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The Emperor summoned to Genoa the French Ambassador at Rome.

TURIN, May 17.

The Austrians are threatening the Bridge of Stella.

The French Emperor remains at Alessandria, forming stratagetical plans.

Incessant rains prevent the troops from moving.

The Austrians have withdrawn from Voghera and Casteggio.

The London *Times'* special correspondent, dating from the Austrian head-quarters, Mortara, 10th, affirms that the Piedmontese evinced great friendliness for the Austrians, who were supplying starving peasants with food.

Count Buol's resignation was construed into concessions by Austria and Russia.

There are rumors ef coalition between Derby and Palmerston.

Subscriptions to the new French loans reached over twenty-three hundred million francs, nearly five times the amount asked.

The Tuscan Consul at Ancona hauled down his flag and the French and Sardinian Consuls threatened to demand their passports.

Austria continued fortifying.

A Sardinian body of cavalry recently fell in with a detachment of Austrian Hussars, near Voghera, and took prisoners a wounded corporal and some privates.

The Austrians have withdrawn from Voghera to Castiggio.

Austrian workmen have been assembled on the right bank of the Po and at the bridge of Stella, and other workmen have been collected between Brone and Stradella.

Prince Napoleon's division is to form the fifth corps of the army of Italy. The Prince issued an order of the day announcing his appointments. He tells the soldiers that some of them were his comrades at Alma and at Inkermann, and says that they are about delivering Italy forever from its oppressors.

The Correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna is of opinion that Count Buol's resignation is an indication that the policy of Austria is about to undergo a complete change, and that concessions to Russia, more probably at the expense of Turkey, will be made.

The *Globe* contradicts the statement that Lord Palmerston is likely to accept the offer from Lord Derby of the Leadership of the Commons, with four seats in the Cabinet.

Le Norde announces that the Russian Government has given orders for five *corpsd'armee* to be placed immediately on a war footing, with the whole of the artillery and cavalry belonging to each.

The *Times'* City article reports the movements of funds as similar to the past week. Arrivals of Australian and American gold for the past ten days amount to nine hundred and thirty thousand pounds, the greatest part of which has already been taken for the continent, and the remainder will follow. Total sent to India has been about three millions. The Indian Council will not make any specie shipments to India.

The London *Advertiser* asserts that an angry correspondence is going on between the French and English Governments, relative to permission granted by the latter for Austrian vessels to take shelter under guns at Malta.

The *Times* devotes an article to the subject of American Postal steamers, and professes to show why this department of Ocean navigation has fallen into the hands of England.

Arrival of the 'Hammonia.'

NEW YORK, May 30.

The steamship *Hammonia* arrived here this morning, from Southampton on the 18th inst., and brings London papers of that day.

The Austrians had withdrawn from Voghera, and Austria had recognized the neutrality of the States of the Church.

The bridge of Stella had been threatened by the Austrians, who had workmen assembled there and at other points on the Po, and the waters of the Po had risen, and the women and children of the country were compelled by the Austrians to labor at the works; and several Sardinian Mayors, who refused to comply with the Austrian demand for contributions, had been arrested.

Rain was falling incessantly, which accounts for the inactivity of the troops; and some of the Austrian works had been damaged.

The French squadron was before Venice on the 16th.

The Austrian Lloyd's had stopped running all their steamers.

The following is a copy of the postage rates by the Canadian mail steamers:—

On Letters for the United Kingdom—7½d., or 12½ cents per half ounce. Letters for the United Kingdom must be pre-paid to pass at this rate; if forwarded unpaid, or not sufficiently pre-paid, a fine of 6d. sterling each will be charged in England in addition to the ordinary postage rate.

On Newspapers for the United Kingdom—½d. each. This charge must be pre-paid, and by half-penny stamp, or the newspaper will not be forwarded.

