THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE MAY 1', 1866.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE. 263

Section.

6

The Constitutionnel publishes an article signed by M. Paulia Limayrac, in which the position of the Anatro Prussian dispute is examined. The writer is of opinion that the alarm which prevails is unnecessarily exaggerated, and reminds the public that the Government of the Emperor has proclaimed and has adhered to strict neutrality in the matter, giving no encouragement to warlike ideas on the part of either disputant. Nothing that has been said or done by the Emperor's Government warrants a belief that it would witness the commencement of hostilities with other sentiments than those which it invariably professed at the Conference of London and elsewhere. After pointing out the various efforts that are being made to prevent war, the articles concludes thus :---

"The situation, therefore, is not desperate. At all events it is not for France especially of a nature to justify the slarms which have been propagated. It is not worthy of a great country to assume such a position of fright, and thus to jeopardise all interests by ories of ' Sauve qui peut.' More confidence and greater calmass would be more becoming in France where should not be forgotten the wisdom and the moderation which in all European crises have been manifested by the Sovereign who for 18 years has presided over her destinies.'

In spite of the article in the Constitutionuel, penple will. I fear, persist in thinking that the solution of the conflict between the two German Powers is to be sought for in Paris rather than in Berlin or Vienna; that the peace of Europe dapends on the part the French Government is disposed to take; and that the uncertainty of the Continental Powers on that point is the great, if not the only chance in favor of M. Bismark. They will, I suspect, persist in still thinking that one word from the Emperor, promptly and unequivocally spoken, would disconcert M. Bismark, and put an end once for all to his intrigues. If the Emperor be sincere in his desire for peace, he should declare that, far from seeking to profit by the embarrassments of Germany, he will give her his disinterested support in her opposition to the aggressions of Prussis, and that he will not countenance any ally or friend of his who may think proper to embark in adventures of the kind. Such a declaration would, indeed, discipate alarm, and restore the confidence which has been so seriously disturbed.

A few days ago the Emperor of the French told a member of the diplomatic body that he does not believe there will be a war qetween Austria and Prussia, 'because the stakes (ieu) are so very large? The French Government is strongly opposed to the policy of Count Bismark in Germany, it being of opinion that the balance of power in Europe will be seriously disturbed should Prussia succeed in carrying out her plan for subordinating, or rather subjugating, the North German States. From an excellent source I learn that the Emperor Napoleon has plainly told the King of Italy that if he should thick fit to join the King of Prussia in an attack on Austria it will be at his hwn risk and peril.

A financier of much renown made a laudable attempt to get at something from the Emperor an evening or two ago in a short conversation they had together in a seloon of the Tuileries. The Emperor gave him the opportunity he long desired by asking him what was the news of the day. The man of capital said that the news was, indeed, discouraging -the prospect was gloomy -speculation of every Bort suffering and likely to suffer more-public se-curities of all sorts ruiuously low, and likely to be worse-and all was owing to the madness of the two great German Powers. The Emperor expressed his regret that matters should be so ; but hoped that panic was only temporary, and that affairs would get round agaia; ' but you may be sure, Monsieur, that in any case I will not move the tip of my finger in this German quarrel; they must fight it out themselves; France, you know, is neutral.' 'Ab ! Sire, all that is very good, but one word from your Majesty would prevent war; neither Prussia nor Austria would persist if you spoke, and France would be relieved from her auxiety. One word, Sire-' The Emperor looked fixedly for a moment at his interlocutor, smiled, stroked his moustache, said Que voulez rous?" and turned to talk with some one standing near. Those three words may signify nothing at all . or they may be as full of meaning terer of them will do nothing to mean that the prevent a conflict between Prussia and Austria; that, whichever party gains, he will not be a loser; that M. Bismarck knows well how far he may go without interference from France, and that the price of that interference is already settled. It is announced that Marshal Niel, who commands one of the great military divisions of France, has been in Paris for some time, incognito, and has had several interviews with the Emperor. The inference drawn from this is, that if war break out between Prussis and Austria a corps of observation would be formed on the Rhine, and that Marshal Niel would have the command of it. You may not have forgotten that it was Marshall Niel who was sent to Turin some months before the commencement of the Italian war to demand the hand of the Princess Clotilde for Prince Napoleon, the other object of his mission being to prepare with the Piedmontese Government for the great events that were then ex pectd.

