### FORBIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

Panis, Nov. 14 - It is suid that the Prince de Lucome d'Auvergne, who has just arrived in Paris from Scene, has brought an important communication Grow the Pope to the Emperor. Previous to his demarture the Prince had a private audience of His Melioces, which lasted more than two hours. The Bope expressed his extreme regret at the Prince's departure, to which the latter replied that His Holicess would find H. Sarriges, the new Ambassador, sectured with the same friendly feeling towards the Court of Rome as his predecessor.

M. de Sartiges left Paris yesterday for Compiegne to receive, before going to enter on his functions as French Ambassador at Rome, the last instructions of she Emperor.

La France maintains that it is useless to determine who hases and objects of the proposed Congress, and witce in support of this view the precedent of the drenties of 1815.

The Nation asserts that the destruction of the foraffications at Corto fins been decided upon.

The Memorial Diplomatique of Nov. 15, speaking at the reply of Russia to the Emperor's invitation to

€.Cong: 0889, 8478 :-It is only known, and that by telegraph, that Prince Cortschakoff, on receiving from the French Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburgh the missive adexcessed to the Crar, replied that he would hasten the forward it to his Sovereign, who had not yet re-Carried from the Crimes, where he had gone to visit of three stories, with two shops on the ground floor she Prince would make it his duty to communicate The Majesty's resolution. The assent of Russia, eral occupied No 5, on the first floor in front. The continues the Memorial, 'caunot be doubted. It new lodger made a favorable impression on Faneven appears that at London a ruspicion momentsecisy prevailed that the idea of a Congress had only been entertained snew by France in consequence of a secret understanding with the Court of St Peters-Borg ; hence the besitation of the English Ministers me pronounce immediately in its favor. The explaensitions exchanged on both sides have terminated by to unverge amputation in her father's hotel, which esemonstrating the sincerity and toyalty of the French policy.

The Memorial Diplomatique states that after the Council of English Ministers, which took place on 1968 12th Nov., Rarl Russell anthorised the Ecitish Amoassador at Paris to declare to the French Gowernment that Great Britain desired nothing better Shan to co-operate in the work undertaken by Napolicen III, of insuring European order and consolidating the peace of the world; but, in order that Obsir common efforts might be crowned with sacspeak, it appeared indispensable to the Ministers of Feer Majesty Queen Victoria that the Cabinets of Magland and France should enter into a preliminary exchange of frank and cordial explanations respectang the object of the imperial programme and the remember of attaining it.

The Nation of this evening believes itself able to state that the Emperor's Government has not yet reareaved any official communication relative to the reself of the Powers to the invitation to a Congress. Several Governments have, however, foreshadowed the nature of the reply they are about to give, but seate that they will still allow some time to chapse before sending their official reply.

La Nation also says :-Private letters from St. Petersburgh state that the majority of the state emen, the usual advisors of the Emperor Alexan er, favor the adhesion, a priori, to the Congress project; such adhesion being, howweer, made dependent upon a preliminary underscanding upon the questions which might be raised

and settled in the Congress.'

The London Times, speaking of the Congress, xage:-It is impossible to exaggerate the extreme diwarrsity of opinions which have been expressed concorning the true intent and meaning of the Emperor of the French in his proposal of an Ruropean Conso go to war, the truth very probably being that this soep is evidence of neither. Consider the position in which the Emperor of the French was placed by the pareinplory religal of Russia to accode to his detexands. He was acting with two allies who would mot fight, and he was unwilling, from considerations of the most obvious prudence, to plunge into a war with Russia, involving almost necessarily a war with the Congress to the Pope, should His Holiness as-Mermany, alone. Nothing was left him but to re- sent." erest; but how retreat? Had be been the Minister of have done - admitted his repulse and taken the Emeavier stake than a Ministerial change. The man mation can scarcely submit to be foiled with the place on the precarious tenare of a Parliamentary susjority. The French Empire is a fler held on the magle condition of success and satisfaction of the nacional appetite for glory and distinction, and if she seems is not achieved it is incumbent on the decepant ! es this high but unstable position to make comething } Fail, but a French Emperor must never seem to fail, is utterly unknown to them. What is it?" they ass like success as possible. An English Minister may The English unition are accustomed to hear from their lack; and an being answered that it is couton, every ment press, and from conflicting political parties, all one is easer in making inquiries about a production ake disagreeable things that can be said of them. Alle subjects connected with the conduct of their Sowereign, the French are not allowed to bear both aides. The appearance of success must be kept up coven in defeat, and if France cannot be made to beere herself the saviour of Pola d, she must only exchange that position for the still more giorious one

