

EUROPE.

The Public Mind of Paris Uneasy and Excited.

Napoleon Warned by the Recent Elections.

Sketches of the Austro-Cis-Leithan Ministers.

Turkish Legislation for the Christian Populations and Plans and Pressure of the Great Powers.

FRANCE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Imperialism with Little To Do and Exhibition Affairs Revived—Official Pipelaying for Elections—Police Excursions and Public Discontent—The Army Bill—A Miraculous Winter—Scene in the Streets and Buffing of the Poor—A Skating Carnival—Royal Sport—A Hat and Sword from the Pope—Hard Times.

PARIS, Jan. 9, 1868.

The severe weather appears to be forcing politics into winter quarters—at all events, statecraft has produced nothing passing strange within these last few days. France has wanted of a little breathing time. Since the Tuilleries became for some hours on New Year's Day an Agapemone, and M. Goltz has arrived, in falling health, at Berlin, after transacting his little business with Napoleon, nothing has disturbed the tranquillity of affairs except it be the interview between the United Commissioners of the defunct Exhibition and the Emperor and the Prince Imperial. This meeting was to make amends to the world's agriculture and other cultures, by rewarding the successful competitors in these branches of human industry. One has read almost ad nauseam the continued license-shaking that has been going on to Peace, Progress, Civilization for the last twelve months that we are inclined to exclaim with Falstaff, "No more of that, Hal, an' if you love me."

The net profits of the Exhibition are reported to be some \$400,000, but what will be the ultimate application of this sum assuming that the guarantors waive their claim for dividends is not known. It was rumored on Sunday that a good slice of it ought to be voted to the Algerian Faune Fund. M. Le Play, the first commissioner, is the only man who has clearly received a substantial advantage from the speculation at the Champ de Mars. Whether he has received an honorarium of \$1,000 or no, or whether he will decline it, if offered, is unknown, one thing is certain, he has been appointed a Senator.

The government officers have not acted to their popularity by refusing to be cross-examined on the reasons for cutting up the electoral districts where the opposition candidates found extra home. Many a place that knew them well henceforth know them no more. It was hard enough to hold these statistics till the twelfth hour as allowed by law, but to find what must have been the cause sufficient to justify the indignation of the opposition, is to be sure, a more than ordinary danger and disobedience in the government, and are determined to take time by the forelock. But it will require a great many acts of liberality to make atonement for the new army.

It is questionable if an imperial letter was written on the 19th of this month that the widespread disaffection would be removed. The people now are getting the impression that the government is at least—of demanding acts and not promises; they want measures, not men; they want to clearly know what is to be done, not what will be done. When they ask for bread they do not wish to be given a stone.

The ink has been hardly dry on M. Pietri's circular to his subordinates of the police, counseling them to have "hearts of oak" when the revolution is on their march. First, there is the matter of the Paris St. Martin theatre. M. Langlois disapproves of some incident in the representation, and seeing others applaud concludes he has the logical right to hiss, particularly as others so intelligently applaud. But Fate has marked him for her own. The theatre has paid nuisance of French theatres—marked him, and unanimously voted that he should be put out, a change of scene M. Langlois showed no desire to undergo. He was, however, allowed to proceed. In this virtuous preparation for so brutal an outrage M. Langlois was brought back to the place from whence he came, and the excitement has been justice done, turned their glances to the stage.

The second instance of maintaining law and order occurred in a large open space opposite the Prince Eugene barracks. Here a number of persons were harnessed by the name of the military, "ups and downs" of the performers. The authorities—it was now one o'clock, the morning Monday—seemed to remember possibly that there was an assembly of the military, and they were allowed by law, and a sergeant in command of passing guard seized a citizen, who did not get out of the way fast enough. The citizen was rescued, the soldier entered their barracks, hooded and stoned by the mob, and the military then came and arrested twenty individuals.

M. Grasser has deposited his report on the modifications introduced into the Army law. The minimum height of the soldier is fixed at one metre fifty-five centimetres, and the military adheres to allowing substitutes to take place in the National Guard Mobile, after the well pronounced majority in the Chamber against it. This decision will give rise to the army, when the subject will be entertained on Thursday next. The government has just received a satisfactory lesson as to what the next elections will be. Two opposition members have been returned to fill the vacancies caused by the death of M. Goltz, and the government need not have created it, which were not certain their places would be filled by friends. If the government desire not to be beaten they should be sincere with the nation, and the military of the latter, even in the agricultural districts, is dying away.

