FORRIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The report that the Emperor of the French is thinking of renewing his proposal of a European Congress and that he is already making preparations sounding Diplomatiats, and feeling his way in that direction, has been, if not contradicted, at least discountenanced by the Moniteur, which says that the grandeur of the Emperor's thought has been denied by none, and that the war, in Denmark proved its wisdom, but that he will leave to time its more complete justification. This would rather show that the idea, instead of being abandoned, was still aberished.

A correspondent of the Unita Cuttolicu notices that the Emperor is at Plombieres, the scene of his interviews with Count Cavour in which the Italian miot was hatched, and speaks of the revision of the treaty of Zurich as an idea of the Emperor, taken up for the purpose of fastening on to it some new proposal for an arrangement between Italy and Rome. The same correspondence reminds us that the prement vear 1865 is the jubilee year of the Treaties of Wienna, and mentions a report that Napoleon III., a superstitious observer of dates, intends, before the year is out, to propose that the European Congress shall assemble to abolish the said Treaties.

There are at present five churches in course of sonstruction and nearly finished in Paris. The churches are St. Augustin, on the Boulevard Malesherbes; the Trinity, facing the Chaussee d'Antin; St. Ambroise, behind the old church of that name -one at Menilmontant, and another at Montrauge.

PARIS, July 23. — An Imperial decree has been published promulgating the International Convention, signed at Geneva, in August, 1864, for the care of wounded soldiers on the battle field.

The municipal elections for the whole of France, with exception of Paris and Lyons, commenced on Saturday mornidg and closed on Monday afternoon. Although the Councils to be elected could not possess any political attributions, they not the less would exercise incidentally an uncombted influence according to the manner in which they might happen to be composed. Hence the sesult will be of a political character, and therefore great exertions were made for some time past to present to the electors lists of candidates known on the one side for Governmental tendencies, and on the other for their readiness to favor the views of the Upposition.

La France publishes a letter from a correspondent at Wolkait, in Abyssinia, dated April 16 last, which contains an account of the position of Colonel Cameron, the British Consul. It states that the Consul, after having for eighteen months been led like a wild beast at the suite of the Emperor Theodoros, with an iron collar round his neck, and his right arm chained to the left arm of an Abyssinian, has been finally imprisoned at Magdala, near Debra Tabor, with other Europeans, among whom are two Frenchmen named Bardel and Mackerer, and some Ger mans. The Emperor, it is added, has refused the numerous applications for the Consul's release, and his answer was, 'If the English want Mr. Cameron let them come and seek him.' The correspondent of the France is of opinion that the Emperor is so exasperated that it is to be feared that Colonel Cameron's head and those of the other prisoners will be struck off should any serious attack be made on the Emperor's dominions. He adds that a statement made in Europe of a prohibition against foreigners visiting Abyssinia on pain of death is not correct, as he and several other Europeans are living there unmolested.

The Gazette de France has the following :-"A simple inspector of police had just died in England in whose veins ran the purest blood of the united Islands - the noblest and the most ancient; and yet he was but a simble commoner. He had no fortune and no position. He bore a title, 'the handle to his name (which the Gazette, quoting the English words, seems to think is really the title itreif) thanks to his father, who had been Lieutenant-General of the Indian Company and Plenipotentiory in China in 1840. He was a Baron. The father was called Sir Henry Pottinger, and descended in a direct line from Egbert the Great, King of Wessex, first King of all Eugland, descendant of the Savon Cedric, and grandfather of Alfred the Great. These Pottingers were remarked as public functionaries .-More than once they allied themselves with the illus trious families of England, the Montroses, the Dondonalds, and many others. But they were poor, and their name did not acquire an aristocratic accent .-He who has just died, Sir Frederick William, was the 32d descendant of King Egbert, and in his quality as inspector of police he caused the laws and institutions of his ancestor, Alfred the Great, to be respected.'

The funeral of General Nacquard, one of the most distinguished officers of the Republic and the Empire, who died in his 87th year were celebrated at St Menchould on the 16th inst.

