

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Paris of this evening says, 'We have reason to believe that the Marquis de Moustier, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular note to the Catholic Powers relative to the Boman question. M. Thouvenel is dead. The Paris correspondent of the Post, writing on Tuesday, thinks that the idea of issuing a loan is simply a fiction. He writes: 'There are a variety of false reports in circulation, as usual; viz. 1. It is said that the French Government contemplates issuing a new loan, but not in anticipation of war; quite the contrary, the loan is for domestic and useful works. This is not true. It is not the intention of the French Government to call upon the Chambers to authorize a loan under any circumstances whatever, since none is required. The French journals boast that, in spite of Lord Stanley's remonstrances, Lamirande will be brought to trial with all possible speed, and that the court of Poitiers is going on with the instructions discussed at London, New York, and Montreal; and that the prisoner will be brought before a jury at the next Vienne sessions, somewhere between the 15th and 30th of November.—Daily News. The Figaro gives the following sketch of the laborious and fully occupied existence of the Bishop of Orleans:— M. Monseigneur Dupanloup's enlightened love of letters is well known. He defends and cultivates that study, and no one more keenly enjoys its charm. He knows nearly the whole of Virgil and Horace by heart, and frequently in conversation he makes felicitous quotations from these authors. His memory is so prodigious that he distinguishes clearly and in its place, as in an inward library, every detail of his extensive knowledge: and in dictating his secretaries he refers them without hesitation to such a page of Fenelon, or such a line of the Eneid. He is not less precise in matters connected with his apostolate; names, circumstances, dates, all are in order in that immense storehouse of the brain whence he draws with perfect certainty. His activity is indefatigable. A painter, to whom he sat for his likeness, was asked, 'Why have you not placed him in an armchair, such as bishops usually occupy?' M. Monseigneur Dupanloup seated. Nobody would recognize him. 'Up at 5 every morning during the year, he works without relaxation until midday, and after a short promenade and giving a few audiences he resumes his work until 7 o'clock. While walking he makes rapid pencil notes of fugitive ideas and heads of sermons; during his drives he is similarly occupied. When he travels by rail he has as constant companion a large portfolio of green morocco, stuffed with papers—the real one that belonged to Talleyrand—and he revises manuscripts and corrects proofs. His correspondence is as extensive as that of a Minister of State, and he sends not fewer than 6,000 letters yearly. There is only one moment of the day that does not find him at work; it is that succeeding the evening's rest. He is obliged to condemn himself to that period of repose and to forego writing and reading at night in order not to injure his eyes, which have been already severely tried during the day. PARIS, Oct. 22.—The Emperor was expected to leave Biarritz yesterday afternoon, pass the night at Poitiers, and arrive at St. Cloud in the evening. He has, it is said, derived so much benefit from his sojourn at Biarritz that he would willingly stay there a month longer if public affairs allowed him to do so; and I believe that nowhere does he feel happier. Collections were made at each mass in all the churches of Paris yesterday for the benefit of those who have suffered by the inundations. PARIS, Oct. 23.—The obsequies of M. Thouvenel were performed yesterday in the Church of St. Sulpice. The coffin, which had been lying in a chapel ardente of the Palace of the Senate, was placed in the hearse at 12 o'clock, and the cortege proceeded from the Palace of the Luxembourg to the church. On the coffin were laid the insignia of the various orders of the deceased—Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honour of Italy, Turkey, and Greece. M. Walewski, President of the Legislative Corps, and M. de Royer, President of the Cour des Comptes, were the pallbearers. Two aides de camp and two chamberlains of the Emperor and of Prince Napoleon marched at the head of the procession. All the Ministers now in Paris attended in official costume; and M. de Persigny, as member of the Privy Council, accompanied the Ministers. Nearly the whole of the diplomatic body or their representatives were present. The deputation of the Senate who attended consisted of 51 persons. As the funeral was a public one, at the cost of the Treasury, pursuant to the decree of the Emperor, deputations from all the bodies of the State were present. A battalion of 43d Regiment of the Line