eaf the arbiter of the destinies of Europe and the regenerator of public morality. It may possibly form was that this proposed of a Congress was something is the nature of a fire-escape - the expedient of a east determined to come down somehow from an unremable position, but anable to go down the state exceeded unwilling to jump out of the window. If this be the correct view of the case, what was wantsee by the Emperor was nather the proposal of the Congress than the Congress itself. The position imgalieu in summoning it, the nonle sentiments for the atterence of which it offered so fair an opportunity and the the assumption which pisces France at the Bread of Europe and represents the Emperorus enricely the creature of her will, though, after ad, amounting to very little more than the curt and salky retreat of Lord Russell, have presented the position of the Emperor in a very different light, and seem to place him after his repulse on a higher plauscle of glory than be occupied before. This is the Samperal way of doing business. The Emperor may zer really after all be so very enger for a Congress, or if he br, the object with which it was proposed seems to leave us very ample liberty weather we smould enter into it or no. - Times. BARLY DAYS OF NAPOLEON I. - At a recement when

Paris is undergoing a complete transformation and is capidly becoming quite a new city, it has been suggested to place suitable inscriptions on all the mouses in which Napoleon I. lived from his first arrival in Paris. Taking them in chronological order, the first is the small room assigned to young Bonamarte at Ecole Militaire on his arrival from Erienne in 1784, with four of 'bis comrades, under the care of a Franciscan Monk. This room, which he occupied conjointly with Desmeris, was in the top story, approached by a staircase of 173 steps, and had only one window, looking on the principal court of the Poles, o-Northern 'brigands': school. Its previous occupants had decorated its which Bonsparte occupied at No. 5. Qual Gout, at brigandage is called, is croducing good results. In Russian Prince was one of the difficulties presented and English prosperity under the same sensons and ment of the supremacy of ment of the supremacy of under the same political events." The advice administered lower creation, but over his two ment of the supremacy of under the same political events." The advice administered lower creation, but over his and beliefs.—N. Y. World.

house, In 1792 Bonaparte lodged at the Hotel de Meiz, in the Rue du Mail; he occupied a room, No. 14, on the third floor. He was then Captain of Artillery. He took his meals at an humble eatinghouse in the Rue des Petits-Peres, kept by one Justat, whose charge was six sous per plate. Bouaparte usually took two. In 1794 Bonaparte, having become a General of artillery, went to lodge in an old house with four windows in front, on the lefthand side on entering the Rue du Mail from the Rue Montmartre. He was necompanied by Louis Bonaparte and Junot, the future King of Holland and the future Duke d'Abrantes. In this house, which bore the sign of the Hotel des Droits de l'Homme, he rented a small apartment on the fourth floor, with two chambers on the floor above for his brother Louis and Junot. The rest for the whole was 27 livres per month. It was there that Bonaparte became acquainted with Talma, who came to give lessons in elecution to some of the inmates. Having refused to change his rank of General of Artillory for that of General of Infantry, with which the Gov-ernment wished to send him to La Vendee, he was struck off the list of general officers, and when he had exhausted his resources, he determined to leave Paris, intending to devote himself to agriculture or manufactures. In 1795, having returned to Paris, Bonaparte took a lodging at No. 19, in the Rue de Michodiere, a furnished house, let in small apartments by the month or decade. From this place he removed to the Hotel Mirabeau, in the Impasse du Dauphin, near the Tuileries, a dingy-looking house the Empress. As soon as he received instructions, occupied by a cook and a barber. The chambers were let at from 12f. to 18f. a month, and the Genchette, the daughter of M. Ronget, his landlord, who proposed that they should marry, and that the General should leave the army and keep the hotel in his stead. The 1st Vendemisire put an end to the project. Poor Panchette had her leg broken by a musket shot, in the Passage St. Roch, and was obliged was converted into a temporary hospital. After the Hotel Mirabeau came the splendid Hotel de la Colonunde, Rue Neuve des Capucines, to which Bonaparte removed immediately after his appointment to the chief command of the Army of the Interior. It was there he received the visit of Eugene Beauthurnais, there he first saw Josephine, to whom he afterwards gave a diadem. After his marriage Napoleon inbabited the unpretending but elegant bouse, No 52, Rue Chantereine, which became the Rue de la Victoric after the Italian campaign. Napoleon's next residences in Paris were palaces; first, the Luxembourg, when first Consul; then the Tuilcries, and towards the decline of his power the Elysee. - Times' material support was never much considered. Paris Corr.

### SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 12. - The Correspondencia of this evening announces that the Spanish Government has resolved to send representatives to the European Congress for revision of the treaties of 1815

Nov. 13. - The Novedades doubts the proposal of the Emperor Napoleon for a European Congress meeting with success, so a good understanding with reactionary Governments is impossible.

### ITALY.

PERDHONT, TURIN, Nov. 13. - In the Chamber of Deputies to day the Committee appointed to examine the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with France brought up a report proposing its adoption. The following is a summary of the Budget for

1864:-The anticipated increase of the revenue amounts to 2,727,456,21. The Bills for the new taxes, not having yet been voted by the Senate, could not be taken into the calculations of the Minister of Finance. The ordinary receipts amount to 522,011-729,09, and the expenditure to 775,858 203 30, leavgress. Some have seen in it a determination to keep mg a deficit of 253,846,574,21. The extraordinary described the peace, others an announcement of his intention expenses, which are estimated at 124 106,937,52, will be covered by the alienation of Crown lands.

Rome. - La Nation save : -"It is asserted that the invitation addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Postifical Court was acaccompanied by certain prepositions, according to which the Emperor would reserve the Presidency of

It is even added, but this requires confirmation, Constitutional King, he might have noted as we that the Emperor had requested from the Sovereigns a declaration tending to guarantee to the Pope his the Emperor of the French declared that the treaties space of ejection from office. But a cyonstic is a present possessions. In the event of any Sovereigns of 1815 had ceased to exist, he has invited the Soverefusing to enter into such an undertaking, the wise assumes to be the Autocrat, Penne Minister, and Emperor, it is said, would pass over them, and hold Representative of a brave, powerful, and mentigent a Congress composed of Sovereigns adhering to his views. But then the decisions taken would simply enquanimity of a Secretary of State who holds his have the character of a manifestation. In such a Conference the bases of a sort of league might be established, comprising all the Sovereigns whose interests and principles might harmonize with those

represented by the Emperor Napoleon - Times Cor. KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- Visitors who at this season of the year take the rail to Salerno are interested in observing strips of land covered with a plant which so essential to the comfort and prosperity of many millions of human beings. I have often referred to the subject in reference to this country, and orged the claims of Southern Italy on the attention of our Langulaire speculators, and it is with great pleasures that I have now to report certain efforts which are being mide by them. A gentleman sent by the Royal Commissioners left Naples yesterday for Sicily, after having visited and made inquiries in this neighborhood as to the amount of cotton grown and the mode of cleaning it; and the following are the results of his inquiries: In the first place, the seed grown here is that which has become almost naturollized, and which was originally known as the Siam cotton. Attempts have been made to grow the Sea Island and other varieties, but they have failed for some reason, or other, though the experiment may perhaps admit of another trial. That which is produced here is of a good middling qua-My, like good American coston, though not so good as the See Island? The quantity which has been grown this reason in the district extending from Torre del Greco to Salarno is about 10,001 bales, though had it not been for the extreme drought of the season, the yield would have been nearly troble. at Paris. in the whole of Southern Italy, including Sicily, the total amount produced has been nearly 80,000 bales. Of course this is no extremely small quantity, compared with the demand for it, but in former years the produce was considerably larger, and if the cultivation of it be encouraged, undoubtedly a very considerable amount of cotton may be obtained. A very encouraging feature in my report is that the small farmers in this district are well disposed to lay down their lands for the growth of this article, as well they may be, the returns being very remunerative. A farmer at present, it is calculated, cle as 1,000; per bectate or 201 an acre. - Times'

