

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the Pope's allocation in the Secret Consistory was about to appear in some of the Paris papers, but an order from the Ministry of the Interior prohibited its publication.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Star says: "The Pope's Allocation has excited the fears of the Minister of the Interior, and yesterday morning the different printing offices of the daily journals were visited by the censor Droussard, with a verbal warning against its appearance. The Ami de la Religion, which had been fortunate enough to procure an early copy of the speech from Rome, declares that it was already printed and corrected when the warning reached its office. The utter uselessness of such childish precaution is obvious in the publicity given to the address at St. Sulpice, where it has been quoted from the pulpit, and in the facility with which it may be propagated by those who have received it by the first post after its issue at Rome."

ANOTHER "LIBERAL LIE" NAILED.—It is reported—and, if incorrectly, may be contradicted—that the telegram from Bologna which announced that a portfolio of treasonable papers had been found on General Lamoricere did not come from Bologna at all, or from any other part of Italy, but was simply fabricated in Paris. Nothing more probable.—Times Cor.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.—The Times' correspondent writes from Paris: "About 15 days ago the editor of one of the clerical journals was sent for by the official who exercises the popular functions of censor-in-chief under the Minister. The journal in question is of that kind most distasteful to such officials. It is, comparatively speaking, moderate in its politics; and it certainly differs from the rabid bigotry of the Univers even in its discussion of religious topics. We have already had the amusing avowal of a very high functionary uncontradicted, but by the President of the Council of State—and his denial leaves the matter exactly where it was—that the more a newspaper is temperate in its language, the more it keeps within the limits of the law and the constitution, the milder it is in controversy, and in its treatment of public events, the more affliction it causes to the "Administration," and the more hateful it is in the eyes of old Republicans turned into pluralist officials. The editor in question was informed that his paper was getting rather irregular; was rapidly transgressing the bounds which a writer with the fear of the "Bureau de la Presse" before his eyes should trace for himself; that the manner in which the "Roman question" was discussed showed that the paper was serving not so much the interests of the Catholic party as of the Legitimists, of which it would appear the Liberals affect a special horror; and that if it did not modify its tone severe measures should be taken; that if this private admonition produced no effect an admonition of a more intelligible kind would not fail to be applied.

The Union and L'Ami de la Religion announce that they have received a notice from the Minister of the Interior forbidding any subscription for a sword of honor to be presented to General Lamoricere. I would direct the attention of the Irish patriots who came here to present a sword of honor to General McMahon to this fact.

The following is an extract from an article in the Revue des Deux Mondes, by M. de Fourcade, who is by no means an admirer of the doctrines preached by the Ultramontans:—"It was not," says M. Fourcade, "the Garibaldi volunteers—the struggle would have been less unequal—it was the Piedmontese army, a regular army, six times more numerous than his, that General Lamoricere had to combat; it was not the assault of a revolutionary party which the temporal power of the Papacy is enduring, it is a Government without comparison more powerful than that of the Pope which arbitrarily decrees to itself alone in presence of the other States of the world the suppression of that Government, and which accomplishes that suppression by the irresistible force of its arms under the eyes of our garrison at Rome. We say it with sincere grief, but it is a fact at present irreparable, and the Italians must not pretend to ignore it, the audacious cunning of Piedmont, not less than the infatuated rhodomontades of Garibaldi, has inflicted a cruel wound on the sentiments of France. I feel indignation by chance at Turin that the French, whose sympathies and moral support are of some value, have seen without a beating of the heart the hard extremity to which the surprise of the Piedmontese aggression drove General Lamoricere and the French who were enrolled under the Pontifical banner—that they could have read without contemptuous indignation the insults offered by a Piedmontese General to the handful of brave men that he was about to overpower? In that French army which paid for the aggrandisement of Piedmont last year with the blood of 60,000 of her soldiers, that conduct, these proceedings, that language have (and we know something about it) caused a shudder of compressed rage. With the conditions which were imposed on the defence of the Pope there was nothing in the battle of Castellardo and in the surrender of Ancona to impair the military reputation of General Lamoricere and of the French who supported him. The General never expected to be attacked by the Piedmontese army. . . . It appears that the Pontifical army expected to be supported. This illusion, in which General Lamoricere evidently shared, explains what occurred. Last year, when the Austrians adopted the resolution to cut short the long negotiations which were the prelude to the late war, and to send an ultimatum to Turin, they gave the King of Piedmont three days to decide, and the Ministry, asking a supreme effort in favor of peace obtained from them an extension of time. The unfortunate Pope and his brave General had not even the advantage of a previous warning and of a delay of 24 hours. Piedmont had not the same deference for France which Austria had for England.

