## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

No one who is acquainted with the sangume nature of Italian politicians will doubt that the recent conference between the Emperor Napoleon and Count Cavour has given a further fillip to the confident hopes they have for some past entertained that France is disposed to favor and Orsini's letters such hopes have been growingthanks to the cherishing nurture they found in the ardent heads and hearts of Italian patriots - and predictions have been not unfrequently heard, especially in Piedmont, that at no very distant day the Imperial legions will assail Austria on one side, while the stout little army of Victor Emmanuel will cross the Ticino to revenge an unforgotten reverse on a detested foe, and to co-operate in the liberation of Lombardy. We scarcely needed the information brought to us by letters from Turin to feel convinced that the interview at Plombieres, the friendly reception given by the Emperor to the distinguished Sardinian statesman, and the long conference France contains the following passages:they held, caused great satisfaction in Piedmont. and were the theme of every conversation, and we can well imagine the magnificent aerial castles that have been constructed on so promising a basis. It is, doubtless, a mere coincidence, but there is a certain warlike tint in the news today from Turin. The fortifications of Alessandria are being, we read, rapidly carried on .-General della Marmora has been to visit the military school at Asti. In Lombardy, we are told, the reforms promised by Austria are looked upon as of very small advantage to the country, and they will be of none at all to the Austrian Government in the way of winning the affection or adhesion of its Italian subjects, who are resolved to remain malcontent so long as a German remains in authority over them. Doubtless the Lombardo-Venetians are speculating, even more eagerly than the Piedmontese, on what passed between Napolcon and Cavour. Of this all that has yet reached me is a statement that the Emperor recommended the Minister to observe a moderate course in his communications with foreign Powers .- Paris Correspondent of the Times.

It appears from the Moniteur, that the Governments of France and England have come to an understanding with the Porte with reference to the recent horrible events at Jeddah with a view to due reparation. The Western Powers have insisted upon, and obtained the promise of a strict investigation into the conduct of the Ottoman authorities. All persons found guilty are to be severely punished, and indemnities paid to all the sufferers by the towns, which have had any share in the massacre. Austria claims an indemnity likewise, for those of her subjects, who have suffered from the civil war rayaging Bosnia, so that it is likely Turkey will have to pay dearly for her fanaticism .- Weekly Regis-

Under the heading "The Emperor and the Queen of England," the Patric publishes the

following article:-"At the moment we are penning these lines a great historical picture is being unrolled in one of our most important maritime ports. The Emperor and the Empress make their entrance into Cherbourg, where they are to receive the countries throng round their footsteps, and it is on that point that for a moment the eyes of the world are turned; for there is not a man who does not understand that no empty show is here meant, and that beneath the pomp of these Imperial fetes there lies in reality a great political meet on a spot which attests the power of France, in face of those gigantic defences created by art and nature like castles on the ocean, and which a railway will benceforth connect with every strategic movement of our coast. On this spot will be uncovered the statue of Napoleon I., Victoria, but many of her Ministers and a great number of English subjects will be present at this spectacle, and will have an opportunity of contemplating our fine fleet and admirable port, What is the meaning of this imposing historical scene? What impressions is it calculated to leave upon the public mind? What influence may it exercise on events? This is a question which the political world must put to itself before we come to the narration of those splendid festivities. England is justly proud of her naval power. For a long time there was none to counterbalance it. We do not besitate to say that it was a misfortune for the whole of Europe, and, perhaps, also a danger for Great Britain itself. Ambition without a curb is always atwithin bounds is, if not fear, at least respect for a neighbor who knows how to make himself feared if he likes. If Napoleon I. had possessed a navy equal to his army, the peace of Amiens would not have been broken so suddenly, and we should have been spared 15 years of terrible warfare. The struggle he had to maintain, and for which so much blood was shed, is to be attributed to the fact that the naval force of France was not in proportion to her military force. Napoleon saw this with his prompt and sure glance when he visited Cherbourg, and ordered by a decree, signed with his own hand (April 15, 1803) the construction of the works which have just been completed. He understood that the greatness and safety of France could never be as well as by land, and make herself formidable to the naval as well as the continental Powers. That idea of the Emperor Napoleon I. is now realized. The Baltic and Black Sea have shown what was to be expected from the French navy. rage and endurance of our crews withstood every trial. Materials, crews, officers, and men, every-

