# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

6

## FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday Morning .- The Moniteur contains a decree, remitting all condemnations which have been pronounced for offences and for infractions of the law in connection with the press, and nullifying all persecutions which have been commenced.

It is given out that the French and Swiss Governments are on the point of coming to a friendly understanding, and that all trace of former points of difference will disappear .- Tablet. A case of bible-burning, writes a French cor-

respondent of the Liverpool Northern Press, has occurred at St. Trond that you would do well to produce for the itinerant preachers to quote as a foreign instance. It appears a godly Alliance, probably from England. A passer-by of Prussia, Emperor of Russia, and the Empress Eu-invested in a copy, which he proceeded to illu-few months." minate, not in mediceval style, but by saturating it with turpentine, affixing it to a good long stick, -consider the Protestant version a blasphemous substitution of man's for God's word ; and, effectual process.

The following gratifying announcement appears in the Monitcur :--

"The Emperor has decided that from the 1st Queen of Great Britain and Ireland coming to overthrow the Provisional Government «stablished France shall be admitted to enter and travel in the territory of the Empire without passports and reciprocally. The Minister of the Interior al places in the March provinces and in Umbria. will give instructions to his agents to carry this measure into execution."

The abolition of passports for British subjects visiting France is strongly approved by such of lowing terms :--

to maintain all the good reasons which were fornational roads has materially destroyed, according to the avowal even of the Governments, the secures the control, sometimes so useful, of the made it a necessity. We now wait for the ex-Considerable commercial relations are being prehas already triumphed in the latter country."

ance of the King of Naples; out these passages were expunged by order of a personage to whom it was submitted, and from whose decision there could not well be an appeal. ROBBERY OF QUEEN VICIORIA. ~ Our Paris' corres-

pondent sends us the following account of the remarkable recovery of valuable (concrety stolen from Queen Victoria :-

Some time ago the Paris police were informed that a robbery had been committed in one of the Royal palaces of England to the detriment of the Queen's casket, and the police here have been on the watch for the thieves. U: Sunday a person picked up in the Avenue des Champs Elysees, a very valuable massive gold ring with the uppher V. R., surmonnted by a royal crown, all in diamonds and rubies; and the police upon examining it found it contained in its rim a miniature stereoscope, whose eve barrels are not larger than a pin's head, and are provided with magnifying glasses which exhibit the microscopic daguerotype-likenesses of Prince Albert quote as a foreign instance. It appears a godly and the Prince of Wales, as large as a visiting card, porter was hired to expose for sale, in the public It has been returned to Her Majesty. Have you nomarket place, a whole cargo of the "Word of ticed how numerous robberies in palaces bave of late God," under the secret auspicies of a Gospel become? The King of Belgium, the Prince Regent of Prussia, Emperor of Russia, and the Empress Eu-

#### ITALY.

The Times' Turin correspondent writes : - The and so making light of it. It appears that the Marquis Pepoli, charged by Count Carour with the benighted Catholics abroad-us well as with you government of the province of Umbria, has struck at the root of the evil in that late Papal dependency, by the abolition of convents and nunneries. He has published, or is about to publish, a decree in 21 araccordingly, we find the crowd proceeded at once ticles, by the first of which he abolishes "all the to demolish the entire collection, by the same corporations and establishments, of any kind whatever, of monastic orders, and of regular and secula. bodies, existing in the provinces submitted to his government," with the single exception of the Fate-

bene-Fratelli (Do-good Brethren). Rome -It is said that 2,000 Pontifical troops are of January next the subjects of Her Majesty the about to march against the town of Ponte-Corvo to

there in the name of King Victor Emmanuel. Benevento is lost to the Hulv See.

