

part of the time to the fire of the enemy's artillery, they would be compelled to carry three successive lines of entrenchments, and would be helpless even if they succeeded. They had plenty of artillery if they succeeded. So that on the infantry all the work would be cast. These latter had 130 rounds per rifle, but would reach the other side of the enemy's line in a starving condition and literally without a morsel of food save perhaps horseflesh. In this state it would be an easy matter for the Prussians to follow them up with the three arms, and in the course of a few hours kill or capture the whole of them. In fact, as we have often asserted in the Diary of the War, Bazaine, if he did not his way through, could do nothing unless his sortie were made at the same time as an attack by a relieving army. In short, unless Prince Frederick Charles were first crippled, Bazaine could not, even if he broke through the investing cordon, reach any spot more than 20 miles off. We fully believe that if at the commencement of the siege, when his artillery and men were still horsed, and before the Prussians had entrenched themselves, Bazaine had thrown his whole army on one spot, making use of his command of the bridge to deceive the enemy, he would have got clear away. Instead of this he remained quiescent, and when he did make sorties he made them with detachments instead of masses. It is possible that relying on the arrival of McMahon, he thought he could not do better than merely delay 200,000 Prussians before the place, but as soon as McMahon's defeat was known to him he ought to have made a supreme effort. When he began to consume his horses it was of course too late to make any but partial sorties. We are assured that it was simply starvation which caused the capitulation, and there was no political intrigue whatever. It cannot be denied that Marshal Bazaine has, by his prolonged resistance, rendered great services to France, and has probably prevented Paris from being entered the week after the capitulation of the Sedan. For upwards of two months has the march of the new armies of France should affect anything if the new armies of France should affect anything if they will owe their success to Bazaine, for had he capitulated earlier the new armies would have been strangled at their birth. The Prussians have not been slow to profit by their victory. As soon as the capitulation was certain, but before it had actually taken place, the 2nd corps was dispatched to Paris. What will be done with the rest of Prince Frederick Charles's army? We estimate the whole of it at 150,000 men. Of these some 10,000 men will be required to escort the prisoners, and about the same number to garrison Metz and maintain the communications. About 20,000 men have been sent to Paris. About 100,000 men will, therefore, remain disposable. We imagine that a strong force—say 50,000 men—will be dispatched to capture Verdun, Metziers, Thionville, Montmedy, &c., and to contain General Boulaké. The remainder will probably advance towards the Loire, stretching out a hand on one flank to Von der Tann, on the other to the army moving on the Rhone.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The Corporation of Dublin expressed an opinion yesterday upon the topic of the day in harmony with the popular sentiment. A special meeting had been called by a voluminous notice to take into consideration the deplorable war on the Continent, and to adopt measures to induce neutral Powers, especially England, to interpose and put an end to the slaughter. The object having been to some extent anticipated by the news that Government had already proposed an Armistice, it seemed doubtful at first whether the meeting would be proceeded with, and an hour after the appointed time elapsed before there was a sufficient number present to constitute a House. There was a very thin attendance in the gallery, owing, it is supposed to the same cause. Mr. Byrne, who introduced the subject on a former day, was absent but Mr. A. M. Sullivan took it up with great ardour, and moved a resolution calling upon the Government, in the interests of peace and justice, to take such steps as might induce the Powers of Europe to cooperate to bring about a cessation of the war without causing humiliation or dismemberment to either country. He accounted for the long silence of the Corporation upon the subject by observing that they were not unmoved or unsympathizing spectators of the events of the past few months, but they felt embarrassed in introducing such a topic, because it would be vain to affect a rigid neutrality, and they feared to hurt the susceptibilities of the minority. He joined issue with those who alleged that France was to blame for the war, and deprecated the idea of pleading for her as a culprit. He maintained that, although the formal declaration of war had been made by France, yet it was Prussia which had been traditionally aggressive in Europe, and that a disturbance of the peace was to be feared, not from France, but Prussia. The latter, he said, had become swollen by continual aggression while the former remained as she was in the 15th century. He predicted that when France recovered from her sufferings, and remembered how mercilessly she had been abandoned by Europe, she would be proud that poor stricken Ireland had come generously and feelingly to her side. Other members of the Council expressed approval of the resolution. Alderman M'Sweeney thought it would not become the Corporation to press it, because just now the chances of success were likely to turn in favour of France. He thought it would be derogatory to that body to ask the Government to give one word of advice. England should give nothing but substantial aid to her faithful ally. If they had not been prohibited he believed his countrymen would have been found fighting on the side of France. He moved as an amendment that the motion be postponed sine die, and believing that the French nation would ultimately triumph, no resolution should be adopted except one expressing sympathy for England's faithful ally. The amendment was lost on a division, and the original motion adopted.

