

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

From some of my recent letters you will have observed how numerous are the reports and statements current here with reference to Italian affairs, and how very improbable, not to say extravagant, some of them appear. The Patrie of yesterday's date announced, on the strength of letters from Turin, an approaching occupation of the kingdom of Naples by a Piedmontese corps d'armes, as the result of an arrangement that had been come to between the Sardinian Government and that of the King of Naples, and with a view to avoid the inconveniences of an occupation by Garibaldi. We live in times of unforeseen and surprising events, when one should be slow to reject the improbable, but it would require an unusual stock of credulity to believe in such an agreement as the above. I can assure you that none such has been come to, and that there is no likelihood of its coming to pass. The only circumstances under which Sardinia might feel called upon to send troops to Naples would be if a revolution triumphed there (which it might possibly do without the aid of Garibaldi), and if, the King having fled, the revolutionary Government applied at Turin for aid to maintain order. In that case I believe that the request would be complied with and troops would be sent.

The note which some of the Paris papers have spoken of as having been addressed by Count Reichenberg to the Government of Victor Emmanuel does not exist, or at any rate has not been received. I yesterday mentioned its alleged purport. On the other hand, I continue in the belief I yesterday expressed, that a circular or memorandum is prepared, or preparing, in which Austria will announce her intention of anticipating Garibaldi's avowed designs against Venetia by assuming the offensive in the case of his succeeding in upsetting the present Government of Naples and of putting himself in its place. That the Vienna Cabinet would act unwisely by adopting such a course will assuredly be the opinion of all who remember the events of the first few months of 1859, and understand the true situation of Austria and of Italy at the present time.

I have been positively assured that ten rifled cannon, missing from the French arsenals, are, or will soon be, in the possession of Garibaldi. I cannot vouch for the fact on my own knowledge, but I received the information from a very competent authority. General Turin's visit to Paris is said to have been connected with this transfer. What I believe to be quite certain is, Signor San Caxido, Garibaldi's envoy to the French Government, solicited permission to have rifled cannon for the Sicilian army cast in the French foundries. I cannot say what was the answer to this request, but it may perhaps be taken in connection with the southward journey of the ten pieces of ordnance above mentioned.—Cor. of Times.

The Emperor of the French pursues his dark and tortuous policy, but of his active complicity with Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi there is no doubt. He gives Garibaldi ten rifled cannon, he gives Sardinia fifty thousand muskets. But when the day of battle comes, when the Italian levies meet the Austrian legions, will Napoleon III again cross the Alps with the armies of France to help Victor Emmanuel to the throne of the United Kingdom of Italy? That is the question which, as yet, no one has ventured to answer, and yet all depends upon it. It will be attempted to avert the necessity for deciding this question by stirring up a revolution in Hungary, so as to incapacitate Austria from defending her Venetian possessions, but if that attempt fails, there seems to be no choice but between the two alternatives of a general European war or of a repetition of the old game of English policy, by which help and encouragement are given to incendiaries and revolutionists up to a certain point, after which they are deserted by their accomplices and left to expiate their crimes and to console themselves by cursing those on whose false and treacherous assurances they had relied in vain.—Tablet.

MORE ARMS FOR ITALY.—The Progress of Lyons states that M. Escoffier, the manager of the Imperial manufacturing arms at St. Etienne, has received an order for 25,000 muskets from the Sardinian Minister of War, the French Government having given the necessary authorisation.

