

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Notwithstanding the pacific countenance assumed, you may rest assured that in the higher regions here there is very strong irritation against Prussia—as strong, perhaps, as has existed at any previous period, if not stronger. For this there are reasons, and the principal one is that it is here considered positive—or I suppose I may say it is actually known—that Prussia and Bavaria have come to a friendly understanding, and will be found shoulder to shoulder in any future European complication.—Times Cor.

The French journals have repeatedly of late referred to a letter of the Emperor Napoleon to the Minister of War on the reorganization of the French army. According to the *Liberte* this letter will appear very shortly in the *Moniteur*, and will treat the problem which consists in having 'the least number of soldiers in time of war.' The Emperor contemplates the organization of a military force which will bear the title of *Garde Nationale Mobile*, and which will be composed of upwards of a million of armed men.—The existing law of recruiting will be maintained, but the period of military service will be reduced from seven to six years. No exemption will be allowed for the new reserve distinguished by the name of the *Garde Nationale Mobile*, and which will include all Frenchmen, to the number of three millions, between twenty and thirty years of age, minus the 600,000 soldiers from the six contingents, and minus the 600,000 or 700,000 infirm and deformed persons who are obliged to be exempted from all military service, which will reduce the number to 1,700,000 Frenchmen of from twenty to thirty years of age as the whole number available. The *Garde Nationale Mobiles* will be commanded by officers of the army, and the recruits will be taken to the depots of the regiments of the line. These National Guards will be drilled during a certain number of days every year at the principal places of the canton or department. Such are, according to the *Liberte*, the bases pointed out in the imperial letter for the future organization of the French army; forming a compromise between the system actually in force and the Prussian system.—*Daily News*.

From France we learn that the floods are subsiding. A subscription has been opened in all parts of France in aid of those who have suffered by them. The Emperor has given 100,000fr. towards the fund, the Empress 25,000fr. and the Prince Imperial 10,000fr.

The Empress Eugenie has addressed an autograph letter to the Holy Father, requesting his permission to defer in the coming year the expense of the new foreign legion from her private purse.

The glass required for the Paris Exhibition next year would cover an extent of 20 acres.

An amusing printer's error has occurred in one of the Paris newspapers. The following sentences, intended to have been printed as separate paragraphs, were by some blunder made one paragraph: 'Dr. X.— has been appointed head physician to the Hospital de la Charite. Orders have been issued by the authorities for the immediate extension of the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse, and the work is being executed with the utmost despatch.'

SPAIN.

THE SEIZURE OF A BRITISH STEAMER BY SPAIN.—A good deal of attention has been excited within the last few days of the report in a French journal of the seizure by a Spanish naval officer of the British steamer *Tornado*, and the imprisonment of her crew. We are enabled to state that the matter has now assumed a very serious aspect, as it turns out that the commander of the Spanish frigate *Gerona* lay in wait for the *Tornado*, and seized her in pursuance of positive orders from Madrid. The facts of the case which we have abridged from publishing until we should be in a position to verify them, are briefly these:—The steamer took place off Madeira on the 22nd of August last, and the captured vessel was taken as prize of war to Cadix, where she is still detained and strictly guarded, her captain and crew being in close confinement, and treated as 'prisoners of war.' The seizure of the *Tornado* is justified by her captain by the allegation that she was a Chilean privateer, the fact being that she is an English vessel, the property of Messrs. Isaac Campbell & Co., of London, and that at the time of her capture she was on a legitimate voyage from Leith to Rio Janeiro. The Spanish authorities have unloaded her whole cargo, but they have discovered nothing contraband of war which can justify the seizure and detention of the vessel. The captain and crew are all British subjects. Some of the crew have been put in irons, and all have been inquisitorially examined by a court-martial in the summary Spanish fashion, without their being allowed legal or consular advice.—Moreover, they have been kept in close confinement for upwards of a month, and been treated with brutal severity.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

ITALY.

PIEMONTE.—Florence, Oct. 4.—The signature of the Treaty of Peace with Austria was announced here this morning by a salvo of one hundred and one guns.

