#### FOREIGNINTELLIGENCE. BUILT TO BE THE STATE OF THE ST

# FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 9. - A Writer in the Presse, M. H. Vrignault, gives his impressions of Fenianism, which he observes that many people erroneously confound with what is called The Irish Question. The Trish Question seems to him to merit the sympathies of all, taken in a political, social and religious point of view: but he contends that Fenianism should be judged with more severity. It is not true that Fenianism and the 'Irish Question' are identical, for the latter has originated in a foreign country. Nothing can be more uncertain than its triumph and he asks what would be the result of that triumph or of its defeat. Feniani m has had its rise on the American soil.

In the eyes of many persons this is a splendid quality, and from the very fact that it is of Yankee origin it has gained the sympathy of numbers. Certainly one cannot refuse admiration for the many great things which the people of the United States have accomplished; but among them there is also much that is dangerous and much that is bad. There is one quality which one can, without injustice, refuse to the United States, and that is - ' generosity.' Fenianism is formidable precisely because the United States have secretly encouraged it; they have not done so out of any generous feeling, but of the most interested motives. What that interested - feeling is it is easy to divine. Fenianism is the weapon held by the United States against England. That once admitted - and the writer does not see that it can be questioned - it is not difficult to foresee what will result from the effects of Fenianism. It has against it one great obstacle-namely, that it is a secret society; of which it has all the modes of action, and all the errors, and all the weaknesses. It is revolting by its very nature to many peopleexcellent patriots, whose lives have been spent in serving the cause of Ireland, and who are terrified at the doings of secret councils and of dark organizations. The Catholic clergy of Ireland, whom their bitterest enemise cannot reproach with want of patriotism, have, through Cardinal Cullen, denounced Fenianism. The clergy well know all the ground that Ireland has already gained, and far better than the heads of the Irlando-American Association ; they know the ground which she has yet to gain. M. Leon Faucher, in his ' Etudes sur l'Angleterre,' said that 'Ireland had a right to complain that in making her enter into the Britanuic Union she was not placed on a footing of complete equality.' The Catholic clergy think the same. They suffer with the whole of Ireland from that inequality. They find it ever in their way, especially in the exercise of their religion, and in the education of their children .-They know by heart the history of property in Ireland: but at the same time they ask themselves whether Fenianism will remedy these or any other evils, and whether it will not make them lose in a few months all that she has gained with so much pain.

The English Government are greatly excited by the apprehensions arising from the threats of the Fenians. They are still under the impression of the recent attempts in Canada; and they hear the low mutterings in Ireland of all the vengeance which years of injustice have heaped up against their authority. They are quite as well aware as their victime of all the evils which misrule has done, and they expect an explosion. These fears are shown by an increase of severities. But even while blaming this violence, the circumstances must be taken into ac-

Fenianism will either be triumphant or varquished. There is, however, a third hypothesis, which is the most probable. It is this, that Fenianism, being forced to work in secret, will end by being rooted in the habits of the Irish people, and become what is the worst of all, a permanent secret society. As, however, it is impossible for such organisations to be entirely concealed it will serve as the official excuss for the English Government. If Fenianism be crushed the reaction will at once become violent; if it be perpetuated, it will be slow and hypocritical. There remains the hypothesis of Fenianism triumphant. If Fenianism drew its inspirations from pure patriotism: if it sought its force and its principles in what made the country great in past times, and which now makes it interesting in the eyes of all honest men, M. Vrignault pays he would see its triumph without fear. He would hail the awakening of a Conservative Catholic Ireland, full of respect for the past. But this is not so. The very fountainlutely the same as the revolutionary party who med. dience to his superior officers. dle in the affairs of Poland, and who say to her, ' If you wish to be free, renounce your faith, your superstitions, and all your antiquated ideas.' Fenianism. (Mr. G. A. Sala) makes the following observations on like Polish revolutionarism, is a branch of cosmopolite revolution.