and two companies of Dragoons formed the escort. The carriages of the Emperor and Prince Napoleon followed the hearse. The approaches to the church and the larger bare in front were crowded to excess. A smart shower of rain, which came on soon after the cortege reached the church, soon dispersed them. The Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial left Biarritz yesterday morning at half past 9 amid the warm acclamations of the crowd who thronged the vicinity of the railway station. The health of their Majesties and of the youthful Prince appeared to be excellent. The Imperial party arrived at the Palace of St. Cloud in the middle of the night. As the Empress and the Emperor and the young Prince went to Biarritz on the 2d of September their stay there was about 50 days. The Emperor having remained some time in Paris afterwards, has been at the watering place about a month. It is announced that a new musket which was repeatedly tried at the Camp of Chalonsis definitively adopted by the War Department. It is somewhat shorter than the weapon now in use in the French army. It weighs only three kilograms, or six lbs. 10z., carries a sabre-bayonet larger than the old one, and the barrel is rifled. It can be fired, it is said, 60 times in four minutes; in the ranks, on an average, ten minutes; and the soldiers fire with ease seven or eight shots a minute. A letter from Cherbourg states that two men-of-war, bearing the flag of the United States, have just anchored in the roads there. One is the iron-plate ship Augusta; the other is the well-known monitor, the Mian-tomonoh, last from Kiel. The number of American vessels now at Cherbourg is four, as for the last fortnight the despatch ship Frolic and the frigate Colorado, carrying the flag of Admiral Goldsborough, have been in that port.—Times Cor. ITALY. PIEDMONT.—What has the boasted consolidation of Italy come to there? 40,000 men have been disembarked in Sicily within the last three days, and the island is the scene of conflicts in every part. The bombardment of Palermo has left the city a mass of bloodstained and smoking ruins; the people risen to a man, an armed body of 30,000, headed as is now fully ascertained by their natural chiefs, the nobility of the island, rose on the 15th September against the foreign occupation. The struggle had been long foreseen, for the society called the Mafia was known to be in full and effective organization for the extirpation of the Piedmontese troops within the city itself, and citizens of every class were affiliated in great numbers.—Zabiet. ROME.—The Roman official journal states that a telegraphic despatch was received on the 9th inst. at 3.50 p.m., which had been sent from Baltimore on the same day at 11.30 a.m. The following is a copy of the telegram:— 'To His Holiness Pope Pius IX.

Seven Archbishops and forty Bishops assembled in council unanimously salute Your Holiness, wish You long life, and pray for the preservation of all the ancient and sacred rights of the Holy See. Signed, Martin John Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore and President of the Council. The official journal states that the Empress of Mexico, before her departure, offered her grateful thanks to the Holy Father, for the kindness and paternal solicitude with which he had honoured her during stay in Rome. THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO.—All access to the garden of Miramar, where the Empress of Mexico is now staying, has been prohibited. The Empress is attended by Dr. Blanche, of Brussels, who came with her brother, the Count of Flanders, and one of the most eminent Austrian doctors, Count Bombelles, an old follower and friend of her husband, is also in constant attendance upon the unfortunate lady, he being the only person who has any influence over her, and in whom she has full confidence. It appears that her monomania consists in a distrust of all those around her, and that she fears they are going to poison her. For this reason she will take no food of whatever description which has been prepared for her, but has been living on chestnuts, eggs, and cold water, which she partakes of in solitude, allowing none of her attendants to be present. It will be recollected that the symptoms of this monomania first showed themselves at Rome, and that she believed that the Holy Father alone could save her from the poisoners. According to latest reports, no signs of improvement had yet taken place.