A SER LEDUSER IN THE EASTERN TOWNSON THE A

pary budget by a large majority 194 The Patric has nito believe that no arrangements are being made for the purpose of sending Prench sequedrons effoliate vation to the Adriatic or the North Sea Thereonference on the Danubian Principalities had adjourned of verter lifes for a relation and response

The Times says the Zollverein has oeased to exist. ber dulies continue to be levied by the Governments where foreign goods are lauded.

On Monday in the Oorps Legislatif, M. Larabure renewed the attempt to raise a discussion on foreign affaire. He declared that the Chamber ought not to separate without expressing its desire for peace, which, he stated was the true interest of France. The President reminded M. Larabure that the Cham ber had resolved not to discuss the question under present circumstances. M. Berryer claimed as his right and his duty to discuss a question in which France might be called upon to interfere. He added : Now that war exists, reserve on the part of the Chamber is no longer possible.' Shouts were raised, drowning the speaker's, voice and the matter terminated.

In the Corps Legislatif on Wednesday the whole of the ordinary Budget was passed, by 138 against 14 votes

The Patric of Wednesday says :-

Some journals have announced that Prance and Rogland are on the point of sending squadrons of observation to the Adriatic and North Sea. We have reason to believe that no armaments with this ebject have taken place in French ports.'

The same journal states that the Conference on the Danubian Principalities has adjourned.

The Gazette de France publishes a communique from the Government, contradicting the statement made by that journal that a deputation of the prineigal merchants of Paris had requested the Government to authorise an illumination in the event of a victory being gained by Austria.

AParis letter writer says: 'The Prince Imperial has asked his father to allow him to learn the art of printing. A ministure press has accordingly been set up in his apartments, and M. Forestier, son of the well known printer of Montauban, has undertaken to initiate the child into mysteries of his craft. It is to be hoped the future ruler of France will like. wise imbibe an early appreciation of the advantages

During the demolitions for the construction of the new Hotel Dieu, Paris, a beam of oak of about a metre and a quarter in breadth has been discovered, n very good preservation. It has the following ininscription 'n legible letters: 'I was placed in the year 1450, and I was 600 years old when I was taken from the forest of Royray. The Bois de Bologne new forms a portion of the forest of Royray. This venerable portion of oak thus bears the date of the reign of Charles the Bald, 25th King of France, who reigned from 835 to 861. Had it been of a little more early date it would have been a contemporary of Charlemagne.

The Con-titutionnel publishes an article, signed by

M. Boniface, stating that in Belgium articles inciting to the crime of regicide continue to be published with inexplicable impunity.

SPAIN.

The soldiers who revolted at Gerona have taken refuge in France to the number of 700. They were immediately disarmed and conveyed to Ceret.

The superior officers of the regiments which revolted at Madrid did their duty bravely. Thirteen were killed and nine wounded in endeavouring to induce the troops to return to their allegiance. insurgent corporals and sergeants have been shot. The total number of killed and wounded at Madrid was about 100.

The Gaeta of Madrid gives the following account of the late attempt at insurrection :-

"On Friday, at four in the morning, the 5th Regi ment of Foot Artillery, and one of horse revolted, but without their officers. Being immediately attacked by the other troops, they were forced, after an obstinate resistance, to surrender at discretion in the barrack of Saint Gil. Numerous armed groups of the lowest class of the people have also been dislodged from barricades and houses where they were entrenched. More than 400 of them have been the authorities. The troops of the anded over i army and the civil guard rivalled each other in entansissm."

A letter gives some further particulars :-"The centre of the revolt was in the artillery barrack containing a quantity of arms and munitions. The movement is said to be connected with that of January last. The insurgent soldiers distributed muskets from the arsenal to a certain number of men of the people who were in the conspiracy. The Government was obliged to make a regular attack, which lasted several hours; but in the evening the alsw remained the strongest, and everything returned to order The troops who remained faithful seized on the insurgent artillerymen, and at the same time many prisoners were made amongst the other revolters. Although the despatch makes no mention of the wound of Marshal Narvaez, we believe that the Marsh I had placed himself as formerly at the dispossi of the Government and that he received a slight wound in the head when leading on a division which had remained faithful.