Symptoms of unmistakable rupture between the government of France and the Cabinet of Cardinal Antonelli are evident. The transactions at Rome, the proceedings in consistory, and the tone of the allocution have given downright offence, and in two separate articles the Constitutionne manifests the displeasure of the French executive. In the first, the Roman court is taken to task for communicating to the Paris Ami de la Religion the allocution document before it reached the official department, and the organic law prohibiting any bull, brief, or rescript being published in France without authorisation is again insisted on as in full force. In the second place the Giornale di Roma, in contradicting a statement attributed to Monsignor Berardi, undersecretary of Antonelli, about France wanting to get Sardinia, simply attributes it to Monsignor Nardi, Nuncio at Vienna, without at all invalidating the substance of the asserion, leaving the inference that there is some truth in it. But the third grievance is the sorest affront offered to the French government. Not a single French mitre is found among the varied list of episcopal dignities, the nominations of which presented by various courts exercising such patronage, are accepted in the late consistory. And this is the more pointed as the Montev, so far back as the 20th of May, had gazetted the Abbe Maret to the Bishopric of Vannes, P. IX. persisting in refusing to recognise the imperial choice: the same refusal keeps over twenty vacant bishoprics in the dominions of King Victor Emmanuel, and threatens to leave half Italy without ordinary jurisdiction. The absence of any allusion in the Papal speech to the continued and even augmented protection France exercises over the personal safety of the Pontiff and his court has not been without its due effect and deep mis-intelligence prevails.—Globe Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 6.—A religious ceremony in honor of the Marquis de Pimodan and his companions who fell in the action of Castellardo, for the service of the Pope, was performed yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, in the cathedral of Notre Dame. It consisted of a mass celebrated by Cardinal Morlet, Archbishop of Paris, and the solemn chants used in the commemoration of the dead. To such an object state is the press reduced that a Paris journal seems to consider it no small concession that the Government "has authorized" the widow, the orphan children, and the relatives to pray for him.

"We think we may give the assurance that the celebration of this service has been authorized by the Government, who think it ought to see in it merely the homage rendered to the memory of soldiers dead on the field of battle."

The Republic of 1848, in its wildest days, never prevented the services in the Church of Exploration for Louis XVI and his family. The paragraph seems to betray a consciousness that the belief of the entrance into the Roman States and the attack on Lamoricere had been previously planned between the two Governments.

The ceremony began at nine o'clock, but before that hour nearly a thousand persons had assembled. There was a considerable sprinkling of the working class. How may judge by the men wearing blouses, one or two splashed with mud, and numbers apparently belonging to the middle classes and the rest was doubtless made up of the relatives and friends of the families of the dead. I have no doubt there was also the usual proportion of students to watch the proceedings and report the details. The body of the church was entirely filled, the aisles nearly so. The front benches were occupied by gentlemen and ladies in deep mourning. Indeed in the nave there were few who were not so habited. The altar was hung in black and blazed with light. The Archbishop was assisted by the whole of the cathedral clergy. The Dies Ira was chanted with much feeling of the choir, accompanied by the organ.—The greatest decorum prevailed during the ceremony which ended at half-past ten o'clock. A rather touching incident occurred at the close. When the service was over and the people leaving the church a boy between four and five years old, in deep mourning, and accompanied by a lady also in black, who held him by the hand, was observed moving towards the door. It was the child of the Marquis de Pimodan, for whom the ceremony had been just celebrated. The people here friendly instincts. The moment it was known who the child was the crowd at once made way and left a free passage to the carriage, which was standing near the door. They not only made way respectfully, but followed him to the carriage with heads uncovered. Many people took the child in their arms and kissed him; several men of the working class, cap in hand, shook him by the hand, and others who could not come near enough contended themselves with touching his clothes. Some time elapsed before he could be got into the carriage, and when he did enter those about him said they would be done away. There were several who shed tears.