with what result. We should be by no means astonished were this campaign a failure. We must not judge of England by our own political standard. That which is uppermost in our thoughts is equality the rights of man, general principles, abstract justice. But what the English ask, above all, is whether the State is happy and prosperous, and whether the in novations proposed to be carried out are not likely to endanger that prosperity. Be that as it may, the Ministry appear to be menaced, and, what is more, their fall would not simplify the question. Whatever be the party called to power, it will find before it the same formidable, we were about to say the same impossible task-namely, the framing such a Bill of Reform as shall satisfy at once the Radical tendencies of the minority and the Conservative mistrust of the majority-shall make concessions to the American principle without seeming to impair British institutions

The Paris correspondent of the Times says :- A writer who declares that he spent some hours in Stephens's company a few evenings ago ' at the house of an illustrious Academician, who desired to surprise his guests by the presence of one who at this moment causes such disquiet to the English Government,' thus relates his impressions. He says :--

'The evening I saw him he was elegantly dressed, observing throughout a modest demeanour ; waiting to be addressed before speaking thany one, and answering all questions put to him in a simple and pathral manner. When asked for details as to his arrest, his imprisonment, and his plans, he said : - ' My arrest took place because I wished it. For many hours I knew that the police were on my traces, and it was my pleasure to be arrested in order to prove that I could escape with the greatest ease. While in prison I was treated with the utmost regard I wanted for nothing, and in this respect I cannot too highly praise the Euglish Government. But it was absolutely necessary to depart. I had expressed my desire to do so to a person of whom I was sure, with whom an unexpected circumstance put me in communication, and the prison doors, so to speak, stood open before me. I don't know whether any one meant to stop me, but around me I saw only accomplices.' 'But once out of prison,' observed a listener, how did you manage to leave Ireland ?' 'Once out of prison I fied to the country. Money and a revolver were given me. I then heard that a reward of £40,000 was offered for me, and that any ons who discovered me was to bring me to Dublin, dead or alive. I remained up to the time of my getting on board ship in the country, living during the day in a hut, and going out at night to reach another. In every place where I took refnge I was well known. Indeed I was expected there. Notwithstanding the large sum offered by the Irish Government for my apprehension, nobody ventured to inform against me; and this single fact proves that Ireland was at my disposal.' 'And now what are your plans ?' 'I am going to America for an army of 250,000 men who are expecting me, and I will return with them to deliver Ireiand, my country, from the British yoke."

At the Annual meeting of the Societe de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Francais, the object of which is the publication of original documents relating to the rise and progress of Protestantism in France, M. Guizot, as honorary president made a spee h, in which he deplored the recent dissensions which had broken out in the Reformed Church of Paris. He declared his attachment to religious liberty, on con-dition that that liberty was not turned against between the parties calling themselves Orthodox and Liberals. He contented that the belief in the supernatural, and in the interposition of Divine Providence in the affairs of this world, was the very foundation and root of the Protestant religion. Political and liberal convictions, however sincere they may be, could never, he said, offer an example of devotedness and perseverance such as religious faith has given to the world. It is to the belief in supernatural dogmas that must be attributed the invincible and lasting power of the Ohurch. While exhorting the faithful to largeness of mind and gentleness of heart, he maintained the principle that where faults were committed it was very wrong to slur them over and forget them; they should be pointed out in order to prevent their relaguion is I believe, yet come to by the but it is understood that if it be not ratified the Consistory will resign.

here in two or three days; but there seems no doubt arm should also be the first to restore her military that Admiral Vacca's squadron is gone to Toranic, which at this moment can hardly be taken for suything but a demonstration. That a treaty of alliance has as yet been cuncluded between Prussis and Italy may be safely denied, but that it soon would be made, were war to break out in Germany, is scarcely doubtful. It is puerile to attempt to make light of General Govone's visit to Berlin at a time like this. It was, on the contrary, a most significant demonstration. The papers to day annutnce Govone's retarn to Turin, but the shortness of his stay in the Prussian capital would not do away with its importance. Perhaps, the Italian Government perceives that its demonstrations have been rather too hasty, and have served only lower its credit. - Times Cor.