On Book Packets for the United Kingdom—Not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 4d. currency; over 4 ounces, and not exceeding 8 ounces, 7½d. currency; over 8 ounces, and not exceeding 1lb., 1s. 3d. currency; and so on increasing 7½d. for each additional half lb. Book Packets must be prepaid.

British Neutrality.

BY THE QUEEN—A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.—Whereas we are happily at peace with all soverigns, powers and states;

And whereas, notwithstanding our utmost exertions to preserve peace between the sovereign powers and states now at war, hostilities have unhappily commenced between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria on the one part, and his Majesty the King of Sardinia, and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, on the other part;

And whereas a state of war now exists between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, on the one part, and his Majesty the King of Sardinia and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, on the other part, and between their respective subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions;

And whereas we are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with all and each of the sovereigns and with their several subjects and others, inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions;

And whereas great numbers of our loyal subjects reside and carry on commerce, and possess property and establishments, and enjoy various rights and privileges, within each of the dominions of each of the aforesaid sovereigns protected by the faith of treaties between us and each of the aforesaid sovereigns;

And whereas we, being desirous of preserving to our subjects the blessings of peace, which they now happily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined to abstain altogether from taking any part, either directly or indirectly, in the war now unhappily existing between the said sovereigns, their subjects and territories, and to remain at peace with, and to retain a peaceful and friendly intercourse with all and with each of them, and their respective subjects, and others inhabiting within any of their countries, territories and dominions, and to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the said hostilities and war unhappily existing between them.

We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation.

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe strictly a neutrality in and during the aforesaid hostilities and war, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the laws and statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the laws of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril.

And whereas in and by a certain statute made and passed in the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty's King George the Third, entitled "An Act to prevent the enlisting or engagement of His Majesty's subjects to serve in foreign service, and the fitting out or equipping in His Majesty's dominions vessels for warlike purposes, without his Majesty's license," it is amongst other things declared and enacted as follows: That if any person within any part of the United Kingdoms, or in any part of His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, shall, without the leave and license of his Majesty for that purpose first had and obtained as aforesaid, equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or attempt or endeavor to equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or procure to be equipped, furnished, fitted out, or armed, or shall, knowingly, and assist, or be concerned in the equipping, furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel with intent, or in order that such ship or vessel with intent, or in order that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince, state or protentate, or of any foreign colony, province or part of any province or people, or of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise any powers of government in or over any foreign state, colony, province, or part of any province or people, as a transport or storeship, or with intent to cruise or commit hostilities against any prince, state or potentate, or against the subjects or citizens of any prince, state or potenate, or against the persons exercising, or as assuming to exercise, the powers of government in any colony province, or part of any province or country, or against the inhabitants of any foreign colony, province, or part of any province or country, with whom his Majesty shall not then be at war, or shall, within the United Kingdom, or any of his Majesty's dominions, or in any settlement, colony, territory, island, or place belonging or subject to his Majesty, issue or deliver any commission for any ship or vessel, to the intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed as aforesaid, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, upon any information or indictment, be punished by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the court in which such offender shall be convicted; and every such ship or vessel, with the tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition and stores, which may belong to or be on board of any such ship or vessel, shall be forfeited; and it shall be lawful for any officer of his Majesty's Customs or Excise, or any officer of his Majesty's navy, who is by law empowered to make seizures for any forfeiture incurred under any of the laws of customs or excise, or the laws of trade and navigation, to seize such ships or vessels aforesaid, and in such places and in such manner, in which the officers of his Majesty's navy, are empowered respectively to make seizures under the laws of customs and excise, or under the laws of trade and navigation; or that every ship and vessel, with the tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition, and stores, which may belong to, or be on board of such ship or vessel, may be prosecuted and condemned in the like manner, and in such courts as ships or vessels may be prosecuted and condemned by any breach of the laws made for the protection of the revenues of customs and excise, or the laws of trade and navigation.