THE LIMERICK CORPORATION AND THE SPOILATION OF THE HOLY FATHER.—The Limerick Reporter states that at a meeting of the Corporation of that city, on the 20th instant, Alderman Quinlivan stated that before the business of the day was entered upon it was the duty of the Corporation, expressing the feelings of the citizens, and in accordance with their love of justice to begin a movement, having for its object a public protest against the conduct of the Italian King and Government, by whom the States of the Church have been invaded and the Holy Father robbed and made a prisoner in his own Palace. He thought there ought to be a public meeting held and a protest against the whole system made. (Hear, hear.) Mr. L. Kelly fully agreed in the views of the last speaker. He denounced the conduct of those who attacked the Pope as nothing short of sacrilege and robbery, and outrageous violation of every just and national principle; a crime against public virtue and public honesty. Mr. Limerick said he would be most happy to give his services in the committee towards the preparation of a Protest against the crimes perpetrated by the sacrilegious robbers headed by the King of Italy against the Holy Father. Christendom would revolt against the flagrant wrong done him. The Town Clerk said that the Council would do well to draw up a protest of their own. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Conin: This Council will, no doubt, do their duty. Alderman Hogan: Our duty is to raise an army, and march it against the robber. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Kelly: If you show us how that can be done I will join you. The subject was then referred to a committee.

THREATENED EVICTIONS.—The Irish Times states that the tenants of the lands of Mullagh, Co. Westmeath, numbering over 60 persons, perfectly solvent and willing to pay their rents in advance, and who have spent considerable sums in improvements, have been served with notice to quit.

The commission of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday in the Court-house, Green-street, by the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Keogh. The calendar is very light, presenting only one case of a serious character—a fact upon which the Chief Baron complimented the grand jury.

One night recently, seven large stacks of flax, the property of Mrs. M'Carthy, living near Ballybay, were found on fire. They were nearly all reduced to ashes. The people of Ballybay and neighborhood regard the affair as one of the most vicious and gratuitous outrages ever committed in the County Monaghan, since it has been committed on one of the oldest and most respectable families of Ballybay.

In addition to the particulars already given, touching the attempted assassination of Mrs. Cope, near Carlow, we find the following in a late number of the Irish Times.—The assassin, when arrested, indifferently remarked that had the police been a few minutes later both his victim and himself would have been "finished." Bolger had a considerable sum of money in his possession when arrested. Mrs. Cope is happily pronounced out of danger.—Bolger was committed to Naas Jail to take his trial for the offence.

John Roche was tried at the Quarter Sessions in Cork, on Oct. 8, for having arms in a proclaimed district. The prisoner, it will be recollected, was a carman, and in August last, while passing through Ballinhassig, a parcel, containing eight rifles, was found concealed in his cart. The weapons were muzzle-loaders, having bayonets attached. For the offence it was urged that the prisoner was intoxicated, and was ignorant of the contents of the parcel. The jury disagreed, and bail was accepted for the prisoner's appearance at next Assizes.