The Ministry has asked Congress to allow the guarantees afforded by the constitution to be suspended for a time, in view of the serious aspect of affairs. This demand was referred to a committee, by whom it was approved.

A proclamation had been issued by Marshal O'-Donnell, in which he announces his determination to repress with vigour every attempt at disturbance Two generals died from the wounds they received during the fighting in Madrid. The insurgent soldiery shouted " Viva Print' and the populace " Viva la Republica !"

The Avenir Natsonal contains a letter from Madrid, deted the 24th, which states that 1,750 prisoners were made during the recent revolt, 137 of whom, have already been shot. It adds that the total number of killed reaches 1,000.

MILITARY REVOLT IN MADEID -On the 22d the 5th Regiment of Foot Artillery and a regiment of Horse Artillery revolted without their officers. The barracks they occupied were, however, re-taken by the troops remaining faithful to the Government, and, after an obstinate resistance, the rebels surrendered

at discretion. General Narvaez was slightly wounded.

The insurgents had 26 guus and furnished arms to the populace, who threw up barricades. The troops succeeded, however, in dominating the movement, and order wrs completely restored.

600 insurgents have been taken prisoners.
Public order has not been disturbed in any other

part of the Peniusula.

Under the apprehension of further insurrectionary attempts, preventive measures have been adopted by the Geverament among the provincial garri-

SODS. Marshal Concna has assumed the military command in Catalonis, and General Serrano in Anda-

اريز ارقال المالية Some companies of troops in the garrison at Gerona revolted under their subaltern officers, and proeceded towards the frontier. The tro ps remaining fal hful to the government marched to out off their re reat.

RUSBIA: The Invalide Russe officially denies the rumour lately corrent relative to the movements of Russian troops. No shanges have been made in their sta-

tions and no soldiers on farlough have been re-Non-intervention still remains the policy of the

Russian Government and the control of the part of the Control of the Ocarewitch with the Princess

Dagmar took place on the 22d inst.
Telegasphic advices received from Orenburg annuace that the Russians have occupied Khojend in Bokhara, after an obstinate defence on the part of Hirschenburg or Jaur; another to have taken the the garrison, which lasted seven days. The loss of road from Glaiz by Nachod upon Josephstadt, and a the garrison, which lasted seven days. The loss of the Bokbarians is stated to have been very considerable, that of the Russians only 100 killed. The latter have out off the roads to the sources of the Syra Daria, thereby placing the Emir of Bokhara in a most critical position.

BELGIUM.

The departure of the King and Queen for England, had been fixed for an early day. The Princess Metternich has left Brussels.

ITALY.

6-12-19 10 5 PAPAL ALLOCUTION.-The following summary of the Pope's speech on the occasion of the anniversary of his election (the 17th instant) appears in the Osservatore Cattolico of Milan: I accept with feelings of lively satisfaction and great consolation the hearty and affectionate address which the Sacred College has just presented to me. Yes, in this hour of fearful trial, we trust in the Lord. A handful of men, who ought for many reasons to be attached to the Holy See, are, most culpably, attacking and doing violence to its rights, are martyring the ministers of the sanctuary whom they ought to protect, are banishing these venerable bishops (here the Pope pointed to those by whom he was surrounded), are imprisoning both priests and laymen, solely on account of their devotion to ourselves, are plundering churches, religious societies, and are suppressing religious orders, some of whose members are, doubtless, not free from blame, but which are really the ornament, the glory, and the support of the Obarch, 'who is decked with the variety of their good works.' These men are heaping for themselves the wrath of the Lord and the anathemas of the Church, anthemas which I solemnly renew. Should we invoke against them the sentence pronounced by Peter against Ananias and Sapphira, who were certainly not more gailty than they? No, let us rather implore God to inspire them with the same feeling which possessed the good thief who was dying at his side and who earned the privilege of hearing the words: ' Thou shalt be with me.' Yes, let us pray for them, and let us hope that they will one day hear those words ' ye shall be with me!' when they shall have repented, and turned from their injustice, and from their iniquities. But till that day comes, we have another duty to perform, i.e. to make a firm stand against their improus designs; when they command who is unjust, we ought to answer with the apostles : 'It is better to obey God than men.' The guilty will of men should never prevail over the will of God, as certain writers perfidiously insinuate, who are in a great measure responsible for present calamities, and who by mixing up error with truth, weaken the latter, with the foolish idea of conquering the world. Nothing can subdue the world but steadfast faith in God, the observance of his law, together with constant and fervent prayer. Such prayer as this will bring upon you the divine blessings which I invoke upon the Sacred College, upon the Episcopate, upon prelates, priests and people, together with their representatives. In that will be their salvation, because salvation comes from God alone: 'Salvation is of the Lord, and thy blessing is upon thy people!""

