FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE been bus good!

The Paris correspondent of the Globe says there can be no doubt that Austria is drifting into a war with Erance. The Archduke John, uncle to the Emperor of Austria; is about to visit Belgium, with a view, it is said, of applying his engineering capability to rendering Antwerp a great stronghold, on the plan of the fortresses of Verona and Alessandra. The Duke of Brabant is also engaged in a scientific examination of all the Prussian fortresses on the Rhine .-Meantime the semi-official papers of Paris are full of sympathy for Piedmont.

The late demonstration of French ships of war in the Adriatic is spoken of in no friendly terms in the Austrian journals.

The Protestant and liberal journals of Paris have unanimously branded with disgrace the verdiet of proscription lately given by the Law Courts of Stockholm. The Protestant ministers, and even the Siecle, have sent their offerings to the Univers, in aid of the poor Catholics condemned to exile, and the Presse has reproduced an eloquent article of M. Coquerel (Protestant minister) against the intolerance of the Swedish Government. These manifestations, observes the Univers, form the condemnation of the whole past of Protestautism. The Sweedish legislature is no more guilty to-day than were formerly all Protestant legislatures. But we confess, that these fine words, whereby the Protestants of Paris repudiate and condemn their forefathers, would be much more acceptable if their authors had not sought to justify the Protestantism of the present day. To listen to them Sweden is an exception among Protestant countries-all the others respect the rights and liberties of Catholics, and that Catholics really enjoy toleration, justice, and charity. The fact is quite the contrary; for in all the Protestant countries of Europe, the rights of Catholics are scandalously ignored. Ask Ireland if she feels that Eugland is just towards her? Ask the Catholics of Prussia and the small States of Germany, if they have no cause of complaint? Put the same question to the Catholics of Holland, Denmark, and Norway, the same answer from all will be of their navy. Whatever may be said to the the same, and you have proof that, wherever it has nower, Protestantism is an intolerant and persecuting master. - Weekly Register.

The Constitutionnel has the following short article, signed " Boniface":--

"The death of the Duchess of Orleans has given rise abroad, as well as in France, to political manifestations on the part of a certain number of Frenchmen. No measure has thrown obstacles in their way, and the publicity given in the journals has not met with any repression. The Government of the Emperor understands and honors the worship of remembrances in all binself in having it in his power to be more generous than others have been under analogous circumstances. Contemporaneous history testifies to this. Let, then, those who regret the past give vent in perfect security to their sentiments. The strong and solid fabric of universal suffrage cares little for their pilgrimages, their is reported to be bent upon accomplishing this criticisms, and their ill-will, leaving to them the easy conrage and puerile satisfaction of insulting him who protects them, and of denying the bene-

fits which they enjoy."

The Moniteur has the following: "The France the possession of the habitation where give a well-trained army to a man not reported the Emperor Napoleon I. ended his days, and of to be either over-scrupulous, or over-friendly to the tomb where his ashes reposed. Associating itself with the august solicitude of His Imperial Majesty, the Legislative Corps has voted an extraordinary credit of 180 000 francs to be placed at the disposal of the Department of Foreign Affairs. The acquisition of those precious ruins is now an accomplished fact. On the 18th of March last a decree passed by the Legislature of St. Helena, and ratified on the 7th of May following by an order of the Queen of England. conferred upon the Emperor of the French, and his heirs for ever, the absolute right of property tary and the civilians is still going on more or in the domain of Longwood and of the tomb of Napoleon I. Thus, thanks to the willing inter- the witness who attacked the unfortunate De vention of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, those sacred localities where incomparable destinies were fulfilled belong henceforth to France.

At the Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police on Friday, 12th June, fourteen men were tried for having formed a secret political society for the assassination of the Emperor and the overthrow of the government. It was proved, and not denied by some of the accused, that the so ciety existed; that it was in communication with refugees in London; and that its intention was to make an attempt to kill the Emperor and create insurrection in the early part of March. The best mode of assassinating the Emperor had been discussed in the society, and the conclusion come to was that his Majesty's carriage should be stopped when he was out driving, and that then he should be attacked and killed. Three of the accused were acquitted; and the rest were condemned to fines of from £5 to £15, and to periods of imprisonment varying from one month to eighteen months, besides five years' interdiction of civil rights. The accused were all, with one exception, workmen.