The same correspondent proceeds to describe the there practice' of the Piedmontese invaders against the unhappy Nenpolitans, who are shot down and exiled with as few scruples as are the insurgent

Now from cotton to brigands, and the connexion wells with several sentences. Napoleon added to is, perhaps, closer than at first sight may be imagin-the embellishments of this cell a view of Ajaccio and ed. for unless the tranquillity of the country be asportraits of his three sisters, all drawn from me-sured agriculture is in some danger of being im-zaory. Next comes the room at the top of the house peded. The Pica law, as that which is applied to brigandage is called, is producing good results. In Russian Prince was one of the difficulties presented

painter. The fact of the future Emperor's residence [rid of, of whom 10 were shot in action and 4 were there is recorded on a marble slab in front of the shot judicously; 121 manutagoli (accomplices) were arreated and 609 vagabonds, thieves, and camoristi, all of whom were ready for any nefarious act; while orders are out for the arrest of 113 more. This is sharp practise, and show that great energy is displayed under the new law.

The following letter is written by the Special Correspondent of the Memorial Diplomatique at Na-

ples :-- "For a long time I have been convinced that the National Guard of Naples is at least three-fourths Bourbonist, and as for the remainder, that it, with

scarcely an exception, is anti Piedmontist. Every one is weary of a rainous state of things, which does not afford even the least prospect of amelioration. Every one ories - Unity! Fraternity! And every one conspires to prevent this illusory unity, of which the ardent adversaries are naturally

those who cry out the most loudly, Unity for ever!
The Neapolitans, whether from national indolence, or from some other reason, want the power of initial tive; but let some event come to rouse them from their torpor, you will see them all of a sudden, as if moved by an electric shock, act with a violence in proportion to the time they have remained inactive and repressed, and now the Government, with an inexplicable want of firesight, has put itself the match to this mine, and given movement to the masses hitherto inert.

You have doubtless heard of the outbreak which took piace last month in Naples, near the Ports Capuana, between the officer of the National Guard, the Camorristi-the agents of the Police-and finally some peasants, who took part in it as dilettanti, and without party spirit. Many persons were grievously wounded. Captain Diaz and Police Inspector Santini have since died in consequence of their wounds. A prudent government would have done all that was dossible to lessen the importance of such an event, and tried to make it pass for a scuffle of thieves but the Consorteria, which has no satisfaction greater than that of gratifying its hate against the Bourbonists, urged the Government to make arrests even among the officers of the National Guard, of whom eight have been already imprisoned. Most of the National Guards compromised belong to the 8th Legion, and there is now to be begun a legal inquiry which cannot fail to make noise enough.

"I do not suppose that this fact alone will suffice to decide the National Guard to declare itself against the actual Government; still it cannot fail to provoke partial defections. The irritation, already very lively, which it has excited, cannot but become more envenomed; and opposition, silent and concealed today, finding itself echoed by public opinion, will end by taking alarming proportions and the more so that the National Guard was the sole support, in a moral sense I mean, which the Government had here. Its

"Moreover, the misunderstanding between the principal agents of the Government is manifest. The Prefect Afflitio complains of General La Marmora. whom he wished to render responsible for the increase of Brigandage, and accuses of wanting energy, It is a reproach, which the Piedmontese, and La Marmora in particular, scattely deserve. On the other hand, the General in his turn complains of Afflitto; but I believe, with rather more reason, that the bad management of the civil authorities is the true cause of the evil. The Director of the Police profits by this discordance to make himself as independent as possible, and to act towards the Legitimists with as much crucky as want of foresight.