The Monsteur du Soir aunounces the death of the Abbe Kasangian. This veterant savant, whose bizarre physicanomy was for many years well known to the frequenters of the Bibliotheque Imperiale, had a stroke of apoplexy on Sunday morning. He was called 'the Armenia i' of the library. He always wore the same costume-a long robe with wide aleeves crossed in front and without collar; his head, bony and angular, was generally covered with a little green cap, which the abbe had latterly thought fit to crown with an ordinary hat. On Saturday he had paid his usual visit to the Bibliotheque, but on arriving a certain unsteadiness in his gait was noticed. He was in fact, then exceedingly ill, and that visit was his last. His age is not known, but it could not have been far from 90, as when he first came to Europe with the French army for Egypt in 1800 he was already in hely orders.

The French Government has just authorized the preliminary surveys of a railway along the coast from Oberbourg to Brest. This line, essentially maritime and strategical, has been long desired by the coast populations of the four departments of the Manche, Ille-et-Vilaine, Ootes-du-Nord, and Finistere. It will establish direct communications between the two great military ports on the Atlantic, as well as between the numerous trading and fishing ports scat-tered along that coast, which it will place in direct connexion with the lines of Normandy and Brittany

The Courrier de Marseille publishes some details respecting the interior of Abyssions, and the possibility of establishing commercial relations between that country and Marseilles, from which it will not be distant more than 12 days, when the Isthmus of Suez Canal is opened. It states that trad: with the Red Bea is exclusively carried on by the Banians, Hindoo merchante, who visit the eastern and western coast of the Arabian Gulf in sailing banks No European nation has yet competed with them in any of the ports of Souskin, Massaonab, Moka, or Djiddah, so that the natives of the places where they land have no other alternative, if they desire to dispose of their produce, but to sell it under its value to the Banians, their only customers. The consequence is that Abvasinia, the finest country in Africa, styled the African Switzerland. is left in a savage state. Abyssinia is formed of a succession of fertile table-lands, in which every climate may be found, and consequently every description of produce. This country, described as one of the most fertile and healthful on the globs has more than eight million inhabitants eager for European produce, which reaches them only at long interwals, and as yet no enterprising navigator has, taken advantage of a position so favorable for a speculator.

Rhone sailed from Algiers on the 18th inst. for the West Indies and Mexico, with two companies of Zonaves and Turcos embarked in that port. Several soldiers and sailors embarked on board the same ves.

Ti e Monitsur de l'Algerie states that the transport

sel at Toulon, among whom were 100 of the Foreign Legion.

MARSHILLES, July 25 - Gener 1 Montebello and his family have arrived here. Letters from Rome to the 23d instant deny the rumor that an Coumenical Council would shortly be held in that city. A simple meeting of Bishops is intended, similar to that held in 1862; and at which several questions of ecclesiastical law and discipline will be discussed. The Correspondance de Rome denies the rumored arrival of another Italian eprecentative to resume the negociations with the Pontifical Government. No case of cholera has occurred in the Papal States. The Pontifical genedarmes have defeated a band of hrigands commanded by Calabrese. The latter was killed.— Reuler.

ITALY.

ROMS, July 22, 1865 .- The health of the Holy Father is all that can be wished. He takes his daily walks in the neighborhood of his country palace at Castel-Gandolfo, in the midst of the affectionate welcome and homage of the inhabitants of the surrounding villages and small towns. Still the usual audiences which he gives daily to the Secretaries of the various Congregations (as the departments of his Ecclesiastical Government are called) go on as if the Pope never took any complete holiday.

On Sunday last the Holy Father received at Castel Gandolfo the visit of the Ring and Queen of Naples and of the Count and Countess of Trapani, who are

spending the summer at Albano. On Thursday the Holy Father went with his usual retinue to visit the Abbey of SS. Feter and Paul, at Valvisciolo, near Sermoneta, which he had restored two years ago, and entrusted again to the reformed Cistercians of Casamari. This journey, which took up from six the morning to six in the evening, brought the Pope again on his way to Velletri, where he let the railway, and was received by the local authorities and the whole population with the most enthusiastic welcome At the Abbey, which he reached at about ten o'clock, an immense crowd of country people had gathered from Sermonets, Norma, Bassiano, Sezza, and Cori to hail their Pontiff and Lovereign. And so the Pope had to give his solemn blessing to the worthy contadini from the leggia over the chief entrance of the Abbey. In the true artistic feelings of these Italian peasants, the impromptu ceremony was immediately made the occasion of a cantata Lung by a chorus of young man from Norma.

