FOREIGN IN TELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 29. The Ministerial paper, Le Pays, contains an article on the system of recruiting in England, of which the writer evidently thinks very lightly in comparison with the conscription in France; and in this respect, as, no doubt, in others, England is shown to be behindhand at least one hundred years. The opinion of M. Bizouard, the author of the article on the excellence of the conscription is not, I believe, that of a still higher authority—an authority, indeed, so exalted that M. Bizouard will not hesitate, any more than M. Henri Cauvain on the passport system, to bow to it in mute acquiescence.

The Emperor Napoleon III. says :-"We see on the one hand that all the recent organisations (in France) which have equality for their basis obstruct, to a certain degree, liberty. Thus, for instance, the conscription, which is an institution of the most democratic kind, as it subjects all citizens to the same charge, injures in a high degree personal liberty, inasmuch as it prevents a man from following the profession to which he desires to devote himself, and it forces him to sacrifice to the

trade of arms the finest years of his youth." This sentence, too, I would recommend to M. Bizonard and his confreres of the French press:-"Every citizen of a commonwealth ought to desire to be free; and," exclaims the august writer,

'liberty is indeed a vain word if one cannot freely express one's thoughts and one's opinions in writ ing."- Œuvres de Napoleon, vol. 2 edit. 1855.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to have addressed to his agents abroad a circular relative to the question of passports, modifying in a certain degree the measures originally adopted.

A decree is said to be signed reorganising the corps of the Cent Gardes, which will in future consist of 288 men. This perhaps is not the only corps that will have to be remodelled. I am assured that, owing to the state of the finances, the Committee on the Budget has carnestly recommended to the Government further reductions in the army, and especially in the Imperial Guard, and that it is thought this prudent recommendation will have to be carried out.

M. de Persigny is expected in Paris on Thursday; Marshal Pelissier will leave for London on the 12th of April. The Marshal's income will enable him to make a greater display than any Ambassador since

The state of the relations between the French and Swiss Governments is beginning to be viewed with pulsed by Sir Colin Campbell from Chanda. some uncasiness in Paris. The fatality that was "The brigade of Jung Bahadoor was come near bringing about a rupture with England seems to be present on this occasion. From Berne the following telegram has been received :-

"The French Minister has again insisted that the Federal Government shall establish Consuls at Chaudefends and Bale, on the ground that those Consulates are indispensable for facilitating the visa of passports for French subjects as well as for foreigners in Switzerland."

The Observer of Sunday last remarks that at no time has France ever had so many vessels of war affoat, or so large a reserve, as at present. Orders have been sent to the various maritime prefects to call out all the men between the ages of twenty and forty who have not served for the full period of four years required by the maritime conscription. Farther orders of the most pressing kind have been sent these functionaries to prosecute their task with the utmost activity. Moreover, the authorities at Cherbourg have received notice that the huge crriere bassin, or dock, blasted out of the solid rock, must be ready by the beginning of the summer. What be ready by the beginning of the summer. does it all mean ?

DISCOVERY OF A NEW SKORET SOCIETY IN FRANCE. -A new secret society, called Icarians, has been discovered at Troyes, and eight of the chiefs were convicted and sentenced last Friday. Pamphlets had been distributed and gunpowder manufactured. The heaviest sentence was imprisonment for one year, a fine, and loss of civil rights for five years.

The Guzelle de Lyons publishes fragments of letters sent by Orsini from London in September last. They are all on the liberation of Italy, and denounce, in the most bitter terms, the conduct of Mazzini.— Orsini wished to establish an Italian paper to supplant Mazzini's organ, but speaks of want of funds.

SWITZERLAND.

A private letter from Switzerland announces that chatel, refuses to receive the new Consuls, and that the Federal Council of Berne has charged Dr. Kern to make known to the French Government the feelings of reprobation which the new measures relative to passports have produced among the public. Indeed, so great is the excitement, that it is thought it will be almost impossible to carry them out. RUSSIA.

From Russia we learn that the emancipation of the serfs is proceeding with a general consent and unanimity of all classes, the nobles themselves willingly aiding in the good work.

