

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

Foreign Intelligence.

We continue our summary of foreign news gleaned from files of papers received per "Samoa."

Public opinion in the United States is decidedly against the continuance of the war. The views expressed by the Hon. Daniel Webster in his speech before the Massachusetts Whig State Convention Sept. 29th, are against the measures now pursued by the administration respecting the war.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says it is the intention of the administration to continue the war, to subjugate and hold the whole of Mexico.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise, former Minister to the Brazils, arrived at Norfolk in the U. States ship Columbia, Oct. 10th. It appears that the administration approved of Mr. Wise's conduct as Minister at Rio, or at least, gave him to understand that they did; but it also appears that while they were thus comforting the Accraeae hotspur, they were giving opposite instructions to his successor, Hon. Mr. Tod, and that when that gentleman was introduced to the Emperor, he stated, in very unequivocal language, that the President of the United States did not approve of the conduct of his Minister, Mr. Wise.

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On the 28th of August Mr. Tod was presented to the Emperor, on which occasion he made the following speech: "Sire: The letter which I have just presented to your majesty, is from his excellency the President of the United States, and contains the fact of my nomination as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from that government, near the Imperial court of Brazil. His excellency assures your majesty of his desire to cultivate the most amicable and liberal relations between the two governments. Manifesting this desire, the president is expressing the sentiments of the power of which he has the honor to be the chief executive, and any omission on my part, in my endeavors to promote this amicable disposition, would be no less contrary to my own sentiments than it would be traitorous to my country."

The Emperor replied to his speech in English as follows: "I receive with pleasure the credentials which you present me in the name of my good friend the President of the United States. They show that the same friendship and good understanding subsist between my government and that of your country, and of which I believe you to be a true interpreter, who will remove the weighty difficulties in which your immediate predecessor involved himself."

Mr. Holland, clerk of the United States Consul at Rio, had arrived in the Columbia for the purpose of being present as a witness in the case of James H. Plunkett, an American citizen, who is accused of having been engaged in the slave trade on board the American bark Fame, of which vessel he is said to have been the chief mate. Our readers will remember the sailing of the bark Fame, and some may remember that Mr. Plunkett, a blacksmith by trade. The Mormons are said to be in a flourishing condition in their new location on the fine lands of the Potawatomi purchase, above Council Bluffs, Missouri. They have planted immense fields of corn—to the extent, it is estimated, of 30,000 acres—and other grain and produce. They have built also a town called "Winter-quarters," which already contains a population of some seven thousand souls. This town is entirely picketed in.

pa, who did not want for penetration, but in the words of an old manuscript, "was very wise and discreet, a friend of knowledge, and subtle of understanding." soon found out that the Spaniards were at least as eager to accumulate gold as to disseminate their religion. He offered to buy his liberty, and a room full of gold was the prodigious ransom he proposed.

Pizarro having accepted, or allowed his prisoner to infer that he accepted, this very handsome price for his liberty, the captive sovereign took measures to collect the stipulated treasure. Palaces and temples were stripped of their ornaments, and from distant parts of Peru gold was sent to complete the inca's ransom.

Rumors of a rising of the Peruvians were spread abroad, and Atahualpa was accused of conspiring against the Spaniards. These, and especially a strong reinforcement that had arrived under Almagro's orders, became clamorous for the inca's death.

At last the inca was brought to trial on the most absurd charges, "having reference to national usages, or to his personal relations, over which the Spanish conquerors had no jurisdiction." Thus, he was accused of idolatry and adultery, and of squandering the public revenues since the conquest of the country by the Spaniards! His death, in short, was decreed, and his butchers were not very nice about the pretext.

With the death of Atahualpa, the principal danger incurred by the Spaniards in Peru,—that, namely, of a combined and simultaneous uprising of the nation—may be said to have terminated. Subsequently, it is true, under the Inca Manco, a terrible insurrection occurred; an Indian army, the boldest, best equipped, and in all respects the most formidable that the Spaniards had seen, boldly assailed them in the citadel. At one time Pizarro felt the greatest uneasiness as to the possible result of this last effort for Peruvian independence. Seven hundred Christians fell in the course of the struggle. But there were still sufficient left to reduce the insurgents, and inflict a terrible chastisement. Lima had been built and a fortified post established. And serious as this uprising was, there hardly seems to have been a probability of the extermination of the Spaniards in Peru, or of their expulsion from the country at any period subsequent to Atahualpa's execution. After crowning with his own hands a brother of Atahualpa, selected in preference to Manco, the legitimate heir to the throne, as more likely to be a docile instrument in his hands, Pizarro marched upon Cuzco, the much talked-of metropolis of Peru, with a force that now amounted to nearly five hundred men, one third of them cavalry. After a sharp skirmish or two, in which the Peruvians displayed much spirit and bravery, the conquerors entered the capital. They were disappointed in the amount of booty found there. Their expectations must have been outrageous for the spoil was very large. The great temple was studded with gold plates; its gardens glittered with ornaments of the same precious metal. In a cavern near the city they found a number of pure gold vases, and ten or twelve statues of women, as large as life, some of gold, others of silver. The stores of food, and of manufactures for clothing and ornament were very considerable.