"No one can tell what may be the denouement of a state of affairs, which becomes from day to day more precarious, but every one is convinced that, at all events, the statu quo cannot last any length of

### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 10 .- In the morning of the 7th inst., a Cabinet messenger brought to this city an auto-graph letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Emheror Francis Joseph, and in the afternoon of the same day the French Ambassador at this Court presented it to His Majesty. During the last three days there has been a very active telegraphic correspondence between Vienna and London, and it is here said that no unswer will be given to the Imperial missive until the intentions of the British Government is fully known.

Men in office appear to have come to the conclugion that it would be impolitic to decline the invitation of the Emperor of the French, but before it accepts it the Austrian Cabinet will try to obtain from the French Government a promise that the Venetian question shall not be brought forward. Although reign German Bund, which was established by the Monarchs who were assembled here in the abovementioned year, to attend the Congress of Princes. In the year 1848 neither France nor England would officially recognize the representatives of Germany. Her Majesty Queen Victoria refused to admit Baron Andrian to her presence, and M. Bastide, the French Minister for Foreign Attairs, received M. von Raumer in his abirt-sleeves. In the Paris Nation it was two or three days ago said that Prince Metternich would be recalled from Paris ; but the Wiener Zeitung tells us that there has never been a question of removing him from his post. Eight or ten days ago a strong Russian wind was blowing here, and it is very possible that attempts were made to deprive Prince Metternich of the confidence of his Sovereign, but His Majesty must be well aware that he has no more faithful and devoted servant than the son of the man from whom he learned the rudiments of statecraft.

VIENNA, Nov. 14. - The Courts of Vienna, Berlin, and London have agreed to accept the proposal of a Congress, under certain modifications. The Ministers of the great Powers will confine themselves to the consideration of questions at present pending. Only States concerned in the entire execution of the programme will have a seat and vote at the Congress. Most positive guarantees for the thorough carrying out of the programme will be required.

# PRUSSIA.

Bailtin, Nov. 13 .- M. de Talleyrand will present the Emperor Napoleon's invitation to an European Congress to the King of Prussia upon His Majesty's return from his hunting excursion.

It is asserted on reliable authority that the negotiations entered into with the English and Prussian Cabinets afford the greatest probability that neither the Sovereigns of England, Austria, nor Prussia will be present in person at the proposed Congress

The icitiative taken in this matter by the Emperor Francis Joseph was, it is said, perfectly appreciated by the King of Prussia.

# DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Nov. 12 .- The letter of the Emperor of the French, inviting the King of Denmark to send day before yesterday.

Copenhagen, Nov. 15 -- The King of Denmark died at Glucksburg at half-past 2 o'clock this after-

The gricf and consternation which prevail here

are indescribable. The death of Frederick VII., King of Denmark, is an event of political importance to Europe. By his decease the sucression of the Danish Crown passes part in a Congress to review or discuss all the 'settlements,' dynastic and national, that have outlived the changes of the last half century, a new compact or treaty comes into operation, which dates only from 1853. The extinction of the direct line of Christian VIII. was foreseen, and the contingency of a claim to a portion of the Darish Monarchy by a

of Holstein beyond dispute, the great Powers at that But we are not aware that it was needed. Our own time succeeded in dealing with a question of which impression has always, been that the Irish have all the other points are still unsettled, and which contributes to the general malaise, of Europe by constantly vibrating between angry negotiations and open threats of war. With the Crown of Denmark the Duchy of Holstein is transferred to the successor of Frederick VII, Prince Christian, the father of the Princess of Wales and the new King of Greece.

#### PULAND.

BRESLAU, Nov 13 .- The Niepodleglose, the official organ of the revolutionary party at Warsaw, publishes a decree of the National Government ordering the realization of the forced loan of 40,000,000 floring and stating that officers have been appointed by the National Government for the verification of the accounts.

