

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

On one important point the correspondents seem to agree, and that is on the all too manifest English and French, good feeling manifested between English and French, and on the excellent effect produced by the speech and on the Emperor proposed the health of the Queen and Royal Family of England—a speech which both at Cherbourg and here is looked upon as a pledge of a long and sincere good understanding between the two countries. Prince Albert's reply is referred to with equal satisfaction. It is confidently believed that in the departments that impression made will not be less favourable, and that throughout France it will serve to dissipate that vague feeling of uneasiness which must always exist in this country when perfect harmony does not prevail between the French and English nations. Certain ignorant or prejudiced persons, certain military men, anxious for action and promotion, even at the expense of their country's true interest and welfare, habitually use a hostile tone towards England and wish for war; but the mass of the French people deprecate such an event as the greatest calamity that could befall them. And we may hope that the Cherbourg interview will do much to remove a feeling of want of confidence lately noted, and which has exercised an unfavourable influence on commercial affairs. The shortness of the Queen's stay at Cherbourg prevented her from being much seen, but, as far as opportunities permitted, she was received, according to the most trustworthy accounts, with cordiality and even with enthusiasm. There can be no doubt that the Emperor was most anxious that this should be the case. "The reception of her Britannic Majesty," says a French journalist, "proves to me that we are, thank Heaven! much less anglophobes than is pretended by certain persons who seek to maintain between the two neighbouring nations the old spirit of antagonism so contrary to the interests of liberty. The Queen drove out yesterday in an open carriage and at a walking pace. The English, at this moment, so numerous at Cherbourg, seemed radiant and enchanted at the warm reception their Sovereign received." After driving through the town, the Imperial and Royal party alighted from their carriages to ascend on foot the hill of the Route, whence a fine view of the harbour and works is commanded. An immense crowd followed. A group of persons close to which the Sovereign passed, having cried "Vive l'Empereur!" the Emperor turned round and said, in an undertone, "If you wish to please the Emperor, cry 'Vive la Reine!'" A letter from Cherbourg has this moment been sent to me, which says the English appear much satisfied with the Emperor's speech, and that the Queen was really very warmly received by the French public. As regards the feeling displayed towards the Emperor, another private letter mentions that a man who hawked little copper medals of Napoleon III. on the quays of Cherbourg at five sous a piece sold in one day 11,000 of them. It is argued that this does not show hostility, or even indifference. Yesterday, in the most crowded part of the Paris boulevards, one was deafened by the shouts of the vendors of medals of the Queen and Prince Albert. Among the various ingenious artists and adventurers who flocked to Cherbourg to profit by the opportunity of extracting coin from the crowd, mention is made of a band of singers, who went from cafe to cafe singing "God Save the Queen" to the great contentment, says a letter, of the English. The Emperor attaches so much importance to the visit of Queen Victoria to Cherbourg that he has commanded a pyramid of granite to be erected at the head of the new dock to perpetuate the remembrance of that remarkable event.—Times Correspondent.

The Pays contains the following sensible and friendly remarks with respect to the alliance between France and England:—

"We have never concealed our real feelings on the subject of the English alliance. We do not consider it as a flag destined to appear and disappear according to the necessities of the moment, but as the fixed programme of a policy fruitful in advantages for Europe and for civilization. We do not inquire whether the mutual inclination of the two nations plays any great part in this union; were we to take that line of argument no alliance would be possible, for all continental nations, having been beaten and crushed in the bloody wars which fill European history from the death of Charlemagne to the fall of the First Empire, have preserved deep and time-honored antipathies. If intense national hatred no longer exists, there always survive certain prejudices which are rooted in the popular mind, and if the glorious works accomplished in common in the East have excited in the two nations a feeling which has not exceeded the limit of sincere esteem, we may inquire whether any European nation can flatter itself on being popular in foreign countries. The alliance proposed on a basis which is less fragile than that of ephemeral sentiments; it is the result of a permanent state of things which the Emperor Napoleon III. has had the honor and merit of preserving from storms which menaced it. So long as the two great maritime Powers remain united the stability of Europe will be fully guaranteed without entailing any cost on the independence of other nations. If France and England are at the head of civilized nations, it is not because their population is dense and their armies numerous, but because they possess a long line of coast on several seas, and are consequently the natural seat of universal commerce. France and England, with the United States, absorb nearly the entire trade, and consequently almost the entire wealth of the world. As the two first-named countries have the same interests to protect, the same object to pursue, their former rivalry must be changed into a sincere union, founded on a basis calculated to meet the requirements of the present epoch."