From the military movements going on here it would appear that the French Government is either not quite certain of tranquillity in Italy, or that some new project is in contemplation. One company of engineers down from the camp of Sabotaria had hardly returned to Turin, when another was ordered to march towards the Marquis de Castellane at Lyons to Desperes at. . . . The second company has already quitted Lyons. The fact of General Goyon having been named Commander-in-Chief of the divisions of occupation in Italy, together with the nomination of a captain in the Imperial Navy to be military commandant of the fort of Civita Vecchia, is considered indicative of the Emperor's intention to keep a French force permanently in Italy. Making every allowance for exaggeration, and even for the usual misstatement which often marks the telegrams from Turin and Genoa, there is little doubt entertained that a real success has been gained in the late sanguinary encounters by the Garibaldians. People are rather surprised at the stand made by the Neapolitan troops; but every one feels that the struggle is a new trial. Even if the King of Naples should defeat the Garibaldians he will fall before the Piedmontese. His doom is as fixed as that of the bull in the building. The infuriated animal may kill a score of horses and maim a dozen bulldozers but that he will never leave alive. One matter does not give him the coup de grace, a second and a third are waiting to take his place. General Lamoricere has arrived at Chambery; he is not coming to Paris, but will retire to his property near Naxos.—Paris Cor. of Times.

The Paris contains the following, under reserve:—"Three great powers are said to have protested against the entry of the Sardinians into the Neapolitan territory. In view of the considerable concentration of Austrian troops in Venetia, the Piedmontese army will take up positions in the Romagna and in the Duchies, while the strong pieces will be confined to the National Guard."

The Paris of Tuesday evening, under the head of latest news, says:—"The last despatches from Italy furnish us with the following information. The news of the entry of the Piedmontese army into the kingdom of the Two Sicilies has not yet reached Paris, but the measure has been definitely decided on by the Cabinet of Turin, and will take place immediately. The Piedmontese government, in deciding on this step, is said to have declared that it had no personal feeling towards King Francis II., but that it was the consequence of the principle of Italian unity, which must for the future guide its conduct, and prevail over every consideration of fact and right."

ITALY.—The Sicilian deputations, which has been already several days in Turin, to present an address to the King, praying for the immediate annexation of their island to the North Italian State, has been received by the King's Lieutenant, the Prince of Carignano. In their petition they express a wish that the vote of the Sicilians should be elicited, not by direct univer-

sal suffrage, but by an assembly to be elected according to the electoral law of Piedmont or to that of Sicily of 1848. It is evident that after all that took place last year in Central Italy the Italians still harbour the most unequivocal distrust and contempt of universal suffrage as the clumsiest means of arriving at the real sense of the nation. The precedents of the Emilia, Tuscany, Savoy, and Nice, a desire to please the mighty Sovereign whose throne rests on the suffrages of 8,000,000 of Frenchmen, and the declaration of Count Cavour in Parliament; the other day, leave no doubt, however, that universal suffrage direct will be the form of vote adopted in Central and Southern Italy.

The Times' correspondent publishes the following anecdotes, illustrative of the delicate honor and regard for truth by which the King "forever man" is actuated. Were he not a King he would be called an impudent liar:—"The day after the battle of Castellardo General Ciaffini received the Count Bourbon de Chalus and some other French officers who had capitulated. In the course of conversation one of the French officers said: "Well, General, you have beaten us, but we shall soon have our turn, for General Goyon and our countrymen under his orders are not far off." To which the General replied, "You must think me very simple to have come here without the Emperor's permission. It was I who settled the campaign with him at Chambery, and his last recommendation was that if the matter was to be done it should be done quickly." In a letter which King Emmanuel wrote a short time since to the King of Naples at Gaeta, he said, speaking of Garibaldi, "Try to beat him; try to catch him, and, above all, hang him!" I am assured that the King of Naples repeated these words to a great personage now at Gaeta. With all this Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi will probably be the best friends in the world when they meet; but the "Re Galantuomo" occasionally passes through phases of temper not quite in keeping with his designation.