All the clergy of the Franciscan Convent bave heen arrested.

The Russian Government has issued a decree inposing upon the kingdom of Poland an additional tax to indemnify the Treasury for the sum of 27,000, 000 floring abstracted by the insurgents.

Of the officers and agents of the National Government several have fallen into the hands of the Russians and have been hanged. Others are now under arrest, and their fate probably depends less upon what can be proved against them than upon the necessity that may be thought to exist for making fresh reprisals for acts of violence and bloodshed committed in the streets of Warsaw. It was generally reported the other day that a young lady who had been proved to have taken a most active part in circulating newspapers, addresses, and official correspondence for the National Government was about to be beheaded, but it is said now that the sentence has been commuted into exile to Siberia, and it may be hoped that the atrocious intention generally at tributed to the Government in respect to this nuhappy young girl was never seriously entertained.

In the meanwhile however, young Indies are continually being arrested. Fifty, for the most part girls of from 17 to 19 years of age-some of them even younger--were taken one night last week, and are now shut up in prison. Old and young, men and women, are all treated alike in the matter of arrest, and are invariably seized in the middle of the night These nocturnal visits may cause some unnecessary alarm, but it is not the Bussians who feel it; and, on the other hand, the scandal that would be caused by taking a number of innocent young girls through the streets in the daytime in the castody of solders is avoided. From 10 at night till 4 the next morning are the Russian official hours for deeds that will not bear the light of day.

Towards 9 o'clock at night a ring at the bell will produce in a private house at Warsaw a most alarming effect. It is too late for a visitor, and only a little early for the police. No one is safe, and it is easy to see that every one feels the danger, though without shrinking from it. Thousands of men and women--some of them almost children-are not only in continual danger of being urrested, for lately some of the most unlikely persons in all Poland to take part in a conspiracy have been seized, but are daily exposing their lives by the hazardous duties they undertake in the service of their country. One would think it sufficient for the Russians to confine their pursuit to the men. This would give them more occupation than enough for many a long month to come, and they surely cannot pretend that if they once defeated the conspiracy of the men the women of Poland alone could keep up the insurrection. But as long as they make their blows felt it is all the same to them where and whom they strike. They are not afraid of disgracing themselves; all they fear is the continuance of the insurrection throughout the winter. They utter an obvious truth when they state that every other Government would endeavor to but down an insurrection in its provinces; but they deceive themselves grossly if they really believe for a moment that any civilized Government would resort to such means as Russia is now employing against Poles of both sexes and of

every class, condition, and age.

The Russians arrest their victims in the dead of night, on the denunciation of spies; question and convict them before secret tribunals; and do not even publish the sentences, unless the sentence be death, and the execution is to take place in Warsaw or Wilna. All accusations in regard to torture are, of course, met by them with a flut denial and a request for proof, when it is evident that no proof can be

# RUSSIA.

Sr. Petrassure, Nov. 13 .- The Journal de St. Petersbourg publishes a reply to recent articles in Le-Nord attributing to Russia the design of a revolutionary policy hostile to England in Asia

The journal declares that Russia has never in any legree infringed the principle of order, for which she has frequently testified her respect. In Asia, Russia. and England can assist each other mutually, and have no reason to annihilate their reciprocal in-

# JAPAN.

We take following summary of news from the Overland Friend of China, of the 26th of September: "The past fortnight has showed a stagnation in political events. In Japan no active hostilities have aken place since the attack upon the town and fort of Kagesima, by Admiral Kuper, on the 15th alt. It has been affirmed that the Japanese in this affair fired the first shot, but that was not until we had committed an act of hostility in seizing three steamers belonging to Satsuma, and lying with their cargoes in Engosima Day. The English fleet, meantime is lying in Yokohama bay repairing.

