

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S PAMPHLET ON ALGERIA.—The Paris correspondent gives the following outline of the pamphlet lately written and printed for private circulation by the Emperor Napoleon on the state of Algeria:

The prohibition against publishing in the French papers any portion of the Emperor's private memorandum on Algeria gives it all the charm of forbidden fruit, and every one longs to taste what is so carefully held beyond his reach. The memorandum is printed at the Imperial printing-office; it forms a handsome quarto pamphlet of 88 pages, with of course all the attractions of clear bold type and beautiful paper, and, as I have already observed, it is limited to a small number of copies—I believe not quite a hundred. Why it should not be generally circulated I cannot say, and the public would be pleased to know the Emperor's opinion on what he has seen and heard in the important dependency which France has held for 35 years, with reference to its past and present condition, and its prospects.

The vices which His Majesty has detected in the management of the Arab tribes, are followed by the measures he proposes as their remedy, and these I extract textually:—

1. To declare that the Arabs are French citizens, since Algeria is French territory, but that they continue to be governed by their civil statutes conformable to the Mussulman law; that, nevertheless, such Arabs as may desire to be admitted to the benefits of the French civil law shall, on their demand, be invested with the rights of French citizens.

2. To proclaim the admissibility of the Arabs to all the military offices of the empire, and to all the civil offices in Algeria.

3. To restore to the Arabs all the free lands on which they have lived for a certain number of years. It is of little importance whether these lands are proper for colonisation or not. I attach much greater value to the faithful execution of the *Senatus-Consultum* than to the establishment of a few European farms.

4. To respect the organisation of the tribes, and not to create individual property, but as an exception, and wherever it is asked for by the parties interested.

5. To provide that personal property, which created pursuant to the *Senatus-Consultum* of the 22nd of April, 1863, shall be inalienable for two or three generations, and not liable to seizure by creditors who have a lien only over a portion of the revenues.

6. To decide that the Azels, or domainial property, shall not be farmed out but by one-half each year, and in the following manner:—The Director of the Domain shall make the division of the lots and fix the amount of the leases; the *Dejma* assisted by two commissioners *ad hoc*, named by the French authority, shall distribute the lots to the tenants who are to pay the rent and the impost; and in cases of the tenant's insolvency the *Dejma* shall be bound by the price of the location.

7. To declare that expropriation for public utility shall not take place but in accordance with a decree of the Emperor.

8. To establish Registers of the Civil Status in all the tribes, such registers to be kept with the greatest care.

9. To recall to the military territory the Arabs who are still organised in tribes and not to admit into the civil territory any but those who live in houses, or possess property close to the European centres.

10. To restrict the action of the forest laws, and to revise them, so that the Arabs may not be deprived of the only means they have of procuring pasture for their flocks.

11. To settle the question of powers and competence between the French jurisdiction and the Mussulman jurisdiction, so that this last shall take cognisance only of affairs having reference to the religious laws, while all other matters shall be referred to the French tribunals. To declare that the period allowed for appeals as fixed by the 30th article of the decree of 1859 shall begin from the date of the notification of the judgment delivered by the Gadi. To provide legal assistance for the indigent Arabs.

12. To organise a Mussulman Consistory for each province, and to appoint a building committee for each mosque of the first class. The Mussulman Consistory will perform the same duties for the Mussulman worship as the Protestant and Jewish Consistories. The Consistory will also be consulted as to the acts of beneficence and public relief on behalf of the Mussulmans. To give official solemnity to the celebration of the great Mussulman festivals.

13. To reduce the *Mutjies* to three for each province, to enlarge at the same time the powers of the Cadi with a view to bettering their position by larger revenues; to exercise greater vigilance in the choice of the magistrates; to establish rules and regulations for admissions and promotions in the native magistracy.

14. To designate a Tribunal of First Instance for each province, which shall have the right exceptionally of judging supremely in appeals in cases which present no religious character of the kind already mentioned, and to the amount of 10,000*fr.* at least, until such time as each province shall have a tribunal (*Cour Impériale*).

15. In order to avoid as much as possible errors on the part of the Directors of Zouaia, to transform these establishments either into mosques consecrated to worship, or into schools for superior instruction. To place the Zouaia under the supervision of the *Djemmas*, the native chiefs, and the Bureaux Arabes.