The Morning Herald's Paris correspondent says:—The Emperor seems bent on bringing about a renewal of the war between Austria and Piedmont, and to attain this end he is now urging Garibaldi to act with increased energy, to get over the Neapolitan business as soon as possible, and then proceed to Venetia. This advice I have reason to know has been sent through Colonel Turr, Garibaldi's Hungarian aide-de-camp, who, during his late flying visit to Paris, had several interviews both with the Emperor and with Prince Napoleon. But the Emperor did not confine himself to giving advice—he backed it with a present of ten rifled guns. The accuracy of this I can vouch for.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, writing early in the week, says:—Pending fresh events in Italy and especially renewed action on the part of Garibaldi, rumors are circulated and conjectures indulged in. Of the former the latest that has reached me is that Colonel Francione, aide-de-camp to Prince Napoleon, who is now in Turin, was bearer of an autograph letter from the French Emperor to Victor Emmanuel, warning him to be careful what he did, that if he provoked a collision with Austria he must not reckon on assistance from France, which Power, bound by the treaty of Zurich, would not interfere in his behalf. A well known follower of Garibaldi is reported to have said, when lately in Paris, that his chief intended to liberate Venice from Pesth. This must mean, if it is really Garibaldi's idea, a course of action on a scale and of a nature such as I do not think has as yet been anticipated. There are points of the Austrian coast of the Adriatic where a landing could be far more easily effected than at strongly-fortified Venice, and whence the Sicilian army might extend a head to Hungarian insurgents. Fiume is but a moderate distance from Ancona. The report of a mission of General Fleury to Rome to ascertain whether Lamoriciere's army is in a condition to contend against Garibaldi's forces, is discredited and in all probability was entirely a substitute of foundation.

THE HARVEST OF THE CONTINENT.—The Echo Agricole gives the following short summary of the accounts received from the countries in the South of Europe, where the harvest is terminated:—In Italy, it is only in the north that the crop of wheat is satisfactory; in Lombardy it is middling, and in the provinces of Modena, Parma, and Bologna, indifferent; in Venetia, the results differ in various localities; at Naples the crop will be less than was at first expected. In Spain, the harvest in the two Castilles and La Mancha has been satisfactory, but in Andalusia the quantity has not equalled expectation. Accounts from Odessa and the whole Polish provinces give reason to hope that the crop of wheat will be excellent.

GERMANY.

At Toplitz the Austrian Emperor prevailed upon the Regent of Prussia to agree to the following basis of "non-intervention" in Italy. It being notorious that Garibaldi, having gained possession of the Neapolitan fleet, intends to attack Venice, there must ensue war between Austria and Italy. The former Power asks no assistance from Prussia while the war is confined to these two combatants. But if other great Powers interfere, then Germany is to support Austria in the maintenance of the rights guaranteed to her by treaties.

After this it seems that Austria felt strong enough to send a note to the Government of Turin declaring that in the event of Garibaldi taking possession of the kingdom of Naples, or organizing an expedition against the Austrian possessions, Austria will not wait for the attack, but will proceed to meet the Garibaldians on whatever point of the mainland may

be necessary. As this threat is backed by 300,000 bayonets in Venetia, a flotilla in the Neapolitan waters, and a considerable squadron that has been prepared for the coast of Syria, but may be directed elsewhere, it is no wonder that the Court of Turin has hesitated about provoking another Novara. Garibaldi, who made his appearance at Naples or Pansilippolast Saturday, and after conference with his chief supporters agreed to put off his descent upon the mainland till after the meeting of the Neapolitan Parliament; doubtless because he expected that the majority would be annexationist and Unitarian, and that then he might accomplish with seeming legality that which cannot be done now without revolution and some bloodshed—must on his return to Sicily have found his friend Dr. Bertani waiting for him, with the pleasant intelligence of the Austrian note, and with the earnest entreaties and commands of the Court of Turin to hold his hand, at least for the time. Thus the affairs of Italy are at present at a dead lock, and the sombre prognostication of General Goyon, related in the remarkable letter of our French correspondent, may be for the present falsified.

Thus encouraged the young King of Naples seems disposed to revolutionary measures. Where action has been so foolish and inconsiderate a little reaction can do no harm, provided there is no return to the abominations of the old system. In the presence of such dangers we cannot wonder at the suppression of hostile journals, at the orders to fire upon all Garibaldians that may attempt a landing on the main land, at orders being despatched to Baron Wimpere to leave Turin if his negotiations had not by that time borne any fruit, at rumours of a modification of the Ministry, of an adjournment of the elections, and lastly, of the proclamation of a state of siege. These measures at least seem some improvement on the imbecility which has hitherto characterized the course of the Government.

