

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress's visit to Auxerre will be remembered as long as his New Year's day compliment to the Austrian Ambassador in 1869.

The Imperial party arrived at their destination at a quarter to 11, masses of the population having assembled at the railway stations, receiving their Majesties in the most enthusiastic manner. They were received at the station of Auxerre by M. Challe, the mayor, the municipal council, M. Larabit, senator, M. Lecomte, one of the deputies of the department, and several persons of note connected with the town. The mayor addressed the Emperor and Empress.

The Emperor replied in the following terms:—
I am happy to see that the reminiscences of the First Empire have not been effaced from your memory. Be certain that, on my side, I have inherited the sentiments of the head of my family for the energetic and patriotic populations who supported the Emperor in good as in evil fortune. I have, moreover, a debt of gratitude to pay to the department of the Yonne. It was one of the first to give me its suffrages in 1848, because it knew, like the majority of the French nation, that its interests were mine, and that I detested, like it, those treaties of 1815 which some parties of this day wish to make the sole basis of our foreign policy.

I thank you for your sentiments. In the midst of you I breathe at ease, for it is among the laborious populations of the towns and rural districts that I find the true genius of France.

This answer was greeted with the loudest acclamations.

PARIS, May 8.—The words spoken by the Emperor on Sunday in his speech to the Mayor of Auxerre will have reached you by the telegraph before this. What the telegraph will not tell you is the effect produced by those words in Paris. How they will be interpreted in England I do not know, but it would be difficult indeed to exaggerate the dismay, and I must add, the indignation they have roused here.—That indignation, was yesterday so strong as to throw the most cautious, the most timid, off their guard. People who have been ruined, people who till now yielded a large belief to the pacific intentions of the Government, and did not scan too nicely what appeared ambiguous in them, are in consternation. It is in reply to M. Thiers's speech, and to the enthusiastic reception it met with in the Legislative Body, that the Emperor trumpets to the world his detestation of those Treaties of 1815 which it is desired to now make the basis of our foreign policy. These words strike upon the ear like the first notes of defiance to Europe. They are the revenge taken upon the commercial, the bourgeois classes, whose hopes of peace are so cruelly disappointed. They are the answer to the educated and intelligent populations of the great towns for their opposition to official nominees in the last elections. They sound like a declaration of war against the enlightened classes, for it is not among them, the Emperor says, he can breathe freely; and it is not among them, but among the working men and the peasants, that he finds the true genius of France. All who are enlightened and independent feel themselves now branded as unworthy the name of Frenchmen, and virtue and patriotism must henceforth be looked for only the lowest in the social scale and the most ignorant. These are now given to understand that their interests and those of the bourgeoisie are far from identical, and what a declaration of the kind, coming from such authority, may eventually lead to they hesitate to define. There are rumours of resignations of Ministers, whether true or false does not, perhaps, much matter. I have reason to believe that the Ministers had not any knowledge of what the Emperor was going to say to the laborers of Auxerre, and that they are as much taken by surprise as the public at large.

The France of the 5th of May says:—
We have received information from a thoroughly reliable source whereby we are enabled to announce that no official step has been taken either by Russia, England, or France with the view of convening an European Congress.

The Memorial Diplomatique, which is known to have relations with the Vienna Cabinet, confirms the report that the French Minister in that capital had asked for explanations as to the character and extent of Austrian armaments. M. de Mesdorff affirmed, in the most positive manner, that these armaments were exclusively defensive, and, moreover, that in case war was declared by Italy, no treaty should be concluded with the diplomatic intervention of France.

The managers of the journals *Avenir National*, *Constitutionnel*, *Temps*, and *Opinion Nationale* are summoned to appear before the Police Court of Paris to answer the heinous charge against them of publishing a short report, 'anticipated,' of what passed in the Legislative Corps on Thursday last. 'Anticipated' means the notice they presumed to give before the authorized report appeared in the *Moniteur*.

M. Bismark's name is likely to take its place in the slang French vocabulary. It appears that when a person is suspected of foul play at cards or billiards he is said to 'bismarquer,' as equivalent to 'trick,' and the insinuation is resented as an insult. So much for fame.