Rous.-An address, signed by 400 Frenchmen, has been presented to the Pope by the Duke de Roban.

His Holiness, in reply, expressed his gratitudo for the assistance so constantly rendered by France to the Holy See, and referred in eulogistic terms to the speeches recently delivered by the Emperor Napoleon at the opening of the French Chambers, and on receiving their replies to the Speech from the Throne.

It appears that for some time past, recruits have been coming in at the rate of about 50 a day, and that the whole of the new levies, including the Antibes legion, by this time amount to 6,000 men. Of the old Papal troops about the same number is said to remain, so that the total force is not much short of 12,000 men. Among the new levies are a considerable number of yoang men of good families, from France, Belgiam, &c., who are content to serve in the ranks as private soldiers for the sake of their religion and of the temporal power of the Pontiff.

EASTER AT ROME .-- Rome, April 3 .-- Raster Sunday passed, and the ecclesiastical ceremonies, which have drawn together unusual multidues, are now matters of history. No novelty marked them : but the interest which was felt in them was intense, as well by the curious as by those whose hopes or apprehensions overleap probabilities, and imagine that 1867 will not see the same gorgeous pageantry. As early as 6 o'clock carriages full of ladies. with black veils over their beads, were driving down to St. Peter's, and the stream flowed incessantly all the morning. For myself, who have parted and struggled like all others in my time, I started about 11 o'clock, anxious only to hear the silver trumpets and see the imparting of the benediction. The whole line of route was impeded by French chasseurs, artillery, and infantry, themselves marching down to share the blessing and guard the city. Every here and there as we passed along bodies of infantry filed off and filled up the equares, so that no weak point was left behind. Un St. Angelo floated the French and Pontifical flags in amiable duality, and a fresh accession of the protectors there swelled the ranks of the advancing army, so that on arriving in the Piazza of St. Peter all the disposable French force was on the ground, which they occupied conjointly with the Pontifical troops. An immense crowd fringed the military, windows were already filled, the tops of the corridors which open and stretch out on either side of the church had their occupants as well, and no easy matter was it to penetrate into the body of the building, where was assembled the largest concourse of persons I have witnessed on a similar occasion for faith. He went over some of the points in dispute | 20 years. Great numbers, like myself, clustered round one of the entrances, to be ready for the rush, when the silver trumpets had sounded. Then the illusion was destroyed by the rude struggle to get out. On tiptoe hundreds stood ready for the start, and almost before those sweet notes had died away, there was a run and a rush to secure good places for seeing the benediction. Full an hour passed away, however, before this grand spectacle was exhibited during which interval the crowd continually increased As soon as High Mass was finished, thousands thron. ged out of the church, and then the Papal procession each individual clothed in the gay and splendid ha-biliments of Easter, emerged and ascended the 'Scala Regia,' pausing every now and then, however, - can nons and bishops and cardinals-to turn round and gaze downward and through the long corridor on currence. At the meeting, which was numerously the mass of human beings which extended far as the attended, were present the Pastors MM Coquerel and eye could see to the Ponte St. Angelo. Meanwaile Martin Paschoud, who were the immediate cause of the great bell of St. Peter's announced the approach as Lord Barleigh's shake of the head. They may the dissensions to which M. Guizot alluded. No of the Vicar of Christ; there was the most profound silence, and then a few the buzz of Public Worship as to the dismission of M. Paschoud, multitude of voices, the shouts of officers to their troops, and the sound of the trumpets told that Pins IX. had taken his place in the balcony from which he and his predecessors had so often blessed the City and the World. A scene of marvellous grandeur it was, and yet one marked by contradictions. Full 80.000 faces gazed upwards on one venerable old man who, though physically weak, controls the minds of millions, and hold empires in continual agitation. Below were swords and bayonets and canuons - above were the Crosier and the Cross ; below were brilliant uniforms and men of war on foot and on horseback -above were priests of Christ and the representative of the Prince of Peace himself. Raised aloft in his chair of state the Pope recited a prayer, and in so clear a voice that not a tone was lost; then, stretching forth his arms as if to embrace the multitude, he gradually withdrew them, clasped them in the attitude of silent prayer, and finally bestowed his benediction on the City and the World. The cannon of St. Angelo announced the fact; cannon from other points repeated it; one after another they thundered away, while all the bells in Rome chimed in and swelled the general chorus. The day terminated with that magic spectacle the brilliancy and fairy beauty of which no political or religious feeling can mar. Standing on Monte Pincio, for instance, there is soon after Ave Maria a sudden burst of light, and by some in risible architect a temple rises in the heavens, the cupola of such exquisite proportions that the mere beauty of its form attracts and fixes the eye ; but then also it is radiant with and formed of light. Once, twice it changes, and then at the sound of the great bell the silver is changed for the gold. It is imost too beautiful; as an italian would say, and often as I have seen it I joined in the involuntary ex clamations of wonder which burst from the crowds about me. And so terminated the Easter of 1866 in Rome .- Times Cor.

