FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 14. The Moniteur of this morning contains decrees nominating M. Fould as Minister of Finance, and M. Forcade de Laroquette, present Minister of Finance to the post

of Senator.

The Moniteur, also publishes a letter addressed by the Emperor to the Minister of State, wherein his Majesty approves of the financial programme drawn up by M. Fould, and acknowledges the necessity of confining the budget within invariable dunits. The continue of the con-

The Emperor continues: "The only efficacious means to attain this end is to resolutely abandon the faculty which appertains to me of opening a fresh credit in the ab-

sence of the Chamber. "I am determined to introduce changes, and the Senatus Consultum, which will be presented to the Senate on the 2nd December next, will contain this resolution, and determine your budget and those of the different Ministries by large sections.

"In renouncing a right which equally appertained to the Sovereigns-even constitutional ones-who have preceded me, may I do a useful thing towards insuring the right administration of the finances.

"Faithful to my origin, I neither, regard my prerogatives as a sacred deposit which cannot be touched nor a heritage from my ancestors which must be transmitted intact to my son.

" Elected by the people, and representing their interests, I shall always abandon without regret every prerogative useless for the good of the public, as I shall likewise preserve unshaken in my hands all power which is indispensable for the tranquillity and prosperity of the country.

"The Moniteur then publishes a letter from the Emperor to M. Foold, approving of his finantial programme, and charging him with the carrying out of the same.

The Moniteur also publishes M. Fould's programme, which demonstrates the necessity for the suppression of extraordinary credits, and examines the financial situation. It recalls that recourse has been had to credit under all its forms, and calculates that the deficit has reached the

amount of 1,000 millions of francs. M. Fould's programme continues:-

" The fears which the faculty of directly disposing of all the resources of France inspires in all our neighbors obliges them to maintain immense armaments. . To renounce this power, more apparent than real, more menacing than efficacious, would not only give confidence to France but would calm the uneasiness of Europe. and would remove all pretext for hostile measures. Even admitting all probability that Europe might, from a state of complete peace, immediately pass into one of war, the abandonment of these prerogatives of the Emperor would be without danger, as the country and the greet bodies of the State would afford him their devoted coucurrence."

The Weekly Register remarks that :-A great revolution has been accomplished in France. Power has passed out of the hands that penned the vile circular letter in which religion, charity, and decency, were outraged by the classification and condemnation of the admipot finds himself compelled to invest with plenary powers, in order, if possible, to avert the tremenshort distance, and threatens to shake the Empire to its base. It is found that the year's expenditure upon steel-plated ships, and rifled cannon, and infernal machines, and an enormous army, and all the other implements of aggression upon his peaceable neighbours by which . Louis Napoleon has kept Europe in a ferment of apprehension, and invention of means to repel his treacherous onslaughts for the last two years, exceeds the year's income by the trifling sum of only forty millions sterling. This deficit, a short harvest, slack trade, heavy taxes, dear bread, low wages, and short time, have made the despot tremble for hunself and his dynasty. He does not dare to meet the difficulty by drawing the sword against this country or Germany, for wisely resolves to cut down expenditures to something like moderate limits.

The London Times says :-The hour of reckoning has at length overtaken France, and M. Fould has been called to a financial dictatorship bardly less arduous than the tosk of Turgot or Necker. For some weeks past the impending crisis has been foretold, and by none more plainly than ourselves. The pace was evidently too good to last. An expenditure more than twice as great as Napoleon I. considered necessary for France in time of war, and more than thrice as great as that which he fixed for a normal Budget in time of peace, could only be borne with patience during prosperity. A bad harvest, the temporary loss of a good customer by the American war, a vague disturbance of confidence among the dangerous classes especially in the great towns, were singly sufficient to put the soundness of the system to a severe test; no wonder that it has broken down under their combined pressure.