That an understanding exists between the French Government, M. Bismark, and Italy, no one now seems to have the slightest doubt, and the assertion that Italy has begun to arm only because she dreaded an attack from Austria is received with a derisive smile. Two or three months ago the project of the Italian Government for the reduction of its expenditure, and the relief of its financial burdens, was sent up to Paris for approval. As it was seen that considerable reductions in the army formed an important item in the project, word was at once sent back to Florence that, whatever else was cut down, the army must suffer no diminution. This may be denied in Italy, but I have it from too good an authority to doubt it. There is no need to be surprised at the Minister of State's refusal to accept the discussion on the foreign policy of France the other day.—*Times Cor.*

It is many years since such great political excitement prevailed in Paris among all classes of the population as at present. The question of peace or war is the subject of almost every conversation.—Even the operatives discuss the chances of redress that may arise for oppressed nationalities in case of war amongst those regarded by them as the oppressors of Europe. Something has been said of a general Congress to put an end, once for all, to these dissensions. But who is to carry out the resolutions of a Congress? It could only be by war that the decisions of a Congress could be executed. In a general Congress for the settlement of Europe, would Russia restore Poland, Prussia abandon the Duchies, and Austria give up Venice to Italy, which these Powers seem now ready to brave all the horrors of war to keep? As for treaties and conventions, people have very little faith in them. The most fervent declarations, the most solemn engagements, have been contracted and disregarded in turn by those whom it is sought to bind once more; and their territorial aggrandizement has been acquired by the violation of those engagements.—*Times Cor.*

What the position of France may be while these events are passing it is not very difficult to imagine. We agree with M. Thiers that none of these things could be done without France being, in some degree, consulted on the subject, and that she holds at this moment in her hand the power of checking the outbreak of an European war. We are quite confident that were she to intimate her disapprobation to Italy, it would be sufficient to prevent at once any movement on her part, and we are by no means certain that a similar result would not follow a similar expression of opinion with regard to Prussia. The

chances of peace in Europe hang at this moment upon a thread, and that thread we believe to be the chance whether, even at the last moment, the Emperor of the French will not think the risk too great for the success of his promises, and recall the permission, which either directly or, by implication he has probably given.

PARIS, May 9.—The *Constitutionnel* of this morning publishes an article, in which it denies that the speech of the Emperor at Auxerre is an encouragement to the ambition of Prussia. The writer says:—

The object of France is neither to serve the ambition of Prussia, nor Italy, but to assure her own dignity and security. The programme of France is known and has just been repeated. It lies wholly in these words: Reform of the treaties of 1815.—Any enterprise not directed towards this end will find her not indifferent, but attentive, vigilant, and resolute. The speech at Auxerre is not, therefore, a compromise with the various interests which are now agitating Germany, but is a last appeal to the wisdom of the signatories of the treaties of 1815 on behalf of the peace and security of Europe. It is for them to consider if it would be expedient to leave to the chances of war, always uncertain and formidable, that general reform which France wished to see carried out in peace and by means of a friendly understanding.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, May 7.—It is stated that the Belgian Government shortly intends raising the effective of the Belgian army to 80,000 men, and that the orders for recalling the men on furlough are already signed.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Florence, May 7.—In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, a vote of two millions for the fortifications of Cremona was unanimously agreed to, after which Signor Scialoja, the Finance Minister, amid the most profound silence, made the following statement:—

The attitude of a neighboring Power, and the menacing character of its warlike preparations, have imposed on the King's Government the necessity of taking all measures that may be necessary for the defence of the State. The Chamber doubtless understands that this condition of affairs, instead of admitting of the reduction of the public expenses which we had hoped to effect, demands on the contrary extraordinary and very considerable additional expenditure. The Chamber must also bear in mind the general condition of credit, which could not fail to be affected by the sudden changes of general politics and the uncertainties by which they are accompanied. The limited arrangements of the Budget proposed by me at the time when I spoke of the general condition of the finances are no longer sufficient to meet the wants of the country. On the other hand, it is impossible to meet all the demands which may arise from our exceptional position with the ordinary resources. It consequently becomes necessary to adopt measures which the approaching course of events shall indicate as the most practical and the most immediately effective. The Government of the King, therefore, departing from its usual course, asks the Chamber to confer upon it the extraordinary powers comprised in the Bill which I now submit.

The Bill was immediately considered in the Committee, and at eight o'clock in the evening it was unanimously adopted in the following terms, some modifications having been introduced during the discussions:—

Sole Article.—Until the end of July, 1866, the Chamber gives power to the Government of the King to order any expenditure necessary for the defence of the State, and to provide for the wants of the Treasury by extraordinary means, maintaining at the same time the arrangements of such taxes as have been voted or shall be voted by Parliament.