progress in our naval organization. Cherbourg is the solemn consecration of this new status. The Queen of England in proceeding there does not simply perform an act of gracious courtesy; she performs an act of deep political meaning. The Anglo-French alliance is all the more solid because it is based upon the common necessity of the greatness of the two nations, and on the general interests of civilization. If one were strong assist their cause. Ever since the publication of and the other weak, the alliance might be sincere, but it would not be lasting, for it would bumiliate the one that it protected. The only fire bond between States is that which satisfies their interests without hurting their dignity. The Emperor and the Queen by meeting at Cherbourg give to the world a proof of their reciprocal conhdence in their common greatness; they attest by this solemn meeting that this power of each of the two great naval Powers of Europe is not a menace for the other, and that it is the invincible guarantee of the cause of right and of civilization."

An article in the Siecle on the approaching meeting of the Sovereigns of England and

"The interview at Cherbourg has assumed the character of a great political event. The poliey of good sense, the policy of the moral and material interests of the country, has triumphed. Great is the disappointment of the party representing religious intolerance. We do not know whether our partiality for the English alliance blinds us, but we recognise in the step of the Queen of powerful England not only much skill, but a sentiment of strength, and a noble unselfishness, which must strike the attention of the

The Univers protests against the pacific interpretation given to the Cherbourg works. It exclaims :- "A great nation should always boldly avows its acts, and never permit them to be misrepresented. Let us proclaim aloud that Cherhourg has been created by a hostile feeling towards England, and that otherwise its creation would have been unnecessary. The position of Cherbourg is so significant that, as an English since made the military port what it is; it bears his journal has admitted, it forces Great B itain to cachet in every part, with grandeur as a whole, and keep a squadron always prepared for action.— The French nation understands these advantages.

a fact which explains the immense interest it takes in Cherbourg. Nations possess instincts which are never deceived. This port, the advanced sentinel on the way to England, which watches Portsmouth and Plymouth, proclaims to Great Britain that the French navy is resuscitated. Those who still love their country and are jealous of its greatness and glory ought to be vain of Cherbourg."

NAVAL FETES AT CHEREOURG .- "The name of this old Norman town and harbor is probably at this moment better known than its exact position. Railway companies and steamboat proprietors-those posters of the sea and land-are doubtless placarding every corner with their readiness to convey half the community to the Imperial Fetes, and Cherbourg (with tickets for the voyage and return) is as fami-liar to all eyes us large letters can make it. But, if a considerable section of the intending excursionists were asked if they knew exactly whither they were going, could they give a precise answer? Calais and Boulogue the public know as the gates through which pour the streams of English travel; but Cherbourg is more distant-it is not a port of arrival or departure; it is not on the road to Paris or anywhere else; it has no great trade like Havre. !f visited at all, it has been visited for itself, and the recent experience of those who attempted a friendly visit of the Queen of England. An immense look in has not been happy. One party of pleasure-seekers, at least, acturned without much acquired occasion; but, as any hitch in the machinery of pass- are asked for. ports may keep thousands affort, a slight sketch of what they may possibly not see may be useful.

"The exact position of Cherbourg may be better described than by quoting latitude and longitude from the Admiralty chart, or its bearings by comfact. The Emperor and the Queen are about to pass from Dover, information superfluous to the pilots and useless to everybody else. Briefly, then, if the Isle of Wight could cut loose from its moorings, and drift in nearly a straight line across the Channel, it would be received in the arms of two capes, which terminate the great peninsula of the coast of Normand. Into the bay between these points the tight little island would nearly fit and fill up the hollow. inaugurated by his successor in presence of the Sovereign of Great Britain. Not only Queen hearly equidistant from Plymouth, Weymouth, and Portsmouth; those places would be cut by three lines radiating from Cherbourg like the sticks of a fan. This illustration is not strictly scientific, and might be fatal to a candidate in a competitive examination, but it is sufficient for all practical purthe plan of which, conceived by the genius of poses. Between the French port and the English the First Consul, has just received its final exe- | count roll 50 or 70 good miles of ocean; and, when cution after the lapse of nearly half a century. you have inspected Cherbourg, you will not wish