The French Bishops have not ceased to protest against the attack of the Government upon the Societies of St. Vincent de Paul. The Monde publishes a letter of the Bishop of Nimes. answering the objections made by the Minister, and especially protesting against the placing of the religious societies on the same footing with the Freemasons. The Society of St. Vincent is well known in this country, and needs no explanation to English Catholics. The question has been asked, what are the other two societies mentioned in the same act of suppression? We have inquired upon this point, and are able to answer the question. The Society of St. Francis Regis is an especial organisation, for the remedying invalid marriages in France, the law authorising merely civil marriages, nor is any one, France. The idea, or the chimera, is beginning to

though a Catholic, obliged by law to contract a Catholic marriage. Yet (the Discipline Decrees of Trent having been published in France) no Catholic marriage is valid before God and the Church unless it is celebrated according to those Decrees. Thus there are many couples united according to law, but whose union is not blessed by God, nor indissoluble. The Society of St. Francis Regis (an emment Jesuit missionary) has been founded expressly to reinedy this evil, and a large number of the laity as well as clergy in France belong to it. As to the other Society, that os St. Francis of Sales, its especial object is to counteract the devices of Protestantism. It especially takes care that wherever a Protestant school is erected, a Catholic school shall also be provided. The Bishop of Nimes says :- " These societies have the most holy origin, for Christian faith is their inspirer and their bond of union. Their objects are most sacred—the relief of distress, the preservation of the morals of the people, the triumph of truth. To effect their object they begin by labouring for the sanctification of their own members."

H. W. W.

The Monde publishes a letter from Algiers, giving a flourishing account of the colony. It adds:-" Although the civil institutions are in progress, it is otherwise with the religious. The Sisters of St. Vincent or Paul, who daily relieved a number of labourers out of work, and of convalescents, have been dismissed in consequence of the recent dissolution of the Society. They were some time since dismissed from the prisons. There were four or five of them in the civil prison, and twelve in that in which the natives are imprisoned. These last were in despair at the departure of the Sisters, some of whom had learned their language, and all had made them the object of their charity. One of them who was suffering from wounds said, 'In a few days the Sisters will no more dress my wounds, and in a few more I shall be dead.'

WHAT A PATERNAL GOVERNMENT HAS DONE FOR l'ARIS. - The most terriole feature of the present condition of things in Paris is the poverty. Since 1848 nothing has been seen like it. If you take long walks in Paris now you will most likely be several times accosted by decently-dressed people of both sexes, but principally by elderly ladies, actually begging! I have seen this phenomenon perpetually within the last three weeks. It is since the change in the weather that it is most to be noticed; for with bread, meat, and wine at the price they stand at now, it is impossible for people with narrow means to live. In each of the sad cases I mention the individuals belonged evidently to the better class of society.-London Review.

The maritime prefect at Toulon received a despatch from the Minister of Marine on the 4th inst. instructing him to disarm and to lay up in ordinary the following ships of war,—the steam-frigate Cacique, Canada, and Labrador, and the steam transports Finisterre and Aube. -Is this order to be regarded as the first step towards the reduction of the immense naval force of France?

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Besides the extraordinary Cabinet Council held yesterday, the Privy Council is convoked to deliberate on divers urgent affairs of public interest. Among those urgent affairs are, no doubt, the deficiency of the harvest, the state of the finances, and, perhaps, the rable Society of St. Vincent de Paul and the uneasiness, not to say discontent, which seems to Freemasons in the same category. If Count be spreading. Concurrently with these embar-Persigny still holds the office of Minister of the rassments is the increasing impatience under the his enemy, Achille Fould, whom the French des- for the moment to arrive when the long promised " crowning of the edifice" shall take place. The representatives of the country may also profit by been graciously accorded to them by the Emperor. They may ask if, with a Budget such as the one last presented, and with finances described as flourishing, fresh burdens on the taxpayers are contemplated? The fear of avertissements or of prosecutions, does not suffice to impose silence on the few papers that have a claim to independence. Articles now and then appear which we should consider as timid essays at plain speaking, but which, under present circumstances, are bold enough. Last Sunday week appeared in the Courter du Dimanche an article from the pen of M. E. Pelletan, headed "La Libertie comme en Autriche," contrasting the liberal institutions awarded by the Emperor of Austria to his people with those existing in he has no money to move his legions; and he France; and the contrast is greatly to the advantage of the former. It appears that it has given offence to the Minister of the Interor who has no great admiration for Parliamentary Government, and that the paper has been seized with a view to prosecution.

