

aside where its surface cannot be disturbed. If a sheet of paper on which a key has been laid, be exposed for some minutes to the sunshine, and then instantaneously viewed in the dark, the key being removed, a fading spectro of the key will be visible. Let this paper be put aside for many months, where nothing can disturb it, and then in darkness be laid on a plate of hot metal, the spectro of the key will again appear. In the case of bodies more highly phosphorescent than paper, the spectro of many different objects which may have been laid on in succession will, on warming, emerge in their proper order.

This is equally true of our bodies and our minds. We are involved in the universal metamorphosis. Nothing leaves us wholly as it found us. Every man we meet, every book we read, every picture or landscape we see, every word or tune we hear, mingles with our being, and modifies it. There are cases on record of ignorant women, in states of insanity, uttering Greek and Hebrew phrases, which in past years they had heard their masters utter, without, of course, comprehending them. Those tones had long been forgotten; the traces were so faint that under ordinary conditions they were invisible, but the traces were there, and in the intense light of cerebral excitement they started into prominence, just as the spectral image of the key starts into sight on the application of heat. It is thus with all the influences to which we are subjected.—*Studies in Animal Life.*

General Intelligence.

(Continued from page 3.)

NAPLES, August 16 (via Turin).—1,600 Garibaldians have disembarked in Calabria, and joined 2,000 insurgents who had withdrawn to the mountains. The preparations for the defence of Naples are being continued. Garibaldi is still reconnoitering off the Neapolitan coast. Tranquillity still prevails in Calabria and the Abruzzi. The papers publish dispatches announcing unopposed disembarkation of Garibaldi with 800 men near Reggio on the night of the 10th, and the evacuation of Scylla fortress by the Neapolitans. Both doubtful. The Grand Duchess Anne of Russia, the sister of King Leopold, is dead. The conflict between Garibaldi and the Government of Naples has commenced. We learn from Faro that a battalion of volunteers had passed over from Sicily into Calabria, although it is added that the Neapolitan troops kept up a brisk fire for half an hour. The strait at this point is only seven miles from the island to the mainland, and the fact of the King's troops being unable to prevent the disembarkation is favorable to the belief that the Bourbon dynasty in the south of Italy is drawing to a close. At Naples all is terror and confusion. The city has been declared to be in a state of siege. The Austrian Government seems determined to strike a blow now, before Garibaldi is strong enough to put into action his intentions of wresting Venetia from that Power, for another telegram from Trieste proclaims the important fact that the Archduke Maximilian had left Pola in order to dispatch another frigate for the protection of Naples. Much speculation has been indulged in respecting the policy of France at this important crisis. Austria would be perfectly justified in taking all proper precautions for the safety of her Italian possessions, but Austria interfering to sustain the tottering throne of France the Second may stir up the bile of the Emperor Napoleon, who is notoriously averse to any interference with the movement of Garibaldi as far as he has yet proceeded. If France and Austria should come to blows again, one of two things must inevitably occur—the dismemberment of Austria, or a general European war. The German Sovereigns, great and small, are certain to take the field this time in favor of their big brother, and will endeavor to drag England into the conflict. Let us hope that, as we had sense enough last year to keep out of the quarrel, we may act as wisely in the event of the two great military despotisms coming once more to blows. We must cry "a plague o' both your houses;" but it is useless to disguise the fact that the English Court, a large section of the aristocracy, and many of the "Upper ten thousand" would be glad to see us involved with France. We fear that the Italian difficulty will not be settled without serious complications in the future. Telegrams state that the Garibaldians' attempt to land was repulsed, only 200 succeeded in landing and were pursued into the interior.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—The Paris *Patrie* says Garibaldi in a letter to the King of Sardinia said he considered it his sacred duty to deliver Venetia, and that possession of a powerful navy like that of Naples would enable him to do it. Provisions were excessively dear in Sicily. A duty on salt imposed by the Dictator's Government was said to be exceedingly unpopular. General Lamoriciere had suppressed demonstrations in favour of Garibaldi at Lodi. Letters from Palermo report that a party had been attempting to create troubles. Hitherto the Government had acted with a certain generosity, but it has now arrested a great number of all classes and sent them off with passports to any country out of Italy. The Council of State is discussing, at Naples, the programme of Lortorio Romana. The Queen Mother is to leave instantly, that is, if the programme is accepted, as recited by telegraph.

PALERMO.—Large numbers of volunteers continue to arrive.

NAPLES.—All efforts to conclude an armistice with Garibaldi having failed, preparations are being made to suppress any attempt at invasion. Improvements are being actually introduced into the Royal army and navy. Commander Caparezzo has been appointed Director of Marine. The office of Private Secretary to the King has been suppressed. The King has visited the head-quarters of the National Guard. A Turin letter of the 3rd instant affirms that the Prussian Ambassador at the Sardinian Court assured Count Cavour that the Cabinet of Berlin would observe the strictest neutrality with regard to Italy. The *Nouveaux* of Genoa published an extraordinary edition on Saturday evening, announcing that the 1st and 13th Neapolitan regiments had mutinied in Calabria to the cry of "Vive Garibaldi!" Stricco had disembarked with 1,600 volunteers, and met with an enthusiastic reception from the people. Garibaldi was almost

hourly expected. It is reported that the King of Naples had sent 4,200 soldiers to Reggio, opposite Messina, and these troops it was asserted intended to join Garibaldi the moment he lands at Naples. At Rome he was waited for with impatience. The latest correspondence from Genoa reduces to six the military executions ordered by Garibaldi after the capture of Melazzo. They were shot as assassins, not as combatants. The loss of the Sicilians and Italian volunteers is now estimated at very little less than 1,000, and a heavy proportion of it was sustained by Garibaldi's best corps. No movement reported. General Lamoriciere had levied 44,000 crowns as war contributions on Lodi, and taken the leaders of a demonstration in favour of Garibaldi, prisoners. Farini succeeded in preventing the departure of expeditions for the Roman States; a letter from Rome, however, asserts that 1,600 Piedmontese had landed on Papal territory at San Stefano. The Government was preparing to operate against the Garibaldians, who have invested Fort Scylla, in Calabria, opposite Messina.