Provisions for the army in the Pontifical States are mentioned by the French press. The minister has despatched from Toulon to Civita Vecchia, and Paris has rather suddenly been seized by the rigors of a Russian winter. Some learned people assert that this is equal to only to be found in the days of the last century, and that the winter of 1867-68 is the coldest since 1840, at the time when the remains of the First Napoleon were brought to be laid on the banks of the Seine among the French people whom he had so often vanquished. The minister can console himself for not being able to go to the North Pole on his voyage of discovery this season, as the North Pole seems apparently to have come to him. The aspect of the city, in its unusual white mantle, is the reverse of being cheerful. The snow seems to hesitate to come down, but its absence is made up by rheumatic mists and an alternate glazing of highways and byways. The boulevard seems positively dismal, the bleak and leafless trees, the bare, and so many outstretched arms supplicating pity from the cold passerby. The cabs half side, half roll along, with that dead sound as if the streets had been muffled to drown the noise while nature lay indisposed. And "the" with a better neighbor swathed round his ears, seems like a madman on a monument, sitting on his box. Family carriages now and then are seen, with good reason, notwithstanding his belly, with good reason, and wrinkled brow, King Frost, like King Death, is a killer.

Arctic sea in miniature, with its blocks of ice slightly lifted, the sea below, and a picture of ruggedness. It is as silent as the Dead Sea. A few enterprising spirits endeavor to cross some drop in, as in the passage over Mirza's visionary bridge. Now that France cannot spare an expedition from the Mediterranean, the authorities prudently prohibit further attempts at this Arctic expedition.

On Sunday particularly the times were dreadfully out of joint. Traffic was almost suspended in the streets. At the foot of every rising ground a cart or a wagon lay strewn about, the horses removed, just like ships stranded after a storm. Some railway wagons had thrown out their sheet anchor, which consisted of an extra tarpaulin over the merchandise. The Grande Vitesse became the Petite Vitesse, by necessity. Omnibuses and such public conveyances "beat funeral marches" to their destination. The 15th of January—the winter fete of Parisian discontent—the period when families come together, tent, or go to find fresh lands and pastures new, being near, many furniture vans were doing their duty. Some had broken down, upsetting and shattering the contents. Two dairy carts had come to grief, and the King of Cologne "all their sweet buttermilk watered the plain." The loss will here be more keenly felt, as the cow with the iron tail is everywhere frosted. Coal cannot be made to go, though the country has ample missions, so the porters have to deliver the coal by the bag. The millennium must be at hand, since Dr. Cumming classes as among the "signs of the times" the population taking in their coat by the two.

The gay Parisians, never domestic by nature, have been forced to keep their rooms by circumstances over which they have no control. Not all, however, who are obliged to do so, are obliged to do so in the same way. Some of the "head centres" in the city, there was a crowd of rank and fashion at the lakes, more especially on Saturday evening, when the fete of Parisian discontent was held. The carriage company there, their daily dose of charity at some of the "head centres" in the city, there was a crowd of rank and fashion at the lakes, more especially on Saturday evening, when the fete of Parisian discontent was held. The carriage company there, their daily dose of charity at some of the "head centres" in the city, there was a crowd of rank and fashion at the lakes, more especially on Saturday evening, when the fete of Parisian discontent was held.

There was an imperial shooting party a few days ago, when 322 head of game were bagged. About the same time another battle was taking place between the "gracians" of the second Empire. The Emperor and the Prince Imperial were present, and the Emperor was seen to be very much interested in the proceedings. The Prince Imperial was seen to be very much interested in the proceedings. The Emperor and the Prince Imperial were present, and the Emperor was seen to be very much interested in the proceedings. The Prince Imperial was seen to be very much interested in the proceedings.

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AUSTRIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Sketches of the Cabinet Members—The Cis-Leithan Ministers—Friedrich von Beckersheim—The Merchant Marine.

Having already furnished you with biographical sketches of the members of the new Austrian Cabinet, I will now pass in review, *scintilla*, the members of the Cis-Leithan Ministry. Before doing so, however, I ought perhaps to explain, for the benefit of those of your readers who have not followed the march of events in Austria and Hungary in 1867, that there are now and will henceforth be three ministries functioning in the empire, to-wit:—1. The Imperial Ministry for the common affairs of the empire. 2. The Cis-Leithan Ministry. 3. The Ministry for Hungary and the dependencies of Hungary.