PAPAL BRIEF .- The Holy Father has issued a brief, taking away the jurisdiction which Cardinal Andrea exercised over the diocese of Sabina and the Abbacy of Subjaco.

THE NEW CARDINALS. - We are authorised to state that at the Consistory, held on the 21st instant, in the Sistine Chapel, at the Vatican, the Archbishop of this diocese received, at the hands of His Holiness Pope Prus IX., the insignia of the high and sacred dignity of the Cardinalate. The other Cardinals promoted in that morning's Consistory were :- Carfinal Hoheclobe, nephew of the illustrious prince of that name, who in the beginning of the present cen-tury acquired such a wide-spread fame by his great sanctity and miracles; Cardinal Biglio, inheritor of the dignity as he was of the learning and abilities of Gerdil: Fontana and Lambruschini. all of whom, as cardinals, rende ed illustrious the Order of Barna bites to which they belonged; Cardinal Consolino. a distinguished Canonist, for many years connected with various congregations of Rome; and Cardinal Matteneir, who for a long time, and under very trying circumstances, held the official post of Governor of Rome. To Cardinal Culten, as senior in ran , was assigned by their Eminences the honorable task of addressing the Holy Father in public consistory in their name, and returning due thanks for the exalted dignity conferred upon them. The Church of St. Pietro, in Montorio, so rich in historic and sacred memories, was assigned as titular Church to our Cardinal Archbishop. - Freeman's Journal

THE WAR IN EUROPE. - Austria has succeeded in worsting Italy in one battle and Prussia in another. A desperate engagement has been fought between Peschiera and Verona, in other words, within the famous Quadrilateral. Victor Emmanuel's army crosed the Mincio, at Goito, above Mantua, without meeting with any resistence. It had no sooner reach ed the left bank of the river than it advanced towards Peschiera, with the view of attacking the positions which connect that fortress with the entranched camp of Verona. At the same time its cavalry dashed on in the direction of the latter city, pushing before it an Austrian detachment, which it compelled to take refuge in the outer forts of the place It was the lat corps which was charged with the attack between Peschiera and Verona; its movements were to be sustained by the 2nd and 3rd corps. A diversion seems to have been simultaneously attempted between the outer forts of Pesoniera by the left bank as well as by the troops which remained on the right bank of the Mincio The lat cores led off, but found itself before superior forces and was unable to overcome them; at one time it must have been almost aurrounded by the enemy, for the despatches state that the second and third corps advanced to its relief but were unable to succeed to this extent. The King and his army had no choice but to retreat. That their losses were enormous may be inferred from the equivocal tene of the Italian telegrams. Driven back at every point the Italian army was forced to recross the Mincio. According to the Austrian account (the more reliable of the two), the Imperial army has taken 2,000 prisoners and a number of guns. A contemporary observes that, in designating this engagement the Battle of Custozza, the Italians are remind-