SERIOUS RIOT IN COEK.—SEVERAL PERSONS BADLY INJURED.—COEK, Nov. 13.—A party of soldiers, about 50 in number, belonging to the troops quartered here, undertook to-night to avenge the death of Gibson, a private in the 1st Dragoon Guards, who was killed in a quarrel with some citizens last week. They succeeded in provoking a fight with the townspeople, which soon became quite hot. They were shortly reinforced by 40 of their comrades, and the mob of people also increased. A scene of indiscriminate violence followed, and was only stopped by the interference of a strong body of police. Several soldiers, policemen and citizens were badly injured, but no deaths are reported. All the soldiers are under arrest.

Heavy storms have swept over portions of Ireland doing much damage and causing many wrecks. The Aberfeldy, of Greenock, stranded at Tiburina, about two miles distant from Blackwater Head. The vessel was laden with copper ore from Spain. No hopes were entertained of her getting off or of any of the cargo being saved. Four of the crew were drowned. Maryborough, Co. Meath, and the neighboring country were visited on the 5th ult. by a terrific storm, which raged for eleven in the morning till four in the afternoon with frightful violence. Stables were stripped from the houses and whirled through the streets, so as to endanger the safety of the passengers. That was torn from the roofs and driven far and wide from the dismantled cottages. Trees were dashed down and hurled across the Green road. It was formal necessary, in order to make the roads passable, to hew the fallen trees into pieces. Ricks of corn were thrown down and damaged, and stacks of straw and flying over acres of land.

IRISH CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—A book has just appeared in print giving the judicial and criminal statistics of Ireland for 1868, 1869, and closing with July of this current year. The book contains certain facts that should set statesmen and reformers to think and to work. The average annual number of agrarian outrages reported by the police is 350. The number of treasonable offences in 1868 was 830. It is a noticeable fact that in 1869 there was not one person sentenced to death in Ireland, while twenty-one were sentenced the same year in England and Wales.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Mr. Fox, farmer, of King's County, Ireland, was yesterday fired at and wounded by an unknown assassin. Some men in the next field were called upon by him for help, but refused. His neighbors arrived soon, and saved his life.

DREADFUL MURDER IN THE COUNTY TEMPLEMORE.—Templemore, Wednesday This morning the body of a farmer named Murphy, from Clonlara, within two miles from Templemore, was found brutally mutilated. Circumstances have come to the knowledge of the authorities leading to the belief that the murder has an agrarian character. The telegraph has been set in motion apprising the police of all the surrounding stations in the county and elsewhere, with the view of making the perpetrator amenable. The deed was committed last night.—Freeman

RELEASE OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.—We are glad to have evidence of the general feeling in favor of the movement commenced by the Dublin Corporation to induce the Government to give their freedom to the Irish political prisoners. We quote the following remarks on the subject from the Times.—We are sure every person in Ireland who will touch this subject will do so for one purpose only—to secure the liberation of the prisoners, and their return to their homes at the coming festive season—and will scrupulously avoid giving to the movement the character of an "agitation." None who desire to see the prisoners freed, and we concur with our contemporary in believing that "not a voice would be raised against the policy of pardon," will give any excuse either by their conduct or their language for refusing to liberate those men who have so long pined in dreary captivity far from their homes and families:—

"With peace and order now established, and a general sense of confidence, undisturbed by the slightest political excitement, there is a growing conviction that a remission of the sentence pronounced upon the prisoners, who have suffered very severely, might be conceded with safety, and, if so, with advantage. If the crown should think fit to exercise its noblest prerogative, and restore the captives to their homes, it would certainly be a very acceptable Christmas gift to the Irish people, and would lose nothing of its grace and value if it were given in advance of the festive season. It is probable that in the present state of the public mind not a voice would be raised against the policy of pardon; but if agitation be renewed with a view of bringing pressure to bear upon the Government, it may excite a reaction of resentment and alarm, and so make it impossible to confer the desired boon. The first step has been taken towards setting the municipalities in motion. A requisition has been addressed to the Lord Mayor to convene a special meeting, at which a resolution will be moved by Sir John Gray. Sir John Gray will, doubtless, advocate the measure with his usual ability and tact; but other speakers in the Council or in the provinces, who may follow up the resolution, may not be equally prudent; and in any case agitation, however skillfully conducted, is to be deprecated."