To-morrow, the Holy Father is to promulgate, in the parish church of Castel Gaudolfo, the decree relating to the Uanonisation process of the young French shepherdess Germaine Cousin.

Another great act of Pius IX. is his recent nomination as professors at the Roman University of the Eapienza of two of the most eminent professors of the Bologno University, who were dismissed by Victor Emmanuel's Government for retusing to take an oath of fidelity thereto, which was required of them for no other purpose but to make them make room for Liberal noneutities quite ready to undergo any amount of absurd and degrading a weuring. These two profes-sors are the great ma hematicians, the Rev. Father Chellieri, of the Order of Pious Schools, and Signor Respighi, a well known astronomer. Father Bolling, S.J., has also been recently nominated Professor of the Eastern Languages at the Sapierza, where there are now more than a thousand students many of whom come from Tascany, as well as from the Marches, Umbria, the Romagns, and Neapolitan Provinces, in all of which serious studies seem to have become impossible.

While on this subject I may as well informed your learned readers that the Professor of Hebrew at the Sapienza, the Rev. Aloysius Vincenzi, has published this week, in four volumes, a most learned Apology of the doctrines of St. Gregory of Nyssa and Origen. The tile of his work is ' In Sancti Gregorii Nysseni et Origenis scripta et doctrinam nova recensio, cum appendice de Actis Synodi V. œcumenicæ, Rome, Joseph Marini, 1865.

Of other books recently published in Rome, I may as well mention the first volume of the works of the colebrated talian writer Father Bresciani, 8 J., and the Raccolta de Meditazioni (Gollection of Meditations) according to the form of the Exercises of St. Ignatius, by Father Antonio Ciccolini, S.J., director or the House of Retreat of Sant' Eusebio. in Rome.

I ought also to give notice of the first appearance this month of a monthly Latin journal issued by the Propaganda Press, which contains a summary of the cases of conscience, discipline, and religious economy eo constantly brought before the Roman Curia for de cision. The title of this journal is Acta ex its decerp-ta quee apud Sanctam Sedem geruntur.' Buros and Lambert and James Duffy are agents for it, and the yearly subscription is 13s. 10d. in the British Islands.

Last Tuesday week I found myself at last in presense of real brigands, or at least such as the French authorities chose to set before us as such, in the shape of eleven very ordinary and simple-peasants. who were being led heavily chained to the Castle of Sant' Angelo by a very considerable escort of French riflemen and gendarmes, in something like the fashion of old Roman triumphs, or like the parade I have seen made by the Turks in the bazaars of Beyrouth of such rebel prisoners as the troops of the Sultan managed to catch whether by force or cunning. This must be a great consolation to our French Guards. who were smarting of late with an ugly story of having been caught by the very brigands they meant to catch, and compelled to recross in a hurry the Lire, near Castro, minus arms and baggage.

Talking of the brigands, Fausti, the arch conspirator, has had his twenty years' imprisonment commuted into ten, by the Holy Father's kindness on his coronation day. By way of improvement on this indulgence, Fausti new petitions to be allowed, as a repentant sinner, to spend his ten years, not in a prison, but in a monastery! The Italians certainly understood the sublimity of certian qualities. Our worthy French guards have also amused us of late by renewing their contracts in Rome for military stores, for a period of three years I shade of the Convention !!

Among recent religious events, must be noted the translation of the remains of the Venerable Anna Maria Taigi, which were taken on Monday week last from the church of the Pace to that of St. Chrysogonus, in the Trastevere. The latter church belongs to the Trinitarian Order, of which this wonderful woman was a tertiary. It was her wish to be buried there, but as she died of cholera she was at first buried in the common cemetery of San Lorenzo, whence in 1855, her body was transferred to the Pace by the Cardinal Vicar's order. At that time her body was found in a perfect state of preservation after having been eighteen years buried. I believe her coffin was not opened on this occasion, the seals affixed in 1855 having been found intact. At 8 p.m. the funeral car, followed by a few carriges, transported the precious deposit to its new grave, where it was received by the General of the Trinitarians and his whole community. Two of the saintly woman's grandsons were present at the ceremony. Although this translation was made privately and after nightfall, the news of it spread at once throughout the Trastevere, and the Church of San Crisogano has been since filled for several days with the concourse of its inhabstants who rejoice at the possession of this additional monument of God's infinite grace and mercy.