ed with no joyous satisfaction of the campaign of 1848. The Austrian army of the North, under General Benedek, has won another victory scarcely second in results to the first. General Benedek had been for some time taunted with dilatoriness, but at one blow he seems to have recovered his well-earned reputation. It would appear from the telegrams that the Prussians invaded Bohemia in two, perhaps three, columns. The right, under Prince Charles, moved out of Saxony by Reichenberg, upon Turnau. In this advance his main road was by the railway, but there are two roads to Reichenberg, and it is probable that he took both roads, and then moved upon Turnau. A little to the east of this railway station the Prussia radvance met with some resistance from an Austrian brigade. The combat is said to have been spirited, and to have lasted until midnight, and the object of the action on the part of the Austrians was to check the advance of the Prussians, who were intent probably upon reaching Gitschin, on their way to effect a junction with the troops operating from the county of Glatz. It is not impossible that a flanking column may have descended Rumburg upon Munchengratz to cover the right flank. We are told that the Austrians in this encounter near Turnau

28th and on the 27th another action) was fought which cannot fall to exercise is considerable tinfur-ence, in the movements of the force which had occupied Turnau. The movement on Turnau appears: to have been only part of the great plan of invasion. The telegrams state that the Prussians entered Bobemia at the other extremity of the Riesen Gabirge. One body is said to have moved upon Trautenau from third body to have crossed the frontier between the two by Braunau upon Kosteletz. Sut although it is likel, that the Prussians may have pushed a body of troops upon Trautenau it is not absolutely certain, since the report of the action; said, to/ have taken place there comes from Breelau, and reads like the report of the action between Nachod and Jaromisz. If there were more than one column, it is clear that the result of the fight will prevent their junction, and thus frustrate the whole, plan of invasion. As recounted by telegraph, the Prussians appear to have debouched by Nachood, and to have compelled the Austrian advance to fall back first on Neustadt, then to Skalick, and finally to Jacomitz, a rai way station at the junction of the lines from Schatzlar to Parduoitz, and from Saxony by Reichenberg to the same place. If a Prussian corps really passed the frontier to Trautenau, then Skalicz was the nearest point where it could join the troops coming from Nechod At any rate the possession of Jaromitz and Skalicz was of great importance to both parties and for similiar reasons. Both, on assumption that there were hostile bodies at Trantenau, needed these points of junction. Up to three in the afternoon the Prussians appear, by their own accounts, to have held roads beyond Scalicz, and close up to Jaromirz Then it is evident the railway became of use to the Austrians. Their line of retreat was down the Elbe valley-by common roads on the left, and by a railway on the right back. A few miles in the rear of the battle field, was the fortress of Tosenhatadt. now of little use except as a point Cappui, but built expressly to enable the Austrians to meet such an invasion as that which has just taken place. Josephst d: protects the railway, and along this line from Pandubitz, once certain of the line of advance taken by the Prussians, Benedek could and probably did pour his reinforcements. He does not appear to have been misled by the threatening movements upon Zuckmantel and Oswiecin into abandoning his central position between Olmutz and Pardubitz. But, whether he foresaw or had information of the mtended line of advance, he seems to have been able to show himself strongest at the decisive point, which in this case was Skalicz, and to have thrust the Prussians back again as far as Nachod, capturing 18 guns, and many prisoners, and remaining master of

the important place which was the battle field. It is thought, and not without reason, that unless the Prussians can bring a force, bitherto unknown and invisible, into the field, the project of invading Bohemia must be abandoned. By this time the eyes of the King must be opened to the folly of the Minister upon whose foresight and sagacity he has staked his populacity, his good name, and his credit. Count Bismerck appreciates, perhaps, as much as his toyal master, the difficulties of the perilous path upon which both are venturing. Proposals of peace are spoken of at the last moment; but it is likely that arms and not words will be left to decide the interests of the combatants.-London Tablet.

THE WAR IN ITALY. - Anstrian Head-quarters, June 24 .- The Archduke Albrecht forwarded the following despatch to the Emperor,

The Austrian army, while advancing towards the Mincio, was attacked to day by the forces under the command of King Victor Emmanuel Our army carried Montevento by assault, and Custozza at the close of the engagement at 5 p.m.

