

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Count De Montalembert's appeal has resulted in a remission of one half of the fine imposed upon him, and a confirmation of the sentence of imprisonment.

THE EMPEROR AND THE EMPRESS.—You have been informed in previous letters that the Empress has a great dislike to residing in Paris, owing to the repeated attempts that have been made in it to take her husband's life.

GERMANY.

AUSTRIA.—The Venice correspondent of the Times says that, notwithstanding the inclement season of the year, men who were on a furlough have received orders to join their regiments in Lombardy and Venice, and notice has been issued that the military authorities desire to purchase horses for the cavalry and artillery.

In the last Prussian Parliament 51 Catholics had seats, including both the Rhenish and the Polish sections, who, though differing in politics, generally vote together on questions involving religion.

MARTIN LUTHER.—Somewhat more than two years ago there was an appeal made through all the German papers for funds to erect a statue of Dr. Martin Luther in the town of Worms, the scene of one of his first and greatest appearances on the stage of the world.

RUSSIA.

A powerful army is said to be formed among the nobility to frustrate the Emperor's emancipation schemes. They have a project for diminishing the power of the Emperor, and increasing that of the nobility.

ITALY.

The Times Vienna Correspondent writes as follows, under date the 8th ult.:—"The slight disturbances which have occurred in Lombardy the authorities have fortunately been able to quell without bloodshed.

Naples for Trieste and Munich, but it is not believed here that the Neapolitan Prince will go in person to the Bavarian capital.

A private letter, dated the 14th inst., from an Italian friend at Turin, contains some observations on the present state of Italy which are not without interest.

Notwithstanding the official and half-official denials of foreign journals, the condition of Italy grows every day more serious and worthy of attention. All we see and hear inclines us to the belief that we are near to the eve of a political crisis.

We are, moreover, in full expectation of soon hearing something of a similar tendency from the Minister in his place in Parliament, as the Chambers are convoked from the 10th of January, and the Opposition are eager to put questions to M. Cavour, and which M. Cavour will not feel embarrassed in replying to.

I will not speak much about certain preparations of a military character, such as equipment for the army, the strengthening of the fortifications of Alexandria, &c., as the newspapers, particularly the Piccolo Corriere d'Italia (a weekly paper published by the National Society), have already said a good deal on that point.

It is not believed that M. Cavour entertains the sentiments attributed to him he is not sure of the support of France. The information which comes to us from our great neighbor would show that Piedmont is not without encouragement from the Tuileries.

Rumors have been some time current as to an intention on the part of His Holiness to elevate His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin to the Cardinalate of dignity, and it is also mentioned that the same honor was intended to be bestowed upon the venerable Archbishop of Baltimore, the justly esteemed head of the Hierarchy of the United States.

The Sardinian is to Englishmen the model Government of Italy. It possesses a representative Constitution, has quarrelled with the Pope, and robbed the Church—conclusive titles to admiration.

An editor in Kansas says that the publication of his paper will be suspended for six weeks, in order that he may visit St. Louis with a load of bear skin, hooopies, shingles, oak-bark, pickled catfish, &c., which he has taken for subscription. He is bound to raise the "soap" on them.

property, succession taxes; taxes upon patents, salaries and pensions; on marriage settlements and deeds of gift; on beer and brandy; on personal moveables, and public and private vehicles; taxes on the working capital of public and commercial companies, taxes even on the debts of a testator—with half a dozen other imposts, gradually raised his income to the amount of several millions; and while he swept the receipts from these resources into the Treasury with one hand, he negotiated loans, put up sequestrations of Church property to auction, circulated Exchequer-bonds, and raised subsidies with the other increasing the funds at his disposal by many millions.

INDIA.

The progress of Lord Clyde in Oude is most satisfactory. Hitherto the rebels have everywhere melted away without resistance. In one instance, where Brigadier Wetherall, found it necessary to have recourse to force, there is reason to believe that the late Proclamation, promising pardon on submission, had not yet been made known.

STATES OF INDIA.—We are rejoiced to observe, for the first time, in our private correspondence, an intimation that India may soon spare again some of the regiments which have been so freely despatched to that scene of service. It is anticipated with confidence that some three or four battalions, at any rate, may be returned in the course of next spring either to this country or to the colonies which furnished them for the emergency, and we trust that this relief will only be an earnest of a larger measure to follow.

THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE.—By reference to the statistical documents published by the government in connection with the trade and commerce of the country, and considering our Australasian possessions specially, we find that the total amount of imports from these colonies during the past year of 1857 was 5,215,305, without reference to gold, which of itself was about 10,000,000, and from these documents it appears that the aggregate for the year 1854 was 4,301,868, consequently showing that there has been an increase during the last three years of 1,513,437.

UNITED STATES.

Johanna Murphy, the surviving one of the wounded servants of the Gouldy family was discharged last week from the Hospital cured.

General James Gadsden, late U. S. Minister to Mexico, died in Charleston, S. C., on the 26 ult. His name is associated with the purchase of the territory now known as Arizona.