The plebiscite in Venetia is the event most likely to bring on a change in the Italian question. The French Government has demanded the formula, 'Will you be a separate state or a province of the Kingdom of Italy?' The Italian Cabinet, on the other hand, wish for the form, 'Will you become a part of the Kingdom of Italy? Yes, or no?' The unfairness of the latter form, which excludes the possibility of an alternative, must be obvious to your readers, but the Italian press is universal in denouncing the French formula as a step towards a confederation. The *Opinion*, a pro-Liberal journal, and certainly not to be suspected of complicity with reactionary theories, says, in its last correspondence from Vienna, that the diplomatic campaign with Austria threatens to be long and arduous, and that Metcalf will need all his skill and tact to avoid a second *Oneglia*. The financial difficulty, which seemed partially resolved by the Treaty of Prague, presents no small obstacle. The difference between the Austrian and Italian offers for its settlement being above a hundred million lire—or more than four million sterling. Still greater are the difficulties for settling the question of the frontiers, and Austria appears, and is resolved, not to cede a single inch of ground that would weaken her military position in the Tyrol.

The humiliation of Italy is so complete that the party of action have refused any complicity with the treaty between France and Austria as to the cession of Venetia.

The gloomy wrath of the Italians generally, and the Venetians in particular, at the manner in which the new province is to be handed over, would be very unaccountable in a less impressionable people. A few extracts from newspaper correspondents may give some idea of the popular feeling on the subject—a feeling which, though, very unpractical, seems rather to gather force every day than to lose it.

'Who is there in Italy that applauds the results obtained in the war, and is heartily glad of the peace which is imminent? No one—except the writers in the *Opinion*.'

Another, writing from Venice, having been asked to give the opinions of his fellow-citizens, uses still stronger language:—

'The union of Venice to the great Italian family, which will be accomplished by our last vote, ought naturally to fill us with the most sincere joy and lively enthusiasm. But the shameful manner in which this fact is accomplished, or rather its near-its accomplishment, has killed our joy, and an ineffable discontent has insinuated itself to overshadow the great work of our liberation. . . . I will even speak a blasphemy;—better for us to remain yet a little in slavery than to buy release at the price of infamy. . . . Thus at least the honor of our arms would not have been compromised; thus Italy would not have lost the prestige which the public opinion of Europe had assigned to her. But now what will you have? An entire generation must pass before our sins can be wiped out. And whose are those sins?'

A letter from Florence says that a strong reaction is beginning to manifest itself in Italy in favor of France and against Baron Ricasoli. This party is represented by the Piedmontese, the Conservatives, and the supporters of Rattazzi. On Ricasoli's side are the Left and the Moderates, chiefly representatives of Lombardy and Tuscany. The Minister himself is on the best of terms with the Prussian Cabinet and has an able and energetic supporter in M. Vianotti-Venosta.

According to my letters from Florence the stability of Ricasoli's Government is doubtful. Financial difficulties apart—which we may hope will be surmounted in time—there is nothing sombre in the present prospects of Italy, nor is it manifest what are the great faults to be attributed to a Government which took office only at the moment the war began, and certainly is not to be held accountable for the mismanagement or shortcomings that led to disasters.—But the Italians, it must be owned, are not an easy people to govern. Venetia is theirs, and the Papal Government, if I may trust, the accounts I receive, is on the brink of going to pieces. They surely might be contented, or at least patient; and perhaps the bulk of the people are so, and hopeful of better times coming; but political intrigues are rife, and the Ministry is harassed and disgusted of office. Ricasoli is still vexed by the presence of the commissioners in red trousers; he is hampered by the manoeuvres of a Piedmontese *camarilla* which surrounds the King; he feels that there rests upon him the whole weight of a responsibility which others ought to share; it would not be surprising if he were to give up office as soon as peace is signed. He would then, we presume, find a means of explaining to the country his motives for having accepted certain arrangements and transactions, as well as his reasons for resigning. It is hard to say who could succeed him. It would be very difficult to form a Cabinet that should last. Did the Parliament or the country make an unmistakable demonstration in his favor, Ricasoli might soon return to power, forming an Administration of his own political friends, instead of accepting colleagues bequeathed to him by predecessors with whom he was by no means politically agreed. But the Baron would probably make other conditions, of which the chief would be a programme of his own and certain important changes in the Royal household. This, at least, is what my letters from Italy induce me to believe most likely.—*Times Cor.*

The Florence journals announce that the Senate will shortly be convoked as a High Court of Justice for the trial of Admiral Persano.

