EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

The Fulton, from Southampton on the 12th, brings us one day's later mail than was brought by the Jura. The news is not of much interest. We give it in a summary and in our extracts from the London papers.

The Canada arrived at Queenstown on Sunday, Dec. 9, at 12:30 a. m., and at Liverpool at 10 p. m. on the same day.

The City of Baltimore arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday night, Dec. 11.

The following is the Fulton's Specie List:

John J. Royd	$8,000	B. Bernd & Co.	$41,200
Fertlar & Co.	40,000	Lebon, Hofman & Co.	30,000
Robert J. Williams	40,000	M. Morgan & Sons	39,450
Delhi & Co.	10,400	Richard Irwin & Co.	107,500
Vaiat & Reynal	7,900	Canman & Co.	6,500
Fort &	4,200	Philip Speger & Co.	21,000
Le Seyer & Bell	50,000	Order	20,000
Au st Belmont	130,000		
Au n, Ord, Hessenberg & Co.	40,000	Total	$589,050

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURIN, Dec. 8, 1860.

The complicated organization of the Austrian Government, in its highest circles, prevents, even in the present critical state of the Empire, any decisive and speedy action. While the movement in Hungary is extending in breadth and depth with fearful rapidity, the central authorities do not know what to do. Like the old woman of the nursery rhymes, they know of no other way to calm the excitement of the population than to whip them soundly and to put them to bed. Baron Vey, the Hungarian Chancellor, being absent in Hungary, the German Ministers, frightened by the report of collisions at Debreczin, Waitzen, and Eperies, proposed the reëstablishment of the state of siege, as the only means for silencing the pretensions of the Hungarians. Still, they did not dare, under the present difficulties, to make use of so dangerous a measure, which might at once lead to a revolution. They therefore adjourned their revolution until the return of the Chancellor.

In Hungary, in the meanwhile, the Imperial eagle is everywhere broken and insulted, and in Croatia every German inscription on shops or Government buildings is defaced, while in both countries the Austrian officials have been warned to leave for their own country as soon as possible. Over one thousand families of Austrian, Bohemian, Moravian, Styrian and German officials have already packed up their household goods, and, without waiting for a regular dismissal, fled back to their original homes, denouncing the barbarous Hungarians and Croats, who show no gratitude toward those who have fleeced them for full ten years. The counties meet one after the other, and declare unanimously that they will cling to the laws of 1848.

The Government sees no possibility of resisting such a pressure, and so much the more since the agitation extends now to the so-called hereditary provinces. The charters granted to them were always very unsatisfactory. They gave one third only of the representation to the towns, and even here it was to be the Town Council which had to elect the members of the Diet exclusively from among the Town Councillors. Now it is known that Town Councils in Austria are not elected by the citizens, but that the surviving members themselves fill all the vacancies of the municipal body. Under the pressure of public opinion, however, the Town Councils of many Syrian and Bohemian towns have resigned their trusts, and the Government, somewhat alarmed by this new feature, has ordered new elections in all the towns of the non-Hungarian provinces, with the exception of Venetia, Galicia, and the Bukovina. These new elections were to be held on the basis of the Electoral Law of 1849, which is liberal enough, and, until now, has had but one great fault, viz: that it was still-born, and had never been put in activity.

We may soon hear of greater agitation from those provinces, since we are credibly informed that the citizens prefer the radical members of the Diet of 1848, and go for some wealthy, independent noblemen, not for the placehunters whom the government journals always honor with the name of "the real "representatives of the middle classes."

While Austria is thus drifting toward a revolution, Napoleon is exerting himself to the utmost to preserve peace for at least eighteen months, and, in order to prevent Italy from being prepared in the Spring to make an attack upon Venetia, he still protects the fortress of Gaëta from any attack on the part of the Italian fleet. Still it is more probable that the key to this strange way of keeping up the principle of non-intervention, lies in a different quarter. Prince Lucien Murat has again rushed into print, evidently not without the permission of his Imperial cousin. It seem now pretty clear that Napoleon desires to play Francis II. against Victor Emanuel, in order to put Murat on the throne of Naples. As long as Bombino remains at Gaëta, and as long as his troops, conveyed to the Roman territory, are sent in bands, with the knowledge of the French and Papal authorities, across the frontiers to make a guerilla warfare in the Abruzzi, the ex-Kingdom of Naples, cannot be pacified. It is now possible that the Piedmontese Generals, in a fit of impatience, may proclaim martial law, applying it not only to a certain village or town actually in insurrection, but to larger districts and provinces, perhaps to all the Kingdom.

