

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

LANDING OF THE ENGLISH ADVANCE BRIGADE— TAKING OF A POSITION— NO BRUCE FOR A MARCH— FOUND.

[Anley Bay, Oct. 25. Correspondence of London Times.]

The transports containing the advance brigade left Aden on the afternoon of the 19th inst., and arrived at the anchorage of Anley Bay, which is a bay in low water. Her engines were scarcely powerful enough to keep her up with the remainder of the fleet, and during the night they were obliged to reduce their speed to prevent their heading her. The most favorable weather was experienced during the whole passage, with strong southerly breezes, which enabled the vessels to set sail and land the troops with ease. The channel into Anley Bay is studded with reefs, and leads to the north, towards Massawah, there is an archipelago of bare volcanic islands, beautiful in the distance when the morning or evening sun strikes them, but barren, desolate and cinderlike in the glare of noon.

On the afternoon of the 21st inst. the transports rounded the head of the bay, and before seven o'clock all the vessels were safely anchored at convenient distances from the landing place. Fortunately the transports were not crowded with troops, and the landing was effected with ease. The transports were nearly lost on a coral reef—prevented by a casualty from shoals or reefs; but one of the blades of her screw having been struck off by a coral reef which she had incautiously approached.

The view from the anchorage at Anley Bay is magnificent. High ranges of mountains rise close from the shore, and the sea is on a clear day other heights may be seen still more elevated, far behind them. The higher peaks in the first range are said to be five thousand feet in height, and so deceptive are distances in this dry, clear climate that they seem quite close, although upwards of thirty miles distant. Between the mountains and the shore there is a sandy plain, in many places covered with saline incrustation and flooded with the higher spring tides. Broad water courses, which during the rainy season must be foaming torrents, traverse this plain, and in many places their beds are filled with large boulders, washed down from the hills. The country is generally covered with brush wood, and its appearance is said to resemble very much the banks of the Indus. The ordinary Indian babul, so well known to Anglo-Indians, is very common, and is almost the largest shrub, for it cannot here be called a tree.

In the anchorage at present there are about two hundred transports, and the shore is very flat, the tide receding about two hundred yards, although its rise and fall are only about four feet. The beach is formed of a muddy sand, very fine and firm. At no stage of the tide can troops be landed without their wading, or stores without a transit of fifty yards through the shallow water. This entails great labor, and the transports have to be carried by coolies about two hundred and fifty yards before they are out of reach of the tide. At the landing place there is only a small spit, about one hundred yards long and forty broad, which is not covered at the highest spring tides. Three companies of native sappers are consequently now employed in raising and retaining a more or less permanent temporary landing place for stores.

The grand depot will be about a mile inland, and a tramway will connect it with the landing place. A pier is also being constructed to land stores. It is proposed to have always a depth of eight feet at the pier-head, and to effect this, it will be about 200 yards in length. This would be the best and most economical plan for making it, but the stone has to be brought in Arab boats from the opposite side of the bay, about twelve miles distant, and they only make one trip in the day. At present all these boats are employed in landing stores, and it is necessary, as the progress is confined to the portion close to high water, when the sappers are engaged in rivetting the embankment with stout fascines fastened with stakes driven into the sand. When the pier is completed, it will have a tramway laid to its head, which will facilitate landing operations greatly.

Although the slope of the beach from high water to low water mark is very gradual, the water from the latter deepens rapidly, and vessels lying within 200 yards of it swing in six fathoms. Great difficulties were at first experienced in the disembarking of horses, mules and stores, but they are being gradually overcome as fresh boats arrive daily from the places along the coast. Unfortunately, the services of the only tug steamer, which was engaged by her commanding officer to be used for the purpose, were not available; but the stone has to be brought in Arab boats from the opposite side of the bay, about twelve miles distant, and they only make one trip in the day. At present all these boats are employed in landing stores, and it is necessary, as the progress is confined to the portion close to high water, when the sappers are engaged in rivetting the embankment with stout fascines fastened with stakes driven into the sand. When the pier is completed, it will have a tramway laid to its head, which will facilitate landing operations greatly.

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With the efforts to obtain water close to the shore have met with poor success. A few of the wells yield very indifferent water in limited quantities, and many have been spoiled by increasing their depth. Six inches after the water bearing strata had been reached a saline and brackish water was struck, and the water brackish and unfit for use. All most all the steamers at anchor are employed in condensing water for the use of the troops, and large quantities are landed from the ships each day.