The following mixture of folly and blasphemy, which has been extracted in an Italian newspaper, will give an idea of the loss the public has sustained by the suppression of Proudhou's book, nublished in three volumes, " De la Justice dans la Revolution et dans l'Eglise" :-

"Come, Satan, come, the calumniated of priests and of kings, that I may embrace thee, signification, and save it from becoming an abto authority; thou puttest the seal to virtue. - wrest from him. In the meantime the people are casion of a fete, and not the alightest interruption Hope yet, proscribed one! I have at thy service | certainly not advancing in religious practice, but, on takes place in the ordinary occupations of life .-

only a pen; but it is worth millions of bulletins. And I make a vow never to lay it aside until those days have come again of which the poet has sung-

> " Ah, restore to me my childhood's days, Goddess of Liberty.'

Among the on duts current for several days past is one that Marshal Pelissier has been recalled from his post of Ambassador at London in consequence of the courtesies exchanged between him and the Duke d'Aumale, and, in particular, his having met the Prince at a private dinner party .- Times' Paris Correspondent.

M. de Pene is much better. He has taken some solid food, and it is hoped that he will soon

be removed to Paris. The results of the late decision taken by the French Government concerning the land-property of hospitals, and public establishments of benevolence, are far from being satisfactory.-The whole country is alarmed at what is termed " an attack upon private property, and an attempt at socialism." That something of the kind does really exist in such a measure, seems evident from the fact that the Presse and the Siecle were the only papers which supported it with enthusiastic applause. As for the Government papers, they could of course do nothing else but approve, and therefore we can attribute no importance to their opinion. As the Univers. very justly observed upon the subject, there can hardly be named one single competent authority which is not against the measure. The idea of forcing the hospitals to exchange landed revenue for a yearly income in the funds, when those funds are subject to so many fluctuations-when the value of money is constantly lowering-when. on the contrary, the value of land has been no less constantly rising for the last century—to realise such an idea is indeed astounding on the part of Napoleon's Government. I am told. however, that the Emperor soon became aware of the fatal consequences of the decree, and is not over-pleased with the minister who advised him to adopt it. That minister was no other than General Espinasse himself. A plan which the French Government persevere in with unflinching energy, is the fitting out and increase contrary, you may rely upon the fact that, in the course of three or four years, Napoleon will have as fine a fleet as ever was in the possession of this country. Men-of-war, frigates, steamers, are building in every one of the sea-ports, and preparations are made on a very large scale for any forthcoming events. You must not, however, surmise from the above words, that Napoleon is preparing either to compete with or to fight England on her own element. His real object, as far as any one can know, would appear to be the assumption of an important influence in the East of Asia. An establishment parties. He feels no anxiety about their hopes. in Cochin-China has long been talked of, and is Strong in his popular origin, he congratulates not given up. It would certainly be a great benefit to the persecuted Missionaries of those regions, over which France has old-standing claims. That an expedition of that nature would give to this country a permanent influence in that part of the world, is so evident that it would be useless to dwell upon it. Now the Emperor object, with the good-will or ill-will of any other Power whatever. Hence his formidable preparations, which may at the same time serve to protect Algeria, destined to become the seat of a vice-royalty in the hands of Napoleon, Prince his Imperial cousin on the throne? The state of commercial affairs here is quite as gloomy as your own in London. Speculators, tradesmen,

spondent of Weekly Register.

