LETTER FROM PARIS. | take their course in the crumbling empire. The

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Movements of Louis Napoleon-The Foreign Ministers' Circular-The New Pontifical Legion -The Existern Question-A Flurry Among the Mexican Bondholders-The Berlin Festivities, Etc. Etc.

[MVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.] PARIS, September 29, 1886. At Last.

The Emperor yesterday left Paris for Biarritz. It was indeed high time that he should put an end to public suspense; for his journey, so often postponed, gave rise to the most alarming rumors as regards the imperial health. However, it turns out that these different reports were devoid of truth, and the journey to Biarritz was postponed until after the drawing up of the Circular which has just been sent to our Ambassadors residing in foreign parts, by Monsieur de Lavalette, Minister of Foreign Affairs ad interim, until the arrival of Mons. de Moustier, detained at Constantinople by the unseitled state of affairs caused by the insurrection in Candia.

"Everything for the Best." The circular of the temporary Minister of Foreign Affairs, though a long time coming, is perfectly in accordance with the best hope which this long-deferred document has raised in the minds of all intelligent persons in Europe, and the actual confirmation of such anticipa tions is in itself highly satisfactory. Monsieur de Lavalette's circular is an acknowledgment of the principle "that everything is for the best." The Emperor had long announced that the empire was peace, and, his policy fairly considered, has always been consistent with his professions. His Majesty, through the mouth, or rather the pen, of his temporary Minister of Foreign Affairs, tells us that the aggrandizement of Prussia need not be any source of anxiety to France, as the questions of one country ought not to depend upon the slavery of another or others. The Emperor of the French knows full well that any attempt to cross the Rhine on the part of France would be sure to raise against him the German nation, with all its princes at its head, as compact as France herself could be, The Emperor has, much to the regret of many, wisely submitted to the law of necessity; and there is every reason to agree with the expediency of his adhering to a neutral policyand to the tender of his good offices as a mediator.

There was nothing else to do after Sadowa but to put a good countenance upon a losing game, and to make the best of a most untoward turn that the situation of Europe could in so short a lapse of time have taken. There is one sentence in the circular of Mons. de Lavalette, touching upon the papal question, which admits, perhaps, of ambiguous interpretation, but is perfectly compatible with simplicity and straightforwardness. "France," writes the Minister ad interim, "has rejoiced in the liberation of Italy, but is apprehensive of the safety of the Pope. By the convention of September, which will be faithfully executed, the interests of the pontifical throne will be secured." Of course, this means the spiritual thronethe power of the Supreme Bishop of the Latin Citurch-for, as to the temporal throne, undoubtedly, when it is left to the care of itself it must be subjected to all temporal viscissitudes, and depend for its stability on the national will of the Roman people, and no longer on the protection of France alone. The circular has, all in all, calmed the public anxiety, and it is to be hoped that confidence has returned.



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mission of Baron Depont to Miramur is a most unpleasant and delicate one. He goes to tell the brave daughter of Leopold I that, to the list of monarchs retired from business, or rather from whom business has retired, one must be added soon, and that an empire must be struck oil the roll of the powers of the world. Approaching Festivities at Berlin.

The capital of Prussia has, for many days, been making preparations for the triumph which is to take place to-day. We hear that all Prussia that can afford to pay for its railway ticket is to comejto Berin to see the triumphal entry of the troops. Many strangers have already arrived, but like the strangers who come into a theatre as soon as the doors are opened, many have found time hang very heavy on their hands. Dreadfully ennuye, they have been wandering about the dull and monotonous streets of the German Athens, gaping at the long line of captured guns-the spolia opima of the campaign-which are placed on either side of the Unter den Linden, and stopping from time to time to take a listless interest in the ugly black-and-white Prussian flag, and the preparations for the illuminations. For windows in the Linden enormous prices are asked and given.

Damage by Storms.

The Indian mail via Marseilles brings us sad news. A cyclone, accompanied by a deluge of rain, had made tremendous ravages on the 5th and 6th mat, at Kurachee. Five hundred houses have been destroyed and many people killed. All communication was put a stop to on the railways and telegraphs.

The weather continues to be very bad all over France, and the prediction of the late weather prophet, M. Mathieu de la Dresne, that the fine days were to return on the 20th, has turned out to be a falsehood, as the rain still continues to come down steadily, and every prospect of saving the vintage is now given over.

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SCROLL WORK, ETC.

Accounts from Burgundy state that a dreadful hallstorm, a few days ago, visited Dijon and its neighborhood, and did a great deal of dumage to the vineyards in that district.

Dulness of the Capital.

The French capital is at the present moment dulness itself. The elite of fashion is still either in the country or at the different wateringplaces of the continent. The theatres are doing nothing at present, and the only novelty spoken of for the coming season is Verdi's opera of Don Carlos, which is being actively rehearsed at the Academie Imperiale de Musique.

INSTRUCTION.

DARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can parsue these branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:these branches when are escentially practical and technical, viz.:-ENGINEERING--Civil, Topographical, and Mecha-nical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITEC-TURE, and the application of themistry to AGRICUL-TURE, and the ARTS. There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LAN GUAGES and FHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country. For Chiculars apply to President CATTELL, or to Troc. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES PHILIP A. CREGAR, Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years, WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL YOUNG LADIES,