The French Government has resolved, in conjunction with that of Great Britain, that the prosecution of the assassins of Jeddah shall be carried on in presence of a British and French Commissioner, and that M. Emerat, who was present at the murder of the French Consul, shall assist the Commissioners. M. Emerat and the two Commissioners are to embark at Suez on board the French corvette Duchayla, which is to convey them to Jeddah.

It is reported, and is not unlikely to be true, that the existing rupture between Naples and the Western Powers was a subject of conversation between the English and French statesmen who met at Cherbourg, and that a renewal of relations was spoken of as desirable, provided the King of Naples relaxed the obstinacy with which he has been accustomed to reject good advice. There seems a general feeling abroad that diplomatic intercourse is likely ere long to be resumed, and this tendency is said to excite some uneasiness in Piedmont. With reference to the latter country, I may mention that the statements lately circulated with respect to apprehended disturbances on the south-eastern frontier, to a Mazzinian attempt, &c., are evidently exaggerations.—A correspondence published by this morning's papers declares as much, and says that it is completely false that there is any agitation in the provinces referred to. Besides this I am aware of numerous private letters from Turin having been received here, by Piedmontese and others, in which not the slightest mention is made of disturbances, or of any apprehensions of such a nature.—Cor. of the Times.

The King of Holland is contemplating abdication in favor of his son, the Prince of Orange. On the 4th of September next, the young man will attain his majority. The King does not like the burden of state affairs; or rather he frets under constitutional control, his tendencies being to absolutism. He is very well liked, for there is a certain bon homme about him, notwithstanding that his manners are somewhat brusque, which takes mightily with the multitude. It is currently reported that he will take advantage of the coming of age of his son, to resign the crown into his hands, and as the rumor

comes from persons, who by their position I conclude to be well acquainted with what is passing at Court, I think importance is to be attached to it. In conjunction with this event, it is said that overtures will be made on behalf of the young prince, for the hand of the second daughter of Queen Victoria. The project has been some time on the tapis, but will then be formally broached. No doubt the dowry of the young Princess would be highly acceptable to the Prince of Orange. The King is very poor, for his late father expended every farthing of the forty millions of guilders—above three millions and a half sterling—which he inherited—so that it is not probable the young man would have more than the usual allowance of the Civil List, which is only 600,000 guilders, or £50,000; unless his mother—Princess of Wirtemberg—should open her heart and her well-filled coffers. By the way, she and her Royal spouse set a poor example of the conjugal entente cordiale. When she comes to the Hague, he takes himself off to one of his country-seats, and there are no cat and dog—strangers to each other—who are more uncomfortable than this couple when they meet. Her Majesty was a great friend of the celebrated minister, M. Thorbecke, whom the King did not like at all; and her interference in politics was a great cause of dissatisfaction and annoyance to her husband. Their disunion is a common topic of conversation, and is the source of many very piquant anecdotes.—Morning Star.

GERMANY.

We learn from the Univers of Friday, that the general assembly of the Catholic associations of Germany, will take place at Cologne on the 6th of September and following days. For several years the Prussian government refused to permit the associations to assemble in Prussia, and last year the meeting was held at Salzburg—Austrian territory. Lately, however, better counsels have prevailed, and the meeting will be held as we have stated, in the Catholic city of the Lower Rhine.—Weekly Register.

ITALY.