Reactionary movements have taken place at sever

The Pontifical Zonaves have re-entered Rome. General Latour has left for Paris on a special

mission from Francis II, to the Emperor Napoleon .- $T_{cb}$ ict

ROME, DEC 11 .- I observe that many of the the Paris journals as remark upon the subject. Romans, and among them some who lately seemed The Constitutionnel expresses itself in the fol- to think the Pone's departure imminent, now adjourn that much-desired event until next Spring, some weeks subsequently to the meeting of the French "The institutions of passports has as many legislative body, a vote of which, they imagine, will opponents as partisans, and it many be perhaps relieve the Emperor of responsibility and facilitate said that the latter are the less numerous. Since the withdrawsi of his troops from the Papal States. the great changes which have taken place in the This seems the prevalent idea in Rome at present, means of communication, it has appeared difficult and it is connected with the recent enlargement of the privileges of the French Chambers. There seems generally a strong conviction among the merly invoked in favour of the passport system. Italians that Napoleon will be true to them, and The necessity of rendering more prompt and that be still, in his own way and notwithstanding | tion." There were, I believe, many applications for more easy the travelling of passengers on inter- certain ambiguous acts of his-such as the occupation of Viterbo and the protection afforded to the King of Naples-is co-operating for the attainment of the object they have at heart-the advantage of that police measure. The passport formation, that is to say, of a united Italy .is most frequently only an embarrassing formality. Those of his late acts that seem of a nature to It scarcely protects the traveller, and it still less discourage this belief they attribute to the necesderations, and of avoiding a decided rupture with commissaries at the frontiers This opinion, the Church. Most weighty motives, they believe, which is generally entertained, appears to be now would occur to his mind as rendering it impossible for shared by the French (Fovernment. The fact him seriously to impede the completion of the work of English subjects being admitted to enter and in the commencement of which he himself vigorously assisted. They scout any modification of the plan circulate in France without passports-a measure of one Italy under Victor Emmanuel. If a federaextensively justified by the constantly increasing tion was once possible, the day for it, they say, is relations which exist between France and Eng- completely gone by. Of a Murat at Naples they land—will be highly approved of in the latter will not admit the idea, or that Napleon has any country. The treaty of commerce had almost secret leaning towards such an arrangement. They rity and power of an Italy one and undivided; but ample to be followed with regard to other of this they consider an essential condition to be Powers, and among others Belgium and Prussia, Rome as the capital. They attach the utmost imwhere the same reasons will soon be invoked .- portance to this, us the only means of preventing bickerings and rivalries, which might be fatal at the very commencement to the scheme of Italian union. pared on those two points, and the opinion which Only before traditions and lustre of Rome, they say, has condemned passports in Belgium and Prussia | will all other Italian capitals veil their protensions and accept an inferior muk. To keep it detached from Italy, either under the temporal rule of the Pope, or as an Imperial principality, would never, they feel assured, to endured by the Italians, or ven-"The decision announced by the note in the jured upon by the Sovereign of France, for either of Monitcur cannot fail to obtain general approba- those two courses would efface the memory of the tion in France and England. It suppresses a rescue of Lombardy, and convert blessings into curses. It is curious to observe the confidence reposed by men who knew Napoleon III. during the less restraint, and an obstacle to the increasing portion of his life passed in Italy in the stringency intercourse between the two countries. It is a of the engagements he then entered into. The pow-first step in a course which we trust the French erful monarch of 1860 will not, they are personded, repudiate the obligations accepted by the exile and conspiration of some 30 years before. Everybody who has been in Rome knows the Cafe Greco, and most persons who have not been here have heard of be generalized, and become the common and it. The latter class will have the more agreeable impression of the place. They will think of it as deep, hard dirt, while the attendants were washing the general rendezvous of artists of all countries, and will imagine it to be something very superior in aspect and accommodation to what it really is .-Those who have visited it know it as a dark dingy den, eternally polluted by the smoke of some of the worst tobacco in the world, beset by beggars and infested by vendors of all imaginable articles, from ready-made boots and shoes down to soap and phosphorus matches. This renowned cafe has just been the scene of an incident which will, in all proba-(Wednesday.) The Imperial Procurator declared bility, cause a deal of diplomatic correspondence. that legal proceedings were discontinued on account Some evenings ago a Russian artist, as yet unknown to fame, entered the Greco, he having at the time, according to some accounts, had rather too much to drink. An illustrated journal, containing a fulllength portrait of the Emperor of the French, lay upon a table; he took it up, and made upon it an insulting and indecent demonstration, at the same Austria and Venetia. He states that solutions of time uttering words of a similar nature. The act and one has risked her life almost in the battlefield, and expressions were reported ; the French authorities arrested the offender, and sent him before the Prevot of the French army, by whose tribunal he was summarily condemned to eight days' imprisonment. The Russian Minister here, M. Kisseleff, reknow how to prevent a struggle benesforth without menstrated, but in vain. The man was in St. Anany object. The situation of Austria in Venetia is gelo by the order of M. de Gramont and the act of deplorable. Everything is possible in Venetia, ex- General Goyon, and in St. Angelo he must remain. I believe his term of panishment is now over or on the point of expiring; but that is not the question. On making the welkin ring with their sympathies and inding no redress obtainable from the French Am- admiration of their "brothers" have not been finding no redress obtainable from the French Ambassador, 3. Kisseleff protested, and reported the affair to his Government. The matter will have to be settled between Paris and St Petersburg. It appears that the Papal Government has an understanding with the French authorities with respect to the punishment of certain classes of offenders who shall have been guilty of offences against the French Emperor or army. This understanding has been oc-casionally stretched by the French, not much to the satisfaction of the Pontifical Government, which, however, under all the circumstances, has no alternative but to smile and submit. The affair is altogether different when a foreigner is concerned. He is clearly and indisputably exempt from the jurisdiction of French Ambassadors, General, and Provost-Mashals. It is the first time the case has occurred here, but that only renders it the more necessary that it should not be allowed to pass into a precedent, and that it should be clearly established indemnity for its Itslian Province; and it might and laid down that foreigners in Rome are no: in any way, or under any circumstances, to be amenturn out as good a speculation as any this company any way, or under any orcums aboves, to so ance-has been engaged in. The pamphlet in its original able to French courts-martial, or to the Prevot's yet form, advocated the fulfilment of the Villafranca more summary court. It hardly admits of a doubt form, advocated the fulfilment of the Grand Dakes, the that, in the course he has taken, M. Kisseleff will will involve the whole German people.

