

march into Sardinia was to supply themselves and replenish the Lombardian magazines with everything they wanted without payment. And they have done so, stripping the land and carrying off all they can lay hands upon.

CHANGE IN THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

On Friday the announcement of the retirement from office of Count Buol, the Austrian Minister was made public. The Count tendered his resignation, which was accepted. What the precise meaning of the change is, it would be hazardous to say, and the only safe conjecture is, that Count Buol did not enter heartily into all the operations of the war which has just commenced. The Times describes the new Austrian Premier (Count Rechberg) as a statesman absolute and obstinate as Strafford.

A correspondent of the Independence Belge states that extraordinary precautions have been taken in the French camp to prevent indiscreet publicity. All letters from the army are to be deposited unsealed in the military Post Office.

The Corriere Mercantile of Genoa publishes the following proclamation, addressed by the Hungarian exiles to their countrymen:—

"Magyars.—The Italians are your brethren! Recollect 1849, when the Sardinian Government, notwithstanding its difficulties, extended a friendly hand to you, the only one offered to you in all Europe! Austria will, by a thousand promises, seek to induce you to fight for her. Do not forget that Italy is fighting for her independence, and that the principle proclaimed by her is also ours. Recollect that Austria, when the danger is passed, will not recollect her promises. Magyars! The Italians and we are oppressed by the same yoke. Brethren in slavery, let us aid each other in reconquering liberty. In labouring for the cause of Italy, you will promote your own."

POSITION OF THE POPE.

The situation of the Pope according to The Times' correspondent, is anything but agreeable to His Holiness at present. Apparently, he would rather trust the Austrians than the French, and doubts are expressed as to the voluntary sojourn of the Pope in Rome. It is hinted that the French are rather his keepers than his protectors.

A NEW AND COMFORTABLE ASSURANCE.

—A letter from Rome received on Friday, states that the Pope last week administered absolution to King Bomba by the electric wire. This is a new process of salvation, and some comfort in the case of very sudden death.

A letter from Rome, in the Univers. says:—"The Duke de Grammont was lately admitted to an audience of the Pope, having received a despatch ordering him to express the sentiments of devotedness of the Emperor of the French towards his Holiness, and to declare that his Majesty was ready under any circumstances to assist the Sovereign Pontiff, and to protect his person and his rights. The Pope expressed his thanks, and then pointing to a crucifix, said to the Ambassador, 'Monsieur le Duc; that is what I confide in!' The Emperor of Austria has sent an autograph letter to the Pope, assuring him of his eagerness to serve him, and begging his Holiness to dispose of him and his troops. He adds that they shall retire, or limit their occupation to such places as the Pope may point out in order to defend the integrity of the Church."

Three military commissioners have been appointed by the Duke of Cambridge to attend the Austrian, French, and Sardinian headquarters during the war, namely, Colonel Midway, Colonel Clement, and Colonel Cadogan.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams were received at Mr. Reuter's office, May 17:—

"Turin, Monday, May 16.

"The Emperor remains still at Alessandria, busied with his Generals in laying strategical plans.

"OFFICIAL BULLETIN, PUBLISHED MONDAY, MAY 16.

"A body of our cavalry has recently fallen 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 Casteggio.

"Nothing new from Vercelli.

"The Gazzetta di Bologna announces officially that Austria has recognised the neutrality of the States of the Church."

"Turin, May 17.

"The bridge of Stella has been threatened by the Austrians. The waters of the Po have risen. Women and children of the country are compelled by the enemy to labour at the works.

"The Mayor of Barbanello, a village in the district of Alessandria, and other Mayors of the province of Voghera, who refused to comply with the demand for contributions, have been arrested.

"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 Broni and Stradella."

Telegram received from Rome:—

"Rome, May 9.

"Ancona has been defeated in a state of siege. The light in the lighthouse at the entrance of the harbour has been extinguished.

"The Pope has protested.

"Count Buol will have an interview with the Emperor, and will send an answer to-morrow.

"France considers the state of things at Ancona as a violation of neutrality, and awaits the reply.

"The French regiments at Rome are to be placed on a full war footing.

"They will be increased by 8,000 men.

"Rome is tranquil.

AUSTRALIA.

A part of the Indigo district, where gold has long been supposed to exist, is now discovered to possess an important lead, and "a rush" to that part is the natural consequence. The Dandenong range, about forty miles from Melbourne, is also found to contain gold, but not, as far as has yet been ascertained, in any very considerable quantities. Two other districts are also named as auriferous, and of course "a rush" has taken place there also. Fortunately the world has found out before this that gold and wealth are not the same thing. But every day's discoveries only tend to show the prodigious stores of the precious metal which the soil of Southern Australia contains. The miners have suffered greatly from high winds and violent floods.