This is the very thing upon which Napoleon calculates for stepping in, in the name of right and humanity, in order to say: "Garibaldi's easy success "has sufficiently proved it that the Bourbons have "no popularity—that their rule has been unani-"mously rejected. Garibaldi's total unfitness for "government has been officially proclaimed by Count "Cavour and Farini; but events show now that "even those greatest statesmen of Italy are likewise "unable to introduce anything like a regular free "government into the southern kingdom of Italy. "This shows clearly that the fusion of Italy into "one body is either impossible, or, at any rate, pre-"mature. Accordingly, since neither Francis II. "nor Victor Emanuel enjoys the confidence of the "Neapolitans, we must try Lucien Murat." And the French fleet and the 40,000 French soldiers at Rome are sufficiently strong enough to back such a policy and raise young Lucien I. to the throne of his grandfather. This is one possible result of the fatal feud between Cavour and Garibaldi.

England is still trying to persuade Austria that she has no interest in keeping Venetia under her yoke, and that a timely sale of the ill-fated Province would at once restore, at least to some extent, her ruined finances—(her five-per-cents were quoted on the 3d of Dec. at 42½ at Frankfort) —and liberate her from an inevitable load, which may prove fatal to the Empire. Still, the obstinacy of Francis Joseph makes him dumb with regard to any such propositions. He declares that his honor does not permit him to countenance, even by listening to such proposals, the opinion that he ever would sell a province inherited by him for money. He may lose it by arms, but never part with it for a consideration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Times says there will be a Chapter of the Garter at Windsor on the 17th, when the Duke of Newcastle will be elected one of the Knights of the Order.

The Morning Post says Mr. Cobden has left France for Algeria.

The Daily News says: The very probable report is circulated that Prince Napoleon will succeed his father as President of the Senate.

The *Patrie* and *Opinione Nationale*, both state, as "latest news," that Garibaldi is preparing to take the field in the Spring. Several of his Generals have been to Coprera to confer with him.

The *Correspondance Bullerie* states, as a fact beyond a doubt, that the *Presse* has been purchased for 800,000 francs, by a company, of which M. Emile de Girardin is the head.

The London Morning Post says: The Empress of the French is still at Claridge's Hotel, London, where she enjoys perfect freedom from intrusion. Her departure for Paris has been postponed until the close of the week.

The London Times says: The Right Hon. Sir John Young will succeed Sir W. Denison as Governor of New-South Wales.

The Daily News says: "*The Express, Globe, and Daily News*, were seized at Paris on Saturday last."

The Morning Post says: "Advices from Vienna announce that numerous corps of troops are being sent to Hungary. They go from the Austrian capital and other cities of the Empire by railway to Presburg, Raab, and Pesth."

The same journal says: "The authorities in Croatia have seized a political programme, covered with thousands of signatures, demanding a representation in common with Hungary at the Diet of Pesth."

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Dec. 10, 1860.

The Twenty-fourth of November may be regarded, in a sort, as a new political birthday for France. It is remarkable to observe the symptoms of a new political life revealed, since that date. As a theme of talk and of thought the famous decree has taken the place with the public of its late favorite topics. Frenchmen show themselves ready, and earnest in their readiness, to attend to their own rather than to foreign affairs. The French question takes precedence of the Italian question. There is a calculated vagueness in the phraseology of the decree, admitting of various interpretation. Nearly all the organs of public opinion in France have found or forced an interpretation in the most liberal sense. To conjectural interpretation the journals have added the expression of hopes and wishes, with a respectful but spirited firmness and earnestness of tone, which of late years they have rarely ventured to indulge in. Some of the so-called semi-official journals have been an exception to the general rule. They have tried to diminish and restrict the possible liberality of the Emperor's purposes. With the self-degraded slavish spirit proper to them, they pretended that there was to be only trifling changes, nothing that deserved the name of reforms. As, three weeks ago, the poor creatures, thinking to suit their master's intentions, were steadily declaring that things as they were, were already perfection which none but factious members of the "old parties" could desire to have changed in any respect. When the decree came they had to swallow, of course, a large part of their dirty words. That they should as far as possible resist swallowing all the distasteful stuff was natural. That they were not at all in the secret of the Emperor's purposes, grew more and more evident. They themselves began to suspect that they were overdoing their part. Like dogs (no comparison is too low for these men), that, thinking they know the direction their master is about to take, make a false start, then return to his feet with drooping tails low wagging, and look inquiringly into his face, and wag and fawn, and half start again, and finally stand doubtful, still wagging low, and watching the Imperial face, and perhaps half starting again in an opposite direction—so the writing pointers of the *Constitutionnel* and *Pays*, latterly began to vary their interpretations of the decree and to partly admit that may be there might, perhaps, something come of it, if his Majesty chose.