integrity of the Papal dominions, and the mainten- have the countenance and approval of his diplomatic . The power which is preparing this convulsion is Government.— Times' Cor.

NAPLES .- The bombardment of Gaeta will recommence, in consequence of the non-acceptance by King Francis II. of the proposed conditions to surrender Gaeta.

The King has issued a manifesto, calling upon the Neapolitans to make a last effort to preserve their nationality. He guarantees to maintain their liberties, and grant district parliaments to the Two Sicilies. He also promises an amnesty. If compelled to succumb, he will maintain the firm hope of returning to his dominions.

One report states that the French Emperor wished to be put into the possession of Gaeta, to keep it as a deposit pending the decision of the future Congress between the claims of Francis II. and Victor Emmanuel. All the newspapers have announced that the French fleet was about to quit the waters to Gaeta, so as to allow the Piedmontese to bombard it from sea; but the departure has not taken place as vet. A successful sally of the garrison, on the night of the 5th, resulted in the destruction of three houses of the suburb, occupied by the Piedmontese. The King spent the night at the sallyport, and during the sally visited the advanced posts with General Bosco. The Oueen of Naples refuses to guit her Royal Husband's side, and constantly visited the batteries during the bombardment. We regret to learn the death of the brave Colonel de Migy, wounded in the sally which we reported last week .-

Tablet. Advices from Gaeta of the Sth instant announce a successful coup de main made by a small body of Royalists. They succeeded in surprising the Piedmontese outposts, and blew up two houses of the Borgo, having brought barrels of gunpowder with them for that purpose .- Tablet.