TRINZI, Oct. 5.—In today's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Ferraro spoke against the laws of Annexation. He said, "No difference exists between Upper and Lower Italy. Everybody wishes Italy to be free. This idea animates both Garibaldi and King Victor Emmanuel; the difference between them exists in its realization. In delivering Upper Italy Piedmont imposed upon that country her laws, her constitution, and her Administration. Piedmont has made Upper Italy Piedmontese. According to historical tradition and the opinion of Balbo and Gioberti, the capital, laws, and administration of Naples are superior to those of Sardinia. The Two Sicilies cannot be unconditionally annexed to Piedmont. To enforce their immediate annexation would be to set wrong in the scale of justice towards Garibaldi, who desires to defend this measure."

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on seeing their brethren of Northern Italy, and the Neapolitans were frightened at the sight of these regular uniforms. The Piedmontese artillery wrought wonders. It fired grape shot at the rate of five shots in two minutes, and the result was frightful. The Bersaglieri viewed with the Garibaldians, and these latter with the former; they vied as to which of them should sooner take possession of the most dangerous positions. The first result of the battle was this:—"The Royal troops forced their way into our quarters, but they were driven back with very heavy loss. Some thousands of them have by this time reached Naples, but unarmed, and under good escort. A general is among them; many officers also, of course. The second result is that after so terrible a defeat the Royal troops will not again have the whim of taking the offensive—nay, they will have great trouble in keeping on the defensive. The third result I need not tell you. At the moment I write it is perhaps accomplished by an army among whom the weariness and languor of a siege have been followed by the ardour of a recent victory. The dead and wounded on our side were not few, as may be expected from the severity of the action. Of our Genoese we have no very serious losses to deplore. Guccio, Gagliardi, Fontana, and one of the Uzielli were wounded, all slightly. The same is reported of General Garibaldi."

Never believe anything of what they write to you about the numerous forces the Dictator may have at his disposal. His army, far from increasing, is greatly thinned. It is therefore impossible to expect great deeds from him before Gaeta. Certainly, if all the red shirts which I see strutting proudly about the Toledo, with ponderous broadswords dangling after them, were, instead of at Naples, at the camp before Capua, we should only have some delay, and some loss to complain of, as the number of these worthies is so great that they could route the royal troops by mere discharges.

The Dictator has now issued a peremptory decree bidding all these people to join their respective corps. We shall see.

The London Times has the anecdotal comments on this severe fight:—"Garibaldi admits a loss of a thousand men, and claims to have inflicted a far greater slaughter upon the enemy. If it be true that a brigade of Royal troops are prisoners in the hands of the Garibaldians, these are probably part of those infantry regiments whom our correspondent prepared us to consider, but as feeble combatants—Italian conscripts who have no heart for war on either side, and desire only to go home to their own vineyards."

The details of this important victory will be understood from the letter which we print this evening. To this we need add little. The position of the opposing armies is well known. The revolution, though it has driven King Francis from his capital, has not been able to expel him from the neighborhood. The Neapolitan army on the morning of the 1st was within a few hours' march of the city of Naples. The country between Capua and Gaeta was the scene of the fight, and the cannon of the Monarch and the Revolutionists assailed the timid citizens of the capital. If the King had been victorious, he would have been in Naples before night. And at one time it seemed that he might be victorious. The troops which he commanded might be relied upon for at least one struggle worthy of an army. The Swiss and Germans would fight because they are constitutionally brave, and look to the Royal cause for food and pay, and, in case of a victory, for plunder. The Neapolitan soldiers would behave well because they are soldiers, and look with contempt and aversion on irregular levies. Accordingly, at early dawn they were led to the attack. The King and his advisers knew they must strike a blow. In a few days the Piedmontese would be in the country, confident in their numbers and discipline and dashed with success over the Algerian General and his mercenaries. Should Ciaffini march in from the Campagna and take the Royal positions in the rear, there would be nothing left for Francis but to return to his original intention, and take the steamer for Barcelona, or Trieste, or whatever other port he might find convenient. A victory over Garibaldi might rehabilitate the Neapolitan throne. If the King were once again in his capital, even the audacious Cavour would hardly venture to invade his dominions. He would be dealing successfully with rebels in his own territory, and the principle of non-interference would demand that he should be left to fight it out with the Dictator who had landed on his soil. So in the midst of an autumn morning the whole Neapolitan line attacked. It was, in short, a second Inkerman. The Neapolitans, taking advantage of the mist, approached unobserved quite close up to a barricade of four guns, and carried it; at the first onset, driving the Garibaldians across the main road to St. Angelo. They then formed on this new position in regular line of battle. The whole line was successful, and it appeared for a moment as if everything was lost.