The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, in a letter dated 11th inst, says-

expose the underground diplomacy at work for a have a double force :- I mentioned that the crowd settlement of the Eastern question. His article, both inside and outside the Gesu was immense. In headed 'The Accomplishment of a Prediction,' reiterates the statements referred to in my letter of nity of the occasion forhade, of course, any demonyesterday, to the effect that Russia, Prussia and England have resolved to act together for the accomplishment of the destinies of Turkey. According the Venetians, who cheered their King and hooted to M. de Girardin, the ideas of Cobden and Bright their Patriarchs in St. Mark's. Neither sanctity nor have gained ground since 1864; it was owing to their influence that England abandoned the protec torate of the Ionian Islands, and gave up Corfu, considered the key of the Adriatic. England no longer cares for keys as when Lord 'Chatam' refused to argue with any one who did not consider the Eastern question one of life or death for England. Mr. Gladstone, at the inauguration of Peel's statue at Manchester, was struck by the sad fact of twelve million Ohristian brothers being sujected to Ottoman rule. Mr. Cobden went further, and declared that England should have joined Russia, instead of fighting sgainst her, in the Crimes. It is by these things and a paragraph in the Moscow Gazette that M. de Girardin's suspicions have been aroused. The Patric in a way denies the rumor of this triple alliance, and other journals of different shades regard the combination as an accomplished fact.

According to official reports, the strength of the French army on the lat ult., including the reserve,

was 610,000 men. The French community in Rome is greatly sad. dened by the conduct of the Archbishop of Paris. -It would be out of my place to do more than mention that his pastoral letter is compared to the tarts of the pastrycooks, much crust very little jam. It has merited to be the one pastoral of the beach of bishops which has received the warm praise of the infidel Press and all but the dead silence of the Catholic press of France. His Grace's conduct with reference to the miracle - the interruption of the sermon of Pere Hyacinthe when castigating the immorality of France-and now, to cap all, the pointed compliment paid him by the Emperor in his speech on New Year's Day, has created a very painful feeling here, and from the French community it is spreading to all in Rome who are carnestly on the side of the Holy Father.

## ITALY.

Florence, Jan. 10 .- The Nazione of to-day, in cor recting a statement respecting financial operations with a Belgian house having reference to the ecclesiestical property in Italy, says-

The Minister of Finance is really engaged upon a general financial scheme which will include a large operation, based upon the ecclesiastical property. -This scheme will be submitted to the approval of Pacliament. Signor Scialoja will make his financial

statement on Monday next.

deficit of 7.458,0961. The revenue is setimated at ever, the Minister has been too sanguine in this calculations, and the deficit cannot be far from 250,-000,000f. Something like 10,000,000l. must be prooured to be thrown into those same insatiable maws into which State railways. Crown lands, and so great a part of the Church property have already gone, whose yearly requirements have already, besides, swelled the national debt to 200,000,0001, and introduced into the country that most obnoxious innovation of paper money. It is easy to draw comparisons between the condition of the Italians under Victor Emmanuel and that of the same people under the Bourbons, Este, Lorraine, &c., to point to the nearly doubled taxation and the enormous debt referring, as an instance, to Venetia, which comes out of Austrian hands with a revenue of 76,000,090f. and an expenditure of 54,000,000f., leaving a surplus of 32,090,000f., or little less than one million stetling.

The taxes in Italy have, perhaps, been doubled within the last six years; they are now about 27f.

per head, while in France they are 42f. or 43f. The Duke of Argyll and Mesers. Gladstone and Cardwell have arrived in Florence on their way northwards from Rome. It appeared that Lord Russell, when he left Florence, went to stay at St. Remo (on the road before getting to Monaco), and that while there he received the visit of a deputation from the municipality, consisting of the Syndic and of two assessors. The Syndic made a short speech, in which, according to the report in a St. Remo paper. he expressed his gratification at having an opportunity of complimenting one who, by word and deed, had always upheld the liberty of the psople-who, in 1860, as Minister of Queen Victoria, had so largely contributed to the liberation of Southern negation of God, and who, whether as a Minister or in his private capacity, had ever been a friend and declared that under a constitutional monarchy and a patriotic King the Italian nation has all those elements of political life which for so many centuries were wanting to it. Two days later the municipal band serenaded him, a great crowd of persons being present in front his hotel, and when 'God save the balcony with his family to return thanks, and asked for the 'Royal Italian March' and for 'Garibaldi's Hymn,' which were played amid great applause from the crowd, and shouts of 'Viva Lord Russell!'-Times Cor. SUICIDE OF SIG. CASSINIS, SENATOR OF THE KING-