Colonel Merewether has been absent since the transports arrived, and his reconnaissance to the south. His object was to ascertain if the mountain passes in that direction were practicable. He is expected to return to-morrow, a small steamer having been sent to meet him, and it is reported that no route exists where he has explored, available for the march of an army.

HURRICANE AT ST. DOMINGO.—The recent hurricane which worked such fearful ruin at St. Thomas and at Porto Rico was equally destructive, in proportion to its extent, in Santo Domingo. The hurricane was an equal in the capital the lamp posts in the streets were all prostrated, the iron balconies were torn from the houses, zinc roofs were blown off in shreds, and large trees uprooted on every side. St. Michael, the town of the south, was also prostrated, and the loss of property was immense, and there was much suffering among the people. The government had appropriated the sum of \$250,000 to relieve the sufferers, and had called upon the authorities of the different districts to send in the names of the sufferers in other places, in order that relief might be afforded them. The government had also published a decree, authorizing the exportation of provisions from the country for the present.

THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORIES.—A rise in the Hudson's Bay territories has taken place, caused by the speech of Lord Monck to the Canadian Parliament, in which he alludes to the Canadian Dominion, under the Act of Union, as forming a "new nationality" that "will ere long extend its bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and in the consideration" of the two houses "to the important subject of western territorial extension."

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Private treaties indemnifying the displaced Princes of Anhalt and the Princes of Prussia, which were signed by the Emperor, the inventor of the needle gun, is dead. It is inferred from the tenor of the speech made by M. Rouher in the Corps Legislatif, that the French Emperor has adopted a policy of the Roman question, which coincides with the views and ideas of the clerical party. This impression is strengthened by the tone of the French press since the speech was delivered. Liberal journals are generally dissatisfied, while the clerical organs are pleased and jubilant. The Fenian sympathizers are making extensive provisions for a public funeral in Liverpool on Sunday next, in honor of Allen, Girdy and Larkin, but the Orangemen of that city threaten to break up the procession, and his funeral that would take place, should a public Fenian demonstration be attempted. The Prussian House of Deputies has voted to transfer the expenses of the foreign office of Prussia to the budget of the North German Confederation. Consols 92½-93, 71 9/16. Markets unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10.—The action of the House of Representatives of the United States on the resolution for the impeachment of President Johnson excites considerable comment. The Times this morning has an editorial on the subject, in the course of which it highly praises the House for its refusal to impeach the President, and considers this result as reopening the course of practical Legislation. The Times, however, expresses fear that the President will accept the action of the House as an endorsement of his policy, and from that point of view the result is a sound reconstruction must be deferred. Hon. George Bancroft, minister of the United States, had an audience yesterday with Her Majesty the Queen of Prussia. Minister Rouher has made some official explanations in regard to the Luxembourg dispute. He admits that the first suggestion for a change of frontier came from the Prussian Government, and declares that since the settlement of the controversy, which was followed by the London Conference, France has entertained no thought of territorial extension by negotiation or conquest.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The demonstration proposed to be held by the Fenians in Liverpool on Sunday, was promptly forbidden by the authorities, which causes much expression of indignation against the Government. The friends of the Fenian cause were very active, and from the principal towns in Ireland came despatches of mock funerals and other demonstrations of regard. It is thought that the Italian Chamber of Deputies will repeal their vote of 1861, declaring Rome as the national capital of the Kingdom. The Paris Monitor of this morning says that the negotiations for the proposed convention still continue, and that there is renewed confidence in the success of the scheme. It is now said the French Government have no desire to negotiate a loan, as some time ago reported. The session of the Italian Parliament have been quite stormy, and the debate recently very violent, the liberal party being more active, and it is reported that the Prince Gortschakoff has resigned the Chancellorship of the Russian Empire. Consols closed 92½; Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, 13th.—The Times conveys the acceptance of President Johnson's views, on the disputed questions of naturalization and allegiance expressed in his annual message. LONDON, 13th, 9 o'clock, P. M.—The explosion at Clerkenwell prison, had very serious results, and was successful in facilitating the escape of Bourke. The prison was confined in an inner cell, and could not escape by the breach in the wall. He has been removed to another place of greater security. The explosion was tremendous in its effects. The prison wall and the neighboring building are a mass of ruins. Some lives must have been lost. It is reported that Mr. Hume, who was in the building, was killed, and that some bodies are in the ruins. It seems that during the morning repairs had been made on the wall—during the day some unknown man was seen to roll a barrel, which doubtless contained powder, under the place where repairs were being made. Shortly after this explosion took place, two men, who were engaged in being connected with the perpetration of the outrage, were arrested. The excitement there is so great that it is impossible to obtain a correct account of the casualty.