The Emperor of Austria, having planted his nail so true, and driven it so deep, seems determined to keep hitting it on the head, till he is enabled to clinch it. At a dinner following the inauguration of the Munich and Salzburg Railway, August 12th, the Emperor, in praising the health of the King of Bavaria, said that in his friendly feelings he included all German sovereigns, and especially the Regent of Prussia, whose hands he had lately grasped to strengthen the unanimity of sentiment which brought them together, and concluded with the words, "Long live the unity of the princes and peoples of Germany." The King of Bavaria, in reply, hailed with joy the late meeting of the two Rulers, which he declared to be a guarantee for German unity, and therein for the power and strength of Germany.—Count Reichenberg has added the diplomatic seal to these enunciations, in a note which communicates the complete establishment of an understanding between Austria and Prussia on all great questions of European policy, as well as on questions specially referring to the affairs of Germany.

Now, therefore, the disturber of the peace of Europe will have his account to settle with a united confederation of 40,000,000 men. And in the particular policy which Austria is forced to adopt with regard to Naples, she is sure to have the sympathy of Russia, a reconciliation with which Power is not impossible through the intervention of Prussia. The assassination of Prince Daniel, of Montenegro, at Catturo, last Sunday may afford opportunity for mutual courtesies and concessions between these Powers.

In presence of these events we cannot wonder at Napoleon turning once more to the English Alliance. But his advances do not seem to be met with any great cordiality by our Ministry. Lord John Russell for instance, has rejected his proposition for the admission of Spain as a great Power at the European board. Prussia, on Protestant grounds has done the same. Austria only accepts, provided it is not made a precedent for introducing Piedmont there too. Thus thwarted abroad, the Emperor at home has the mortification of seeing M. Jules Faure elected batonnier of the Paris bar. But he consoles himself by telling the 6,000 men who he sends out to Syria, that though they are so few, yet they may rest assured that the French flag never goes forth without a great cause going before it, and a great nation following close after it.

A lieutenant of an Austrian regiment in Bohemia has invented a new cannon, which, in the opinion of connoisseurs, far surpasses the Armstrong and Whitworth guns for precision, range, strength, and rapidity in loading, as proved by the experiments made.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO BERLIN.—A letter from Ostend says:—The Prince Regent of Prussia is expected to stay in this town till the 8th or 10th of next month, about which time the Queen of England is to come here on her way to Berlin, to act as godmother to the infant of the Prince and Princess Frederick William. Her Majesty is to be accompanied to Berlin by the Prince Regent, and the ceremony of Baptism is expected to take place on the 12th September.

ITALY.

So swift, steady, and unbroken has been the advance of the Revolutionary flood for so many weeks, that men had almost renounced the idea that any check was possible. This week has been conspicuous for the first symptoms of a change. All Europe has been agitated by a succession of reports that Austria was about to quit that attitude of passive resignation and acquiescence in the progress of evil which it has maintained since the disaster of Solferino, and the peace of Villafranca. None of these reports have as yet been confirmed, but it has every where been assumed that, however erroneous they might be in detail or in form, they contained the essential elements of truth. Thus it has been stated and denied that Austria had transmitted a note to Piedmont announcing that the invasion of Naples by Garibaldi would be treated as a casus belli; and that, as the invasion of Venetia had been avowed to be one of the Freebooter's designs, Austria would march her forces to repel the invader wherever he might land in Italy. There is, of course, no doubt that the open and notorious embarkation of thousands upon thousands of Piedmontese subjects from Piedmontese harbors, to assist Garibaldi in the conquest of Sicily, and the invasion of Italy, with the avowed purpose of attacking Austria in Venetia as soon as Naples and Rome should be reduced, is, according to the law of nations a perfect justification for a declaration of war by Austria against Piedmont. Other accounts speak of a diplomatic note forwarded by the Austrian Government to its Ministers at all the Courts, announcing the intention of protecting Rome and Naples against invasion from Sicily. The precise truth is as yet unknown, but enough has transpired to make a change in the current of men's thoughts, to cause a heavy fall in the public funds of Europe in anticipation of another great war, and to revive the hopes of those who had almost begun to despair of seeing any effectual resistance to the onward march of the Revolution. It is quite certain that the conquest of Naples is resolved on, whether it is to be accomplished by an armed invasion and a victory over the Royal forces, or by a landing in the Neapolitan dominions, followed by the desertion of the Royal troops and an insurrection of the people, or by the assembly of a Revolutionary Parliament and the deposition of the lawful Sovereign. This is to be the next act of the Revolutionary drama, and it will bring on the crisis. According to some it is already arranged that General de Lamoriciere will defend the Papal territories by attacking the invaders of Naples; and all accounts agree as to the warlike energy and skill with which that Champion of the Cross is training, organizing, and marshalling his troops for a decisive encounter. Meanwhile Piedmont is preparing for battle, is raising vast levies, fortifying cities, storing magazines, and accumulating artillery and firearms.—Tablet.