industrials are all equally despondent, as you may

see from the funds and railway shares. The

panic is universal; the financial crisis weighs

upon the country in the form of an unwieldly in-

cubus, which seems to be picking up its energies,

rather than a monster eating up the substance of

the land, in the torm of failures as was the case

in England. The duel mania between the mili-

less: but the forthcoming trial of M. Hyenne,

Pene in such an ungentlemanly manner, will put

an end to these mad effusions of Gallic suscepti-

bility. The writer in the Figuro is said to be

lingering on between life and death. The man

who wounded him was formerly a common pri-

vate in the army, but had risen to the rank of

lieutenant, in consequence of his proficiency in

fencing, which he taught in his regiment. He

was a professed duellest, and reported to be any-

thing but a gentleman. The French officers are

usually far above his standard .- Paris Corre-

The fortification of Antwerp continue to occupy general attention. Especial reference is made, in the discussions which take place, to the probability of war taking place with France. Is it that such a "coming event" is " casting its shadows before?"-The Duke of Brabant's visits to Germany seem especially directed to everything having connection with sieges and fortifications -all very unpleasant signs of the times. The young Dake appears to have made this study a very serious object of his attention, for he distinguishes himself most honorably in the profound knowledge he has attained in all its branches, and in engineering he is reported to be quite at home. General Breese, inspector of the body of engineers and of fortresses, has had the honor of introducing the Prince to the Prussian plans of fortification, which he has examined with a marked interest. At Stettin, officers of Engineers and Pioneers were sent to meet him, as his object was known to be the examination of the fortifications of the town. The king has been on a visit having a more peaceful object, that of inspecting the progress of the agricultural improvements of the Campaine, where dry heaths are fast ceding to rich hop-grounds that I may clasp thee to my bosom! Long have and other profitable vegetation. The Duchess of I known thee, and thou me. Thy works, Brabant stays at home with her infant, which she oh, blessed of my heart, are not always beautiful ourses herself, setting in this as in all other femiand good; but they alone give to the universe a nine duties, the example of a sincere Catholic of the old school. The Conservatives are watching quietly bring you there but to see Vesuvius, and your are the internal quarrels of the several sections of the surdity. Without thee what would justice be? Liberals, which are sometimes very amusing to every -an instinct; reason?-a routine; man?-a one but themselves, and for which lack of amusebeast. Thou alone, too, makest labor fruitful; ment they indemnify themselves by a snarl at some thou ennoblest riches; thou givest countenance poor Cure who happens to have a sum of money in- the fire is regarded by the inhabitants of the neigh-

gium twenty years ago is fast giving way to the streets in bono of the fete of Corpin Christ. There harry and money getting spirit so painful to witness in England, and Belgium is partering away her still peacefulness for the worry and anxiety of being fashonable, and the Corpin Christi-while at peacefulness for the worry and anxiety of being fashonable, and in the corpin christi-while at pure knowledge and invarious, and genteely educated and accordingly to the world and accordingly to the world and genteely educated and genteely educate accordingly to the world.

The Univers reports that the six poor married women, so long harassed by legal persecution in Sweden, have at length been condemned by the Royal Court of Stockholm to the loss of all political rights, and to perpetual banishment for embracing the Catholic Faith. Here is a translation of the decree of

Presidence of the Count Eric Sparre. Considering that one of the accused women having died during the trial, her case is ended: Considering that Mr. John Peter Muller, professor of languages, was born at Schleswig, was never made a Swedish citizen, and that this court has no

jurisdiction over him on account of his religion: Considering that the other defendants, Mmes. Funk Offerman, Shutze, Anderson, Wahlander, Lundegren, born in Sweden, and educated in the evangelical Lutheran doctrine, which they professed and promised to follow, have acknowledged before this royal court, what the said court well knew beforehand from the certificate of the Catholic Priest, viz., that they had embraced the Roman Catholic religion:

Considering that though these women have been repeatedly warned by their respective pastors, they have not retracted, but, on the contrary, have persisted in avowing Catholic opinion:

Keeping in view the 1st chapter, paragraph 3rd, of the Criminal Code, and the 1st chapter and 2nd pa ragraph of the Ecclesiastical Law,

The court finds that it is a just act to condemn the married women-Caroline Christina Funk, born at Palingren; Maria Charlotte Offerman, born at Palingren; Anna Schutze, born at Landberg: Jeanette Olivia Anderson, born at Olsson; Hedwig Catherine Wahlander, born at Forssman; and Sophia Wilhelmina Lundegren-to be exiled from the kingdom of Sweden, and to be deprived of all property, and all civil rights in the kingdom.—Given at Stockholm, May the 19th, 1858, in name of the court, Count Eric Sparre, President,

(On the seal of the Court are engraved the words Sigillum supremi in Regni Succiae judicii.")

This decree the Aftenblutt, a Protestant paper justly says will make Sweden the execration of the civilised world. The trial has lasted five years .-The Univers publishes an affecting appeal on behalf of these poor women, whose confessorship has exposed them not only to complete temporal ruin, but to the loss of religious privileges, for, speaking no language but Swedish, where will they find a con-fessor of their own tongue? No Catholic journalist, surely, can hesitate to reproduce that appeal, with all the additional weight his own comments can

ITALY.