Florence, May 5.—In yesterday's evening sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Avitabile addressed the Minister of Finance upon the subject of the decrees ordering the forced banknote currency. He censured this measure as injurious to the interests of the Bank of Naples and other Italian banks.—Signor Scialoja, in reply, fully explained the motives of the Government for issuing the decree, and stated that this measure was the best that could be taken under present circumstances. Signor Scotti made some observations relative to the effect of the decree on the Bank of Tuscany, which he believed would be injured thereby.

The Chamber finally passed to the order of the day.

Florence, May 7.—A Royal decree has been issued ordering the forced currency of the notes of the National Bank of Tuscany for all payments throughout the Tuscan provinces.

We find it impossible to believe that even in her present difficulty Italy would venture upon so terrible an expedition as a war with Austria unless she had an intimation, however informal, that she would receive powerful support. We entertain little doubt that Prussia has entered into an understanding of some kind with Italy, and it is well understood between them that if Austria can be disarmed on one side she is to be attacked on the other.—*Times.*

If Italy goes to war, she must have money to carry it on with, and whence are the supplies to come? The wildest stories have been in circulation for the last day or two of the powerful pecuniary assistance volunteered by certain national banks; also of a large subsidy offered by Prussia! If Prussia goes to war with Austria she will need for herself all the funds she can muster.

The decree establishing a forced paper currency has appeared since the above was written. This important measure, in conjunction with Austria's declaration that she has not the least intention of attacking Italy, produces a considerable effect. It is asked whether there is another manoeuvre in reserve to make Austria attack, or must Italy assume the offensive? The state of affairs is extremely difficult, and many doubt whether the Government be equal to the emergency. In return for the suspension of cash payments, the National Bank opens to the Treasury a credit of 250,000,000.—*Times Cor.*

GENOA, May 7.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the departure of the Thousand of Marais, a great demonstration took place in this town. Shouts were raised by the crowds of 'Long live the King, Garibaldi, and War!'

600 Genoese have offered themselves as volunteers during the last two days.

MESSINA, May 6.—Mazzini has again been elected to represent this town in the Chamber of Deputies, by 329 against 203 votes.

The *Opinione* of Florence, in its number of the 5th of May, commenting upon the statement of M. Rouher in the French Chamber, says:—

'So far from having urged Italy to war, and from having entered into engagements with her upon that understanding, France has never ceased to offer our Government counsels of prudence and moderation. The Emperor Napoleon held towards Chevalier Nigra the same language as towards Prince Metternich.—There are not two policies nor two programmes; but a single policy and a single programme—the policy of neutrality as long as the interests of France will allow the programme of respecting the independence of other States. It is urgent, therefore, that Italy should look only to herself, and should understand that we have a more ample and complete liberty of action in the reconstruction of our nationality. We are content to see this liberty respected by the Emperor Napoleon, to whom we are attached by bonds of the most solid friendship and who has contributed so much to the regeneration of Italy. Upon the important question of international policy the Emperor has given proof of that admirable political foresight which is so wanting in the adversaries of his Government. While M. Thiers and M. Favre, ignoring the independence of other States, demand that the Emperor Napoleon should interpose to compel Italy to

disarm, and while Austria, resorting to one of her usual artifices, requests from him a guarantee that Italy shall not attack her, the orator of the Imperial Government solemnly proclaims the right of Italy to pursue an independent policy upon her own responsibility. Such is our position. It demands from the Government extraordinary prudence and circumspection to maintain its friendly relations with foreign Powers as well during the course of actual events as during the war which is at hand.

The *Patriota* of Parma states that the probability of war is hailed with the greatest joy in that city. The army and the young men look forward to the last battles of the Italian war of independence. Today some of the young men went through the principal streets of the city shouting 'Viva Italia! Viva la guerra! Viva Garibaldi!' The groups dispersed quietly, and there was no disturbance of public order.

Rome.—The latest from Rome report that His Holiness continues in the enjoyment of good health.

France has informed the Pope that she would be inclined to prolong the occupation of Rome were war to come. That she may be able to vindicate such a measure against the probable objections of Italy she wishes the Pope to ask for the continued presence of the French garrison.

The National Committee of Rome have issued a proclamation declaring themselves ready to assist young men who may be willing to leave that city in order to take part in the war of independence.

SWITZERLAND.