A letter in the *Times* says:—'The question of the part of the Pontifical debt to be assumed by Italy as corresponding to the annexed provinces seems to be by no means yet settled, as certain French papers have represented it to be. At Paris and Rome it was desired that Italy should hand over the annual interest to Rothschild, who would transfer it to the Pope, who need not be supposed to know whence it came. You were told some months ago from Florence of this scheme for sparing the Holy Father's feelings by saving him from at least an implied recognition of the Italian Kingdom as now constituted; but the thing will not be done—it cannot be done—for the Italian Parliament will never vote the money to be paid over in such a way.'

Admiral Persano has published a pamphlet relative to the battle of Lissa. The *Diritto* states that he killed and wounded in the fighting at Palermo only amounted to 86.

A Florence letter in the *Debut*, speaking of Garibaldi's arrival at Florence says:—'The reception given to the general by the volunteers and a part of the population has been on the whole cordial, but the city has not been fevered with enthusiasm, as it would have been three months ago. Garibaldi, during this war, has gained much in reputation as a good citizen, having evinced extreme prudence, and known how to resist all investigations, even at the moment when the temptation was great, to launch into adventures. He has rendered an immense service to his country; but as a legendary hero, he has evidently lost some of his prestige. He has had the misfortune of not having worked miracles; and consequently in the eyes of many he has again become a man like another. It is said to be his intention to return to Caprera in a few days.'

A letter from Florence estimates the expense of the war to Italy up to present time at 525 millions of francs, or 21 millions sterling.

The Italian army, is according to most of the Italian papers, to be reduced to the strength of 200,000 men, but the *Italia Militaire* much doubts whether it can be reduced to less than 250,000, as 40,000 men are constantly required for keeping down brigandage near Naples and in Sicily.

It is not surprising to find the *Italia Militaire*, as the organ of the Italian army, arguing against its reduction as follows:—

'The reductions in the army are about to commence, and it may be foreseen that they will be carried out on a large scale. It seems, however, that it will not be possible all at once to bring it down to the point at which it stood before the war—that is to say, in April last. At that period the effective did not much exceed 200,000 men, all told. That force would not suffice for the service of the garrisons, the guard of the fortresses, and the presumable exigencies of brigandage. In the latter respect to act energetically and efficaciously, the provinces of Naples and Sicily alone would require 40,000 men. In Venetia it will be necessary to retain considerable garrisons until the war the Government is thoroughly consolidated. Before the war the towns of Piedmont, Lombardy, and Emilia, the Romagna and Tuscany—that is to say, all the provinces of the State, except those of the South, were so destitute of troops that, after reducing the services of the Guard to the smallest possible limits, the troops were on guard every other day.'

Rome.—We read in the official journal of Rome:—After remaining at Civita Vecchia for a week, for the reasons mentioned in our last, the French Legion entered Rome at about 5 o'clock on the 22nd ultimo, and met with a splendid reception. They were received at the railway by the French General de Polhes, M. Lopez, the Pontifical Colonel, by many other officers of various grades, and there were also several military bands in attendance.

On the morning of the 23rd, Colonel d'Argy, commander of the legion presented the officers to General Kanzier, who received them in the most cordial manner. The commander and officers then paid their respects to General Montebello, commander in chief of the army of occupation.

On the 24th at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon the legion marched in uniform preceded by the band, to the Praetorian camp, where they received the solemn benediction of the Holy Father, who graciously condescended to attend especially for that purpose. The officers of the legion were then allowed to kiss the foot of his Holiness who gave to each a medal and a few kind words. In conclusion the legion passed in marching order before the throne,

on which the Pope was seated, and saluted him with the cry of 'long live the Holy Father!' The Pope examined before leaving the improvements lately made in the barracks; he then took his carriage again amidst the cheers of the people. We should not omit to mention that at twelve o'clock on the afternoon of the 23rd, the officers of the pontifical garrison at Rome, gave a splendid banquet to the officers of the legion. Generals Montebello, de Polhes, and Micheler, were present, together with officers of various grades to the number of 300. Gen. Kanzier, General Montebello, and M. d'Argy, drank to the health of the Holy Father, of the Emperor, and Empress of the French, and of the Prince Imperial, nor did they omit to propose the toast of the honour of the legion, and of the Pontifical and French armies in general.

The officers of the legion passed the evening of the 24th at the club of the French officers. On the following day the legion left for Viterbo.