From Florence news comes of a manuscript copy of Dante turning up, all in the handwriting of Petrarch. It has stood the test of careful comparison with all the known specimens of his penmanship, which are by no means few or scarce. Almost all the books he read were enriched by marginal notes from his hand, and there is one touching memoran-dum in a volume kept at the Lurentian Library :-"This day I learn the death of Donna Laura."

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS. (From Times Correspondent.) NAPLES, June 5 .- Looking towards the mountain

from Naples nothing can be grander than the spec-tacle which it presents. I am standing in Santa Lucia, which is crowded by eager and curious spectators, who seem to be hushed by the awfully grand appearance of the mountain-they are almost silent, a wonder for Neapolitans, except when from some spot the fire flashes with greater brilliancy, then there is a shout. Vesuvius is, in fact, girdled with fire-that is, as fur as the eye can see, from the Fosso di Favame on the north to the Fosso Grande on the south. The rest of the mountain I inspected yesterday, and the sides exhibited no signs of activity. Supposing the girdle to be carried all round one might speculate on consequences which would be fatal to the existence of one half of the greatest objects of interest in the neighborhood of Naples .-Emperor has had the pious idea of securing to Jerome's son. By the bye, is it very prudent to There is, however, one point in the north-east where the lava has gushed forth, and flowing down towards Ottajano has destroyed a portion of the property of the Prince so called. From the top of the cone there are given few or no signs of activity-an occasional flame, or a few sparks, and nothing more, for the fire is drawn off from the chain of mouths which half surround the mountain. On Tuesday, after sending off my letters, the lava, passing beyond the Fosso Grande, divided into two branches, one of which advanced slowly on the road leading to the Observatory, thus preventing the further advance of carriages. Until 2 o'clock p.m. it remained quiet, when, deriving fresh matter from above, it was again in motion. The other branch, continuing it course, entered on the grounds of a priest, who has a villa in that direction. The old road to the Hermitage had been cut off the day before by the stream which is flowing down towards the south, and which is much more dangerous than that which descends from the north. Early in the week it had destroyed the property of several small proprietors, and was threatening much more. The great incident of the week has been, however, the fulling in of the upper part of the mountain, to the depth, perhaps, of 200 palms. This has been occasioned probably by the mouths which have been opened in the direction of Caposecchi, on the property of Ottajano. Vesuvius is perforated by them, and were the circle to be completed, it is not improbable that a great change would lake place in its form. Altogether seven main openings are spoken of as vomiting forth fire, the minor orifices are unnumbered, and the two great streams which now threaten most are the one that is flowing d .wn the Fosso di Favame in a northerly direction, on the old lava of 1855, and the other which is coming down towards Resina, and has cut off the new roud to the Hermitage. "I was up in the mountain," said Cozzolino, "with a party of French when the crater fell in. They were much frightened, as well they might be. It seemed to be cut in two, and then, swaying backwards and forwards, the walls fell in, leaving a fragment standing upright. The loss of property has been very great, and the shrieks of some of the people went up to Heaven. I saved one woman who had lost all from throwing herself into the lave. I grasped her by the arm and carried her off" The various currents of lava at their mouths appear like cascades of fire, and of these there are six near the Fosso di Favame. Nothing can be more beautiful There is a pumping and a puffing, and an occasional roaring, and then up comes the abundant liquid, which, falling over the lower ground like a cascade, rushes forward to feed the main flood. To wander about, however, as on former occasions, is now impossible, and in my description I am confined almost to generalities. As to the interest which is taken in this wonderful scene, it increases from day to day, and the crowds which go up by night reminds one-if I may assume the licence of an Irishman without being one -of the Derby day. Every kind of vehicle is in use, and every one in Resina is transformed into a cicerone .-It is dangerous almost to get out of the train at Portici; no other object on earth, it is supposed, could laid hold of and burried off without your consent by half-a-dozen self-baptised guides. Nothing, I think, is so calculated to strike the visitor with surprise as the comparative carelessness of danger with which

the contrary, the peacethiness so consoling in Bel. When't was there a religious procession filed the stream; and the great mountain reared up 'its gigan-tic form adorned with a splendour which put to shame the tawdry below From the backs of their houses the people could see the vines and trees blazing and houses surrounded by lava, and simost smell the smoke as the wind bore it down apon-them. Still they bought and sold, and, like babies, trifled with baubles and called the externals of a religion which had for its object the Great Being who was showing forth His mighty power so near.