For some days past the public attention at Murseilles has been occuped with a remarkable trial .-The question related to the ownership of two frigates the Santia and the Saetta, which belonged to the Neapolitan Government. Just before the fall of Gueta, Francis II. sold these two vessels—one of which was under repair in the port of Toulon, and the other at Marseilles. The sale was effected on the 23rd of January last, to M. Caune, shipowner, at Marseilles, who had furnished considerable supplies for Gaeta, and to M. Serre, then a banker in Paris. These sales were made to pay for the supplies sent to Gaeta. The consuls of King Victor Emmanuel at Toulon and Marseilles claimed these vessels for their Royal master. Their position as consuls of the King of Italy not Italy not having been then recognized, the tribunals could not admit their claim. After the kingdom of Italy had been recognised by France, the claim was again made before the Tribunal of Commerce at Marseilles, and the case has just been pleaded at Marseilles. The demand made was opposed by M. Berryer, in the name of Francis II., while M. Thouret pleaded for Victor Emmanuel. After hearing eloquent speeches from the counsel of both sides during the 8th and 9th inst., the Tribunal adjourned till resterday, when it gave judgment. Taking into account that when the sales was affected Francis II. was still fighting for his Kingdom, and was looked on as a King by almost all the Powers whose representatives were still at his Court, although he was forced to take refuge at Gaeta; considering further that under such circumstances the sale of the vessels must be regarded as valid, the Court rejected the demand of the Consul of Italy.

The following letter, dated Cagliari, the 15th of

October, is published in the Ami de la Religion :-"Decidedly the English and the ultra-Italians must by degrees reconcile themselves to the idea of the eventual cession of the island of Sardinia to Turin."

enterestrongly winto people's minds here; and its spreading in a wonderful manner through the island; The Sardinians appear to melto have very little affection for the House of Savoy. A part of the population; was seduced for a moment by the idea of angreat Kingdom of Italy. At present everybody believes that the attempt is repugnant to the traditions and interests of the country of The idea of belunging to France, of becoming French, on the con-trary, is gaining all the ground which the Piedmontese policy is losing. Transportation of the state of TALLY SAME ITALY SAMERS OF THE WORLD

The Turin Parliament is to re-assemble soon, and our thoughts are mainly directed to it. Contrasting the large promises made by the executive, with the present condition of Italian affairs, the prospect is not cheering for those who love the Robber King and his cause.

Rome and Venice were to be given to Italy-Rome for certain. Nuples was to be cleared of " brigandage." European confidence in the new kingdom was to be shown by the price of Italian funds in the different exchanges, and a golden age was to bless the land.

But we find Rome and Venice as they were, or further than ever from the grasp of the Piedmontese. The loan of five hundred million of francs, raised with such difficulty is all gone, in payment chiefly of outstanding liabilities, the funds having fallen from 72 to 68; the treasury is empty; Naples is further from pacification than ever; for "brigands" are now regularly embodied with all the munitions of war, although the best part of the Piedmontese regular army have been sent to the South to inaugurate liperty and free institutions; in which herculean labour they have not only been more than decimated, but demoralised by guerills lighting, and all in vain The taxes have been increased to an insupportable extent, and "ragged misery" hangs on the backs of the oppressed people in all the annexed territories. Thus the Piedmontese Government cannot expect to get quarter from any class in the kingdom. Burns, in his "Address to the De'il," speaking of the horrors of Heil, says :--

"I'm was to think upon you den, Ev'n for your sake."

Were Victor Emmanuel not quite so bad a man, and representing a system not quite so hellish, I could find it in my heart to pity even him!

In this desperate plight, aggravated by the renewed activity of Mazzini, the ministry of Turin have taken a step by which they hope to conciliate the revolution by meeting it half-way, instead of waiting to be overthrown by it. They anticipate its wishes, and offer up the Church as an acceptable victim, whose existence is incompatible with " pro gress," and in so doing they make a fresh bid for the favour of Protestant England. Such is the object of the circular just addressed by Signor Miglietti, "Minister of Grace, Justice and Worship," to the "Archbishops, Bishops, and Capitular Vicars of the Kingdom."

