

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 15. The North of Europe is about to fall into a state of anarchy similar to that which we see developing itself in Italy, where the Mazzinians are daily gaining ground. I receive, at this very moment, the following from Turin:—"We are in the most profound ignorance of all that takes place at Naples. The relations of the officers in the army of the South are not able to receive news from them in any way. As for Rome, it seems that God will not have the Piedmontese in it. The opposition met with in that matter, is inexplicable. The fact is, that when everything seems ready for realising the attempt, an invisible hand always stops it. Let us hope, then, that the gates of Hell will not prevail any more over the temporal, than over the spiritual power of the Papacy."—Here, bets are even for and against the evacuation. Military men say that they are not such fools as to abandon such an important strategic point as Rome; but M. Thouvenel, on the other hand, inclines more and more towards the completion of Italian unity. The truth is, that it is impossible to foresee, or at least to predict anything as to the policy of the present Emperor.—He is guided by his immediate interest, and what he believes that to be, no one knows. I know trustworthy persons, frequenters of the Tuilleries, who are sure that he will fall back on Villafranca. I don't believe it. It is easier to prevent a fire from spreading than to put it out.—What is certain is, that the Emperor is become most Roman. It is probably owing to her influence that the Emperor has at last answered the collective letter which the Bishops of the province of Tours had addressed to him on the 30th of August. But the prefects still continue to have orders to watch the clergy, and the Conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul are very much threatened. The dissolution of the Chamber is again spoken of as likely to take place after a short session. The bread agitation is somewhat calmed in Paris; but the deficit of the crops is exactly as I stated it.—The Independence Belge itself estimates it at twelve millions of hectolitres, which is very near my account of fifteen millions. The works for parish roads (chemins vicinaux) will not bring much relief to this state of things. The millions granted with so much noise, give only fifty francs (52) per commune, at most.

M. Berryer is soon to go to plead, at Toulon, the curious affair of the Neapolitan frigate *La Scintia*, against the Sardinian Consul. The frigate in question was being repaired at Toulon, before the events of Italy. Sold since, during the siege of Gaeta, to a shipowner of Marseilles, by General de la Tour, aide-de-camp to Francis II., who had special powers to that effect, it has lately been claimed by the Sardinian Consul in Toulon, in the name of the "King of Italy."—But the commercial court repelled such a pretension by a judgment very well based. The representative of Victor Emmanuel has appealed and M. Berryer is to support the validity of the sale, and combat the pretensions of the Piedmontese Consul.

THE FRENCH HARVEST.—A Paris letter in the *Nord* says:—"The price of corn is falling in all markets, and the immediate consequence will be a reduction in the price of bread, which had all at once risen to a rate which was very disquieting, especial at the approach of winter. The augmentation in the price of bread aggravated the crisis which exists, though only temporarily, in the money market. France has purchased wheat to the amount of 200,000,000f. or 300,000,000f., and has subscribed for 300,000,000f. in the Italian loan; a sum of about 600,000,000f. has therefore to leave the country. On the other hand, she generally sells to America manufactured products to the amount of 200,000,000f. or 300,000,000f. and this year that sum will not be received. There is consequently a deficit of very nearly a milliard (240,000,000) sterling. To what precedes must be added that France has opened her ports to English merchandise under the new tariff which came into force on the 1st October.—What surprise, therefore need be felt at the Bank having raised its rate of discount? On the contrary, a new augmentation may be expected.

THE EMPRESS AND THE ROMAN QUESTION.—Prince Napoleon, Pion-Pion and the Empress Clothilde arrived at Compeigne at half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday, and at half-past six o'clock they came away to Paris. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says the story is, that the Empress so insulted the Prince on the subject of Rome that he suddenly took his hat and his wife and went away.