"On the day before yesterday," says the official journal of the 4th instant,-

"The lava of Vesuvius appeared to slacken, but after a little, the eruption of the cruters already described increasing, it resumed its ruinous activity.— The stream flowing from the Piano della Ginestra continued to descend, destroying a lately planted 300 paces. The lava of Vetrana, which had passed into the Fosso di Favame, directed its course on Cercola and San Giorgio, passing through San Se-bastiano. The stream of the Fosso Grande, which measures 580 palms in front, on the same night adranced 10 palms in eight minutes, and, later, quickened its pace."

Last night, June 4, the spectacle was very grand in the direction of the north. From Naples one sees the arched form of the cascade, and it increases in intensity and magnificence.

The new from Calcutta reaches to the 5th of May. It contains the important item (which has produced a rise in the funds), "Oude is quieting down. Mr. Montgomery has restored the taluokdars, and established the zemindarce system, to the content of the people." So much for the great fight about Lord Canning's proclamation and Lord Ellenborough's despatch. Nena Sahib is trying to cross the Ganges with all his cavalry, to join his brother at Calpee, and thence escape to Central India. Former despatches mention that the river is rising, but we can scarcely imagine that it will prevent the execution of this portion of his plan. Sir Hugh Rose's victory. which the last despatches placed at an imaginary spot called Koouch, is now stated to have been won about the 30th of April, at Bul Sir Koonch, and to have resulted in the slaughter of 400 rebels; the rest are at Calpee. - Tablet.

THE REBEL GUNS IN INDIA.—Since the commence

ment of the rebellion the number of guns brought into the field by the rebels has been sumething astounding. We do not allude to our guns seized by them, but to ordnance that never belonged to the British government. The solution of the mystery is, however, not difficult; scores of native chiefs have had guns buried for many years, and, in all probability, after the formation of the conspiracy that led to the outbreak, the native chiefs were busily engaged in making guns and then burying "to be kept till called for." If any additional evidence were necessary to prove that it was a deeply-seated rebellion, and not a mere military revolt that we have to put down, it would be sufficient to point to the guns that have lain concealed in the carth unknown, in any one instauce, to the authorities. The complete success with which the secret was kept by all is not very suggestive of any general appreciation of the British rule. It is evident that the contingency that has actually occurred was steadily contemplated. We can scarcely accept the explanation of a correspondent of the Delhi Gazette, who says that new guns are being cast in great numbers. We do not believe that the means and appliances at the disposal of the rebels generally are sufficient to enable them to manufacture guns to any great extent. We, therefore, are of opinion that the greatest portion have been quietly slowed away in mother earth for some years past. We believe that the return of the ordnance captured would show a very small proportion of new guns, perhaps not as much as 10 per 100. The burying of guns has always been practised in Asia by the defeated party, and we believe that a great number of the guus known to have been in the possession of the Sikhs were never accounted for. What became of them? There are some white-bearded old veterans who could, doubtless, answer the question. But in a newly-conquered country there would be nothing surprising in the fact of the conquered race secreting engines of warfare; but it is a melancholy proof of the utter fallacy of our "traditionary policy" that a hundred years' sway have not sufficed for us to gain the real allegiance of a people so pliant as the Asiatics, sufficiently to prevent their concessing guns with no other possible motive than that of using them against us when opportunity might offer .- Lahore Chronicle.