Our forces took several cannon and many prisoners and behaved with extraordinary valour and endu-

rance The King employed in the attack the three corps of the army of the Mircio and toe reserve. Prince Amadeus and many Generals were wound-

ed. The enemy appears to have brought all his troops in succession under fire. ZERBARE, June 25 .- The Imperial troops have re-

pulsed the enemy at all points, after a hot fight, not without considerable losses. Custozza was taken by storm, which caused a fresh struggle before that position, in which 2,000 Italians were taken prisoners.

The troops are animated by the best spirit. The Austrian flotilla of the Lago di Garda, numbering six gunboats, have cannouaded the enemies' abard shore wi hout sustaining any loss.

On the 23d inst. the enemy in great force crossed the Pe at several points below Polesella. The Imperial outposts withdrew, and came upon the line of Curtatone, which they drove back, taking several prisoners.

The following telegram has been received from the Archduke Albert dated 25th :--

The enemy's forces, driven back by our army, recrossed the Mincro yesterday evening. The Imperial army is in the best condition and in excellent

On Saturday afternoon the Florence senate approved the bill adopted by the Chamber of Deputies granting extra ordinary financial powers to the Gorernment.

Baron Ricasoli read a despatch from the King, dated June 22, evening, in which his Majesty said, 1 and General della Marmora have inspected the Mincio. I shall cross the river to-morrow morning with ten divisions.

The reading of this despatch was received with prolonged cheering.
The president of the senate subsequently delivered

speech announcing the close of the session. Baron Ricagoli received on the same day deputs tions of citizens of Treiste and Istria, who presented

addresses expressing the wish of these populations to be nufted with Italy.
On receipt, at Malta, of official information of the

declaration of war between Italy and Austria the Commander in chief in the Mediterranean sent ber Majesty's ship Psyche to communicate with Admirat Persano, and to request his good offices in res pect to British life and property in his operations in the Adriatic, and a British vessel of war will probably be present during any such operations.

The Piedmont army crossed the Mincio on Saturday without meeting any resistance from the Austrians.

The Austrian Puls brigade reached the outlying forts of Verona without loss, having been pushed back by a greatly superior force of Piedmontese cavalry, which did not charge.

The Piedmontese advancing upon both banks of

the Minco towards Peschiera were repulsed by a short cannonade from the outer forts of that strong-

VERONA, June 28 .- Three Austrian prisoners having been hung on trees by the Italiaus, the Archduke Albert wrote to the Italian Commander-in Chief to the effect that in the event of a repetition of this course a system of reprisals would be adopted.

The Austrians have redescended the Steinio and occupied Bormio, driving the Italians buck to Tir-VEBORA, June 28 .- The Archduke Albrecht has

inspected the army under his command, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. Up to the present 4,000 prisoners and 14 guns

have been taken from the italians. FLORENCE, June 28. - The original plan of Operations has been relinquished and the Italian army under King Victor Emmanuel, is concentrating at Oremons and Placenus. The forces under General Cialdini have abandoned their positions on the Po. and are falling back on Bologna, with the view of subsequently effecting a junction with the King's Austrian and Federal troops, will, in future, march were driven back; but this sotion took place on the army near the upper part of the river Po.

THE WAR IN GMRMANY. The Prussian troops who occupied Dresden have left a small garrison in that city, and have proceeded into Silesia. 19 193 1 901 20

-Rostlities were commenced on the 123d by the Prussian army corps in Silesia. Three Prussian detachments were sent out to reconnoitre towards Zuokmantel, Friedberg, and Friewalden. The last of these detachments, between Breitenfurt and Band hubel, came upon an Austrian regiment of Hussars.

The Prussian needle gan) was very effective, and enabled the 10th Fusileer Regiment to repulse easily the coarge of the Hussars.
The Austrians lost eight men killed and five

wounded.