According to an extract from the Turin Military Gazette, in a Paris paper, France has sold to Pied-

mont, at a reduced rate, 50,000 rifles, and is to deliver a further quantity; also a certain number of heavy guns, and a quantity of powder and ammunition. A number of foreign foundries and factories of arms, English, Belgian, Swedish, &c., are at work for the Piedmontese Government. Enormous orders have been given to the best Piedmontese foundries. Cars and gun-carriages are building in Lombardy, and in the Government arsenals the number of workmen has been nearly tripled. The artillery is almost complete in all; the material on the new model. Three new pontoon trains have been constructed; the artillery numbers 48 batteries, divided into eight regiments. Bologna is a strong fortress; new works have been thrown up at Piacenza, and the second-class fortresses are in a sufficient state of defence. Cartridges and percussion caps are making by millions, both in the Government establishments and in those of private individuals; all the old muskets in store are to be sent at once to Turin to be converted into rifles; and plans have been drawn up for the establishment of new manufactories of arms at Florence and Lucca. In the valley of Brescia, inhabited chiefly by workers in metal, all hands are employed in similar preparations. Before winter closes the Baltic, vessels are to be sent to Sweden to fetch the greater part of the artillery which is being cast there for account of Piedmont.

The Constitutionnel quotes from the Nationalites (Turin paper) the following paragraphs, accompanying them with the remark that their form seems to indicate a semi-official communication:—

"Our Government is making extraordinary armaments to protect the country against the possible aggressions of a neighboring power which becomes daily more menacing.

"That Government has addressed to ours, within the last few days, an important notice, the contents of which will before long be made public."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GENOA.—The Corriere Mercantile of Genoa announces that Mgr. Charvaz, Archbishop of Genoa, has resigned his seat.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—A letter from Turin of the 9th says:—"All the volunteers have left, and Genoa has resumed its habitual appearance. Colonel Charras embarked this morning—summoned, it is stated, by Garibaldi himself. Nothing, however, is yet certain as to the command which he is to hold."

A letter from Turin in the Debats says:—"The expeditions of volunteers from Genoa are made publicly. The volunteers march through the streets with their officers at their head, and drums beating; they are even in uniform, but without arms. They halt before the house of Dr. Bertani, where they receive their pay; after which they are embarked in commercial steamers. All this occurs as publicly as possible. The number of volunteers who have left Genoa for Sicily is 22,000.

In the Duchies and in the Legations annexed to Piedmont there is universal discontent and disgust at the present state of things. Criminals go unpunished, while the Bishops and Priests are persecuted. But only those Ecclesiastics suffer who are faithful to their Church and their God. Victor Emmanuel has ordered the Minister of Public Worship to distribute grants and pensions to such Priests as have been suspended by their Bishops for their conduct since the Revolution. The expense is to be met out of the sequestered Church property. In the Duchy of Modena several professorships and the direction of several educational establishments have been given to suspended Priests. Such masters find apt scholars. At one of the late public feasts in Modena the astonished population read the following inscription, inscribed by the scholars on a brilliant transparency:—"Vogliamo la vera Religione senza Prete." "We want true Religion without either Pope or Priests."

