HE MYS FRANCE: 15

Political excitement in the German question it is said runs highly in Paris.

It is positively re-asserted that Prance is quietly

getting her army together and strengthening her

The Paris Moniteur confirms the statement that Baron Taillard's mission to Mexico was successful, and that arrangements for the return of the French troops in three divisions—the first in November, the second in March, and the third in November, 1867have been made.

The Paris correspondent of the Observer says that France intends occupying Vera Oruz, Tampico and other principal ports as a guarantee for the expenses of the expedition and security form French commercial interests:

The Courrier de Lyon contains a remarkable article on the denate on the Address in the Corps Legislatif. The writer maintains that universal suffrage has caused the loss of liberty in France, and that it

is incompatible with liberty. He says:—
'If the press does not enjoy unlimited liberty; if as the Duke de: Persigny admitted, the laws which govern it are somewhat arbitrary; if electoral liberty is restricted; it an Opposition candidate cannot offer himself except on certain conditions : if the Tribune has been suppressed in our deliberative assemblies; and if the right of proposing measures and of questioning Ministers no longer belongs to them, it is to universal suffrage it must be attributed.'

Toulow, March 24 - A second experiment has been made here upon an old frigate with the machine recently invented for the destruction of vessels at sea. The effect was tremendous and quite irresistible, the

frigate sinking immediately.

A Waterloo soldier, who, it was supposed, had fallen in the battle, and who, accordingly, for fifty long years had his name inscribed among the heroes of that glorious action, has suddenly risen from the dead. It appears that one William Wust, a private in the Nassau force then attached to the English army, disappeared in the battle, and naturally enough was numbered among the dead. Very recently, however, the identical individual has returned from America, whither he had emigrated, if not in the moment when the battle began, at least before it was over, and his regiment mustered. At his own request, his name has been erased from the monument at Wiesbaden, where it had figured for half a century among the victims of the Nassau contingent.

Paris, March 28.-In a work from the pen of M. Jules Simon, member of the Institute and of the Legislative Body, entitled Le Travail, which has just appeared, some facts are mentioned with respect to the working class which are not without in-

After noticing the work of Dr. Magnus Hus on the enormous consumption of spirituous liquors in Sweden, M. Simon gives an account of the state of things at home :-

Even in France there are towns where women rival men in habits of intoxication. At Lille, at Rouen there are some so saturated with it that their infants refuse to take the breast of a sober woman. In the mountains of the Vosges infants drink eau devie. On Sunday in the churches the air is literally infected with the smell of eau de vie made from potatoes. In those mountains there are no more frequent causes of idiotcy and imbecility, for in general the dwellings are healthy, and the water is excellent. The great misfortune is that the children of habitual drunkards are idiots, so that the punishment follows from generation to generation, from the guilty and degraded father to the innocent children. In the mappfacturing towns the mayors are obliged to take measures against the cabarets that supply can-de-vie to children, for there are drunkards of 15 as there are laborers at eight; and, morally and physically, they present a melancholy spectacle. Can it be this precocious debauchery and the consequences of it which oblige the War Department to lower the regulation height for the service? What is done to combat the evil? A few sermons which are not listened to: a few municipal ordinances that are not carried out; pathetic exhortations which nobody pays attention to, are not sufficient to absolve society, which allows the pestilence to spread, as if it were an inevitable consequence of industry. Instead of preaching and punishing, a cure should be applied, and for that the cause of the evil should be known. No one can believe, no one will venture to say, that section of society, and possibly such has been the the wretched people who haunt the publichouse to ruin and to poison themselves have any excuse for so doing. Yet think of the twelve hours that these men spend in their workshops,-12 long and wearisome hours, without any recreation, without even the pleasure of seeing their work flai-hed under their hands; for the artisan is a mere piece of machinery. and feels no interest in what he produces. After those 12 hours, so exhausting, so monotonous, follow him, in the snow and frost, when he quits his shop Mount the crary and rotten staircase leading to his room. Enter with him into the frightful doghole, where his meal is scarcely ever ready, for his wife is at work like himself; where he never tastes wine. because wine is too dear; where he cannot breathe, because air fit for breathing is dearer still than wine; where he has no furniture, for during illness and stoppage of work his furniture is sent to the pawnbroker; and where he finds neither fire, nor covering, nor sleep! Do you know many men, even among those who are most eloquent on drunkenness, who would resist the attraction of the pleasant taproom, well lighted, well warmed, with its glittering pots, its dusty bottles, its gay companions, and all the semblance of happiness, which hides from him the want of real happiness?