The semi-official press could not sink below the depth it has permanently occupied for the last nine years; but it has succeeded, within the past three weeks, in attaining a profounder reach of ridicule than ever before. It will be hard, even for correspondents and editors of foreign journals, to preserve their unreasoned respect for the articles of the *Constitutionnel* and *Pays*. People here, of the thinking sort, have for some time already been quite aware of their little value. Hence, we were waiting, with anxious interest, for the first circulars of M. de Persigny, the new Minister of the Interior, one of the few confidential advisers of Napoleon—one of his few, original, honest, devoted, and yet able partizans. Persigny was as thorough and convinced a Napoleonist before Louis Philippe's Chamber of Peers sitting at the Luxemburg as a high Court, to try him and his Prince for the stupid attempt at Boulogne in 1840, as he is to-day. He has shown his ability manifoldly in the course of his long residence in London as Napoleon's Minister near the Court of St. James. His position as statesman and politician may be briefly defined thus: Before all things, a Napoleonist; next, a truly patriotic Frenchman; *then, a sincere liberal; then, strongly*, persistently, and without *arrière pensée* a friend and advocate of the English alliance: finally and comprehensively, all his views and positions being subordinated to his ruling Napoleanism.

Within the week, M. de Persigny has issued to the world, in the shape of circulars to the departmental prefects who hold directly from the Minister of the Interior, two manifestos, which are extremely important, considering his relations toward them and toward the Emperor, as complementary glosses on the decree of Nov. 24. The gist of the first one, published last Thursday, is this: Napoleon, by his wisdom, firmness, and courage in the exercise of the full powers conferred upon him by the people, has raised France to her due high place among the European nations, as arbiter and pacificator; and, subduing anarchy at home, has let and encouraged the forces of France to develope themselves in a coördinated harmony which has raised her to a hitherto unexampled stage of prosperity; and now, persuaded that his true mission is not merely to place his name as high on the roll of historic fame as that of the glorious Chief of his race, but, to *assure the destinies of his country*, he would prepare it for the noble and peaceful practice of the liberties whose development is to be protected by the popular throne of the Napoleons! Now, then, the work of repression of faction being mainly completed, a new era of development of liberty opens; to help forward this development, let all Frenchmen be called in aid: let the men of eminent talent, who have hitherto stood silently aside because the actual regime seemed hostile to them, be treated with the utmost courtesy; let them be encouraged to lay aside their party prejudices and take part as patriotic Frenchmen in the new national action; strive, by your conduct toward them, to leave open and make broader the way of reconciliation between their dignity and self-respect and their acceptance as patriots of the office of coöperators in the liberalized French Government of France by Frenchmen—under Napoleon!

It is not the business of your correspondent to criticise, as historian or politician, this conciliatory circular of M. de Persigny. Enough for me, as your French reporter, to say that it has been most favorably received by the public generally. Nearly all the organs of all the varieties of liberalism, from Orleanist and even Legitimist friends of a parliamentary regime, to Republicans, are inclined to regard it as an interpretation in a liberal sense of the decrees of 24th November. I think their feeling is this: It is good as far as it goes; it goes in the right direction; we wish it went further; we should, above all, like to know *how* far it goes; but for its *tendency* we are glad; it promises, at least, to be the beginning of better things.

Since 1848, and just by virtue of 1848, which, if stupid and faint-hearted and short-sighted readers of history will permit me, was *not* a failure, it seems to me that the wiser sort of liberal men in France have learned to be glad (a different sentiment from that implied in thankful) of a half loaf, or even of crumbs, as quite better than no bread. On the whole, M. de Persigny's first circular is favorable to the liberal, and unfavorable to the *soi-disant* semi-official, illiberal interpretation of the decrees of Nov. 24.

Last Saturday's *Moniteur* gave us the second of M. de Persigny's circulars. This treats specially of the question of the liberty of the press. Which, as your correspondent has constantly (and perhaps to the weariness of thoughtless readers of THE TRIBUNE) insisted upon these last years as, par excellence, the central, pivotal question of current French history. Whether your correspondent is right or wrong in attaching such importance to this question, it is not for him to decide. That his Majesty and his Majesty's next friend are of his opinion is patent. M. de Persigny's last Saturday's circular is one of many proofs. It is a long, as modern newspaper writers would say, a "lengthy" document. It opens with a eulogy of the freedom of the English press. M. de Persigny begins by telling the French nation, over the shoulders of his subordinate prefects, what everybody but the French people and prefects already knew, that he has just come from a long residence among a free people. Had he not already been a lover of freedom, he says, this spectacle of a free people of which he has been so long an observer, would have excited in him a love of liberty.