the Channel one league less in breadth.
"The town itself, it need scarcely be said, is not the place-it is the least important part of it; the real Cherbourg consists of the harbor, the military port, the breakwater, and the fortifications. Cherbourg would be nearly all it is if the town did not exist. The immense works are not intended for its defence only; its little export and coasting trade does not require those moles, piers, quays, and armed towers the foundations of which are driven into the deep. The works front the town, and flank t on each side, and rise behind it. All that the art of the military engineer can do to give strength to the natural position has been done; the position has called the works into existence, and the works are tended with danger. The best curb to keep it the place; the town is only an accident, but an essential part of it.

"But turn to the military port, and it is a different thing. That establishment is the real Cherbourg .-Measurements of yards and fathoms sometimes give but an indefinite idea of size. Some notion of the extent of the arsenal of Cherbourg may, however, be formed from this fact :- The town contains about 30,000 inhabitants, and the area of the whole place is not equal to haif that of the military port inside the fortifications. The very mast-pond of the establishment is nearly as large as the harbor of com-merce. The arsenat is all in all. The breakwater, the seagist forts of the road, are also immense works, but merely defensive against the ocean or an attacking enemy. The military port is defensive too, but something besides; it is a vast instrument of war, complete within itself, and perfectly organised. It was planned, founded, constructed, and is now nearly completed, under the influence of one idea, which sure unless she could maintain a struggle by sea Bourbons, the First Republic, the First Empire, the colors all the descriptions of it, old or recent; the restored Bourbons, the Citizen Mounrehy,-it is the work of all of them; but the Consulship and the Empire, more than any of these, created it. Cher-

"The military port forms the western extremity The activity of our arsenals has sufficed for all of the inner road of the bay; it is divided from the western end of the town by fortifications, with fosse and bastions, sweeping in a semicircle inland and abutting on the rocky share of the bay, which washes thing proved during the late war the immense water. There is only one entrance from the land let.

side, strongly fortified. Within the enceinte is the most perfect arsenal in the world. It includes in itself all the means of fitting out an armament. A ship of war might be built from the keel, launched, rigged, armed, and manned, without quitting its basius, from which it would pass to the ocean, quite ready to engage an enemy. The continuation into jected, will increase its capabilities. It may be connected with any inland camp, and the embarcation of troops become only a calculation of hours. This continuation of the road from the capital to the quays of the arsenal has yet to be made; but, exclusive of this work, the completeness of all the arrangements is what strikes an observer, even more than the size of the place. In our different naval establishments of Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Woolwich we have ample means of affecting the same things, but more than one of them would have to contribute to the result; our powers are, as it is our custom to make them, or to permit them to be, scattered. The French system is to concentrate means and force, and nowhere can that concentration be seen at work more effectively than at Cherbourg. A ship-of-war could be built, her guns cast, and her crew held in reserve in barracks, on the same spot of ground. The instrument is perfect.

"To give the history of the rise and progress of this port would require a volume. Modern as it is, it has its comparative antiquity. All that belongs to Louis XIV. and Vauban, for instance, are its dark ages; nothing remains of them. Vauban's plans exists, out they are superseded; the works he began were soon stopped, and what he built was afterwards destroyed. Louis XVI, began the breakwater, with the leading idea of making Cherbourg a harbour of refuge-as it is now, and one of the best in the Channel. The breakwater is in itself a beneficent work, giving shelter and smooth water to the tempost-tost of all nations; but there is a grim-looking fort between each end of it and the land, and a fort on each extremity of the work, and another on the centre of it. Every part of the inner road and each entrance is crossed and swept by cannon. But to return to the military port. The First Republic and the Convention were patriotic enough in feeling and Cherbourg was not absolutely forgotten by them; but funds often failed, and the works as they were then plauned went on slowly, with so many suspensious, that even local historians ceased in despair to note them. The Directory used such of the forts as were finished to confine political prisoners. The Consulship was the great era of Cherbourg. Napoleon hurried on the works that had been commenced, and planned others, which have perfect fitness in details. One of the two large docks was inaugurated by the Empress Maria Theresa; the third, or inner basin, larger than either of the others, is the one planned by Napoleon; and the immersion, or filling this dock, is now to take place in the presence of the Emperor and Empress.