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - Florence, March 25. - The talk of the day is not of Parliamentary proceedings, but of the probability of war. The arrival in Berlin of General Govone, who has been received there with open arms cansed a great sensation here. A Trieste paper announced some days ago that an Italian General was going to Berlin, and the Appennino published the news in Florence, but the semi-official journals either denied the report or were silent concerning it, when suddenly the telegraph brought us the fullest confirmation of the fact. We also learn that one of the King's sides-de-camp, Lieutenant-General Count Savoiroux, having been sent to Brussels to present the new King of the Belgians with the Order of the Annunziata thought it convenient or expedient to return to Italy by way of Berlin, where he was received by the very highest personages with attentions and honours such as the oldest inhabitant cannot remember to have seen paid to any Austrian General. This visit alone at the present moment would have sufficed to give rise to many comments, to more, perhaps, than its real importance called; for; but the mission of Govone is an unmistakable. demonstration which cannot be otherwise than agreeable to Prussia, although a doubt is permissable whether it be altogether politic on the part of Italy If this country desires war, it has been urged, she should not lessen its probability by strengthening Austria's reasons for believing that she will have foes to fight both in front and rear.
Governe's mission, and the general complexion of

the news from Germany, during the last few days have greatly raised the hopes of the war party, here very numerous, and we have it on high Prussian authority that a conflict is probable. One, hears various combinations suggested as possible—one being that of . Italy jn alliance with Austria, to be rewarded by the cession of Venetia, while France looks on and keeps Russia in check. In considering gests itself how far France really desires to see 16gests itself now har great obstacels to the unity and con-, ful to accomplish, after the religious ceremony, the solidation of Italy. On the other hand, nothing as purely civil formality imposed by the law.

sures us that Austria would be disposed to cede Venetia in order to convert leav from a foe into a friend. Austria has a splendid army, and may think herself able to contend at one time against both Prussia and Italy. -There is reason to suspect that this Government has advanced pretty fair in the way of pledging itself, to, Prussia. **(2.8 ** to `public opinion; it ** points**) clearly to that alliance. The odds here, supposing that Italians were in the habit of betting on such matters, would now, I think, be rather in favour of war. A short time must settle the question. Bither the female conclave must triumph which opposes Bismark's headlong combativeness or Austria must give way if peace is to be preserved; and it seems impossible that Austria should make further concessions or put up longer with the insolence of her opnonent.

In presence of the probability of war, we hear no more of Ministerial changes. Cialdini arrived in Florence on Thursday—certainly in consequence of an urgent summons, if, as I hear, he had to postpone a dinner he was about to give to Salamanca, just now in that part of Italy on railway business. There can be no doubt that his visit was connected with the present warlike aspect of affairs. He left again on Friday morning in company with the King, who has gone to spend his Easter at Turin. There is talk of a Royal visit to Milan, and of another subsequently to Naples, and of festivities at both places, and I think that a prespect of that kind was held out some time ago, but it war comes there will be other things

Meantime the finances of Victor . Emmanuel arethank God! in a most rotten condition, and unfit to bear the strain of a war. The Times Correspondent B578 :--