But, he says, what is this English liberty of the press? From the time of the Revolution down to quite within our own time, the English press was not free—not at all free. The severity of the laws (not yet repealed) controling the English press, was excessive, so long as there was a possibility of the new government of the country being attacked by the partisans of the Stuarts. Until the overwhelming majority of the English people and the undiverted current of English opinion were fully in favor of the Hanoverian succession, the gazetteer, pamphleteer, or book-writer who attacked the bases of the right of the Hanoverian succession, was sure to be condemned by the courts to a severity of penalty unknown to the French legislation on the press of to-day. There is a right side and a strong side to Persigny's argumentation in the present case. Let me remind your literary readers of what he does not mention, that quite within our time Leigh Hunt lay for months and months in prison, his only offense having been that (by one single word) he questioned George the Fourth's claim to be styled an Adonis! What Persigny, however, would make out is this: The admirable liberty of the English press exists by the side of unrepealed laws respecting the press more severe than those of France; the English press is, notwithstanding, perfectly and enviably free—because, and only because, it never attacks the principle of the actual English Government. So soon as French publicists will, then, completely accept Napoleonism as the essential polity of France, *then* they will be absolutely free to discuss, criticise, oppose the details of its action. The French press is only not free to be Legitimist, Orleanist, Republican, as the English press in the time was not free, and by the letter of the law is not to-day free, to be for the Stuarts or for Cromwell. The Napoleonic dynasty protects itself against the factious press as William of Orange and the Hanoverian succession protected themselves against the partisans of the Stuarts and other opponents.

The mainly noticeable and hopeful features of M. de Persigny's argument is, that he should argue at all to Frenchmen from the base of the past and present condition of the English press, commencing with a eulogy of the latter. For a Frenchman, a French statesman, a French minister, a confidential mouth-piece of the Emperor to hold up to the French nation a certain English state of things as a laudable, enviable model of a state—one needs to have lived in France for years, or to have extensively and thoughtfully read in light and heavy French literature, newspapers, novels, and grave historical volumes, to appreciate in all its bearings the important significance of such a demonstration. Rake over all past French state papers with a fine-tooth comb and you will find nothing like it.

But I omitted one of M. de Persigny's characteristics in a preceding paragraph. He is *par excellence* a Napoleonist, a liberal, a constant advocate of the English alliance, but in addition a *frank* man. Now, not being ignorant of English legislation on the press, he freely admits, plainly states, that the trials of offenses of the press were, latterly at least, trials by jury. But he adds that the actual legislation on the press in France is more, and favorably, in accordance with French manners. He is not so far out of the way in this statement as we could wish that he were. Legalized arbitrariness, non-judicial arbitrary interference of the administration by virtue of a legal sanction, *is* eminently French. The first Empire, the Restoration, Louis Philippe, the Republic of 1848, and the new Empire are all agreed in that respect. Be it bad, be it good, let parties out of power say what they will, it is the fact; I do not say the sad fact, just because it is the *French* fact.

However, M. de Persigny's statement that the English press laws are theoretically severer than the French law, does not gratify those here, who are by their condition most sensitively apt to judge the fitness of French laws. The journalists say, give us, no matter how strict and terribly penal your law may be, a trial before a tribunal, a trial by jury, and we will gladly risk the results. Persigny means evidently to make the application of the law on the press as mild as possible; but he does not offer much hope of its radical amendment. Then, as I have always said, there can be no radical change in this law. The future liberty of the press will be merely license; its control always resting with the administration, and not with the tribunals, least of all with juries.

To change the subject. Between the dates of publication of these two circulars of the Minister of the Interior, there came came a murder which has absorbed popular interest to a degree of which you may find a likeness by running back in your memory to the time of the famous Burdeli murder in New-York. Since the explosion of the Orsini bombs in the Rue Lepelletier, there has been no event that so centralized popular talk and interest as the recent assassination of President Poinsot.

M. Poinsot was a presiding Judge in one of the Imperial Courts sitting at Paris. One day last week he went out to Troyes, a town lying some 90 miles south-easterly from Paris. What drew him there was a little landed estate that he had inherited, the agricultural improvement of which, without much reference to profit, was his pet hobby. A Parisian, a bachelor, and an eminent magistrate, his whim, his love, his passionate fancy was this little piece of land and its improvement in this Champagne country. There were trees to be planted that he must personally see to, and some trifling tenants' dues to be collected. Hurrying away between the sessions of the Court of which he was presiding Judge, he was hurrying back last Thursday, to be present in Paris at the opening of the Court on Friday morning. He did not appear in the Court, he, a man of strictly punctual habits, at the appointed hour. In the course of the day his corpse was brought home, and the sensation began.

All that is known as yet is, that Judge Poinsot left Troyes Thursday evening alone in a compartment of a first-class car. Somewhere between there and Paris he was killed and robbed. He was shot by three pistol balls, his skull broken by blows of the pistol butt, his watch, purse and every valuable about him stolen. The railroad train brought in early on Friday morning a disfigured, brainless corpse.