The French Minister of War has addressed the following letter to Count d'Argy, who commands the Legion above referred to:—

'My dear Colonel.—You are about to quit France to serve under another flag. I wish you to consider this letter as a proof of my remembrance. The legion you command is called to a high mission; the elements composing it are now worthy to have the honour of defending the person and authority of the Holy Father, as the corps of occupation has already done. The decree which gives to the legion a decoration and four military medals is the adieu of the Emperor to the brave soldiers. This farewell reminds them, my dear Colonel, that the watchful solicitude of the Sovereign will follow them wherever they shall show themselves as French, by their attitude, their respect for discipline, their devotedness to their duty. You have personally, my dear Colonel, a difficult task to execute; you will derive the necessary force from the memory of your past conduct, and from the thought that the most lively sympathies of France are enlisted in the cause you are about to serve. In a few days you will have no orders to receive but from the Pontifical Government; but I have no need to tell you that your letters will meet with the best reception from me whenever you wish to speak to me about yourself and your legion. Receive, &c. 'RANDON.'

The *Journal Opinion Nationale* of Paris says that the Pope is desirous of obtaining the services of an Irish legion.

It is reported, says a Paris letter, that the Emperor, when she leaves Biarritz, may make a tour in the South of France, and possibly in Spain:—

'You may before now have heard it rumoured that she wished to go to Rome and offer the Pontiff her condolence with his many trials, and before leaving Paris she is understood to have expressed her intentions in that respect in an energetic manner. It seems probable that, should her Majesty continue of the same mind, no serious obstacles will be opposed to her carrying out her intentions. Her arrival in Rome would doubtless greatly console the Pope for the departure of the French garrison.'

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—News received from Palermo states that ten of the insurgents who had been taken prisoners had been shot.

The cholera is increasing at Palermo. A letter from Paris of Monday's date says:—'The news that reaches us of the Sicilian outbreak is still very scanty. The *Italia* says the attack on Palermo began on the afternoon of the 21st, and that the firing lasted all the day of the 22nd and the night of the 23rd. What they were doing all the day of the 23rd is not mentioned:—

'There were in Palermo at least 30,000 armed men. At the *Maqueda-gate* the struggle was very severe. It was there the heaviest losses had to be endured. After the capture of *Porta Maqueda* the artillery enfiladed the principal streets of the town. From that moment the revolt might be considered vanquished. There was also fighting at *Porto Cassero*. The fleet drew up before Palermo, did its best to co-operate with the attack by throwing shells where the crowd was greatest.'

This is anything but a lucid account. Who were the 30,000 armed men? Insurgents or troops, or both?

Parts of the town, we previously learnt, were never relinquished by the authorities, and we may presume that these were joined by the troops as they arrived, and that thus the '30,000 armed men' were made up. Or are we to suppose that the invaders found recruits among the inhabitants? Or do the 30,000 include the National Guards, who certainly had arms, but who seem to have remained quietly in their houses, whether from fear or favour has not yet been made clear? A letter from Florence observes with some appearance of reason that a city of 200,000 inhabitants does not allow itself to be invaded by 2,000 men if it be not a considerable extent agreed with them. The *Naples Pungolo* and a Florence letter in the *Temps* mention a report that in some parts of the city the troops were received with boiling oil and water poured upon them from the windows. This is said to have irritated General Cadorna, and to have provoked him to make some severe examples. There is talk of numerous executions having taken place, but as yet there is nothing authentic. M. Erdan writes to the *Temps*—

'In what has occurred at Palermo people persist in discerning a monstrous conspiracy. Garibaldi, at Belloguardo, in the villa of M. Albert Mario, speaks quite in that sense. Those who visit him generally come away exasperated against the reactionary clergy. The Red shirts readily cry, 'Death to the priests!' Yesterday morning they gave a terrible fright to a curé who was going along in a carriage. They followed him with shouts. 'He got out and ran away jumping like a hare, says a Florence paper, over the hedges, and managed to conceal himself among some pines until the gendarmes came up, dispersed the crowd, and rescued him more dead than alive.'

THE OUTBREAK AT PALERMO. To the Editor of the *London Times*.

Sir,—It is probable that you will welcome any further particulars as to the condition of Sicily and Palermo, the English interests at stake there being very great. The absence of telegraphic communication, and the fact that what news we do receive has to pass through the hands of the authorities at Florence, where it is altered to suit the requirements of the Government, render it very difficult to ascertain the real position of matters. The writer of the subjoined letter (an Englishwoman) is one of a connexion entirely on the side of the present Italian Government, and who would not, therefore, say a needless word against its cause. The reckless way, however, in which it has behaved in this matter—shelling a town without warning or object, and being so unprepared for that which has for months been expected, and of which due warning had been given, is wholly without excuse. The prefect, Murebbe Torelli, we are aware, had indicated the danger of the situation previously to his Government at Florence, but without effect.