While these matters, so interesting to the commercial prospects of the country have been exciting the attention of the people, another question of smaller importance has roused a storm in the tea-pot among the corporation of Melbourne. A Mr. Smith was once mayor of that borough, and proceeded during his mayoralty to England, whither he carried the loyal congratulations of the corporation to the Queen upon the Princess Royal's marriage. The congratulations were presented, but Mr. Smith was not made a knight, as usual in such cases. Wrath and indignation, thereupon, seized the minds of the aldermen and some of the councillors. At first a resolution is drawn up, regretting that the usual practice had been deviated from. The corporation regretted the want of a precedent by 13 to 9 votes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EMPEROR'S TENT.—The tent intended for the use of the Emperor in Italy was sent off to Genoa some days back. It is made of strong canvas, striped blue and white, and lined. It is about five metres in height, supported by two poles only, and decorated outside with two small flags. Inside it is divided into three compartments, a saloon, a bed room, and dressing-room. The hangings leave a door for each room, and there are window-like openings for ventilation. An iron bedstead, camp stools, small tables, and a washing stand, compose the furniture. Its wood-work and all the furniture can be readily taken to pieces and packed in cases of small size and very light carriage. The tent was made for the Crimean campaign, but never used. Part of the furniture has memorable historic associations. The iron bedstead was used by Napoleon I. in nearly all his campaigns. The toilet utensils and dressing-case, all silver, likewise belonged to that great captain.

THE EMPEROR AND THE QUEEN.—A Paris correspondent of the Nord says:—"The Emperor Napoleon, a few days before he left Paris, addressed a letter to Queen Victoria announcing his approaching departure, and repeating his promises to take no step during the war that might compromise the interests of England or the general security of Europe. Prince Albert, in reply to this letter, in the name of her Majesty, declared that the English Government continued to rely on the spirit of moderation of which the Emperor has already given so many proofs."

According to private advices from Egypt, an attempt has been made to assassinate the Pasha, and his Highness had been living on board his yacht, *Faid Gehaad*, in consequence.—Daily News.

THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.—The *Victoria and Albert*, royal yacht, Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman, was to sail on Tuesday next for Antwerp, to bring over her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia.

The Queen and Prince Consort, with the Royal children, it is expected, will shortly leave Buckingham Palace for the Royal marine residence, Osborne.

An investiture of the Bath took place at Buckingham Palace on Thursday. The most distinguished person invested with the order was Sir John Lawrence.

Baron Pœrio, the illustrious victim of the King of Naples, arrived last week at Paris. He has since departed for Piedmont.

There are now in London no fewer than 1,240 cabs which are not for hire on Sundays. The Saloon Omnibus Company persevere in not running at all on that day.

During an election at Limerick, Ireland, rioting became so serious that the military had to fire on the mob, and two persons were killed and four wounded.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—The plan of raising volunteer rifle corps has been freely discussed in the various journals throughout the country, and a practical issue is about to be given to the discussion by the establishment of regiments at Cambridge. Both "town and gown" have resolved upon the step at a public meeting held on Friday. Many of the "heads of houses" gave their countenance to the proceeding.

THE INVENTOR OF LUCIFER MATCHES.—Mr. John Walker, chemist of Stockton, and the original inventor of lucifer matches, died in that town the other day at the age of seventy-eight. For a considerable time he realised a handsome income from the sale of his matches in boxes at 1s. 6d. each.

Trade in France appears to have rallied how that the war is finally determined upon, and the cloud which seemed to overhang the commercial world is temporarily gone. The corn and flour, which took such a speedy rise in the Paris market, has not maintained its price, and there is now the promise of an abundant harvest. The French Government is said to have concluded a contract with a Dublin house for a large supply of provisions.

DEATH OF JOSEPH STURGE.—Mr. Joseph Sturge died suddenly on Saturday 14th ult, at his residence in Wheeley's-road, Birmingham. For some months past he had been unwell, his power of walking having in some degree failed, but his mental powers continued vigorous and undiminished, his physical complaints not being sufficient to cause serious alarm to his family. On Friday night his brother, Mr. Charles Sturge, was with him until a late hour, and he was then cheerful and seemingly in better health than he had been for several weeks. At half-past six on Saturday morning he rose, and, the weather being very fine, called his children to go out with him for their usual ride. He then went back to his own room to dress; and while in the act of shaving was attacked by a severe fit of coughing, which speedily rendered him insensible. A message was despatched for a surgeon; but before he arrived Mr. Sturge was dead, the attack having ended fatally in about twenty minutes.

Mr. Sturge was born of Quaker parents, at Elberton, Gloucestershire, about ten miles from Bristol, on the 2nd of August, 1793, and was in his sixty-sixth year at the time of his death. He was the sixth member of the family bearing in direct succession the name of Joseph Sturge, which he now transmits to his son, a boy of twelve years of age. He first established himself in business at Bewdley, as a corn merchant on arriving at his maturity, and afterwards, in 1822, settled at Birmingham. From early life he actively participated in the various philanthropic movements of the day, but specially devoted himself to the Anti-Slavery cause. The Anti-Corn Law League in its early days was deeply indebted to Mr. Sturge. Immediately on his return from America, at the request of the Anti-Corn Law League, he took up the subject of an Extension of the Suffrage. One of the best known incidents of Mr. Sturge's public life was his visit to the Emperor of Russia in February, 1854. Accompanied by two friends, Mr. Charlton and Mr. Pease, M. P. he formed a deputation from the Society of Friends to present an address of remonstrance against the war solely on religious grounds.

On Tuesday Mr. Sturge was to have presided at the annual meeting of the Peace Society in London. The same papers that contained the announcement of this meeting contained also the announcement of his death.

"The Papal Supremacy Examined."

A LECTURE before the Protestant Alliance, by the REV. ROBERT WILSON. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, and at the stores of Messrs A. & W. Mackinlay and Jas. Gossip. Price 4d. May 25.

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