PARIS, 13th, eve.—It is reported that the Corps Legislatif now in session will be dissolved by the Emperor, and new elections held in January. ST. JOES, Dec. 17.—Clerkenwell explosion continues to cause great excitement in England. There is some opinion at this time for leniency to the Fenians, but the Times says, let there be no more clemency for Fenianism, which is a mixture of treason and assassination. God bless it. DE. 18, a. m.—A man has been arrested supposed to have lit the fuse at explosion at Clerkenwell. Examination takes place to-morrow. Great excitement continues. John Joseph, a man who was in the prison, has been arrested, and is charged with the perpetration of the outrage. Sullivan, editor of Dublin Nation, and others who took prominent part in Fenian obscures on 8th inst.

LONDON, Dec. 17, evening.—The last despatches received from Massawah report that the British expeditionary force in Abyssinia had reached a place called Senape where there was abundance of water and the natives were friendly. The Paris Patrie this morning reports that the British government has passed the report which has been current that the French Government has sent an Envoy to Mexico. A terrible explosion occurred at Newcastle on the Tyne to-day. The authorities last night received information that a quantity of Glycol or Nitro Glycoline had been secreted in the town of Fenians. The Sheriff and town Surveyor with a large squad of policemen proceeded to the place indicated and discovered a red oil packed in the usual manner. While the men were removing it the substance exploded with a tremendous detonation. Several of the policemen were instantly killed, and but few escaped injury. The men who were present the packages of Glycoline were badly hurt and are lying in a critical condition.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Times strongly objects to the financial plan proposed by Secretary McCulloch as a violation of the axiom that local taxation should be met by all means, and thinks the Secretary's plans would substitute new evils for old. An account was held to-day on the bodies of the persons killed by the explosion at Clerkenwell prison. A large number of witnesses were examined, but nothing satisfactory was elicited as to the perpetrators of the crime. A rumor has reached here from Vienna that a change in the Austrian Ministry is impending, and that Count von Taaffe is to form a new Cabinet. The report needs confirmation. The truth of the report which reached here by Atlantic cable that Spain offered to sell the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States is denied.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The resolution for the impeachment of President Johnson was defeated in the House on Saturday—57 for, and 107 against. NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—On the Vermont Central Railroad yesterday, a car with workmen to build a bridge, was backed over a trestle, falling to the ground, and killing fifteen men. Fifteen men were instantly killed, and many more terribly injured. God bless it. BOSTON, 14th.—British schooner Adelia, from New York for Halifax, came ashore, full of water, below this port, wrecked.

FROM CANADA.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—The Finance Minister made his Budget speech on Saturday, and proposed to absorb the floating debt without recourse to a new loan. The way in which he proposed to do this was by increasing it in the Government Savings Bank, and by investing in the purchase of the Government bonds, and the establishment of a fund for investing trusts funds. The Finance Minister estimates surplus income for 1870 at \$1,200,000, and for 1871 at \$1,400,000, and for 1872 at \$1,600,000. The Finance Minister estimates surplus income for 1870 at \$1,200,000, and for 1871 at \$1,400,000, and for 1872 at \$1,600,000.

could be entered into between the Hudson Bay Co. and the Government, on the basis of the North West Territory resolutions. The Canada Steam Navigation Company Bill passed through committee to-day. The Grand Trunk Railway Bill providing for the issue of bonds for \$500,000 sterling, was considered to-day, in committee of the whole house. Howe spoke in favour of the bill, assuming the statements made in regard to the deficit of the railway to be correct, but supported by C. J. Brydges, the chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway. The North West question will come up again to-night. The statement of the Province of Canada for the year ending 30th June last, shows a nominal surplus of \$1,500,000, but deducting Province paper issued and unpaid, and current liabilities, it shows a deficit of nearly \$1,000,000. The estimate for the current year shows a probable revenue of \$14,500,000, and an expenditure of \$15,500,000. The above estimate of expenditure does not include any provision for the interest on the Intercolonial Railway Loan, or the expense of purchasing the Red River country, but provides \$1,600,000 for militia purposes. Howe acknowledges a floating debt of over \$5,000,000, but the accounts show nearly \$10,000,000. The estimate for this morning twenty days below zero.