DOM OF ITALY .- On the morning of the 18th December, John Baptist Cassinis put an end to his life by a pistol shot. Cassinis was an able advocate of the Turin courts, an intimate friend of the Count de Cavour, and figured in politics as Deputy to the Chambers, Minister Keeper of the Seals, President of the Chember of Deputies, and lastly Senator of the Kingdom. What could have brought about this fatal termination? Certainly not family misunderetandings, for he was on the best of terms with all his relations. The journals generally attributed it to political disappointments; but what these were no the American Congress. This conclusion is a very one knows. We are deeply afflicted by the news, because he is dead; and, under such circumstances, will not select this day to comment upon his political career or disturb his aches. When Cassinia was Minister, on the 1st of June, 1860, replying to a S:nate-' We, gentlomen, who are entrusted with the use of giving freedom of election to every unzovernment of the country, must one day give an impeachable citizen of full age, if the amount of account to God of our actions.' (Official Acts of the Senate, No. 11, page 33.) That day has come, but too quickly for Cassinie; he has already accounted to God for his actions, and the journalist has no further duty to perform in his regard, but to say a requiem over his tomb, to charitably suppose that he was irresponsible for the act which put an end to his life, and to hope that in a spirit of repentance he trusted in Divine mercy. John Baptist Cassinis was Minister of Grace and Justice from the 20th of Jan., 1860, to the 12th of June, 1861. He therefore formed part of the Cabinet which constituted and proclaimed the Kingdom of Italy—an unfortunate Cabinet, as the immature death of Cavour, Farini, Gen. Fanti, and Cassinis justify .- Unita Cattolica.

FLORENCE, Jan. 30. - Admiral Persono, who has just been acquitted of the charge of cowardice, is now to be placed on trial for incompetency and disobe-

the special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph the behavior of our Protestant countrymen and women in Rome. Coming as this reproof does from a writer who never misses an opportunity of garnishing his letters with the most ultra-Protestant sneers M. Emile do Girardin has taken up the pen to at everything which Catholics consider holy, they strations of popular feeling at the entrance of the Pope. The Romans are not yet so far advanced as solemnity, however, deterred a large number of foreigners, presumably Protestants, and I am affaid mostly of the Anglo-Saxon race, from behaving in the Gesu with extreme indecorum. This was not the first time, perhaps, in Rome, when it was necessary to remind strangers that a church is neither a volunteer review nor the Oxford Music Hall, and that pushing, jostling, stamping on the bystanders' toes. digging elbows into their chests, the whole accompanied by very free and easy remarks in the English tongue, are not exactly the best means of persuading foreigners that we are Ohristians, or indeed that we have any religion at all. It may be as well to state once for all, that these shameful scenes have been repeated in every church in Rome, from St Peter's and the Sistine to the little church of San Tommaso degl'Inglesi, any time since December the 24th; and that on S. Peter's Day and in Holy Week there is even more crowding, more impropriety, and more irreverence displayed. The Paral authorities have done their best on these grand occasions to preserve decorum and exclude the canaille by enacting that only persons in evening dress, and ladies in black, with black veils, shall be admitted to the precincts of the altar; but it is precisely the pet ple in evening dress-I say nothing, of course about the ladies - who behave themselves in the worst possible manner.--The frock, the proverb tells us, does not make the monk, and a tail-coat and white choker fail someto make a gentleman. Swiss Guards and gentlemen usbers are posted all about the churches on gala days to see that none save in the prescribed costume are admitted to the reserved spaces; and a halberdier will occasionally feel you about the hips, after the manner of a searcher at a dockyard gate who is inquisitive about tobacco, to assure him-self that you have not linked or pinned up your frock a wish to sow discord between the Roumanians and self that you have not linked or pinned up your frock coat into the similitude of a swallow-tail. These sumptuary laws, bowever, have not had the desired effect; and there is ten times better conduct observed in the body of the church, in the darkened aisles. and remote chapels, where the people who aro ordinarily termed canaille are to be found thick clustered. These good souls have only come into the church to pray, and they drop down on their knees quietly and keep on praying till the ceremony

