

fore the poor patient was restored to herself. Such, however, was the debilitated state in which the disease, or rather the "remedies," had left her, that she was compelled to remain some time longer in the hospital, to regain her strength.

It was during this convalescence that a phenomenon of the most extraordinary nature was witnessed in poor Eulalie, which caused the greatest perplexity and confusion among the nurses and doctors in attendance upon her.—She was seized with an unceasing, ungovernable flow of speech—words poured in torrents from her lips; night and day, sleeping or waking, it was all the same. With persons of her age and sex nothing is more common; but, gentle reader, it was the *subject* of her discourse, which was so extraordinary, and which caused even the oldest and most experienced of the medical advisers gathered round her bed to turn aside, some in wrath, others in confusion—it was the complete unveiling of every thought and desire which was passing through the mind of who had ever approached within a certain distance of her bed.

The evil grew to such a height—so many secrets go afloat—so many suspicions had grown into certainty by this means, that it was deemed expedient to dismiss the patient before a complete schism was created among the authorities of the hospital. Every celebrity in the magnetic science had been summoned to visit the girl and all had declared that never before had a subject, possessing such extraordinary powers of clairvoyance, been met with. Every one of the professors, of course, contended for the honor of bringing her into public notice; but the young assistant of the hospital, who had attended her in the first instance, became the happy man, and bore off the treasure to an obscure lodging near the Rue St. Jacques, giving up, for her sake, and for the dream of fortune promised by the wonderful faculty which she possessed, his present situation and a certainty of advancement he had acquired by many years' study and steadfast attention to his arduous profession.

For awhile everything prospered with the young couple. All Paris flocked to hear the revelations of the sybil, and her house was thronged from morn till night with eager enquirers. About a month ago Madame de S— well known by her eccentric researches in every kind of science, became so enthusiastic in her admiration of Eulalie, that she insisted upon her taking up her abode with her, in order to aid in certain occult works upon which she was engaged—the end and aim being directed to no less an object than the discovery of all the buried treasure which exists throughout France. It would appear that the revelations of the fair Eulalie were of such a nature as to satisfy the most golden anticipations of Madame de S—. Hundreds of visions, more gorgeous than imagination could supply, burst one by one upon the sleeping sense of the somnambula; but of all those which were thus laid open to the greedy anticipations of the *consultante*, none seemed to offer such immense and certain chance of splendour as that which was beheld at the Chateau of Chateaux.

These ruins, so celebrated in English song, became forthwith the object of pilgrimage, and Marquise de S—, repaired thither with the firm intention of purchasing the ruins, if they were to be had for love or money. But the owner cared not a whit for the first, as far as the Marquise was concerned at least, and a great deal too much for the second; so that the affair was rather more difficult to manage than Madame de S— had anticipated. Nothing, however, is impossible to those who are gifted with a will firm and resolute as that of the stout-hearted Marquise; and the bargain was struck at an enormous sacrifice on her part, the only condition being the removal of the rubbish which encumbered the entrance to the principal dungeon of the castle, where, so the persuasion existed, the whole of the treasure was contained. The impatience of the fair purchaser was so great that, fearing the customary delay in all French proceedings, she insisted upon the performance of this part of the bargain before she would consent to sign the contract. Accordingly, workmen were sent to commence the work at once, when, lo! by the very stroke of the hammer which leveled to the ground the remnant of the old wall that barred all access to the dungeon, a recess was discovered hollowed in the stone, and in the recess a casket of iron, curiously wrought in the fashion of the Greek empire, which casket, being opened, was found to contain a diamond of wonderful magnitude and of the first water. It is said to be six times larger than the Legent, and of a lustre unrivalled by any stone known as yet to the world. The value of the treasure is supposed to be at least 15,000,000 of francs.—*Paris Cor. London Atlas.*

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

COMMERCIAL.

Business affairs during the course of last week have been steady. The Cotton trade, it is true, was very much excited until Thursday. In Grain a fair business is going forward, at advances which holders are able to obtain in the early part of the week. For foreign and colonial produce a fair demand prevails, and although there are not large transactions going forward, there is not any perceptible change in prices. In metals a moderate business has been done, but there is not the same activity which hitherto prevailed. From the manufacturing districts the accounts, although satisfactory, are not so buoyant as they were some weeks ago. In public securities a moderate amount of business has been done, but there has been a slight depression in prices. The Railway market has declined. A better feeling has manifested itself during the last two days, and prices of the leading stocks are recovering from their previous depression. The sugar trade has manifested a more active feeling this week, and or British plantation, West Indian description, holders are by no means willing sellers, as during the last few weeks. Prices, however, are without any advance.

The money market presents no altered features this week. Discounts on good commercial and brokers' paper continue very easy. Loans at 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. are freely offered on good security in the show market.