With the capture of Cuzco, or very soon afterwards, the unity of Spanish conquest in Peru may be said to have ceased. Amongst the conquerors themselves dissensions soon broke out. Charles the Fifth, to whom Hernando Pizarro had been sent to give an account of events in Peru, and to submit specimens of its riches and manufactures, had received the envoy most favorably. He confirmed his previous grants of land to Francisco Pizarro, extending them seventy leagues further south, and empowered Almagro to discover and occupy the country for two hundred leagues south of that. Disputes about boundaries embittered by the rankling recollection of former feuds soon occurred between Pizarro and Almagro; and though a temporary reconciliation was effected, a civil war at last broke out, where both parties fought nonally for the honor and profit of the Spanish king, and in reality for their own peculiar beef and ambition. Before the battle of Salinas, it had been told to Hernando Pizarro that Almagro was like to die. "Heaven forbid," he exclaimed, "that this should come to pass before he falls into my hands!" After such a speech, Almagro's fate scarce admitted of a doubt. He was brought to trial on charges that covered two thousand folio pages. Found guilty, he was condemned to death, and perished by the garrote.

The crimes of this great conqueror and bad man were destined to meet punishment. By the sword he had risen—by the sword he was to perish; not on some well-fought battle field, with shouts of victory ringing in his ear, but in his palace hall by the assassin's blade. In his own fair capital of Lima, the City of the Kings, the gem of the Pacific, which had sprung up under his auspices with incredible rapidity—for Pizarro seemed to impart his vast energy to all about him—a score of conspirators, assembled at the house of Almagro's son, plotted his death. It was on a Sunday in June, 1541, at the hour of dinner, that they burst into his apartments, with cries of "Death to the tyrant!" A number of visitors were with him, but they were imperfectly armed and deserted him, escaping by the windows. His half-brother, Martinez de Alcantara, two pages and as many cavaliers were all who stood forward in defence of their chief. They soon fell, overpowered by numbers and covered with wounds. But Pizarro was not the man meekly to meet his death. Alone, without armor, his cloak around one arm, his good sword in his right hand, the old hero kept his cowardly assailants at bay, with a vigor and intrepidity surprising at his advanced age. "What ho!" he cried, "traitors! have ye come to kill me in my own house?" And as he spoke, two of his enemies fell beneath his blows. Rada, the chief of the conspirators, impatient of the delay called out "Why are we so long about it?" Down with the tyrant! and taking one of his companions, Narvaez, in his arms, he thrust him against the Marquis. Pizarro, instantly grappling with his opponent, ran him through with his sword. But at that moment he received a wound in the throat, and reeling, he sank on the floor, while the swords of Rada and several of the conspirators were plunged into his body. "Jesus!" exclaimed the dying man; and, tracing a cross with his finger on the bloody floor, he bent down his head to kiss it when a stroke more friendly than the rest, put an end to his existence.