ROMAN STATES.—The Paris Pays contains the following:—"Our accounts from Rome, of the 2nd August, represent the condition of that country as prosperous and progressing. The deficiencies which long existed between receipts and expenditure are quite rectified, and a perfect harmony exists in the two armies, where some disturbances had appeared. The budget of the Roman States for 1858 is made public, and at once refutes the unjust allegations against the Pontifical Government. The balance sheet presents receipts at 73,173,375 francs; the expenditure 78,406,118 francs. The Consulta, or Chamber of Accountants, established by the present Pontiff to supervise the state expenses, has proposed several retrenchments, which were approved. The Consulta has fulfilled its functions satisfactorily, and is a credit to the Government. This favourable balance has been struck, although the expenditure for extra and important public works had to be liquidated—viz., the organization of the Pontifical troops, the new artillery, the building of vessels of large proportions for the new steam fleet, so necessary for the public service. Those are existing fruits of the present successful administration, and attest the Pontiff's anxiety for the welfare of his States.—Moreover, railroads and steam vessels are already far advanced. Another circumstance of still greater difficulty is highly characteristic of the Pontiff's love of progress and substantial reform—viz., the total extinction of the paper currency, the legacy of the republic, amounting to twenty-three millions of francs, all this paper money withdrawn, and in the hand of the Government, and silver coinage substituted. Those are patent facts, promising well for a prosperous future, and refuting the daily slanders of the private correspondents throughout the adverse press of England, France, and Germany, so sedulously copied by our newspapers at home."

RUSSIA.

The Moniteur de la Flotte states that the announcement in the German papers of the restoration of Sebastopol is perfectly erroneous. That town and its gigantic fortifications, it is said, are in precisely the same state as when the allied armies evacuated the Crimea, nothing having been done by the Russian Government to efface the traces of the general devastation. The buildings which suffered during the bombardment, as well as the fortifications, have now fallen into ruins, and no attempt has yet been made to clear the ground, which would cost millions. The American company which undertook to raise the ships of war sunk in the harbour have failed. They succeeded only in raising a small Turkish steamer which was found to be quite rotten. It is probable that the remaining ships are in a similar state, for it is said that their masts, which were standing upright above the water, are now slanting as if their foundations had yielded. The destruction by worms of the green wood of which the Russian ships were constructed is probably by this time complete.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE.—On the 15th May, 1857, Melbourne was founded. Sixteen years later, in 1853, land was sold there for £19 a foot. Now what is it? Let us gather a few facts. Newspapers, thirty-seven! It has its Illustrated News, its Punch, and its Bell's Life; for its legislature, its Hansard; for its lawyer, its Law List and Law Times; it has, too, its Medical Journal, its Catholic Chronicle, and its Temperance Times. Here, then, are the representatives of the different sections of the community; but, stranger still, the same classes and peoples who attach themselves to particular modes of living among us, are there, too, to be found similarly engaged. The German, as usual, is the tobacconist; just as in London, Inderwick vend meerschaum, or Treyer snuff; so in Melbourne names of such unmistakable sound as Uelzen or Unger are the traders in the fragrant weed. There also the Israelite devotes himself to the precious metals and to money-lending. Many a name of Jewish stamp appears under the headings of "Jewellers" and "Pawnbrokers," while the Frenchman ranges himself among the "Hait-dressers and Perfumers." But there is an element, and an extensive one it seems to be, in this Melbourne community, which has a nearer and a dearer interest to ourselves. The cruel policy that drove our people from this land of theirs was in the designs of Providence to be the cause of their prosperity in a land no less fertile and beautiful. Every page of this book contains many an Irish name, and the positions of our countrymen are those of honour and repute. We open the list of the "Parliament," and the first name that catches our eye, in the Upper House, is that of one whom we remember a class-fellow of our own in a well known school in this city—it is the name of the Hon. John Barter Bennett. Among the thirty members are some more, whose names, at least, tell of Irish parentage. In the Lower House, the Legislative Assembly, the first name is of one who, like Mr. Bennett, is a native of our city.—The Speaker, the Hon. Francis Murphy. Among the members, let us take a few as the eye runs down the list. Charles Gavran Duffy—we all know him; and John O'Shaunassy, like the other, now of European fame. But Peter Lalor, and Patrick O'Brien, and Patrick Phelan, where may they be from? And so, again, there is a Puisse Judge, "His Honour Redmond Barry." Then there is his honour Michael Francis McO'Boyle, a fellow-citizen, and the son of a fellow-citizen; and among the magistrates we catch such names as Walsb, and M'Mahon, and Hackett; and we have column after column of O's and Mac's, which tell plainly enough how numerous and important is the Irish element in the community. And, thank Heaven, there too, as at home, is the same steadfast devotion to the old Faith; for we perceive a goodly array of names under the heading of "Roman Catholic Church," and nearly all Irish, from our townsmen, the Right Rev. Dr. Goold, through other names affectionately remembered in this city, such as those of the Very Rev. Laurence Shiel, and the Venerable Dean Hayes, and the Rev. Charles O'Hea,—a long