And it is, in and by the said act, further enacted, that if any person in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any part of his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, without the leave and license of his Majesty for that purpose first had and obtained as aforesaid, shall, by adding to the number of the guns of such vessel or by changing those on board for other guns or by the addition of any equipment of war, increase or augment, or procure to be increased or augmented, or shall be knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting, the warlike force of any ship or vessel of war, or crusier, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival in any part of the United Kingdom or any of his Majesty's dominions was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessels, in the service of any foreign prince, state, or potentate, or of any person or persons exercising, or assuming to exonerate, any powers of government in or over any colony, province, or port of any province or people, belonging to the subjects of any such prince, state or potenate, or to the inhabitants of any colony, province, or part of any province or country, under the control of any person or persons so exercising, or assuming to exercise the powers of government, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon being convicted thereof, upon any information or indictment, be punished by fine and imprisonment, by either of them, at the discretion of the court before which such offender shall be convicted.

Now, in order that none of our subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the said statute, we do hereby strictly command that no person or persons whatsoever, do commit any act, matter or thing whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of the said statute imposed, and of our high displeasure.

And we do hereby further warn and admonish all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, to observe towards each and all of the aforesaid sovereigns, their subjects, and territories, and towards all belligrents whatsoever, with whom we are at peace, the duties of neutrality; and to respect, in all and each of them, the exercise of those belligerent rights which we and our royal predecessors have always claimed to exercise.

And we do hereby warn all our royal subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our Royal proclammation, and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral sovereign, in a war between other sovereigns, or in violation or contravention of the laws of nations, in that behalf, as more especially by breaking, or endeavoring to break, any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of any or either of the said sovereigns, by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, ammunition, military stores, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law or modern usages of nations, for the use or service of any or either of the said sovereigns, that all persons so offending, together with their ships and goods, will rightly incur, and be justly liable to, hostile capture, and to the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And we do hereby give notice, that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and of their own wrong; and that they will in no wise obtain any protection from us against such capture or such penalties as aforesaid, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such conduct.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-second year of our reign. God save the Queen.

The Six Nation Indians Celebrate the Queen's Birthday.

The Brantford *Courier* gives a long and interesting account of the manner in which the Six Nation Indians celebrated the Queen's birthday at Tuscarora. It says there was a full representation of the Upper and Lower Mohawks, the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Senecas Cayugas and Onondagas—numbering in all, on foot, 400 chiefs and warriors good and true, besides about 60 on horse. Those on foot were under the command of the Chief of the Lower Mohawk.

We noticed the following chiefs present—*Sadekarihwadegh* (James Givens) of the Upper Mohawks, who served in the war of 1812—a very excellent man of high moral character and a leader among the Methodists in his neighborhood. Joseph Frazer is also of the Upper Mohawks, and like the former served in the war of 1812. This veteran chief, at the battle of Queenston, received a severe ball wound in his forehead immediately over his eye—the scar of which is plainly to be seen. He was also in the battle that was fought at Lundy's Lane.

Teyomochisea, (Isaac Hill) Chief of the Onondaga's, and fire-keeper and speaker of the Six Nations Indians.

Ashigwarisheres, (W. Green.)

Kanoegerihdahoak, (Seneca Johnson) Chief of the Senecas, and the leading chief of the Six Nations. He served tn the war of 1812. He is, we may say, without the pale of civilization, retaining the heathen mode of worshiping the great spirit and the sacrifice of the white dog. He is a thorough red man. He had about him a large display of wampum and carried in his hand a strong bow and arrows pointed with flint and adorned with feathers, such as we now often read of as having been used many years since in Indian warfare. He is one of the few remaining full blooded sons of the forest.

John Whitecoat and Seth Newhouse, whose Indian names have escaped us are two very old and venerable warriors who served in the war against the Americans when the latter struggled for independence. They both wore large silver medals, having on one side the bust of George the Third, and on the other the royal coat of arms. These were given to them as testimonials of bravery during the war.