Great indeed have been the changes wrought by three centuries in the world beyond the Atlantic. The difference in the manner of foundation of the English and Spanish empires in America is not more striking than the contrast offered by their progress and present condition. The English, Dutch and other northern nations were content to obtain a footing in the new-found lands, without attempting their conquest. Settled upon the coast, defending themselves often with extreme difficulty, against the assaults of warlike and crafty tribes, they aimed not at the subjugation of empires, or, if visions of future dominion occasionally crossed the imagination of the more far-sighted, the means proposed were not those of armed aggression and sanguinary spoliation, but the comparatively slow and bloodless victories of civilization. Far otherwise was it with the warlike and ambitious Spaniard of the sixteenth century, when, with a mixture of crusading zeal and freebooting greed, he shaped his caravel's course for distant El-Dorado. Not with a log-house in the wilderness was he content; it suited not his lofty and chivalrous notions to clear land and plough it, and water the stubborn furrow with his forehead's sweat. For him the bright cuirass, the charging steed, the wild encounter with tawny hosts, reminding him of the day when, after eight hundred years' struggle, he chased the last Saracen from Iberia's shores. For him the glittering gold mine, the rich plantation, the cringing throng of Indian serfs. One day a cavalier of fortune, with horse and arms for sole possessions, the next he sat upon the throne whence he had hurled some far-descended prince, some inca demi-god, or feather-crowned cacique. And at the period that a few scanty bands of expatriated malefactors, and of refugees for opinion's sake, flying from persecution to the wilderness, toiled out a scanty and laborious existence in the forests and prairies of North America, and alone represented the Anglo-Saxon race in the new world, Spain was in secure and undisturbed enjoyment of two vast and productive empires. To-day, how great the contrast! The unwieldy Spanish colonies have crumbled and fallen to pieces, the petty English settlements have grown into a flourishing and powerful nation. And we behold the descendants of the handful of exiles who first colonized the wild New England shore penetrating, almost unopposed, to the heart of the country that Montezuma ruled and Cortes was the first to conquer.

Mexico.—Of all the cities built by the Spaniards in the New World, Mexico is the handsomest; and Europe might be proud of reckoning it amongst her capitals. In the midst of terraces of houses, and of flowers which ornament these terraces, rise up churches with domes of blue and yellow carthenware; houses with bright and many-colored walls; and balconies overhung with canvas, which gives them the appearance of a constant gala. The Cathedral occupies one side of the Plaza Mayor, and towers over the palace of the Presidency, a low parallelogram, containing within itself the seven administrations, a prison, a botanical garden, a barrack and two Chambers. The Ayuntamiento (municipality) forms with the palace a right angle, continued by the portico of Las Flores and the Parian, vast commercial stores.—[Frazier's Magazine.

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LET US LAUGH.—We like to hear a merry laugh. Some one has said that no bad man ever laughs openly, unrestrainedly laughs, and the position is probably tenable. A bad man is always upon the watch, either to conceal his malignant purposes or to carry them out; indeed, in fifty-nine minutes out of every hour he has to keep a double watch, his attention being about equally divided between the concealment and accomplishment of his designs. Now we hold that a good laugh, a hearty, bona fide cachination can only come from one given up for the time and for some moments becoming gradually abandoned to the subject which excites his audible mirth.

We grant that there are sudden outbursts of laughter, as when something peculiarly ludicrous falls abruptly upon the mind or vision, but that laughter is not exactly the hearty, heart-felt, heart-moving species to which we refer. There is something sharp, almost spasmodic, about that merriment which deprives it of much of its charm for the ear and soul. The full music, the sweet harmony of cachination is only felt when such laughter is the gushing overflow of a heart into which a thousand streamlets of joy have been imperceptibly, almost insensibly flowing, until the fountain is too full for retention, the mirth too buoyant and effervescent to be longer confined, and in its eagerness to escape it comes gurgling and bubbling up the throat, rings against the roof of the mouth and throws the whole face into voluntary contortions.

O yes, commend us now and then, for we desire temperance in everything, to a good laugh, suddenly pealing forth if you like, but gradually excited—the laugh to which the laughter is absolutely given up, without the least thought how he may appear to others—the lifting up of the sluice for fear lest the banks of the dam should give way. That is the sort of laugh we enjoy, (and that is a strong word,) and no other. We hate to see a man laugh—no, that is profaning the word—we hate to see a man convert a laugh into a grin for the sake of showing his ivory, scarcely more than we do to see him suddenly recall himself in the midst of his laughter, to a sense of the possibility of his appearing foolish or ungraceful.

Now that there is a time to laugh in the impulsive style we have described, must be admitted, or there is no benevolence or goodness among men. He is a great simpleton who never laughs as he is a bore who is always laughing. Fit occasions for indulgence in this beatitude are as plentiful as blackberries in summer and mosquitoes in autumn. But a man must never seek for them. That spoils all. When a man wants to laugh and cannot find anything to laugh at, let him bottle up his mirth under the conviction that it is not yet quite ripe for use—or let him laugh just for the very fun of the thing, which is a precious relief, but let him never go a hunting after some facetious object. That takes out the music altogether.

Times to laugh? Yes, in all conscience, seasons and occasions enough. And if you include that peculiar branch of the delectable art called "laughing in your sleeve," one might laugh to positive weariness. Luckily, this does not interfere with other occupations. We have done it fifty, ay, a hundred times within the last twenty-four hours, and doubtless so has the reader—possibly we were doing it at each other's expense at the same moment, and little harm done if it was so. Every good fellow, every true gentleman, can laugh as merrily when he is the joke as when he is the joker. He has no right to laugh who cannot "take a joke."

