

The Marriage of the Emperor of Austria.

The following (copied from *Galvani's Messenger*) are some details of the ceremony of the marriage of the Emperor of Austria with the Duchess Elizabeth:—

"The church was fitted up with rich hangings, the part near the altar being hung with crimson velvet and gold, and the other part with ivory, representing subjects of Austrian history. Rich carpets covered the floor, and the church was lit up with 100 lustres, and 10,000 wax lights. Over the high altar was placed a rich canopy of crimson velvet embroidered with gold, and in front were placed 'prio dieux' of white velvet and gold, for the bride and bridegroom. At the left of the altar was erected a magnificent throne for their reception before the ceremony was to begin. The clergy were ranged close to the altar at each side, and the nave was reserved for the Court, the great dignitaries of the empire, the generals and superior officers, the diplomatic corps, and the persons invited. The marriage took place in the evening; and at six o'clock nearly all the various personages, who were to be present, had taken their places, presorted a *coup d'œil* of great magnificence.

"The imperial cortege did not leave the palace until half-past seven. It was opened by the great officers of the court, and the representatives of all the great families of the Empire, in the richest costumes, in magnificent equipages; then came the imperial pages; and after them the Archduke; the Archduke of Tuscany and his sons; the Duke Maximilian of Bavaria; then the Emperor, wearing the uniform of an Austrian Field-Marshal, with the grand cordon of the Order of St. Hubert of Bavaria; escorted by his aides-de-camp; after him came the bride, accompanied by the Archduchess Sophia, and having the Duchess Louisa of Bavaria on her left, and the Imperial Princesses.

"The bride wore a white satin dress, embroidered with gold and silver, a long train, and a rich large veil; on her head was a rich diadem of diamonds, presented to her by the Archduchess Sophia, who had herself worn it at her marriage, and in her girdle was a bouquet of natural roses. The ladies of the Court, in their richest dresses, closed the procession. The arrival of the Emperor at the church was announced by a flourish of trumpets and cymbals. The Prince Archbishop of Vienna, who officiated, received the Imperial couple. The archbishop, accompanied by his clergy, then led the way to the altar, and after all had taken their seats, the bride and bridegroom being on the throne, the religious ceremony commenced.

"The Emperor and the Duchess then placed themselves on the 'prio-dieux,' and after the Archbishop had pronounced a short address, he asked the questions prescribed by the church, and then taking rings from a golden cup, presented them to the august couple, who reciprocally placed them on each other's fingers. They then held each other by the hand, and the Archbishop pronounced the nuptial benediction. At that moment (eight o'clock) salvoes of artillery were fired from the bastions, military music sounded a flourish, and all the bells sent forth a joyful peal. Their Majesties then rose and quitted the church, the cortege withdrawing in the same order that they had come, with this difference that the Emperor and the Empress returned to the palace side by side."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* gives the following description of the bride:

"Her features are neither classical nor perfectly correct; but she has a very pretty face, a charming expression of countenance, and a fine figure. Neither on her first arrival, nor on her landing did the Princess betray any want of self-possession, but she smiled and bowed to her future subjects as if every separate face on which her eye rested belonged to an old and valued friend. Some straightlaced critics would have preferred a more dignified and reserved deportment; but what has a young girl of 16, whose heart is overflowing with love and kindly feeling, to do with dignity and reserve? The imperial bride was perfectly natural and graceful, and produced a singularly favorable impression on every person who witnessed her arrival."

Rescue of a Man Buried Alive for Nineteen Days.