A letter from Gaeta, addressed to the Gazette de Midi, a Legitimatist paper, states that a catastrophe is shortly expected there The Piedmontese have certainly friends in the fortress, and the pretended bombardment is a mere farce, performed to save appearances. It appears impossible to the writer of the letter that the young King, and the few devoted men still attached to him, can save themselves from the traitors by whom they are surrounded .- Tablet. NEAPOLITAN SYMPATHY WITH GARIBALDI. - The Garibaldini are leaving daily by hundreds and thousands, and what report will they take away with them of their Neapolitan "brothers," as the cant term has been? Why, that they have talked till they were choked, of "brotherhood," without performing any of its duties, and, instead of rushing out to aid or to welcome them, have, as a nation, assisted at a speciacle got up for their special amusement. Theatres have been illuminated, houses too, Garibaldi's Hymn has been sung, and his portrait worn by every one : all this is very cheap and noisy, but what has been the serious material aid which has been given by these frothy enthusiasts? I shall confine myself in my report to what I have seen or heard from substantial witnesses In the first place, I am assured, on undoubted authority, that the number of Neapolitans who enrolled themselves under Garibaldi was 100, and yet the talk of "our revolucommissions, but serve as soldiers and enter into the serious business of war 100 presented themselves. So much for active field co-operation, and now for those services which might have been so easily rendered, and which would have so materially relieved the sufferings of the wearied, sick and wounded men who had been fighting their battles. I am within bounds when I state that the municipality had made no arrangements for the reception of the Rediackets. or such as were most inadquate, and I know that lever was generated as a consequence and carried many men off. They lay on dirty straw, and would have been better in the open country : "but was not every house in Naples open to them ?" "When we were in the North of Italy," said a sick man to me, "they came out en masse to us, men, women and children, and offered us everything they had .--Brescia, in particular, will never be forgotten by us; but here but here ." Later in the day some fami-lies have received the Garivaldini in their houses, but they were the rare exceptions. As to the population in general, I believe that they have imposed on them in every possible way. It was carried to such an extent at the beginning that Garibaldi issued a de-cree threatening punishment to those who overreached his followers. Cabmen hid themselves and their carriages to avoid being summoned to carry off the sick and wounded; each in his little way made

higher social stratu, and especially of Government officers and employees. This class is composed of active, intelligent, educated, and influential men. Hitherto they have always been on the side of the Princes, or at least have acted on their behalf with the so-called conservative or bourgeois element of the German nation; but this will not prove to be the case hereafter. Nor is it the lower ranges of the official who are becoming adherents of democratic ideas, but the very summits of the edifice, the Geheincrathe or Privy Councillors, and these not of one or of a few, but of all the German princes. It would seem that the German mind, turning its speculative tendencies to questions of social organization and policy, has gone to work with the same slow but stendy and unrelenting logic as it employed in elaborating the Reformation, in constructing the most abstruse metaphysical systems and in prosecuting the natural and exact sciences. Germany is therefore nearer to a thorough transformation of her social condition than is generally believed by superficial observers; and this transformation will have Democracy for its basis and its inspiration. When this will come of course cannot be foretold ; but before many years a crash may take place which will engulf all the political questions now effervescing, and Austrian and Prussian supremacy may be wrapped in one and the same shroud.