OTTAWA, Dec. 10.—The debate on the resolution for the acquisition of the North West Territory has not yet terminated. Last night Sir John A. Macdonald strongly advocated the purchase of the Territory. Dr. Tupper followed the Premier, again attacking Mr. Howe's alleged inconsistency, and declaring the Anti-Union policy of the Nova Scotia party shifting and unstable. The Doctor stated that Nova Scotia is really Unionist in feeling. The Ministerials, of course, loudly cheered Tupper's statements. The House did not adjourn until two o'clock this morning. This evening, the Commons, on division, virtually adopted the report of the Committee on Printing, recommending official reports of the debates. It is estimated that the reports will cost about twelve thousand dollars a session. The House went into Committee of Supply, when Mr. Galt created the Financial Statement of Mr. Rose, showing the floating debt of the Dominion to be only five and one-half million dollars, with one million cash on hand. Mr. Rose's statement of the estimates till 31st March, and moves an amendment.

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OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—On the third reading of the bill respecting inland revenue, an amendment to allow growers of tobacco in Lower Canada to sell surplus without paying tax, was lost. Division 26 to 104. The bill relating to Public Works passed in Committee. The bill to prevent the unlawful exportation of iron ore from the small islands passed second time. Debate resumed on the Intercolonial Railway.

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Domion. It would be in force to-day, but if proposed duty on any article was reduced by vote, any money paid for duty on such article would be refunded. The Tariff is substantially the same as the late Canadian Tariff, except a few articles reduced. Duty on Nova Scotia Tariff half a cent more than Nova Scotia Tariff. Some articles for shipbuilders, iron; Flour, Corn, Meal and Rice, 25 cents per bushel; Pork and Beef 25 cents per bushel; Coal and Coke free; Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whiskey and Alcohol of proof, 80 cents gal. This P. M. debate taken on Excise Bill. Mr. Galt takes exception to some features of the tariff, and recommends postponement of both bills till the last part of session. Sir John Macdonald opposes delay. Both bills will doubtless pass.

Customs Rates.—Spirits, 80 cents per gallon proof; all Beer and Porter, 5 cents per gallon; in casks 7 cents; Oil—Kerosene 10 cents per gallon, other oils 15 cents per gallon. Sugar—Candy, brown or white, \$3 per 100 lbs. White Clayed Sugar \$2.25 per 100 lbs. Yellow Muscovado Sugar \$2.25 per 100 lbs. Brown Sugar \$1.90 per 100 lbs. Any other sugar per bushel. Butter 40 cents per lb. Cured Meats 1 cent per lb. Flour and Meal 25 cents per 100 lbs. All grains except Orange, Raspberry, &c., 10 cents per bushel. Wheat 10 cents per bushel. Cured Meats 1 cent per pound. Wines containing not over 25 degrees proof spirit, including Ginger or Orange, Raspberry, &c., 10 cents per bushel. Wine, bottled, \$1.50 per dozen, with additional 3 cents per gallon on every degree over 42 proof. Sparkling, all kinds, \$3 per doz; if accompanied with certificate of growth, if not \$1.50. To pay 25 cents per ad valorem—Cassis, Cinnamon, Ginger, Malt, Pepper, Perumery, Pistachio, Patent Medicines, of all kinds. Upper Leather, 10 per cent ad valorem. Goods paying ad valorem and specific duties:—Black Tea 15 per cent ad valorem and specific duty of 34 cents per lb. Green, same ad valorem, specific 7 cents per lb. Tobacco, unmanufactured, 7 cents Cigars, 5 per cent ad valorem, specific duty 15 cents per lb.

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roads during the spring and fall of the year in any way that may be deemed best. Possibly the erection of Toll Bars, at either end of every Main Road in the Colony, might be thought a good plan to adopt for raising the necessary funds for making and keeping in good repair the main lines of traffic towards the Metropolis. Allow me to suggest that the laying down certain lengths of plank road-way, on either of the three principal highways, St. Peter's, Malpique and Lower Reads, may be worth a trial, if only to raise, by means of a direct tax on the travellers thereon, funds towards making eventually more permanent Macadamized portions of road on the same lengths.

In further reference to those leading articles, I hope the gentleman who points out that the judicious use of that tar and spruce boughs will "burn his spurs in roads," will attend the meeting that I propose my neighbours should hold, and afford them yet more of his "eccentric experience" on the subject. With all due deference to your long experience in journalism, I hold the remarks on "the principle of centralization in connection with the management of our roads," and the tribute paid to the "remarkable intelligence and powers of observation of the young educated P. E. Islanders," to be very poor, thin padding. Centralize, in the name of common "intelligence" the residents of Charlottetown and St. John's, and others who may care to attend the "Centralization," and take the sense of their collected force, and the sooner the better.