It is most desirable that, if nossible, the proposed reductions of expenditure and increase of revenue shall have been approved by Parliament (with such modifications as may be adopted) and have come into force by the 30th June; for until they become law and get into good working gear the heavy deficit -which the Appennino, perhaps, lately overrated at 335 millions, but which the best friends of Government are fain to admit is considerably greater than the official estimate of 265 millions-continues to run on, accumulating fresh liabilities, for which a day of reckoning must come. The resources of the State have already been taxed to the utmost; the railways are gone, the State domains have been been pledged; the Church property alone remains upon which to raise money, and it is still doub!ful whether the Chamber will pass such a Bill as shall render that resource immediately available to meet deficiencies of revenue. As to the great national subscription, the Consorzio Nazionale, on which certain sanguine spirits built such exaggerated hopes, one now hears it much less confidently spoken of, and some who lately spoke of eight or ten millions sterling, or even a larger sum, being obtained, have allowed their expectations to collapse into one or two mil ions, If it were a final effort, by which the credit of the country was to be restored, and an equilibrium established, the Italians would doubtless be readier to draw upon their capital for subscriptions instead of limiting these, as in most cases, to what they can spare out of their income. But the wast gulf of deficit that gapes before them may well deter from sacrifices which would manifestly be inadequate, even if pushed to the most romantic extent. The impulse was a good and generous one, but it has been truly described as rather poetical than practical. It will be something, however, if it leads, as is not unlikely, to the formation of a sinking fund for the national debt. Many persons have objected to the large sums for which some municipalities have inscribed themselves, and which can only be raised by rates upon the populations they administer, and who are thus, it is contended, illegally and involuntarily taxed.

the reputation of being a favourite resort of the higher class of demi monde from various countries, of divorcees and bewitched widows, and of widows who like Lady Tartuffe, might have some difficulty in establishing the exact date of their wedding; also of plausible male adventurers, gentlemanly gamblers, and individuals whose chief revenue is supposed to be derived from their wits. It was thought that the conversion of Florence into a great capital, and the social checks introduced by a Court, or, at least, by an extensive and influential official and diplomatic case. With some it is a question of finance; the poorer must retreat, but for the wealthy and pleasure loving Florence has gained in attraction. Some of the puzzling inconsistences observable are to be ex plained only by the reflection that society is an autocrat, which, while often deciding justly, is liable to strange vagaries and caprice. This is a tender topic, difficult to handle in detail without incurring the suspicion of personality. Some of the anomalies above hinted at are difficult to reconcile; perhaps they will correct themselves in time. Hitherto a great deal of talk and the well-meant efforts of cersain leaders of society have not had all the effect that might be desired. What is the moral control of Court, with a lady at its head. Here there is no virtuous Queen or graceful Empress to set an example of purity and good taste, or to enforce strict decorum. Virtually there is no Court. Victor Emmanuel's tastes are not courtly; he hates pompa and ceremonies and receptions and balls, and to him a crowded assembly is a wearisome restraint, and a hot room an infernal region. It is well known how he scattered the ceremony masters and chamberlains on the night of the ball given at the Pitti, when the King and Queen of Portugal were here, driving them nearly through the Palace windows by an explosion of indignation at their having overheated the State apartments Accustomed to hard exercise and to the open air, he suffers severely from hot rooms, and will sometimes, on escaping from them at a late hour of the night, jump into a special train and dart off through the darkness inquest of cool air and his ease. No small portion of His Majesty's time is passed on the railway; scarcely a week goes by without change of place, but Florence, Turin, some of his Piedmontese country seats, and his villa at San Rossore are his chief residence and resorts. Nobody here speaks otherwise than kindly and well of the King, but even if he were less devoted to field aports and less averse to the restraints of a Court, it might be difficult for him, in his bachelor's house, without wife, daughter, or sister to do its honours, to contribute much to elevate and regulate Floren tine society, or to place the new Italian metropolis at once upon a level with the more brilliant of the European capitals.

Roms. - The rupture of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and Russian Government, caused by the intolerable insolence of the Russian Envoy at Rome to the Holy Father on New Year's Day, seems to be complete, as Baron Meyendorff, the offending liplomatist, quitted the Eternal city for good on the 18th of this month, without leaving a successor. We do not attach any importance to this incident. The presence of a Bussian plenipotentiary at Rome did not secure mercy to the Polish Catholics, or prevent the infliction of schismatic persecution on the Church in part of the Russian empire. The atrocities of Minsk were perpetrated while the Czar Nicholas was diplomatically represented at Rome and professed friendship for the Sovereign Pontiff; and the pre sence of a Russian Envoy at Rome has not prevented the commission of the crimes against the Catholic Ohnreh which Alexander has perpetrated during the last three years .- Weekly Reguler.