—Daily Telegraph. A correspondent, writing from Rome to the Gazette du Midi on the 9th inst., says:—Although it had been announced that the Convention would be carried out by the end of the present year, no directions had been given relating to the evacuation of the Pontifical territory till the arrival of the last steamer. By that mail, however, the order has just arrived for the French army to quit the Papal states entirely, on leaving Rome, and not to make any halt at Civita Vecchia, as it had been reported they would do. By the 1st January next, not a single French soldier will be left within the pontifical territory. It is difficult to foresee what course the Holy Father will take. Diplomats assert they have it from their own lips that he will remain at Rome; but among the high dignitaries and prelates the idea prevails that he will repair to Malta as soon as the French shall have evacuated Rome, and that he will take this step as a protest against a position which he would otherwise appear to accept. There is no knowing, however, how his decision may be influenced by unforeseen occurrences. The Monitor says:—'Certain journals have announced that the Roman Legion formed at Antibes by the efforts of the French government, and placed by it at the disposition of the Pope, bore the French tricolor cockade. This information is quite incorrect. The new legion, like all the other corps of the Pontifical army, displayed the cockade and the flag of the Holy Father.' Ullah of Naples publishes a private despatch announcing that the Spanish Government has offered the Pope as a residence the Palace of Alhambra, at Granada, and to place at his disposal other Royal palaces at Seville, and in different towns of Andalusia. Queen Isabel II. has addressed an autograph letter to the Pope to this effect. The Spanish steamer 'Vaticano' has been sent to Civita Vecchia, and, if the Pope accepts this offer, a Spanish war frigate will follow. NAPLES, Oct. 19.—The reports from Sicily are not of an encouraging character, and that which gives them the colour of truth is the fact that a Commission has been sent to Florence to urge the Government to adopt more energetic measures. Yet Palermo is in a state of siege, and is occupied by 35,000 men. Notwithstanding the presence of such a force, several assassinations in the streets were committed last week, suggested by private vengeance, and the communications with the neighbouring towns are interrupted by the bands which are on the increase. Two mails en route to Misilmeri were attacked and robbed a few days since, and everywhere throughout the province there exists a general sense of insecurity. A person writes from Palermo:— 'As you go along the road to Misilmeri, you see the labourers at work quietly enough, especially if a patrol is passing, but after it has passed, should a diligence or a carriage leave in sight, they are all up and armed ready for an attack from behind a cactus or a tree. This little fact completed, and their arms and plunder concealed, the patrol on his return finds them again hard at work with the zappa or zappone, as ignorant as babes of what has passed.' The bands, it is said, are increasing, and a considerable number of the insurgents are hidden in the wood of Ficuzza, which is 20 miles in circuit. Of course they will be hunted out; but when the nature of the country is considered, in many parts deserted, without roads, or so narrow and difficult as to be scarcely of any value, intersected by large woods or inaccessible rocks, it is easy to perceive that the work of restoring order must be long and difficult. Sanguinary engagements are spoken of but little is known about them. KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—A bad impression has been produced here by the incessant persecutions to which the P. polo d'Italia, the representative of the party of action, has been subjected. The Italia, a very moderate journal, and zealous for the Constitution, says, 'The war against the Popolo d'Italia exceeds every limit of justice and impartiality—two gerents in prison, a third sought for to be imprisoned, and it may be added, continual seizures. At Florence, the Diritto sequestered without any legal order. At Palermo the director of the Precursore imprisoned and not yet liberated.' Other journals are equally strong in their denunciations of these persecutions, and ask where is the boasted liberty of the press?—From the Abruzzi, Terra di Lavoro, as well as from Salerno, the reports of brigandage are as frequent and sad as ever. In the last named province instead of eight, as was stated in my last letter, 14 persons were captured recently in the Circondario di Campagna, 11 were afterwards liberated and three retained, one being a child of three years of age, for whom a ransom of 3,000 ducats, or £500 is demanded. The Pica law did much to keep the evil within bounds, but since its abolition, thanks to the spurious humanity of Italian legislators, it has greatly increased. One would imagine that with the large disposable force which Italy now commands, those reptiles might be swept from the earth; nothing, however, is done effectually, and so brigandage flourishes in the country districts as well as in the administrations of