Truth to say, we sometimes have as much fun in being laughed at as in laughing—though something like a sense of superiority, either of intelligence, or good nature, or object is necessary in such a case, because the fun is in returning the compliment with interest. For instance, we chuckle inwardly when we detect any person talking at another instead of to him, although there is a constant tendency then of the chuckle dying off into a smile of contempt, as also when a man says things to you about a third party, which third party he suspects you to be, though he has neither honesty, nor courage, nor amenity enough to say so.

More pleasant occasions for laughter, are however, even more abundant than these equivocal ones, but we pass them at present. Neither can we at this time command space for dwelling upon the different kinds of laughter. Upon that subject a volume might be written. But we content ourselves with saying that to our ears, genuine laughter is of all sounds, save the voice of love, most sweet, most musical. Whether it be the first, almost mechanical crow of a delighted infant, or the joyful ringing mirth of playful, careless youth, or the musical chimes, the bell-like peal from merry maiden's guileless heart, or the more sonorous cachination of benevolent manhood—we care not whence it comes, or at what hour or season—a laugh that is a laugh is the most pleasant, cheery, cheering, entrancing, exhilarating, contagious and subduing of all music, the most melodious of all melodies, the consecrated harmony of all harmonies and the most melodious of all human utterances.—[N. Y. Spectator.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A certain gentleman who had devoted his life to a noble and benevolent enterprise, was continually attacked by a silly and censorious neighbor, who omitted no opportunity of spitting out his gall and venom upon him. To all these futile and brainless assaults, the gentleman replied nothing, but continued on in the even tenor of his way. A friend who had noticed these petty and malignant attacks, once asked the gentleman why he did not notice the assailant and rebut his calumnies. To this the gentleman replied as follows: "Once upon a time a little, insignificant, yellow dog set himself down upon his haunches, and imagining himself a lion, began to bark and yelp, and howl most vigorously at the bright clear moon; and now Sir, what do you suppose the moon did under these afflicting circumstances?" "Well, I can't tell," said the friend. "Then I'll inform you," said the gentleman. "The moon kept on its course through the heavens, just as though nothing happened, and the little snarly cur had yelped, and howled, and barked for nothing. Now Sir, after such an illustrious example do you think I should be justified in turning aside from my duties to notice every snarling and venomous animal that chose to peck at me? No, Sir, I shall continue in the performance of my duty and leave the barking cur to whom you allude, to sneak back to his kennel, when he gets tired of growling."—[N. E. Washingtonian.

is accused of having been engaged in the slave trade on board the American bark Fame, of which vessel he is said to have been the chief mate. Our readers will remember the sailing of the bark Fame, and some may remember that Mr. Plunkett, a blacksmith by trade. The Mormons are said to be in a flourishing condition in their new location on the fine lands of the Potawatomi purchase, above Council Bluffs, Missouri. They have planted immense fields of corn—to the extent, it is estimated, of 30,000 acres—and other grain and produce. They have built also a town called "Winter-quarters," which already contains a population of some seven thousand souls. This town is entirely picketed in.

A letter dated Little Menasha, Sept. 15th, states that the Oregon battalion left Fort Leavenworth on the 28th of August, and on the 3d of September received orders to proceed to Table Creek, build quarters and winter there. The battalion is said to be in good health. A war party of the Sioux Indians had killed twenty or thirty of the Ottos.

The New Orleans Delta of Sept. 29th states that the go. of the southern division had under his command about 7000 troops, mostly volunteers from Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. This force were to join Gen. Scott, which with what were to join him from Gen. Taylor's army, would swell his force to about 30,000.

The Episcopal General Convention were discussing the propriety of re-instating Bishop Onderdonk. According to the reports in the papers the proceedings were exciting. It was believed his friends would succeed in having him restored to office.

We notice the sailing of a large number of whalers destined for this ocean. Business was good although the demand for provisions for shipment had in a great measure ceased. Prices of provisions and domestics were high, although the transactions were limited, the busy season being past. Less amounts of imports were in first hands than the year previous. Money was plenty and business generally prosperous. The amount of specie brought from England by the last steamer, was \$21,822. Some embarrassment was experienced by the provision dealers, owing to the failures in England. Large numbers of drafts on English merchants were returned by the last steamer.