The following are the observations of the *Paris* on the visit of the King of Prussia:—"Does it follow that this recent interview was a mere sterile event—that King William confined himself to returning on this side of the Rhine the visit which the Emperor of the French paid him at Baden, and that, in a word, the meeting of the two monarchs was only one of courtesy? We are not among those persons who adopt this latter opinion, or at least, affect to do so. We believe that we are nearer the truth in stating that the interview at Compeigne, without exaggerating its consequences, possessed real importance. Not only did the Sovereigns of two great countries give each other testimonies of cordiality, but a more serious result has been obtained if this interview should exercise favorable influences on the relations between France and Prussia; if, in particular, it should allow a decline to be anticipated in the two nations of the resentment and rivalry which should henceforth be left to history. It is because the interview of Compeigne may be conciliated with such hopes, and, because, as is not impossible, it will be the starting point of a policy of good understanding, that it is in our eyes an event of which the real bearing cannot be disregarded. The Emperor Napoleon III. and King William I. met at Compeigne, and who can affirm that by their interview great interests were not drawn closer?"

FRENCH NAVAL RESERVE.—The *Times*

in its City Article says:—"Private letters from Paris state that the Emperor is about to promulgate radical change in the system of naval reserve. The whole of the reserve ships are to be maintained in a condition for active service on the shortest notice. A number of the officers and crew are to be left on board, and to such an extent, that a large force can be sent to sea in an incredible short time.

It is stated that the French contingent to the land forces to be employed in the expedition to Mexico is to consist of four battalions, with a battery of artillery, which agrees with the information of the *Monde* which puts the whole expeditionary force at 6,000, half French and half Spaniards.

The discussions as to a common line of policy to be adopted by France and England in the American question have been again renewed.—The subject has been mooted before, but was postponed. Possibly the information brought over by Prince Napoleon may have contributed to make the Emperor more inclined to listen to proposals which might be made in this respect by England.

If I am rightly informed, the Italian question came on the tapis in the last Council, and led to an animated debate, owing chiefly to the decided line taken by Count Persigny, in favour of the Italian side. No resolution seems to have been taken.—*Corr. of Times.*

ITALY.

The *Times*' correspondent draws a gloomy picture of the state of Italy under the new system of Government. He writes:—"Italian affairs are still in a state of painful uncertainty; the working of the Government is yet imperfect and sluggish, and material improvements do not keep pace with men's natural impatience, nor does the revolution fulfill all the expectations that a warm-hearted people had built upon it.

"In the meanwhile, if I were to judge simply from the aspect that things bear about me, I should certainly say that Bologna offers a different spectacle from what it did when I witnessed the first entrance of the King into this city at the time of the annexation in the early spring of 1860. That look of squalor and shabbiness which strikes an English traveller at every step he takes on the Continent seems to exhibit stronger and stronger marks as he moves southward, and even from Turin to Milan to any of the *Emilian* cities the transition is painful in the extreme. No doubt the long ruthless summer has searched these poor Bolognese far and deep; their pretty women have lost much of their famed plumpness and roundness; their clothes hang loose about them; slipshod and untidy they shuffle along, and their yellow-green complexion tells plainly of unwholesome dwellings, short commons, pinching poverty, and unthrift: of fevers, too, and bilious diseases."

ROME, Oct. 10.—The Pope's health continues to be excellent. Within the last few days he went to visit Ciriva Vecchia and Castel Gandolfo. In both places he received the most brilliant ovation, and most affectionate greeting from the French officers commanding in those towns. It is reported that a French Colonel, while presenting the French colors on the Pope's passing by, said to him: "Holy Father, those colors will ever defend the cause of the Pope." At Albano, also, through which the Pope passed on his way to Castel Gandolfo, the French General claimed the honor of accompanying the Holy Father. One of those everlasting critics, who manage to laugh at everything, observed, a few days ago, that it did not look well for the Pope to go to such towns, to receive only compliments, without busying himself with the wants of the country, as Napoleon may be seen to do in all his journeys through any part of France. Perhaps such an observation was prompted by an anti-papal spirit, and it would not be astonishing to see it repeated in Liberal journals.—But it is easy to answer it; for, first of all, the Pope has received, in each place that he has visited, many deputations. In the second place, these towns are so near the capital, that it is not necessary for the Sovereign to go there personally to know their wants. On his return to his capital, the Pope was received with great demonstrations of joy. The demonstration made on his return from Ciriva Vecchia can well be compared to that on St. Philip's Day.