16. Military tribunals not to have cognisance of any crimes but those which involve capital punishment and hard labour for life. To leave the other crimes and misdemeanours to be judged by the disciplinary commissions established in each circle, with power to impose a sentence of two years detention, at most, in the agricultural penitentiaries. At present offences committed at Tugent—that is to say, in the desert, are judged at Constantine, and both the accused and the witnesses are obliged to perform a journey of 400 leagues, coming and returning.

17. To constitute as speedily as possible and without waiting for the operations prescribed for the execution of the *Senatus-Consultum*, the *Djemma* of the tribes—that is, the non-elective Municipal Council, who are to watch over and restrain the native chief, assisting him in all matters interesting to the commune.

18. To call as promptly as possible on the *Djemmas* to give their advice as to the employment of the sums paid by the natives on account of additional censuses.

19. To authorise the constituted Douars to contract loans with the Credit Foncier on the security of their communal property, until such time as their budgets are organised.

20. To take in the military territory, on the basis of the impost, the average amount of taxes paid for the last 10 years; to fix on a single impost which shall not be changed for 10 years, and to apportion it by tenths.

21. In the civil territory to convert into a single impost, fixed once for all, the divers contributions due to the commune by the Arabs admitted to European centres.

22. In the civil territory to increase to one-third the number of Mussulman members of the Municipal Councils. To name a native deputy in the communes when the natives are in a sufficient number.

23. To augment the number of the native members in the commissions of the *mont de piete*, savings-banks, prisons, academy, &c. To choose those members by preference from among the notables not holding salaried offices, so as to draw closer the

relations between the French and native populations.

24. To create at Algiers a superior school for the study of Mussulman legislation.

25. To develop Mussulman public instruction in the communes of the civil territory, as in the towns. To recognise the superior Mussulman schools so as to be able to procure from them agents of Mussulman justice, and secretaries for the Arab language. To create a school of arts and trades in each province. To create Mussulman orphan asylums for boys and girls in each province.

26. To establish in the hospitals special wards for the natives, and to provide for religious service of the dead. To propagate vaccination, to give medical advice gratis, to establish infirmaries for the natives in the circles where there is no hospital, and to appoint each Bureau Arabe a physician for the tribes.

27. To transform the central prisons set apart for the natives into agricultural penitentiaries, one for each province; to provide for religious service, and to respect as much as possible the tombs of the Mussulmans. To collect into one distinct place the natives undergoing the punishment of hard labor—contact with European convicts completing their perversion.

28. To order what remains in the towns of the houses *habous* be respected, so that the indigent shall not be left without refuge.

29. To prepare every year, on the 15th of August, a list of the condemned whom it is possible to pardon.

30. To recommend to all the administrative authorities to lay aside the abrupt and often contemptuous manner with which they receive the natives, whose affairs oblige them to present themselves at the Bureaux Arabes.

In the second part of his memorandum, the Emperor treats the questions of colonisation, free trade, European groups of 'centres' of population, concessions, difficulties of immigration, extension of towns, and simplification of the administration.

The Emperor Napoleon's departure for Plombières has been postponed till Saturday. At a Privy Council which was held on Wednesday, the subject of Algeria is supposed to have been discussed. All the Ministers are known to be opposed to the Emperor's scheme for making Algeria a kingdom under the suzerainty of France; and as the public agree with the ministers, it is not unlikely his Majesty will, at least for the present, abandon his plan. The coming municipal elections are exciting more than ordinary interest, as it is understood there will be no official interference with the electors, the government being desirous to accept the result of the elections as an index of the wish of the country for an onward movement in the path of liberty or the contrary.

Paris, Thursday.—The *Patrie* of this evening says: Upon the invitation of France and England several Powers will send vessels to be present at the *fetes* at Ocherbourg and Brest.

There has been a public execution—by guillotine, of course—at Orleans; 10,000 persons, but very few women, were present. Houdebine, the murderer, had been convicted and pardoned twice before; and now, convicted again of murder only, he asked for pardon to satisfy the requirements of the law. 'Yet how can the Emperor pardon me?' observed Houdebine. 'He has done so twice already. This time, however, I am not guilty.' The priest gave him absolution, which he barely accepted, and a Sister of Charity a tumbler of mulled wine, which he refused; then there was a rushing sound like the cut of a cavalry sword, a thud in the basket, and the 10,000 returned to their work.

ITALY.