The Giornele di Roma states that the Sacred Penitentiary has addressed to the various cures of Italy this rather far-fetched bypothesis, the question sug- an instruction on civil marriage. To prevent the danger of polygamy, that authority directs the faith

ADDRESS OF THE HOLY FATHER .- A large number of the foriegners in Rome presented an Address

to the Holy Pather on St. Joseph's Day.

The Address stated that persons of different nations and of different tongues, but having only one heart as children of the Church, presented themselves to His Holiness in order to give evidence of the affection and veneration which bound them to his person and to the Apostolic See. While acts of sacrilegious violence were multiplied and hostile voices were uttering attacks on the Holy See it was only proper that the true children of the Church should make themselves heard by the Holy Father in the hope of bringing some comfort to him in the midst of his numerous cares and anxieties. They felt the deepest grief at the persecutions which the Church was called upon to suffer. The Address concluded by the expression of the opinion that the temporal power ought to be deemed inviolable not only on grounds of justice and of religion but in the interests of true civilisation.

His Holiness said: -" For some years I have at this time found myself surrounded by Catholics of all nations. I may consider myself, in the presence of the representatives of Catholicity and of the universality of the Church. You all, my dear children, deplore the events of recent years. I, too, deplore them, and now again condemn them as I have already deplored and condemned, solemnly as Vicar (though unworthy) of Christ, usurpations, growing immorality, and hatred against religion and the Church. There are two classes of men who are opposed to the Church. The first class comprises those Catholics who, pretending to respect and to love her, criticize all that emanates from her. They would wish to alter all the Canons from the Council of Nice down to the Council of Trent. They think they find subject for ridicule in everything from the Decree of Pope Gelasius on the Holy Books down to the Bull which defined the Immaculate Conception. They are Catholics, they call themselves our friends, but forget the respect which they owe to the authority of the Churck, and if they do not soon enter into themselves I fear that they will fall into the same abyss with the other class to which I refer-That other class is more resolute and more formidable. It is composed of philosophers who wish to approach truth by means of reason alone. They search and search, and although truth is always flying before them they still expect to find her, and they announce to us a new era in which the human mind will of itself be able to dissipate all darkness. Pray for these erring men, ye who do not participate in their errors May God send down His blessing on you, and on your families, and or the nations which you represent May He protect you from all evils, and conduct you in the path of truth and life."

His Holiness then s lemnly gave the Papal Benediction, and the deputation retired.

AUSTRIA.

The Prussian reply to the Austrian note created a very unfavourable impression at Vienna.

As has been frequently hinted in the course of this correspondence, it would be erroneous to assume that the Austrian military preparations are necessarily designed against one enamy, and that a northern enemy alone. In conformity with what has been previously stated on the possible multiplicity of her objects, I may to-day affirm that Austrian forces are being concentrated, not only in B. hemia, but also in Galicia, Bukovina, and on other points near the south-eastern frontier of the empire. Much as the Austrian papers endeavour to conceal the latter fact you may regard it as implicitly correct and deduce your interences therefrom.

That the armaments are being carried on by the Imperial Cabinet with considerable zeal is admitted on all sides. A large portion of the reserve has been called out, men discharged from the line as long as seven years ago finding themselves included in the comprehensive levy. Horses are bought, and MORAL ASPECT OF FLORENCE. - Florence had long | the arsenal authorities busy preparing everything for the immediate organization of the commissariat.-The field post is already being got in order, the artillery equipped, and—which is not the least interesting particular in this mans of warlike intelligence, -the navy ordered to rig itself out for active service in the Baltie and Eurine:

Of Austria's possible allies Saxony alone is on the que vive, the Kreuz Zeitung tells us, and the official Dresden journal indirectly confirms it, that in the disminutive kingdom lying between the territories of circle, would clear away much of that undesirable the two contending Powers the reserve is being called out, and the ordinary annual levy proceeded with before the usual time. The fortress Konigstein, too. the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung states, is being put in a state of defence, and provisions made for the reception of the Royal family and other personages of rank, who might be inclined to exchange Dresden for a safer abode on the outbreak of a war. In the other States of secondary importance all is peace and quiet as yet. Nor is there, strange to say, any particular activity noticeable in the war department of this the most bellicose State of all. Powder and shot are being sent to the Bliesian fortresses, and the Arctic expedition, it seems, has been postoned until a time when gunboats can be better spared at home but the other arrangements mentioned in my recent communications have been gradually completed, and there is no outward symptom of more being contemplated for the present. The language of the Government papers also is mitigated in tone, and the Kreuz Zeitung, which, not many weeks ago, demanded the annexation of the Duchies at any risk, now holds forth on the 'enormity' of German civil war, and the decline and fall of Germany, which must attend it under any circumstances.' It is, however, easy to foresee that Prussia cannot long afford to keep her troops on a peace footing when Austria is assembling an army on her borders .- Times Cor.

PRUSSIA

The Austro-Prussian relations were unchanged. Prussia, it was affirmed, continued in an unpromising The Emperor of Russia had sent two notes to the sovereigns, it was reported, tendering to mediate .

The minor German States were arming. Count Bismark is said to have declared that the Pacific declaration of Count Karoly on behalf of Austria to be insufficient, and Prussia will continue armaments. According to another statement he had briefly replied to Karoly's note, justifying the movements of Prussia by those of Austria, but repudiating any idea of attacking Austria.

The Prussian Government is as aggressive, as insolent in spirit, as grasping and shamelessly selfish at this moment as it has been any time these two years; and Bismark has not forgotten that Austria has ap parently a weak point in Italy. For several months active intrigues have been carried on by him with the Italian revolutionists, from whom, as the merest matter of course, he has received the most friendly assurances that should Prassia go to war with Aus tria in order to make herself sole mistress of the Dachies, Italy will make a diversion in her favour by a simultaneous attack upon Venetia. Italian officers who took a prominent part in revolutionising that country have been received with estenatious courtesy at Berlin, and Prussian Generals have been feted at Bologna and Florence. In addition to all this, Prince Napoleon, whose hatred of Austria is as intense as his zeal for revolutionary principles in Italy and elsewhere, has visited Florence for the purpos of facilitating the plans of Prussia, by upsetting the Marmora Administration and handing the heim to the butcher Cialdini, with whom the Prince had an interview on his way to Victor Emmanuel's Capital. This is quite natural. If the Prince of the Mountain' were not busy, when mischief was to be worked against the cause, of order and peace, and above all against Austria, it would have been indeed a wonder - Weekly Register. POLAND.

scription and confiscation, the Russian despot seems | the scourge of God F 'If thou art the scourge of my Polish nobles whom he addressed in friendly terms. telling them that he had pleasure in stating that the normal state of things will soon be restored in their country, of whose return to allegiance the Ozar was convinced, so that there was no reason to prolong the exceptional measures which circumstances had rendered necessary. Oheer up, he exclaimed, the time of reprisal is over .! Solitudinem faceunti pacem vocant. Ruthless tyranny has done its worst, Hecatombs have been slaughtered. Siberia is populated by the noblest of the Poles, or covered with their dry bones. Configuations, as sweeping and cruel as those of Strafford or Cromwell in Ireland, have beggared the old hereditary proprietory. The property of the Catholic Church has been sacrilegiously ailen-ated, and the religious persecuted and exiled. And then the Schismatic monster who has done all this cruelty and wrong in punishment of an insurrection which his own wicked and uppust rule had forced upon his Poles, sends his brother to tell the poor rem. nant who escaped Siberia or the gallows, to cheer up, as the time of reprisals is over. Does the drunken despot scent war in the distance, and deem it prudent to adopt a conciliatory tone towards Poland?-Weekly Register.