The German Princes are well aware that their thrones are being thoroughly undermined, in the most genuine German fashion, that is, by an idea, which from speculation will pass into a fact. They know that on account of this genuine national method of elaboration, there is little if any help for them. Their last means of averting the dauger, at least for a time, and postponing the democratic eruption, is a foreign war. An invasion of Germany would again raise the people against the loe, and divert the German mind from its devotion to the terrible democratic spectre. The Princes would have, therefore, no objection to a little quarrel with Denmark, or even with France. In this view, that concentration of vanity, the Prince Regent of Prussia, is urging forward the military reform in that country, which is to give him nearly a million of soldiers, not to speak of the other Gorman contingents. If he succeeds in this attempt at reorganizing bis army, it would not be surprising to see him ar-rogantly pick a quarrel with Louis Napoleon, and thus precipitate the bursting of the storm that is

hovering over Europe. - New York Tribune. A Berlin letter says the Paris pumphlet on the Emperor Francis Joseph and Venetia has made a deep impression in that capital. All reasonable men approve of its conclusions. Europe has a right to exact from Austria that she shall not cause a great European war for Venetia, but it is doubted whether the Emperor will ever consent to discuss the question of negociation.-Irishman.

MUNICH DEC. 17 .- Baron Verger, Bavarian Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin, having been recalled, the Sardinian Minister has in consequence received orders to quit his post at the Bavarian Court. The Ost-Deutsche Post of Vienna appears disquiet-

ed at the turn which events have taken in Huugary. It says :-

"What is positive is that the laws of 1848 are everywhere recognised in Hungary as the legal and exclusive basis of the government, and that the Hungarian Chancery in Vienna is placed in impulissant opposition to the general current of ideas .--Moreover, the declaration has been made that, in order to protect her security, Hungary must have an independent Ministry, as in 1848. One consequence of the view taken by the Hungarians is, that all the laws decreed since 1848 in that kingdom are considered as null and void, because they have not been sanctioned by the Diet."

Without entering into a political discussion on the matter, the Ost-Deutsche Post points out the economic and financial consequences of the separation of Hungary from Austria, and afterwards refers to the situation made for other provinces : -

"One must be blind not to see that all that is being done in Hungary places in question the accomplishment of the second article of the diploma of the 20th October. We ask all men of sense if the Hungarian Diet, composed as it will be of the political notabilities of the day, is likely to send to the Council of the Empire at Vienna representatives to vote takes and guarantee loans? We can understand that the Government persists in exacting for the right it accords to Hungary the fulfilment of this as much profit as he could out of those who had shed duty; but it also appears to us that an imperative their blood and risked their lives for them. With re-necessity exists for establishing a Slave-German

ment, the nation which maintains that army is not far removed from a state of either anarchy or military despotism.

## OHINA.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Dec. 20.---Sir John Crampton re. ports yesterday that Lord Elgin, in a letter of the sth of November, informs him of the ratification and publication of the Treaty with China, and of the march of the army to Tien-tsin.

His Lordship makes no mention of the prisoners, his Lorusnip makes in debted to General Ignation for the manner in which that Minister had promoted the object of his negatiations.

The following telegram has been received this of. ternoon from Sir J. Crampton, dated St. Peters. burgh, Dec. 20 :---

Prince Gortschahoff has communicated to me the following report, from General Ignation, of the Euro. nean massacre by the Chinese :-English-De Norman, Mr. Bruce's Attache; An.

English-De Nommer, at. Brites Attache; An-derson, Chief of Lord Elgin's escort; the correspondent of The Times ; French---Dubost, Intendant of dent of the times, front of his Aides-de-Camp; and a Colonel of Artillery. These are the only names cited by General de Ignatieff, but the total number of victims is 19.

TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS - "EVIDENCE OF MAHOMED KHAN, 4TH TROOP, FANE'S HORSE .- " When we got to the camp of the Chinese, near Chapkian. when we heard the firing commenced; Messrs. Parkes and Loch left us with one sowar of Major Probyn's regiment. Mr. Anderson wanted for about half an hour, and then wanted to go in search of them, but we were stopped by the Chinese.