A letter from Bologna, dated August 3, published in the Armonia, tells of a Belgian servant, aged 31, of the name of Pierre Joseph Vermote, who was in the service of an English family at the Hotel Brun. The family had been at Rome, and Vermote had a number of little brass medals blessed by the Pope, representing the Apostles St. Peter and Paul, on one side, and Pius IX. on the other. He wore one of these on the chain of his watch. The servants of the Hotel noticed it, and Vermote made each of them a present of a medal. The police learned it, and immediately he was imprisoned in the cachots of the Great Tower. All his effects were seized, so that, but for the charity of the jailer, who lent him a shirt he could not even have a change of linen. The cause of this treatment was, that the authorities suspected him of being "a Jesuit in disguise." After eleven weeks of suffering and suspense he was set at liberty on August 1, without any sentence having declared him either innocent or sufficiently punished. This is the liberty which the Liberals have established in Bologna.—Tablet.

We read in the Star that papers bearing the printed inscription, "Tur, sent by Garibaldi, has come to an understanding with Kosuth; the day approaches!" have also been circulated in Mantua.

The Nazione of Florence announces that Joseph Mazzini is in Tuscany at present.

ROME.—According to a communication from Vienna, in the Cologne Gazette, active negotiations are going on between the Courts of Vienna and Rome, on the subject of the eventuality of an invasion of the Pontifical States by Garibaldi. Nothing is known of the result of these negotiations, except that an engagement has been come to by the Duke of Modena to unite in that case his troops to the Papal army.—Star.

The Roman army now under the command of General Lamoriciere amounts to 20,000 men. These troops the French General drills and exercises incessantly. He is now with the centre of the army, examining the fieldworks and inspecting the numerous corps he has posted en echelon along the frontier of Tuscany and the Romagna. He recently had a long interview with a foreign general, supposed to be in the service of Austria; but of the object of the conference nothing has transpired. Lamoriciere scarcely gives breathing time to his men; he marches and counter-marches them for the double purpose of exercising the troops and deceiving the Italians as to their exact number. He orders earthworks and batteries to be constructed, then suddenly demolishes them to throw up others elsewhere. He thus keeps the officers of artillery and engineers continually in motion. He sees all and directs all himself.

The following is from the Civiltà Cattolica of August 14:—

- "We receive from Spoleto a request to publish the following facts, to which the whole town can testify and which serve to prove the excellent attitude of greater part of the Irish who reside there. These facts, says our correspondent, will contradict the impudent falsehood spread against the reputation of those fervent Catholics who have abandoned all that they held most dear to repair to a foreign and hostile land, with the sole object of defending the Pope's temporal sovereignty.
1. Though they, for more than a month, were without officers, their conduct has been such as no good man would disavow, and if any volunteer behaved otherwise, he was (as has been ascertained) one of the intruders fraudulently introduced among them.
2. "The Irish give a rare example of true piety. They employ the greater part of their time, after their military duties, in visiting the churches, and assisting at the services, to the great edification of the people. Last Sunday sixty of the Irish, and several of their officers, received the Eucharistic Bread from the hands of their chaplain with a tender piety which drew tears from those present.
3. They were asked to swear fidelity to the Pope for a period of four years' service. Six hundred took the oath heartily, with enthusiastic cries of "The Pope for ever." If several made some slight difficulty about the form of the oath, it was because they thought the form implied a distrust of their word.
4. "To show their sincere gratitude for the con-

stant care of their almoner, the Rev. Bonaventura MacLoughlin, an address has been presented to him, signed by several hundreds of them. They express their affection with the warmest feeling, and they also declare their fervent desire to combat for the cause of the Pope and of the Church, which they call the cause of God and of their souls.
5. There is nothing—nothing, however irksome, that may not be obtained from them from a religious motive: Conscience is all-powerful over these generous Catholic hearts: The bayonet has little power, or none. These sentiments are held in all simplicity by these unsophisticated souls, and it is this simplicity which the ill-disposed call fanaticism."—Tablet.