After the fall of Napoleon, and under the Restoration, Cherbourg collapsed, and it even disappears from history for more than 20 years; the most that Charles X, knew of the harbour was from having to embark at it for his last exile. The renaissance of the place was under Louis Philippe, and it again figured in the budget of the State. But still the operations languished; the excavations of Napoleon's dock was very hard work, for it is dug out of the solid rock. From all that can be gathered from the rather veiled censure of modern writers, it appears that a "department" got hold of it, and the cumlocation" system was in rather full force. The great excavation became as a suit in Chancery, always peddled with, and never proceeding. But the last and brightest era was at hand. Under the Secoud Empire this apparently interminable work has been finished. A few days, or rather hours, more, and the sea will be let into the artificial bed that has been so long making for it.

"This dock is, in fact, one of the grandest parts of the arsenal. The two old docks open to the bay; the new one is inside them, in the very centre of the place, and can only be reached by passing through the others. It is now the great object of popular cariosity, especially to the country people; the peasant class almost besiege the gates for permits to visit it, which must be obtained at the Department of Marine. They are freely and politely given, and haps be better instructed on the present auspicious the only difficulty is in providing the number that

"The basin itself is not larger than many separate docks we have at home; but it is very deep, and the masonry, in solid granite, of the most finished workmanship. Its peculiarities are these,-the inner side and the two ends are grooved with slips for repairing large vessels; they can be floated into these slips, shut in by floodgates, and when the water is numped out, as it will be by numps of high power, they are in a dry dock. There are seven of these docks within the basin. It is this combination that gives the work its importance; the power of building a ship of war, or seven such vessels, in one artificial dock and launching them, quite independently of all the caprices and impediments of tide, is a very valuable one; the same facility, of course, is available for the embarcation of troops and stores, though in this respect the outer basins are as convenient as the newer work.

"The preparations for letting in the water are not yet completed; across the northern entrance men are busily raising a vast dam of earth and sand, exactly like the embankment of a settlement of beavers, very broad at the base, and tapering up to the top, ramming the materials well down as the mass rises. This will be the ne plus ultra of the water up to the given moment, when a sufficient section of the barrier will be broken off by the springing of a mine; the water, rushing over, will gradually sweep away the rest. The rush of the element is to be the grand point of the spectacle of the immersion. It is culcuated that the dock will be four bours filling.

"At the present moment vast chain cable are stretched across the floor of the excavation; the pipes of the pumping machinery are visible on the same level. A few workmen, looking absolutely small, from the great height of the quay, are crawling about the area, and from a wooden but in the very centre of it smoke is rising from the stovepipe, as if the inmate were builing his coffee; short is the space of time and coffee will boil on that spot no more. The peasants gather round the excavation and look in, and hold their very babies over to look also; if one of them should drop! It is 70 feet sheer down, and the bottom is solid granite. Happily, I have not to report any small human sacrifice. It is not quite certain, from the intense auxiety manifested to see the dock of Napoleon, that the country people do not expect to see something of the great man in it; really, to mental eye, much of his spirit is visible. He thought s only a part of his history that has been deferred." -Paris Correspondent of Times.

## BELGIUM.

The Belgian deputies, by a majority of 53 to 39, have rejected the Government measure for the fortification of Antwerp. The measure was a disclosure of the universal feeling of distrust and insecurity which prevades the mind of Europe, and had special reference to the supposed designs or possible necessities of the French Emperor. In case of war, the old "cock-pit of Europe" would again be overrun with foreign armies, and the first move would be the ocbourg is another "Napoleonic idea,"-at last real- cupation of Belgium, by its French neighbours. It was, therefore, proposed by means of an entrenched camp, in which the monarchy and Government might take refuge, to make Antwerp the citadel of Belgium, where a defence could be protracted till assistance should arrive. The rejection of the Bill is a French triumph, and so far may be considered a the walls of the part facing the barbour and break- disappointment both to Austria and England .- Tab- His power for the extinction of slavery?"