political life. Moreover, M. Bright has opened a may or may not be truth in the statement that a that Prussis should desist from military preparations; shower for the same purpose, The moisture coming campaign of popular agitation, and we shall see council of the principal Italian Generals is to be held It points out that Austria having been the first to up on the dry earth produces a moderate heat white establishment to a peace footing.

The Vienna papers assert that Queen Victoria has addreased's letter to Count Mensdorff, in which Her Majesty expresses her high approval of the attitude maintained by the Austrian Government in its dispute with Prassie.

A telegram raceived here from Silesia states that the Prussian military preparations in that province continue.

PARts, 21st.-A telegram received here from Vienna con rms the news that Austria, in replying to the Prussian note of, the 15th, has submitted propositions for mutual disarmament. The proposals are as follows : Austria and Prussia shall each restore their military establishments to the status quo which existed prior to the late defensive measures ; that the 22th of April be the date for the mutual disarmament, Austria consents to disarm on that day and is even willing that Prussia should disarm only on the 26th. The Austrian proposition is said to have been communicated to London, where it has been cordially approved.

RUBSIA.

Sr. PETERSBURG, April 16. - An abortive attempt has been made against the life of the Emperor of Russia. At four colock this evening, as the Ozar was entering his carriage after a promenade in the Summer Garden, a pistol shot was fired at bim by a stranger, but without taking effect. His Mejeety is univjured. The perpetrator of this outrage has been arrested and brought before the Tribunal of Police.

IN SHARON OF A RETAIL STORE. - A green appearing genius, on his first visit to Boston, observed a sign over a store thus, 'Wholesale and Retail Store' He worked his way through the crowd of ladies until he faced one of the clerks, who was exhibiting some articles to a young lady, when he broke out with-

- ' Say, Mister, who's boss here ?'
- 'The proprietor has just stepped out, sir.'
- Well, is this a retail shop? 'Yes, sir, a wholesale and retail store.'
- 'Guess you understand your trade.'
- O yes,' replied the clerk wrapping up a bundle for his lady customer, ' what can I do for you ?'
- "Well, as the cold weather is coming on I thought I might as well come and give you a job.'
- 'I don't understand you, sir,' replied the clerk ; who began to think that the fellow was in the wrong box.
 - 'Zactly so; well I'll tell you,'

'Explain what you mean my friend,' said the clerk, as he saw him produce a bundle from under his coat.

- Well as I said before the cold weather's coming on, I thought I might as well be fixen' for it. Come mighty near freezin' tother winter, tell ye I did : but
- 'I hope you will tell me what you want, so that I may serve you.'