The National Guard siding with the rebels is very significant. In fact, all that Sicily knows of the new Italian Government is an enormously increased taxation and as utter absence of security of life and property. We say this entirely in the interests of the Italian Government.

Nor is our own Government (to which warning had been given) without excuse in leaving British life and interests so wholly unprotected, with a large and unemployed fleet at Malta close at hand.

Oct. 3. ANGOLO-ITALIAN. Steamship *Rhone*, Palermo, Sept. 20.—I suppose by this time you all know the dreadful state of things here, and I hope you have not been very frightened about us, for now we are quite safe, but it is very dreadful. It began early on Sunday morning; we heard

firing close to us, but we did not think much of it; we thought, of course, the soldiers would put it down directly, but instead of that, it grew worse and worse, and now the whole town, at least all the lower classes, are up in arms. Monday and Tuesday we stayed in our houses, but it was a fearful time, bullets whirling in all directions; one fell not more than two yards from where we were sitting.—Then, on Tuesday, a man-of-war began throwing shells, and some fell and burst close to our home, and plenty went over the top. We went down into the cellar, and took our beds down, and just as we were going to bed we saw scorpions creeping about, so we thought that was as bad as the shells; so we went up again. On Wednesday morning, however, it was so dreadful that we thought it better to risk it, and try and get here on board a ship; so we bundled down at last as we could, and went in a carriage half way down the Ingham's street; there we saw a ship lying just facing that street, and some men told us to get out of the carriage, which we did, and ran as hard as ever we could into a boat, and came off here; but we had a narrow escape, and cannot be thankful enough. We are now on board a Liverpool steamer, but she goes to-morrow; but we shall get on board some other one. What is to be the end no one can tell. Ships are arriving very fast with troops, but they require such numbers. The rebels are in possession of the whole town, except the prisons, the palace, and the castle. They have made barricades in all the streets, but it is so very difficult to get at these wretches, for they are not in the streets; they are shut up in the houses, and fire down on the soldiers from the windows. The National Guard is on the rebels' side, and it is so very difficult to get anything to eat; they say they cannot hold out much longer at the palace for want of food. The Prefect, Syndicos, and all the authorities are there. We are so afraid they will have to bombard the whole town, if nothing else does, and that will be so dreadful, for to one rebel that is killed, there will be six innocent people.

AUSTRIA. In accordance with an unpublished order of the Emperor Francis Joseph, active measures are at this moment being taken to double the number of the Austrian infantry. The system to be employed for this purpose is imitated from the one adopted by Prussia in the calamitous years which followed upon the defeat of Jena. Numerous recruits are to be draughted, remain embodied for a limited time only, and as soon as initiated into the rudiments of drill, make room for others destined to undergo an equally short probation. By this means it is hoped to secure the object prescribed in the Imperial order without any very sensible increase of the deficit already burdening the national exchequer. The measure is to be completed within two years at the latest, the cavalry and artillery, which could not be made capable of a corresponding augmentation within so brief a term, remaining at their present strength.

PRUSSIA. The *Provincial Correspondence* of Oct. 3 states that the negotiations for the admission of Saxe-Meiningen into the North German Confederation are believed to have been brought to a close.

The same journal declares that the protest of the King of Hanover will not influence the course of events. 'His Majesty,' says the *Provincial Correspondence*, 'would have given a greater proof of his sagacity and of his love for his former subjects if he had decided upon calming the consciences of the timid by absolving them from their oath of allegiance to his person.'

The Berlin journals treat the Napoleon foreign-office circular in a very calm and easy manner, thanking the Emperor for the exhibition of his pacific and most excellent intentions.

The cholera continues to show itself with more or less violence in most parts of Germany. The way in which it spreads, and the reasons why some places are visited and others spared, is more mysterious on the present occasion than ever before. In many instances the pestilence has invaded isolated localities at considerable distance from each other without touching the intervening districts, and sometimes not even the immediate neighbourhoods of the places infected.