We are awaiting pilgrims from Belgium and from France for September next. They are coming in organized caravans. The French caravan is to leave Marseilles on the 31st of August. A subsequent caravan is to leave on the 3:d of September. I understand that application for joining these French cara vans may be made (even in English) to M. de la Renoudiere, at Fraisaus, Jura, France. The expenses of the journey from Marseilles and returning thither are estimated from £8 to £10, apart from lodgings, &c.,

A change has been lately made in the direction of isting danger. to the children of the control on the Burst the aboutage.

the great Capuchin Monastery, at the Piezza Barberi. ni, which from being the headquarters of the Roman province of that venerable and universally venerated Order, now becomes exclusively devoted to the purposes of the Father General of the Order, so that the community may consist of Religious from all its provinces. This is done, I believe, chiefly to a fford a refuge to the Capuchins driven away from their Monasteries in other parts of Italy. The change, however is not very much liked by the Romans, who are very much attached to their own Roman Friats, and give them abundant aims .- Correspondent of Weekly Re-

FLORENCE, July 24.-It is asserted on good authority that Spain will send Senor Ullon to Florence, and that tee Marquis Tagliacarne, the Italian representative at Lisbon, will be appointed Minister at the Spanish Court.

FLORENCE, July 25 .- Signor Nigra has lett here to return to Paris.

The news that the Marquis Tagliacarne has been appointed Minister of Italy to the Court of Spain has een confirmed.

On Sunday last, which was the feast of the Patronage of the Blessed Virgin, all the Madonnas were de corated, in memory of the movement observed in many of them before the great Revolution in 1797. The Trasteverini have a great devotion to this feast, and in spite of the heat, the streets were alive with processions from five o'clock to near the Are. Two Jesuit Fathers, crucifix in hand, had gathered a simple and fervent audience around them, close to the great Church of Sta Maria in Trastevere, and it was pleasant to observe the real old Roman and Catholic feeling that lives in the hearts of the ancient race of Romans, and to which the name of Mary 18 a never failing appeal. While that lasts, and there is no fear that it will not do so, the revolution will never make great headway in the population.

The minister of Public Instruction has issued a circular to the scholastic inspectors of the Tuscan provinces directing them to proceed to visit the secondary and primary ecclesiastical seminaries of Tuscany, with the object of ascertaining the educational conditions of those institutions, and also whether the laws and the scholastic regulations are duly carried

The Journal de Nice states that an enormous rock weighing at least 400 tons detached itself on Wednesday last from the north side of the mountain of the Sapiniere. The noise was so great that it was heard at a distance of eight miles. Houses were shaken to the foundation, and all the windows in the neighbor hood were broken. The rock in descending the mountain passed over a distance of 600 yards with the velocity of a shell fired from a howiver. It broke into two pieces during its descent, and each fragment acquired greater velocity, and each continued the work of destruction. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Andona, July 18 .- A few cases of cholera have lately occurred in this city, but there has been no further case during the last two days.

The Government have appointed a sanitary commission to report upon sanitary condition of the city. The last reports received are of a completely reassuring character.

PRUSSIA.

BEBLIN, JULY 25 .- The official Staatsanzeiger of to-day contradicts the statement which has appeared in several journals that an invitation had been forwarded by the Emperor Napoleon to the Queen of Prussia to visit the French Court during its stay at Biarritz.