RUSSIA.

I must not omit directing your attention to a leader which originally appeared in the St. Petersburg Vedomosti, and was copied into the Journal de St. Petersbourg, the semi-official organ of Prince Gortchakoff. It fully corroborates my statement that Austria, contrary to appearances, does not neces-sarily mean war against Prussia, but that, perhaps, she may be looking forward to a very different event. The article says :-

'The Russian people have no reason to wish for war. They have too much work at home to mix themselves up in foreign complications; their domestic reforms require time and care to be developed. But this does not mean that Russia will allow foreign Powers to decide arbitrarily and single-handed questions of vital importance to herself. This does not mean, for instance, that Russia will allow Austria to occupy the Danubian Principalities and to aggrandize herself at the cost of Turkey without the co-operation and assent of Russia. Were such a thing to take place, were the rumours which have foreshadowed it for some time past to be borne out by fact. Russia could not but resist their realization. The Russian Government, nay, the Russian people as a whole, would look upon such an event as a casus

The Moscow Gazette has also begun to speak in the same strain. According to that well-informed organ, the slightest alterations in the Treaties providing for the international position of the Danubian Principalities will be looked upon by Russia as implying the abrogation of the Paris treaty of peace of 1856. An intention to modify the internal and external relations of Moldo-Wallachia, and place it under the rule of a foreign Sovereign is ascribed by the Moscow Gazette to Austria add France. I do not fear being contradicted when I state that declarations, expressing with diplomatic elegance what may be more bluntly announced in the Moscow Gazette, have been made to Napoleon II', by Baron Budberg, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, on his late return from St. Petersburg.

Encouraged probably by these anticipations of the Russian press, the Polish exiles in France, Italy, and Wellachia are flattering themselves with the hope of having a speedy opportunity of combating the old enemy of their race. Buoyed up with sanguine expectation, the aristocratic and democratic parties among the exiles, as represented respectively by Prince Ozartoryski and M. Mieroslowski have adjourned their endless bickerings for a time, and joined hands for the purpose of common action. I believe I have told you already that the Russian Govern-ment, perceiving the necessity of befriending one class at least of their Polish subjects, have begun to furnish the peasantry with title deeds to their newly gotten allotments of land. They had pursued an opposite policy since the last rebellion, providing the serf with land, but witholding the title deed, so as to render the entire arrangement a provisional one, and to keep both the peasantry and their former masters dependent upon the good will of the authorities. It Government, as it does, of a powerful means of enin the land, can have arisen only from a wish to without .- Times Cor.

ST. LEO AND ATTILA. From Abbe Darras' Church History.

Whilst this great pontiff brought back peace and unity of faith to the Church in the East he had in the

West checked the onward course of the fierce king of the Huns, who was pushing on his victorious hordes over the rains of the Roman world. Attila, the most formidable mower of men who had yet led on the barbarian invaders, seemed born for the terror of the world. He had come originally from the forests of Tartary, and his destiny appeared to be attended by something inexplicably terrific, which made a fearful impression upon the generality of men. His gait and carriage were full of pride and haughtiness; the movements of his body and the rolling of his eyes spoke his conscious power. His short stature, broad chest, and still larger head, thin beard, and swarthy features, plainly told his origin. His capital was a camp in the fields by the Danube. The kings he had conquered kept guard by turns at the door of his tent. His own table was set with wooden platters and coarse food, whilst his soldiers sported with gold and silver vases. Enthroned upon a low stool, the Tartar chief received the ambassadors of Valentinian III. and Theodosius the Younger, whose credulity he de-celved in a manner that would have done credit to the most practised courtier of Constantinople or of Rome He said of himself, with savage energy: The star falls, the earth trembles; I am the hammer of the universe. . The grass never grows again where Attila's horse has once tred.' He claimed the official title of Scourge of God. The two emperors of Ravenna and of Constantinople thought to stop the barbarian at their gates by allowing him the title of General of the Empire, and allowing him a tribute which they regarded as his pay. The Hun remarked on this subject: 'The generals of emperors are servants; Attilla's tervants are emperors.' He one day sent two Goths, one to Theodosius II., the other to Valentinian III, with this message: Attila, my master and yours orders you to prepare him a palace. This meant an invasion. Dragging along with him a train of tributary princes and five hundred thousand. barbarians, he crossed the Rhine and pushed on through the provinces of Gaul (A.D. 451). This was the precise period at which the fourth general council was to have met at Nice, in Illyria; the terror inspired by the arms of Attila had caused it to be. transferred to Chalcedon. Maestricht, Rheims, Arras, Cambray, Besancon, Langres, and Auxerre were given up to pillage and to the violence of an un-bridled soldiery. Mets had provoked a redder vengeance by a longer: resistance, and saw its streets lowing with the blood of the greater part of its inhabliants. The survivors, with their bishop, were led away captives, and the city, given up to the flames, was toon but a heap of ashes. Troyes was threatened with the same fate. Its holy bishop, Lupus, importuned the mercy of God by his cesseless prayimportuned the mercy of God by his ceaseless pray-tion, or they are not. If they are, then they are vio-ers, tears, fasts, and good works. At length, in-lators of the above law, and should be punished as spired with a supernatural confidence, he goes forth in full pontifi al attire to meet the barbarian, and a wonder.—Weekly Register.