towns. Serious actions are reported to have taken place at Partinico and Alcama, through which places the bands passed in their flight from Palermo, through Monreale, and many wounded soldiers, it is said, had arrived in Palermo. Of course the insurgents, who are driven to the last extremities, will sell their lives dearly, and the Sicilians are not deficient in pluck. There has been an alarm, too, at Catania in consequence of an attempt on the part of some of the fugitives to enter Aderno, a small town to the north-west, but they were repulsed, or at all events fired upon, by the citizens. It is impossible to speak with precision of what is going on beyond the large towns, for roads there are few, and communication, therefore, difficult; it is clear, however, that the elements of disorder abound in the large and hostile clerical body, lay and regular.—Times Cor. The Sicilians fought desperately for three days and three nights, during which the Italian fleet had laid 15,000 men, surrounded the city, and commenced a furious bombardment from the sea. The vanquished of Lissa were, to a certain extent, the victors of Palermo; they spared nothing, neither public nor private buildings were excepted, and the magnificent streets, the palaces and churches, are

a mass of smoking ruins, perforated with the projectiles of the Italian fleet, and quenched with streams of Italian blood. The town was at length stormed and carried. Bentivenga, Miceli, and 4,000 of the Sicilians of the mountain districts out their way through the Piedmontese forces and reached the heights of Trapani. Two hundred of the armed inhabitants were taken, and forty-six shot in cold blood on the spot, and arrests made in every noble house in Palermo, and necessarily among the clergy. Of course, the public security required the imprisonment of a Jesuit, and finding one, old and sick, the Padre Carscapo, the authorities imprisoned him, and instantly expelled all the religious from their convents, though there is not the slightest reason to believe they were accessory to the disorders, and though the Benedictines of Monreale saved the lives of 175 Piedmontese soldiers, who took refuge in their venerable monastery from the fury of the people. The Gazzetta di Firenze says, that only the following classes are enemies of Italian unity in Sicily, and that to them it attributes the entire disorders:— 1st, all the clergy; 2nd, all the noblesse; 3rd, all the working class; 4th, all the great bourgeoisie; 5th, all the upper employes; 6th, all the women; 7th, all the farmers.—Cor of London Tablet. PRUSSIA. BERLIN, Oct. 20.—It really seems as though the events of the summer had been too momentous to allow of the autumn becoming what it usually is—the dead season. About a week ago General Montebello, the French commandant at Rome received formal orders from head quarters touching the evacuation of the Holy City. At the same time, the Pope was promised the more than diplomatic assistance of Spain in case of desertion by France, and moreover heard the flattering intelligence from America that the loan which Messrs Blount and Ragan have been raising for him in the United States is all but subscribed. While a great crisis is thus drawing on in the South, symptoms of as serious a nature are noticeable in the North and East. It is now pretty clear why Russia has suddenly countermanded the departure of her troops from Poland. Not only her press has assumed a menacing tone towards Austria, on account of the avowed intention of the latter to Polonize the Ruthenian (or more correctly Russian) peasantry of Eastern Galicia; but the language employed by the Russian papers in furious unison has been heard also in the council hall of the Czar, and found a ready echo in the more moderate but no less significant utterances of his diplomats both at Vienna and St Petersburg. The effect of this undisguised hostility upon the minds of Austrian statesmen has been strong enough to cause them to apprehend something more than words being contemplated by the Russian Government. I believe I am correct in saying that the expediency of occupying Galicia with some considerable force has been already discussed by the Ministers of Francis Joseph. Berlin politicians on their part closely watching the caudron of Oriental affairs, and observing a new phenomenon in the visible eagerness of the Czar to make the Russian grievances a cause of quarrel, cannot help speculating upon his ultimate intentions. Is it not possible, they ask, that the Czar, dreading a European attack in case of his interfering with Turkey, should be preparing to forestall the blow? Does he, perhaps, think of attacking Austria who would be one of his worst antagonists in such a melée, and disabling her single handed before the more comprehensive conflict begins? Is he only waiting to strike until the apprehensions