No casualties occurred on the Prussian side: The Prussian troops under Prince Frederick Charles arrived at Reichenberg, on the Bohemian frontier, on the 23rd.

The army of Prince Frederick Charles crossed the frontier into "Bohemia" without meeting the enemy. A skirmish took place on the 23d between Austrians and Prussian patrols near Friederichshain .-Five Prussians were killed, and two Prussians and two horses were captured.

The Prussian official Staats Anzeiger of the 23rd

88Y8:-After the entry of the Prassians into Electoral Hesse the King of Prussis again made a fresh endeavour to come to an understanding with the Elector On the 22nd inst. the Prossian Minister offered as alliance on the basis of the Prussian proposition for the formation of a new Confederation, on condition that the Elector should have a Ministry which would guarantee the observance of the Constitution of 1831. Had this been accepted the possession of his throne and his sovereign rights would have been guaranteed to bim.

The Elector, however, declined the conditions without further negotiation. It was, therefore, necessary that measures should be adopted to connect the two portions of the Prussian kingdom.

It is officially announced in Berlin that the Prossian alliance has been accepted by all the North German States, with the exception of Saxony, Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau. Hungarian deserters have come into the Prussian

ontposts with their horses and accountements. A depot has been formed of them at Glogan. Hungarian officers were expected to arrive in order to or ganize them.

It is officially announced in Vienna that in the battle near Skalitz the Prussians lost many prisocers and 18 guns. After the battle, a Prassian major proceeded to the quarters of Marshal Benedek, under protection of a flag of truce, to solicit an armistice. The demand was refused. On Wednesday a conti nued fire of artillery was kept up all day by the Austrian and Prussian forces between Neustadt and Nachod in Bohemia.

The were repulsed near Skalize, where cavalry took part in the action

On Wednesday the Prussians were beaten and in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on

The following telegrams have been published in Builin, in reference to the battle in Bohemia :-

'NACHOD, JUNE 27 .- An important battle, in which cavalry and artillery were principally engaged, has been in progress to day up to three o'clock in the afternoon. The Austrians were drivon back from near Skalicz to Jaromirz. Three flags and many prisoners were taken by the Prussians. The loss on either side is not yet known.

A Prussian army corps, destined to operate agains: Bavaria, arrived at Leipsic on Tuesday, and was to proceed on Wednesday in the direction of

it is again aunounced at Berlin that the Hanoverian army is completely surrounded, and that the attempts made by some detachments to escape have been repulsed. It is added that the King of Hanover demanped 24 bours for deliberation on the conditions upon which his army has been called upon to capitulate. This demanded was granted.
It is believed that the Senate of Bremen has come

to an understanding with the Council of Burghers, according to which the town of Bremen will accept the Prussian alliance, and will withdraw its represen tative from the Federal Diet. No decision has been arrived at on the question of incorporating the military and naval contingent of Bremen with the Prussian forces.

A slight skirmish has taken place at Reichenbach between the Prussian Madgeburg regiment of Hussars and Brandenburg Dragoons and the Austrian Radetzki and Lichtenstein Hussars. One Prussian ientenant-Major, Leicht was wort trians lost several prisoners.

It is officially aunounced at Berlin that two attempts have been made by the Hanoverian army to break through the Prussian line between Eisenach and Goths. The second attempt, which was made notwithstanding the truce agreed upon until 8 a.m. on the 25th inst, was repulsed by the 4th Regiment of Prussian Infantry. The Prussians sustained no loss, but several of the Hanoverians were wounded.

The three divisions of the Prussian army, commanded by the Prince Royal, Prince Frederick Charles, and General Herwarth, continue to advance into Bohemia.

The town of Oswiencip, in Galicia, was attacked by two battalions of Prussian infantry, and two divi-sions of cavalry, which retreated, after a loss of eight killed and soveral wounded.

No loss was incurred by the Austrians.

It is appounced at Frankfort that the Hanoverian army has evaded, near Witzenhausen, the Prussians by whom it was surrounded.