"We were eventually taken outside Tang-chon. and our arms taken away from us. We then te. mounted, and then went over the stone bridge along the paved road to a joss house about a mile or two miles on this side. The next day Captain Brabazon, and a Frenchman left us, and we were taken through Pekin to a garden on the other side [this place was near a lake and temples round ] We were there put into tents, six in each, Mr. Anderson told off the numbers to each. This was about 2 o'clock in the day. About half an hour after our arrival Mr. De Norman was taken out, under the pretence of har. ing his face and hands washed ; he was immediately seized, thrown on the ground, and his hands and feet fiel together behind. Mr. Anderson was then taken out and tied in the same manner, then Mr. Bowlby, and then the Frenchman, and then the sowars. After we had all been tied they put water on

our bonds to tighten them. They then lifted us up, and took us into a court-yard, where we remained in the open air for three days, exposed to the sun and cold. Mr. Anderson became delirious the second day from the effects of the sun and want of water and food. We had nothing to eat all that time. At last they gave us about two square inches of bread and a little water. In the day time the place was left open and hundreds of people came to stare at us. There were many men of rank among the spectators. At night a soldier was placed on guard over each of us. If we spoke a word or asked for weter, we were beaten and tramped upon. They kicked us about the head with their boots. If we asked for something to eat, they crammed dirt down our mouths. At the end of the third day irons were put on our necks, wrists and ankles, and about 3 o'clock on the fourth day we were taken away in carts. I never saw Mr. Anderson again. In our two carts there were eight of us, viz ,-three Frenchmen four Sikhs, and myself. One Frenchman died on the road ; he was wounded with a sword-cut on the head. We were then taken away towards the hills. That night we stopped at a house to eat and rest, and travelled all the next day. We stopped again at night, and late the next day arrived at a wolled town as big as Tien-tsin. There was also a large white fort outside the town two miles oil. The place was surrounded on three sides by ligh bills. We were taken into the gaol inside the town. A Frenchman died after we had been in the gaol about eight or nine days, and Sowar Prem Singh shout three or four days after that. They both died from maggots eating into their flesh, and from which mortifications ensued.

"The Mandarin in charge of the gaol took off my irous about ten days ago. The Chinese prisoners were very kind to us, cleansed and washed our wounds, and gave us what they had to cat. (True translation.)

"WALTER FANE, Captain commandingFane's Horse. "Camp, Pekin, Ôct. 13, 1860.

The following is the language of the Debats

on the same subject :--tormality which has long been regarded as a use-Government will not hesitate to follow. We shall rejoice to see the day when the liberal measure now adopted with respect to England shall absolute rule of the relations between France and all civilized nations."

PARIS Dec. 20 .- An Aide-de-Camp of Admiral Barbier de Tinan left this morning (Thursday) for Naples with despatches for his chief from the Minister of Marine. It is presumed these despatches contain orders to the Admiral to withdraw from the station unless Francis II. desists from the hopeless defence of Gaeta

The trial of the Union newspaper came on to-day of the amnesty granted by the Emperor.

The Putric asserts that the Pope, guided by a con-ciliatory spirit consents to a revision of the Austrian Concordat.

The Constitutionnel publishes an article, signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, on the question of that question are everywhere sought after, because it is instinctively felt that a decisive crisis is approaching. All Europe seems to have apprehension for the coming spring. He is convinced that the wisdom of the Government of the Emperor will cept that which now exists.

M. Grandguillot expresses Lis conviction that Austria, who knows how provinces are gained, will also remember how they are lost. He believes that Baron Von Schmerling sees things in a different light from General Benedek, and that the Baron has already weighed the chunces of a new struggle.