undoubtedly awakened in his breast have been confirmed by unequivocal signs of coming trouble? Or does he, in reality, not mean to fight, but only wish to prevent the formation of a *signe* he fears by showing himself up and doing? Such are the considerations current in political circles in this capital. People, you see, are apt to ascribe a good deal of pluck and initiative to the Russian Government, and their conjectures are naturally strengthened by the fact that Austria, were she now taken by surprise, alone, and so soon after her recent defeat, might find it no easy matter to hold her ground. Yet it is undeniable that the deep designs attributed to Russia, if they really exist, would not be without some legitimate cause. While on this subject it will not be superfluous to remark that the Swedish press so far as its organs can lay claim to political weight, has without any apparent immediate reason, suddenly raised an outcry at the Russian lust of conquest, and insists upon the country's entering into alliance with Prussia. The Liberal Göteborg Gazette and Malmö Journal harmonize on its head with the Liberal Conservative Nya Dagligt Allehandan, and the Pan Scandinavian Aftonbladet, though it cannot bring itself to befriend Prussia, out of the Danish quarrel, seconds the common action of its contemporaries by sounding the alarm against the Czar. Whatever may have occasioned these warning calls, Russia has manifested no present hankering after Swedish territory.—Times. The semi-official North German Gazette of this evening says:— 'Certain journals have published a statement that the British Ambassador in this city, during a recent conversation with Herr von Tülie, the Prussian Under Secretary of State, had either demanded that the private fortune of King George of Hanover should be given up to him, or protested against its sequestration by the Prussian Government. With regard to this intelligence we are enabled to declare that the British Minister on the occasion in question confined himself to asking what course the Prussian Government intended to pursue relative to the private fortune of King George, and that his remarks by no means partook of the nature of a demand.' The statement published by the New German Gazette that Prussia had despatched an ultimatum to the Government of the Netherlands relative to Luxembourg is a complete invention. It is semi-officially announced that the relations which subsist between Prussia and the Netherlands are of the most friendly character.—Berlin Times Co., Oct. 18. The total sum given by the Central Government of Prussia in aid of education of all kinds, except military, is about £400,000 per annum. But this sum bears a very small proportion to the sum expended from local rates and voluntary sources. The Germans were formerly of opinion that Polish insurrections, if successful, would result in establishing in their rear a permanent ally of France. Too weak to have an independent policy, too impetuous not to like the excitement of war, and too poor to be restrained by the ordinary motives of industrial society, a new Poland, it was thought, would be a thorn in their side. But of late German views on this head have undergone a marked modification, and, with Russia ever increasing in power, they would not object to aiding in the restoration of Poland, provided the event was accompanied by the rise of a united Germany. The German Generals, it is true, that contend to secure the safety of their country no territorial change ought to be permitted to take place in those open and not easily defended regions, unless the point of confluence of the Neareff, Bug, and Viatka rivers is awarded to Prussia. They remember that the Polish Parliament, in the last days of their independence, solemnly enacted a chivalrous, but to neighbors not very pleasant, resolution to the effect, 'Tribulontum malum liversatem quam quietam disciplinam; and they have ever advised their Government to possess themselves of one of the finest strategic positions in the world, which they think all the power of Russia and Poland combined would find it difficult to wrench from them. RUSSIA. On the 10th instant General Berg and the leading Generals of the Russian army in Poland were summoned to St. Petersburg by telegraph, to attend a series of military councils to be held there. At the same time it was ordered that large quantities of oats should be bought and stored for army purposes in Poland,—a measure usually confined to periods