list which shows how great must be the spiritual requirements of the Catholic population:—It is a pleasant subject to dwell upon, if space permitted; for it is pleasant to turn away from the heat and strife of home politics, from the struggle in which we are still engaged to get for Ireland, and for Catholicity, all that is their due, and to see in that far-off land, and among that rising people, the sons of our own soil and the children of our own Church in the enjoyments of those social advantages which, when they are given a free stage, their energies and abilities never fail to win. And it is cheering, too, to think that if many a homestead be roofless in old Ireland, and if in the Catholic Churches through the land there be many a vacant space, it is not all because famine has done its hideous work, but that in distant and prosperous lands the sweet melodies of our dear old land, and the holy hymns of our Church, are still the solace of many a true Irish Catholic heart, as when he sang them on the green soil which gave him birth.—Cork Examiner.

INDIA.

We take the following from the Calcutta Englishman of the 3rd of July:—"The subjugation of Gwalior and the reinstating of Rao Scindia in his paternal dominions are of much greater importance than at first sight would appear. That the rebels, after being everywhere defeated and dispersed, would make Gwalior their concentrating point, might have been plainly foreseen; indeed, Rao Scindia himself seemed to have entertained such apprehensions when he applied for aid to the Governor General, saying that half a regiment of European soldiers would enable him to hold out against any attempt on the part of the rebels. Gwalior is the key to the Southern Mahratta country, and therefore if the city and fort had remained for any length of time in possession of the enemy it would have been sure to kindle the flame of rebellion in the Western Presidency; in fact, from what is reported, all the elements for an outbreak were ripe. Moreover, with a formidable body of insurgents holding Gwalior, Agra could hardly have been considered safe unless greatly reinforced, and it would thus have caused the withdrawal of a portion of our forces from parts where they cannot conveniently be spared."

"Important as has not been a deathblow to the hopes of the rebels, for we regret to say that a great number have also on this occasion made their escape. The fugitives appear to have taken their course towards Hindouan, and an opinion may easily be formed of the extent of disaffection of the people of the Upper Province from the fact, that on the 20th, or within one week after the fall of Gwalior, the number of the rebels with camp followers was not less than 15,000, and apparently well provided with ammunition.—Their future movements seem to be still undecided, but will probably be directed either towards Bhurtpore or Jeypore; but it is to be hoped that both places will be able to hold out until a sufficient force can be collected to oppose them. The worst of this matter is, that so many innocent people must suffer, for the course of the rebels is always marked by ruthless plunder and extortion, friends and foe being treated alike. Any how, these rebels must be hunted down, for if allowed to hold together until after the rains their numbers will swell to a formidable extent."