Rome.—The anniversary of the coronation of the Pope was celebrated at Rome and in the provinces with great loyalty and enthusiasm, as well by the French troops as by the natives. The Duke de Montebello and his staff were received at the Vatican; so were the members of the Roman municipality, who assured His Holiness of their entire devotion to his person and office, and returned him their thanks for his gracious clemency lately extended to political offenders.

The Pope celebrated the anniversary of his coronation by an amnesty—the details were not published when I last wrote to you, but it appears that the entire body of political prisoners (42 in number) have received a diminution or remission of their sentence on the sole condition of their recognition of its justice. Among those who have confessed their crimes and implored the Pope's clemency are the Chevalier Fausti, and the surgeon Ferri, the latter condemned for poisoning the poor Neapolitan soldiers in the Hospital of the Consolazione and instructing the assassins of the Sect as to the ready way of striking a mortal blow, by practising their skill with the poisoned arrow on the dead bodies in the hall of anatomy. Voignani and Petroni made no petitions and have not therefore been included.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

A solemn triduo was celebrated on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th ultimo, in three churches in Rome, on the occasion of the centenary of the institution of the Union of the Sacred Heart.

The *Monde* states that a new college has been founded at Frascati by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The Prince Borghese had made them the munificent present of his noble Palazzo Mondragone for the purpose. The Prince had annexed but one condition to his generous gift, namely, that admission to the new college should not be restricted to youths of noble birth.

Rome, July 13.—The Pope left Rome this evening for Castel Gandolfo. M. de Sartiges set out this morning for France.

THE ROMAN CATACOMBS.—The Cavaliere de Rossi, the great living authority on Christian art at Rome, has just brought out from the pontifical press the first volume of a grand 'Illustrated History and Description of the Catacombs.' It promises to supply the want of an authentic guide to these deeply interesting remains, which the colossal French work of Ferret failed to satisfy from the license given to his pencil in improving and beautifying the often rude originals of his drawings. The antiquarian research of de Rossi has produced full documentary evidence of the continual attention the catacombs received, and the care bestowed on their adornments, such as we now see them, by pious Christians and pilgrims up to about the time of the destruction of the Roman empire. The consequent confusion of the State and upheaval of social life led to their gradually falling into neglect, until after a century or two the very existence of these remarkable monuments had perished out of memory, and re-discovery in the seventeenth century revealed a perfectly fresh world of wonders to ecclesiastical archaeologists whose treasures have hitherto been only explored in part. De Rossi's work is in quarto, fully illustrated with chromo-lithographs of the several paintings, &c., that do credit to the present state of Italian art.—*N. Y. Nation*.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 6.—This evening in the Congress Señor Nocedal supported a proposition against the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the Government could not take part in the debate, on account of certain negotiations now pending between Spain, Italy and other Powers.

The *Post* says:—The Spanish Government has just despatched circulars to its foreign diplomatic agents, announcing its intention to recognise the Kingdom of Italy.

Advices received at Madrid from Santo Domingo to the 8th ult. give the following as the terms of the Convention concluded between the Spanish and Dominican Generals prior to the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops:—

1. The Dominican Government recognises that it is solely to an act of magnanimity on the part of the Spanish people that they will owe the independence they are about to enjoy.

2. The Dominicans who, faithful to Spain, wish to remain in Santo Domingo, will live under the protection of the laws, their persons and interests

being respected, and those who may leave the country will have the option of returning 'libre' when they wish, and will enjoy the same advantages during their absence.

3. The Government of the Republic will pay to Spain an indemnity for the expenses of the war, the amount of which will be subsequently determined by treaty.

4. The Dominican Government solemnly engages not to alienate all or any of their territory without the consent and authorisation of Spain.

5. Upon the abandonment of the island by Spain the sick of the Spanish army now in hospital will remain until their restoration to health; being tended and assisted with care, their expenses to be paid by an officer of the Spanish Military Administration who will remain on the island for that purpose.

Madrid, Wednesday.—In the Senate to-day the bill modifying the press law was passed by 117 against 16 votes.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the clergy, the recognition of Italy by Spain may now be regarded as an accomplished fact.

Madrid, July 12.—The Senate yesterday adopted the bill ratifying the Customs Tariff concluded between Spain and France.