According to the Augsburg Gazette there is a good deal of discontent among the military in Russia.— The reduction of the army has been so great that one half the officers employed during the war are now placed on half-pay, which is on a very low scale. INDIA.

We (Weekly Register) have been favoured with the

following:--Camp, Raneegunge, 19th February, 1858. Dear Sir-I will soon have startling news from hence. If I were a news-collector I might say much; but as I am not, I will content myself with saying that a counter-mutiny is beginning to show itself among the mutineers. There are good grounds for the belief that the rebels would even now lay down their arms, but that the persuasion that their lives are already forfeited makes them resolve to sell them as dearly as possible, and to be cut down in a hopeless conflict rather than resign themselves into the hands of the executioner. Only a few days since, a mortally-wounded Schoy was brought into the English camp, who, with his dying breath stated that the Sepoys were far more discontented under their selfconstituted rulers than they had ever been under English authority. He stated that very lately a de-putation of their ranks had waited upon their chief for the purpose of inducing him to give them their pay. He having no money, pointed to the British camp and said, " There is money; let us master that and we shall all be rich." "No pay till then?" was the rejoinder. "None," answered the official, and the deputation departed, each one communing with his own heart.

There has been one more mutiny during the fortnight. The Nagpore Irregulars were disarmed in June by Brigadier Prior, commanding in Nagpore .-The Civil Commissioner, Mr. Plowden, however, rearmed them, it is said against the advice of the brigadier. On the 18th of January the horse battery at Raspore-a place on the road between Nagpore and Cuttack-rose, murdered Borgeant-Major Sidwell. and called on the 3rd Nagpore Irregular Infantry to assist them in exterminating the Europeans. Either the 3rd were innocent in the matter or their hearts failed them, for Lieutenant Smith, the only officer present, kept them in order. The artillerymen saw the game was up, and with grave philosophy surrendered their arms. On the 22nd Lieutenant Elliott, the deputy commissioner, who was out in the district, came riding in. He tried them under act 14, and that same evening hung them all in front of their comrades. The men made a great clamor, shricking "Deen, deen," and calling on the 3rd to save their brothers. Elliott's horse police, however, were at his back. He himself is a man of the stamp natives fear, and the scene ended with the law triumphant. It was, however, a much more hazardous business than government is at all willing to allow. The importance of the affair rests in the fact that the skin torn down over the face, then the fleshy every prison. Opening from this yard are four rooms,

force will not stop revolt any more than it did at Meernt. So again at Benares there was an emeute on the 9th of February. Some forty Sepoys, condemned. to imprisonment for life, got out, murdered a guard, and, after a sharp fight with the Nuzeebs, fled. Fifteen were shot against the wall in a row, and thirteen were hanged, but the remainder got away safely.

TRIAL OF THE KING OF DELIL.—The trial of the King of Delhi has now lasted fourteen days. It is a strange business. The King, scated on a camp bed, listens to the most damning evidence with attention, but wakes occasionally into fierce excitement as a favorite approaches. I enclose a most singular and somewhat unexpected piece of evidence given by a Christian half-caste woman. It is fatal, and the trial, wretchedly reported, certainly proves three

things:First-The revolt was instigated by the Shah of Persia, who promised money and troops. His proclamation to that effect was posted over the Mosque gate, and was taken down by order of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, who, moreover, was warned by John Everett, a Christian Rissildar, very popular with the natives, that he had been warned to fly, as the Persians were coming, and that the Mussulmans were exceedingly excited. Sir Theophilus thought the matter one of no importance.

Second-A paper was produced addressed to Mr. Colvin, by Mahomed Dervish, revealing the whole plot six weeks before it broke out. Mr. Colvin treated the warning as unimportant, and never even reported it to Government.

Third-The murders of the Europeans in Delhi were committed by order of the King, in the presence of the Royal Family, and by means of the Khansburdars, his special personal guard. - Times Correspondent.