"The accounts from Lucknow record another and most successful engagement. It appears that information having been received of a strong gathering of the enemy in the neighborhood of Nawabgunge, Brigadier Sir Hope Grant determined upon bringing them to account. He marched from Chinnat and fell in with the rebels, under the command of the Moulvie, and who made a good stand, attacking our troops on the front, rear, and both flanks, bringing his guns forward into the open plain, and hoisting a couple of green flags, shouting 'Deen, deen!'—Brigadier Grant's guns opened on the rebels at 200 yards, mowing them down by dozens. Two squadrons of the Bays and one of Hodgson's Horse advanced with two companies of Infantry, and cut up about 600 of the enemy, who died fighting hard. Not a man of those round the guns escaped. The action ended in the capture of seven guns of large calibre. The Moulvie, thus defeated, retreated in the direction of Shahjehanpore; and, having on his way apparently been strongly reinforced, reached Powayne about 16 miles northeast of Shahjehanpore, with a considerable body of cavalry and several guns. He surrounded the palace of the Rajah of Powayne, and first demanded that the Tehsilidar and Thanaadar, who had taken refuge with the Rajah, should be given up; but, this request being refused, he at once commenced his attack upon the place. The Rajah and his two brothers led out their force to oppose the Moulvie, and a sharp fight ensued, in which the Moulvie was shot. The moment he fell his head was cut off, and together with the trunk sent to the Commissioner of Shahjehanpore. Thus another of the most fanatic rebel leaders ceases to cause further annoyance."

"The Rajah of Mynpoorie, who almost in the beginning of the outbreak took up a hostile position towards us, has voluntarily surrendered, but we have not heard whether it is intended to bring him to trial. In Dholpoore, one of the Rajpootana States, Amerechund Bado, treasurer to the Rajah of Gwalior, who in the late affray joined the rebels, has been captured. In the Nagpore territories the Zemindar of Aherree has succeeded in making a prisoner of Yakut Rao, one of the rebels in the Chundaree district, who has used every means in his power to aid the rebels, and thus the traitors are gradually falling into our power. The most surprising thing, however, is that, notwithstanding the most decided proofs the rebels have of the hopelessness of their cause, there should be still individuals ready to embrace it. At Cawpore, the Kotwal of the city, an intelligent and active Eurasian, apprehended a commissariat Gomashta in the act of enlisting Budmashtes for the rebel leaders. About 40 already enlisted by him have been apprehended, and they are to be tried by a court-martial, which it is hoped will make short work of them. This is only another instance of the folly of placing any faith in native employees."

"We have now given to our readers at home an outline of cheerful intelligence, but let not this betray them into the belief that the rebellion is quelled, and that the work has come to an end. On the contrary, we would urge the home authorities not to relax in their exertions, and to aid us to the full extent of their power. We have now arrived at that stage of the year when the periodical rains establish a sort of armistice, which affords both parties time to recruit their strength. There may be but little fighting for some months to come, but at the same time the enemy will not rest upon his oars, and it is very probable that during that period he will use his utmost endeavors to send out emissaries in every direction to gain proselytes to his cause, and the direction which such emissaries are likely to take we need not point out. There is every probability of there being sufficient work in store during the next cold weather, and therefore this Government can no longer plead the excuse of being taken by surprise. When the returns of ordinary mortality, as well as of casualties, are received in England, our appeal for further aid will better understood. The British nation must remember that Tania Topes and the Nawab of Banda are still at large, beating up for followers, and that the whereabouts of that monster, the Vana, is enveloped in perfect mystery. The reward of £10,000 offered for his capture, dead or alive, has as yet produced no result."

"Whilst, however, matters in the Upper Provinces bear a somewhat improved appearance, the rebels are causing considerable trouble in Lower Bengal.—In Buxar cutting down the jungle had ceased, as the rebels were said to have left it, and Colonel Douglas with his force therefore proceeded to Benares.—He had however hardly advanced a few miles when he was called back again to Buxar, as the dispersed rebels took immediate advantage and reoccupied the jungle. Another body of mutineers attacked Gyah,

and the European residents had to retreat into the entrenchments.—After plundering the Bazaar they released 150 prisoners, who were being removed to a place of greater safety under a guard of Nujeebs. The guard fraternized with the rebels, and then proceeded to the Gyah gaol, where they opened the prison gates to all the inmates, who at once were let loose upon the country. The rebels have marked their course by committing the most frightful mutilations or slaying every native who serves Government. Apprehensions were entertained even at Patna, and additional troops have been despatched hence for the protection of the district. The state of these provinces may be imagined from the fact, that ladies are not permitted to travel beyond Benares, though the real danger appears to be rather lower down, near the Grand Trunk Road."