RUSSIA.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung*, publishes a portion of a letter from St. Petersburg, which says:—

'The alliance with the United States is of special value to Russia; it protects us from a repetition of the unfortunate incidents of the period between 1853 and 1856, and assures us a steadfast friend in case of the opening of the Eastern question. The American Minister in St. Petersburg has already taken the affairs of the oppressed Greeks under his protection, and perhaps the *Misnomer* will go to Larneek, in order that there united with similar ships of war she may be near the Christians, who are shamefully persecuted. A half dozen of such monitors could blow the whole Turkish fleet to pieces.'

It is said that Russia is rapidly removing her troops from Poland and marching them towards the Danube, and that agents of the Czar are recruiting volunteers in Greece for a Turkish campaign. The officers of the King of Greece are engaged in a similar duty.

POLISH STRAGGLES IN SIBERIA.—A late number of the *Cour de Gracov* publishes the following extracts from a letter addressed by a Polish exile in Siberia to his family:—'On my arrival at Alexandrowak I was confined during a whole year in a narrow and ill-ventilated cell, without being once allowed to get out. We were all strictly forbidden to speak to, or communicate with, any one, especially with those who shared our melancholy fate. During the whole year I had large and heavy chains attached to my feet; but although I have a wound on the left foot, they did not hurt my flesh very much. At the expiration of the year I was employed on the works, and it was a great relief to me no longer to be confined. The labor besides was not very painful at Alexandrowak; we had to cut down trees in the forest, and to transport clay, sand, and bricks to build the Imperial factories and other constructions. We received 20 kopeks (8d.) daily, a sum intended to provide for all our wants, except clothing, which was furnished by the Government. Our yearly outfit was composed of two shirts, two pairs of leather shoes, a lined pair of trousers, a *khaitol* or very long caftan, with the ace of diamonds on it, a mark of disgrace, and a cap with ear coverings. This was our parade dress, &c., on review days. The trousers and *khaitol* being made of tissues of cow-hides, were cut fast, and soon became ragged; but the pieces served us for making short waistcoats. After some time spent in this manner a sudden change took place in our position. The authorities came to a decision only to leave to Alexandrowak those who were condemned for life; and we, who had been sentenced for six or four years only were sent to Sevarkova, from which place I now write. You think, perhaps, that our life has been bettered by this change; it has, on the contrary, become much worse in all respects. Our guards and superintendants are brutal and coarse even to savageness; they act as if they had a peculiar spite against us. They seemed at first to have taken a resolution to brutify us by hunger, cold, and unexampled illusage. One day, driven beyond our patience and no longer masters of ourselves, we revolted. We turned out our officers and drove back the soldiers and Cossacks who attempted to subdue us. But being very inferior in number, we should have ultimately been crushed had not our fellow-countrymen in confinement escaped from their dungeons and come to our assistance. Thanks to them the victory remained with us for a moment, but eventually proved our misfortune. This revolt, in fact, was followed by an inquiry, and a judgment pronounced with much *caut* and ostentation. M. Lechtouski, a native of Volynia, who was our steward and man of business, was condemned to 30 strokes with the knout and hard labour for life. Twelve years have been added to the penalties al-

ready pronounced against M. Ooska and Sateriger. As regards us they let us off with an additional year of exile. Since then our guards have behaved with more circumspection; they do not ill-treat us so, but we still suffer a great deal from hunger. I dread the winter season; I have been told horrible things about it. Let the cold be ever so piercing they force us to be the whole day in the forest without shelter at a distance of 35 versts from the place where we live, and where there is a boat-building establishment. My heart sinks within me whenever I hear people talk of the misery that awaits us.

TURKEY.

A correspondent at Constantinople, after remarking on the difficulty of obtaining trustworthy information as to the insurrectionary movement in Candia says:—'There is, however, no reason to doubt that what is now transpiring in Candia will, if not checked, prove the commencement of a very general movement in European Turkey. In consequence of the gravity of affairs, the departure of the French mail steamer has been postponed to suit the convenience of the Marquis de Moustier. The presence of the newly appointed French Minister of Foreign Affairs here at a contingency such as the present must be attended with considerable advantage, and his immediate return to Paris will serve totally to change the current of Western ideas so to the future policy to be adopted towards this country. At the Porte the language held is bitter in the extreme against Russia for the more than tacit sympathy she is exhibiting towards the Candiotas, and it appears somewhat difficult to see how we are to avoid a rupture. Aali Pasha has expressed himself in such terms that there is a decided opening left to the Russian Government to pick a quarrel.'