It would be difficult to describe to you in a line or two the sensation that this murder has created in Paris. The funeral of the murdered magistrate was celebrated at the church of St. Thomas d'Aquinas, with the attendance of the bar and magistracy of capital, last Saturday. The papers are filled with details of what little is known of the circumstances of the murder. The assassin has escaped. Nine-tenths of the Parisians have taken it into their heads that a first-class railroad car is one of the most perilous places that mortal man can be exposed in. The newspapers are full of column-long, foolish suggestions of means of rendering first-class cars safe for travellers. To read Parisian newspapers or hear Parisian talk for the last few days, an innocent might fancy that a through ticket in the first-class from Paris to Strasbourg was simply another form for a death-warrant. I venture to say that I could to-day find in Paris thirty gentlemen who were at the storming of the Malakoff and fought through the long day of Solferino who would not agree to travel from here forty miles alone in first-class cars.

I was saying in my last that the Pope had broke, suspended payment, been "unfortunate in business," as our American euphuism has it. What I wrote was true; but since then the Rothschild Jews have advertised that his Orthodox Prince and Holiness is ready to pay the interest due for the past six months on the Roman debt. Cotemporaneous with this business announcement, there appears in certain of the Paris newspapers a long historico-financial essay on the condition of the Turkish Empire, signed by the chief contractor of the late Turkish loan, Monsieur Mires. The report, or article, or whatever you may choose to call it, is worth reading, from beginning to end, on various accounts. The drift of it is to show that, on the financial side, Turkey is one of the hopefulest countries now going. Taxation in that happy land (this is true) is a mere nothing compared with its resources, and the fearful per centage of taxation imposed and collected in other countries—England and Austria for example. Almost simultaneously with this truly interesting and patently interested report of the condition of the Ottoman Empire, drawn up by Messrs. Mires & Co., bankers, we have the report of the Sultan's Grand Vizir, queerly modernized and adapted to the forms and sense of Western European nations to-day—the report, I say, of the Sultan's Grand Vizir, showing, as the result of his progress through the provinces of Turkey in Europe, that the same provinces are, on the whole, very happy, contented, and well governed!

Queer again, to note, in this modern time of peace and reign of right, that Hungary and the Danubian Provinces are on the imminent brink of revolutionary action; that Italy, including Venetia, is in a highly inflammable state; that Poland is hardly more quiet than Hungary; that the old Schleswig-Holstein business is likely to break out into new importance; that the French are not at all likely to come away at the end of their six months from their military occupation of Syria; that the Ionian Islands and Ireland are disposed to apply to Lord John Russell the argument in favor of nationalities that he so well set forth the other day in favor of Italy; that there is a smart chance of new insurrection in British India; that the Anglo-French Chinese war, waged for the free introduction of opium and Christianity into the Celestial Empire, has just got to the beginning of its end; that there is all sorts of a row and threat of dislocation in the late United States of America.

Of this last matter, the Secession movement, many French journalists take note. As a general thing, they show an excusable and great ignorance of the geography, history and political constitution of our country—an ignorance nearly as great and excusable as that constantly shown by American journalists respecting the geography, policy and history of France. The sympathies of the writers, for the most part, are with the Republican party. One of them, who has the advantage over the rest of having resided several years in the United States, says well enough, among other things, these, apropos of that Montgomery-Kansas business: "The South may "take a warning from this Montgomery affair; the "day that they are separate from the non-slaveholding States, that day they are open to an endless "series of such affairs."

The English Princess Alice is to be married to Prince Louis of Hesse. Alice is eighteen years old, Louis is twenty-three. The King of Holland came precious near a railroad smash the other day; an idle wagon on the track just in the way of the regiferent train; conductor with brains enough to set on at high speed, which smashed the wagon all to bits, and carried the Dutch majesty clean through in safety; probability is that intelligent conductor will get some order of the Holy Elephant, or something of that sort, such as the European kings reserve for rewards to the lower sort of practical service; one little American dentist (Evans) has had lots of those little crosses and kingly orders—if, instead of being a clever tooth-puller and tooth-filler, he were a wholesale man-destroyer, little dentist Evans would have better crosses. Prince Napoleon and his good little wife, Princess Clotilde, dined at the Tuileries the other day; and the Prince talked with Walewski on the amicablest terms. There is a trifling bit of political significance in this. Prince Napoleon plays the liberal. Now, his dining at the Tuileries just now looks (if you choose to look at it that way) as though liberalism was in the ascendant at the Tuileries. The Prince's real successor in the government of Algiers, grim old Pelissier, gets a precious good salary for keeping Algeria in order—nothing less than 500,000 francs per annum, say the pretendedly well-informed eaves-droppers of the Ministrie. The Count of Syracuse, poor gentleman, is quite dead. He was a moderate, liberalsih Prince, fondish of the arts and a tolerablish amateur sculptor; friendhly disposed to arts and artists, especially female artists; much given to good dinners and other things, and went off at Pisa, whither he had come at Victor Emanuel's request, quite creditably, with an apoplexy.

The *Constitutionnel* alleges that there is no foundation for the news that the Marquis de Lavalette had insisted, at Constantinople, upon the prolongation of the French occupation of Syria. The *Constitutionnel* also says: Up to the present, the convention of Sept. 4, has not given rise to any divergence of opinion between the representatives of the foreign Powers at Constantinople.