We (Cork Examiner) have been handed the following extract of a letter from Rome, by a gentleman at present staying in this city. The writer is an Italian, of position and property, and one who is not likely to overcolour facts in his description of affairs:—

"Rome, 4th August, 1860.—Here within the Papal territory, a fact truly astonishing, considering the diminished revenues and the immense daily expenses our government maintains its credit. The paper money has not fallen in value, and we have specie in abundance. Provisions are abundant, and neither bread nor meat has risen in price. Our army is increasing in numbers. Lamoriciere is scarcely a day in one place; always on the move. He has two entrenched camps, one near Pesaro and the other at Spoleto. In these the number of troops is considerable. In addition he has flying columns to act where and when, suddenly called on.

You ask me about your Irish soldiers. The accounts you got of their bad conduct are exaggerated. The very facts are in many instances untrue. After all they are men, and under the influence of drink; and possibly encouraged by parties (English) who would be glad to see them anywhere but here, there was nothing very dreadful in the acts of indiscipline which some of them did commit. Great allowance should be made also for their ignorance of the language and other circumstances. The great bulk are very well conducted. I can say that every one is struck by their religious attitude, not a nominal, but a genuine one (suo religiosi non de nome ma di opera). Depend upon it they will do themselves and their country credit. Let me tell you that our army is in good hands. We have first-rate officers, sterling soldiers who will give a good account of themselves when they are called on to act. We have got rid of the good-for-nothing set who once occupied the out-posts of command. The expenses of the army are very great, but we have now sterling value for our money. Our consuls keep up to 78. The Piedmontese funds, with all the annexations to boot, are no higher. This does not show that we Italians have so much confidence in the future of Piedmont as you English entertain.—You will be glad to hear that his Holiness displays a heroic determination to go through this crisis unflinchingly, and that his health is, thank God, good. I know you would wish to be informed as to our crops. Well, here in Central Italy, we have had a wretched summer and very unhealthy; as yet we have had no hot weather at all. The wheat crop was supposed to be a most abundant one, but it did not thrash out so well; on the whole, however, the wheat crop in this part of Central Italy is good.—The maize, or Indian corn, is expected to be a good crop. The grapes are not plenty, but they propose to be large and full, if nothing should injure them before the vintage. We expect a large crop of olives and quantities of acorns, on which we feed almost entirely our pigs.

The harvest prospects with us, which are far better than elsewhere, will go far to lessen our political difficulties."

RUSSIA.

THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.—A Paris letter in the Independence says:—"Great agitation against Turkey appears to prevail in some parts of the Russian Empire, and particularly at Moscow. The correspondent of a merchant in Paris mentions in his letters that the Greek clergy are preaching up a holy war, and crying out for the Russians to march at the same time as the French to avenge Christian blood. The agitation is said to have become so great among the inhabitants of Moscow that the authorities, who had not a first done anything to impede these manifestations, have since recommended the clergy to be more moderate in their language. Accounts from Odessa also state that preparations for armament are there being made secretly, and that an aid-camp of the Emperor recently arrived in that port with private instructions for the governor.

CRIMES OF THE SAXON.

(From the Drogheda Argus.)

What a spectacle to the world does England exhibit at the present moment, so steeped are the mass of her population in every conceivable and disgusting crime. England, which sends missions to all parts of the world where heathenism prevails, is at this very moment sinking in all the abominations of wickedness which the most depraved mind can conceive; in all the mazes of hideousness which the depraved nature of man could at all conceive in his frail mind. How frightful are the crimes which have been committed in that country within the last few weeks—crimes which make the very blood chill within us, when contemplating the hideous record which every assizes presents. Burglaries, violent assaults of every kind, and murders, are crimes as common as those of a lighter character; and so numerous are they that at every assizes the calendar in each court is generally so large, that it takes a judge often a month to dispose of it. No assizes calendar is seen free from a homicide of some dreadful kind; that is a crime so indigenous to the pious Saxon, that there would be too much cause for rejoicing, if it were not perpetrated to adorn an assize list. We will put a question to our readers, and we defy the very oldest among them—to answer it in the affirmative. The question which we put to our readers is this—"Have they ever heard or read of a judge having been presented, within the last century, with a pair of white gloves, the emblem of a maiden assizes, in any part of England?" We do not limit the time to any man's personal knowledge of the fact, we give him to a date long anterior to when he was born; and yet we defy any man to show a chronicle of any maiden assizes having occurred in England within the past hundred years. Crime is so general to the English mind; the lower population there are so debased, and so brutalized in their habits; so ignorant of the mind with right ideas of morality, that crime has become with them a depraved accomplishment.

