and mutual interests that they will almost act in concurrence, and as often as they do so Prussia will be placed in a disadvantageous position.

POLAND.

LEWISBURG, Aug. 18.—It is very difficult to know how the insurrection is really going on in the kingdom of Poland. As regards Galicia, expedition after expedition is sent forth, and always meets with the same fate. But if these expeditions do no other good they at least have the effect of keeping an immense cordon of Russian troops constantly occupied, and they must be regarded as positive proofs that the energy of the Poles and their determination to hold out until the last possible moment have in no way abated. Whatever Prince Gortschakoff's answer may be to the last new note, the Poles will not lay down their arms and preparations are already being made for continuing the war against Russia throughout the winter. The Poles are probably no more on the point of expelling the Russians from Poland now than they were four or five months ago; but, whatever may be the exact position and prospect of the armed insurrection, it is certain that the power of the national Government has gone on constantly increasing from the beginning. Like most other Governments, it is promptly and universally obeyed. I have heard a few complaints as to the forced loan from persons not anxious to subscribe to it. On the other hand, a proprietor living near Cracow is known to have put his name down for 100,000 Polish florins at the very earliest opportunity. The sum required from each proprietor is calculated on the amount of taxes payable by him to the National Government, which amount, by the way, in Galicia, is now equal to 50 per cent. on the taxation levied by the Austrians.—*Cor. of Times*.

From Poland we have still the same unvarying reports of murderous conflicts in which the Russians seldom are successful; executions, confiscations, and summary arrests and exile. If the Polish nobles take arms against the Russians, they cannot expect any mercy; but, if they remain passive, they are plundered by Mouravieff's taxes and forced contributions; while in one instance a lady of rank has been stripped of all her possessions because her fiancé joined the national cause, though three of his brothers are officers in the Russian army.—*Weekly Register*.

A letter from Riga in the *Magdebourg Gazette* states that Mlle. Shakhoff, a young Polish lady twenty years of age, has just died near Dabbin, in consequence of a flagging with the known influenza by the orders of Mouravieff because she was mourning. All the Poles and Germans staying at Dabbin attended the funeral of this unfortunate lady.

The Catholic Clergy in Lithuania have omitted many churches since the outbreak of the insurrection, the prayer customary after the sermon for the welfare of Alexander II and the Imperial family. A decree has been recently issued by General Mouravieff, strictly commanding that this prayer shall in future be put up. Offenders are threatened with a fine of 100 silver roubles. The Polish papers declare that the revolution is dying out in Lithuania. Another of the insurrectionary bands has recently left the Government of Kovna for Augustowo. The men had suffered the greatest privation for want of provisions, and were ragged and famished. They had been incessantly pursued by the peasantry and the Russian troops. The Warsaw National Committee has recently taken down the names of all male inhabitants of the city between the ages of eighteen and forty. Boys of fourteen and sixteen years old went from house to house making up the lists. This measure is thought to preface an impending rising in Warsaw.

The convents of the Augustina and Benedictine Nuns at Kovna have been turned into prisons. The Priests, Bzajowski, Szeder, Jasiewicz, Bystogol, and Markiewicz have been condemned by Mouravieff to hard labour in the mines of Tobolsk; Kosakowski and Stanisewski have been shot at Wilkomierz. The Polish prisoners in Lithuania are not allowed any communication whatever with their friends, and the windows of their cells have been painted over with white paint. The bread which is given them is of the coarsest kind, and so hard that it is almost impossible to chew it. They are not allowed any change of linen, and are forced to sleep on the bare ground with nothing but a straw pillow under their heads; mattresses, blankets, and sheets being strictly forbidden. One of the prisoners in the Augustina Convent became mad in consequence of this treatment, and jumped out of the third-floor into the courtyard of the adjoining house and escaped. Mouravieff has ordered the proprietor of this house to bring the fugitive before him within three days, failing which the proprietor is to go to prison himself. The son of Mouravieff has declared that his father is too lenient, and that severer measures are required to subdue the Poles. The Poles in the prisons of Dunaburg are being tortured in order to compel them to sign an address of loyalty to the Czar. The commission of enquiry has found Count Louis Plater and Miss Bujnicka completely innocent, and has recommended their instant liberation; notwithstanding which, Mouravieff has ordered them to be banished to Orenburg. The majority of the proprietors of Livonia have been completely ruined by the imposts of Mouravieff. When they cannot pay in cash, their goods even the ladies' clothing, are sold by auction. The finest cattle have thus been disposed of at 10s. each. These auctions are only attended by raskolniks.