"The periodical rains have at last set in, and somewhat relieved us of the extreme heat. To the agriculturist they have been an inestimable blessing, for the country was laboring under a heavy drought. The accounts from all the districts in Lower Bengal are satisfactory, and there is every prospect of an abundant crop."

The Tablet remarks that:—"The greatest danger that threatens the British empire in the East is the contingency that the 'religious' classes in England will interest themselves in India affairs, and by the sheer force of their ignorant bigotry coerce the Minister, through the House of Commons, to rob the dusky heathens, who are now our fellow-subjects. Fourteen Protestant Missionaries (half of them belonging to the Church of Scotland) have memorialised the Bombay Government to break the existing compact (the legal force of which they don't deny) by which the property of the heathen Hindoo temple and other institutions are secured to them. 'Religious considerations,' say these pious men, 'must override all others, those of honesty included.' The property may belong to the Hindoos, but as the use which they make of it is not right, it must be taken from them. Lord Elphinstone, in his council, rebuked the 'ignorance and indiscretion' of the Rev. memorialists. The directors of the East India Company gave their answer on the 21st of July. The Times tells us 'they would not condescend to enter into an examination of the statements contained in the memorial, but unhesitatingly, and in the most decided terms, rejected the monstrous proposition for dispossessing the temple and other religious institutions (of the Hindoos) of the property belonging to them,' in which property, the directors remark, 'those institutions have a vested right as valid as that of any individual in any of his possessions.'"

The directors adhere to their policy of strict religious neutrality in India—that is to say, they wish the natives to be left entirely to themselves in all matters relating to their temples and their religious rituals. They affirm, in conclusion, that 'the invasion of the established rights of property, on whatsoever grounds, will receive no countenance from them.' All this is very fine, but the fourteen memorialists (half of whom are of the Church of Scotland), will not be satisfied with this. They will appeal to the conscientious feelings of the religious-minded among British Protestants. They will show that the theories promulgated by the directors are plainly contrary to the fundamental principles of the blessed Reformation, which never could have been established if such unchristian scruples had been allowed weight. In Scotland, Germany, Scandinavia, and Switzerland, Popery would still flourish but for the recognition of the sacred duty of taking from idolaters whatever they possessed. This was the major premiss, and when it was granted there was little difficulty about the minor, that Mass worshippers and Papists were rank idolaters. The conclusion followed, both in logic and in practice, and the Reformation lived. The "sacred right of insurrection" is not so vital to Jacobinism as the sacred duty of confiscation is to Protestantism. The new Council of India will be denounced ere long as 'Jesuits in disguise.'"

CHINA.

MILITARY ORGANISATION.—The Moniteur de l'Armee contains an interesting article on Chinese military organisation, from the pen of Captain Dabry, of the marine infantry, aide-de-camp of General Fieron, who, it is said, is about to be appointed to a command in China. He proposes the question whether there really exist in China regular military bodies constituting what we in Europe call an army. He is of opinion that such corps unquestionably do exist, and cites in support of this opinion various Chinese works (of which I will not trouble you with the names) relating to the army. He then proceeds to examine the reasons of the worthlessness of the Chinese troops, almost as inefficient against Europeans as were the American Indians against the mailed followers of Cortes and Pizarro. He attributes it to two causes.—the geographical position of the empire and the policy of its Government. By reason of its extent and the character of its neighbors, China has hitherto been little exposed to invasion or tempted to aggression, and its rulers have adopted a form of religious and political principle favourable to the development of agriculture, industry, and internal traffic, but quite opposite to the progress of military art. The Chinese have been taught to consider war as the most fatal of public calamities, as a plague sent by Heaven in its anger, as the shame and opprobrium of humanity. The most distinguished military commanders in China have never had more than a limited consideration, and purely honorary titles; the chief authority has always been vested in the lettered Mandarins. Thus the profession of arms has been depreciated. When the Manchou Tartars seized upon the throne they at once saw the advantages they might derive from this state of things. They reserved to themselves the military profession, created military dignities, and adopted as Tartars the Chinese soldiers (kan-kiem) who had deserted to their side. They themselves were not sufficiently numerous to occupy all the garrisons of the empire, but they reserved to themselves the capital, where they formed a Praetorian Guard round their Emperor, and also garrisoned the posts defending the principal routes from the adjacent provinces, leaving the Chinese troops to watch over the security of the other parts of the country."