What a contrast does there at this moment appear between Ireland and England? The one religious and moral, with a population as peaceable as could be found in the world; the other with a name which calls for the reprobation of Europe; on account of her many heinous crimes against both God and man. At the assizes throughout the country, which have just terminated, the judges had the pleasure of congratulating the grand juries everywhere on the comparatively great absence of crime, particularly of a heinous or agrarian character. From Cork to Derry, and from Louth to Galway, the peon of rejoicing went forth, the judicial functionaries enjoying a species of pleasure tour on each circuit. What an answer was this to the calumnies of the Times, which has denounced Ireland as a nation of murderers.

Last week there were perpetrated in two places in England murders which appear as much hidden in mystery, as they are shocking in hideousness. A child asleep with its nurse in bed, was found in the morning with its throat cut from ear to ear, and no trace of the perpetrator of the deed could be discovered, neither could a motive be assigned for the commission of so diabolical an act. "The alarm created by this horrible crime had been scarcely announced when news came from another quarter of the perpetration of no less than four murders by one person alone, and which appear as much want in a yell of mystery as the one perpetrated at Road. At Yalworth a young man out of place, lived with his mother and brothers; he courted a young girl, and induced her to allow him to insure her life for £100. She came to his home on a visit, having promised to marry him. She remained there all night, and next morning her throat was cut, and in another room there were also found the dead bodies of the old woman and her two sons. Youngman, the fellow who courted the poor girl, and induced her to insure her life, was found near one of the corpses with his hands smeared with blood; and there is no doubt but that the monster perpetrated the dreadful crime. Now what motive can be assigned for it? Was it that the fellow induced the girl to allow her life to be insured, so that he afterwards could take away her life and get the money? and then, having committed it, he took the lives of those who saw him kill her. How dreadful was the act, and what a hideous amount of depravity was revealed by it. A man stoops to the depths of falsehood and murder in order to get at a small sum of money. How frightful to contemplate! Take also the dreadful murder at Road. What could have been the motive which induced the murder of a male child? He slept with his nurse, and in the dead of night was taken up without the slightest noise having been made, was taken into a water closet and deliberately murdered, the body having been found with the throat cut from ear to ear. What a mind the person must possess who could murder a helpless child in the dead of night, possibly when it was fast asleep, and incapable of making any noise. What evidence does not this case reveal of the social state of England? Is it not one of the many crimes which reveal themselves from day to day, proving how dreadful is the state of English society. Is it not quite common to read in the newspapers of mothers poisoning their children; husbands killing their wives, and wives slaying their husbands? How frequently do we read in the English journals of a family being broken up through the destruction of one of its members by another. And then only look at the reports in the Times of the trials in the Divorce Court; how disgusting, how abominable, how revolting are the facts as unblushingly related in the columns of that journal. In fact, let a gentleman but read the police reports in that journal, and he will find in them sufficient evidence to convince him of the hideous state into which the English population have fallen. In the whole world at the present moment, we believe, there cannot be found, living in the midst of civilisation a people so steeped in misery and crime as the lower class of England; they outvie in wickedness the natives of Babylon, and in misery the savages of North America.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN PARIS.—A case of great importance to American citizens of foreign birth from the continent of Europe, and particularly France, has just been decided by the French tribunals. A native of the department of the lower Rhine, named Michael Zeitor, emigrated while yet a boy to the U. States, where he became a naturalized citizen at the proper time and in due form of law. In France his name had been enrolled for conscription on the register, and when he reached the military service the lot fell upon him to serve. Being absent, the police were directed to seize him whenever they might find him. An opportunity at length presented itself. Zeitor, little dreaming what was in store for him, returned to see the spot where he first drew breath. It was at Weisenberg. He was arrested as a deserter from the army. Mr. Faulker, the American Minister at Paris demanded his release as a right, on the ground that there was no service due from him of his emigration, and that having renounced his allegiance to France it has now no claim upon him, and his undivided allegiance is due to the land of his adoption. The French tribunal has pronounced in favor of the claim of the American Minister, and Zeitor has been discharged. This case is highly important, as the release of the prisoner was claimed as a right, and it will therefore serve as a precedent not only in France, but on the continent of Europe generally.