-Small all— not i **HALY**ayabh gant a la nois According to letters from Turin, the recent con-ference between the Emperor of the French and Count de Cavour at Plombleres was on the general situation of the affairs of Italy, and terminated in a strong recommendation from His Majesty to the Minister to adopt a moderate and circumspect policy both towerds Austria and Naples.

INDIA.

The details brought by the Bombay mail are decidedly of a more cheering character, although it is certain that in many place we are unable to protect the native chiefs who are loyal to our rule from the revenge of the natives. The papers have this week contained a communication from Colonel Tulloch, announcing the capture of Nena Sahib, which, however, for the present, at least, we must be excused for believing. Such an important event, if true, must have been known to the Government, and it would not have been officially concealed for a moment .- Weekly Register.

Lord Canning's new proclamation to the Oude people is as follows:--

The Right Honourable the Governor-General hereby notifies, for the information of all those concerned in the present rebellion, his ultimate views and intentions regarding principals, seconds, and followers engaged in the same, during the past twelve months.

To all parties immediately concerned in the murder of Christian British subjects, no hopes of pardon, on arrest, can be held out; they must pay the forfeit the laws of this and every civilized country have decreed to a mere brutal and gratuitous slaughter of the unprepared, the defenceless, and the innocent; they are out of the pale of humanity, and the magnitude of their offence while they live will ever call aloud for retribution. With these the British Government can make no terms.

To all those who have offered asylum to reforees or others, being the murderers of Ohristian British subjects, and known them to have been such, or who have been leading movers against the authority of the British Government, and have persistently acted throughout this rebellion against the constituted paramount power of the land, the Rt. Hon, the Governor-General can offer only terms of life: their punishment will be proportioned to the offences they have committed against the states. All those who shall surrender on or before the 30th September next, will have their lives guaranteed to them, after which date, should they still contine in arms, or in opposition to the Government, their several cases shall be summarily dealt with by the authority in whose hands they may chance to fall, whether civil

To all others, second to principals, zemindars, scpoys disbanded, fugitives throughout the country, or any person whatsoever in arms against the Government, not acting on his own free will and authority but aiding and abetting some principal, the Right Hon, the Governor-General offers at once a general amnesty. Let them return to their homes and pursue their ordinary avocations, using their best endeavours to maintain peace and quiet. Their estates shall be guaranteed, and an act of oblivion thrown over the past. Should they, however, still continue to bear arms against the British power, they must bear the consequences of their own acts. The time for clemency will have passed away.

It is our sad duty to state that information has reached us of the death, from sun-stroke, of the Reverend P. Fairhurst, one of the heroic band of Catholic Priests who had ministered to the spiritual wants of the Catholic soldiers engaged in the Indian war. With regard to the other Indian Army Chaplains, we may add that the Rev. John Kyne is on his way to England, we regret to say in consequence of ill-health, and the Rev. Mr. Lescher is also stated to be somewhat indisposed. - Weekly Register.

THE OUTRAGES OF SEPOYS AT AGEA. - Two of the murderers of a Mrs. Matthews, in this city, in July last, were hanged this morning. They were principals in the act, and the case was a very horrid one. The deaceased was a very old woman; they stripped her and covered her with straw, to which they set fire, hoping by this torture to induce her to show where her money was hidden. The ruffians died as they had lived, fanatics to the last. They addressed the crowd and said, "Salaam Bindoos and Mussulmans; take notice, we die for our religion." bodies were sent to the dissecting school. On Monday last two of the principals in the murder of the Tehsildar of Bah, in February, were hanged .- Delhi kizeite, Jupe