The people of Lyons, and indeed of France, have for 19 days been kept in a state of constant excitement regarding two men who had been literally buried alive by the falling in of a well at which they had been working. One died, while the other, with the body of his dead comrade pressing on him, held on with extraordinary fortitude, supported by provisions which were let down to him at all times through gaps formed by the transverse-beams, which fell in such a manner as to form a screen over his head. From the nature of the soil, great fears were entertained that all efforts would fail. We find the following details in the Lyons journals of the 3rd:—"A considerable fall of earth again took place two days ago in the well of Boule, and it was for a moment feared that the adit was completely filled up. Thanks, however, to the indefatigable zeal of the workmen, the mischief was promptly repaired. The prisoner on Saturday received a visit from Marshal de Castellane, who brought him a bottle of Madeira, which he appeared to receive with as much gratitude as satisfaction. On Sunday evening Giraud made a substantial meal, composed of a cutlet and some glasses of Malaga. His diet is regulated by the military surgeon, who visits him several times a day, and will not allow anything to be given that can injure his health. Altho' familiarized with the presence of the dead body, Giraud does not the less suffer from it. The body, which lies on an inclined plane, is sliding under him; and every day incommodes him more and more. On Sunday the Procureur Imperial visited Ecully, in order to obtain information from Giraud relative to the circumstances attendant on the catastrophe. The declarations of the victim necessary for the examination of the affair were received by Capt. Robinet, who, having descended some yards into the well, transmitted the questions to Giraud, and received his replies. This kind of interrogatory continued about a quarter of an hour. The poor prisoner appears to have made up his mind to all the consequences of his situation. He will scarcely allow any one to speak to him of the hopes entertained, or to point out the probable day of his deliverance. He says that he is aware that every exertion is making for his release, and on which he has such firm reliance, that so long as he maintains his strength and courage, a day more or less is of little consequence. The interstice through which the wire of the bell passes, and through which his food is conveyed to him is not more than about 7 inches in diameter. The decomposed body of Giraud's companion having begun to attract the flies, it has been found necessary to close

the opening with something which shall prevent their entrance, without intercepting the air and light which reach the prisoner through that office." The *Presse* thus announces the final success of the efforts made for the delivery of the hero of this extraordinary event:—"We hasten to communicate to our readers a gratifying piece of news which reached us just as we are going to press. Giraud was delivered from his subterranean prison at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, in a most satisfactory state." As the well fell in on the 14th ult., Giraud had been in his dreadful place of confinement 19 days. So great was the interest excited in high places, that the Empress received, by order, a telegraphic despatch every day. Her Majesty has granted Giraud a pension of 6000*l.* a-year.

THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—The reduction that has taken place in the Irish military establishment, in consequence of the war, amounts to about 9,000 men; of these the 9th, 14th, 17th, 36th, and 89th regiments, have gone to Gibraltar and Malta to supply the place of the 30th, 41st, 44th, 47th, 49th, and 55th regiments, ordered to join the Eastern Expedition.

Two regiments, the 33rd and 50th, have gone direct to the seat of war, and depots of 200 men each have gone to strengthen their respective corps to the war establishment. One infantry regiment, the 46th, has come over to England, and three cavalry regiments, the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, and the 11th Hussars, are about to proceed to the East.

The present force consists of five regiments of cavalry, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 7th Dragoon Guards, and 16th Lancers; six regiments of infantry, the 21st and 63rd, ordered on "special service;" the 27th and 90th under orders for India, the 12th about to embark for Van Diemen's Land; and the 91st, which is the only battalion not under orders for foreign service. There are, besides, 27 regimental depots, making altogether, exclusive of artillery, a force of 14,700 men.

Review of French Troops at Gallipoli.

FRATERNIZATION OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

For the first time the inhabitants of Gallipoli have had the spectacle of a review of the French troops. General Canrobert was busied for not less than four hours in making the men manoeuvre, and they could not have made a more satisfactory appearance on the Champ de Mars of Paris. When the general and his staff passed in front of the English camp, the soldiers, washed out of their own accord, placed themselves in an instant in line, and, saluting the officers in the usual military manner, cheered them loudly as they passed.

Steam to Montreal

We understand that there is every prospect of an opposition line of steamers to Montreal at no very distant date, a most desirable consummation; for fare and freight by the present line are much too high, and it is ever a notion with us, that opposition is the life of trade. We believe that somewhere about £10,000 has already been subscribed towards this undertaking, and that an eminent railway contracting house is disposed to forward the undertaking. If the new steamers are put on, we hope that we shall see our old friend Capt. Slater placed in command of one of them.