Politics remain in the same state, excepting a report that the Emperor of the French is becoming more affectionately inclined towards the Holy Father. The Neapolitan reaction, although the Piedmontese journals make it out to be suppressed, continues its sanguinary course. If the Liberal party dared to speak of the reaction as actually existing, it would not miss the opportunity of making out the Pope to be its chief promoter and abettor. If it does not do so, it is because their present watchword is to keep silent with regard to the reaction, and consequently its promoters. To show you still more clearly how calumnious are the accusations made by the Liberals against the Pope, I will relate a recent fact. Two retired officers of the Pontifical army, a Captain and a Lieutenant of Constabulary, enrolled themselves in the bands of Chiavone. The Minister of Arms, on hearing of their resolution, withdrew immediately their retiring pension. This is a fine way of fomenting reaction, is it not?

I am assured that Father Passaglia's book is being examined by the Sacred Congregation of the Index.—*Cor. Weekly Register.*

The glorification of the ex-Jesuit Passaglia, to which the Liberal and Revolutionary press over Europe has devoted itself, since the publication of his recent pamphlet, has provoked from the *Armonia* of Turin a rather telling exposure of this new champion of the Revolution. Father Passaglia's Latin pamphlet, "Procausa Italica," published at Florence in 1861, is contrasted by the *Armonia* with a pamphlet in Italian, published by Father Passaglia in 1860. The title of the latter is, "The Pontiff and the Prince, or Theology, Philosophy, and Politics harmonised, respecting the Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope. Dialogues of Dom. Charles Passaglia, 1860." It was written as an answer to the celebrated pamphlet, "Le Pape et le Congress," of M. de

la Guerrieriere. Father Passaglia said:—"The Temporal Sovereignty guarantees to the Papacy its independence, in the same way as the ownership of its lands and rents guarantees its liberty to the Church. That is to say, it withdraws the supreme sacerdotal power from the exorbitant exigencies of the civil power. It withdraws the free power of the Pope from the bad influences of political dissensions. It saves the Pontifical decrees from the suspicion of wounding the dignity of Christian nations. If there is a legitimate sovereignty on earth it is that of the Pope, for, more than all others, it reposes on free respect, on spontaneous submission, and on long continued possession." The *Monde* says that the article of the *Armonia* is four columns long, and therefore it contents itself with reproducing the following table, in which the principal positions maintained by Father Passaglia in his Latin pamphlet of 1861 are contrasted with the principal propositions in his Italian pamphlet of 1860:—

- | OPINIONS OF PASSAGLIA IN 1860. | OPINIONS OF PASSAGLIA IN 1861. |
|---|---|
| 1. The Pope cannot live under an earthly sovereignty. | 1. The Pope must live under the King of Italy. |
| 2. If the Pope were not King, there would be scandals and schisms. | 2. There will be scandals and schisms if the Pope remains King. |
| 3. If the Pope be dispossessed, the Church will suffer loss and misfortune. | 3. If the Pope be dispossessed, the Church will gain great advantages. |
| 4. The Temporal Power of the Pope demand all our veneration. | 4. The Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope must be opposed. |
| 5. Whoever rises against the Pope-King proves that his soul is neither pious nor religious. | 5. Pious and religious men must rise against the Pope-King. |
| 6. The Temporal Power is necessary to the Pope for the sake of the Spiritual. | 6. The Temporal Power is injurious to the Pope as regards things Spiritual. |
| 7. The consensus of the Bishops defends the Pope-King. | 7. The Bishops ought to oppose the Pope-King. |
| 8. He who takes from the Pope his States is excommunicated by the Council of Trent. | 8. The Bishops are mistaken in thinking those excommunicated who rob the Pope. |
| 9. There is scandalous temerity in believing the contrary of what the declarations of the Pope teach. | 9. There is a noble patriotism in opposing the solemn declarations of the Pope. |