preceding war. An uncommonly large quantity of lead has been ordered of a Warsaw commercial firm. According to intelligence received from the eastern shore of Siberia, the works for the construction of the Russo-American telegraph are progressing satisfactorily, but will not be completed for three years. The Sibirski Vestnik, an Irkutsk paper, contains an explicit report upon the late rebellion of the Polish political prisoners and its tragical issue.—If this paper can be trusted (which we shall soon learn from Polish sources), 717 out of the 721 who were captives in the neighborhood of Lake Baikal and joined in the insurrection, have been either killed or fallen again into the hands of the authorities.—The claim amount to 34. In another official report it is stated that 38 exiles have succeeded in making their escape from Nerchinsk. Poor fellows, their only road to freedom lies through Japan or Tartary. And yet success has in one remarkable instance attended even such a desperate venture as this. M. Bakunine, if I am not mistaken, years ago returned to the world from Siberia via Japan. THE INSURRECTION IN CANADA. The following official message has been received by Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited) from the Consul-General of Greece in London. We need hardly add that it must be received with caution:— ATHENS, Oct. 18, 8 P.M.—Mustapha Pasha, with the Turkish army, had advanced as far as Sourba (Surva in the Admiralty maps). The Christians, after a desperate resistance of four days—from the 9th to the 13th of October—forced the Turkish army to withdraw to Keramias, within three hours from Canaia. THE SITUATION IN EUROPE. (From the Dublin Irishman.) To say that the state of Europe is very unsettled, would be to give a poor idea of the condition of things. Rulers walk upon volcanic ashes, yet hot, and prearing red rains to follow. Take first the circumstances of Rome: correspondence from that centre of Christendom in the Paris Catholic organ, says that M. de Sartiges, the French Ambassador, before quitting Rome on leave of absence suggested to the Pope that he might, perhaps, retard the departure of the French troops by decreeing the political reforms the French Emperor has always recommended, or by 'imploving a respite from Napoleon III. of the total ruin of the temporal power,' in order to allow of the grand convocation of bishops at Rome in 1867, which the Pope has ordered, and by recognizing the convention between France and Italy.—But his Holiness refused to act on either suggestion and in consequence 'in the present state of things there is nothing in the world, humanly speaking, that can give us (the Court of Rome) the hope of an adjournment of the convention, or of a radical modification of policy, and nothing consequently which can calm our apprehensions, and prevent the consequences of the confidence of the French Government in the uprightness of Italy. The letter moreover intimates that, after the departure of the French, disturbances are to be expected. The Pope, from respect for his Royal Majesty, will make one attempt to repress them by force, and that done, 'the sword by his order will be sheathed; for he will not maintain his authority by violence. The next fountain of uneasiness is in the Austrian dominions. A short time ago when pressed by what seemed an unsurmountable series of catastrophes,—Austria shows itself willing to make every concession to the various nationalities agglomerated around it. And, indeed, it has given to its share of Poland a Polish Lord Lieutenant—much to the alarm, indignation and disgust of Russia and Prussia. It has likewise made other changes favourable to its other peoples. But with regard to Hungary, the Government it is said, is less disposed to make concessions to the Hungarians now than it was a short time back. The chief obstacles to the settlement of the question, says the Pall Mall Gazette, lies in the demand of the Hungarians for a distinct and responsible Ministry, which the Government is now convinced can alone lead to a satisfactory conclusion of the debates of the Diet. The fact that no mention of the Hungarian question is made in the letter of the Emperor to Count Belcredi has caused a great deal of remark in connection with the unfavourable turn which the Hungarian negotiations have taken. The determination of the Deak party no longer to support the Austrian Government, which we learn by telegraph, is a proof that the Hungarians think themselves trifled with and deceived. This determination is of exceeding importance. The Deak party, our readers must have been inclined to concede something to the manifold difficulties that surrounded the Austrian Government in dealing with this question. Deak kept up negotiations when a large portion of the Magyar magnates wished to hold themselves aloof, and to refuse everything in the shape of concession, unless they got all they wanted. Perhaps, it would not be giving a bad idea of the position of things, if we said that the Deakists were somewhat like our Federal party in '48, whilst the others represent the strict Repealers. The comparison is not quite accurate, but is sufficiently so for our purpose. Now, for these to break off