asks him: Who art thou that dost overcome so many should be punished therefor. The only question kings and nations, ruin so many cities, and subdue seems to be whether Fenianism intends the greater the world? Attila replied: I am the King of Huns, crime or the less.—Chicago Tribune.

inclined to mitigate his tyranov, in unhappy Foland. God, returned the bishop, remember to do only. The Grand Doke Nicholas, lately passed through, what is allowed thee by the hand that moves and Warsaw and invited the attendance of a number of government has a number of this address, and swed by the majesty of the holy prelate, promised to spare the city, and passed through it without doing it any barm. In Paris, such was the dismay that the inhabitants were preparing to leave the city, with their wives and children, to seek the protection wof some more strongly fortified place. St. Genevieve, the hamble virgin of Nanterre, consecrated to God by Sainta Germanus and Lupus, became the patroness and mother of the city. She restored the failing courage, provided for every want, procured means of subsistence for the affrighted multitude, and promised in the name of Heaven, that Attila should not approach the walls of Paris. In effect, Attila-suddenly changing the direction of his march, fell,. with his savage hordes, upon the city of Orleans.
This city, which seemed marked out for miraculous deliverances, was then governed by the holy Bishop St. Aignan, to whom it owed its safety. He had been able to go to Arles and solicit help from. Atius, the Roman general. Just as Orleans was on the point of opening its gates to the beseigers, the combined armies of Atius and Theodoric, king of the Visigoths. came within sights of its walls. Attila, to-ming with rage, raised the seige, and in the plain of Chalons sought a field in which he could display his forces. and meet his opponents .- The confederates counted a body of Franks commanded by their Prince Merovens. The two armies, now encamped face to face. numbered about a million warriors. They met; and then ensued one of the bloodiest battles that crimson the pages of history. Three hundred thousand slain encumbered the field; a little neighboring stream. was swelled like a torrent by the quantity of blood that flowed into its channel. Theodoric fell, but his valor had won the victory for the allies. Attila was. utterly defeated, and recrossed the Rhine in hasty flight. In the following year (a n. 452) he reappeaced, more formidable than ever, on the borders of Italy, leaving Pannonia and Noricum wasted by fire and sword. Valentinian III. made a precipitate retreat from Ravenna, and hastened to seek shelter within the walls of Rome. Attila beseiged and destroyed the cities of Aquileis, Padua, Vicenza, Verons, Brescia, and Bergamo; Milan and Pavia were given up to pillage. The Hun pushed on amidthe smoking ruins of the conquered cities, and halted near Mantua, on the banks of the Mincio; the terrified inhabitants fied at his approach, and sought, in the marshes where Venice now stands, a refuge from the violence of the victorious barbarians. The last hour of the Roman Empire seemed at hand; St. Leo succeeded in warding off the threatened ruin. He appeared before Attila as the ambassador of Heaven, as a herald of peacs. The two great sovereignties of the Word and the Sword stood face to face; and the Sword bowed before the majesty of the Gospel. Attila was awed oy the bearing of the great pontiff whose fame had reacted the remote borders of Tartary, and he lent a favorable ear to his propositions; quitting the soil of Italy, he withdrew across the Danube, where death suddenly snatched him from the midst of his plans of destruction (A. D. 453) .-On his return from the successful embassy the .Popewas received in triumph, and the enthusiastic people bestowed upon him the title of Great.