ADMINISTERING THE NEW LAND ACT.—Mr. J. Townsend Trench has carried off the distinction of delivering, in Kenmare, the first judgment under the new Irish Land Act. The inquiry partook of the character of a court of reference or friendly arbitration, directed by Lord Landowne, between a tenant

of his Lordship's, named O'Sullivan, and the latter's undertenant, Casey, holding near Kenmare. Casey appears to have been a good and improving tenant; and the reason assigned for removing him was to make room for O'Sullivan's son, returned from America. It appears that the valuation of the holding was £12, and Casey paid O'Sullivan a rent of £28. O'Sullivan's interest in the land, which he purchased thirteen years ago for £100, will expire in 1874. Mr. Trench ruled that Casey was liable to eviction—that that was the landlord's right, but that the new law compelled him to pay for the exercise of that right such a sum as might reasonably satisfy the claim of the person evicted. And he decreed that if O'Sullivan wishes Casey to quit next May, Casey must do so, and O'Sullivan must pay Casey two years' rent (£56) in hand for disturbance, and £8 for unexhausted improvements. If the award stopped here, as a matter of arbitration, we should be disposed to consider it, perhaps, a fair and reasonable settlement of this particular case. But Mr. Trench went further. If Casey is continued another year in his holding, he is only to claim one year's rent and £6. If continued a second additional year his claim is further fixed down to half a year's rent and £4. If kept in until May, 1875, he must then quit—without receiving anything for disturbance or improvements—his claim to both, says Mr. Trench, "being by that time exhausted." If this rule could be applied to the administration of the Land Act, landlords need only serve a four years' notice to quit in order to free themselves of all claims for damages imposed on arbitrary eviction. But the spirit of the law is that this freedom can only be secured against a tenant by giving him—not a four years' notice, but thirty-one years' lease; and even at the end of that term the tenant will still have authority to claim compensation for certain specified unexhausted improvements. Did the case come before any of the new land courts, Casey would be entitled to claim compensation—200 on a scale of two years' rent, but on a scale of five years' rent, for disturbance his valuation is over £10 and under £20. He would also be entitled to claim for his improvements, and this claim would hold good in its integrity as well for an arbitrary eviction on the 1st May, 1875, as if he was obliged to quit next May.—Times Chronicle

The subject of party processions is attracting a good deal of attention in the north-west. No definite resolution has been arrived at with respect to the Derry celebrations; but it is hoped that some means will be found to put an end to the ill-feeling which has so long existed. On the part of the Defence Association of that city, which has recently sprung into existence, with the avowed object of putting down the processions by any force if they are not otherwise suppressed, it is suggested that the Government should put them down by proclamation, and that then the association should be dissolved. On the other hand, the friends of the Apprentice Boys protest against such a course on the ground that it would give a triumph to a plainly illegal society and a premium to outrage. They rely upon the fact that their own organization is perfectly legal, and refuse to yield to threats of violence.—The authorities will have to consider whether they will insist first upon the dissolution of the Defence Association, and then put down the celebrations, which it would be in a stronger position to do after asserting the law, or allow the impression to be produced that they have acted under the pressure of organized violence; but at present there seems the likelihood of either party voluntarily giving way, and in a few weeks there will be another anniversary to arouse their hostile feelings. Mr. Colley, Q.C., the chairman of the county, has opened a vigorous crusade against all party displays, and appeals to the magistrates to use their personal influence and to put the common law in force to suppress them. At Maghrahel Sessions, where some charges arising out of party feuds were brought forward, he took the opportunity of referring to the subject in some pointed observations, and succeeded in enlisting the hearty co-operation of the whole bench. Such an expression of opinion as he elicited from gentlemen of different creeds cannot fail to have a beneficial effect.