Outside the Gesu, when the Pope re-entered his carriage there was a real demonstration of popular Italy is now at peace, and her finances must be sentiment, and were I writing for the Poughkeepsie put on the peace focting. Signor Scialoja has laid Seer or the Communicate Chronicle I should say that his Budget before the Chambers, and the result is a his Holiness was 'ovated considerably.'

84.616.8621. against an expenditure of 42.074.7581. Italy there are no native Protestants, and that many half that of the French Empire. Agreeably to a of those who, being foreigners are allowed to worship very able article in the semi-official Opinione, how- after their own forms, return the kindness by the most infamous libels and even indecent pictures of tions that on the recurrence of the scourge it is althe Pope, the cardinals, and all the authorities in Rome. We have heard a paid agent of a Protestant of the priests - Weekly Register.

#### SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Switzerland in the Bologna Cerriere dell'Emilia of the 3rd instant says that the Prussian General Moltke has been stopping at Glyon, a mountain village, at a considerable elevation, in the Canton de Vaud, and at a short distance from the eastern extremity of Lake Leman. The letter proceeds to give the following information concerning the supposed object of the celebrated tactician's visit, in the depth of winter, to so lofty and undesirable a cosition :-

'It is said that he has come to rest himself after the fatigue of the war, but, meanwhile, he has with him the whole of his staff, all dressed as civilians, and they are assiduously at work on topographic studies and plans. The Federal Government was warned of it by the French Government, which had conceived suspicons on learning that the Prussians were assiduously studying all the passes of the Jura chain, and that they had also studied the passages of the Rhine to enter Switzerland. It appears that Moltke and his people desired also to take photographic views of the Swiss fortress of Luzinstag, which is on the frontier towards the Tyrol; but the local authorities opposed their so doing, perhaps after the alarm had been given from France.

This is carious enough, if true, but perhaps the story may prove a mere canard.

A Paris journal says: 'The question of religious Italy from the tyranny of a Government which an other celebrated English Minister had called the in the city of Berne. M. Langhans, almoner to the normal school of Manchenbuchsee, published a course of religion which was brought under the notice of favorer of Italian unity and independence. Lord the Grand Council of Berne, which assembly de-Russell read a short reply in Italian, in which he cided by seventy-three votes against sixty-one that the Council of State should be requested to take steps with a view to preventing anything contrary to the doctrine of the national church of Berne from being taught. But what is this doctrine? The Minister of Worship has in vain asked where it is to be found. In Scripture, it is said. This is also the opi-Queen' was played Lord Russell went out on the nion of M. Langhass. But is this professor to be balcony with his family to return thanks, and asked provented from adopting as true what his conscience tells him to be true? The decision of the Council of State has produced great agitation in the canton, meetings have been held, and a journal founded to defend the principles of religious liberty. Let us hope that it will penetrate into the old citadel of Protestant crthodoxy.'