We notice in the Boston papers the marriage of Mr. Herman Melville, the author of Typee and Omoo, to a daughter of the late Judge Story. Mr. Henry Tufts, formerly a resident here, died last May in Manila of brain fever. It will be remembered that he sailed from here in the Gen. Harrison a year ago last January. There was shipped from the port of New York during 11 months ending August 1, 1847, 1,940,109 barrels wheat flour, 21,628 do rye flour, 395,034 barrels corn meal, 2,675,229 bushels wheat, and 6,543,458 bushels corn, besides 6,759 barrels rice flour, 50,475 barrels bread, 416,417 bushels oats, 993,859 bushels rye, 291,148 bushels barley, and 177,488 bushels peas and beans. This looks like business.

ENGLAND.—On the 1st of October the Bank of England stated that it would discontinue its advance on Stock and Exchange Bills, and would raise its rate of discount. Consols had fallen 3 1/2 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England at that date was £4,782,702. Money was exceedingly scarce, and every branch of business dull. The accounts of the harvest were most satisfactory. The commercial disasters and distrust in London had ceased. It was hoped that no more serious failures would occur for the time being. In fact it was believed that the storm had blown over.

The following is an extract of a letter from London of the 16th of October: "Here we are suffering from a commercial and monetary crisis of the most frightful kind. The newspapers show the nature and complications of this crisis. Credit is destroyed; money has disappeared, and houses of the greatest wealth and name in Europe come to the ground one after another. No one knows or can conjecture where the evil will stop; we are threatened with a dissolution of all the elements most necessary to the preservation of the mercantile community. In such storms the barometer best marking their intensity is the 3 per cent. Consols. These have fallen to 81, though they were nearly at 100 at the beginning of this year. This fall alone causes a loss to the national creditors of £130,000,000 or \$650,000,000. To obtain money on good security, for even short periods, has cost a premium of 20, 40 and 60 per cent."

The commercial crisis had led to a diminution of the revenue. In the quarter ending 30th of September, there was a falling off of £1,500,000. A public meeting of bankers, merchants, and traders, was held at Manchester on the 30th Sept., the Mayor presiding, and three hundred of the leading firms attending; and resolutions were passed exhorting railway companies as much as possible to contract their new works, and abstain from enforcing calls on shareholders. On the 29th Sept. the election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year took place at Guildhall.—Alderman Hooper was elected. On the 23rd Sept., Sir Harry Smith, with family and staff embarked in the Lightning steamer, for conveyance to the Vernon, (Indians), Captain Voss, at Spithead, to assume the command at the Cape of Good Hope. The Shakespeare house had been sold at auction for £3000. The copy rights of the Posthumous Works of Dr. Chalmers have been purchased for £10,000. The reported marriage of the Duke of Wellington and Miss Burdett Goutts, it is now said, was the fabrication of a London penny-liner. In 1843 there was 3,450,000 acres of waste land in England, and 530,000 acres in Wales, capable of improvement. The average annual value of land per statute acre in England was 18s. 10d. in Wales 17s. 8d. FRANCE.—The Moniteur of the 22d Sept. officially announced the resignation of Marshal Soult as President of the Council, and the appointment of M. Guizot to the post. M. Guizot retains his office as Minister of Foreign Affairs; no salary being annexed to the Presidency of the Council. A royal ordinance has at length appeared in the columns of the Moniteur appointing the Duke d'Anmale to be Governor-General of Algeria, in the room of the Marshal Duke of Lly. The Minister of Finance had received authority to raise a loan of 250,000,000 francs, voted by the Chambers. ITALY.—On all sides, the accounts, whether from Rome, Paris, or Venice, represent the Fe-

ra affair to have taken a more favorable turn. Austria has condescended to negotiate and explain. In a note sent to the Cabinet of the Emperor by Count Lutzw, the Austrian government has declared, in the most formal and definitive manner, that it never had any intention to interfere with the independence of the Pope, and claims the right to garrison the town of Ancona, in virtue of the treaty of Vienna, which forbids "the right of garrison in the places of Parma and Comacchio." This Austria condescends to mean the whole of the city encompassed by walls. In the official Latin copy of the note the word is "ars" (citadel), and it is upon reading that the right is held to be limited to the citadel.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 24th of September states, on the authority of a letter from Berlin, dated the 20th, that the Pope had written autograph letters, both to the Emperor and the press, in order to induce a friendly termination of the differences. At Ferrara, the conduct of the Austrians become less exasperating; but their occupation of the city has every appearance of permanent. Dissensions had broken out among the conflict took place between the Tyrolese and the Hungarians; the first crying to the Pope, the latter in favor of the Emperor. Several were killed in this affair. Two Austrians and one Hungarian were afterwards sentenced to death.