'Certainly, squire, certainly ; I always do business in a hurry, and just as quick as the old master will let you, I want you to retail these old shirts; Let em come down about the knees, kase I don't wear drawers.

The effect may be imagined, but as novelists say, can't be described. The loud burst of laughter which followed served to convince the poor fellow he had committed himself, and his long legs were put in mo ion for the door.

ANIODOTHS OF JUDGES.-Lord Mausfield, the prince of coultsey, was in the habit of reading news papers and answaring letters in court. Lord Eldon did so too; add Lord Abinger would do it ostentatiously and offensively to mark his contempt for the advocate. Lord Clare, who had a life long feud with Ourran, beginning with a duel, once brought a New-foundland dog into court, and gave it his exclusive attention whilst Ourran was speaking. The counsel paused. 'Proceed, Mr. Curran-pray proceed, said the Lord Chancellor, looking up, with his hand on the head of his cauine companion. 'I will proceed, my Lord, when your lordships have concluded your consultation. Anecdotes abound of Chief Justice Willis's gallan-

up on the dry earth produces a moderate heat, which soon causes the mushroom to appear in every part of the bed in such abundance as even to provent each. other's growth This mould being kept warm by the glasses and properly watered, the mushrooms will continue to spring till frosts of winten-prevent their. further growth.

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19.10

THE BONNS OF THE BOURBONS .- 'No man,' says the Koran, 'knows the spot on earth where his grave shall be made.' The Bourbons thought they hney, but, like meaner folks, they were out of their reckoning; so far, at least, as related to their final place of sepalture. In vain they built themselves a mighty mausoloum. For eleven hundred years the abbey church consecrated to St. Denis held the bones of Capets, Carlovingians, and the descendants of the good king Dagobert, but the revolutionary storms of 1792 swept away all before it and scattered these and all the other relics till then held sacred. There are faw events of that terrible time more completely demonstrating the subversion of the royalty which had endured so long, than the decrees of the convention of the 6th of August, 1792, six months after the erecution of Louis XVI., which sent the rabid populatin of Paris trooping to St. Denis to obliterate the recollection of the kings of France, by destroyieg their very tombs and burying their remains in the common fosse. In the tombs of hollowed stones of the earlier monarchs very little worth notice was found. In that of King Pepin there was a small quantity of gold wire, nothing more, but each coffin bore the simple inscription of the name of its inmate on a leaden plate, and the greater part of these plates were much oxydized, and in a very bad condition. so that the names were, in many cases, nearly illegible. The plates however, were not wanted for preservation, but, together with the leaden coffins of Philippe le Hardi and Isabella of Arragon and the leaden r of of the abbey church, were taken to the hotel de Ville of Paris, and there melted down and cast into musket balls. The most remarkable object discovered was a silver seal, of agive form, belonging to Constance of Oastile, the second wife of Louis the Seventh, who died in 1100. It weighed three ounces and a half, and, silver money being out of fashion, was not converted into either cash or bullet, but found its way to the municipal stronghold, and way thence transferred to the cabinet of antiquities of the National (not the Imperial) Library. Though only three days' labor were actually bestowed, the work of demolition was from various causes, suspended from August till October, but on the 12th of that month it was resumed, and with renewed vigor the destroyers forced their way into the vaults of the Bourbons.