AUSTRIA.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna writes on the 6th inst:—

When first the Minister for Foreign Affairs began to treat with Count Belcredi, that statesman gave him (Count Mensdorff) to understand that he should not be disposed to take office unless the reductions which the Chamber of Deputies had proposed to make in the Budget for the year 1865 were agreed to. I know not what passed between the Emperor and his distinguished official adviser, but certain it is that his Majesty before he left for Ischl, gave orders that such reductions should be made in the army and navy as would lead to a saving of 5,500,000*fr.* or thereabouts. The Imperial Government, after having been subjected to great moral pressure by the Lower Chamber of the Reichsrath, agreed to a reduction of 20,000,000*fr.* in the estimates for the present year; but the Chamber being determined to get rid of the deficit insisted on further retrenchments being made in the military and naval departments.

Lieutenant-General von Frank, the Minister of War, and Baron Burger, the Minister of Naval Affairs, declared that further reductions were impossible, and the Upper House therefore expressed disapproval of the propositions made by the guardians of the public purse. The natural consequence of such a proceeding was to continue its examination into the estimates for 1865 until the sum to be expended during the current year had been agreed on. As the deadlock lasted a whole fortnight, it was feared the Reichsrath would be prorogued, and that M. von Schmerling and his colleagues would attempt to carry on the business of the State without a Budget. For several days neither the Upper nor the Lower House held a sitting, but the day before yesterday the nominees of the Crown were requested to assemble at the usual hour [12 o'clock] in the Palace of the Estates of Lower Austria.

At 11 o'clock, or thereabouts, Prince Charles Auerperg, the President of the Austrian House of Lords, was summoned to the presence of the Emperor, with whom he found the Minister of War, Marshal Dess, Count Clam-Gallas, the commander of the first corps d'armee, which has its headquarters at Prague, and one or two other military men of high rank and standing. A long conference was held, and ultimately Prince Auerperg was empowered to make an important communication to the assembly over which he presided. Soon after 12 o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday the galleries in the Upper House which in general are empty, began to fill, and in the course of a few minutes the were crowded to excess, it being generally expected that the Archduke Charles Louis, the Emperor's second brother would read an Imperial Message. As the Archduke chanced to have a roll of paper in his hand when he entered the hall every eye was for a time fixed on him, but the attention of the whole House was soon directed to the President, who after having rung his bell three or four times, spoke as follows:—

Unforeseen occurrences having induced the Committee of Finance of this House to re-examine the Estimates of the War and Naval Department it intends to make new propositions in respect to them. It was for this reason that no sitting could be held yesterday, and that the debate on the Budget for the year 1865 cannot be continued to-day.

When the President had done speaking there was such a general move towards the door that the galleries were soon almost empty. In the course of the day the Minister of War informed the Committee of Finance of the Upper House that the Government 'having taken into consideration the state of affairs, would not object to a considerable reduction being made in the estimates for the military and naval departments.' On being asked whether the reductions made by the Chamber of Deputies were possible, Lieutenant-General von Frank replied in the affirmative. By the 1st of August all the Austrian armies will be on a peace footing, and a strenuous attempt will then be made to reduce the expenditure of some of the military administrative departments. At present the annual charge for medicine for each soldier is 10*fr.*, so that the total outlay for 'doctor's stuff' for an army of 450,000 men is 4,500,000*fr.* or 2,447,002*fr.* For three days there was a great rise in the foreign exchanges, it being confidently expected that the Bank Act would be suspended for a period of 12 months. It is a positive fact that the question has recently been mooted in official circles, but the rapid deterioration of the paper currency so alarmed the Government that it yesterday afternoon empowered the *Abend Post* to declare that a modification of the Bank Act is not intended. The sum which the State if it faithfully discharge its obligations to the Bank—will have to raise during the present year is 60,000,000*fr.* that is 24,000,000*fr.* for the sums of 11 and 13 millions recently voted by the Reichsrath; 26,000,000*fr.* for the Bank (up to February next); and 6,000,000*fr.* which have been advanced to the Minister of Finance by Vienna and other capitalists. The 'inordinate outlay for the army during the last 16 years has greatly impoverished the people,' there will hardly be any difficulty in raising the 60,000,000*fr.* in Austria, if the new Ministry be composed of good men. The new appointments, as I am credibly informed, will be made public to-morrow or on the following day. M. von Lucan, the Secretary-General of the National Bank, denies that he has been invited to take office as Minister of Finance, and it would seem that his name has been confounded with that of Baron Pizitz, a Government employee, who is Governor of the establishment in question. Count Mensdorff has long been treating with Baron Pizitz, but that high functionary has hitherto declined to undertake the management of the Department of Finance. Fortunately there is no truth in the report that Baron Pizitz, who was Under-Secretary of State when Count Leo Thun was Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education, will now be placed at the head of the educational department. Baron Helfert is an Ultramontanist of the purest water, and consequently obnoxious to all those persons in the Empire who are of opinion that the Papal See ought not to have been allowed to encroach on the prerogatives of the Crown. During the last four days there have been several animated discussions between Count Mensdorff, Count Belcredi, and M. von Malleit, and it is said that they were more than once in danger of parting in anger. The principal result of the prolonged negotiations between the above-mentioned statesmen is that the principle of the continuity of the Hungarian constitution has been fully accepted by the Emperor.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says that the programme of the new Cabinet of Vienna, so far as regards foreign policy, is marked by three great points.—1. The maintenance of the firm resistance shown by Count de Mensdorff-Pouilly to the exaggerated views of Prussia, and a renewal of efforts to bring the ques-