There is a marked change in the Bank of England returns in the last few weeks, which is worthy of observation. The item of "other deposits," which comprises bills under discount, shows an increase of nearly two millions! The inference from this is, that our commercial dealings are becoming much more active, and credit is again beginning to extend.

IRELAND.

The lull in the storm of Irish politics which preceded Her Majesty's visit to Ireland led us to believe that a new era was dawning. The old spirit of faction had happily disappeared, and the rush of strangers to see the land and explore its beauties—to spend their money, and possibly to invest permanently in the soil—were cheering sights. The announcement of the Queen's intention to build a palace and have a temporary residence in the city of Dublin, imparted hope to many who had despaired. Alas, the calm only preceded the storm. The old bickerings have recommenced. Blood has again been shed in the terrible collision between landlord and tenant. Murder rears its crimson head.

The febleness of Mr. John O'Connell would provoke contempt if it did not produce mischief. He is trying his hand weekly at the old worn out trade of agitation. In the days of his father it required a high order of talent and all the resources of a popular leader to keep the ball moving. The juggle was too transparent to deceive; but wit and humour, and sometimes eloquence, were brought to aid the delusion, and men laughed at the ability with which the legerdemain was practiced.

But things are changed. The play is over. The curtain has fallen. The chief actor is gathered to his fathers. The racy comedian, who could always command a roar by his humour or a smile by his pleasantry, is succeeded by a dull dog, the walking gentleman of the farce, who supposes that every one is pleased with his person, while in reality, people curl their lips with disdain at his vanity. The heir to Denmark's throne exclaimed in the bitterness of his soul "No more like my father than I like Hercules!" The rebuke finds an echo in Conciliation Hall.—Every reader, however far removed from the banks of the Liffey, is painfully impressed with the fact that talent is not hereditary.

The dismissal of Lord Roden from the Magistracy has not been followed, as many anticipated, by his dismissal from the Lord Lieutenancy; but stung with the insult put upon their leader, the Orangemen of the north are preparing for a general field day on the 5th of November next, the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot. The fiery diatribes of the brothers Beer, hurling defiance at the Irish Government has been followed by the resignation of kindred spirits in the Commission of the Peace. The Government must act with promptitude in this emergency.—If the Repeaters are foolish the Orangemen are rampant, and blood will assuredly be shed unless the strong arm makes its power felt, and prevents the sons of the same soil from indulging in the luxury of cutting each others throats.

The corn plundering seems to extend. At Killoughly and Tullamore a massacre of policemen followed the congenial sport. The peasantry are throwing aside all moral as well as all legal restraint. The incessant conflicts between landlord and tenant foreshadow society in the last stage of disruption.

Controversy is indulged in respecting the utility of the vice regal court. In every respect the abolition of the office would prove a blessing.

FRANCE.

The report of M. Thiers on the Roman question, has necessarily occupied much attention during the past week. The report is decidedly conservative, and at variance with the express views of the President's letter to M. Ney.—The conclusion at which M. Thiers arrives is this, that liberal institutions are incompatible with the independence of the Pope as a temporal sovereign, and that when interests of the Catholic Church, and the rights of the people are at issue, the latter must and ought to give way. But what a commentary is this on the incoherence of the French Republic in the affairs of Italy. What a justification of the principles contained in the memorable letter of the French President! The interests of Catholicism have undoubtedly suffered by the melancholy events of which Rome has been the scene, and many sincere friends of the Pope would not be sorry to see his temporal severed from his spiritual authority. No sight more unseemly for the interests of Religion can possibly present itself to the mind than a spiritual ruler, approving himself to those municipal and political privileges of the people on the plea that their spiritual welfare is incompatible with perfect freedom.

The view taken by M. Thiers must be damaging to the ministry and cannot be palatable to France as a nation. The latest accounts from the prefects of departments to M. Thiers shew that the spread of Red Republicanism is great. No less than seventy of the departments are said to be infected with the poison. Every friend of peace and progression will be sorry to learn such a piece of melancholy intelligence. Hitherto the provinces have escaped the infection which has been rampant among the lower classes in the French metropolis. It will be difficult to preserve the peace of the world, if the doctrine of communism take the same hold of the departments as they have already done in the metropolis of France.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

No less than thirteen Hungarian generals, who delivered themselves up at the close of the war, and induced their soldiers to lay down their arms, have been murdered under the guise of a court-martial; and to make the tragedy display a suitable denouement, Count Batyany, the Prime Minister of Hungary, has been shot under circumstances which will for ever make the Austrian name synonymous with cruelty, treachery, and dishonour.