PARIS, May 7.—The *Patrie* of this evening states that Switzerland, in regard to the probability of war, has obtained a declaration from the Great Powers reaffirming her neutrality.

Switzerland is about to call out a body of 15,000 men for the protection of her southern frontiers in case of war.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 7.—Orders have been issued for placing the whole Austrian army on a war footing, and for concentrating the army of the north on the Bohemian and Silesian frontiers.

In regard to the danger of war, the Government intends to convoke all the Provincial Diets throughout the Empire.

It is stated to have been resolved to utilize the ecclesiastical property in providing for the expenses of war, and the Government is reported to be now negotiating in order to obtain advances on the security of this property.

It is confirmed that the Austrian reply to the last Note from Prussia positively rejects the demand of the latter Power that Austria, in spite of the Italian armaments, should disarm.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has expressed a wish to meet Napoleon III., and confer with him upon the state of Italy and the contingencies that may arise in the course of a war. The proposal, however, was not entertained at Paris.

VIENNA, May 9.—The outbreak of war is considered to be imminent. Great uneasiness has been created here by the speech of the Emperor Napoleon to the Mayor of Auxerre. The goods traffic on the Northern Railway will shortly be stopped.

All hopes of the preservation of peace are abandoned, and war is now believed to be unavoidable. The rumor is current that Count Mulinen, who arrived here recently from Paris, was the bearer of a reply from the Emperor Napoleon to an autograph letter said to have been addressed to him by the Emperor of Austria.

Mr. Motley, the American Minister at Vienna, has announced that he will leave the country if another body of volunteers is despatched to Mexico. As soon as the news of his departure arrives at Washington, M. de Wiedenbruck, the Austrian Minister there, will be furnished with his passports. A detachment of 1,000 men was to embark at Trieste on the 10th.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* says, that the Imperial Government is resolved not to act aggressively towards Italy. 'Austria,' says the paper in question, 'will quietly await in the Quadrilateral and behind the fortifications of Venice the attack of the enemy whom she beat at Solferino as well as at Novara (in 1849).'

The same journal speaks more hopefully of the prospects of peace:—

'A peaceful solution of the pending difficulties has not yet become impossible. The communications brought by Count Mulinen from Paris may, perhaps, offer such guarantees for the sincerity of the peaceful declarations of Italy that the Austrian army on the southern frontier would be replaced on a normal peace footing.'

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN VENETIA.—In a correspondence from Venice, dated April 29, published in *La Patrie*, are some details of the warlike preparations in Venetia. 'Austria,' it is said, 'is placing herself in a complete state of defence in the Quadrilateral. Troops are arriving from all parts, and, while not neglecting Peschiera and Legnano, the military authorities are collecting munitions of war and provisions at Verona and Mantua especially. The works of Verona since 1859 have been notably enlarged, and they now mount 500 guns. Independently of the advantage arising from its communication through the Tyrol with the interior of the empire, Verona, with its present resources could sustain a 12 months' siege. Mantua is in one sense, even stronger than Verona. It can be reduced only in one way—by investment, which would require a considerable army and much patience, for its garrison, taken at 39,000 men, is supplied with provisions for more than a year. Mantua is surrounded for two thirds of its extent by three lakes and the remainder of its circumference is protected by enormous ditches, which, in case of war, can be filled with water by means of canals communicating with the lakes. There are three zones of inundations, into two of which the water has already been admitted, and the third will, it is said, be filled shortly, which was not done in 1859. Already notice has been given by the authorities to dwellers on the borders of these water defences. Lastly, upon all the principal points of the road leading from Mantua to Verona, the Austrians are constructing redoubts and intrenchments which will be heavily armed. The Quadrilateral forms a vast intrenched camp, where all the advantages are on the side of the defenders.'

BRESCIA, May 7.—The country surrounding Mantua has been inundated by the Austrian Engineers, and the fortifications of Peschiera and Legnano have been strengthened.

VENICE, May 5.—Placards in favour of the unity of Italy have been posted up on the walls of Padua, and have caused much excitement and popular manifestations.

Works are being actively carried on for the formation of an intrenched camp in Lido (one of the islands of Venice).