BERLIN, JULY 26 .- The semi-official Provincial Correspondenz of to-day publishes an article on the Ministerial Council held last week at Ratisbon, under the presidency of the King of Prussia, in which it Bavs :-

'The recent negotiations with Austria have afforded no basis for an ultimate understanding being arrived at on the question of the Duchies. In the meantime affairs there have developed in a way incompatible with the undoubted sovereign rights of Prussia and Austria, and with the existing laws of the Duchies. This state of things has been caused by the passive attitude assumed by the Government of the Duchies in view of the conduct of the Duke of Augustenburg and his party. Prussia thinks it necessiary that the normal and legal position of affairs should be re established before any further discussion of the future solution of the question beentered upon. We have reason to believe that the means to obtain this object have been agreed upon at Ratisbon.'

DENMARK.

The Reclinastic Tidende of the 21st states that th Danish Government has under consideration a projected line of railroad from Copenhageu, traversing the southern part of Zealand, and the islands of Falster, Laalani, and Femero, through Holstein, direct to Hamburg. The communication between the islands would be established by three fixed bridges, leaving only the chancel between Rodby and Femern, which may be crossed in one hour by steamer. If completed, the journey by this line from Copenhagen to Hamburg will be accomplished in seven hours. The projector is M. Kronke, a civil engineer.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, JULY 19 -The Second Chamber of the States-General have, with the exception of one adverse vote, unanimously approved the Treaty of Commerce with France.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, July 24 .- In to-day's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath the President read a letter, addressed to him by Count Mendsorff-Pouilly, announcing that on Thursday next the Reichsrath would be closed in the usual manner in the Hall of State of the Imperial Castle.

Austria and Prussia have found a new bone of contention. M. von Bismark maintains that the new members of the Schleswig and Holstein Estates must take the customary oaths of fealty to Prussia and Austria. To this Count Mandsorff objects, as the Emperor Francis Joseph and King William I, are, not the Sovereigns of the Duchies, although they for the moment, are the co-possors of them.' This Government therefore proposes that the oaths of fealthy be taken in the hands of the Commissaries of the two Powers, they being at the head of the Provincial Administration. Austria has not, in plain language, pledged herself not to allow the Duke of Augustenburg to be turned out of Holstein, but she has again informed Prussia that she, as a co-possessor of the Duchy, will not consent to his being ex pelled. The Emperor does not go to Salzburg to meet the King of Prussia, who is on his way from Carlabed to Gastein, and no arrangements have yet been made for his going to the last mentioned place. A person of high rank was asked to go to Salzburg to pay his respects to the Prussian Monarch, but he excused himself on the plea that he might not be able to keep his temper if brought into contact with M. von Bismark.

Her von Pratobevera then moved a vote of thanks to the President of the House, and added ;-I know not whether, or when, we shall meet again,

but I do know that we shall ever remain steadfast to the Constitution. ' The President, in returning thanks, said ;-We will always maintain the Constitution, and

will strive not only to do our duty, but also to preserve and defend our rights. I close sitting by calling for three cheers for the Emperor."

Vienna, July 23 -It is expected that the Imperial

sanction will shortly be given to the Budget for

1865 voted by both Houses of the Reichsrath. According to advices received here from Jerusalem the cholera had broken out in that city, and a rigorous quarantine had consequently ocen established. The Austrian residents had solicited aid towards the Staff of BraSPAIN AS SHOW All

Madrid, July 19. - No doubt is now entertained of the approaching departure of Sister Patrocinio, Abbess of San Pascual, from Spain.

Father Claret has also resigned his Post of , Confessor to the Queen, and took leave of Her Majesty on the 17th. It is generally believed that this ecclesiastic, will proceed to his diocess in America. The Correspondencia de Espana of July 22 says :-

"We have grounds for stating that the Spanish Government entirely disapproves the course taken by Senor Tavira, our envoy in Chili, and that he will consequently cease to represent Spain in that republic. Senor Pareja, who has always opposed the arrangement made by Senor Tavira, will probably replace that diplomatist."
"A periodical asserted yesterday evening that

some agitation prevailed in Aragon, Catalonian and Valencia. We do not believe that reaction or revolution has any means of creating a conflict ; but apart from our private opinion, there is nothing, according to our information, to cause the slightest apprehension with regard to public tranquillity."