Tekayeadouh, (Isaac Powles.) This Chief is quite a young man—very intelligent, possessing a high moral character, and is looked up to by the Indians generally with much respect. He is, we believe, a distant relation of the immortal Brant.

Tekarihogea, (G. H. M Johnson,) Colonel of the miltia and grand-son of the late celebrated and gallant chief *Tyandanagua*, (Capt. Joseph Brant.) Chief Henry Clench assumed the command of the horse. Captain Johnson was arrayed in full Indian costume and a large number of the men were differently decorated according to their respective tribes and standing.

Sakayeagwaradouh, (J. S. Johnson.) This is a Chief of the Lower Mohawks, and father of *Tekarihogea*, (Col. G.H.M. Johnson.) He is head chief among the six nations.

Several other chiefs were present, but the above named are the most prominent and distinguished.

As the drilling was about to commence a waggon was driven to the grounds, containing a small cannon, a trophy of war taken by the Caughnawaghas from the French during the war in Canada between that nation and the British. The Caughnawaghas, who inhabit a portion of country near Montreal, sent this cannon to the Six Nations to be presented to them on Her Majesty's Birthday as a memento of good feeling existing on their part towards the latter. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed among the Six Nations on this announcement, which was made by Chief *Sakayeagwaradouh*, (J. S. Johnson), at the conclusion of which three cheers, loud and long, were given for the Caughnawaghas.

The drilling having been brought to a close the men were again drawn up in single column, when a salute of 21 guns was fired, followed by a *feu de joie* from the muskets. Three times three cheers, proposed by Col. G.H.M. Johnson, were responded to loud and long by the people, three for His Excellency the Governor, given with a right good will, and three for the Six Nations Chiefs; one of whom then proposed three cheers for the gallant Colonel, who duly acknowledged the honor, when the whole dispersed to a spot where the squaws had during the morning been preparing.

At the conclusion of the speeches it was signified by the chiefs to Mr. Weyms and Mr. Dewhurst that they had arrived at the determination of conferring upon them the high honor of adopting them into the family of the Six Nations and giving them each an Indian name. The ceremony was accordingly gone through with in the Indian language—the favored two being led through the ranks of the warriors, Mr. Weyms by *Sakayearwaradouh*, (J. S. Johnson), chief of the Lower Mohawks, and given the name of *Kagostindye* which being interpreted signifies "Flying Spark," and became a membe of the Lower Mohawks. Mr. Dewhurst was intorduced to the warriors by Chief *Kanoegerihdahook*, (Seneca Johnson,) and received the name of *Karthowaneh*, the English of which is "Great News," and was received into the Seneca nation. Simultaneously with receiving the Indian name, the latter was handed an ancient bow and three arrows with flint points and feathers, and Mr. Weyms was given a beautiful tomahawk to be kept as mementos of the occassion.

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.

After dark a beautiful scene was presented to the eye, by the appearance on the Grand River, near Middleport, of some twelve canoes filled with Indians, each holding in his hand a torch light. In this manner they rowed, in regular order, up and down the river to a late hour, amid the booming of cannon, when the whole company adjourned to the splendid residence of Chief G.H.M. Johnson, situated on the banks of the river near the village of Middleport, where they were hospitably entertained by the worthy host. This terminated the day's proceedings, and all sought their homes quietly and soberly—happy with the manner in which the day had been spent.

THE STANDARD.

DURHAM, JUNE 3rd, 1859.

WE have been informed by a correspondent from Mount Forest, that an indignation meeting was held in that village on the 25th ult, condemnatory of the dilatory conduct of the County Council with regard to the gravel roads

By some means they have ascertained the *present views* of the Warden respecting the roads, and expressed their disapprobation of his "double-dealing," as they termed it, in no very measured terms.

Want of space prevents us copying in full the excellent communication of our correspondent, shewing that even though the debentures should be negociated on a little disadvantageous terms, the loss would be more than doubly gained in the reduced price of labor, likewise the benefit derivable from the circulation of the money to be expended.