The pamphlet which lately appeared with the title L'Emperor Francois Joseph I et l'Europe is not, as I have already mentioned, the work of the official pamphlet-writer. The public attribute it to another person, who, some four years ago, wrote two or three brochures which produced but small sensation and were speedily torgotten. The same credulous public, here and elsewhere, persist in believing that the 'inspirer" of the pamphlet is the head of a wellknown and very adventurous commercial association. He perhaps does not really mean to offer himself for the post of Doge if Venetia shall be restored to her independence and her ancient Republican Government. The object probably is to guarantee the necessary sum, should Austria consent to accept an turn out as good a speculation as any this company

gard to the hospitals, I may almost literally say that no preparations had been made for the sick until

they arrived here, and then they had to be inprovised and arranged; and this done by foreign hands. As being hastily got up they were deficient in most of those comforts which are so necessary for the invalid, and as being hastily got up in Naples, too, where native materials were necessarily called into use, filth, filching and disorder were the order of the day. Those benevolent persons, principally foreigners, and those again principally English, who have regulated the hospitals have had to contend continually and thanklessly against these evils. I saw, no later than three days since, the dirt on the ground of one of the wards in San Sebastian " caked" half-an-inch pots and kettles and plates about the beds: that I may be the more precise, it was the Sala Vittorio Emanuele. On leaving that sala I went to another, and listened to the whispered complaints of a poor fellow who had been shot through the lungs, that he had been robbed frequently and had not that frequent attendance necessary, as the discharge of his wound was so great. "I give the poor fellows some money at times," said a lady to me, " because they are neglected if they do not give the *infermicri* some-thing." "I was robbed by my *infermieri* of a plastre or two which Victor Emanuel left to me," said the wounded boy; "get me into another more central place," and I did. I said the surveillance of the hospitals has been conducted principally, if not altegether, by foreigners; some honourable excep-tions there have been, but still the rule holds good. English ladies have sucrificed their ease and time, while Neapolitans have for the most part remained at home at ease, apparently indifferent to the sufferings of their "brothers." "We will give our money," said some ladies to a friend of mine one day, "but we won't go in," and this makes me think of the sums of money that have been contributed by the Neapolitans. Where Dukes have put themselves down for 3s 6d Ministers, at the most, for a pound, and the vast majority of those whose voices were ashamed to write themselves down for 4d 6d and 8d -ay, for the "feriti di Garibaldi"-the sum contributed cannot have been great. What the gross amount is I cannot tell, but I have seen several published lists, and they have been formed in the way I have described, and I have no hesitation in saying that the foleigner has shown ten times the amount vaunt the foreigner, but to awaken the Southern Italians to something like self-respect. GERMANY. and the partizans of Austria, below the question of Schleswig Holstein and its emancipation from Den-mark, below the still more difficult question in Hesse

Diet."

"Despatches from Vienna," says the Pays, "announce that the plan of the Chevalier de Schmerling who has just entered the Ministry, has been adopted, and will be carried into execution in the delay of four months. According to that plan the empire of Austria will for the future have an Upper Cham-According to that plan the empire ber composed for the first time of at least 200 members, for whom will be admitted, as for the House of Lords in England, the principle of hereditary desceht; and a second, or Elective Chamber, which will comprise 250 members, to be named by the different provincial assemblies, in proportion to their respective importance. In consequence of this mechanism, Austria, like the United States, would have a double representation ; one concerning the special interests of each province, and the other the interests of the whole empire."

### INDIA.

From India the accounts are threatening; the discontent about the Income-tax is reported to have paralysed trade, and the alarm caused by the mutiny of a British regiment, which we mentioned in our se-cond edition last week, has not beeu lessened by the proposal to incorporate the men into the other regiments. - Weekly Register.

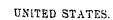
THE MUTINY IN A EUROPEAN REGIMENT. - We have received advices this morning from Bombay to No- similiar general character. vember 16.

The last mail furnishes the particulars of the mutiny in the 5th Bengal Europeaus.

Sir Hugh Rose had expressed his intention to go to Dinapore and inspect the regiment, and it would seem as if some fresh mutinous symptoms were manifested on parade, for a telegram from Calcutta informs us that on the morning of the 12th ult., one meuts of the government. And for the time the peosoldier of the 5th was shot, and the regiment itself disbanded.