PARIS, Monday evening, Dec. 10.

The *Patrie* says: It is not true that Austria has addressed representations to Turkey, on the subject of the state of things in Moldavia and Wallachia.

The *Patrie* also says: Agitation prevails in all the Danubian Principalities. At Jassy the Metropolitan and the Minister of the Interior have been arrested and conveyed to a convent, where they are provisionally undergoing imprisonment. The Paris journals announce that the subscription to the new Turkish Loan will be opened to-morrow. The Paris correspondent of *The Times* says:

"The two lectures which M. de Persigny has delivered—one the Panegyric on the Empire, and the other on the Oppressive Treatment of the Press in England—have not met with unanimous approval in the Paris press, that is, from that portion of it which has any pretensions to independence."

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday morning contains the following decree:

ART. 1. The avertissements given up to this date to the periodical publications of Paris and of the Departments, in application of the decree of Feb. 17, 1852, are considered as null and void.

ART. 2. Our Minister Secretary of State in the Home Department is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at the Tuileries this 10th day of December, 1860.

NAPOLEON.

The Emperor visited the ex-Minister, M. Fould, at his hotel, last Sunday, and remained nearly an hour with him.

There is no change to be remarked in the general commerce of France, except that export merchants complain that they never had so few foreign orders to execute.

The Paris flour market was dull last week, and flour continues to be cheaper in Paris than in the provinces. The price of wheat was lower in most of the French markets. The price of wheat has declined slightly in all the markets on the seacoast between Bordeaux and Nantes, in consequence of the demand from England having been suspended. There is a demand for wheat at Leghorn for Rome, where a scarcity exists.

THE MURDER IN A FRENCH RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

Galignani's Messenger furnishes the following additional particulars respecting the murder of M. Poinsot, one of the judges of the Imperial Court, in a carriage on the Strasburg Railway:

"President Poinsot was coming from Champagne, where he has an estate, and whither he had gone to receive his rente, but no money was found upon him, and his purse and watch had disappeared, which leads to the belief that robbery was the motive of the crime. He had got into a first-class carriage at Troyes, and in a compartment which was then empty. It was on a clerk opening the door at 5 o'clock in the morning at Paris, to take the tickets from the travelers, that the body of M. Poinsot was found lying in a pool of blood at the bottom of the carriage. The judicial authorities were immediately informed of the dreadful occurrence, and the Procureur-General, the Procureur-Imperial, and the Prefect of Police repaired to the Strasburg terminus to institute a preliminary inquiry. As up to the station before arriving at Noisy-le-Sec there had been several passengers in the carriage, and only the deceased and another after that point, it is supposed that the crime must have been committed at a short distance before arriving at the last-named station. A lady, in an adjoining carriage, heard some cries when near Noisy. It is also said that traces were discovered not far from that place indicating that the murderer had jumped from the carriage while the train, which only slackens its speed to take in the letter-bags, and does not completely stop, was still in motion. M. Poinsot was about 55 years of age, and a very powerful man, which leads to the belief that he was killed while asleep. The body was conveyed to his residence in the Rue d'Isly. It appears, from subsequent inquiries, that it was to a place called Chaource, at about seven leagues from Troyes, in the Department of the Aube, that M. Poinsot went on Saturday last, and as his duty required him to be in attendance at the Palais of Justice yesterday morning (Thursday), he left Chaource the evening before for Troyes, to take the train from Mulhausen, which starts from that town at 10½. Whether the assassin afterward entered the carriage on paying his place at one of the stations, or whether he was already in a second-class vehicle of the train, and got into M. Poinsot's compartment on seeing that gentleman asleep, is not known; but that the crime was committed between the stations of Nogent-sur-Marne and Noisy-le-Sec, which are at no great distance from Paris (the former 10¼ miles, the latter 4¼), is tolerably certain, inasmuch as some persons in a third-class carriage saw, as already stated, a man jump from the train, fall as he did so, and, though apparently hurt, get quickly over the fence at the side of the railway, and hurry off. The wife of a keeper of the line, who was watching a level crossing, also saw him. The impression of these people was, that not having any ticket, he got out of the train before it reached a station. A singular circumstance afterward came to light—namely, that on leaving the compartment in which his victim was lying, he closed the door after him. The unfortunate gentleman had not his throat cut, as at first rumored in Paris, but the *Gazette des Tribunaux* states that Dr. Tardieu, who examined the body, pronounced that death had been caused instantaneously by a blow which fractured the skull. The *Droit*, however, declares that the deceased was shot. It affirms that the assassin must first have fired at the heart of the deceased, as a ball was found lodged in his clothes near it, after penetrating his great-coat, coat, waistcoat, shirt, and flannel waistcoat, and causing a contusion on the body. The man then fired a second time, and the ball penetrated above the right eye, remaining in the head; a third shot was fired just above the left eye, and the ball also penetrated the head. Next, the assassin, with a hammer or a life-preserver, or some such instrument, dealt his victim dreadful blows in the head, completely smashing the forehead and the skull; with such fury indeed did he strike him, that all the brain was scattered about, adhering to his clothes and to the seats and sides of the carriage. That M. Poinsot was killed by the first shot as he was asleep, the *Droit* considers clear, from the fact that his features were perfectly placid. What probably caused the man to commit the crime was a leather bag which M. Poinsot had suspended round his neck by a strap, which was well filled, but, instead of articles of value or securities, it only contained plans of his house at Chaource, and of some projected improvements, a number of paid bills, and a book called the 'Parfait Jardinier.' In addition to the watch and purse, the murderer carried off a rug, in which M. Poinsot had wrapped his legs. It would appear that, after being killed, as he was reclining in a corner of the vehicle with his back to the locomotive, M. Poinsot either fell or was dragged to the floor. Although, as has been stated, the victim was heard to cry, strange to say no reports of the pistols were heard. On one of the seats of the compartment were found eighteen sous scattered about, and on the floor a common wooden snuff-box, used only by poor people, and a neck-wrapper; the two latter articles must have belonged to the murderer; but no fire-arm or other instrument employed in the perpetration of the crime was found."