Dr. Russell gives the following description of the

marches in Rohilcund :-"CAMP, GOSAIGUNGE, APRIL 23RD.-Oh, the monotony of these early morning marches, the same tramp, tramp, tramp, day after day; however, they will soon cease, for soon we shall be in Robilcund, and night marches must cease in the face of the enemy. The first bugle goes at two in the morning, but an hour before that there is such a hum and bustle in camp that sleep is very difficult. Camels. and clephants, and bullock backeries are being loaded with tents and equipages, cump fires crackle sharply round your bed, which, these hot nights, is spread under the stars, and musquitoes and 'Ramdeen l' and and 'Madree,' and 'Sam,' and 'Simon,' and rude dialogues in uncouth tongues break your slumbers : your tent is already struck and looming to a prodigious size; the camels, quiet now they are loaded and their fate is sealed, stalk away in long files to the road close at hand, where creaking hackeries already throw up dense clouds of dust, invisible but palpable in the night; the horses are saddled each with his sable attendant by his side, and by the light of the camp lanterns the servants are getting ready the stirrup cup of tea for their masters; shouts resound, 'Are you ready yet?' 'Who's that?' 'I'll meet you on the road; and at last commences the slow, tedious, inevitable navigation of horse and man through the troubles of that sea of carts, camels and elephants, goats, oxen, and human beings. Men are too cross to talk much at such unseasonable hours. They are very severe, however, to peccant charisteers, who get in the way. They ride on in couples or in single file, morosely indifferent to Junes being a 'little seedy this morning,' or Brown's declaration that ' the instant-the very instant-he can get away he'll go home and quit the something or other service.' The road is hard and full of holes; by the side are margins of deep dust, but, as the road is white at night, you know where you are riding. Presently there is a sound of music heard in the distance behind you. It is three o'clock, and the column has moved off inspirited by the strains of a truly British band. Another hour along the white line of road, bounded on both sides by level plains, even with the sky, with clumpy islands of forest trees, a mosque by a tank, a deserted village. Another hour is passed, and the stars, which have been twinkling very gloriously, begin to pale their fires at last, as the sun sends up a mellow tone of rosy color to herald his advent into the bright blue sky, and gives a note to warn us he is coming The jackals and wolves, with

distant traveletin the Grand Trium Room duck but Breigigen werd ber gleichte ber ber gereichte gestellt eine Bereichte bei ber ber der gestellt eine Bereichte ber gestellt gestel is the record of the property of the record All case and Outsine Tolkisbail of the Citartermaster and General's I department on the apost markings out of the 180 chiefs are of the 180 chiefs are on the 180 chiefs are on the 180 chiefs. Well, put Sterling there, In The chief of the stage and so on ; and, quick as the words so paraphrased; the kelassies mark ground, and luxury of luxuries the mess camels have arrived, and just as the sun has got entangled amid the lower branches of the trees, the khansaman presents each officer with a cup of tea. The animals stream in, and are arranged in order, Sir Colia and two or three of his staff come up, and the general has a few pleasant words for every one before he goes to his tent, which has just: been pitched. We must wait a little longer. vineyard and surrounding a house. It then covered the new road which leads to the Observatory for full fine and sport for the ants for the livelier members of the party who like sketching. At last the meastent is pitched sends us all to its friendly shelter to finish our sleep on the ground till the dum-di-dum de dum of the drum aunounces the approach of the column. It is now six o'clock, and breakfast is ready. As soon as it is over, the hot wind begins, every man rushes to his tent, the kuskus tatties-frames filled with a sort of grass, fitting to the tent duors, and kept constantly watered, so that the hot air is cooled somewhat before it enters-are put up, and then for heat, and swelter, and torpor the rest of the day till an hour before sunset, at which time the hot wind generally ceases Before the taity was got to work to-day the thermometer stood at 109 degrees in my tent-the air outside was burning, blazing hot-not a soul except the natives was to be seen stirring in camp, and it was as much as I could do to get from one extremity of our ground to the other in order to pay a visit to-day." The general uneasiness of Kurope increases instead