NAPLES, Oct. 12.—Borges is at present in the mountainous country between Catazzaro and Cozzuca. From that strong position, the General, wishing to give to the resistance of the Neapolitan people the unity of action which is wanting to it so far as placed himself in communication with all the chiefs of the bands, to have his authority acknowledged; and he has also given them the order not to attack the Piedmontese any more, but to remain, on the contrary, on the defensive, until he thinks fit to give them the order to concentrate themselves for a march on Naples. The apparent reserve of Borges to this day, and the secrecy which surrounds his operations, inspire the greatest alarm to the revolutionary government and camp. Bands of insurgents, daily more and more numerous, threatened to enter into Avellino, the chief town of the Principality Ulteriore. A few battalions were directed towards the mountains of Avellino, at Montevergine and Montefasato. Arrived at Montevergine, the troops were not long in perceiving that they were tricked; for, by a skilful manoeuvre of the bands which, under the direction of the chief, Di Crescenzo, had retired and had effected their junction with Cipriani's column, fell unexpectedly on Piazzi's troops in the passes of the mountains situated between Cancelli, and Montetarchio, near Nola. The fight took place on the 10th, and it was exceedingly fierce and bloody; and, as is nearly always the case, the victory remained again on the side of the reactionists. The Piedmontese experienced considerable losses. The battle-field was covered with their corpses, and more than six hundred wounded were brought into Naples in a deplorable state. The insurgents took four cannons and two flags from the Piedmontese. Yesterday the drums sounded in our streets the call to arms. The troops and the National Guard took up their arms as if our capital was about to be attacked by the reactionary columns. Not to take away from the city too many of the regular troops, two battalions of National Guards were sent off in the direction of the Vesuvius, where the town of Santa Anastasia had risen in insurrection as well as Somma, which rose thus, for the seventh time, at the news of the victory obtained between Cancelli and Nola, by the royalists.

Five days ago, Chiavone, after beating the Piedmontese at Sora, learning that there were Sardinian troops at Isernia, hastened to direct on that town a part of his column, which succeeded in surprising the Piedmontese and making them prisoners. As there are no more troops to be spared at Naples and as it is consequently impossible to repress the insurrection in the Taburno and the Vitulano, near Benevento, the insurgents have no longer been attacked in that direction, so that they are completely masters of all that country.

All the stage coaches and other carriages belonging to the postal service are stopped and searched by the bands, and all the correspondence of the Government is sent to General Borges, according to his orders.

It is impossible to enumerate the horrors committed by the Piedmontese in the provinces. There is nothing in the history of Italy for the last ten centuries, to be compared to what we witness.

The shooting of men, women, and children goes on without interruption. A mere corporal can order to be shot, without any orders from superiors, any one he supposes suspected of reactionary opinions. All are shot, immediately, without being allowed any religious assistance, who cannot or will not pay their ransom to the Piedmontese and Movable Guards (Guardie Mobili). According to position and family sum truly exorbitant are required. The women, who refuse to submit to the brutality of the soldiery, are put to death without mercy.

Any private enemy, to gratify his hatred, can obtain from the Piedmontese generals or officers, that any one, of whom he wishes to be revenged, should be imprisoned and even shot. It suffices that he accuses him of being opposed to Piedmontese unity.

It sometimes happens that Giardini, influenced by powerful recommendations, has ordered a respite of some execution, and that his officers have refused, saying, "Giardini commands in Naples, but we command here."