Some of the Protestants of Ireland take very enlightened views of the war in France. They see in the annihilation of that country the certain doom of Catholicism and the Papacy. The triumph of Prussia will settle for ever the pretensions and arrogance of Romanism. After the surrender of Sedan some Protestant schoolboys of Dublin got a holiday to rejoice over the downfall of monarchy and superstition. When Metz succumbed they were turned out of school again to celebrate the glorious and immortal memory of King Billy by playing marbles on the side-walks. This training is calculated to make them very good citizens, and fearless, brotherly-loving Christians. Those far seeing, liberal-minded Protestants are not aware that Garibaldi, their pet and idol, is at the head of a French army cutting up the Prussians in the Vosges, therefore fighting for the Pope, if King William be fighting against him. Nor do they know the Prussian Press, to a considerable extent, is coming to the aid of the Pope. The Augsburg Gazette, that notoriously Masonic journal, and hitherto most violent assailant of the Pope, has wheeled right about and now maintains that it would be suicidal policy for the monarchs of Europe to permit the overthrow of the most ancient of thrones. This German paper, like one or more English sheets, has lately been sold to Prussia, and is rightly regarded as the exponent of the old divine right's sentiments. Of course, it cannot be admitted by Protestant reason that the King of Prussia is on the most friendly terms with his Holiness, to whom he has addressed several letters of condolence, and for whom he entertains "an affectionate and chivalrous respect." If the Pope is to be once more reinstated on the throne of the Pontiffs, it is most likely to be the work of Protestant England and Protestant Prussia. In the restoration of the Pope by those Powers there is a principle involved which is dearer to King William than the Thirty-nine Articles. But our one-eyed fellow-countrymen can see nothing in the awful events of the time but Protestantism abso!ute.—Dublin Irishman.

THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH CONVENTION.—On the motion of the Archbishop of Arlath a committee has been appointed to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Methodist body with a view to effecting a compromise by which that body may be incorporated with the disestablished church. A memorial was presented by the vice-chancellor from six lords-licutenant of counties, 87 clergymen, and 40 magistrates praying that the existing prayer-book and formularies might be preserved. On the other hand Mr. Brooke, Master in Chancery, presented a counter-petition signed by 3,800 churchmen demanding a revision of the prayer-book and such changes in it as will guard the Church from the innovations of the Ritualists. The most extraordinary scenes were enacted during the discussion of these matters by the fathers of the disestablished church. The newspaper reports described the uproar as "furious." One of the delegates declared that the noise and confusion convinced him that the brains of most of the assembly were situated in their boots and umbrellas, as they never gave any utterance except through these organs. The clerical delegates, as may be imagined, were, mostly in favour of preserving the present formularies, but it is easy to perceive they will be outnumbered. The Rev. Mr. McIlwaine, referring to the 3,800 signatures which has been obtained apparently by a very active canvass, stated that the Diocese of Connor which included Belfast and contained 200,000 Connor which included Belfast and contained 200,000 inhabitants furnished only one name. From the inhabitants it is evident that the disestablished church is rapidly freeing itself from all sacerdotal guidance.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—The Defence Association of Derry have issued a long address to the Catholics of Ulster in reference to the recent communication of the Chief Secretary for Ireland on the subject of Party Processions. They protest against being placed on the same footing as the "degenerate band that yet clings to the appellation 'Apprentice Boys,'" and maintain that for the past 20 years they have shown a law-abiding spirit, and manifested "exemplary, perhaps criminal patience" under circumstances of great provocation. They complain that the Government of Ireland failed to do its duty by the people, although repeatedly appealed to for redress, while the Catholic people, performed their part with "unusual strictness." The inference they draw from the language of the Government, and the implied sanction which they say has been given by the authorities to the demonstrations of "a political mob" is that, if the just is to be put an end to, "the people must look to themselves as the means to that end." They declare their readiness to enter into the spirit of the appeal made by the Government to those who take part in those displays, and think it would be noble and patriotic to cast aside the badges of a tyrannical ascendancy, and they characterize their commemorations as "a public insult, a challenge, and periodical defiance of the people thus insolently triumphed over." They charge the Apprentice Boys and their Orange friends with being the aggressors in violent and offensive attacks upon them, and refer in proof of these assertions to speeches made by the "Governor" and others, and to riotous scenes which have occurred, and they call for the enactment of the law putting an end to all party displays, or for the voluntary dissolution of the society of Apprentice Boys, and they promise to dissolve at the same time if their opponents accept the offer. There is certainly much truth in their complaint as to the irritating character of the demonstrations, though they passed off quietly for many years. It is desirable that the dispute should be, if possible, amicably settled. The Government, however, can be of course, no parties to any compromise, but will be prepared to act when the proper time comes.—The debate in the Convention on the motion to appoint a committee to consider the question of a revision of the Prayer-book was carried on yesterday with unabated spirit. At times the disputants exhibited great warmth, and the Metropolitan-hall presented a scene of excitement and confusion such as might be expected in a popular assembly agitated by a subject of great interest. There were frequent interruptions and clamour, but on the whole the discussion was maintained with temper. Lord Oranmore, the Hon. and Rev. W. C. Plunket, the Dean of Limerick, Mr. James Spaight, Mr. Sanderson, M. P., Rev. Dr. Foley, and Lord Curriek spoke strongly in favour of the resolution; and the Bishop of Ossory, the Dean of Ferns, Cashel, and Cork, the Rev. Dr. Moran, Judge Warren, and the Rev. Dr. Sulman, F.T.C.D., Regius Professor of Divinity, against it. The speeches on both sides were pointed and forcible; the supporters of the motion contending that the use made of the ambiguous language of the Prayer Book by the Ritualist party rendered it necessary to have, and dangerous to put off a revision; that the public voice demanded it; and Mr. Sanderson quoting with effect the preface of the book itself to show that the wise men who compiled it contemplated changes in its formularies, while all who desired revision repudiated the idea of changing its doctrines. On the other hand, it was argued that the revision was not necessary; that the doctrines of the Church were clearly expressed in the Prayer-book, and that to appoint a committee would increase the danger which some apprehended, disapproving public expectation, and have a generally mischievous effect. During the delivery of Dr. Sulman's speech a furious storm arose, which threatened to disperse the assembly. The Rev. gentleman, who is not accustomed to address public meetings, and is not trained to the use of strictly Parliamentary language, characterized the resolution of Master Brooke as "dishonest" and "double-faced," though he eulogized the mover as an honest man. Several delegates sprang to their feet at once to resent the insult. Master Brooke knew that he did not mean personal affront was intended, but this did not appease his friends. They demanded the withdrawal of the offensive epithets, and each of the disturbers being called to order by another, amidst shouts of "shame," "chair," and other expressions of displeasure, the disorder seemed to be quite beyond the power of the assessors or chairman to control. Lord James Butler and Lord Leitrim were conspicuous in the arena. The former told the assessors that if they allowed such expressions to be used on one side of the room, those on the other side must claim the unfortunate privilege of using them also. Lord Leitrim designated the observations of the Rev. professor as "ungentlemanly." This aroused Dr. Ball, who rebuked his Lordship, and informed him that he was immeasurably more out of order than Dr. Sulman. Lord J. Butler was proceeding to exercise the privilege which he asserted, when the Duke of Abercorn retorted upon him that in his speech the day before he had used language "more strong, more violent, and more insulting" than that which he complained of. Dr. Ball promptly interposed, and delivered the Duke from the consequences of his indiscretion, by ruling that he was out of order and requesting him not to continue his tone of observation. While the uproar was at its height the Lord Primate threatened to leave the chair and retire from the meeting, along with his episcopal brethren. This had a cooling effect upon the assembly. Dr. Sulman withdrew the word "dishonest," and explained and defended the epithet "double-faced," and was allowed to resume his speech. After the debate had lasted for a considerable time the Duke of Abercorn moved an amendment to the resolution to the effect that a committee be appointed "to consider whether, without making such alterations in the liturgy or formularies of our Church as would involve or imply a change in her doctrine, any measure can be suggested that may be calculated to check the introduction and spread of novel doctrines and practices opposed to the principles of our Reformed Church." His Grace supported his amendment in an earnest and effective speech. Master Brooke declared his readiness to accept it in place of his own resolution. Archbishop Stoford, however, his second, declined to do so. The Bishop of Derry deprecated revision and the appointment of any committee, but preferred the terms of the amendment to those of the resolution if the meeting insisted upon having a committee, and he declared unambiguously for himself that he always professed Protestantism. The Vice-Chancellor spoke, and some expressions of impatience against both the resolution and the amendment. The Rev. Professor Jellet supported the amendment, and the debate was again adjourned.