#### PRUSSIA.

THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT .- Incomparably important for her future, and for that of the whole of Germany, is the form which Prussia will give to the North German Parliament. The English Reform party has drawn the conclusion from the universal suffrage which is to form its basis that Count Bismark intends to create an extraordinarily liberal Parliament, more liberal, at any rate, than ours, which is not based on universal suffrage, and nearly as liberal as erroneous one. The Emperor Napoleon has taught us how well unlimited voting may be reconciled with limited Parliamentary power. It is not the mode of election alone, but also the privilegs of the new German Parliament, which will decide whether question of the Senator Roncalli, he said in the it can be powerful free, and effective. What is the freedom and influence granted to those he elects be strictly limited? According to all we hear, the Prussian Government-which is at this moment elaborating, together with the Foreign Ministers of the other North German States, the plan of the Constitution of the new Bund-proposes to give the future Parliament little more than the character of a deliberative assembly. Whether, and how far, it will be allowed a decisive vote on the Budget of the Bund, and whether the whole creation is to be more like a Council of Princes than a National Parliament. cannot as yet be said for certain. There are two things, however, of which there cannot be any doubt; first, that the privileges which are to be given to the. Parliament will not correspond to the ideas which one would be justified in forming of a Parliament elected by universal suffrage; and, second, that whatever shape the Constitution of the North German Bund may assume, the army, the navy, commerce, diplomatic representation abroad, and the postal and Rown. - Writing from Rome on New Year's Day; telegraphic adminstration must be concentrated in the hands of the presiding Power, Prussia .- Fornightly Reniero.

THE PRUSSIANS AT FRANKFORT .-- A COFFEEDORGELT of the Courtier du Bas Rhin gives the following example of the continued disfavor in which the Prussians are held by the burghers of the ci-devant free city:-' A few nights since Shakespeare's play of Shylock (the ' Merchant of Venice') was represented at the principal theatre. At that part of the play where the judge inquires of Shylock what is his demend against his debtor, the Jew replies, 'a pound of flesh.' At that moment one of the audience rose up in the gallery and added these words of weighty recollection of the Prussian occupation, and eight cigars!' The Frankforters bailed the addition with continued applause. The Prassian officers protested, and the police cleared the place.'

## AUSTRIA.

Right or wrong, the Germans in Austria are in a terrrible rage at the Government having suspended the Vienna Parliament, the better to treat with the Hungarians. Their feelings have just been illustrated by a pert I ttle anecdote, which I cannot refrain from communicating. The other day a bewildered Englishman asked a member of the Vienna Parliament to explain to him why there seemed to be no end to the constitutional question in that embarrassed country. 'Nothing is more easy,' quoth the other. Just imagine the Queen of England at the bend of the Femians, trying to overthrow the Lords and Commons in Westminster hall, and you have an exact picture of the Kaisor leaguing with the Hungaro- for their cosmetics and perfumery. But when she Czechians against his German Reichsrath. The entered the room, she found her in the same position comparison, as are all comparisons, is a little lame, in which she had left her. but still not quite without a leg to stand upon.

VIENEA, Jan. 30,-The survey for the new boundarv line between the territories of Austria and Italy has been completed.

## RUSSIA.

The Russische Correspondenz, a semi-official organ of the St. Petersburg Government, published an article containing the following passage:—

'There is not the slightest doubt that the Western Powers, France, and more particularly England, are aspiring to the acquisition of Ottoman territory, and that the execution of their design has been put off to a more favourable time, when the Ohristian tribes in the East will have become the tools they want them the other Obristian tribes of Turkey, patronize the former, but are deaf to the complaints of the Bulgarians, Serviaus, &c. Russia alone sustains their hopes from disinterested motives, and will resist the spread of Western civilization among them, and advocate the maintenance of their ancient national traditions.

## TURKEY.

It is considered certain at Constantinople that the Eastern complication will result in war. Turkey has called out 150,000 reserves, and the Government of Russia has ordered that all military furloughs shall end on the first of March.

## INDIA.

While plague and pestilence were afflicting Europe | given you such a strange look ?