UNITED STATES.

ELETPORT, April 18 -- A Fenian schooner, reported. to have on board one hundred and fifty fillibusters, has been made to come to under the guns of the American man of war now on guard at this port. Their design, whatever it is, will not be allowed toproceed so as to lead to mischief.

THE FENIAN ORIME. - Amidst the atmosphere of

falsehood, deception and fraud that envelopes the whole Fenian humbug, it is difficult to tell what that organization may or may not be doing We only know that the leaders connected with it are without brains, and the followers are very generally without character. From such a motley and dangerous crew, no good is to be expected. Incapable of working together under any organization, their own 'Brotherhood' is a house divided against itself, a living testimony known and read of all men, that being unable to rule themselves they are unfit to rule Ireland. Had the British Government withdrawn from Ireland and surrendered its control to is thought that the new line of action, diverting the | this Fenian sect, we can all see that between its two warring factions poor Ireland, instead of finding a forcing loyalty among the two must important classes Repub ic and peace, would have been drenched in in the land, can have arisen only from a wish to fraternal blood. With utterly incompetent leaders, make friends with the Poles in case of danger from opposed by the whole power of the Church which nine tenths of all Irishmen obey, opposed by fourfifths of the irish people in this country and in Ireland, crippled by a fatal discord within its own ranks, and with the whole military power of Great Britain fully aroused, prepared and lying in wait for it, any honest phase of Fenianism is insanity. Any real attempt to operate for Iriah independence with such means is sheer madness. One branch of the Fenians, the Roberts and Sweeny faction, confess this fact, and propose a movement against Canada. The other adopt for their war-cry, ' to Ireland direct.' If the latter are the most foolish, the former are the most wickedly piratical. Canada has a long frontier, and one which it is impossible for either the Canadian Government or our own to guard at every point. Hence it is practicable for the Fenians, with fifty boys, to cross the frontier, sack some obscure hamlet, and return or disperse. This is the utmost they could do. And to do this would be unmitigated murder and robbery. It is difficult to see how any class of men, who have lived in the United States long enough to acquire some ideas of civilized life, could go about the country coolly announcing such a cowardly and bestial project. The conquest of Canada, if it were possible, would have no more connection with the independence of Ireland then would the plunder of Boston and Chicago. But as a job ' for the Fenians it is simply impossible, and von'd only end in the hanging of a few poor deluded Irish boys, who ought to be trying to earn a living by their industry. There is no aspect of the case in which such an attempt could or should elicit a particle of American sympathy. The raids made by the Confederates from the Canadian frontier during the great rebellion, though atrocious, cannot be brought into comparison with this proposed Fenian outrage. They were on behalf of an organised rebellion which included a dozen American States, and six millions. of people, and had for the time, a prospect of dura-tion and a chance of success. If all Ireland were in rebellion the two cases would nearly correspond .-As it is they bear no resemblance,... For the honor of our Government and reople therefore, we trust that efficient measures have been taken by the administration to counteract any such attempts by the Fenians, and that the precautions used are such that. not a single Fenian could cross the line. Let there be no weak, pusillanimous pretence of enforcement, by issuing a proclamation after it is too late. By section six of our neutrality law it is provided that if any person shall; within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace; every rerson so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thou-said dollars and imprisoned not exceeding more

than three years. Either the Fenians are getting up such an expedisuch: If they are not, they are swindling the Irish a people out of their money by false, pretences, and