A RECORD OF BLOOD.—We learn from the New York papers that, from the 1st January to the 27th December, 1857, forty-nine murders and seventy-nine suicides had been committed in that city—population, about 75,000 souls.

"A CONVERTED CATHOLIC" COMES THE "CONVENT GAME" ON SEVERAL PROTESTANT CHURCHES.—THE RASCAL.—A very successful, but a very bold impostor, has recently been perpetrated upon some of our intelligent citizens, who, it was hitherto supposed, were in the habit of "reading the papers," and learning therefrom the many games which rogues are accustomed to play off upon the ignorant, the credulous and the untraveled!

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"Woman is a puzzle to me, I confess!" "And we feel obliged to 'give it up,' too.

It appears from this most direct and unequivocal testimony, therefore, that kissing is no sign there is any friendship in the case. Not at all. Kissing between two female acquaintances, is only a matter of course. "There is nothing in it." It does not mean I love you, as all, it only signifies, Good morning, you fool, or perhaps, I am glad to be rid of you, at leaving. Kissing is only the zeal of deceit. It ought to burn and blister the lips, where now it only makes them look blue.

LADIES OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.—The Mistress of the Robes is an office of great importance, and one of the best in the gift of a Ministry. The duties distinguish the holder above all others; for instance, that of riding in the royal carriage on all state occasions, and robing the Queen at ceremonial of importance, though the actual manipulation connected with the duties of Mistress of the Robes is usually performed by attendants on the person of the Sovereign.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.—If a man faints away, instead of yelling out like a savage, or running to him to lift him up, lay him at full length on his back on the floor, loosen his clothing, push the crown away so as to allow the air to reach him, and let him alone. Dashing water over a person in a simple fainting fit is a barbarity, and soils the clothing unnecessarily. The philosophy of a fainting fit is, the heart fails to send the proper supply of blood to the brain; if the person is erect, that blood has to be thrown uphill, but if lying down, it has to be projected horizontally—which requires less power is apparent.

A MUSICAL AND CRITICAL CAT.—Mademoiselle Dupuy, of the French opera, whose playing upon the harp was the wonder of Paris, was convinced that she owed her artistic excellences to her favorite cat. As soon as she sat down to practice upon the harp, her cat assumed an attitude of intense attention. At any passage of peculiar beauty puss went into an ecstasy; and so well measured was this sensibility, according to the excellence of the playing, and the pathos of the composition, that Madlle Dupuy was able to judge of the music by the manifested emotions of her cat. She believed puss an exact prophet, foretelling precisely how music would affect an audience. She was grateful accordingly to her friend, to whom she taught she owed mainly her artistic success. In her last illness, at the approach of death, Madlle Dupuy sent for the notary to make her will. She had accumulated a fortune, and the first item of her will gave her town house and her country house to her cat. To this she added an annuity, sufficient for the support of the four-legged musician during its life. And to make sure that this her last will and testament, should be fulfilled, she gave several legacies to friends, on the express condition that they should see to the fulfillment of her wishes. It was also a condition that they should take turns, during each week, in going to see and keep company with the orphan. The relatives of Madlle Dupuy disputed the will, and a lawsuit was the consequence. But the cat gained the cause, and lived out her days with genteel alternation between her elegant town house and the tasteful country house.—Merriam's Museum.

HISTORY.—To study history is to study literature. The biography of a nation embraces all its works. No trifle is to be neglected. A mouldering medal, a letter of twenty centuries. Antiquities which have been beautifully called history defaced, composed its fullest commentary. In these wrecks of many storms, which time washes to the shore, the scholar looks patiently for treasure. The want of a demause, the scribble on a wall, the point of an epigram gogue, the drollery of a farce, the point of a value. A fossil court of law is dug out of an orator; and the Pompeii of Greece is discovered in the Comedies of Aristophanes.—Wilmott's Pleasures of Literature.

Is a Kiss a Sign of Friendship?—Mrs. Bennett, in New Haven, is now seeking to "get a bill" from her husband. A young lady was produced on the stand for the respondent, who had but a little while before been an intimate friend of Mrs. Bennett, but for some good reason saw proper to offer all her testimony for Mrs. Bennett's husband. The shrewd counsel for the lady naturally subjected her to a pretty sharp cross-examination, when it came to him. Among other things he asked her if, at a certain date not very far distant, she was or was not a friend of Mrs. Bennett. "No, sir" was the prompt and decided reply. "But," pursued the counsel, "did you not at that time, when you accosted her, salute her with a kiss?" "Oh, yes, sir," she answered. "And salute her again in the same way when you took leave of her?" "Certainly, sir." "But still were you not a friend of hers?" "In no sense of the word," was the persistent reply. "Then I give it up altogether," said the lawyer.

Bravery is a cheap and vulgar quality, of which the highest instances are frequently found in the lowest savages, and which is often more conspicuous in the brute creation than in the most intrepid of the human race.