tion of the Duchies to a prompt solution. 2. Respect for and development of the Federal principle in Germany. 3. Closer relations by means of commerce, between Austria and the Western Powers.

The Emperor of Mexico appears to be alive to the encouragement of every description of enterprise calculated to give stability to his régime. He invites immigration from both the United States and Europe, has given contracts to Americans for telegraph lines from the United States through both the Eastern and Western sections of the country, and is offering great inducements to capitalists to work the rich and exhaustless mines with which Mexico abounds. Among other novelties, the capital is soon to have street railways for which the exclusive privilege has lately been granted to a New York company. Meantime the contest between the Republican and Imperial troops in different sections goes on, though nothing decidedly new in this respect is announced.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—The rumors that cholera has broken out here and at Smyrna are unfounded. A short quarantine is, however, imposed on vessels sailing between the two ports. The parties implicated in the Djeddah massacre have been annulled.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 10.—An imperial ukase has been issued decreeing that in order to facilitate the traffic across the European frontiers of Russia the import duties now levied on some articles of commerce will be partly abolished and partly reduced.—*Reuter*.

A fearful hurricane occurred at the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th of May. The English mail steamer *Athens*, from Mauritius, was totally lost, and seventeen other vessels were wrecked. Seventy lives were lost.

UNITED STATES.

The Detroit Free Press says:—Barley, the notorious Lake Erie pirate, who captured the steamer *Philoparsons* last September will be taken from Detroit to Sandusky on Monday morning on the same steamer he captured. At Sandusky he will be transferred to the steamer *General Grant* and taken to Port Clinton for trial. Those who desire to see this noted individual, and at the same time take a fine steamboat ride among the Islands in Lake Erie can do so, returning on Tuesday evening. The *Parsons* will stop on the way down at Put-in-Bay and Kelley's Island, where there are good hotels with ample accommodations.

The New York 'HERALD' of New York.—Our columns of city intelligence are darkly blotted every day with murders, garrotings, highway robberies, burglaries and violent assaults with deadly weapons. The streets are evidently unsafe for the unarmed traveller. The very sidewalks, in open day, are pitfalls of death to those who may have about them a sum of money worth stealing, a valuable watch or a diamond breast-pin. Three or four deadly assaults, for purposes of plunder, take place every day, even before the darkness of night gives shelter and courage to the bravos who think little of human life in the accomplishment of their designs. This is a fearful picture; but that it is a true one there is unhappily too much evidence in daily public reports.—*N. Y. Herald*.

About four o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, June 29th, two angry looking clouds approached each other from the north and south and met at a short distance west of the village of Viroqua, Vernon county, Wisconsin. The people watched the threatening events with deep solicitude. When these two forces came in contact, they whirled off at a tangent and moved in an easterly direction and passed through the very heart of the beautiful village, carrying death, destruction, and danger in their progress. In a moment about fifty buildings were demolished and scattered to the winds, seventeen persons killed and about one hundred men, women, and children injured. The hurricane continued eastward in its course; and it is yet unknown where its havoc ceased. For several miles east of Viroqua it destroyed everything in its course. The total destruction of property is estimated at \$200,000. At the schoolhouse, which was totally demolished, about half a mile east of the village, eight children were killed, and all the others, including the teacher, were more or less injured.