all negotiations, believing themselves trifled with, is just as if Federalists and Repealers had gone over bodily to the opinions of O'Brien and Mitchell. This cannot be a comfortable condition of things for Austria, more especially as it is notorious she intends to fight Prussia again on an early opportunity. For this she has given up Venice, and is trying to bind close the bonds of friendship between herself and Italy. For this she has been conciliating her provinces, and for this she has her magazine now incessantly at work to produce arms of the newest and best description. And, in fact, pacific as she may wish to be, she must go to war with Prussia before long—and it will be a war, which, like the great Maelstrom whirlpool, will draw in power after power, till all the great armies of Europe be clashing against each other in the vast and whirling vortex. For Prussia is bent on self aggrandizement at any cost, and she will soon be irresistibly carried onward after risk-on, as the French were whirled on after their revolution, as Napoleon the Great was borne over Europe on the resistless tide of the ocean of new ideas, hopes, sentiments, and passions just let loose. So it will be with Prussia. We do not say the attempt will be successful like Napoleon's—we believe it will be hurled back, an avalanche of blood and corpses. But it will be made, for the fountain is broken open, and the waters are bursting forth; threatening to rise and submerge all around like the waters of the fountain of Loch Neagh. Even were Prussia disposed to rest and limit matters, it will be impossible for her to do so. The spirit that carried her on is stirring in other parts of Germany—instigated, it may be, by seditious agents. Take the case of Bavaria, the great Kingdom of Southern Germany. Had it a Man at its head, it would be the great centre round which all the States of the South, and all those opposed to Prussia, would rally. It could be another Prussia. Well, how is it? The King is a musical ninny—who is led by his friendship for Wagner, a music composer, to play the traitor to his own dynasty and kingdom. Read this intelligence:— The Ministerial crisis in Bavaria, which has resulted in the withdrawal of Herr Pfistermeister from office, has, as was anticipated, greatly increased the influence of the Liberal party, who are secretly favoured by the King. Herr Neumayr, the successor of Herr Pfistermeister in the King's Cabinet, is a thorough Liberal of the Wagner school and, like the rest of his party, strongly supports the policy of Count Bismark, who has now secured nearly all the influential politicians of Bavaria to his side. In

a word, Bavaria, as was said by a well known ambassador at Berne the other day, 'has already been caught in the Prussian net.' In Wirtemberg, on the other hand, the Liberals are strongly opposed to Prussian aggrandizement, as they showed in the address of the Chamber to the Throne, while the Government is now as zealous a supporter of Prussia as it was formerly of Austria and Frankfurt. The same opposition of feeling between the ministers and the people prevails in Baden. Now, all this means war, and nothing but war! Austria cannot remain to see herself completely at the mercy of an Emperor of Germany; Napoleon cannot permit of such an occurrence without a Revolution in France; Italy will be forced into the quarrel, and Russia is already intriguing. In a confagration so universal England cannot stand back without utter ruin, for the success of Russia and Prussia means the absorption of Turkey, the Command of the Mediterranean, and the loss of India. UNITED STATES. Those who estimated at the true extent the sufferings and disabilities which afflict Ireland, but who could not approve the visionary schemes of invasion which have been indulged in, nor the collection of money which could ill be spared by the humbler members or adherents of the order have said what they thought. We have done so, as every Fenian knows. But there are others who have been disinclined enough to affect a sympathy which they did not feel, and offer counsels which could lead but to ruin. At present two men are under sentence of death in Canada. There is no use in blinking the fact, the law under which they are condemned is explicit, and that the Canadian court of justice has not been strained in any way to the injury of the prisoners. If mercy is shown, as we have not the slightest doubt it will, it will be shown voluntarily by the Colonial Executive, acting under good advice from the British Government and not in consequence of threats on the part of the so-called friends of the prisoners. The candidates for public office now so intensely interested for the Fenians, do not stop to reflect that, by angry resolutions and denunciations of the Canadian authorities, they are putting the case in a very bad light. Why say to the people of the provinces that retaliation shall follow execution, when the threat can have no other effect than to render execution a matter of principle? If the Fenians really wished to have their unfortunate friends hanged they could not get a surer way about it than by trying to force the Provincial Government to execute their prisoners rather than incur the charge of having released them under compulsion. We should be sorry to see more lives sacrificed in connection with American Fenianism. We therefore counsel moderation on the part of the Fenian leaders and orators. Those who do not accept moderate counsels are no friends of Lynch and McMahon, and may even become morally responsible for their death.