Roms.—The accounts from Rome are most favor-

able regarding the health of the Holy Father. It is a subject of general remark among the Romans and the visitors in the Eternal City, that the Sovereign Pontiff has not exhibited such physical energy and elasticity and cheerfulness of mind for the last two years, as he has at the present moment, when the enemies of the Church had foolishly expected to witness the fulfillment of the Robber-King's impious threat that the standard of Savov should be raised on the Castle of St. Angelo. The scoffers and infidels, seeing the abandonment of the Vicar of Christ by a selfish and calculating world, flattered thenselves that there was nothing to check the march of the excommunicated spoiler upon Rome; and too many even of the Faithful, weak and fainthearted, gave way to shameful apprehension, and looked upon the Holy Father's temporal sovereignty as irretrievably lost. Not so the Supreme Pontiff himself. He put his hope not in Princes or earthly Powers, but in his Divine Master: and in the Blessed Mother of God, and his faith and patience are rewarded by the confusion of his enemies. The fall of the insolent heretical Minister who announced that the Sardinians should be in Rome as its masters before the first of this present November, is a point already settled and will probably be announced in a few days as an accomplished fact. Even the shed-shirted idol before whom English noblemen have basely bent the knee, and at whose Fetish shrine the whole host of English journalism - Radicalism, Whiggism, and Interior, he does so upon the mere suffrance of restraints imposed on the press, and the desire even Toryism, have offered up the increase of their flattery and praise-even Garibaldi now preaches turn their eyes and their thoughts away from Rome. Nay, so downhearted is he, so completely has his dous financial crash which looms largely in the the comparative liberty of speech which has hope of overthrowing that supernal Power, before which the Han and the Goth quailed, deserted him, that he appeals to his profligate confederates to abandon for the present the idea of forcing their way even into Venice, the possession of which by the Austrians is, undoubtedly, a check upon their malign designs upon Rome. Victor Emmanuel claimed Rome as his capital, not because he had, or pretended to have, any right to it, but because he considered it necessary to the consolidation of that Kingdom of Italy which has been created by falsehood, fraud, robbery, and sacrilege, and which will not last even for his generation. Is he sure that he shall retain Turin even to the day-not far distant perhaps-when, the measures of his iniquities being filled up, he shall be summoned to answer for his multifarious crimes? When the Buonapartes were under the bann of Europe, and outcasts of the earth, they found an asylum in Rome through the benevolence of the Pope, whom Napoleon had insulted, robbed, dethroned, and imprisoned; may not it be the fate of the House of Savoy-Carignan to seek and find an asylum in Rome yet, from the Holy Father, whom it has so cruelly injured and reviled ?- Weekly

> We (Tablet) translate the following from the Monde:-

NAPLES, Nov. 2 .- The Piedmontese troops which had followed Borges from Calabria into the Basilicate, but without venturing to attack him on his march, have at length combined their movements with those of the troops in the latter province, and attacked the Royalists. But, unfortunately for them, Borges was on his guard. The battle took place on the 28th, at Lago Pesole, in the centre of the Basilicate. The Piedmontese suffered horribly. It is even said that they lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, half of their effective strength. Two regiments of the line were nearly destroyed; their wrecks have returned to Naples. A colonel and many officers have been taken prisoners. The day after this brilliant victory, General Borges, in full uniform, and surrounded by his staff composed of Spanish and Neapolitan officers, received the aides-de-camp of the chiefs of the different Bourbonist bands of the Capitanate, who came to receive his instructions. The operations concorted are as yet unknown. I think he will march into the Hither Principato, to join the invincible columns of Cipriani and Crescenze, and put himself into communication with the bands of the Matese, and through them with Chiavone, in order to march on Naples with imposing forces.

General Cialdini left last night for Upper Italy. The police tried to organise a farewell demonstration but in vain. Thirty or forty people of the lowest class came under the windows of the Hotel de Rome, where the ex-lieutenant of King Galantuomo was staying. A considerable crowd of curious spectators had assembled to watch the proceedings, when just as Cialdini appeared on the balcony an unknown voice exclaimed, "Remember, butcher, the burning of Ponte Lundolfo, the shooting of our citizens in the provinces, the tears and wretchedness of the whole kingdom." Cialdini re-entered immediately, and was seen no more. I am assured that he made some answer to this apostrophe, and the porsons nearest say that his words were, It is not my fault. Blame

NOVEMBER 5 .- Precise details have arrived here

Calabrians. The intrepid General, after his brilliant victory at Lago, Pesole, has again, beaten the Pledmontese completely near Avigliano, a town with 12, 000 inhabitants, 10 miles from Potenza, and is now at the head of considerable forces on the confines, of the Basilicate, and the province of Avellino. Four battalions of Bersaglieri have capitulated, and after laying down their arms, have arrived at Naples by night, whence they embarked for Ancona, according to the stipulation made with them not to fight again in the Nepolitan provinces. In the evening of Oct. 30, the Bologna Brigade, under the orders of General Pinelli, entered Naples in detachments en echelon. The Brigade returns from fighting with the Brigands" and is reduced to a skeleton.