Last Monday morning George Smith, a boy only seven years old, residing at Pleasantville, thirty miles from New York, told his parents if they insisted upon sending him to school that he would throw himself on the Harlem Railroad track, which was near his father's land, and receive such injuries as would compel them to keep him at home. They thought nothing of the threat, and having ordered him to school forthwith, supposed he had gone until they learned that he had executed his menace. When the eleven o'clock mail train passed the village, George laid his left arm upon the track, and the cars passed over it, severing nearly the whole of his hand from the limb.

The engineer perceiving him then for the first time stopped the train, when the child ran off, and was found with his shattered and bleeding arm behind his back, sitting on a fence whistling 'Yankee Doodle' and pretending that nothing had happened.—Before he could be taken home, George fainted from pain and loss of blood, but when restored and a surgeon was summoned, he refused most obstinately to take any anesthetic agent, but told the medical gentleman to cut away. The scalpel was used on the mangled limb, but the little fellow never whimpered or complained. Not a nerve trembled during the operation, which must have been very painful; indeed, the boy did not speak until it was all over when he remarked with great satisfaction and an air of triumph:—'Well, I am glad I did it; I can't be sent to school for a while anyhow.'

The child acted with wonderful coolness, saying he first put his right arm on the track, but reflecting that when he grew up he would not be able to write well with the loss of that limb, he substituted his left. His parents are much distressed at the occurrence, and apprehend that if he is sent to school again he will destroy himself. The boy's conduct is almost incredible, and his fortitude and determination extraordinary for one of his years.

The Unionists of Charleston are petitioning that their cotton, rosin, and turpentine—which they had purchased under rebel rule, and hid in the hope that, at the restoration of the Union, something might be saved to purchase the necessities of life, but which was seized by the United States authorities at the time of the capture of the city—may be returned to them, that their families may be saved from utter destitution.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING ON THE CANADA FRONTIER.—A despatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:—The Commissioner of Customs Nathan Sergeant, Esq., is engaged in exposing and defeating a most extensive system of smuggling, which has been in existence for some time past along the Canadian frontier, from New Hampshire to Lake Superior. It has been ascertained that hundreds of men, of pretended respectability along this wide extent of territory, are actively and secretly engaged in smuggling liquors, teas, silks, spices, laces, and other valuable light goods from Canada into the United States to evade the payment of duties which rightfully belong to the Government. Many men of wealth, bounty brokers, and substitute agents, whose business has been broken up in the Northern States since the close of the war, have entered largely into the traffic, having agents on both sides of the lines, who assist in the transmission of the goods across. So extensive are the ramifications of this gang, that they have suborned or intimidated hundreds of well disposed citizens on the American side of the frontier, so that many connive at it indirectly by being afraid to inform the Government agents of the operations of these knaves, who threaten to burn the houses and barns of those who give

information, or kill and steal their cattle. The smugglers have boats on the lakes which introduced goods, regularly across the line until their operations were interfered with recently by the agents of the Treasury Department, who have been sent out to break this traffic. They have also women engaged in the business, who smuggle under their skirts many of the light goods mentioned. To such an extent has this last method of smuggling been carried, that the Department has appointed female examiners at various points along the line, whose duty it is to examine the persons of every woman coming from Canada, and in this way many have been detected in introducing smuggled goods. The department has adopted the most efficient measures to break up this contraband traffic, and numerous seizures of liquor, spices, and silks, have been made.

Barnum's Museum, New York, and eighteen other buildings with it, were destroyed by fire on Thursday, the 20th ult. The loss is put down at one million and a half of dollars. A terrible scene took place at the museum; the wild beasts—tigers, lions, bears, panthers, and the rattlesnakes, the anacondas, and the constrictors, and the alligators, and a large white whale were let loose upon each other from their cages and from their tanks by the flames, and they perished, destroying each other, and howling and hissing in fire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Four large steamships are to be built in England for the Prussian government.

A Church Street by Lightning.—During divine service on Sunday evening last a storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, broke over Stamford. The congregation attending St. Mary's Church were greatly alarmed by a flash of lightning, followed by a loud peal of thunder; at the same moment the interior of the church was lit up by what appeared to be a sheet of flame, which seemed to emit innumerable sparks, giving out a strong sulphurous odour. The people, after some hesitation, made towards the door, some screaming, while others had fainted; and the falling of masonry from the upper part of the building greatly heightened the alarm, as it was supposed that the spire was tumbling. This caused those near the north door to rush back, and a scene of great confusion ensued. Viscount Courbounne and Sir Stafford Northcote (who were present at the service, having come down to prosecute a formal canvass of the borough), with other gentlemen, were active in their exertions to restore order and tranquillity. A daughter of the ex-Mayor and several other ladies had fainted, and Miss Clapton, daughter of the Conservative electioneering agent at Stamford, was conveyed home in a similar condition by Sir Stafford Northcote. Beyond the fright no personal injury was sustained. The damage throughout the tower and spire is believed to be very extensive. A sermon was being preached by a nephew of Archbishop Paul, the rector, in behalf of the Church building Society, but, of course, no collection was made. The alarm felt in the town was so great that the services in the other places of worship were abruptly brought to a close.—*Leeds Mercury*.