—New York Times. It is stated as a singular fact that counterfeiting the currency of the United States has reached such a perfection that counterfeit fractional currency is regularly redeemed at the United States Treasury and cancelled and destroyed with the rest of the mutilated currency. The Boston Voice says a Benedict who has taken a wife recently was driven to the extreme measure by the treatment he received in a boarding-house where he was sick recently. He said he ordered the servants to bring him some gruel on Monday morning, but which he never got till Wednesday afternoon. During his confinement not a single soul visited him save the young gentleman who cleaned the knives; he came not for the purpose of consolation, but to inform him that 'Missus would be much obliged if Mr. — would do his shaking on a chair so as not to get the bedstead apart.' This was the feather that broke the back of his bachelorship.—From that moment he resolved to connect his fortunes with a piece of dimity. Philip, King of Macedon, having heard of the virtues of Phocion, the Athenian, ordered his deputies to Athens to offer Phocion a large sum of money.—Surprised at the gift, Phocion inquired why was not a similar one made to the other citizens. The ambassador replied: 'Philip has heard of your renown, and is anxious to enable your children to support the credit which your conduct has obtained for them.'—'Vain, then, is the gift of the King of Macedon,' was Phocion's memorable answer: 'If my children resemble me they will be able to support themselves contentedly upon the small bit of ground which has sufficed for me while acquiring the fame of which you speak.' Alexander, the son and successor of Philip, sent to the distinguished Athenian one hundred talents, with the complimentary message that he 'considered him a most just and virtuous man. But Phocion's integrity was not to be shaken. Let Alexander, then, take back his present,' was his reply to the deputy, and suffer me to retain that character by deserving it.' When is a house not a house?—When it is a-fire. When you pay a compliment, always take a receipt. The surest way to rise in the world is to rise in a balloon. When you give a piece of your mind, take care it's not the biggest piece. Women never truly command till they have given their promise to obey. Milliners' Bills are the tax which the male sex has to pay for the beauty of the female. An old maid, who hates the male sex most venomously, out a female acquaintance recently who complimented her on the buoyancy of her spirits. The reason why people know not their duty on great occasions, is that they will not take the trouble of doing their duty on little occasions. The first of all virtues is innocence; the next modesty. If we banish modesty out of the world, she carries away with her half the virtue that is in it. The truly generous are truly wise; and he who loves not others, lives unblest. It is said that, as a rule, favours ought to be returned. But to this rule clearly there are some exceptions. Who, for instance, ever dreams of returning wedding-favours? You had better ask for manners than money, said a finely-dressed gentleman to a beggar boy, who had asked for aims.—'I asked for what I thought you had most of,' was the boy's reply. Did You Ever.—Did you ever know a builder whose estimate of cost was not exceeded by his bill? Did you ever know a speaker promise 'only a few words,' and not utter a great many? Did you ever know a waiter at an eating-house whose arithmetic would break a pen and ink analysis? When asked how he got out of prison, a witty rogue replied:—'I got out of my ingenuity, ran upstairs with agility, crawled out of the back window in secrecy, slid down the lightning-rod with rapidity, walked out of the town with dignity, and I am now basking in the sunshine of liberty!'—American paper. Many a rascol is like a bell; he was made on purpose to be banged. A good farmer is known by his fences and a villain by his offences. Scolding is the pepper of matrimony—ladies eat the pepper boxes. Sweetening one's coffee is generally the first striking event of the day.