More than 40 epiecopal protests have already been addressed to the Queen of Spain against the recog nition of Italy, besides numerous others from ladies of rank, magistrates, municipal functionaries, students, and military men. The episcopal protests are headed by those of the Archbishop of Burgos (Cordinal Puente) and the Bishop of Tarragona.

FALSE PENANCE. - It makes use of restrictions and reserve in the hatred it has conceived for sin, and in the means which it adopts to repair or avoid it. It treats, it compounds with God, if we may say so, on the easiest possible terms. It studies the art of keeping ill-gotten goods, without remorse, or of appearing to restore them without losing its wealth. It seeks for opportunities to hold on with the world, whilst it feigns to be detached from it - an infallible proof that it is not the offence against God, which affects it most, and that the voice of self-love is still stronger in the heart than that of conscience.

Lu Publicite, a newspaper published in Marseilles' alluding to the strike of the drivers and coachmen, speaks, of another strike, still more important and serious in its estimation - the strike of the bachelors. According to the account he gives, six thousand young men, between twenty and twenty-four years of age, held a large meeting at a place salled La Belie de Mai, and took the oath never to marry till a change should occur in the manners of the ladies. -According to the resolutions taken on that occasion. ladies must give up their costly and ruinous dresses, stop playing the coquette, cease to aspire to the part of great ladies, abandon costly idleness, and return to the primitive and simple manners of housekeeper. They must possess habits of economy, be modest and mother-like, and have all the virtues of their sex. Such are the conditions set down by the buchelors

A DOUBTFUL STORY .- The Courrier de l'Isere relates the following extraordinary instance of determination which occurred three days since at Miribel Lanchaire, in that department. A boy, 12 years of age, named Durand, having climbed a tree to take a bird's nest built in a hole of the trunk, had just in serted his hand to reach it when the branch on which he stood broke, and, being unable to withdraw his hand, he remained suspended by it. In this predicament, seeing no help near, he drew a prnuning knife from his pocket, and cut off his hand at the wrist. Having fallen at the foot of the tree without further injury, he walked home, whence, after a first dressing had been applied, he was conveyed to the hospital at Grenoble.

WHICH IS WHICH .- I don't know what they call those men who inspect the lunatic asylums - Wnether commissioners, inspectors, or lunatic officers, or what; but I heard a good story about one the other day. He, the Government Inspector (let us say Gavernment Inspector, or I shall not be able to get on), went down to a lunatic asylum to inspect, report, or whatever may be the term. He was a very tall fellow, with sandy whiskers, this official. He saw the medical superintendant, and said :- "I don't wish to go over the asylum in the usual way, but to mingle with the patients as if I were a-an officer, a surgeon, or even one of themselves. By so doing I shall be better able to judge of their intellectual state, and of their progress in the direction of-san-With pleasure," said the docter; "it is Saturday and we usually have a dance on Saturday night. If you go into the ball-room, as we call it, you will see them dancing and talking without reserve." "Would it be objectionable if I -a -danced with them ?" asked the official. " Not at all," was the reply. The official walked into the ball-room, and selecting the prettiest girl he saw for a partner, was soon keeping up a very animated conversation with her. In the course of the evening he said to dress with blue spots is a very curious case! I've been talking to her, and I cannot, for the life of me discover in what direction her malady lies. Of course, i saw at once she was mad-saw it in the odd look of her eyes. She kept looking at me so oddly. I asked her if she did not think she was the Queen of England, or whether she had not been robbed of a large fortune by the Volunteer movement or jilted by the Prince of Wales; and tried to find out the cause of her lunacy; but I couldn't-she was to artful.' 'Very likely, said the doctor; 'you see, she is not a putient; she is one of the housemaids, and as sane as you are?' Meantime the pretty housemaid went to all her fellow-servants and said Have you seen the new patient? He's been dancing with me. A fine tall man, and beautiful whiskers; but as mad as a March hare. He asked me if I wasn't the Queen of England ; if a Volunteer hadn't robbed me of a large fortune; and whether the Prince of Wales did not want to marry me. He is mad. Isn't it a pity-such a fine young man?'-11-LETTERS OF THE FIRST PRINCE OF WALES .- The