A committee was appointed to draft a petition, urging the County Council to proceed with the roads at once.

For our own part we see no impediment in the way, if there is only a will to perform, and had the County Council put the matter in the right hands, the money might have been received immediately on the issue of the debentures.

Since the making of the roads is a settled fact, why not commenee the work at once, when there are so many advantages to be gained by prosecuting it now. The would-be plausible reasons for delaying the work, assigning as a cause, "the inability of the people to pay the interest on the debentures," and "wait for another crop, &c.," is mere political gammon, designed to delay a project which may, at a future day, subserve selfish interests.

We have not yet changed our opinion of those we deemed the false friends of this work, neither will we, until their actions are in accordance with their professions.

The manner in which the inhabitants of Mount Forest have gone to work, shews a determination on their part not to be baffled, and is truly characteristic of their zeal in any public enterprise they may undertake, which might be copied with advantage by our own denizens.

This movement, we hope, will not be allowed to rest here, but that every locality throughout the County will enter a similar protest and request.

The initiative has been taken by Mount Forest, at the extreme Southern limits of the County, and we hope the ball thus set in motion, will not be allowed to stop, until it shall have traversed the length and breadth of the County before the next sitting of the Council.

The public need not be dismayed by the rumors which have been set afloat, "that it will be impossible to negociate the debentures," for we have been credibly informed that an extensive Road Company have offered to take the making of the Garafraxa Road at a fair valuation, and for payment will take our debentures at par; and no doubt the other roads can be made on equally advantageous terms.

WE take much pleasure in referring our readers to the advertisement of A.& J. Mintern, Cabinet-Makers, who have commenced a branch of business much required in this place, and the absence of which was severely felt of late. The imported trash, in this, as well as many other branches of business, is beginning to be appreciated according to its merits, which, from what we learn of public opinion, will result in the extinction of the peddling community. We say Amen.

Constables eating their Warrants.

We are informed that a serious out-break against law and order, occurred in Hanover lately. From what we can gather, it appears a span of horses were seized in Walkerton lately, under a writ of execution, and immediately after, were stolen from the custody of the bailiff by a band of deperadoes. Warrants were issned, and a man named Dilanti arrested. A few days after, two constables proceeded from Walkerton to Campbellton in this township, to arrest a number of persons named Campbell and Farrell, but failed. They were returning home, and had just passed the village of Hanover, when six of the aforenamed persons, mostly armed with double-barrelled guns, overtook them, and demanded any weapons the Constables might have on their persons, and with their guns pointed to the Constables' breasts, compelled them to eat the warrants.

This is the most audacious action we ever heard of being perpetrated in this Country, and hope the Magistrates of Brant and Bentinck will conjointly take such steps as will bring the offenders to justice, and strike terror to all evil-doers.

Strange Fancy of Birds.

Birds frequently exhibit a strange instinct, in the places they choose in which to build their nests. Once they have chosen an abode, no inconvenience or disturbance will cause them to remove.

A few days since we were shewn the nest of three different species of bird—the blackbird, pee-vee and robin—each having located themselves severally on tho grist, carding, and saw-mill of Mr Paterson of this town. The former had built on the outside of the window-sill of the fourth story of the grist-mill, although not very strange, is certainly rare. The second located itself on a cross-bar between two posts, to which is attached a heavy shaft belonging to the machinery of the carding mill, and from its power and velocity, keeps the nest with its young inmates, constantly jarring, likewise a deafening noise and in close proximity to the workmen and others, which does not appear to discommode it in the least. The robin has snugly ensconced itself on the beam to which is attached a muly saw, making nearly three hundred cuts per minute, and so close to the machinery, that portions of the nest have at times been detached.

The ceremony of turning the first sod on the Georgian Bay Canal, was performed at Toronto on the 24th ult. This is a gigantic undertaking, and not less in importance, to the people of Canada at large. Much of the traffic now conveyed by the Erie canal and various lines of railroad in the State of New York, will find its natural outlet to the Atlantic through this canal and the river St. Lawrence.