On November 3 and 4 a proclamation was posted up all over Naples, and even on the tombs in the Campo Santo. It is dated Oct: 18, Head-quarters of the Army of Independence, and signed Jose Borges, General Commander in Chief, in the name of his Majesty Francis II.

We have a letter in the Monde, dated Naples, Nov. 9, announcing that Borges, by a concerted movement! with the bands of Cipriani and Decrescenzo, has outflanked General Della Chiesa, and forced him to retire to Salerno. The following telegraphic derpatch from General Della Chiesa to General La Marmora tells its own story :- "Salerno, Nov. 7.-Surrounded on all sides by the insurgent masses, I have been forced to retire to Salerno, where, by reason of the small number of troops under my command, I shall only be able to hold out by barricading myself."

At Naples the workmen are in a kind of permanent revolt. Our popular masses, which now know no restraint, show on all occasions, and I had almost said at every instant their hatred and contempt for the Piedmontese. There is no kind of raillery, of insulting nickname which they don't address to the Bersaglieri, and especially to the gendarmes, of whom large numbers are continually ar-riving from Genoa and Leghorn.

A catastrophe is feared from one moment to another. The numerous employes of the now suppressed dicasteria and their tamilies, have made a demonstration to reclaim the arrears of their pay and the means of living. All these employes belong to the National Guard, and are therefore armed. Unit-ed to the Royalists, they make a formidable force, which from one instant to another may arise and

crush the Piedmontese, who are abhorred by all parties.

The Weekly Register says :-"Our accounts from Naples lead to the inference that the atrocities of the miscreant Cialdini have aroused in that kingdom a strong feeling of hatred of the Piedmontese, and such a reactionary spirit as to render the establishment of Sardinian domination an impossibility.

HOPES OF THE Ex-King OF Naples. - The ex-King of Naples, it reply to an address presented with a sword of honour for himself and a diadem for the Queen from the Neapolitan nobility in exile at Rome said :- "The Queen and I shall preserve eternally engraved on our hearts the names of you all; and the sword which you offer to me I hope shall soon rise in its scabbard in defence of its sacred rights. If the chances of war have been one day unfavourable to us, when we essayed with our brave soldiers to repulse an invasion, as unexpected as it was unworthy, I have full confidence that we shall see better days, and that supported by the concourse of my people, and surrounded by you, I shall remount the throne of my ancestors to restore, like the immortal Charles III., for the second time, the independence of my well-beloved people. Be, meantime the interpreters of my sentiments and those of the Queen towards all those who are associated with you in this new and striking homage of attachment and fidelity. Communicate, I pray you, the expression of our sentiments to the absent, who, wandering in the different kingdoms of Europe, co-operate by their incessant efforts towards my restoration : and with that good feeling which distinguishes you, find a way to make known the expression of our gratitude to those who, though abiding under the ferocious yoke of the foreign invader, have not hesitated to inscribe their names alongside of yours." SPAIN.

The Oueen of Spain opened the Cortes on the 8th Nov. with a speech in which she announced that the Government had obtained from other nations guarantees for ensuring to the Holy Father in his States the peace and security necessary for the independent exercise of his holy ministry. The Mexican in-terrention and the annexation of St. Domingo were then spoken of, and the conclusion of satisfactory arrangements with Morocco was announced.