The Premier of the Cis-Leithan Ministry is Prince Carlos Auersperg. He was born on the 1st of May, 1814, and first learned to play a part in political affairs in the spring of 1861. He was then elected by the large landed proprietors' class in Bohemia to represent them in the Bohemian Diet. He at once became the head of the constitutional party among the Bohemian nobility, and this party has acted on all important questions with the German liberal party in Bohemia, as opposed both to the conservative and the nationalist parties. As a principle of the empire he was from the first instance of the Reichsrath a hereditary member of the Upper House, and was appointed by the crown its President. After the overthrow of the Schmerling ministry he resigned his seat in the Reichsrath at self; for had the nationalist party obtained the upper hand no representatives would have been permitted to go from Bohemia to Vienna. M. Von Schmerling dubbed Prince Carlos "the first nobleman of Austria," and this epithet has stuck to him ever since, a fact which proves his popularity.

descendant of one of those ancient Irish families of gentle blood whom the English drove into exile in the course of the seventeenth century. Since then the Taafes have supplied nobles to Bohemia. Count Taaffe is considerably the youngest man in the Cabinet, being only thirty-four years of age. He, too, first began to play a part in politics in 1861, and was elected a member of the Bohemian Diet and an adviser and reporter of the constitutional party therein. As a hereditary member of the Upper House of the Reichsrath he was supported there liberal and constitutional principles. He has much like at Court, and was a friend and companion of the Kaiser's in his youthful days. In the lately dissolved Cabinet of Baron Benck Count Taaffe held the post of Minister of the Interior. In the newly constituted Ministry of which I am speaking he holds the post of Vice President and Minister of the Police.

Count Alfred Potocki, who is the third hereditary member of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, was born in 1812, and is a Polish nobleman, therein as Minister of Justice, and in the Reichsrath as a member of the Upper House. He is a native of Galicia and a son of a family which for three centuries has played a leading part in the troubles of Poland. He is also a model landlord and has beautiful his large possessions in Galicia with a vast number of the most modern improvements. In April, 1861, he was elected a hereditary member of the Upper House of the Reichsrath. He was also elected at the beginning of last year to the Lower House by a Galician constituency, but at the request of the Kaiser, who wished him to be a member of the Upper House, he resigned the mandate to the Lower Chamber.

Dr. Leopold Hauer, Knight of Artha, was born in Prague, the capital of Bohemia, in March, 1819. He became an extraordinary Professor of Jurisprudence in 1845, and was elected an ordinary Professor of Political Economy. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Bohemian Diet, and was elected by that Diet to be one of its representatives in the Lower House of the Reichsrath. In 1865 he was elected a member of the Bohemian Diet, and by it elected as one of the representatives in the Lower House of the Reichsrath. In May of last year the Kaiser nominated him a life member of the Upper House and conferred on him the honor of knighthood. The learned professor is the author of several legal treatises, and is a member of the Imperial and Public Worship in the new Ministry.

Dr. Karl Giskra, Minister of the Interior, is the most imposing personality of the nine. The Austrian people are full of his name, and his name is everywhere on the lips of the people. He was born in Brunn, the capital of Moravia, in 1820. His father was a master tanner. He became professor of law in the University of Vienna in 1848. In 1848 he threw himself into the open air. For this offence, coupled with the advanced liberalism of his views, his professorship was taken away from him. He was elected a member of the Reichsrath in 1861. He was elected a member of the Reichsrath in 1861. He was elected a member of the Reichsrath in 1861.

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the then British Ambassador, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, to send to the conference held there a imperial rescript, called here a *hukm*, and which implied in what may be here supposed to be an expression of the Emperor's will, which his ministers complied in introducing into the administration of the empire. Although it specified these somewhat in detail, it fixed no period for their execution; and if they, having been of rather slow growth, each and all of the Powers concerned in that treaty have never ceased from urging the subject upon the early attention of the present Sultan. They seem to believe that the Sultan has only to proclaim the whole of them to his people so as to put them in complete force. Besides, each interprets them in its own way, conformably with its own institutions; such, for instance, as France, which believes fully in the *Code Napoleon* as a salutary recipe for all possible political evils.