The death of this brave and accomplished nobleman records an incident as touching as any that the world of romance presents. To render his last hours as bitter as possible, and his end the most degrading, he was sentenced to a malefactor's instead of a soldier's death. The small spirit of revenge which actuates the "Youthful Emperor," and his butcher Haynau, was not content with taking the life of their victim, but they must take it in a way that would most effectually wound his pride and gall his soul. To avoid the ignominy of the halter, the wife of the dying patriot had a dagger conveyed to her husband in his linen, with which to anticipate his doom.—Gracious Heaven! What a commentary on Austrian justice, and the devotion of the brave people who live under its rule! The count did not succeed in the suicide, but his throat was so much injured by the wound he had inflicted that he prevented his murderers from strangling him by the cord. He fell pierced to the heart by the bullets of Austrian soldiers, and like a brave man, who laughed to scorn the impotency of those who wished to crush the immortal spirit of liberty, his last words were—"My country for ever!" Some ladies of the highest class, sympathising with the noble nature that mere physical torture could not subdue, endeavoured to dip their handkerchiefs in the blood of the fallen patriot, but were prevented by Austrian bayonets.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The turn of events at Constantinople is still matter of conjecture. Much has been written on the view which the Czar may take on the present position of affairs in Western Europe. The general belief is, that the misunderstanding will blow quietly over, and that Russia will pocket the affront rather than provoke a collision with France and England. In Paris, it is rumoured that the French Executive is very cold in the Eastern quarrel and that, in consequence of the relation in which Louis Napoleon stands with the Autocrat, he would gladly forego the support of the nation of which he is the nominal head.

ROME.

The accounts from Rome are the reverse of satisfactory. The return of the Pope is still talked about, but when it may take place is still the subject of conjecture. There has been a misunderstanding between one of the cardinals and M. de Corcelles; and the Frenchman, feeling offended at a letter received from the ecclesiastic complaining of the number of traitors still tolerated in the Eternal City, the point was referred to his Holiness, who disapproved of the cardinal's conduct, and threw him overboard.

A new finance commission has been appointed, composed of M. Gall, Don Alex. Torlonia, the commandant A. Feoh, Chevalier Bighetti, and Minghi. The French are making great efforts to cause moderate opinions to prevail in the Papal councils.

All the members of the late Roman assembly had left Rome. In consequence of the disbandment or disorganization of the police, robberies had become extremely common, both at Rome and in the legations.

General Cordova had arrived in Rome, and was well received both by the cardinals and General Rostolan.

The Roman Government had resolved to pay the interest upon the whole of the state debt, even including the debt incurred while the capital was in the hands of the Republicans. This resolution had given considerable satisfaction.

The workmen of the public works commenced by Gen. Oudinot, have revolted, because the Papal Government dismissed all the overseers named by General Oudinot, who mostly belonged to the dissolved corps of Roman Engineers. Capt. Bouillieu, chief of the commission of works, being addressed by the workmen on the subject, has advised them to apply to the cardinals.

SPAIN.

The *Gazette* of the 7th ult. contains a royal decree convoking the Cortes on the 30th of October. Another decree nominates as senators the Archbishops of Granada, Burgos, the Generals Felix Messina, Canedo Infante, Ros de Olano, Admiral Gareceta, Gil de la Guadra, Martin de los Heros, ministers in the time of Espartero, the Count of Canada Alta (Narvaez's elder brother), and eighteen others.

SARDINIA.

At Turin great numbers had arrived to be present at the grand funeral service which was to take place there on the 12th inst. for the soul of the late King Charles Albert. Every hotel in the place was crowded.

No papers were published at Turin on the 13th, on account of the funeral ceremonies.

Letters of the 12th ult. state that Garibaldi has left the island of Santa Maddalena for Gibraltar, whence he will sail for London. Garibaldi is once more on his way to Monte Video, the scene of his former exploits; his presence will afford fresh courage to the persevering defenders of that city,—now seven years besieged.

NAPLES.

Letters from Naples of the 1st inst. state that arrests have been made with great and inexplicable activity during the last three or four days.

The advices from Naples of subsequent dates state that the disarming order was being enforced with great strictness in Naples and the vicinity. Some of the Italian journals, in speaking of the prisoners confined in the Neapolitan gaols, assert that their number is 30,000; and a Neapolitan Government journal, which contradicted these reports, and gave a detailed account of the numbers arrested in town and country, makes the whole not exceed 16,000 men for the entire kingdom.

TUSCANY.

Accounts from Florence, of the 7th instant state that Captain Pakenham, of the British navy, founder and benefactor of the elementary school of Fernoli, in the Duchy of Lucca, has been ordered to quit the country by the Tuscan Government. Captain Pakenham is charged with attempting to proselytise, by distributing tracts, &c.