lustrated Times. publication of fac-similes of national manuscripts, obtained by the process of photo-zincography, presents us with, among many other things, extracts from a roll of letters written by Edward, the first Prince of Wales. This curious roll appears to have been kept by the Prince's Secretary as a duplicate copy of all letters despatched by his Highness, and furnishes proof of the extent of the Prince's corresthe arrival of the Prince's servants at the tournament about to be held there, to that to Pope Clament V. relative to his projected marriage with the Princess Isabella of France. The letter immediately proceding this is one of credence to the Pope in fa vour of the Prince's two Secretaries, Sir John de Bankewell, Knight, and William de Bliburgh, his Chancellor, whom his despatches to his Holiness Among the fac-similes of those selected for illustrating this record of the feelings and pursuits of the first Prince of Wales are in one of which he entreats haps the earliest mention of that unhappy intimacy sequences for himself, and, his favorite, of wo. others The London Quarterly Review. We since a companient of a second se

are in favour of Ladalli, a Castilian moneylender, who had the King's jewels in pawn, and one to the mayor and sheriffs of London in favoor of the Lady Mortemer du Chastel Richard, who. seems to have been imprisoned and very harshly treated by the civic authorities on the bare word of her accusers. To Sir John de Breingne he writes. that he had recommended Henriot de St. Owevn to. the King his father; but as the King has word back that he is to meddle with with nothing, he dares not do anything further forhim. From various entries on this roll, the Princeof Wales appears to have been at the time in disgrace with the King, although, in a letter to the Earl of Glouc ster, he assures him that the extent of the King's displeasure has been much exaggerated. Appended to this letter is a note in Latin by the Prince's Secretary, to the effect that 'my Lord' thanks the Countess of Gloucester for baving given up her property for his use, and also for having lent him her seal, which he returns by the hands of Ingelard de Warle, to whom it was delivered, enclosed under the Prince's own seal, on the 21st of July in the Arch. bishon's chamber, at Lambeth. The Secretary adds the Countess's seal was at first about to be returned; in an open enclosure, but that the Lord Chancellor immediately sealed it up with 'my Lord's.' One or two instances are given of the Prince's fundness for sporting, and the concluding facsimile is that of a leter to Sir Hugh le Despenser acknowledging a present of grapes which reached him just as he was going to breakfast and which he assures the sender could not have arrived at a more opportune moment. The great majority of the letters are in Norman-French. CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA .- Dr. Buisson, says the

Salut Public, of Lyons, claims to have discovered a

remedy for this terrible disease, and to have supplied it with complete success in many cases. In attending a female patient in the last stage of canine rabies, the doctor improdently wiped his bands with a handkerchief impregnated with her saliza. happened to be a slight abrasion on the index finger of the left hand, and, confident in his own curative system, the doctor merely washed the part with water. However, he was fully aware of the imprudence he had committed, and gives the following account of the matter afterwards :- Believing that the malady would not declare uself until the furneth day, having numerous patients to visit, I put of from day to day the application of my remedy - that is to say, vapor baths. The ninth day, being in my cabinet, I fell at once a pain in my throat, and a still greater one in my eyes. My body seemed so light that I felt as if I could jump to a prodigious height, or that, if I threw myself out of a window. I could sustain myself in the air. My hair was so sensitive that I appeared able to count each separately without looking at it. Saliva kept cont nually forming in the mouth. Any movement of air inflicted great pain on me, and I was obliged to avoid the sight of brilliant objects; I had a continual desire to run and bite, not human beings, but animals and all that was near me. I drunk with difficulty, and I remarked that the sight of water distressed me more than the pain in my throat. I believe that by shutting the eyes, any one suffering under hydrophobla can always drink. The fits came on every five minutes, and I then felt the pain start from the index finger and run up the nerves to the shoulder. In this state thinking that my course was preservative and not corative, I took a vapour bath, not with the intention of cure but of suffocating myself. When the bath was at a heat of fifty-two degrees centigrade (ninety-three degrees three minutes and five seconds Fahrenheit, all the symptoms disappeared, as if by magic, and since then I have never felt any thing more of them. I have attended more than eighty persons bitten by mad animals, and I have not lost a single case.' When a person has been bitten by a mad dog, he must for seven successive days take a vapour bath, a la Russe, as it is called, of fifty seven to sixty three degrees. This is the preventive remedy. When the disease is declared, it only requires one vapour bath, rapidly increased to thirty-seven degrees; the patient must strictly confine himself to his chamber until the care is complete. Dr Buisson mentions several others curious facis. An American had been bitten by a ruttlesuake about eight leagues away from home. Wishing to die in the bosom of his family he ran the greater part of the way home, and going to bed perspired profusely, and the wound healed as a simple cut. The bite of the tarantula is cured by the exercise of daucing, the free perspiration dissipating the virus. If a young child be vaccinated, and then be made to take a vapour bath, the vaccine does not take.