ITALY.

VIENNA, Dec. 8.—King Francis II. has concluded a loan at Vienna.

The Neapolitan army in the Roman territory has diminished to 8,000 men.

NAPLES, Dec. 3.—King Victor Emanuel arrived yesterday, and will remain here a fortnight.

The following have been appointed Councilors of Lieutenancy for Sicily: La Farina, Director of the Interior; Cordova, Director of Finance; Scalia, Director of Public Works: Oisani, Director of Public Instruction.

A dispatch received from the camp before Gaeta, dated the evening of the 6th, states that a trial had been made of the Cavalli battery, against the fortress of Gaëta, with terrible effect.

The *Patrie* says: The Sardinians will await the fall of Gaëta before summoning the citadel of Messina to surrender, to which, in case of refusal, they will lay siege.

ROME, Dec. 9.—Counts Trapani and Trani have arrived here. Count Trani leaves again this morning for Gaëta, whither Count Trapani will also return shortly.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—*The London Morning Post* correspondent says: King Victor Emanuel will return to Turin for the Christmas festivities. Her Majesty the Empress is expected here on Thursday next.

GERMANY.

CASSEL, Dec. 8.—The Second Chamber has agreed, by 37 against 7 votes, to the propositions of the Committee appointed to examine the question of the Constitution. An ordinance from the Elector, decreeing the dissolution of the Diet, was then immediately read.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—The *Austrian Gazette* says:

"The Ministerial crisis is over. Baron Schmerling has been definitively appointed Minister of State. Herr Plener has been definitively appointed Minister of Finance."

PESTH, Dec. 10.—The congregation of the Comitat of Pesth was opened to-day. Counts Carolyi and Nyagi spoke in favor of the reëstablishment of the laws of 1848.

Agitation prevails in Pesth, but no disturbances have as yet taken place.

VIENNA, Dec. 11.—The *Official Wiener Zeitung* announces the appointment of M. Kaireny as Provisional President of the Court of Chancery of Transylvania. The city of Pesth was splendidly illuminated on the occasion of the opening of the Congregation of the Comitat of Pesth. Public order has not yet been disturbed.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Emperor's Summer Palace was take and looted on Oct. 6. The quantity of spoil was enormous.

The Pekin gates have been given up to the troops, who are all healthy, and encamped on the wall. The Allied Army will Winter in the North.

Lord Elgin and Baron Gros are at Pekin. Indemnity ready when demanded.

BATAVIA, Oct. 29.—The state of affairs at Banjermassing is said to be improving.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.—The Government Committee has recommended the Bombay tariff for all India.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 26.—Mr. Stuart and his companions have been driven back by the natives, after having penetrated as far as latitude 29 and longitude 134. The country was found to be rich and fruitful.

The following are the departures of gold ships:

The Roxburg Castle, with 41,703 oz., and the Great Britain, with 118,560 oz.

The exports of wool reach 2,790 bales.

Business is steady.

Accounts from Zealand are to Oct. 12.

The news of the rebels is still unsatisfactory.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—Saturday evening, Dec. 8.—The English funds opened this morning at an improvement of an eighth, and manifested firmness to the close. The Bank return was considered satisfactory, and the knowledge of the large ship monts about to be made to New-York by the Persia created no disquiet.

The transfer books of Consols are now shut, and for summary account the quotation throughout the day was 92⅞@93 ex div. The news of the reactionary disturbances in the Kingdom of Naples, and of the bloodshed thus consequent upon the support given by France to the dethroned King, was regarded with more regret than surprise.