It is said that Prince Ladislaus Czartorski, the representative of the secret Polish Government in foreign countries has applied to the Emperor of Austria for an audience, and that His Majesty has declined to grant it.—*Times*.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 22.—The *Dagbladet* of to-day says:—"The King of the Greeks will soon take his departure for Athens. His Majesty will arrive in Greece in the latter half of October, after the vote for the annexation of the Ionian Islands by the Ionian Parliament. The King will stay at London ten days and a similar time in Paris."

SWEDEN.

HAMBURG, August 27.—It is asserted that Sweden has given notice to several of the Powers that she will side with Denmark in the event of hostilities breaking out between that power and Germany.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.—*The Coming War*.—An occasional correspondent, writing from near the seat of war in New Zealand, on the 29th of May, says:—

"In your issue of the 24th of last January I had an account of an interview between Sir G. Grey and a most intelligent Maori chief, Wi Taki, a Catholic. It is quite clear that at that meeting the Governor, getting the worst of it, lost temper, the reason for which is found in Dr. Pomallangi's letter to the great Maori chief. In all their languages, or great assemblies, the chiefs had denounced the Protestant missionaries of every hue—and in this country their name is 'legion'—for having, under pretence of making comfortable houses for themselves and their families; in a word, as one chief, I believe Wi Taki, phily said, 'With one hand you directed our attention to Heaven, whilst with the other you kicked us of our land.'"

The Governor indeed must have forgotten himself when he used so unwarrantable, because so incorrect, an assertion. No doubt but that his mind was poisoned by the Protestant missionaries, who felt sore that whilst they were ordered to be off, the Catholics were suffered to remain in discharge of their duties. During his former official career in this island the Governor favoured a system of political 'suspense,' which was successful with the old chiefs, but it will no longer avail with the young and intelligent race who have since sprung up, and who will not be controlled by the few old chiefs who now remain. You will no doubt be aware, before this reaches you, that blood has been shed at Taranaki, that two officers and five men have been shot from ambush, and that the Governor has sent to India for two or three Sikh regiments.

Where I am stationed with a large body of troops near the banks of Waikato, we are in daily expectation of an attack. May God protect us. The former Governor told me that he could place the greatest confidence in the Catholic Priests, and that he well knew of their great exertions to render the natives peaceful and loyal.

We must forgive Sir George. He is disappointed and vexed that his former system is now of no avail.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I understand that the order for the Indian regiments has been cancelled. Matters still wear a very threatening aspect. The *dernier resort* with Sir George will be war. All diplomatic arts will be used, in which, I believe, he must be honest, as any *artifice ponce* will not escape the intelligence and cunning of the natives.—*Adieu!*—*Weekly Register*.

WILLIAM BARKER, THE YOUNG PATRIOT.

BY ARTHUR WARD.

"No, William Barker, you cannot have my daughter's hand in marriage until you are her equal in wealth and social position."

"The speaker was a haughty old man of some sixty years, and the person whom he addressed a fine-looking young man of twenty-five."

With a sad aspect the man withdrew from the stately mansion.

Six months later the young man stood in the presence of the haughty old man.

"What! you here again?" said the haughty old man.

"Ay, old man," proudly exclaimed William Barker, "I am here your daughter's equal and yours!"

The old man's lips curled with scorn. A desperate smile lit up his cold features; when, casting violently on the marble centre table an enormous roll of greenbacks, William Barker cried:

"Look on this wealth. And I've ten fold more! Listen old man! You spurned me from your door. But I did not despair. I secured a contract for furnishing the army of the—"

"—was beef!"

"Yes, yes!" eagerly exclaimed the old man.

"And I bought up all the disbanded cavalry horses I could find—"

"I see! I see!" cried the old man, "and good beef they make too!"

"They do! they do! and the profits are immense. I should say!"

"And now, sir, I claim your daughter's hand and I!"

"Boy, sue is yours. But hold! Look me in the eye. Through all this, have you been loyal?"

"To the core!" cried William Barker.

"And," continued the old man, in a voice husky with emotion, "are you in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war?"

"I am, I am!"

"Then, boy, take her! Marry, child, come hither. Your William claims thee. Be happy, my children! and whatever our lot in life may be, let us all support the Government!"

A Doctor's wife attempted to move him by her tears.—"Ah!" said he, "tears are useless. I have analyzed them. They contain a little phosphorus of lime, some chloride of sodium, and water."

To forgive provocation is one of the many proofs of a great mind.