EVENSING.—In the Church Convention the Duke of Abercorn's amendment was adopted after a show of hands, but without a division.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A special London telegram says that orders have been despatched for the recall of vessels of war at every station, except such as are actually needed in foreign waters. A large concentration of ships at Portsmouth is already apparent, and the greatest activity prevails in all the naval depots of the kingdom.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Times correspondent telegraphs from Vienna to-day, that Gortschakoff's note causes great excitement in political circles. Count von Beust will take immediate and serious steps, and an alliance between England, Austria, Italy, and

Turkey is seriously contemplated by Count von Beust and Count Andrássy.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—There was great excitement but no panic to-day over the Russian news on the Stock Exchange and elsewhere. The step on the part of Russia has been so long expected that the public have been partly prepared for it. It is the form and the perentoriness of Russia's declaration which created surprise rather than the demand itself. Notwithstanding the warlike tone of the Times this morning, great doubt was felt whether the English Government would repel Russia's pretensions to abrogate by her own act the treaty of 1856.

A Herald's special dated London, Nov. 16, says:—At a Cabinet Council to-day it was resolved to act decisively in regard to Russian complications.—Great popular indignation exist against Russia.

Oto Russell has informed Lord Granville that Bismarck says that Prussia has not been, and will not be, a party to the abrogation of the treaty of 1856 by Russia; that Gortschakoff's circular took Bismarck by surprise; and that no secret understanding exists between Prussia and Russia. Bismarck's protestations are received with incredulity by the best informed circles here.

The World's special, dated London, 16th says the whole London press to-morrow morning will open a cry against Russia, appealing to the Government to declare war if she persists in her demands. The feeling in the city is intense, and the excitement almost unprecedented. The Government finds itself pressed forward to an attitude it had not designed at first to assume. This feeling is so strong that the Government is convinced that it is unsafe to resist it. Extraordinary activity prevails at the Admiralty. Orders have been given to the men to arm and prepare the entire fleet. The work is to go on day and night at Portsmouth, Davenport, Spithead, and Sheerness.

DEATH OF LORD OSLOW.—The eldest member of the House of Lords is dead. The Earl of Oslow expired at his residence, Gloucester Villa, Richmond, within a day of completing the 93rd year of his age. He was born Oct. 25th, 1777, within 16 months of the declaration of American Independence, and 12 years before the outbreak of the first French Revolution. At the date of his birth the great Duke of Wellington and the First Napoleon were respectively 8 and 10 years of age.

The London correspondent of the Scotsman, writing on Thursday evening, says:—A sort of murmur is abroad, as it were, floating in the atmosphere of gossip, to the effect that the Government contemplates an amnesty for a number of the political prisoners suffering punishment under convictions for Fenianism. We should hope that the people of London and of England will show their good sense in the event of the liberation of the Irish political prisoners, by not only not murmuring, but by expressing their satisfaction that there is not in England one prisoner convicted of a political offence.