How Garibaldi retrieved the fortune of the day our readers will learn from our correspondent's letter. The fight began with only a small number of the Garibaldians opposed to the enemy. The leader went forward resolute in hand, and encouraged his men in their desperate resistance. Gradually the supports came up, and the Neapolitans were charged with the bayonet. They were everywhere driven back, broken, and routed. But the battle was not decided till the afternoon. For eight long hours did it rage, till at last, about 6 o'clock, the Neapolitans were springing in all directions, and were pursued by the conquerors close under the walls of Capua.

Such was the Battle of the Volturno, which has probably caused the King and his advisers to give up all hope of retaking Naples. It is evident that if the Neapolitans, with the advantage of numbers and a surprise, could not defeat the revolutionary army, they are unlikely to succeed when the Dictator's forces are fully prepared, and are encouraged by the victory they have won. The 5,000 men made prisoners in this engagement must include the Bavarians, who in the same telegram are announced as having been cut off by the Garibaldians. From all sources, however, it is announced that the number is large, and the King's army must be considered as weakened by several thousand men. The effect on the people of Naples of the threatening attitude of the King's troops previous to the battle shows the difficulties of the Dictator, and the immense importance of his success. The frightened citizens were engaged in taking down the tribulation wherever it ornamented their houses, and would, no doubt, have shouted as loudly for the returning Bourbon as for his dethroner.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Government has ordered all the lights on the coast of Istria and Dalmatia to be extinguished. The garrisons in these provinces are being considerably reinforced.

It is whispered that this Court has strongly advised the King of Naples and P. IX. not to quit their States unless absolutely obliged to do so. The organs of this Government endeavour to persuade the public and themselves that King Francis II. will be able to maintain possession of Gaeta, but that fortress will no more be able to hold out against an attack by sea and land than Ancona was.

As the "extraordinary preventive measures" are continued in Hungary, Istria, and Venetia, it must be supposed Government has acquired proofs that there has been an unwelcome correspondence between persons residing in those provinces and the revolutionary party in Italy. The persons arrested in the Banat, who belong to the better classes of society, were fetched from their beds at night and sent without delay to the fortress of Josephstadt, in Bohemia. On the 25th of September a well-dressed man was arrested, and marched in irons from Pesth up to the fortress at Ofen, for having attempted to introduce a parcel containing prohibited books into the country. Travellers who yesterday came to this city from Hungary say that the political excitement is exceed-

ingly great in all parts of the kingdom, but they have expressed to me their conviction that there will not be a general outbreak "unless some impulse is given from without."

RUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin, dated 6th October, says:—"The interview at Warsaw is fixed for the 20th Oct. Our Ministry has proposed to the Prince Regent; not to accept on this occasion any engagements binding upon Prussia, and the Prince Regent has consented thereto."

It is asserted that at the interview at Warsaw the basis of a programme for a future Congress on Italian affairs will be examined and afterwards submitted for approval to France and England.

SPAIN.

A courier from St. Petersburg has arrived at the Russian Legation. He is the bearer of despatches from his Government advising the Pope not to quit Rome, nor to pronounce any excommunication, but for the present to confine himself to protesting against the invasion by Sardinia.

The Prussian Gazette states that in the South of Russia, and in the province of Kiew, more than 400 persons have already lost their lives through the sting of a venomous fly, which has come from Asia. It had also made its appearance in the same country about sixty or seventy years ago, and then caused the death of a number of persons.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has demanded the assembling of a Congress of the Catholic Powers, similar to that held at Gaeta in 1849, with the object of guaranteeing the integrity of the States of the Holy See.

The French Cabinet, although admitting the expediency of assembling a Congress, has nevertheless stated that the territorial changes caused by the late events in Italy would render it necessary to refer the Roman question to a Congress of the great Powers.