Milan remained under the military occupation of its Austrian rulers. The municipal council of Bologna sent the 24th Sept., a sum of 43,000fr. for the payment of the National Guard. On the 22d people of Ferrara in procession to the municipality, the banner presented to the inhabitants of Florence. The Emperor made no attempt to prevent the declaration of the independence of Italy. A statement of the revenues and expenses of the pontifical government has been for the time published. It appears by it that during 1846 the amount of the customs was £1,010,000. The total revenue amounted to £1,500,000. The actual expenditure amounted to £2,000,000, leaving a deficit of about £110,000.

The Two Sicilies.—The situation of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies was becoming alarming for safety of the government. Insurrection was every where, and it was doubted the King could rely much longer on the loyalty of the troops, although they had hitherto been contributed to the repression of the insurrection. The King of Naples expects to be able to restore order by means of terror. The royal courts he has established at Messina, other towns have been instructed to do the same. All the insurgents taken with their hands are to be tried and immediately executed. On the 12th Sept. twenty-five young men belonging to all classes of society, were shot at Messina. The populations of several localities were to be decimated. The names of those sanguinary executions had been Naples a general feeling of indignation and horror.

Later accounts to the 20th Sept. state that news from Naples was favorable to the cause of the insurgents. The reformers, as they themselves, had completely defeated the troops in the province of Campo Basso, with a loss of 200 killed and wounded. The brother of the Cardinal Secretary of State, Pietro Ferretti, left Rome on the 22d, after the Pope to the King of Naples commending him to use clemency towards prisoners. The Archbishop of Capri arrived at Rome, and demanded of His Holiness in the name of his government, to publish apostolical letters inviting the population of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies to obey the Emperor.

SWITZERLAND.—At the sitting of the 16th of the Grand Council of Berne, on the day the Director of Military Affairs, M. Oberlin, voted an extraordinary credit of 15,000 francs to complete the arming and equipping 20,000 men; destined to carry into effect the cent decree of the Vorort for the dissolution of the Sonderbund, which opposition he met. Letters from Berne of the 22d Sept. announced military preparations were proceeding with considerable activity on the part of the Federal Government and the Sonderbund, and the situation was deemed imminent. The cantons rich had demanded the speedy dissolution of the League, and in imitation of Berne, had given a considerable sum for the organization of militia on a respectable footing. The cantons, the most populous and wealthy, and zerkland, can alone bring into the field men, perfectly drilled, armed, and equipped, maintain them during two months without detriment to their finances.

GREEK.—Letters from Athens announced that the Prime Minister, expired on the 22d Sept. after a fortnight's illness. His name is known to be incurable some time before death. General Kitzo Tzavellos, Minister of War, had been appointed to succeed M. Coletti as President of the Council. It is said Coletti's funeral was attended by 20,000 persons. MOROCCO.—On the 15th of August, an engagement was fought, on the road of Fez, between the troops of Abd-el-Kader, those of the Emperor of Morocco. The latter was disastrous to the Emir, who experienced a severe loss and was compelled to retreat. It appears even that Abd-el-Kader, upon the consequences of a check, which might have completely changed the friendly disposition manifested towards him by the Moorish power, had demanded an interview of the Emperor.

RUSSIA.—On the 24th of Sept. the Emperor, after a short illness, expired at St. Petersburg with all the honors of 1831. The Emperor has just issued a ukase, which forbids the insurance in foreign countries of property situated in Russia, under the penalty of a fine of 3 per cent. on the sum insured. The same ukase places a tax of 2 per cent. on the amount of every policy of insurance made in Russia. The proceeds of the tax are destined to contributions to defray the expenses of the administration of police in the localities which the object insured may be situated. The Minister of Worship and of Public Instruction has engaged the protestant ministers of

the protestant ministers of the various churches to be present at the funeral of the Emperor. The Emperor has just issued a ukase, which forbids the insurance in foreign countries of property situated in Russia, under the penalty of a fine of 3 per cent. on the sum insured. The same ukase places a tax of 2 per cent. on the amount of every policy of insurance made in Russia. The proceeds of the tax are destined to contributions to defray the expenses of the administration of police in the localities which the object insured may be situated. The Minister of Worship and of Public Instruction has engaged the protestant ministers of