## (From the Dublin Tablet.)

The most devoted partisan of Liberalism must in our time admit that the magnificent promises of humen regeneration, which the United States at one time held forth to the enthusiastic believers in human progress, have not been, at least literally, realised. In politics, as in literature, the splendour of the New World has not altogether succeeded in eclipsing the luminosity of the old. Its parties in politics are said to be disgraced by unblushing compromise. Its statesmen in power are accused of culpable complaisance, and its citizens in general are characterised by an audacity which is rarely restrained or tempered by conscientious scruple. There is a readiness, on every question which turns up, to sacrifice principles which are sacred to interests which are by no means pure. Present advantages are snatched at and invariably attended to, but justice, which ought to be rendered to-day, is generally postponed un'il to-morrow. Such has been the political condition of the American republic for the last few years. Yet America is certainly the country to which the ardent admirers of Republican institutions, loved to turn their glowing and expectant faces. It inspired them with the most enthusiastic hopes. America was destined to advance the progress of the species-in the opinion of the progressionists - to the utmost limits of human perfectibility. Now, however, the very hope seems to have sickened and expired in the hearts that cherished it, and in the north, as in the south, Republican America presents-in a moral point of view-a very doleful and melancholy spectacle.

In the United States the boundless resources of an inexhaustible soil and the surprising courage of an enterprising people, seem exclusively enlisted in the service of the passions. Hence the moral civilisation of America, which was formerly simple and manly, is gradually becoming effeminate and languid. Everything is invaded by, and blended and mixed up

with, brutality—even the cause of justice and truth.

A secret belief lurks in the depths of the American mind which is the source of all the moral calamities and impurities of America. Americans tacitly believe that this world is the true home of man, and they accordingly endeavour to make it such at any cost Hence their Free-Love Societies. This world all this once—he has passed away, but it is done. It is really, on the contrary, as Napoleon I. expressed it, merely a diligence to carry us to a better, and nothing can be more vain, more pernicious, more ruinous than efforts to convert this world into the commodious and permanent residence of man.

We take the following from the proceedings of the Rutland (Vt.) Abolition and Free-Love Conven-

tion: "In the discussion of the slavery question, which followed that on free love, Mr. Ourtis made his second appearance. He quoted that resolution which declares that any Christ or 'any God that by silence or otherwise authorised man to enslave man merits the scorn and contempt of mankind. Curtis inquired who was this God that people talked about? If know it must be a good one, for it is exactly like a
He was the all-nowerful Raine He was represented He was the all-powerful Being He was represented number we were looking over at Woolwich the other to be, why don't lie go down South and put down slavery? He desired to ask this plumply: How is it that you don't do your duty? With what consistency could men worship this God, whom they considered all-powerful, when He neglected to exercise

The praise which Catholics bestow upon the Saints

is treated with derision, but the eulogy which an Atheist has levished on the Devil has been received with approbation in America. They have pulled down temples which Catholice erected to the aderation of God; but they have erected temples which are, or deserve to be, devoted to Lucifer. Here, if we be rightly informed, the Devil is invoked and extolled as the only object worthy of enlightened admiration in words like these:

"Come, thou calumniated of priests and kings, come to my embrace! Let me press thee to my bosom. It is a long time since I have known thee and thou hast known me. Thy works, O blessed of my heart are not always beautiful and good; but they alone give meaning to the universe, and prevent it from becoming absurd. Without thee what would be justice? An instinct. Reason? Mere routine. Man? A beast!"

From this indulgence in licentiousness and impurity, this blasphemy of God and adoration of the Devil, the transition to Mormonism is natural and almost inevitable. That organised licentiousness, which the American army is at this moment endeavoring to put down, is the inevitable result of the general corruption of American manners. It is owing to the deluge of licentiousness which welters over the republic that this giant monster has risen into a horrible and portentuous existence. It is likewise owing to that unbridled licentiousness that Mormonsm has been hunted out of the States, as monsters so frequently are, by its own parents. Owing to the persecution to which Mormonism has been subjected by the enlightened liberals of America, it has been swept from the States, and banished to a remote wilderness, where it exists physically, while, in the great body of the Republic, it merely exists as an Yet this opinion the Republicans could not tolerate. They crossed the deserts which separated them from Utah, and, with armed hand, sought to drown Mormonism in the blood of its professors.— Nothing can possibly be more inconsistent than this conduct. It is entirely at variance with the principles of universal toleration which Americans have so proudly emblazoned on their Republican bauner. The magnificent promises of human improvement which the American Republic held forth to the world have ended in a new crusade against a new description of Mahometans. Very far from advancing, they appear to have retrograded, and demonstrated their love of toleration by marching armies, and practising stern and fiery persecution. If the Republic would practice morality before it seeks to enforce it, we should perhaps be more ready to appland this mode of enforcing Christian virtue and self-restaint with powder and ball.