It is stated that Spain, having remitted to the Prussian Government a copy of the protest which she sent to Turin, Austria has just acquainted the Prussian Government with her intention to follow the example of Spain, adding that she has learned that the cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg will do the same on the very day they learn that the troops of Victor Emmanuel have entered Naples, or set foot on Neapolitan soil.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Sept. 29.—The excitement consequent upon the Syrian outrages has, in a great measure, subsided here. Theological anticipations would at any time go far to prevent the existence of active sympathy and benevolence on the part of one Christian sect under Ottoman rule, in the case of mistresses befallen another; besides which reminiscences of the times when Christians lived upon sufferance, and only got justice at the pleasure of their Turkish rulers, are yet too fresh to have wholly dispersed the notion among the former that violence offered to one's neighbor is as much evil as offered to one's self. The only information which the Government has been short paragraphs in its official organs of the local press, in Turkish and French, stating that of the persons concerned in the massacres of the Christians at Damascus and other places 57 had been hung and 107 shot, and more than 500 had been sentenced to different terms of imprisonment with hard labour, and also that a number of other persons who had escaped the conscription have been sent to the capital with a view to their being made to take their turn of military service. Of what particular acts of atrocity the first three of these classes of persons have been condemned, not a word of explanation is added, so that the mass of the Sultan's subjects are left to accept the facts as published, and to put their own construction upon them. Perhaps in the prevailing state of ignorance of the Mahomedan population of Turkey, of whom, perhaps, not one in fifty can read or write, it might be impracticable to disseminate among them correct detailed information on any subject, and their Government, thinking that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," prefers to give them the least possible quantum of it as to the retribution which has followed, and is still following, the perpetrators of the Syrian massacres. The news of this retribution has been received by the Mussulman population of Constantinople with moody silence, excepting some persons whose position enables them to venture an opinion with impunity, who do not hesitate to regard the execution of the ex-Mushiri of Damascus, Ahmed Pasha, as a sacrifice to political exigency. This act of justice on the ex-Mushiri, I am told on good authority, has been openly blamed by at least one Pasha here, whose responsibility in the parallel case, though on a much smaller scale, two years ago at Jeddah, was greatly compromised.

CHINA.

Arrives have been received from Peking to the commencement of July. The insurrection in China was gaining ground, especially in the eastern maritime provinces. The Militia had been called out in Peking and its environs. Discontent prevailed everywhere. Provisions of all descriptions were exceedingly dear, and commerce was stagnant.

The inhabitants of Peking were favourably disposed towards the English, and desired their presence at Peking. This was caused by reports that the English who disembarked at Pecheli had not ill-treated the natives.

A corps of 6,000 men had been despatched from Peking against the English: 10,000 soldiers had been sent in another direction.

His Dear Poop.—"It was a sad funeral to me, said the speaker: "the saddest I have attended for years."

"That of Edmondson?"

"Yes."

"How did he die?"

"Poor—poor as porosity; his life was one long struggle with the world, and at every disadvantage Fortune marked him all the while with gilded promises that were destined never to know fulfilment."

"Yet he was patient and enduring," remarked one of the company.

"Patient as a Christian; enduring as a martyr," was the answer. "Poor man! He was worthy of a better fate. He ought to have succeeded, for he deserved success."

"Did he not succeed?" questioned the one who had spoken of his perseverance and endurance.

"No, sir; he died poor, as I have just said.—Nothing that he put his hands to ever succeeded. A strange fatality seemed to attend every enterprise."

"I was with him in his last moments," said another, "and thought he died rich."

"No, he had left nothing behind," was replied.—"The heirs will have no concern as to the administration of the estate."

"He left a good name," said one, "and that is something."

"And a legacy of noble deeds that were done in the name of humanity," remarked another.

"Lessons of patience in suffering, of hope in adversity, of heavenly confidence when no success came upon his bewildering path," was the testimony of another.

"And high trust, mainly courage, heroic fortitude."

"Then he died rich?" was the emphatic declaration; "richer than the millionaire who went to his long home the same day, a miserable pauper in all but gold." "A sad funeral," did you say?—"No, my friend, it was rather a triumphal procession! Not the burial of a human clod, but the ceremonial attendant of the translation of an angel. Did not succeed? Why his whole life was a series of successes. In every conflict he came off the victor, and now the victor's crown is on his brow. And grasping, soulless, selfish man, with a share of brains, may gather in money, and learn the art of keeping it; but not one in one hundred can