... People in England will not understand that in during the past eventful year, a famine more destrucland of famines. Bo frequent have been these visitiways possible to compare the affliction of the moment with the calamities of the past, and to measure the Tract Society in Bome say that all means of this ravages of one Famine by the recorded effects of kind were lawful to subvert the power and authority another. It is now, however, asserted that, in spite of all our civilization and progress, the Famine of 1866 exceeds in horror and fatality any visitation formerly experienced. About one hundred years ago there was a most dreadful Famine in India, the stories of which supplied the speakers and writers of the time with fruitful topics of invective against the unpopular class then called 'Nabobs.' But even the Famine of 1770 did not carry off a greater number of people than that of last year; and it is believed, indeed, that when complete returns have been procured and published the world will be astounded at the extent and magnitude of the recent calamity. We are assured that not less than 1,000,000 persons have perished either from actual starvation or the immediate consequences of want; and this shocking tale becomes more fearful than ever when it is added that the mortality occurred not among the entire population of India, but for the most part in a particular district, with a population only twice that of the county of

#### THE POISONED FLOWER.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF ONE OF THE EARLY KINGS OF FRANCE.

There are various traditions as to the origin of the Golden Lily upon the shield of France. Among these is the following incident, which is said to have occurred in the latter part of 11th century, during the reign of Philip Augustus.

The Prince was only fifteen when he ascended the throne; but the strong hand with which he seized reins of the Government, thwarting the turbulent | under the pretext of obtaining air. He fixed them nobles, and protecting the common people against their aggressions, soon convinced them that no was not to be despised for his youth.

fu the summer of the 11th year of his reign, being weary of the cares of state, Philip retired with his court to his royal residence at Chaumont, which was & favorite resort to him.

Among his train was Geoffrey, Count de Neville, the natural son of Louis VII.. the King's half-bro-He was a mild, inoffensive man, and apparently well contented with the title and estate conferred by the late King upon his mother, and which he had inherited upon her death, but unfortunately, he married a haughty, ambitious woman, who was but illy inclined to forego her claims to

At the death of Louis, she openly asserted that there had been a secret marriage between him and the late Countess de Neville, and upon the head of her son should rest the crown of France, he being the eldest born, and urged her husband to assert his claims. But this the Count refused to do, being unfitted by nature to act a part requiring more than usual energy and ability, besides entertaining too strong an affection for the young King, who had treated him with unusal kindness, to seek to deprive him of his rightful inheritance.

If Philip heard of the pretensions which the Countess set forth, he manifested in his conduct no outward token of displeasure or distrust. On the contrary, he gave his brother many evidences of regard appointing him to honorary offices near his person. although he took care that they were such that they conferred but little power.

This was a new source of grievance to the haughty Countess, who never relinquished the idea of becoming a Queen , and had fondly imagined that on account of Philip's youth, his brother would obtain such a strong ascendancy over his mind, as would make him King in reality, if not in name.

This disappointment was felt with increased bitterness when she became the mother of a son, in whom she centered all her ambitious hopes, and all the love that she was capable of feeling for one.

Unlike our modern fine ladies, the dames of high decree of that remote period were early risers: and the Countess de Neville often took long rides on horseback before the dew was off the grass, unattended, except by her groom, who kept at a respectful distance, just near enough to be within call, should his lady require assistance.

One morning she paused in front of a little cottage, situated in the midst of a perfect wilderness upon his shield the 'Golden Liiv.' of bloom. As an involuntary ejaculation of surprise nd admiration appared has retty, intelli looking girl raised her bright eyes from a rose bush which she was pruning.

'I have some handsomer within, arranged in

boquets,' she said, smiling, 'If madame would like to examine them.

Throwing the reins of her horse to her attendant, the Jountess alighted, much to the surprise of the servitor, who had never known his haughty mistress to be guilty of so much condescension before.

As the Countess entered the little low room, the pretty flower girl displayed her baautiful collection of boquets with parsonable pride.

'All or any of them are at your service, with the exception of this,' she said pointing to one composed of golden lilies and white roses, and relieved by a tew leaves of green; 'it is for the King.' 'So King Philip buys the flowers, pretty maiden?