"The Commander-in-Chief having received the whole of the convoy and siege trains from Agra on the 23rd of February, and subsequently learnt that Stewart's, Orr's, Whitelock's columns were well on their march towards Jhansi, broke up on the 2nd March from Cawapore, and proceeded to Alumbagh. Having amassed his troops together in advance, he despatched Sir James Outram across the Goontee on the 6th, and took up a position himself at Bilkhoothe time of Louis Philippe.—Paris Times Correspon- sha (Dilkoosha.) Sir J. Outram crossed with 6,000 men and 30 guns, and was attacked on the other side by the rebels. The enemy, however, were re-

"The brigade of Jung Bahadoor was completed at Nubtampore on the 2nd of March, and the Goorkhas were to advance across the Goora.

"Before the arrival of Sir Colin Ceneral Outram had to repulse a great attack made by the rebels on his positions at Allumbagh and Jellalabad. This attack took place on the 21st, when the rebels came on in great force, flanking two sides of our positions and having a heavy column in the centre. Sir James Outram had, received intelligence of the attack by spies, and was prepared for it. He moved out on the approach of the enemy, cut off both their flanks, took two guns, and forced them to retreat. His loss altogether triffing-viz., 21 wounded.

"A second attack of the same kind was made on the 25th, when they were repulsed with loss of three guns.

"Franks' column had also a decisive action. It marched, 29th of February, in advance of Budilapoore, and encountered the enemy near Shandina. Brigadier Franks prevented a junction between the two insurgent corps—the first under Mahomet Dus-sein, and the second under a disaffected Chucladera; the former had 21,000 men and 21 guns; the latter 8,000 men and 8 guns. He outmanœuvred them, and beat them separately, killing and wounding 2,800, and taking all their guns.

CHINA

The blockade at Canton was raised on the 10th of February. Happs, the head Chinese Custom-house officer, is to be stationed at Whampoo, and collect duties. About three-fourths of the inhabitants are said to have left the city, many of whom, however, are returning. Some of the leading merchants are anxious to resume business. Provisions are cheaper than in Hong-Kong. The spirit of the people seems to be quite broken, but it is to be feared that beneath their assumed humility lies a spirit of revenge, ready to burst forth on the first favorable opportunity. the Inflexible, en route to Calcutta. It is reported that Lord Elgin and Admiral Seymour will proceed to the northward about the middle of this month with a portion of the fleet.—Martial law has been proclaimed at Canton city and suburbs. No foreigner is allowed to enter without a passport signed by Commissioners-in-Chief. It is reported that good hopes are entertained of a speedy settlement of affairs, and that papers found in the Governor-General's yamun encourage the belief that the Emperor is by no means averse to an amicable adjustment. So confident, indeed, is Lord Elgin said to be on the subject, that he hopes to be able to return to Europe in September next. The Russians are also said to have agreed to join the other Powers in forwarding a joint representation to Pekin.

The Canton correspondent of the Times gives an entertaining account of that city, and its prisons :--"Our rambles are, usually among the intricately reticulated streets. As we make our way towards the southwest, by aid of our Chinese compass, we pass guests proceeding to a marriage, with the wedding presents in long procession behind their chairs -whole-roasted pigs, cakes, and comfitures, and baskets whose contents we can only guess at. Look carefully into that finely browned roast pig and you will discover it to be a dog. Puppies are also borne by in open wicket backets, and their fate and ultimate destination are not ambiguous. But these peculiarities are not common, and are not ostentatiously displayed. You must have an old habitue of the factories with you, or you would not discover them. The rate are field rate, caught and dried after harvest, and the dogs have been carefully fed upon rice and meal. We do the Chinese much wrong in the matter of their food. Their pork is far more white and delicate in flavour than the pork we see exposed in London, and it is fed with a care and cleanliness from which some English dairies might well take