of calming down. The Eastern question is perpeta-

ally bringing forward new complications. In ordinary times it would matter little that Candia was disturbed, or that the robber tribes of Montenegro should fight with the troops of the Great Turk and retire to their mountain fastnesses, leaving a few hundred corpses behind them, or carrying off, in barharous triumph, two thousand noses from the Moslem alain. But nothing is insignificant about which the great powers of Europe interest themselves on opposite sides, for the result depends not on the magnitude of the topic, but on the motives and intentions of the parties to the debate. These are doubtful. It is quite certain that the task undertaken by the great nower to preserve the integrity of the Turkish empire, yet to insist upon controlling its internat aff. ir . is one of such difficulty that it would be impossible for all to go on smoothly without collision of incompatible interests and hostile principles. But the question is as to the ulterior views of the parties, and the means by which they intend to enforce them. The Suez canal, the Danubian principalities, the sovereign rights of the Porte over Montenegro coald never produce an European war, unless for weightier reasons war was thought desirable. The Paris conferences, and their secret negociations, might safely be left to their protocols and memoranda, if it were only certain that protocols and memoranda were intended to be used seriously. But of this no man feels sure, and the key of the enigma is in the inscrutable breast of the French Emperor. The public talk of Europe is now of a secret understanding between France and Russia for the dismemberment of of Turkey and an universal conflagration. We are told that Austria and France are arming for the fight. Austria is to combat Russia with one hand and France with the other, while she holds Italy with her teeth against Sardinia. But Austria is not to be deserted England, Tarkey, Prussia, the Gor-manic Confederation, and Belgium are assigned to her as backers, while to guard against the French armaments, by land and sex a Channel fleet is to be collected, and our own shores garrisoned for defence. It is a fertile theme for correspondents, and a golden opportunity for gamblers in the funds. The worst is, that it may all prove true, and that the symptoms on which these rumours are based would go for little were not the state of France such as to lend an antecedent probability to every report, however wild and monstrous. There are reasons which overbear all other considerations, and the strongest of these is the necessity of remaining alive. Peace is good, prosperity is good. So are commerce, and public credit, and solvency, and national undertakings, and the embellishment of capitals, and the titles of Restorer of Order, General Mediator, and Universal Referce, Mais-il faut vivre What is their Emperor to do with the French people? He has got the army. With the army he can silence the press, control elections, and substitute the will of one man for every spontaneous feeling in the nation. But, then, what is he to do with the army? His own snell has evoked the genius whom he must propinte lest he le devoured. The army already dominates the nation -to whom shall the Emperor have recourse if the army assumes to domineer over him? The Times, in leader meant to startle and alarm, inquires, why is France increasing both her armies and her navies? Who is the enemy against whom the thunderbolt is forged? It is quite true that "two powerful and neighbouring nations cannot at the same time be armed against eac; other, and united in close alliance and cordial friendship." And it is also true, that from the first demand by one power as to the reasons of the other's armaments, there is only a short step to an armament for self-defence. The step from that to war is even shorter still. At present, however, it is doubtful whether the thunderbolt will burst upon the British empire or the Stock Exchange. -Dublin Tablet.

GENERAL JACOB ON THE INDIAN ARMY .- The Daily News of Tuesday publishes an important letter from General Jacob, of the Scinde Horse. We give the

leading points. He says:—
"The proposal to hold India by the bodily power of English soldiers—by force of muscles instead of by force of brains - which seems at present to be widely accepted, appears to me so unwise that I can only account for its prevailing by supposing that it has heen entertained without intending really to act on it, in order to double the strength of the English army for European service without exciting alarm, and without directly taxing England for the purpose. If the attempt be actually made it must result in the total ruin of the empire Nothing seems more certain than that we can only hold this great empire of India by our moral superiority. The inhabitants of India are not barbarians; science, knowledge, ancial condition, administrative wisdom, &c., &c., were in India, under Ackbar, as advanced as in England under Elizabeth. No amount of mere brute force could coerce two hundred millions of such people.-The influx of large numbers of the lower class of Englishmen, of tens of thousands of English bodies with very little English mind in them, will mere than anything else tend to destroy the reputation and the reality of our superiority as moral beings .-Coarse vice and brutal manners-as the Oriental esteems them - will then he chiefly apparent to the Asiatics as the characteristic attributes of Englishmen, who will thus very soon be both hated and short, frightened barks, dash across the road to their despised. In short, the idea of holding India by an covers; owls and bats, big and little, glide quickly army of English private soldiers appears to me to be homewards, and the tree partridge and the minor (a so impracticable that it is difficult to deal with the kind of starling) and the green parrot wake up, and question with becoming gravity. We could hardly prepare to make a day of it. More mosques and obtain recruits for the Crimes; how, then, can we question with becoming gravity. We could hardly Hindoo temples, tanks, villages of mud, where the expect, under the present system, to obtain them scanty population are lying out on their bedsteads for this country in greater numbers? Without the asleep in the streets, come in sight; then a group of assistance of a large number of native infian troops men armed with tulwars and matchlocks seated by an army of Europeans could not in India move or the road side, who rise and salaam as you approach subsist in the field. The enemy would only have to—village policemen; then that nomad population, keep a little out of the way at first to leave the Eng-