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 5.—Yesterday morning His Majesty signed an often-proposed and as often adjourned order. By virtue of this Royal fiat, five corps *d'armee*, distributed over the central and south-eastern provinces of Brandenburg, Saxony, Posen, and Silesia, are to be placed upon a war footing. The Guards who form a separate corps *d'armee*, and are chiefly stationed at Berlin and Potsdam, are included in the measure. In addition to the troops thus raised to the full complement required for action, the artillery and cavalry of the four remaining corps *d'armee* (Rhine-land, Westphalia, Pomerania, and East Prussia) are also put on a war footing, and 15,000 militia embodied at the same time. The five first-mentioned corps

d'armee, after the carrying out of the order, will represent a body of 200,000 men; the four last ones of 150,000 men; the militia, as I said, amounting to 15,000 men.—Deducting from this total of 365,000 men the troops required as garrisons in a number of fortresses, as well as those forming the depot battalions, leaves an army of 185,000, with an artillery of 800 guns, for operation in the field.

There are also 135,000 militia and reserve to be embodied in addition; to the 20,000 called out six weeks ago. Besides the human materiel, 60,000 horses will be bought over and above the 9,000 already purchased. The arrangements will be completed in about three weeks, and if maintained for three months will involve an enormous outlay. Should hostilities actually ensue, there would be a further increase of 50,000 men, being the infantry reserve of the four last-mentioned army corps; 100,000 Landwehr or militia veterans, considered the most effective part of the army; and 60,000 Landwehr reserve, comprising men between 35 and 38 years of age. By adding these 210,000 men to the 365,000 already preparing for action we find the Prussian army to reach in war the number of 575,000 men—an enormous proportion in a country with not quite 20,000,000 of inhabitants.

Prince Frederick Charles will take the chief command of the Prussian army.

HANOVER AND PRUSSIA.—Hanover, May 5.—A report is current, says the *Zeitung für Nord-Duitschland*, that Hanover has concluded a treaty with Prussia, by which the territory and independence of this kingdom are guaranteed, and Hanover, on the other hand, agrees to furnish Prussia with 15,000 men, who would be sent on to Luxemburg and Cologne. Count Bismark, it is added, was averse to the arrangement and had intended annexation. 'We are, of course, unable to say,' adds the *Zeitung* 'whether the report is true or unfounded, or merely premature. It agrees, however, entirely with what we represented months ago in these columns as a necessary condition for Hanover's neutrality so long as Prussia would permit, alliance with Prussia so soon as she demands.'

REUTERS EXPRESS.

BERLIN, May 7.—An attempt upon the life of Count Bismark was made at 5 o'clock this evening, as the Count was returning on foot along the Unter den Linden, after having had an audience of the King. Upon reaching the Schadowstrasse he was fired at from behind by a man, who discharged at him two barrels of a revolver. Both shots, however, missed the Count, who immediately turned and seized the man. In the struggle which ensued between them the assassin fired three more shots from his revolver. Count Bismark remained unharmed, with the exception of a slight contusion. His clothes were also burnt by the nearness of the three last discharges. The perpetrator of the attempted assassination, who was immediately arrested by the police, is a man 22 years of age, a son of the Republican refugee Carl Blind.—It appears that he came from Hohenheim, in Wurtemberg, with the deliberate intention of assassinating Count Bismark.

BERLIN, May 8.—Blind, the assassin, while unobserved in prison, stabbed himself in the throat nine times with a pocket-knife, having several blades.—The physicians declared the wounds not dangerous, as no important artery had been severed. He was put in a strait waistcoat, but he died this morning. 'The unfortunate Otz,' says the *Strecke* 'who was assassinated by Count d'Eulenburg, left four sisters advanced in age, whom he supported by his exertions. A pecuniary indemnity for the benefit of this family was applied for to the Prussian Government, but refused. A pamphlet on the subject has been since published by M. Henri Schirmer, which, having been translated into German, has just been seized at Berlin.'

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, May 8.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of today publishes an article strongly supporting the project of a Congress to settle the pending European difficulties. The article points out that neither Prussia, Austria, nor Italy will commence hostilities, and that a direct understanding is unattainable between these Powers. Under these circumstances a Congress would be both possible and desirable.