Giardini, who came here to be broken against the obstinacy of the Neapolitans in defending their independence, and who, to dismulate his failure, declares that the country is pacified, is to pass tomorrow a review of the National Guard to take his leave, as he is to depart on the 15th inst.

A letter from Naples, dated on the 8th ult., and published in the *Gazette du Midi* says:—"I learn that Mittere who was said to be dead, has been seen in the Piedmontese in two encounters."

the chief church. But the Captain of the Piedmontese detachment, not finding anything more to destroy, directed his steps to the church, and ordering the door to be broken down he entered, and commanded repeated firing against the inoffensive crowd. After which, he ordered a bayonet charge against the survivors; and had them all despatched. Soon after this he ordered to gather in a heap the sacred vestments and ornaments, the holy ciborium containing the consecrated hosts, and the picture representing our Immaculate Lady, and heaping them in the centre of the church on the dead bodies, with hay and straw he set the whole on fire. The church was completely destroyed."

The French Government are thought to be irritated at the continued presence of the English fleet at Naples (which has lately been increased, too), and Napoleon just wishes to remind the Sardinians who is the real master of the Kingdom of Italy, puppets, showmen and all. So the reaction in the kingdom of Naples is uncommonly strong, just now; the Spanish reinforcement to the Royalist party numbers, the knowing ones say, several thousands of good fighting men, and they are in the extremity of Italy, near Reggio. Claidini exclaimed, in despair, "The kingdom of Naples will be the ruin of Italy." It is simply impossible to know in detail what is going on there, for the Piedmontese try to smother all accounts unfavourable to their interests, and the Royalist agents are, for obvious reasons, equally mysterious; but of this, at any rate, you may be more than certain, that the war is nothing like at an end; on the contrary, that it is very active, and widely carried on throughout the Neapolitan territory. The partisans of Francis II. never seemed more brisk or hopeful than they have been for the last few days; and without pretending to affirm what I do not know, I cannot help thinking that something on an unusual scale must be going on, some new and larger effort to shake off the detested yoke of Piedmont. The Piedmontese regard the whole body of natives in the kingdom of Naples as our soldiers in India in 1857 regarded the natives there, and they treat them with the same wholesale brutality. A friend of mine, who was near the Neapolitan frontier the other day, met hundreds of poor country people on the roads taking refuge in the Papal States from the massacres of Claidini's soldiery. When the Royalist bands make any movement, or effect any success, overwhelming reinforcements soon join their enemy, and then the latter take vengeance indiscriminately on the unhappy people of the district, shooting them like dogs. If old King Ferdinand had done this, or anything like it. It is, however, of course true that the whole mass of the Neapolitan nation is against the Piedmontese, and daily more violently so.—*Cor. of Dublin Telegraph.*

The *Times*' Naples correspondent anticipates more trouble for the Piedmontese, before they accomplish the conquest of Naples. He says:—

"I repeat that the change and the loss of Claidini will be much regretted here, and will, undoubtedly, create much ill-feeling. What is worse, it will give occasion to the Bourbonists to raise their heads; for, though our Lieutenant may not be the only man of energy in the country, still, the prestige of his name is great, and he has managed to subdue, if not to crush, that party. Unpopular and impolitic as the measure will be, I shall not be surprised by its being followed by evil consequences, the more so that, in addition to other elements of grumbling, is added that of dear provisions, and the prospect of want.—Ever since he has been here, indeed, our Lieutenant has kept in check by the central Government; sometimes pulled up sharply, and at others deprived of the necessary support. There would appear to have been no settled principle of action; but so has it been, more or less, with other Lieutenants, and now, after five Provisional Governments, under as many Lieutenants, it would appear that we are to have a sixth provisional Government under a governor; some say Rattazzi, some say Marmora. Change is always a source of weakness, but change without a motive, or without something better or more permanent being substituted, looks like a caprice of incapacity, or of personal bad feeling. I said that want was threatening the population, and any one who listens to the people and consults the price of provisions must be convinced of it. I never remember the great staple article of food so high, nor money so scarce as at present, and to these facts, as also to the want of work, may be attributed that ill humor which increases daily in Naples. Famine is a stronger influence than any political passions, and will recognise any leader who will listen to and silence its cry, and to satisfy that cry food and public works should have been provided long since; but here, in the middle of October, I have but little to record but talk, with very few facts. Since I wrote the price of grain has somewhat declined—four or five francs less per kilogramme have been paid, and should more vessels arrive, say some, we should have cheaper bread. But it is a gloomy position where the supplies of a large community, and public discontent are dependent on a storm or a commercial speculation. I am disposed to make all possible allowances for the central Government; the enterprise in which it is engaged is as grand as it is arduous, and is surrounded by difficulties both internal and external.—Foreign friendship and apathy, or injudicious zeal from within, are creating embarrassments at every step. Still, he has done much which it should not have done, and left undone what the pressing necessities of the population demanded.