The first coffin they met with was one which might have demanded forbearance, had there been any forbearing spirit in the midst of so much unballowed ruffianism; it was that of Henry Quatre ? His body was in a good state of preservation, and his fratures were perfectly recognizable; the winding sheet by which he was enveloped was also in good condition. For two days his remains were exposed to public view, and then they were remorselessly cast into the yawning trench which awaited them. The same fate awaited the bones of Louis the Thirteenth and his descendants. The first named monarch was recognized by his moustuches, and Louis the Fourteenth by his prominent features, but his face-that face which had received so much adoration in his lifetime, was now black as ink. To this complexion had it come at lust ! The bodies of his immadiate jamily, and especially that of the Grand Dauphinob, grandieur ! - were in a state of liquid purefaction. The hearts of some of the princes were found under the coffins, encased in lead, with enamelled inscriptions; the lead was carefully taken away; the withered hearts were tossed with howls and execrations into the common fosse. On the fifth day, after having taken all the bodies which were regularly interred in the royal vauit, the depredators came, at the further end, to another coffin placed on a stone bench about two feet from the ground, in a recess formed in the thickness of the wall. The situation of the coffin showed that it was that of the last king who had died, which always occupied the recess in question till his successor came to replace him. In this instance, the successor never same. As if open day were necessary for fully satisfying the vengeance of the revolutionary mob, eager to wreck their brutal fury on the Bourbons in the person of one called . Le try, not to say profligacy, which we cannot venture bien aime,' the coffin of Louis the Fifteenth was to produce : and Boswell reports a conversation with dragged from the crypt to the trench and there opened. The body taken out of its leaden case, and swathed like a mummy, appeared to be good in preservation ; but the instant the bandages were removed the royal corpse took its revenge on the surrounding multitude. It was, as might have been erpected, considering the disease of which the profligate king died, in a state of the direat putrefaction, and from the loathsome carcase came so permicious an odor that all present fled from it in dismay. At length in order that the Jacobin body snatchers might complete their purpose, recourse was had to the firing of muskets and burning of gunpowder to purify the air, and when the fumigation had lasted long enough, the blackened fragments of royalty were buried into the pit on a bed of quicklime-somewhat different from that of the sumptuous couch of Vermilles !-and quickly concealed from the human senses - All the Vear Round

The Opinion Nationale has been visited with a second uvertissement for an article on the Strasbourg election, where M. Laboulays is the opposition candidate against M de Bussierre, who has the benefit of official patronage. The article contains the following sentance :--

· France has for 15 years given credit to the Government; she now claims payment of the debt, that is, liberty; for the contradiction which exists between the Constitution, which proclaims all liberties, and the laws, which suppress it for the sake of the public safety, should be made to disappear."

The Minister of the Interior declares that such allegations are a violent attack on the Constitution established by the free suffrages of the people ; that they musrepresent and caluminate the political institutions of France and the laws of the State ; and imputations so lying,' at the moment when the ballot is about to open, are an attack on the liberty and good faith of the electors. For these reasons the Opinion Nationale is warned a second time, and the Parfect of Police charged with seeing to the execution of the order. This, together with the tone of the Government press, seems to show that the Go verament begins to be seriously apprehensive of the defeat of its candidate.

The following is the concluding passage of an article in the Temps on the Reform sgitation in England :---

It is certain that the Ministry have not exhibited much ability in this matter. Their position was difficult; their own belief in the necessity of Reform besitating; and, instead of a great measure, instead of a bold and comprehensive Bill which should embrace the whole question, conciliate all parties, and satisfy for a long time democratic aspirations, they have presented one framed so as to offend the small-est number of persons possible. The Ministry have been wanting in authority. Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone have not shown the qualities of statesmen in this conjucture, and this is precisely what deliberative assemblies scarcely ever pardon. Hence the chaky condition of the Ministry. It must not be thought, however, that all the fault is to be imputed to the Ministry, for their task was not an easy one. The House of Commons is, as we have before said, hostile to any measure of reform. The electoral body are of the same way of thinking as the House, body are of the same way of thinking to show that non electors are preparations might have to be made in view of the Foreign Affairs. The Note, which displays no accretity tely, as too much wet would destroy the spawn; seemed, in the dense mist and darkness; to be a par-nuimated by any very ardent desire to take part in conscription for 1866, now about to take place. There of tone, declines to accede to the Austrian demand advantage should also be taken of every gentle senger or fellow-labourer sitting in the stern. Some-