A week ago, on receiving the members of the Senate who came to offer their loyal congratulations on his happy escape from the assassin's hand the Emperor expressed his special regret that the atrocious deed should have been committed by a man of Russian birth. In reply, M. Muntzine, the spokesman of the deputation, ventured to hope that the trial would prove the assassin to belong to some other nationality. Since then the fact of his being the son of a Russian nobleman of the semi-Tartar name of Karakosoff has so generally transpired as to render it impossible for the authorities to do otherwise than admit it. Thus, the fond hope that the criminal is a Pole, which had been unhesitatingly expressed by some leading organs of the press, and, worse still, transformed into a confident assertion by others, has come to naught. He is not only the son of an orthodox nobleman, not only a student of Kasan and Moscow Universities, but a man who spent his entire youth in the very heart of Russia, and never came further west than Petersburg. Nor are these the whole of the unpleasant discoveries made in connexion with the crime. You are probably aware that Count Mouraviev, the 'bloody general' as he is called, who proved his right to the title by his achievements in Poland, has been made head of the special commission appointed to try Karakosoff. The Emperor wanted for this purpose a man of tried worth, both skilled in the art of detecting the secret machinations of conspiracy, and severe and cruel enough to punish the guilty without remorse, or timid regard for noble descent. The Emperor, it is credibly asserted, remembering that the inquiry into the arson conspiracy had fallen to the ground, and that some other investigations of as delicate a character had lately been allowed to drop without producing a palpable result, this time insisted upon placing the matter in the hands of a rigid and, as he well knew, merciless disciplinarian. The very first proceedings against Karakosoff had been enough to denote that his deed was not the isolated act of a distraught maniac or a hare-brained enthusiast, but the issue of a regular combination, which included in one rebellious fold different classes of conspirators. General Mouraviev had hardly entered upon the duties of his new office when he elicited further evidence supporting this fact. We have, indeed, his own assurance for it. On the 24th ult. the St. Petersburg nobility entertained M. Kommissaroff, the preserver of the Emperor's life, when a vast number of loyal speeches were delivered by the givers of the banquet. On this occasion General Mouraviev begged to address the Assembly, which he did in the following words:—

'I am happy, gentlemen, at the Emperor's condescension in placing me at the head of the commission appointed to examine into the circumstances of this terrible event. My powers are weak: I am old and feeble, but sooner would I relinquish my hold on life at once than that there should be a chance of this misdeed remaining unrequited. It is the act not of a single individual, but of many acting in concert. Gentlemen, I hope that you, being of noble birth, will lend me your valuable assistance in the performance of my duties. This is a matter which must be investigated and adjudicated in public. Everything must be made known, and that as soon as possible. I swear, by God Almighty, that I will do my duty and bring the guilty to justice if it be the will of Heaven.'

This speech was received with general applause. Its solemn import, however, and the revelation of dangerous intrigues it contains, have awakened a very unpleasant sensation in the capital. A rumour prevails that the conspiracy is more numerous and powerful than anything of the kind ever witnessed in the country. It is said that the same band of youthful enthusiasts who set the town on fire a short time since are again up and doing, intending to make the assassination of the Emperor the signal for the murder of the Ministers and dignitaries of the State. Is it not strange that the accomplishment of such a sweeping design should be held feasible by public opinion,—feasible in the joy, enthusiasm, and well-guarded capital of the Czars? Yet so it is. Both the public and the conspirators seem to be convinced that a wild and perplexing confusion once created there is a sufficient number of unruly beings among the lower classes to attempt the execution of the most unscrupulous schemes.

Very numerous arrests have taken place in consequence of the attempt. At St. Petersburg some 20 students, 60 Poles, and four superior officials, one of them a Councillor in the Finance Ministry, have been lodged in prison. In Moscow the same lot has befallen some 30 students, while in Warsaw the number arrested, on more or less adequate grounds of suspicion, is double or treble, as a matter of course. In the latter place people have been promiscuously stopped in the streets and searched for papers or other similar proofs of conspiracy.

UNITED STATES.

General Sweeney says he believes that Stephens, the Head Centre of the Fenians, is an English spy.

BOSTON, Me., May 22.—Two boats, loaded, it is supposed, with Fenians, effected a landing on Indian Island last night and several rounds of shot were exchanged. The British war steamer *Niger* steamed from Campo Bello to the scene of action, when the Fenians retreated.

ON THE DESIRE OF PLEASING THE WORLD.

I. The world does not deserve all the trouble that is taken to please it.

Even when we have to please only one man in the world through a desire of making or increasing our fortune, to how many painful fatigues, assiduous, and complaisances, must we not submit? Is not one obliged to study his tastes, his humors, his inclinations, in order to conform to them, and be regulated by his conduct, no matter how disorderly it may be? Is there, then, O my God! any one on the earth, who deserves such sacrifices? No, Lord! they are due but to Thee alone, because Thou art the only master who canst bestow on us a suitable reward.