THE POPULATION OF CANDIA.—The population of Candia or Crete, is estimated at about 300,000 persons; of which number, however, only 70,000 are Mussulmans, and the remainder 230,000 are Christians of the Greek race. Besides, a large number of the Mahometans are merely Greek renegades, who, for some reason or other, chiefly through intimidation at the time of the Turkish conquest, have changed their religion, so that the proportion of the actual Turks, or descendants of Turks, in the island is very small. The preponderating influence of the Greek element is proved by the fact that even the Turkish inhabitants speak the Greek language. The Turks chiefly live in the fortified places, a few are agriculturists, amongst others the so called *Abadotes*, inhabiting the South eastern slopes of Mount Ida, and who were at one time looked upon as descendants of the Arabs, who conquered the island in the year 823. Further westward, in Spalackia, the inhabitants have not suffered any Turks at all to reside amongst them, and that part of the country being very mountainous and almost inaccessible, they have been able to retain a certain degree of independence.

UNITED STATES.

INSPIRED BLOODESS.—In one of the most populous of the Western towns of the Commonwealth, resided two orthodox deacons; one, Deacon Biddell, a wealthy resident of the principal village, the other, Deacon Crawford, a plain farmer living in the outskirts upon the mountain side. During a protracted meeting held in the village, Deacon Crawford came in to attend it, and received and accepted an invitation to dine with his brother deacon. The latter (it was a good many years ago) had champagne on his table, and asked Deacon Crawford to take a glass of the wine. 'No,' said Deacon C.; 'I never take wine.' 'But,' urged his entertainer, 'this is as harmless as cider, and no more intoxicating.' 'Well,' replied the former, 'if that be the case, I will drink of it.' And he did drink, and drink freely. The dinner ended, the brethren returned to the meeting, which was a conference. Very soon after entering, Deacon Crawford, who evidently felt the inspiration of his generous diner, started to his feet, and addressed his brethren as follows:—'It seems to me, brethren, that I never had such spiritual views and emotions as I experience now. And I thought it best to inquire whether these are confined to myself; or whether this may not be indeed a pentecostal season. Why, brethren, I never had such spiritual views and emotions. It seems as if I was sitting astride the roof of this our consecrated temple, the organ swelling beneath me, the bells pealing above me, and every string on the meeting's us playing on a jews-harp.'—*New Bedford Mercury*.

There is no truth in the report that Santa Anna is about to purchase arms from the Fenians. He can scarcely pay his own personal bills, much less buy arms from the Fenians.

New York, Oct. 18.—In the U. S. District Court to-day before Judge Smalley, a *nolle prosequi* was entered into by District Attorney Courtney, in the case of the Fenian President, W. H. Roberts, who was arrested sometime ago, and held to bail to answer an alleged violation of the Neutrality laws of the United States, for invading Canada with the Fenians. The bail bonds of Mr. Roberts will be cancelled.

The *N. Y. Times* Washington telegram says, impatience is manifested in some quarters as to the alleged inactivity of the State Department in the treatment of the Mexican question, and the demand for the adjustment of the 'Alabama' claims. There is good authority for saying that in a few days an official statement, showing the policy of the Government in the disposition of these matters, will be promulgated. Mexican affairs are assuming a definite shape, and the controversy with the British Government relative to the 'Alabama' claims will be urged to a speedy conclusion.

Some minds will always be slow till you cut them to the quick.

A Contemporary says that some miners have found silver on the slopes of Mount Paracatus. They are more successful than most of the poets have been.

There is a man in Algiers who tells such good stories that his friends say it is dangerous to walk with him in the forests, for all the hyenas come round him to laugh.

Rev. James McFarlane, Esopus, Ulster County N. Y., writes—'I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolbsamum have restored the color and increased the growth of my hair, and I would cheerfully recommend them to those whose hair may either begin to fall in color or decrease in luxuriance.' Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., N. Y.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD TO MILLIONS.—Throughout two thirds of the civilized world, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA may be called the synonym for invigoration. Its tonic properties are proverbial in every South American country; in Mexico, Cuba, Central America, Brazil, and all the British Colonies from the Canadas to the Australian antipodes, the evidence is alike in its favor. Convalescents find it the most powerful of restoratives. The victims of ulcerous and eruptive maladies depend upon its disinfectant and healing properties. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the sufferers from malarious fevers, intermittent and remittent, find it safe and sure. It has never disappointed those who have put their trust in it. In all diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS should be used in moderate doses along with the Sarsaparilla which will greatly hasten a cure. Agents for Montreal, Devis & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Golden, E. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.