# GREAT BRITAIN.

So strong is the force of habit - especially of a bad habit - and so notent is the influence of prejudice, especially if long nurtured, upon the mind, that the Times while confessing the national sin of scepticism about Irish distress, and lamenting the natural renot forego its evil custom of maligning the Irish people and traducing their Clergy. In the long article from which we quoted so largely last week, the Times, while proclaiming the general and "rapid of every Irish interest, notwithstanding its to the contrary for the last two years, and down to the period of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial statement, when the truth was frankly and honestly declared by Mr. Gladstone-attempts to shirk all responsibility for this deplorable state of things, and to hold up the Priests and people of Ireland to reprobation as the authors of their country's decay. After remarking that England has suffered as much as Ireland from successive bad harvests in a representative to the Congress, arrived here the the last three years,- which is absolutely and noteriously unitue, and that this country has stood her ground while ireland has gone to ruin, the writer propounds his nostrum for the cure of all the ills Channel, and the elevation of Ireland to the high from which she fortunately shows no sign of descending. The cure is easy—the means are simple. They (the Irish) must submit to the same ordeal to a collateral branch of the Royal family. At the that all Englishmen do; they must accept the con-moment the European Powers are invited to take ditions under which Providence has placed them: ditions under which Providence has placed them; they must obey the law, and respect the rights of all classes; above all things they must set up no code, and create no custom of their own against the national liberty of individuals and the law of the land. The moral errors of Ireland on these points are at the bottom of that great difference between England and Ireland which now shows itself in Irish prostration

shown marvellous submission to the will of Frovidence, - and, except as regards the long vexed land question, we confess we are not aware of any re-markable difference between them and their more prosperous fellow subjects. The 'strikes' of laborers are as common and as perverse, at least, in Eugland as in Ireland. In the English and Irish towns the habits and manners of the people are pretty much on a par, except that the Irish are generally more civil, and the tone of their morals is incompa rably higher and better. The Irish have been charged with a disregard of human life, -but though the accusation is to some extent sustained by the lamentable homicides resulting from agrarian outrages that have too deeply stained the Irish character, it surely does not become it, in the face of the horrible murders that daily disgrace this country-murders, toe, of that fearful class of which the case of Hunt and his victims are a type, and which are unbeard of in Ireland-to fling the first, or even the last stone at our Irish brother. Why, there are more lives sacrificed in domestic tragedies alone in England in one year, than there are in Ireland under all circumstances in twice that period - as the records of the Police Courts and the Calendars attest. Undoubtedly when a murder is committed in this country, the 'bue and cry' is set up in every quarter, and every one lends his aid, as far as he can, to bring the malefactor to justice; whereas in Ircland, when the ruthless agent of an exterminating landlord is shos by perhaps some desperate man, whom eviction and the sufferings of his homeless family have driven to madness, there is too often sympathy for the assassin rather than indignation against his crime. But circumstances after cases. Is it quite certain that if the English landlords treated their tenants as many Irish landlords have done and are still doing, there would not be the same feeling in this country towards the murderer and the victim that prevails in Ireland. In fact we have no data upon which to found a theory or form a sound judgment on this point. English landlords are not exterminators, and they and their stewards and agents generally treat their tenants with kindness and forbearance. The oppression and barbarities to which the small Irish landholders are so accustomed, are happily unknown in England, and therefore no one can say what would be the feelings and conduct of English tenants if they were treated like the Irish, or what would be the feeling of the English rural population towards the victims of oppression and the victims of the oppressed. Heaven forfend that we should ever be ea-

Mr. Cobden has discovered a parallel to the atrecities of the American civil war. The honorable gentleman has been reading the official correspond. ence respecting the recent active proceedings of the British fleet at Japan, and he is convinced that the bombardment of Kagosima was a crime which the English nation should not condone.

lightened on this point by experience .- Wrekly Re-

gister.