POLAND.

Poland, as the Count of Montalembert showed in an eloquent article of which we lately gave a summary and some extracts, has given it to be distinctly understood that it does not mean to be governed by Russia at all, and Russia replies by a distinct intimation that Poland must and shall be governed by mere force. The singing of the national hymn, of which Montalembert gives us a translation, is prohibited under severe penalties, and troops are to be quartered upon all districts which show the least sympathy with the national demonstrations, among which is especially mentioned the wearing of any sort of mourning. Above all, the country is declared in a "state of siege"—a phrase happily unknown in England, but only too well understood over the whole Continent. It means the entire suspension of law, and the delivering over the whole people to military government. No doubt the Russians have the excuse that good government, under the power of the Czar, was avowedly not the object of the Poles. So it is, that with nations as with individuals, to begin a course of wrong pledges them to a future measure of violence and oppression. Russia begins by reducing to servitude a great and populous nation. She has now to settle whether she will keep it in subjection or liberate it, and one alternative is as difficult as the other. Meanwhile, the seeds of disturbance are sown in Russia itself. The University of St. Petersburg has had to be broken up. The *Times* points out the difference between that University and those at Oxford and Cambridge. It is no doubt very great, because the middle class from which Oxford and Cambridge are fed, does not in fact exist in Russia.—*Weekly Register.*

INDIA.

The following is the letter of the *Times* Calcutta correspondent:—"CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.—I am happy to be able to report a considerable decrease in the ravages of the cholera. After having raged for upwards of six weeks, during which it carried off more than 500 European soldiers, it would appear to have spent its strength and to have transferred itself to more distant scenes of action. Its greatest ravages were at Lahore. The 51st Regiment lost one-fifth of its strength, including the commanding officer, Colonel Irby, one of the finest soldiers in the service. The great mortality caused by the disease during the few days after its first appearance produced in the

hospitals and barracks an amount of mental depression not easy to be described. This, one of the results of any fatal epidemic, is also a predisposing cause of the disease. The Commander-in-Chief, when this melancholy condition of affairs was reported to him, anxious that the men's minds should be diverted from the melancholy scenes by which they were surrounded, telegraphed to the officer in command that the men should be amused, and that the bands should play constantly in the vicinity of the barracks. Alas! 11 of the bandmen of the 51st had just died, and of the 94th ten were in hospital. The severity of the attack is now, however, happily passed away, and we are left again leisure to reflect in what manner it should be met; should it, as most certainly will, return. This, at least, may be asserted—that the late attack found us as ignorant of the causes of the approach of the disease, of its real nature, and of the way to meet and to repel its first and generally most dangerous assault, as in any previous period of its history.

JAPAN.

We take the following Japan news from the *North China Herald*, of August 10:—"At Jeddah, the Japanese seemed to expect another attack, as besides the usual guard, they had the retainers of two Damos as an extra protection, and the precautions to meet it were daily increasing. The guards were going about in full armour day and night, lamps were stuck up at every ten paces or so, and large fires kept up all night at a distance of from 40 to 50 paces, so that it was impossible any one could get into the grounds of the Legation unobserved. They are said to disapprove of the Marines being on guard, as, in case of an attack, they would be unable to distinguish between assailants and defenders, and would fire on both indiscriminately.