THE PROTESTANT CEURCE IN FRANCE. - According to La Presse, M. Guizot has had a private audience with the Emperor in order to explain the reasons which have induced the Consistory of the Reformed Ohurch to pronounce the dismissal of the pastor Martin Paschoud, In the grounds of Obristian dogma and of religious discipline, the rigorous measure which he had supported in the Consistory by his personal influence. The Emperor paid great attention to the remarks of M Guizot, without pronouncing upon this delicate question any decisive opinion

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - FLORENCE, April 4. - However great may be the satisfaction felt by a large portion of the Itslian nation at the prospect of a war with Austria, ou may rest assured that the Italian Government is in the highest degree embarrassed by the present state of affairs. The German quarrel, which seems likely to siford them a favourable chance of striking a blow for Venetia, has come too soon and at the wrong moment. To suit them it should have occurred three or four years ago, before the finances had got into their present depressed condition, or two or three years hence, when there are hopes they will have improved. For Italy this is the worst time at which the Prusso-Austrian quarrel could have happened-just as the nation, convinced of the necessity of sacrifices to maintain its credit, is disposed to support to the utmost the Ministry and the Obamber in seeking a means of escape from the slough of deficit and the danger of bankruptcy. Just as the Consoraio Nationale has furnished and indication of the healthy spirit abroad, and when a meeting of the great capitalists of the country has resolved to supply the Government with a 5 per cent, loan of ten millions sterling at par, Italy finds her funds thrown down, and all the calculations of her financiers thrown out, by the sudden probability of a great conflict. As the termination of such a struggle, sanguine spirits, very numerous here, may see nothing possible but the rescue of Venetia and the completion of that unity which they deem an indispensable condition of Italian prosperity, but lookers on will reckon the evil chances as well as the good ones. It is not surprising if this Government be uneasy, and if instructions be given to prefects of provinces, and if influence has been exerted. upon the press, to present the state of affairs in a pacific light and to put the drag upon the headlong gallop of the public imagination. The leisure of the Parliamentary vacation has favoured the propagation of exaggerated tales, and that part of the press of which the Ministers are supposed more or less to dispose is now dsing its utmost to counteract them. With the Italian Fives at fiftyeight, and every Italian security depressed to an unpredecented extent, it is time something should

rumours lately calculated have little foundation, especially those of extensive movements of troops, the concentration of an army between Bologna and Ferrara, and of a large force at Piacenza. Also, there is probably exaggeration in the quantity of

be done. It is, doubtless, true that some of the

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 16.-A crowded meeting was held here yesterday, at which the following resolutions were unanimously voted :-

1. A war between Prussia and Austria would be a national misfortune.

2. A Liberal Prussian Ministry would alone command the general confidence required for Federal

reform. 3. The inhabitants of Schleswig Holstein have an absolute right to dispose of their own future; such a popular right forming the only moral and legal basis of any constitutional government.

Several German States having expressed a wish to provide their troops with the needle guns, Prussis obligingly furnished them with the arms required and took their old muskets in exchange. As, however, the new rifles can only be used with ammunition furnished by the Prossian Government, Prussia may, by withholding it, prevent a shot from being fired by those States without her consect. Coburg has made a military convention with Prussia and resigned to that Power the nomination of the officera in the contingents of Coburg and Gotha.

AUSTRIA.

VIERNA, April 1.- The Prussian reply to the Austrian Note of the 7th inst. was delivered to-day by military equipments said to be preparing. Some such Baron von Werther to the Austrian Minister for

Johnson, in 1773, which appears to have been suggested oy some judicial irregularity. On the same evening he would not allow that the private life of a judge in Eugland was required to be so strictly docorus as I supposed. 'Wby, then, sir,' said I, sccording to your account, an English judge must live like a gentleman. 'Johnston: 'Yes, sir, if he can.

When Lord Northington (Henley) was master of the Rolls, her requested leave of the king to discontique the evening sitting of his court, and on being called on for a reason, replied, ' Because, please your majesty. I am always drunk after dinner.