II. The world is not in a condition to reward the trouble that is taken to please it.

'Fools that we are,' said those two courtiers of whom St. Augustine speaks in his Book of Confessions: 'we forget heaven to think only of the earth; we relinquish substantial goods to run after shadows; we endure a thousand pains and mortifications to obtain the frivolous rewards which the world makes us wait for so long, which it bestows with reluctance, and often suddenly takes away. Would not so many cares and labors be far better employed in meriting the rewards of heaven?'

PROFESSED REPENTANCE.—'Can a man please the Lord, if he profess repentance whilst he continues in sin, and cherishes injustice in his heart? If a sick man pretend to be well, his disorder will increase. Christ heals those in whom He sees a true and simple confession of sin, without malice, and without deceit. Judas failed to obtain pardon, although he cried: 'I have sinned, betraying the blood of an innocent man,' for he bore in his bosom a strange fire, that urged him on to self destruction. He was unworthy to find a remedy for sin, because he did not mourn over it from his inmost soul, and do penance in good earnest; for so great is the mercy of the Lord Jesus, that he would have pardoned him, had he looked up to Him for forgiveness.—Priests cannot take away a fault of this nature, or the sin of a man who presents himself deceitfully, and with a disposition to sin hereafter.—*St. Ambrose, Leviticus, Simplex.*

SPIRITUAL GIFTS.—St. Ambrose applies to spiritual gifts the facts concerning the wheat which the brothers of Joseph carried away with them from Egypt, and the silver goblet which was found in the sack of Benjamin. 'Divine mysteries shine forth. Christ finds in us the silver which He Himself bestows. We have the silver of nature; we have the silver of grace. Nature is the work of the Creator; grace is the gift of the Redeemer. Although we can not see the gifts of Christ, He gives and works secretly; and gives to all, but few preserve His gifts many lose them. He does not give the same gifts to all. Wheat is given to many; the goblet to one who is raised to the prophetic and sacerdotal office: for all do not say, but one only: 'I will take the cup of salvation; and I will call on the name of the Lord.'—*De Joseph Patriarcha, c. 9.*

JOYS AND SORROWS.—Intermingled joys and sorrows are the lot of man! Thus it has ever been,—thus, no doubt, it will continue to be, until the present economy shall have reached its termination. 'Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?' is a sufficient reply to those who would have it otherwise. But, independently of this view of the subject, may we not, with the painter's eye, regard joy as the light, sorrow as the shade, in the picture of life? And who would have a painting all light or all shadow?

Fisher, the celebrated performer on the oboe, was invited by Lord Kelly to sup with him. In the course of the evening his lordship hinted that he hoped he had brought his oboe with him. 'My lord,' said Fisher, 'my oboe never eats supper.'

A sailor, who had lately returned from sea, was observed at one of the stations, looking at two young ladies on the platform very attentively, when he presently exclaimed, 'Have the women got so lazy that they must have bags to carry their hair in?'

Webster thus explains an easy word with hard ones: 'A boll,' he says, 'is a circumscribed subcutaneous inflammation characterized by a pointed pustular tumor, and suppurating with a central core—peruncus.'

Malherbe having dined with the Bishop of Rouen, who was a dull preacher, was asked by him to adjourn from the table to the church, where he was then going to preach. 'Pardon me,' said Malherbe, 'but I can sleep very well where I am.'

A lady having accidentally broken her smelling-bottle, her husband, who was very impatient, said to her, 'I declare, my dear, everything that belongs to you is more or less broken.' 'True,' replied the lady, 'for even you are a little cracked!'

GUNSHOT WOUNDS.—Gunshot wounds are not painful immediately, but become so by inflammation. Their treatment is first to avoid a collapse, and this is to be done by encouraging language, and, if necessary, a little stimulant, administered with care, as it may increase the inflammation. The next thing is to stop the bleeding by the application of pressure; the next, to find out if any bone is broken, and, if so, to steady it and place it in a comfortable position. After this a cold water dressing may be applied, although many surgeons are in favor of a warm water fomentation, but we think their practice untenable, for cold water removes inflammation by evaporation, and warm water may impart heat, instead of removing it. In the case of a slight injury, cold water dressings and rest of the muscles will complete the cure. For desperate wounds, the subsequent treatment requires the skill of a Larry or Abernethy.