'Yes, madame; I have orders to bring them to the palace daily. The golden lily is his favorile flower; and there are only those in bloom to day. 'I will take this,' said the Counters, selecting one

of the boquets, and taking from her purse a gold piece of more than double the value, but first bring me a cool draught of water from the spring

With a light step the young girl took a pitcher, and passed out to the spring that was but a short distance from the door. As she glided by the window on returning, she glanced in, and saw much to ber surprise, her visitor bending over the stand of flowers, and sprinkling something from her hand upon those which she had laid saids for the King. When she took it away, her eye caught the gleam of a small golden flask, such as the ladies of that period used entered the room, she found her in the same position

She could not refrain from an exclamation of surprise, as she perceived how deadly pale her countenance had become.

'It is but the odor of the flowers,' said the Countess, as drawing her robes around her, she turned to the door. 'Take my advice my good girl; place the stand nearer the window, and be not much over them; their perfume is quite too strong for so small a room.

There was something about these words, carelessly spoken though they were, that deepened the undefined suspicions in the young girl's heart; and, following her suggestion, she placed the stand of flowers directly in front of the open window. Then, by a close examination of the boquet which was intended for the King, she detected the presence of a fine white powder, imperceptible to the eye upon the white petals of the roses, but clearly visible upon the lilies, whose peculiar shape, by exposing the leaves to the full rays of the sun, as well as their vivid coloring, threw it into distinct relief, and as she bent over them, the faint but penetrating odor that arose made her so giddy that she would have fallen, had it not been for the tall shapely youth who entered just at that moment, and whose livery showed him to be in the service of the King.

It was her lover Francois, King Phillip's body servant, and who, happening to be passing by the house. had called in to have a chat with his betrothed.

How now, Marie?' said he, looking into her face.' What has frightened the roses from your cheeks, and

.The honest hearted fellow was sincerely attached tive than any modern epidemic was desolating whole, to his royal master, and he listened gravely to Marie's Provinces of our Empire in the East. India is a account of the strange conduct of her visitor, and the suspicions to which to which it gave rise.

'It has a had look,' said he thoughtfully ; ' though I believe there is nothing in it. By good luck, I have orders to attend his Majesty in his private apartments an hour hence, I will put him on his guard; then surely no harm will come of it.

Somewhat to the surprise of Francois, the King manifested no disquietuie at this disclosure, though the grave look and attentive manner with which he listened, showed that he considered it of no light import. He bade him charge Marie to tell no one what she had discovered, but to come to the palace an hour earlier than was her wont, by no means forget. ting her gold lilies.

King Philip sat in his audience ball surrounded by his retinue. A number of the royal family stood near him-among them the Count de Neville, his wife and little son, a sweet boy of three, whose winning and sprightly ways made him a favourite with the King. May it please your Majesty, Marie, the flower girl

is waiting without, said one of the guard. Admit her, said the King.

Marie had never seen King Philip in his robes of state, and the royal pomp that surrounded him im. pressed her with a feeling awe as she entered, But this was quickly dissipated by the King's

gracious manner as he bade her approach. 'I see you have not forgotten my favorite flower,' he said, taking the basket from her hand. Then turning to the Counters, he said :- Just admire these queenly lilies, fair Countess, and inhaie

the fragrance from the roses. But why do you start and turn pale?' he added, as with an involuntary shudder she drew back from the flowers which he would have placed in her hand.

'I-I crave your Majesty's pardon,' she stammered but the odor of the roses affects me thus.'

The King's eyes followed the Countess as she retreated to the window at the further end of the half searchingly on her husband's face, whose mind seemed to be entirely occupied by the laughing boy he held in his arms,

Attracted by the bright color of the lilies, the child stretched out his hand for them. A sudden thought struck the King as be observed this.

'See how eagerly Louis is regarding them!' he said, turning to the Count. 'Let him have them. With a fond smile, the father took the flowers, and held them before the boy, who, catching them with both his dimpled hands, raised them with a gleeful shout to his lips. Instantly a deadly pallor overspread his face, and with a faint gasp he fell dead

in his father's arms. The Countess had kept a furtive watch on the King's movements from her retreat, and forgetting everything in her terror, she sprang forward to arrest her husband's arm.