The Bombay Gazette of Nov. 10 says :-

Would that this terrible publishment of the worst crime a soldier can commit had been inflicted by Lord Clyde last year. We should then have been spared the humiliating spoctacle of 10,000 Europeans deserting at once the standard of their country, and leaving behind them a legacy of dissatisfaction from which we shall never again in India be wholly free, till one or two such examples as Sir Hugh Rose has just given by the disbandment of the 5th Bengal Europeans have convinced the army that the military authorities are determined, at whatever | ed by the Secretary, or by some responsible officer cost, to maintain discipline, and crush disloyalty. If one needed a proof of the rottenness of the whole of substantial sympathy that the Neapolitan has Bengal army, with the noble exception of the art- dorsed as they should have been by Secretary shown. It is not the object of these remarks to illery, it would be found in the necessity which has Thompson, no abstraction could have occurred ; and imposed itself on Sir Hugh Rose of punishing with he, therefore, will be held morally accountable for death and the military disgrace of disbandonment negligence, if for nothing worse. The true secret is an offence against which but a fortnight before he bis incapacity. Another member of the cabinet will Below the conflict which at this moment agitates had, gently but firmly, warned the troops under his fare much worse. Bailey's statements implicate Mr. Germany, dividing it into the partizans of Prassia command. The wise and generous words of the order in which Sir Hugh commemorated the bravery of Sergeant Machiminie, and warned the 5th Euro-Schleswig Holstein and its ensurption from ben-mark, below the still more difficult question in Hesse Unssel between the Constitution on the one side and the will of the degraded elector on the other, and the will of the degraded elector on the other, the path of duty, seem to have had no weight with illegally gave acceptance to Russell, Major & Co., below the aspiration and the Tendency to Unity or the men of this unfortunate regiment. There must to the amount of two millions of dollars ; the work centralization, below even the fear of French inva-sion-below sll these can be distinctly perceived the spirit fatal to discipline, and most dangerous to the been executed. The acceptance were used to raise



The New York Herald argues that it is all nonsense to pretend that the recent disgraceful developments f corruption at Washington are to be laid solely at the door of democrats. It contends that one party is just as corrupt and demoralized as the other, and that if the republicans have not stolen so much as the democrats it is because they have not had the same chance. If further says the public have seen that whatever the republicans "are in office throughout the States they have always had their hands deep in the public treasury and we observe that they never came ou' empty. We have published enough of corruption, fraud, defalcations and lubby swindling on the part of the republicans for the past year to alarm the least scrupulous nation in the world."

THE WOULD-BE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH CAROLINA .---According to the census of 1850, South Carolina had a white population of 274,563: of which 140,-322 were under 20 years of age, and 125,241 were over 20 years, and of whom about 63,000 were males. Of those over 20 years 16,574 were unable to read and write, and 4,307 were over 70 years of age. Of the yonth, there were 77,551 between the ages of 5 and 15, and of those only 26, 025 were in all the public and private schools and colleges. The statistics of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, are of a

THE WASHINGTON FRAUDS .-- We take from the Washington correspondence of the Ottawa Cilizen, the best account we have seen of the late development at Washington. The extraordinary defalcation in the departments of the government of the laterior has given birth to a new sensation. Extravagant ramors are in circulation compromising the departple cease to talk of secession, that they may discuss revelations which, more than all besides, scems calculated to cast discredit upon federal management. Of the great fact the telegraph has already apprised you. Bonds amounting to \$870,000 in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior have been abstracted by one of the clerks, named Bailey, for the apparent benefit of a Mr. Russell, of the firm of Russell, Major &Co., the overland pony express and army transportation contractors ; Bailey and Russell are in custody That these bonds belonging, to the Indian branch of the Interior Department, should have been trusted to an irresponsible clerk, instead of being retainimplies very gross carelessnoss on the part of the Secretary, Mr. Thompson. Had the bonds been en-dorsed as they should have been by Secretary Floyd, the Secretary of the War-Department, against whom charges are prefered which must lead to his impeachment. The story is brief. Floyd, whose