I cannot believe that the young educated P. E. Islanders, or the travelling public, generally, will longer tolerate the present "local management" of their highways, which is disgraceful in the extreme. I remain yours, dear Sir, very truly, AN OLD TRAVELLER. Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 18th, 1867.

P. S. I specify three lengths of plank road-way above, as I fancy last fall there was one portion of either of the Main Roads more abjectly abominable than the rest. O. T. ADDRESS. To Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Rankin, presented by the Prince of Wales Volunteers, December, 1867, on the occasion of his resignation as their Commanding Officer. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RANKIN.—Respected Sir:—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we, the Prince of Wales Volunteers, now take leave of you, as our Commanding Officer. Ever since the organization of the Volunteer movement, and during its whole course of its existence, you have taken such a lively interest in promoting the welfare of the Volunteer force, and giving your hearty assistance towards aiding and fostering the Volunteer spirit in the Colony, that most deeply you merit the unqualified thanks of the whole body of Volunteers in Prince Edward Island. While aiding and encouraging the loyal efforts that actuated the Volunteers generally, in enrolling themselves as a defence to their country (if their services should ever be required), you have displayed towards us, as a private individual, so much, in every possible way, to promote our very best interests as Volunteers, that we cannot allow you to depart from us without our most earnest desire of the Prince of Wales Volunteers.

On behalf of the Prince of Wales Volunteers, I, S. Longworth, Captain, John Newton, Lieutenant, Thomas Lewis, Esq., and others, do hereby beg to express our warmest thanks to you for the high honor conferred on you by our worthy Commander-in-Chief, the sincere wish and most earnest desire of the Prince of Wales Volunteers. P. S. Longworth, Captain, John Newton, Lieutenant, Thomas Lewis, Esq., and others, do hereby beg to express our warmest thanks to you for the high honor conferred on you by our worthy Commander-in-Chief, the sincere wish and most earnest desire of the Prince of Wales Volunteers.

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OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—Galt made a speech attacking the Lower Provinces out of Union, and the Government, which he attacked, but considering the importance of conciliating Nova Scotia he doubted the propriety of imposing the Canadian Tariff at present. Bolton in a clever maiden speech predicted the imposition of additional duties on Flour and necessaries; as he assured his constituents that the Government would not do so, he would vote against it. Tilly made able and concise explanations of the effect of the Tariff in the Lower Provinces. He shows a large saving in New Brunswick, on the articles on which the duty is reduced, amounting to one hundred and ten thousand dollars. Additional duties on Tea, Sugar, Molasses, and Flour, would cost one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. He showed the balance, twenty thousand dollars out of Union would be required for additional liabilities for public work. Speech produced profound impression. House and galleries were crowded. Connell will speak against the Tariff.

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OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—In the Senate yesterday Contingent Committee reported in favor of reducing the expenses of the Senate by ten thousand dollars. The matter was postponed until the last part of the Session in the House of Commons yesterday. Hon. Mr. Galt entered into explanation as to his reasons for leaving the Government. He stated that in his collection of the Great West, he had been deceived, but when the crisis came, he resigned until the crisis passed, and then returned to the Government. He was then asked to explain why he had left the Government, and he stated that he had been deceived, but when the crisis came, he resigned until the crisis passed, and then returned to the Government.

than a precarious tenure of their farms. The honourable gentleman, in a letter addressed to a correspondent in Dublin, reiterates his views on the subject, and contends that his scheme would within a few years entirely change the aspect of affairs in Ireland. In the House of Lords on the 5th inst., the contract with the Cunard Company for the conveyance of mails between Halifax, Bermuda, and London, at the cost of £215,000 per annum for ten years, with power to terminate the contract within five years, was approved. The condition of Italy is said to be very far from satisfactory. The agents of the ex-King of Naples and other exiled Saveris are represented as exciting the Garibaldians to action against the Government, and offering to find them arms and money. A fearful catastrophe occurred in the Mersey on the 21st ult. A large steamer blew up with a tremendous report. There were two vessels of similar dimensions and equipment, purchased by the Greek Government, and about to be despatched to the Piræus—the Babulina (to which the calamity occurred), and the Amphitrite. They were to have sailed that morning from Liverpool, and were manned by Greek sailors, but English engineers and firemen. The Babulina was lying off the floating magazines, where she had just finished taking on board her stores of gunpowder, although scarcely probable, that one or two men had been saved, and not yet traced out. The missing men at the last muster numbered 38, and may perhaps be found to be three or four more or less.