"All the land and sea forces of the empire are thus split into two great divisions.—1st, the troops of the three banners, the Manchou Tartars, Mongols, and han-kiem; 2nd, the troops of the green flag (lou-yung), which, with the exception of some of the senior officers, are entirely composed of Chinese.—Besides these two armies, every district has a force destined to maintain order, and equivalent to a municipal guard. In time of war the districts also furnish y-yungs, or volunteers; those which form the corps of y-kiens a sort of landsturm, are young men, especially from the villages, who take arms spontaneously, or in compliance with an appeal made to them in virtue of an Imperial proclamation; these it is whom we find at this moment in the environs of Canton, and whom the journals designate by the name of Braves, on account of certain insignia they wear on their clothes and headgear."

"The troops of the eight banners and the lou-yungs together form a total of 900,000 men, not including the feudatory soldiers of the empire, scattered through the two Mongolias and Thibet. This number of soldiers is by no means extraordinary, when we reflect on the immense extent of the country and on its vast population, but what is astonishing is that such an army should be powerless to repel an invasion or to suppress anything like a serious insurrection. It is true that there is wanting in that mass of men the principal element that leads to progress—emulation. The Chinese, as we have already said, bruffed by their books of morality and by their absurd rites, have none of the qualities of the European soldier. The despotism of their laws has extinguished in their hearts all love of country, that noble sentiment which engenders prodigies. Passive slaves of the Government, they obey without murmuring, and

march because the sword and the cudgel are always suspended over their heads. What spirit, what enthusiasm, can such a system produce? As to the chiefs who direct them, incapable, covetous, greedy of enjoyment and luxury, always trembling before the vast spy system which covers China like a network, astute dissemblers, and careless of men's rights, they talk very loud of probity, honour, and courage, but do not possess any one of those virtues which characterize a hero."

THE LONDON TIMES ON CANADA.