It is stated, in letters from Goths, that the negotiations for the capitulation of the Hanoverian army have remained without result. The King of Hanover insisted on a free passage for his troops into Bayaria

to aid Austria against Italy.

The Prussian Envoy in Weimar, has received a despatch from his Government announcing the with drawal from the Confederation of the following States :- Uidenburg, Anhalt, the two Mecklenburgs Schwarzburg, Coburg, Aitenburg, Waldeck, and Detmoid. The deeps ch adds that several other States of Northern Germany are upon the point of coming to a similar resolution.

The Prussian Government has informed the Government of Saxe Meiningen that it has by its policy placed Naze Meiningen at war with Prussia.

The Grand Duke of Baden has broken off relations

with Prussia. Vienna, June 28 .- It is officially announced that in the battle near Shaliz yesterday the Prussians lost many prisoners and 18 gams. After the battle a Prussians major proceeded to the quarters of

Karshal Benedek un der protection of a flag of truce th solicit an armistice. The demand was refused, Vienns, Juny 28. - The official reports fully confirm the victory of the 6th Austrian army Corps over the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia at

The following details have been received of the brilliant encounter which took place yesterday at Oswiecin; -

The Austrian forces, composed of one battalion and a half of infantry, two equadrons of Ublaus, and half a field battery, drove back the enemy with beavy losses across the Vistula, after a struggle which lasted ten hours.

The Prussian forces consisted of companies of fusiliers, three battalions of Landwher one entire regiment of Uhlans, and balt a field battery.

Gracow, June 27.—This morning the Prussians made a fresh attack upon Oswiencin, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Ratibor, June 27 - The Prussians have entered

Tropps a without meeting with any resistance. F ankfort, June 28 .- It is asserted that the united under German celours.

Berlin, June 28, "It is officially stated that 6,000 of Prussians, under General Flies, attacked yesterday the Hanoverian army near Langenselza, in order to cat of its retreat southwards. The Hanoverian forces were 20,000 strong, and superior to the Prussians both in artillery and cavalry. The Prussians fought with valour. The losses are considerable. General Flies having attained his strategical object, resumed his former position south of Langensalza. The Hanoverians appear to have marched nortwards from Labgensalza through Mubibausem; in the direction of Sonderhausen.

A MONSTER OF THE DEEP .- In some parts of the ocean there are enormous sea animals, called Sepia, which are a kind of polypi. They have very long: legs, and are said sometimes to soize upon the coral divers along the coast of Italy. Mr. Beale tells the following adventure with a creature of this sort:
While upon the Bouin Islands, seatching for

shells on the rocks which had just been left by the receding tide, I was much astonished at seeing at my feet a most extraordinary looking animal, crawling towards the retreating surf. I had never seen one like it before. It was creeping on its eight legs, which, from their soft and flexible nature, bent considerably under the weight of its body, so that it was lifted by the tentacula only a small distance from the rocks."

"It appeared much alarmed at seeing me, and made every effort to escape, while I was not much in the humor to endeavor to capture so ugly a customer, whose appearance excited a feeling of disgust, not unmixed with fear. I however, endeavored to pre-vent its escape by pressing on one of its legs with my foot; but, although I used considerable force for that purpose, its strength was so great that it several times quickly liberated its mamber in spite of all the efforts I could employ, in this way, on wet, slippery rocks. I now laid hold of one of the tentacles with my hand, and held it firmly, so that the limb appeared as it would be turn asunder by our united strength. I gave it a powerful jirk, wishing to disengage it from the rooks to which it clung so forcibly by its suckers, which it effectually resisted; but, the moment after, the apparently enraged animal lifted its head, with its large eyes projecting from the middle of its body, and, letting go its hold of the rocks, suddenly sprang upon my arm, which I had previouly bared to my shoulder for the purpose of thrusting it into holes in the rocks to discover shells, and clung with its scekers to it with great power, endeavoring to get its beak, which I could now see between the roots of its arms in a position to bite.