But as it is, with the horrible licentiousness of manners, of which its Free-Love Societies and teeming and prurient newspapers afford evidence-with blasphemy, obscenity, and Devil worship mantling the States, we cannot see what right the Republicans can have to act as missioners of purity while wallowing in corruption. Certainly nothing can be more old-fashioned than their present mode of dealing with heretical opinion; nothing can be more consonant to the despotism which Americans denounce; nothing more antipodal to the toleration which they so falsely profess. The Mormonites may deserve punishment, but certainly not by such caligit

IMAGINARY CONVERSATION.

(From Punch.) Queen Victoria-Emperor Napoleon-The Prince

Consort. The Emperor .- I venture to hope that your Maesty is pleased with my little improvements herein

Cherbourg? The Queen.-Wonders, I assure your Majestymarvels, to use your Uncle's word on that pedestal.

see a greater wonder, however, than any you have pointed out. The Emperor .- And that is-

The Queen (smiling) .- That you are the showman.

The Emperor (smiling) .- It is so. Am I too egolistic in adding-long may that cause of wonder The Queen .- On the contrary, I heartily cohe the

wish, especially when I see your Majesty surrounded with temptations to place that marvel among the things of the past.

The Emperor. -- May I ask how?

The Queen.—By bringing any of these improvements into actual use. Of course you will not be angry with me ? The Emperor.—Were it possible for me as a man,

the family of Kings knows no such wicked and plebeian passion as anger. The Prince (aside, and with a shrug).-He of the

family. Mein Golt!
The Queen.—Did you speak, Albert?

The Prince.—I was thinking—I should rather say was trying to recollect what that cape yonder is called, on the east of the bay.

The Emperor.—It bears the name of Levi. The Prince.—Of course, so it is. I forgot.

The Emperor (laughs.)—Not an easy name for some folks to forget, I can tell you, Prince. And your Majesty has deigned to notice our humble breakwater there? The Queen-A noble work. We have nothing

like it, I mean in point of size. Our Plymouth one is only 1,800 metres long-that mass must be twice The Prince. -So it ought to be. You have been at

it since 1783; our first stone was dropped into the sea in 1812. The Emperor (aside with a shrug) .- He talk of our

first stone. Mon Dieu! The Queen.-I repeat, that i' is a noble work, and

fleet chased by an enemy could certainly get behind it, and save itself, unless the enemy sailed very well, as Captain Preedy did in the Agamemnon, for instance. The Emperor.-I trust that is not the use to which

French fleet will put the bay in my time. The Queen.-I sincerely trust not. It nearly broke

Lord Nelson's heart to be kept watching the fleet in Toulon for two years, and then Admiral Villeneuve slipped out, and ran away to the West Indies, after

The Emperor.—How good your Majesty's memory

The Queen.-A King owes it to his good subjects to have a good memory. The Emperor-True, Madam, and to make his bad

ones have a good memory about him. The Queen (laughing)-Perhaps, but I have no

bad subjects in my den of assassins youder.
The Emperor—Ab I pardon a rude soldier's zeal. It was but a complaint from the Hospital of luva-

The Princa-A complaint we decline to cure at the Hospital of St. Bernard. Halbul The Emperor-Excellent, Prince | perfect. Shall

I behead the editor of the Charivari, and give you his blace? The Prince-Many thanks, but I should never be

able to correct my proof-sheets by the light of a gool lamp. Your Majesty has done so, I believe, in your time, and therefore thinks little of the hardship. The Emperor (gravely)—The press is an institu-

tion which I have not yet put "on its trial." The Queen (laughing) - One for a Trinity Bro-

The Emperor-This is a fine gun, your Majesty,

very powerful and capitally cast.

day. Don't you remember, Albert? The Prince-Perfectly, and they were making some more from the same pattern. But I am a lover of economy, and I wish we did not go to the expense of casting guns, but imitated our dramatic

authors. The Queen-What do you mean, dear?