Shortly after all the survivors who were on board the foremost part of the ill-fated vessel had been taken off the pier, and the balance of the crew were deposited in the death-houses. The captain's steward, who had both his legs broken, was taken on board H. M. S. Donegal. The Naples Observer says—"The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues, and may still be said to be on the increase. It is a truly magnificent sight from Naples, but its beauty is increased on a nearer approach. On Sunday last, quite a report we have before us, 'the crater was quite full of fire and lava, and from five o'clock a large shower of stones were hurled into the air. On the 19th the eruption had very much increased, and several streams of lava were floating down the sides of the mountain in the direction of Ottaviano and St. Anastasia, while immense stones were hurled into the air. The cone has increased in size considerably; indeed, a blunt point some 60 or 70 feet high has been formed on the mountain, and the position appeared to be promising. Large sheets of fire immersed from the mouth of the crater and immense stones were hurled a tremendous height in the air, and even some distances down the mountain side. There were then seven streams of lava running in the direction of Ottaviano, but others have, during the last 48 hours, been flowing down the Nape of the mountain."

A fire broke out at Her Majesty's Theatre, the Old Opera House in the Hay Market, London, at 10 45 p. m., and at 10 o'clock the whole building was in flames. The Altan murder trial has terminated. Baker has been found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, without hope of mercy.

ITALY. A meeting of republicans has just taken place at Legnano. The proposal was made by a speech from the President (Mazzini), who compared Italy of to-day with France of 1830. Menabrea with Polignac, and Garibaldi with Lafayette. It only depended on Garibaldi, he said, to give the signal for the outbreak of a great Socialist movement in Europe, and he had only abstained from doing so on account of the responsibility of such a step. The Italian monarchy had been struck in the heart at Aspromonte, and was buried at Mentana. The Italian people, with republicanism, but she had no alternative but to accept it, as there was no sovereign dynasty which could replace that of Victor Emmanuel. It was decided by the meeting to hasten the convocation of Parliament, and to have the public opinion to require the resignation of the Government, and to have the public opinion to require the resignation of the Government, and to have the public opinion to require the resignation of the Government.

FRANCE. PARIS, Dec. 6.—M. Rouher, in the course of his speech in the Corps Legislatif, referred to the proposed conference on the Roman question, and said we have declared to all powers that we do not wish to draw up a programme. We shall present ourselves at the conference with our past and our present. The Pope has accepted our intervention without reserve. Resolving the dilemma, that if the Pope refused to accept our intervention, we could not do without it. M. Rouher said, we declare that Italy shall not see upon Rome. France will exact from Italy a rigorous and energetic execution of the Convention of the 15th Sept. otherwise she will provide for herself. Is this clear? The action brought against the Courrier Franco-Italien by the Prince de Metternich, has resulted in the imprisonment of M. Lepay to one month's imprisonment, and M. Vermorel to two months' imprisonment, and a thousand francs fine, with costs. In the Senate to-day, M. de la Guéronniere expressed his regret at the hasty closing of the debate on Saturday. A continuation of the discussion would have enabled the Government to declare the second part of its resignation, which was made in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. M. Larabet and Dupin spoke to the same effect. The discussion dropped.

FRANCE AND ITALY. PARIS, Dec. 6th.—In the Chambers on Thursday, M. Rouher made a fourth statement on the French Policy in Italy, concluding as follows:—We wish at the same time that we firmly and energetically respect the convention of the 15th Sept., also to respect and strengthen Italian unity. We wish the co-existence of Italy with the Papacy, we do not wish that the work accomplished by our victories should be destroyed by the second part of our resignation. The French people do not desire either the overthrow of the Pope or the destruction of Italian unity. Let us endeavor to convince Italy that the idea of Rome for a capital is a sterile idea, a factitious, and the satisfaction of which would be a false satisfaction to Italy. What Italy especially desires is to constitute herself a free and independent nation, and to be governed by her own laws, and to be governed by her own laws, and to be governed by her own laws.

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live Governments at the conference. The Telegraph publishes the same news with the addition that previous to the conference assembling the North German Confederation will have to be recognized by Austria, France, England and Russia. PARDON FOR THE GARIBALDIANS. FLORENCE, Dec. 6.—A decree has been issued granting an amnesty to the authors and abettors of the recent invasion of Pontifical territory and pardon for all offences connected with it. CHRISTMAS. The head which so freely conceived