"Threading our way, under the guidance of some experienced friend, we come to a carpenter's shop, fronting the entrance to a small potter's field. It is not a rood in area, of an irregular shape, resembling most an oblong. A row of cottages open into it on one side; there is a wall on the other. The ground is covered with half baked pottery; there are two wooden crosses formed of unbarked wood, standing in an angle, with a shred of rotting rope hanging from one of them. There is nothing to fix the attention in this small enclosure, except that you stumble against a human skull now and then as you walk along it. This is the Aceldama, the field of blood, the execution ground of Canton. The upper part of that carpenter's shop is the place where nearly all the European residents have, at the price of a dollar each, witnessed the wholesale massacres of which Europe was heard with a hesitating scoplicism. It was within this yard that that monster Yeh has within two years destroyed the life of 70,000 fellowbeings. These crosses are the instruments to which those victims were tied who were condemned to the special torture of being sliced to death. Upon one of these the wife of a rebel General was stretched, and by Yeh's order-her flesh was cut from her body After the battle at Whampon the rebel leader escaped, but his wife fell into the hands of Yehthat was how he treated As prisoner. Her breasts were first out off, then her forehead was alashed and

this spot have been related to me by those who have they had ever seen him before. But when he was seen them, and who take shame to themselves while removed they always reiterated their first story, "The they confess that after witnessing one execution by cutting on the cross, the rapidity and desterity with which the mere beheading was done deprived the execution of a hundred men of half its horror. The criminals were brought down in gangs, if they could walk, or brought down in chairs and shot out in the yard. The executioners then arranged them in rows, giving them a blow behind which forced out the head and neck, and laid them convenient for the blow .--Three seconds a head suffice. In one minute five executioners clear off 100 lives. The heads were carried off in boxes; the saturated earth was of value as manure. If we now turn northwards, we shall get into some of the best streets of the western suburb, where every shop is like a little joss-house, and where silks, and embroideries, and jade stone ornaments, and heavy, ugly, ill-made Chinese furniture, and perfumeries, and other luxuries are set forth in the highest flight of Chinese taste.

"We may now visit the Temple of the 500 Gods without danger of being stoned, as Sir John Bowring once was when he ventured there; and you may even see the Temple of Longevity, with its kitchen gardens and ornamental grounds. Having rambled our full in the western suburb, and lunched on tea and cakes, perhaps at Howqua's (if you have a merchant likely to buy tea in your party) or if not, then at one of the many tea-houses, you may return into the city by the south-western gate, and proceed eastward to the temple set apart for the adoration of the Emperor-a series of courts and tabernacles-which, although just under the wall, is not much injured by our fire. Thence tend away to the north-west, and you will cross the Tartar city and look up at the Mahomedan pagoda, claimed to be a great Arab antiquity. Two days were occupied in visiting the prisons. I approach with reluctance the task of telling what we saw in these places, and shall dismiss the topic as briefly as I can. It is not, however sufficient to say that all the inmates were squalid and half starved, swarming with vermin and covered with skin diseases. This condition is common to all the Canton gaols, and to all their inmates. But there are horrors which one mind cannot convey to another, and such we saw again and again during those two days. A Chinese gaol is a group of small yards enclosed by no general outer wall (except in one instance). Around this yard are dens like the dens in which we confine wild beasts. The places all stank like the monkey-house of a menagerie. We were examining one of the yards of the second prison, and Lord Elgin, who is seldom absent when any work is doing, was one of the spectators. As it was broad daylight, the dens were supposed to be empty. Some one thought he heard a low moan in one of them, and advanced to the bars to listen. He recoiled as if a blast from a furnace had rushed out upon him Never were human senses assailed by a more horrible stream of pestilence. The guolers were ordered to open that place, and refusing, as a Chinaman always at first refuses, were given over to the rough hand-ling of the soldiers, who were told to make them. No sooner were hands laid upon the gaolers than the stifled moan became a wail, and the wail became a concourse of low, weakly-muttered groans. So soon as the double doors could be opened, several of us went into the place. The thick stench could only be endured for a moment, but the spectacle was not one to look long at. A corpse lay at the bottom of the den, the breasts, the only fleshy parts, gnawed and eaten away by rats. Around it and upon it was a festering mass of humanity still alive, The Mandarin gaoler, who seemed to wonder what all the excitement was about, was compelled to have the poor creatures drawn forth, and no man who saw that sight will ever forget it. They were skeletons, not men. You could only believe that there was blood in there bodies by seeing it clotted upon their undresssed wounds. As they were borne out one after the other, and laid upon the pavement of the yard, each seemed more horrible than the last. They were too far gone to shrick, although the agony must have been great, the heavy irons pressing upon their raw, lank shins as the gaolers lugged them not too tenderly along. They had been beaten into this state, perhaps long ago, by the heavy bamboo, and had been thrown into this den to rot. Their crime was that they had attempted to escape. Hideous and the Cantonal Council of Basle, as also that of Neuf- Several of the civilians visited the city without loathsome, however, as was the sight of their foul wounds, their filthy rags, and their emaciated bodies it was not so distressing as the indescribable expression of their eyes; the horror of that look of fierce agony fixed us like a fascination. As the dislocated wretches writhed upon the ground, tears rolled down the cheeks of the soldiers of the escort, who stood in rank near them. A gigantic French sergeant, who had the little Mandarin in custody, gesticulated with his bayonet so fiercely that we were afraid he would kill him. We did not then know that the single word which the poor creatures were trying to utter was "hunger," or that that dreadful starting of the eyeball was the look of famine. Some of them had een without food for four days. Water they had, for there is a well in the yard, and their fellow-prisoners had supplied them, but cries for food were an swered only by the bamboo. Alas! it was not till the next morning that we found this out; for although we took some away, we left others there that night. Since the commencement of this year fifteen men have died in that cell. Some of those who were standing by me asked "How will you ever be able to tell this to the English people?" I believe that no description could lead the imagination to a full conception of what we saw in that Canton prison. have not attempted to do more than dot a faint cutline of the truth, and when I have read what I have written feel how feeble and forceless is the image upon paper when compared with the scene upon my