'A sensation of horror pervaded my whole frame when I found this monstrous animal, for it was about four feet long, fixed so firmly to my arm. Its cold, slimy grasp was extremely sickening, and I immediately called to the captain, who was also searching for shells at some distance, to come and release me from my disgusting assailant. He quickly arrived, and, taking me down to the boat, during wnich time I was employed in keeping the beak away from my hand, quickly realessed me by destroying my tormentor with the boat knife, when I disengaged it by portions at a time. This animal was a species of Sepia which is called by whalers 'rock equid. Thus are these remarkable creatures, from the different adaption of their tenacles and modifications of their bodies, capable of sailing, flying, swimming and creeping on the shore, while their senses, if we judge from the elaborate mechanism of their organs, must passess corresponding acuteness and perfection.

CONSOLIEG COMPORT .- There is a comfort in consolation especially if it comes from an individual who needs it himself. Dobbs is great on consolation -Dobbs consoles every body, and is constantly in trob-ble himself, over head and ears in all kinds of grief and tribulation. Unly the other day some vindictive enemy lying in wait for the unfortunate consoling peddler, rushed out upon Dobbs and administered to him a tremendous leather earthquake on that portion of his anatomy where the shock would promot an instantaneou forward locomotion of Dobbs aforesaid. Dobbs took it cooly, and almost before the kick-er had removed his pedal from kick-ed, Dobbs turned and apologised. 'Sir,' said Dobbs, I am sorrow for you. I sympathize with you. If I had known you wanted to kick me, I wouldn't have had that big dour-key in my coat-tail pocket. I know it must have hurt your toes. I's too bad, for I heard your toes strike again it.' Dobbes coolness would be of immense advantage for a patent refrigerator.

THE QUAREE AND COUNTSYMAN. - A Quaker, passing through market, stopped at a stail, and inquired the price of citrons.

'I have none,' said the honest countryman, 'that will suit you; they are decayed and their flavor is

· Hast thou any good fruit to-day?' said he to the dealer.

'Yes, sir; here are some of the finest nutmegs of my garden. They are small, but rich of their kind! Then thou can'st recommend them?' 'Uh! certainly, sir.'

'Very well; I will take two.' He carried them home, and they proved not only unsound but miserabl, tasteless. The next morning he again repsired to the same place. The man who sold him the fruit the preceding

day asked him if he would like some more. 'Nay, friend; thou hast deceived me once, and now, although thou may speak the truth, still I cannot trust thee; but thy neighbor chose to deal uprightly with me, and from henceforth I shall be h s patron. Thou would'st do will to remember this. and learn by experience that a falsehood is a base thing in the beginning, and a very unprofitable one

in the end.'

Of a celebrated actress, who in her declining days bought charms of carmine and pearl powder, Jerrold said, agad, she should have a hoop about her, with a notice upon it, Beware of the paint?

Four fast young men, the sons of gentlemen of wealth were brought before a police magistrate, who inquired what their bad course of life could be ascribed to. Most probably to their four fathers.

An eccentric but honest minister, was once preaching on the practical virtues, and having a short time previous bought a load of wood of one of the officers of his church and finding it fall short in measure, took this occasion to speak thus plain on the sub

'Any man that will sell seven feet of wood for a cord, is no Christian, whether he sits in the gallery, below, or even in the deacon's seat.

Send your children to bed happy. Whatever cares. press, give them a good kiss as they go to their pil-low. The memories of this, in the stormy years which fate may have in store for, the little ones, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds.

One of the first babits of young persons should be that of doing things at the right time. They should establish a character that will be a pledge that whenever anything was undertaken, it would be completed at the right time. If you make an engagement to meet any one at a certain time, be sure and be at the place exactly at the time appointed. Do not say a few minut se will not make any difference. If you engage to do anything by certain hour, do not say it will be just as well if it be done helf an hour afterward.

Common sense is only a modification of talert genius is an exaltation of it.

Praises are valuable only when they com from lips that have the courage to condemn.