Lisbon, Nov. 6, 1861. - The only circumstance worth noticing since my last, was the celebration, in spite of the opposition of patriarch and parish priests, of a Mass for the Count Cayour. You recollect that the patriarch first directly refused to leave, and subsequently resisted the official solicitations of government to sanction the celebration of solemn obsequies for the deceased statesman. The parish priests of Lisbon unanimously refused the use of their churches for what they knew to be only a simple political display. But the Piedmontese Ambassador and his friends were not satisfied. They solicited, and obtained, from the municipal corporation of Lisbon, the use of a small church belonging to the municipality, and exempt from the jurisdiction of the patriarch. In Lisbon they could not get a single clergyman to celebrate the Mass or assist at the ceremonies. Three regimental chaplains were found weak enough or daring enough to condescend to the solicitations of those people, and a priest from the pro-vinces became the eulogist, from the pulpit, of Count Cayour. This priest had not the necessary permission from the patriarch to preach in his diocese. At this mockery of religious ceremony, much to their dishonour, assisted all the King's ministers, the members of the municipality, the officers of some of the regiments, and the Sardinian Ambassador, Conde de In Minerva. So conscious were these folk of the political nature of this display, that the preacher was occasionally interrupted by shouts of bravo!

I must not omit mentioning that the Diplomatic Corps unanimously refused the invitation to attend at this display. They considered it would be a want of respect to the Nancie and to the ecclesiastical authority of the patriarch. It was also noted by the public press, that not a single person from the palace was present, and that the officers of the cavalry regiment, commanded by the King's brother, Don John, would not and did not appear in the Church. The people also protested, for though the Church of St. Authory is very small, it was never full .- Cor. of the Dublin Nation.

St. Patersbone, Nov. 5. - The day after the Emperor's arrival in St. Petersburg, when no one knew what his Majesty would do in the affairs of the University, and when many persons thought, and every one hoped, that he would take some decisive step on behalf of the students, a good story was circulated about the instructions sent from the Crimes by telegraph to General Ignatieff, and of the manner in which that functionary interpreted them. The following is said to have been the first despatch forwarded by the General:-

"Great disturbances at the University. The students will listen to no one; neither to the Rector, nor to the Curatur, nor even to me. What is to be done?' To which the Emperor is reported to have answered; Make every effort to calm the students. Treat them like a father." General Ignatioff telegraphed: I have obeyed your Majesty's commands. The What do you mean? students are in the fortress." You have committed some dreadful blunder," was, according to popular rumor, the Emperor's reply. When General Ignatieff went to meet his Sovereign at the first station on the St. Petersburg and Moscow railway he was very coldly received, and finding that his conduct in connection with the "demonstrations" at the University was highly disapproved, is said to

respecting the continued successes of Borges and the have observed infelf-defence; "I sendeavored Sire, to execute your orders are sted 283 students last. Thursday, and many of them are badly wounded. Your lamented father could "scarcely" have done more "I The explanation of poor General Ignation a supposed mistake is to be found in the fact that there are no articles in the Russian language, and that in such phrases as hilike my father," or has my father (would have done) the possessive pronoun is usually omitted. Times Correspondent, 1739 (173)

The following letter from Star Petersburg dated

the 31st of October, is not without interest :-"The Draconian system to which we are reduced both by day and night; the numerous arrests, all that is passing, in fact, lead me, to fear that this letter may fall into the hands of the agents of Schouwaloff. of Patkoul, of Dolgoroukow, and increase the number of victims who at this moment; languish in the damp cells in the fortress of St. Peter and Paul.
Absent from St. Petersburg for the last two months. I have travelled through a great part of Russia, and I can assure you, a visu et de auditu, that this country is progressing towards a revolution such as that of 1793 will give you but a very faint idea. At no previous period has popular agitation reached such a height, nor never was it so universal, as I can vouch, as it is at present. The peasants are exasperated against their ex-owners, whom they accuse of not having fulfilled the wishes of the Ozar, who commanded them, according to the peasants' statement, to cede the entire of their lands to their au-cient serfs. The landed proprietors, on their part, are furious with the Emperor and his counsellors for having stripped them, arbitrarily, of a fortune of which the annual income is estimated at five milliards of francs. The manufacturers and merchants are the more indisposed against the Government as its ill-calculated measures have ruined both manufacturers' industry and trade to such a degree that nobody can foresee the period at which commercial transactions will recover their former elasticity. In a word, I have everywhere found discontent, violent irritation, and implacable hatred among all classes of the population-one against the other, and of all classes against the Government.

CHINA.