ROME.—The *Giornale di Roma* states the total of St. Peter's Pence which has reached the hands of the Pope from different parts, amounts to 2,922,000 francs. It adds that the subscription to the Roman Loan has proved most successful. Rome is tranquil, but, fearing drought, exportations of corn are prohibited.

ITALY.—The *Constitutionnel* publishes a letter from Turin, bearing the signature of M. Grandguillot, which commences as follows:—"Italy is now entering the most critical and most decisive period of her regeneration. Henceforth she stakes on a single card either her ruin or her salvation. Engaged as she is in the path upon which she has been thrown by the expedition of Garibaldi, she will, within two months, be either free and completely independent, or Austria will again reign, and this time from Messina to Turin." The letter then details the course of past events, and states that the negotiations between Naples and Piedmont were unsuccessful, by reason of Garibaldi's refusal to arrest his course, and because the enthusiasm prevailing throughout Italy paralysed the measures which Piedmont might have otherwise taken to prevent further complications.

SARDINIA.—The *Pesceveranza* states that the friendly attitude of the Prussian Embassy at Turin clearly shows that the interview at Toplika has not produced any change in the sentiments of Prussia towards Italy. The *Military Gazette* of Turin announces that Bologna is in a state to resist any siege.

SPAIN.—30 million reals, the Morocco indemnity, arrived at Madrid.

ASIA.

SYRIA.—The Druses and Bedouins had retired into the interior, but the Christians were still concealing themselves. Faud Pacha arrived at Beyrout on the 17th. Sir Henry Bulwer advises the Porte to recall the Grand Vizier. It is officially announced that a protocol has been agreed upon, and 12,000 European troops are to be sent to Syria, remaining there not over six months—half to be furnished by France. Another protocol calls on the Porte to carry out its engagements respecting Christians. The Syrian force is to be under the orders of the Commissioners of the Great Powers. Latest dates from Damascus report all quiet there, but murders still committed in the surrounding country.—30,000 Christian women were sold at 25 piastres each, and detained in harems. General Beaufort sailed from Marseilles on the 9th with 1,000 men for Syria. There had been over 400 arrests at Damascus, of persons implicated in the late horrible massacre. Immediate trial was had of all the culprits, and those found guilty were speedily executed. The city was tranquil and the authority of the Sultan under the effect of rigorous measures was again restored. The *World* has correspondence from Beyrout to July 17th, and Constantinople to the 24th. In the latter city a serious outbreak had occurred between the Protestant Armenians and a mob, touching the right of the former to the use of burying grounds. The disturbance lasted five days, in spite of the efforts of the Minister of War together with the Armenian patriarchs assisted by several thousand troops. This occurred in the ballist quarter of the city. Since this disturbance was quelled the Protestants have been driven from two other quarters of the city by mobs, and to prevent further outbreaks the Government had suspended Protestant worship. The Turkish Government however, denies that Protestantism was really at the bottom of the outbreak, but that it was got up under Russian influence for the purpose of causing a collision between the soldiers and the Christian population. A meeting had been held of all the Protestant ambassadors, who sent an earnest and decisive protest to the Porte. On the day following this protest the American residents of Constantinople received formal notice from their Minister to move with the greatest caution, as further disturbance was imminent. The Ambassador of the Emperor of Morocco and the other members of the Embassy have just subscribed a sum of 10,000 francs for the Christians in Syria. Russia sends four ships of the line and two frigates to Syria. Napoleon bestowed the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on Abd-el-Kader, for services at Damascus. The Governors General of Damascus and Beyrout were suspected and arrested. The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the representatives of the Great Powers assembled on the 3rd, for the purpose of signing the protocol stipulating that the measures which have been arranged in common for intervention in Syria shall be immediately carried into effect. A Paris telegram of the 5th says:—"Yesterday, at 4 o'clock, the Turkish ambassadors signed all the protocols which empower France to send an expedition to Syria. The expedition is expected to sail on Tuesday." A despatch to the London *Daily Telegraph* says that France alone sends her 6,000 troops to Syria. England declines actively to join the expedition.

Faud Pacha has entirely surrounded the Lebanon with troops, and threatened fire and sword if the Druse sheiks did not surrender in two days. Twenty had already been taken, and nearly 800 other important arrests had been made. 1,000 camel loads of plundered property had been recovered. The Sultan visited the Porte on Thursday, and delivered a speech to the ministers, expressing his resolution to punish the Syrian offenders most severely, and also his intention of reducing the vast list of sinecure high functionaries, and effecting economy generally. The paper money is to remain in circulation till July next.

The news of the massacres at Balbec has been confirmed. No details have yet been received.