ORANGE RIOT.—At half past two o'clock on Sunday afternoon the funeral procession of a deceased Orangeman left Ascot-street, off Athol-street, Scotland-road, for the Anfield Cemetery. The cortege consisted of a hearse, two mourning coaches, the members of the Orange lodge of which the deceased had been a member, and other persons on foot. Several of the Orangemen wore the badge of their order—the orange lilies. The procession passed along several streets to the cemetery without molestation. The police, who were not informed of the funeral till a short time before it took place, had, however, heard that several men having orange lilies in their coats had been attacked by a mob in Kirkdale-road, and they were on the alert. The head constable, Major Grigg, divisional superintendent Ride (the inspector of the section), and several constables were near Athol-street when the procession started. The chief constable and the divisional superintendent took a car and preceded the funeral procession as far as the Netherfield and Walton roads, and seeing nothing to excite apprehension returned, and passed the procession in Kirkdale-road. The neighbourhood of Scotland-road became very much excited about this time, and the procession had returned to Ascot-street, and the mourners had partially dispersed, a party of them (amongst whom were those who displayed the lilies) were followed through Great Homer street by a number of Roman Catholics. In Portland-place they were attacked by the mob, which numbered from 500 to 600 persons. Stones and bricks were thrown, and a regular riot ensued, in which both men and women took part. Two constables who had gone off duty, being in Victoria-street, went to the spot, and very promptly and energetically took some of the ringleaders into custody. The prompt conduct of these officers produced a pause in the riotous proceedings. They took their prisoners to Rose-hill Station, had them locked up, returned to the scene of the disturbance, and apprehended three Orangemen, who had in their possession a quantity of lilies. The inspector of the section was soon on the spot with a number of constables, and dispersed the mob. The police on duty was strengthened by additional patrols throughout the district; and throughout the evening this part of the town, particularly in the neighbourhood of Prince Edwin-street and Roscommon-street, was in an excited state. During the afternoon, a woman was knocked down for attempting to snatch an orange flower from a man's button-hole.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

DIALOGUE IN A PRINTING OFFICE.—It is not alone printers and compositors who will enjoy the following. It is a capital and very forcible illustration of a printing office dialogue:

Foreman of the office.—Jones, what are you at now?

Compositor.—I'm setting 'A House on Fire,' almost done!

Foreman.—What is Smith about?

Compositor.—He is engaged on a 'Horrid Murder.' Foreman—Finish it as quick as possible, and help Morse through with his telegraph. God, what are you trying to get up.

Bob.—A panic in the money market!

Foreman—Thomas, what are you distributing?

Thomas.—Prizes in the gift lottery.

Foreman—Stop that and take hold of 'A Run-away Horse.' Slocum, what in creation have you been about this last half hour?

Slocum.—Justifying the 'Compromise measure,' what my sub set up.

Foreman.—You chap on the stool there; what are you on now?

Chap on the stool.—On the 'Table' that you gave me.

Foreman.—Lay it on the table for the present; no room for it.

Compositor.—How about those 'Municipal Candidates'?

Foreman.—Run them in. What did you say, Slocum?

Slocum.—Shall I lead these 'Men of Boston'?

Foreman.—No; they are solid of course.

Compositor.—Do you want a full-faced head to 'Jonny Lind's' family?

Foreman.—No; put them in small caps. John, haven't you got up that 'Capital Joke'?

John.—No Sir; I'm out of sorts.

Foreman.—Well, throw in this 'Million of California Gold,' and when you get through with it I'll give you some more. Wilson, have you finished 'The Coalition Party'?

Wilson.—Yes, it's all up.

Editor.—What do you want now.

Printer's Devil.—More copy, sir.

Editor.—Have you completed that 'Eloquent Thanksgiving Discourse'?

Printer's Devil.—Yes, sir; and I have just got up 'A Warm Winter.'