THE CANADIAN VISITOR is the title of a monthly journal, devoted to the cause of temperance, literature and religion. The paper is neat in appearance, contains 8 pages, and abounds with valuable and useful information. As a Canadian enterprise, we wish it every success. Published by E. Thorne, Orono, C. W., at 50 cents per annum.

Interesting Joint Stock Company Law Case.

From the Montreal Herald.

A suit, involving legal points of the very highest importance in respect to joint stock companies, has just been commenced at Toronto. The Provincial Insurance Company of that city has brought an action against several of its shareholders to recover calls, which, it appears, are, or were when they were made necessary to make up losses, which had been incurred by the company.—The first case which has came into court is that of the Provincial Insurance Company *vs.* Bell. The defendent pleaded that he had been induced to become a shareholder from false and fraudulent representations, including the payment of dividends and bonuses, and that the Company, therefore, could not claim from him the amount of this call. This opinion was, it was said, in accordance with a number of judicial decisions in England, where stockholders had been held to be released from their liabilities to the Company, by the proof that they had been entrapped. On the other side, it was argued that these decisions had not received the assent of the Lord Chancellor of England, who held that the shareholders in a Joint Stock Company being partners, one of them could not plead the frauds of his co-partners, in order to escape liability, and thus destroy the fund from whence innocent third parties, dealing with the company might be paid. The opinion of a writer in the London *Law Magazine* was cited in support of this view. The directors, or even individual shareholders, making false representations, might be made to pay the damages which such misrepresentations had caused; but third parties, believing that they were dealing with a company composed of certain individuals, could not, on account of frauds between these individuals, with which they, the third parties, had no concern, be told that any member of the company was exonerated from his liability. Mr. Justice Richards, who tried the case, appeared to think that the latter view of the law was the correct one, otherwise, persons dealing with Joint Stock companies would be subject to continual frauds. But he doubted whether he ought to act in the face of judicial decisions the other way; and as to the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, it did not appear that it had been pronounced as a judicial decision. His Lordship, therefore, on this occasion, the practical point involved being only as to the admission of evidence, adhered to the actual decisions, and determined to admit the evidence of false representation.

AN ARDENT EXPLORER.—Ladislaus Magyar, a Hungarian, in the hope of reaching the interior with more certainty, has married the daughter of the negro King of Bihe, in Upper Guinea. Having by this step become general-in-chief of the armies of his father-in-law, he makes use of his newly-acquired authority to facilitate his researches.

Government Buildings at Quebec.

The *Leader* announces, we presume officially, the intentions of the Government with reference to the proposed buildings at Quebec. $60,000 having been already voted for Post Office buildings in that city, the erection will be immediately proceeded with, and primarily adapted to the necessities of the Legislature. It is estimated that $50,000 will suffice for this purpose, and the balance will go a great way towards the alterations which will be necessary to fit the building for Post Office purposes afterwards. Ministers claim that, by this arrangement, they will save the rental of Legislative buildings for four years.—The Financial and Public Works Departments will find accommodation in the Chateau of St. Louis. The Post Office, and another department will be located in the Nautical School, apposite the Esplanade, in St. Louis Street, which is the property of the Government. One or two ordinary houses, in addition, will afford adequate accommodation for the Departments and the Legislature.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Government appears to be taking proper measures; and Mr. Disraeli very patriotically informs the Emperors of France and [illegible] that, while they will probably be [illegible] in the third year of a war, we shall be able to go on merrily for twenty years [illegible] sense, he lets them know that we are not simply a European race, or a European power, or simply the member of an old and wide-bound world. We belong to the New World as well as the Old; and whatever Time takes from us in the Old World he gives us in the New. Suppose a war such as the last; suppose it as long; at the end of twenty years we are the chief of a mighty American and Australian Confederation. Mr. Disraeli throws out these very suggestive hints for Imperial rumination.