memory. This was the worst of the dens we opened, but there were many others which fell but few degrees below it in their horrors. There was not one of the 6,000 prisoners we saw whose appearance before any assemblage of Englishmen would not have aroused cries of indignation. "Quelle societe," exclaimed Captain Martineau as in the first yard we visited he saw a little boy confined here because he was the son of a rebel, "Quelle societe pour an enfant de quaiorze ans". Alasi we saw many, many such cases in our after experience. In one of the dens of the Poon-yu, the door of which was open, some one pointed attention to a very child-rather an intelligent-looking child-who was squat upon a board and laughing at the novel scene taking place before We beckened to him, but he did not come. We went up to him, and found he could not move. His little legs were ironed together; they had been so for several months, and were now paralyzed and uscless. This child of 10 years of age had been placed here, charged with stealing from other chil-

dren. We took him away. It was not until our second day's search that we were able to discover the prison in which Europeans had been confined. Threats and a night in the guard-house at last forced the discovery from the Mandarin, or gool inspector, in our custody. It is called the Koon Khan, is in the eastern part of the city, and is distinguishable from the others only in that it is surrounded by a high brick wall. Nearly the whole of our second day was passed in this place. It has only one yard, and in this the prisoners are not allowed to come. There is a joss house at one end of the court; for, of course, the Chinese mir up their religion with their tyranny. The finest sentiments, such as ""The misery of to-day may be the happiness of to-morrow;" "Confess your crimes, and thank the magistrate who purges you of them; May we share in the mercy of the Emperor, are carved in laded golden characters over every den of

Nagpore is the link which unites the northwest with parts of the body were sliced away. There are Engl each containing four dens? The hardest and most his arrival at the house, had his papers of pligrim, en his arrival at the house, had his papers of pligrim are the incident; too; displays the impolicy of re-arming poriod of the butchery sensation coased and death of this prison. The prisoners could not be brought the manifest woman none can tell! The bolow upon him, and when he was present could not he induced to say that he was a gasler at all, or that say had sensed geats, and supplied with the was a an abundant flow of hot and cold, water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold, water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold, water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold, water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold, water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold, water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold, water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold, water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold, water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold, water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold, water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold, water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold, water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold, water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold, water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold, water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold, water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold, water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold water when he was an abundant flow of hot and cold water w other gaolers only starve and ill-treat us, but that man eats our fleah." How, step by step we followed up our inquiries,