THE MERSEY IRON CLADS .-- We believe that, in accordance with the instructions from the Government the steam-rams El Toussin and El Mounassir have been valued. The valuer was Mr. Kellock [Curry, Kellock & Co., of Liverpool] assisted by Mr. Jordan, surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Association and surveyor elect to the National Steam Navigation Company, and Messrs. Luke and Hobbs, surveyors to the Admiralty. We hear that the El Torrsin was valued at 106,000%, and the unfinished Bi Mounassir at 80,000%. Each vessel measures 1800 tons. Messra. Luird, of course, refuse to disclose the contract price. It has been stated that the British Government wish to purchase the vessels from the French owners, Messrs. Brevey. The offi-cials of the Mersey Docks and Harhor Bourd declined to allow El Toussin's removal from the Birkenhead Float until the dock dues were paid .-- Liverpool Albion.

ANOINT INHERITANCES .- The interesting and often quoted statement, made some time since by Lord Palmerston, respecting the uninterrupted descent for nearly eight centuries from father to son of a small estate in his own neighborhood in New Forrest, relates, as is well known, to the family of Purkiss, the limeburner, who picked up the body of William Rufus, and carried it in his humble cart to Winchester to receive the last sad rites. But we can place upon record a case of still longer descent of a small property among persons in no way allied to rank and fortune, and who have never tisen above the cendigiven, for to mention the name of a trust-worthy in- tion of yeomen; while we believe, they have never formant on such a subject would be to point out him fallen below it. At Ambrose's Barn, on the borders of the Thorn, near Chertsey, still resides a farmer of the name of Wapshot, whose ancestors have lived, without a break up, on the same spot ever since the reign of Alfred the Great, by whom the farm was granted to Reginald Wapshot. There are several families among our untitled gentry-the county aristocracy-who can trace their names and possessions in a direct male descent back to the Saxon times; but below that rank we are not aware of a more striking instance of permanence among change than the past history of the Wapshots .- Once a week.

# UNITED STATES.

Worship of Mammon in New York. - Another great step has been taken in the progress of the age. An 'Evening Exchange' has been opened in the heart of the handsomest quarter of the city, to which, after a hastily snatched dinner, crowds of brokers and speculators eagerly horry there to resume the transactions of the day, and to anticipate those of the morrow. How long it will be before a Sunday Exchange will be established for the purpose of saving to Mammon the invaluable time now wasted. or supposed to be wasted, on the worship of a less pulpable divinity, we cannot say; but events move rapidly in these electric days, and the desirable consummation cannot be long delayed. When one reflects, indeed, upon the number of hours which must be consumed in the condition of sleep; upon the wear and text of noble faculties in the emotions of friendship and under the stress of affection; upon the monstrous expense of breath and brain which sult of mismanagement and raisrule in Ireland, can- men who might be selling 'Eris' or buying ' Harlem are put to in exchanging opinions upon subjects literary, political, moral, artistle, or religious it is impossible not to be am used as the vast field of specution which still remains to be tille:. Yant as it is, bowever, the energy of our people will soon bring it own and Sir R. Peel's bold and confident assertions | all under cultivation. The time is not far distant when all the able-bodied male population of this city, not engaged in the relgar labous by which mere life is supported and carried on, will neither think of, believe in, hope for, nor pray to, any god but the Ormand of gold, or the Ahriman of green backs. How delightful then will be the domestic fireside! Liberated from all control, the young idea will shoot as wildly as it pleases in ali imaginable directions. Reduced to these simple functions of the purse and the housekeeper which so beseem her retiring nature, the wife will abdicate jentirely the preposterous notion of sharing her husband's society, lightening his cares, or partaking in that afflict our fellow-subjects beyond St. George's his pleasures. The jargon of Wall street, will constitute the only language of the dinner-table and point of prosperity which England has attained, and the club; the share list will confine itself to taking observations of Uesa Major, and wit delight itself in bulls alone. There can be no doubt that man came into this world exclusively for the purpose of making money. No other animal ever deals in that article, except, indeed, an occasional ring tailed monkey, elevated from his natural place in the scale of animated beings by familiar association with a squinting Savoyard or an odoriferous and organ grinding Italian. But not even the monkey has ever risen to the point at which a handful of green backs can outvie the charms of home, love, repose, and selfrespect. The Evening Exchange is a final argument of the supremacy of man, not alone over the lower creation, but over his own instructs, passions,