The following document, taken from the *Leves Jours* of the French government, published in the presence of the Emperor, will serve as an example of the present Sultan, many of which will most probably be the subject of the preceding remarks. The imperial rescript in question had much weight in the conclusion of peace, for Russia saw in it the seeds of future disintegration among the Mussulman and non-Mussulman subjects of the Sultan, and a valid field for her right to interfere in favor of the "co-religionists," the Greeks and Bulgarians.

It is desired to show that the Ottoman government is not retrograde in its action, but rather that it is, on the contrary, progressive. To any impartial observer who will reflect upon the results in Turkey of the last twenty years the former needs no argument. The latter has been the subject of the preceding remarks, and the conviction of the Emperor's will, which his ministers complied in introducing into the administration of the empire. Although it specified these somewhat in detail, it fixed no period for their execution; and if they, having been of rather slow growth, each and all of the Powers concerned in that treaty have never ceased from urging the subject upon the early attention of the present Sultan. They seem to believe that the Sultan has only to proclaim the whole of them to his people so as to put them in complete force. Besides, each interprets them in its own way, conformably with its own institutions; such, for instance, as France, which believes fully in the *Code Napoleon* as a salutary recipe for all possible political evils.

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violated a concession in favor of all foreigners, by which they could own real estate, subject to the laws of the country; that is to say, he had not been upon precisely the same footing as his own subjects. Some of the foreign loans, however, ask still more. They demand that whatever concessions which his ministers complied in introducing into the administration of the empire. Although it specified these somewhat in detail, it fixed no period for their execution; and if they, having been of rather slow growth, each and all of the Powers concerned in that treaty have never ceased from urging the subject upon the early attention of the present Sultan. They seem to believe that the Sultan has only to proclaim the whole of them to his people so as to put them in complete force. Besides, each interprets them in its own way, conformably with its own institutions; such, for instance, as France, which believes fully in the *Code Napoleon* as a salutary recipe for all possible political evils.

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of October, 1867, one of the most active men of the Garibaldi party. The *Union* has been the following:—A phrase in the speech addressed by the King on New Year's Day to the representatives of the army who had gone to the frontiers, and which respects to him has excited some indignation. The Italian army, his Majesty remarked, has succeeded in conquering Italy by its valor and its courage, and it is now its duty to defend it against all dangers and to undergo all sacrifices. It is now its duty to defend it against all dangers and to undergo all sacrifices. It is now its duty to defend it against all dangers and to undergo all sacrifices.

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ABYSSINIA.

The Military Situation.

In view of the near approach of a battle between the forces of the King of Abyssinia and the army of Queen Victoria, we recapitulate, from the latest mail sources of information, the position of the contending parties.

A correspondent of the London Times writes from Senafe, on the 8th of December, 1867:—Since my last from Zoula (post No. 11), mentioning the landing and departure of the British troops, I have received a number of native infantry, mountain train battery, and one company of sappers and miners to the stations of Adoda, Koomayie and Lower Sooroo. The advance brigade has been sent to the frontiers, and the main body, which is post No. 2, the sappers and miners, assisted by quartermaster general's department commenced from the Zoula end, working toward Koomayie, the headquarters of the British army. The British troops, which are post No. 2, the sappers and miners, assisted by quartermaster general's department commenced from the Zoula end, working toward Koomayie, the headquarters of the British army.

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CANDIA.

What the Revolutionary Delegates Demanded.

By the steamship *Adonia* at this port, we have Constantine letters and journals to the 1st of January. The *Leves Jours* states that the Montenegro envoys to Paris had made the following demands:—1. Cession of an important port of the Adriatic. 2. Demolition of the remaining blockhouses still occupied by the Turks on the Montenegrin frontiers. The Porte had decided on refusing these concessions, and the Montenegro were about to arm, when new proposals were made. The Porte, however, refused to accede to the demands of the moment to be reduced to that of a port on the Adriatic.

ITALY.

Official Reminiscences of the Garibaldi War.

Official Reminiscences of the Garibaldi War. The Florence correspondent of the Paris *Times* gives the following as some of the documents published by the order of the Italian Chamber, and which relate to the Garibaldi expedition:—1. The *Leves Jours* of the Emperor, the secretaries general of the interior to the Emperor, and the Emperor's orders to the Emperor.

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