and how we cast about hither and thither for a clue and at last found one, which was often lost and refound, would be too long to tell. Mr. Parkes conducted this business with a vigor and intelligence that cannot be over-estimated. At first they had never heard of a foreigner, then a heavy box on the ears administered by one of the orderlies, in punishment for a threat to a prisoner, produced a recollection of one European prisoner. Then the gaolers were roughly handled in sight of the prisoners, and together with the mandarin were taken out in cusody of the soldiers. Gradually the prisoners began to give credence to what we said, that we were now the Mandarins of Canton, and could protect them if they spoke out. One produced a monkey-jacket from his sleeping-place at the back of the den; another had an old jersey; all of them soon had stories to tell. Many of the prisoners had been inmates of the place for many years, and upon reference to the books we found that they were all originally placed here for very trifling crimes. Old stories get mixed up with new; the difficulties of Chinese dialects comes into play, and we often fancied we were unravelling some sanguinary iniquity of yesterday, when we found at last that it was two or three, or even ten years old. It is only by small degrees that the collated evidence of these vermin-bitten witnesses are made to assume some form and consistency. It appears at last almost certain that six Chinese were beheaded last night, their fate being in all probility precipitated by our visit to the other prisons. It also appears quite certain that, within a period dating from the commencement of the present troubles, six Europeans, two Frenchmen, and four Englishmen have found their death in these dreadful dens. Many different prisoners examined separately deposed to this fact, and almost to the same details. The European victims were kept here for several months, herding with the Chinese, eating of that same black mess of rice which looks and smells like a bucket of grains cast forth from a brewery. When their time came-probably the time necessary for a reply from Pekin-the gaoler held their heads back while poison was poured down their throats. The prisoners recollected two who threw up the poison, and they were strangled. We asked how they knew it was poison. There was no doubt on this score. It is a curious circumstance, illustrative of the prostrate state of terror that exists here, that the gaoler's fowls scratch about untouched among all the famishing men within the Canton prisons, and feed upon the vermin. It was remarked that the fowls fed upon the vomit of these two Europeans, and died.

Only two of these prisoners had excited much sym pathy among the Chinese. One of them was a sailor, who spoke the language, adapted himself to their habits, and told them stories. He was cheerful, or pretended to be cheerful, at first; but in a short time he grew sick and cried and spoke of his friends far away. Even the Chinese were sorry when his time came, and when the gaolers poisoned him. There was another, an old white-bearded man, who was there some months. He spoke only a few words of Chinese, but the Chinese veneration for age came to

his aid, and they pitied him also. Some of us thought that this must have been poor Cooper, the owner of the docks at Whampon, who, probably mistaken for Cooper, the engineer officer, was kidnapped from his chop boat, lying within 100 yards of the Sybille. His wife and daughter were on board with him. A sanpan came alongside with a letter. While he leant forward to take it he was drawn into the sanpan, and he was away up a creek before the alarm could be given and a boat lowered from the man-of-war.

The others, we were told, were not favourites. They could not speak, they held themselves aloof. If two of them happened to be in prison at the same time they conversed together. If there was only one, he either fought with the gaolers or sat alone covering his face with his hands.

Nothing can be more orderly than the books of these prisons, nothing can be more just and beneficent than the rules laid down for their governance. In some countries words represent facts, but this is never the case in China. The practice is as I have faintly sketched it