THE CAUSES OF DEATH.—Out of 100 deaths in England and Wales in 1858, the last year for which the causes of death have been examined, twenty-five were from zymotic diseases, nineteen from constitutional disease and three from accidental or other violence. Zymotic diseases were exceedingly fatal, especially scarlatina, which, with its auxiliary diptheria, caused 30,317 deaths. Smallpox and measles destroyed—the one 4,660 lives, the other 9,271. Syphilitic diseases killed 1,006 persons, above 500 of them infants, who received it as their only inheritance. Want was related as the cause of death in sixty-two instances; but, observes Dr. Farr, in how many more it was the real, though unavowed source, or support of fatal disease, it was impossible that register-books could reveal. Almost 1,000 children died from want of breast milk. "Alcoholism" destroyed 72 persons, the deaths of 288 being expressly referred to intemperance, and 424 more vaguely to delirium tremens. In the second class—the constitutional—which includes tubercular diseases, it is found that the rate of mortality from phthisis in London and in the Welsh division was nearly the same, though the two districts differ widely in important circumstances; but other pulmonary diseases—bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, &c., were more than three times as fatal in London as in Wales. In the third class—local diseases—there was a clear increase in the affections of the brain, the heart, the lungs, and the kidneys; a very remarkable decrease in phlegmon. In the fourth class—developmental diseases—there was an increase in the deaths from old age, caused by the cold of the winter. 3,131 mothers died from child bearing, a considerable increase of mortality: supposed to be caused partly by the general unwholesomeness of the year, and partly by privations occasioned by the distress resulting from the commercial crisis at the close of 1857. There were six diseases, each of which killed above 20,000 persons in the year—phthisis, 50,442; scarlatina, 30,317; bronchitis, 29,093; atrophy and debility, 26,860; pneumonia, 26,486; convulsions, 25,488 (children). Diseases are ranged in the Registrar-General's reports in 112 classes, or we might say groups, so many are the foes ever on the watch for us. Of the deaths in 1858 half were of persons under seventeen years of age; four out of ten were under five years of age. On the registers for the first quarter of the year being examined, it was found that 7,275 persons died without any medical attendant to certify the cause of their death—six in 100 of the deaths.

A correspondent of a country paper, who occupies part of a pew on Sunday, the other part being occupied by two ladies, complains that he is suffocated in crinoline, and that he has no room, the two ladies with their acres of dress, filling the entire pew. He calls upon his clergyman to forbid the wearing of crinoline to church, and demands that, until they do they be charged so much per cubic foot for the room they occupy. What a wretch!

A MAN CHARMED BY A SNAKE.—The Syracuse Standard says: A few days since while Mr. Northrop and several friends connected with the Central Road, were examining the bridges on the road, the party passed under a bridge, on one of the abutments of which a bird had built her nest. A large black snake lay on the stones opposite the nest, charming the birds, when Mr. Northrop passed between the snake and the birds. The charm was so strong that the moment he caught sight of the snake he stopped involuntarily, and stood motionless, until his friends, discovering his position, approached and killed the reptile, and relieved both Mr. Northrop and the birds from the unpleasant predicament.