THE FORTUNE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—The following letter has been published in reference to the assertions that the Emperor Napoleon has made large investments in the English funds:—Sir,—With reference to various statements which have appeared in the public prints as to the investments of money said to have been made by our firm for account of the Emperor of the French, or as to stocks and property said to be held by us for his account, we deem it right to state, through the medium of your journal, that at no time have we made any investments for account of the Emperor, and that we do not hold any stocks or objects of value for his account. We shall therefore feel obliged to you for the insertion of this letter, and beg to subscribe ourselves your obedient servants, Darling Brothers.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Earl Granville's circular is approved of in very opposite quarters. Its fitness of tone has occasioned astonishment especially among the Tories who organ this morning is silent. The leading Liberals are scarcely less surprised. Yesterday they expected an acquiescent policy and were prepared to defend it. To-day there is no such indication. Earl Granville has gone beyond the point where public opinion will support him. Some of the diplomatists say openly they can see no way out of it but war; but it is equally difficult to see how this cabinet can go to war or take steps leading directly to war without being first reconstructed, nor is it yet the opinion of the Foreign Office that Russia means to bring on or that England will be bound to accept the conflict. They say the situation is undoubtedly grave; but before an opinion can be formed the answer of Gortschakoff must be known which cannot be for several days, probably it will not be for a fortnight. Earl Granville's despatch was delivered by the Queen's messenger to Sir Andrew Buchanan at St. Petersburg on Tuesday, and by him to Prince Gortschakoff on Wednesday. It is not expected that he will reply instantly, nor is it believed he anticipated an answer like that which he had received.

UNITED STATES.

A NEW ERA.—The Jews have their own ideas about the events now taking place in the Old World. The following extract from the Cincinnati Enquirer will be read with interest:—"We cannot close our remarks on passing events without referring to the rejoicing in Protestant circles over the decline of the Papal power. 'When thy enemy falls rejoice thou not; when he stumbles let not thy heart be glad, lest the Lord see it and it might appear evil in His sight.' Those jubilant gentlemen suppose it is Catholicism which is on the decline, but this is not true; it is Christianity, it is Orthodoxy, it is positive religion as the dark ages of the past have shaped it, it is the whole fabric all around which shakes, which, like Balaam, is destined to fall and to give way to the rising creed of humanity. The reformers in politics are the natural allies of the reformers in religion. The democratic masses of Europe are antagonistic to churches and priests as to castles and Kings."

M. Taillefer, commanding the Zouaves, is a noble specimen of a man and of a soldier. We expect to hear of him again. The first time we saw him, when embarking at New York nearly three years ago, we were struck with the prevoxyant and solicitous manner in which he cared for those under his charge—nearly all of them his juniors. We noticed the same trait on his return; and one of the remarks he made on the platform of the car, just before starting, was that the time of the year in which they were going back to Canada from the climate of Italy would be very hard on some of the Zouaves—he seemed always to be thinking of others than himself. The cowardly canaille in Rome, who knew of the prowess he had shown in battle, took a special delight in insulting him when he was a prisoner and disarmed. They called him il orso di Canada—"the Canada bear," and even plucked him by his magnificent beard—so one of the Zouaves told us. The responsibility he had for the safety of his men, and his Christian fortitude, enabled him to treat these insults as he would the freaks of monkeys.—N. Y. Freeman.

Attention has lately been aroused in the United States by suspicion of a system of murdering innocent babes. According to the New York Times infanticide of the same order is quite common in that city; and the Springfield Republican, in an article on the same subject, says, no doubt with terrible truthfulness, that the crime in some form or another prevails in all large cities, and instances Boston, which lays considerable claims to morality, as a case in point.—Montreal Gazette.