ARREST OF THE ANGLICAN BISHOP OF JERUSALEM THE BRITISH CONSUL.-There is resident in Jerusalem a converted Jew, named Simeon Rosenthal kceper of (until within the last year) the only Protestant hotel in Jerusalem, and at present dragoman to the British consul, Mr. Finn. Some time ago Dr. Macgowan, the Missionary physician in the Holy City, attacked the character of Rosenthal, and was compelled, by legal proceedings, to make a retractation in writing of the charges. Against this Simeon Rosenthal, Bishop Gobat also conceived a violent dislike, and on one occasion wrote to a traveller at Jaffa recommending that this Protestant's hotel should by all means be avoided, and that the said traveller should go anywhere rather than to Rosenthal's; that is, should go to the Latins or Armenians, rather than to an hotel kept by a respectable Christian Israelite, and a member of Bishop Gobat's congregation. The consul having occasion to go to Jaffa for a day or two, left Rosenthal, as being his dragoman, in charge, having the highest opinion of his moral and religious character. Upon this Bishop Gobat, Dr. Macgowan, the Rev. Mr. Baily, and Mr. Atkinson drew up a memorial to the authorities at the Foreign Office, complaining that Mr. Finn had appointed as his deputy Simeon Rosenthal, a man of notoriously had character, and repeating the charges which Dr. Macgowan had previously in writing retracted. The authorities in England having inquired into the charges made against the dragoman of the British consul, and found them to be unfounded, sanctioned the prosecution by him of the four protesters, for libel, in the Supreme Consular Court at Constantinople. Upon this an attempt was made by Rosenthal, the consul, and Miss Cooper, a pious Christian lady resident in Jerusalem, to induce the four protesters to arrange matters amicably; when Dr. Macgowan, by applying for his passports to come to England, left Rosen thal no choice but to deposit his charges against the four formally with Mr. Finn. The consul immediately communicated with the four, urging them to arrange matters, and giving them three days to re-consider their decision. To this they replied, declining, at the instigation of the Prussian consul, to acknowledge Mr. Finn's authority. The Bishop also informed the British consul that he considered the prosecution at an end, in consequence of his having placed himself under Prussian consular protection. Mr. Finn waited until the hour mentioned in the summons had elapsed, and then sent a note to each of the four, forbidding them to absent themselves from Jerusalem for more than two hours at a time, until he should receive instructions from the consul-general at Beyrout, and being unwilling, out of respect to the Bishop's high office, to put them under restraint. Such are the facts of this painful case. We may as well state, as there is a prevailing notion abroad that Bishop Gobat is a converted Jew, that his lordship cannot claim the honour of Abrahamic descent He is a Swiss Lutheran. At an advanced period of life he received Deacon's orders in the Church of England, and remained several years a member of the Disconste. His prejudices against the reception of Priest's orders were removed by his nomination to the Jerusalem Episcopate.—Daily News. nis tegni pata u bulaké ada initi d

Pastry cooks seldom advertise; because a large said: "Yes, come, Lord, right down through the portion of their goods are puffs in themselves." portion of their goods are puffs in themselves.

an abundant flow of hot and cold water. Then, after a short prayer, the brothers of the confrater-nity, or the sisters in their part of the house, washed nity, or the sisters in their part of the house, washed their feet, way-worn and some by days or weeks of travel; and the outments of the apothecary or the skill of the surgeon was at hand, to dress wounds and bandage sores. Thus refreshed, the pilgrims joined the long procession to supper. A beach along the wall, and a table before it, railed off to present the pressure of curious multitudes were single. prevent the pressure of curious multitudes, were simple arrangements enough; but the endless length of these, occupied by men of every hue and many languages, formed a striking spectacle. Before each guest was his plate, knife, fork, and spoon, bread, wine, and dessert. A door in each refectory communicated with a roomy hall, in which huge cauld. rons smoked with a supply of savoury sonp sufficient for an army. This was the post of honour; a cardinal or nobleman, in the red coarse gown and badge of the brotherhood, with a white apron over it, arm. ed with a ladle, dispensed the steaming fluid into plates held ready; and a string of brothers, at arm's length from one another all round the refectory, handed forward the plates with the alacrity of brick. layers' labourers, and soon furnished each hungry expectant with his portion.—Cardinal Wiseman's Recollections of the Four Last Popes.

" I HAVE NOT HAD TIME TO BACKSLIDE."-Such was the remark of one somewhat advanced in years, who, with a heart filled with gratitude to God, arose in a Christian assembly to testify of the goodness and love of God to his never-dying soul. The associations by which he was surrounded, were both solemn and impressive. Several successive days and nights had been spent in "the tented grove," where Ministers of Christ, with hearts burning for his glory, and the words of salvation on their lips, appealed directly to the heart of saint and sinner; some urging them to "roll away" every "stone" that could prevent them from viewing the Saviour by an eye of faith; some leading believers to look back to the time and place where God signally blessed them, and made the hill Mizar' a place long to be remembered; and others exhorting believers to stendfastness, or reminding the sinner of that abode where

> "____Most miserable beings walk, Burning continually, yet unconsumed; For ever wasting, yet enduring still; Dying perpetually, yet never dead."