Within the memory of the senior members of the profession, the Court of Excherquer was stated to be compesed of oue judge, who was a gentleman and no lawer ; a second, who was a lawyer and no gentleman; a third who was neither; and a fourth who was both. This description, in which strict occuracy may have been sacrificed to untithesis, recalls Obarles Lambs jocular remark on his four friends of the Lake school that one would tell a lie but would not pick a pocket ; another would pick a pocket but would not tell a lie; a third would do neither; and a fourth would do both- electing of course, the professed moralist for the climax.

The gentleman judge, not a lawyer, was Baron Graham; and some curious stories are told of his uniform politeness on the beach. In his day it was usual to suspend judgement in the criminal cases till the conclusion of the assizes, and deliver all the sentences in a lump. A name had been accidentally omitted in the list of capital punishments of which be was reminded on coming to the end of the list. 'Oh, yes, I see, John Johnson, I,

beg your pardon; you are also to be hanged by the neck till you are dead and may the Lord have mercy on your miserable soul too.'

Johnson records that, at the trial of Savage for murder, Page concluded an inflammatory, address to the jury in this fashion.

'Gentlemen of the Jury, you are to consider that Mr. Savage is a very great man, a greater man than you or I gentlemen of the jury, that he wears very fice clothes, much finer than you or I, gentlemen of the jury; that he has abundance of money in his pocket, much more than you or I, gentlemen of the jury, is it not a very hard case, gentlemen of the jury, that Mr. Savage should kill you or me, gentlemen of the jury.

MUSHROOM SPAWN .- Mushrooms may be raised in abundence on melon beds, under glass, by placing the spawn, in lumps of the size of a walaut, three inches d ep on the surface of the beds. This must be done when the bed is earthed up for the last time. The strong loamy soil used for melons is much more congenial to the mushroom than the light soil used for cucumbers, and if it is made still more firm by treading it will be of very great advantage. Nothing. more is required, than to manage the bed, as if no spawn had been used The warmth of the bed will soon cause the spawn to run and extend itself through the surface of the ground. In September man who, half thief, half body snatcher, turns his or October following, when the melon plant is de attention and devotes his nights to looking up and caying, the bed must be perfectly cleaned, the glass down the river for corpass. A short time back ops put on and kept close, and when the mould becomes of the best known of these fellows was seen about dry it must be frequently watered but not immedia-

DEAD BODIES FOUND .- Readers of Mr. Dickens's latest fiction will remember the powerful description of the 'bird of prey' with which it opens, and will readily recal the night scene on the river, when the boat is towing a recently found corpse in its wake, and the boatman peers esgerly in the darkness, in the hope of spying out and recovering others. Gaffer Hexbam is true to life, and every night throughout the year boats start on the same unboly mission as is ascribed to him.' Men live by fishing for corpass.-The ghastly trade is at least as prefitable as regular labor, and as it unites somewhat of the excitoment of gambling with not a little of the savour of larce ny,it is perhaps not wonderful that to a certain class of mind its attractions should be irresistib.e. First, there is the chance of a reward-tometimes as much as £100 having been offered for the body by the friends or legal representatives of the deceased; secondly, there is the chance of valuables and money being in the dead person's pockets; and in the event of both these contingencies failing, there is still the six shillings paid by the coroner, and this as was pertinently remarked to us, ' is a good day's work for the like of them.' When watch or purse is found on a body, for which a reward has not been offered, they are, as a rule, quietly pocketed, and their late owner owner put back into the river that he may be picked up either by the police or some brother professional. That the men following this loatbsome calling are callons, hardened, and bratal, is a matter of cours; that they should long for a crop of well-dressed, richly-appointed suicides as eagerly as the sportsman hopes for a good bag is not wonderful; and that they are persevering in their efforts to capture them may be taken as inevitable. The strange and repugnant calling once known and realised, the obaracter of its professors may be easily conceived.

Of course, the Thames police take prompt charge of all the bodies they see, but as was shown in a recent article, the range of their duties is wide, the number of boats and men told off to a perscribed number of miles of river comparatively small and the result is a not unprofitable opening for, the, lighterattention and devotes his nights to looking up and two .p.m. pulling stealthily in shore, with what