The demand for discount was rather active. The Angleses has arrived from Melbourne with £253,000.

The £295,000 Australian gold by the Suffolk will nearly all be taken for the Continent.

MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Monday Evening, Dec. 10.—The telegram from China showing a prospect of prolonged expenditure caused the funds to open this morning at a decline of an eighth but the market ultimately exhibited a tendency to firmness. The first quotation of Consols for January was 92⅞@⅞ ex div., and the latest was 92⅞ exactly.

The demand for discount after Bank to-day was limited, the general rate for the best paper in the open market being 4½ ⅌ cent.

The arrangements for the introduction of the new Turkish Loan in Paris and London are understood to be nearly complete. The security hypothecated by the contract comprises the principal resources of the empire that were left available.

A telegram on Oct. 20, from Shanghae states the silk settlements for the fortnight to have been 8,000 bales, and that the stock remaining on the market was also 8,000 bales.

The Manchester letters to-day mention the suspension of Messrs. Bigenomes & Co. in the Levant trade, liabilities to £50,000, with assets that will prove ample, if time be allowed.

Another house is also stated to be in difficulties, but its liabilities are only £15,000.

The Deputy Chairman of the Committee of Mexican Bondholders went this morning to obtain an interview at the Foreign Office.

The Times says that the account of the capture of Guadalaxara by the Juarez forces, and that of the robbery of the British Legation, should be received with considerable reserve, as the news comes via New-Orleans.

THE TEA TRADE, Dec. 10.—The deliveries in London estimated for the week were 896,319 pounds, which is an increase of 37,494 pounds compared with the previous statement.

MONEY MARKET, LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 11.—Notwithstanding the addition of the China news to-day that the indemnity is ready when demanded, the prospect of a further outlay has caused a slight increase of heaviness in the funds. Consols opened at a decline of ¼ and remained without further change, the only price throughout the day being 92⅞@92⅞ ex div. After regular hours there were signs of increased dullness in most departments of business.

The demand for discount to-day at the Bank was again moderate. In the course of the afternoon a vague rumor was circulated of some application having been made to that establishment for special assistance, but nothing transpired in confirmation of it. The last price from Paris was 68@90c.

It is reported that the Fulton and City of Manchester together take out $200,000. $50,000 was sent in to the Banks to-day. It is stated that proposals for a new Sardinian loan will be presented on the reassembling of the Chambers. American Railway securities fail. Mexican stock is quoted at 21⅛@⅞.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Dec. 10 and 11.—The demand for Cotton has been good, and sales for the two days amount to 18,000 bales, 5,000 on speculation and for export. Prices firmly maintained.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Dec. 10.—The market was steady this morning at former rates.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET, Dec. 11.—Sugar dull. Coffee dull. Rice flat. Tea inactive. Linseed Oil 29/@29/3. Tallow quiet at 60/3@60/6; Scotch pig iron 51/.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET—Dec. 11.—There was a large attendance to-day, and Wheat and Flour again met with a brisk demand, at an advance of 4d @d. ⅌ 100 ℔, and 9d. @1/ ⅌ bbl. and sack was established on ordinary terms since this day week, while prime qualities were only the turn dearer. Oats in better demand. Barley, Beans and Peas in moderate request at late rates. Indian Corn attracted more attention, and miscellaneous American found buyers at 37/ ⅌ qr.; fine White brought 42/ ⅌ qr. in retail.

THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph to Cowes, 12th.

LONDON, 12th.—A Gaeta letter of the 4th says: "The besiegers are showing more activity. Yesterday the Piedmontese received reënforcements from Naples mounting to 3,000 men. The Cavalli guns (so it is said) are all in position, and shots are being continually exchanged. The royal princes visited the batteries in turn, and the King seems resolved to hold out."

A Berlin letter in the *Hamburg Boersenhalle* says that in Hungary the Germans consider the explosion of an organized revolution merely a work of time, and that the Italians will know how to conquer Venetia through Hungary via Vienna. A common action between the two nations is believed in. On the first move Russia will take possession of the whole Hungarian frontier.

LONDON, 12th, 1:30 p. m.—Consols closed at 92⅞@92⅞ for account. CORN firm. SUGAR rather lower. The discount market is firm at 4½@5. Railways firm.

After official hours Consols were firmer at 92⅞.

The Paris Bourse to-day was heavy. Rentes closed at 68f.92@68f.90c.

MARRIED.

ABRAMSON—BOGERT—In this city, on Saturday, Dec. 22, by the Rev. Dr. Van Nest, Mr. Christopher C. Abramson of Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., to Miss Euphemia, daughter of the late James S. Bogert of this city.

BELL—MONTGOMERY—In this city, on Sunday, Dec. 23, by the Rev. Abraham Davis, Mr. John P. Bell to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. John Montgomery, both of this city.

CORBIN—JOHNSON—On Saturday, Dec. 22, by