Prayer offered up from many a heart was turned into praise, and souls just "born to glory," mingled their loud hallelujahs to God with holy veterans of the cross. The time of the final service on the encampment arrived. An hour or more was to be spent in witnessing for God. One after another, or sometimes two or three at a time, arose to testify of the power of God to save. Some long desiring to be made "pure in heart," testified of the grace of God by which they were "cleansed from all unrighteonsness" others declared that being justified by faith they had peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ;" and still others, who, amidst flowing tears bewailed their past unfaithfulness-their backslidings and consequent loss of the favor of God, led to repent and do their first works. God for Christ's sake had healed their backslidings, and now to him anew their vows were solemnly plighted. Such were some of the associations connected with the individual referred to above, when he arose and looking around on the congregation, remarked, "I can-not say as some of my brethren who have spoken have said, that I have ever lost the favor of God since I experienced his pardoning mercy, for I have had no time to backslide." This, thought we, is another brand plucked from the burning—one who has recently been "born anew of the Holy Ghost." But we were mistaken. He was not a babe in Christ. Ou conclusion was too hastily drawn. He proceeded -"For-years" (we now forget how many) " have now been following Christ, but I have had ne time to backslide. To pray and watch, and perform the duties devolving upon me, have so fully occupied my time, that I have had no time for anything else." Christian Guardian

Astronomers are now on the qui vire for three periodical comets-viz., Fay's, Encke's and the great comet of 1856. A new claimant for the honour of the girth comet of 10 in the person of Mr. Van Arsdale, of Newark, New Jersey. His claim, however, does not hold good, since he did not detect the comet till 7.55 p.m., whereas M. Donati first saw it at Florence at 7.5 p.m. on the evening of the 11th of November last; and, consequently, taking into consideration the difference of longitude, the latter was the prior discoverer by several hours.

REVIVAL INCIDENTS .- A story is current in this city to the effect that one of the city missionaries, a man of rare piety and entire consecration to the service of the Great Teacher, attended one of the morning prayer-meetings, and being moved to speak, made a brief and touching address, full of the spirit of love and devotion. His Liberal theological tenets could not have been inferred from a word he attered, but he was known to one of the more zealous brethren of a different fold, who immediately announced to the meeting that the last speaker was not a "Bible Christian," and proposed prayers for his conversion! If in that assembly there were many men whose lives and conversation gave evidence of more vital piety than is afforded by the career of the clergyman thus publicly pointed out as a fit subject for special prayer, then it was indeed a meeting of "the Saints."—Boston Transcript. Such instances of bigotry as this, wherever they occur, disgrace the name of Christian, and furnish infidels and scoffers with weapons against the truth. When a man of pure and blameless life and active Christian benevolence, who draws his faith from the Bible as it interprets itself to his earnest and prayerful consideration, is told that he is not a" Bible Christian," the man who tells him so ought to be very sure of his own position on the platform of "I am holier than thou."-Providence Journai.

NO DEMAND FOR GIRLS IN CALIFORNIA .- A California correspondent of the New York Times says: I am sorry to be obliged to discourage the emigration to California of aspirants for that state of double blessedness that all womankind seem to seek so diligently and perseveringly; but I consider it my duty to state boldly that the matrimonial market is shock-ingly dull. The time was when women and all other dry goods went off at rapidly high figures, even though their figures nor faces were calculated to drive all the human creation crazy. But now, oh, 'how are the mighty (big hoops) fallen! Even young and tender candidates go off slowly, and as for the older and tougher ones, there is no more show for them than there is for an honest administration of the Government of New York.

DARN THE EXPENSE. - A good story is told, in illustration of the strange things that man will say daring moments of excitement, of a fervent member of a prayer meeting, who, while praying was incited to greater seal by the sympathizing ejaculations of other members of the meeting. Growing more animated he cried out : " Come down here, Lordcome right down among us—come right here to night—come right, right through the roof? And another, equally enthusiastic and excited, and who, it seems, was carried away by the shouting brother, and the taxteum about as bad, here joined in and and the taxteum about as bad, here joined in and