Feeling in the Palace of Vienna.

The war upon which the young Emperor of Austria is now entering has been neither suddenly nor rashly advised. It seems that from the very first the Emperor's mother, the Archduchess Sophia, has entertained a decided repulsion toward the Imperial family of France, and has even been sometimes *persiflee*, by her own family for what has been called her old fashioned prejudice. The Archduchess is a woman of the most powerful intellect, and still holds her rule over her son as firmly as in the days of his minority. Her penetration is proverbial, and she consults with Metternich upon all subjects connected with the interests of the Austrian Crown. Ever since the marriage of the Prince Napoleon the suspicions of the old lady have been aroused; and at length, by dint of artifice and money, of faith in themselves and the want of it in others, the experienced pair have succeeded in obtaining the full copy of the letters of Prince Napoleon and the Emperor of the French to the King of Sardinia, by which it becomes clear that the war in Italy is but a secondary object, that the ultimate end is the bestowal of Lombardy on King Victor, Rome on Prince Napoleon, Naples on Prince Murat, and the overthrow of Austria, which leaves the road open to Russia; and then hurrah for the long cherished idea of the attack on England! Every step which has hitherto been taken by Austria has been the result of mature deliberation amongst the Imperial family, by every member of which the young Emperor is regarded as a precious charge confided to their care. The Imperial family of Austria assembles at its Council Board sixteen Archdukes, all in the prime of life, of vigour and intelligence; all moved by the same interests, and all as friendly and united as every family should be. No measure of vital importance is ever undertaken without the advice of all and the adhesion of the majority. The assembly appealed to on the present occasion, was unanimous in its decision—the Archduchess Sophia even more urgent than the rest. How proud and glorious she must have felt when her son, rising in the midst of his relations, laid his hand upon his sword, and in answer to the proposition of France, which has been discussed, exclaimed, "Let the Emperor Louis Napoleon be told that I am as yet too young to abdicate. He wants to plume (pick) the Austrian eagle: better to try and cut his throat. One thing let him remember in the coming struggle, that the game is far from equal between us. I risk a province; he stakes an empire on the issue of the war."—*Paris Cor. Liverpool Journal.*

Austrian Progress in Italy.

A letter from Turin, dated May 6th says:

"We have inundated all the country which the Austrians have to cross, and on this occasion our populations have displayed the patriotism which was to have been expected.—The Austrians endeavored to prevent the breaking of the locks, but without success. In the province of Vercelli they seized the brother of M. Noe, who has the direction of the reservoirs of Satirana, and wrote to the latter that if he wished to save the life of his brother he must put an end to the inundation. The sole reply M. Noe sent was to double the quantity of water let loose, so that many Austrians who had advanced in the hope that for four hours at least they would not be impeded by inundations found themselves with water up to their waists. It is not yet known what they have done with the brother of M. Noe. The Austrians make heavy levies of provisions and stores in all the towns they enter; in one place they arrested and carried off a mayor, who was not able to give them all the forage they required."

Kossuth—Hungary—Austria.

A report is in our tent that Kossuth is now in Sardinia and in communication with the Hungarian troops in the Austrian army. A letter in one of the German papers further states that much agitation prevails in Hungary, and that revolutionary movements are anticipated. Something of the kind is also hinted at in the correspondence of some of the English papers, and putting these facts together, some journalists start the plausible theory that the discovery of disaffection among the Hungarian troops, who form a large portion of the Austrian army now in Sardinia, is the real cause of hesitation, counter-marching, and almost retreat of the Austrian forces since they entered Piedmont. It is also said that there is dissension between the Austrian and Hungarian generals of that army. It seems probable that Austria will have her hands full, and will yet rue the day she took up arms against Sardinia.

Wall street, which is about half a mile long, has 6,000 inhabitants and 40 miles of stairway, so says a letter carrier.