THE LATE EMPEROR OF CHINA .- The North China Herald makes a praiseworthy attempt to sketch the leading events in the late Emperor's career, but seems to suffer from want of material:-" The late Emperor Hien Fung was the son of Tau Kwang, who died in February, 1850, after a reign of 30 years. According to the Chinese laws of succession, the Sovereign has the power of nominating any male member of the Royal family as his successor. It is not necessary that he should be the eldest son, and he may even appoint a brother or uncle to succeed him, provided he has exhibited capacity and talents for governing more conspicuously than any other possessor of the blood royal. In this instance Tau Kwang nominated as his successor Hien Fung, his fourth son, stepping over the heads of three others. On his accession to the throne in February, 1850, great hopes were entertained of him, as it was eviient that he possessed administrative capacity in a high degree. But he was a young man of a lascivious disposition, and abandoned the severe discussions of his council for the more palatable society of his harem, where he revelled in the luxury of a Sardanaplus, and like his Assyrian prototype, clasped in the arms of Myrrha, while Nineveh was surrounded by the Scythian hordes, so he sat in the Summer Palace of Yuen-Min-Yuen among his wives and concubines, while the guns of the allied army resounded in his ears; and he had barely time to escape to the Tartarian Alps, when it was sacked, burned and demolished. The place of his retreat was the palace of Zehol, on the frontiers of the empire, where it is hemmed in by the precipitous mountains of Tartary. Here he wiled away his time in indolence, while his brother, Prince Kung, assumed all the cares and responsibilities of government at Pekin. From the date of his retreat early in October, 1860, he evidently languished, as reports of his illness from time to time were spread abroad, until from mental and bodily affliction, which reduced him to a state of imbecility-like his contemporary suzeram, the Sultan of Turkey-he died inglorious in his 30th year, amid effeminate luxury, at 9 p. m., on the 2nd of August, 1861, a victim to his appetites and a slave to his passions, which made him an imbecile despot, and the first Emperor of China who has succumbed to European power."

THE ENORMOUS ARMAMENTS OF EUROPE. - Some correct statistics have been collected respecting the number of men employed in the armies of Europe. and it is really almost enough to make one despair of the progress of mankind to find that something like 4,000,000 of men, at the lowest computation, are under arms. Here is a list: - Army of Austria 738,344; Prussia, 719,092; Russia, 850,000; France, 626,000; Great Britain and India, 534,627; Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, 303,497total, 3,771,760. The cost of maintaining clothing, and paying these men, at the low average of £40 per head, is £150,000,000 per annum; but the loss is not to be measured by this sum, enormous as it is for we must also reckon what would be gained were the mass of labour productive, instead of unproductive. The labour of 3,771,760 able-bodied men cannot be calculated as producing less than £120,000, 000 per annum, so that virtually between the cost of their maintenance and what they ought to produce were their labour utilized, there is a difference of something like £300,000,000 a year. We are quite sure this sum is rather under than over the mark. The worst feature of all this is, that we can see no termination to this expenditure. Since the breakdown of popular institutions in America, and the outbreak of the savage war which the Republicans and Democrats of that country are waging against each other, we may turn in vain for consolation from the Old to the New World .- Money Review.

We find the following clever acrostic on the name of the French Emperor in the Dublin Telegraph:-

The striking similarity between the career of the first and third Napoleon is remarkably evident in the following acrostic on the name of the first of the Bonaparte dynasty. It was placarded upon the walls of the Tuilleries soon after his elevation to the Imperial dignity :-

N ationibus A uctoritatem. P rincipibus O bedientiam. L ibertatem E cclesiæ. O mni modo N egans B ona

Usurpavit N eutrorum A urum, P opulorum A nimas : R overa T yrannus E xecrandus.

. TRANSLATION-By every means refusing power and authority to nations, obedience to their rulers, and liberty to the Church, this truly execrable tyrant usurped the possessions of every one, the gold of neutral states, and the lives of the people.

ango arthiby; par<u>e assi</u> a

IGNOBLE END OF THE GREAT EASTERN .- Nautical men in England express very discouraging opinions in regard to the Great Eastern. They think it doubtful whether she will ever make another sea trip, and think that after remaining a while at Milford Haven she will be converted into a bath house or a floating hospital. The captain and crew have been paid off, and the unlucky shareholders are called upon for more money for repairs.