FOWLS PLUCKED BY LIGHTNING .- A curious instance of the effects produced by the electric fluid occurred a week or two since to two girls who were on their way to the market at Bressuire, with a basket of live lowls slung from their respective shoulders. They went chatting along, when a few great drops of rain, which came pattering down, warned them that a storm was at hand. There happened to be an enormous rock near, which projected over the road, and the doctor-" Do you know that girl in the white beneath this they took refuge. Presently, without previous warning, they were half stunned by a loud report, and simultaneously with the report they saw a. ball of fire fall into the road a few paces from where they were standing. The only effect it produced on them was as though they had been violently shaken. As soon as the storm had passed over they continued their journey, not a little agitated by what they had seen and felt. It was not until they reached the market that they became aware of the exceedingly narrow escape they had had. On their baskets being lifted from their shoulders, they found that the whole of their fowls had been stripped of their feathers in the cleanest possible manner .- All the Year Round,

THE DUTCH TULIP MANIA. - The innocent cause of the evil, always a favourite with the Turkish race, found its way from Constantinople to Vienna in 1554. It is recorded that in 1562 a cargo of the precious bulbs was received by a merchant of Antwerp, who, mistaking them for some kind of onion, had many of them cooked; the rest being planted amongst the kitchen vegetubles, where apparently most of them died. A merchant of Mechin, however, had obtained a few of the bulbs; and his more careful culture led to the discovery of the beauty of their blooms. The plant thus introduced to the Dutch florists soon became the object of their special care, the bulbs fetching a high price. A story is told of a sailor, that, breakfasting one morning upon his herring in the warehouse of a Dutch merchant, he took up a handful of what he deemed to be onions, and ate them as pondence and the method by which it was distin-guished. It is for one year only, 1304, yet it con-er they were the priceless bulbs of the new plant, and tains the copies of above 700 letters on all sorts of it is said, that the cost of the poor tar's breakfast to subjects, political, financial, and done-tic, from the bis unconscious host was greater than would have one with which the roll commences, to Adam the sufficed for the festive entertainment of all the heads Poleter of Reading, commanding him to lodge four of the national Government. The trade in tulips aptune of good wine in the Abbey of Reading against pears for a long time to have been a legitimate one for those who wanted and were willing to pay for luxuries. But in the middle of the seventeenth century, the gambling spirit, so often developed when commerce has increased capital without supplying corresponding means for the profitable investment of it, took hold of the entire nation. Many collateral circumstances prove that the whole affair partook of this character; and that a genuine love of flowers with private intelligence, possibly connected with had little to do with the manna. An instance is the same subject. It is written in Latin, and in a found in the system of betting on the probable nasingularly inflated and pedantic style, which can hardly have emanated from the Prince himself.— produce. This was carried to an enormous extent, ruining family after family like the racehorse or the dice box. The mania probably culminated about the year 1636, at which time the trade is said to have the Queen, and in the other the Countess of Holland yielded within three years to the city of Harlem above his sister, to intercede with the King for the admis- £10,000,000. For one root alone 1,000 floring, and sion of Perot de Gavaston among his attendants Prince; a new carriage with two harnessed horses were given; Edward was 20 years old at the time, and this is per. 13,000 florins, or above £650, were paid for another bulb of the same variety; whilst a third of a differrelief of their poorer compatriots in view of the ex | which dishonoured his reign and had such fatal con- ent sort brought its possessor twelve acres of land .-

The emergence of the control of the