'Monster!' she exclaimed, glaring upon him like a tigress robbed of her young, you have destroyed your child! 'And you,' said Philip, pointing significantly to

the flowers still clasped in the child's rigid fingers, you would have murdered your King."

' is this the woman that called at your cottage this morning,' he inquired, turning to Marie. 'The same, your Majesty.'

As soon as the Count comprehended the full meaning of these words, he cast a look of horror and detestation upon his wife, then taking his dead boy, he laid him on the pile of cushions at the King's feet.

'I can lay before you no stronger proof, sire,' he faitered, 'that I was ignorant of this base plot against your life.

As Philip looked upon the still sweet features of the child, and than upon his father his eyes softened 'You are right. God knows that I would fain have spared your loyalty such a severe test.' 'I wish you all to bear witness,' he said, addressing

those around him, 'that I fully exonerate Count de Neville from all complicity with his wife in this attempt upon the life of your King' 'As to you, 'he added, turning to the guilty woman,

I give you twenty days to leave the Kingdom. If after that time you are found in my dominious, you shall suffer the full penalty of your crime.'

King Philip did not forget the debt of gratitude he owed to Marie and his faithful attendant. He was present at the marriage which occurred a few days after, bestowing a dowry on the bride, and other sub-statial marks of favor; and ever afterwards, in commemoration of his Providential deliverance, be bore

## UNITED STATES.

ALBANY, Jan. 27th. - The Rev. Joel Lindsay, who had been on trial at Albion, Orleans County, for whipping his child to death, has been tound guilty of manelaughter in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for four years and a half.

During the six years ending December, 1864, 788 persons, from 20 to 80 years of age, died in Massa-chusetts from intemperance and delirium tremens, 581 of whom were males and 207 females, or 35 women to every 100 men. From careful tables prepared for a prominent London Life Insurance Company, it appears that, averaging the whole period of life from 15 to 90 years, 32 intemperate persons die to every 10 other persons. These estimates do not include moderate drinkers, but only those who are decidedly addicted to drinking habits. At the age of twenty, when the general population have an equal chance of living 44 years, that of the intemperate is out fifteen and a half years.

THREE MEN IN NEW YORK GET CONTROL OF \$35 .-000,000. - The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal tells the following story ;-One of the most villainous attempts to create a

panic came to light on Thursday afternoon. Three men whose names are now well known, who have hitherto stood high in connection with mercantile affairs in this city, engineered a scheme through, which had for its aim the depreciation of government and bank stock, and but for its timely discovery would have ruined a large class of men. Having sold short they designed to depress stocks that they might buy low, and having answered their ends they intended to buil the market and make a fortune. They drew checks to the amount of five millions, and had them certified in the different banks. Of course these five millions having been certified could not be loaned by the banks. Instead of depositing these cheques as cash, they took them to private bankers and obtained on them five millions more, which cheques were also certified. Thus they took out in one hour ten millions from the circulation. One of these managers called in a million that was out on loan, and others did the same. By the same parties messengers were sent to all the banks early on Thursday morning, warning them against loaning any money, they advised the calling in of all the loans, and announced that there was to be a terrible panic that would sweep everything away. The banks lent themselves to this scheme, though ignorantly. The four men took out of public circulation in one day the tremenduous sum of thirty-five millions. Their scheme was exposed in the clearing house. One bank found to its credit three millions when it expected nothing. This led to an investigation, and the bank found that the certified cheques drawn by certain parties had not been used. An exposure at once took place and the panic was averted. How much these men have gained by this attempt to create financial disaster; the future will tell.

An elder in Michigan preaching about the triumph al march of Christ into Jerusalem, remarked that, Christ came with his disciples, mounted on an ass, and the men, women and children came out of the city, throwing their hats, shawls, clothes, and even pulling bushes from the trees to throw in his way; but, spite of all obstructions, he rode into Jerusalem in triumph!