"Mr. Olliphant's wounds, were not dangerous, but it was desirable that he should have the first surgical assistance, and he will, therefore, return to England before long."

PROFESSOR OWEN ON THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GORILLA AND MAN.

—After an interesting discussion on this subject at the meeting of the British Association at Manchester, Professor Owen said:—"If he were to express what he felt after the discussions which had taken place on the resemblances and differences organically between the anthropoid apes and man, it would be somewhat as follows:—First, of course it must be borne in mind that our organical philosophy had long since shown that man was no exceptional speciality in animal structure, but as it were the sum and crown of the series of developments that were to be traced from ourselves down to the lowest of the vertebrated series. For example, taking the skull of a cod fish, one could point out that head about 95 per cent. of the bones in our own head, and they were called by the same names, being in the same relative positions, and having the same general relation to the nerves and parts of the brain and vessels. Well, when that could be done in a generally progressive and increasing degree from the fish up to man, they saw at once what a close general conformity of fundamental type our body was built out of. As we approached nearer to man that resemblance became more and more close, and consequently the difference became more and more interesting and important. What then were the differences between the gorilla, and the boscman, the negro, or the lowest in form of our species? First, there was a difference in the position of the innermost digit of the lower limb. In the gorilla it was turned at a greater or less angle from the other digits, and was, in fact, an opposite digit; it was a thumb; it was not a great toe, as in a man, nor parallel with the other toes; it was relatively stronger than the other digits, and was associated with a broader foot, having the heel-bone flatter below; it was also associated with a different relative position of the joints upon which the leg rested, with other modifications to give a broader basis of support to the whole frame. Then there were corresponding modifications of essentially the same bones throughout the vertebral column and the ribs. In a man a greater number of the lumbar vertebrae were left free, and the ribs were limited to twelve pairs; there were thirteen in the gorilla. Next, the upper limbs were made in a harmonious kind of proportion to the lower limbs, not longer, but somewhat shorter. Every joint showed as it were a perfection of structure. The thumb of the hand was made relatively larger, and could be applied more distinctly as a prehensile organ to each digit, so that it became a perfect instrument and organ of free will and rational intelligence. These differences were associated with still greater modifications of the skull. There were there the same bones and the same relative position, but there was an almost hydrocephalous expansion of the head in man as compared with the gorilla. The brain cavity in man was a fine globular part, with which we associated the idea of highest beauty, and the Greeks exaggerated it to show that beauty; yet there was a connexion between the vast head of man and the mere spines sticking up in the head of a fish. In the brain itself there was a marked and certainly a sudden increase of size in all directions, which was due chiefly, if not wholly, to one particular part of the brain called the cerebral hemispheres. Professor Owen pointed out other and more abstruse differences between the structure of man and the ape, which, though apparently unimportant in themselves, were of the highest significance when viewed collectively and in contrast. The gorilla maintained an erect position with difficulty, and hobbled in an awkward manner rather than walked, being obliged to sit down and rest every twenty yards before he could come up to the attack. What were the other great differences between the man and ape? There was first the marked difference of speech. This was the one great distinction between every variety of our race and all the lower animals, with whom there was no nearer approach to it than the utterance of a kind of instinctive cry, a roar and bellow of rage, or a shriek of alarm; this was all that the highest apes could do in the way of speech. He confessed his entire ignorance of the mode in which it had pleased our Creator to establish our species, as it was said, "out of the dust of the earth." By what marvellous process all that might be accomplished was not told to us, nor need it be. Without, therefore, having any kind of idea in his own mind, or any sense of a proof, or a demonstration, or an approximation, how man originated, he was open to any evidence that might be