The Roman satirist saw of how little use were laws without morals, and the English statesman has just now an excellent opportunity of observing how fruitless are laws unless they are carried out in a spirit corresponding to that in which they are framed. It was the will of Parliament some 18 years ago that the two Provinces of Canada,—the Lower Province, principally inhabited by French, and the Upper, entirely colonized by English people,—should be one and indivisible; that the conflict of jarring nationalities should cease, and that the hearts of the people, like the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, by which they dwell should be mingled in peace. Thus decreed Parliament, and it handed over its decree for execution to the United Canadian Legislature, in confidence, doubtless, that what was patriotically decreed would be honestly executed, and that year by year would witness the obliteration of obsolete and invidious distinctions, the perpetuation of which could subvert no useful purpose, and the disappearance of which would form a solid, compact, and uniform State, capable of offering an impassable barrier to the advances of American Democratic ambition. Never was expectation more fatally deceived. It seems as if from the very beginning of the Union the Parliament of Canada had held no object dearer to its heart than the perpetuation, and, if possible, the increase, of that very division which the United Parliament was called into existence to destroy; nay, of the supposed destruction of which it was itself the sign and symbol. United Canada has been governed by two Ministries—one for the Upper, and the other for the Lower Province. The difference of language is maintained in the Legislature, and even the Acts of Parliament are drawn up both in French and in English. It would only have been a logical sequence if it had been required that the Ministry for the Upper Province and Lower Province respectively should each possess the confidence of a majority of the Members sent from their own Province. To this point the system has never been carried. Provided the two Ministries could muster the support of a majority of the whole Parliament, it has never been asked of what materials that support was composed, though even this last relic and vestige of union is by no means exempt from attack. The problem of Canadian government has been how to secure this majority. In the Lower Province the French Canadians form a compact body, professing the same religion, and having the same fanatical attachment to their ancient laws and customs which were guaranteed to them on the surrender of Quebec, and they still perpetuate in the wilds of North America the last faint image of France as she was before the storm of revolution swept over her. The English of the Upper Province, on the other hand, are divided, as elsewhere, into two parties, and the problem is how out of these elements to construct a Parliamentary majority. The plan has hitherto been for the English minority to unite itself with the French Canadians, and by that means to overrule the English majority, much as 20 years ago the Liberals, then a minority in England, sustained themselves by an alliance with Mr. O'Connell and the majority of the Irish representatives. This has hitherto been accomplished by administering, in no very delicate manner, a succession of bribes to the French Canadians. Of this nature was the Rebellion Losses Bill, which excited so much indignation some years ago, and since then Lower Canada has received a very ample equivalent for the Parliamentary support it has given successive Governments in the construction of several hundred miles of railway parallel to the great stream of the St. Lawrence—ruinous, indeed, to the English shareholders, but exceedingly beneficial to the French Canadian proprietors. At last, however, whether it be that the public purse can afford no more subventions of this kind, or that no more English shareholders can be found to contribute their capital,—receiving instead of interest the satisfaction of being the means of adjusting the balance of power in our great dependency,—at any rate, somehow or other, the system seems to have worked itself out. The party in Upper Canada which corresponds to the Orange party in Ireland has gained greatly in strength and development, so that the Upper Province which at the time of the Union possessed a much smaller population, is actually in a numerical majority, and of course proportionately impatient of an equality with the Lower Province in its number of representatives,—an equality which it was not unwilling to tolerate so long as the balance of population was the other way.

Under these circumstances has arisen a quarrel well calculated to call forth and embitter those local and national jealousies of which in the above sketch we have endeavoured to give our readers some idea. United Canada must have a capital, and local selfishness and national jealousy are enlisted in the quarrel. Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto had each powerful claims to urge in their behalf, which are met by as powerful objections. Quebec is ancient, beautiful, and historical, but remote in situation and Siberian in climate. Montreal is central and commercial, but more French than English, exposed to insult from the United States, and disgraced by the outrages conducted of the mob which burnt the House of Assembly and insulted the Legislature ten years ago. Kingston and Toronto are both fitable to attack and surprise by a flotilla from the United States. In this difficulty the Canadian Parliament took what we consider to have been a wise resolution. They referred the matter to the decision of Her Majesty, and as a proof of their good faith they appropriated money for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings, and thus, as it was believed, put it out of their power to repudiate what ever decision the Crown might arrive at. We have said that the Canadian Parliament took a prudent step in referring the matter to the decision of Her Majesty, but it is by no means so clear that Her Majesty was as well advised in accepting the reference. However, the reference was accepted, and to the surprise, no doubt, of all Canada, the choice fell upon Ottawa, mainly, we suppose, from its neutral situation, from the impulse that would be given to the colonization of the vast valley in which it is placed, and from its retired and defensible position in case of war with the United States.

This being so, the Canadian Parliament has just done an exceedingly ungracious act. It has repudiated the decision of the empire who, at its own request, undertook to determine the position of its future capital, although that empire was its Sovereign reign. This decision has been fatal to the Canadian Ministry. They could not, whatever the Canadian Parliament might do, suffer themselves to be committed to the flagrant breach of faith thus committed. Mr. Brown, the leader of the Radical party in Upper Canada, has been intrusted by the Governor-General with the task of forming an Administration. Mr. Brown undertakes the task under no ordinary difficulties. With the French Canadian party he anticipates it as to think of an alliance between Orange and Catholics. They demand a redistribution of electoral power according to population, which the French Canadians will as strenuously resist. His party is strong enough to make any other Government impossible, but scarcely strong enough to govern itself. The condition of its success is a constant unanimity in the Upper Province and a considerable defection in the Lower—conditions very hard to realize. Then he has the question of capital to