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LONDON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1870.

Treaties in our days, in the opinion of the Russian Government, are of no greater value than laws were said to be in somi-civilized times—mere cobwels to entaugle the wesk, but to be broken through, at his own pleasure, by the strong. Between nations, apparently, there is to be no other compact than sheer force, So long as the Western Powron had the means of binding Russia over to keep the peace, the Treaty of 1856 was held sacred at St. Petersburg. But, upon the first symptom ethelplessness of one of these Powers, Russia makes as free with its atipulations as any lawbreaker might do with the southerne of a Magistrate upon romoval of the terrors of the constable and geoler. It is important to observe how a Government which may have had some ground of complaint has managed to place it additionally and irreparably in the wrong. Apart from any just grievance which Russia might have unged, there would have been no indisposition to entertain her demand for a reconsideration of terms which she had accepted at her conqueror's dictation. The whole offence consisted in her assumption of a right to modify those torms without the intervention of the Powers; and there is aggravation in the very set of holding out, by way of reciprecity, an inducement to Turkey to join her in her high-handed conduct. The Surara, Russia suggests, with as much synicism as hypecrity, is welcome to a breach of a compact on which all the Powers rolled for peace if he will only convive at a similar liberty—he simply takes it. Her own trestpass upon the law is consummanted. With Turkey roughleity is optional. Russia helps herself to what she conceives to be her due; Turkey may take or not, as she chooses. All this because France is in distress, and Russia fatters herself there is no one clase in Europea to Russia helps hersel to what she conceives to be her due; Turkey may take or not, as she chooses. All this because France is in distress, and Russia fatters herself there is no one clase in Europea to squains her only by some of the Powers; but t States may have been glad that England and France had taken upon themselves the task of checking Russian aggression. But, had the task been above their forces, the co-operation of other States might have safely been relied upon; and it was most proportunely tendered by what was then only the small but "plucky" Klagdom of Predmont. England and France were, so to say, deputed as policemen to keep the peace; but, had they been cover-powered, there would have been no lack of special constables to lend a hand.

The present fatal war, of, which we all dencessite

powered, there would have been no lack of special constables to lend a hand.

The present fatal war, of which we all depreache the confinuance, has not very greatly affected the general position. Russia cannot be stronger than all Europe. If the drifts of Frince Gorssonakorp's Note is to go back to the pretensions which soomed to be abandoned after the fall of Sebastopol—if Russia's aim is the destruction of the Ottoman Empire and the absorption on her part of the Danubian Frincipalities and the Straits, there is no doubt that all Europe must, in self-defence, combine against Russia. Dynastic sympathies and mutual obligations would be of no avail. Whoever might hoppen to be on Russia's side at the outset could scarcely fall to turn against her in the end. Russia in possession of the Straits involves a question vital to usall. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg must well consider the consequences of its own act, Russia has not as yet actually increased her naval enter that the announce a seatled and, to all apparamee, irrevocable resolution the is anxious to disclaim ny fiftention of acain raining the Restore Ones. o announces a settled and, to all appearance, blo resolution the is anxious to disclaim ention of again raising the Eastern Que-nd also professes the utmost zeal for the attion and consolidation of peace. But he agorness to depreads only sinister construc-nt may be put upon her act proves a con-ess on her part that the right she claims to the neutrality of the Black Sea, and to keep mitted naval armament in its maters, does, in an unlimited naval arrament in its waters, does, it doed, amount to un actual revival of the Eneture Question, and constitutes a positive breach of the interesting the second of the English people second of the Engl t it is difficult to say to what extent th intended to aggravate the matter—t at an apparently inoffensive proposal a tone purposely studied to give offence a tone purposery of Russia

dilating terms, she says, were forced upon her she was weakened by defeat, and to these a she deems it "intelerable" to submit upon the cery of her strepgth. There has, undoubtedly, in of late a great tendency on the part Powers to disregard sclemn obligation ugh it would be idle to say that any in violated to the detriment of Russia

Peaco which bids a first-rato Power to pull down its fortresses and "inovor" to build them up again, which prescribes the number and size of its men-of-war in a particular see, is a rexatious compact, only contrived to sow the seeds of future discord, as it often must become a dead lotter or must medis lead to mutual interference and intrusion. The object of the Western Powers in noutralizing the Jisack Sea was not to humble Russia, but to re-assurt, Turkey. If Russia really harboured no designs against Turkey—if her object was morely to re-assort her Sovreedup nostion, and rid horself of obligations which "no great Power could accept as a normal "condition of oxistonce," was there no means of logitimate rudress open to her? If her grievances merely arose from a sense of wounded dignity, why could they not have been urged before those Powers by which these intolerable conditions were dictated? by which those intolerable conditions were detailed; but what is it that the Powers are invited to do in the matter? Simply to sanction an act which is animonocod as irrevocable; to consent to a breach of faith which must needs shake all reliance on Russia as a Power amenable to international law. It is very easy for Russia to declare that she adheres to all the other clauses of the Treaty of 1836. But, as Lord Granwille answers, very crushingly, "By assuming the right to ronounce one clause, "Russia establishes her right to ronounce all "others." The safety of the Daubian frontier rosts on no other compact than that which guarantees the neutrality of the Black Sea. The launching of a single line-of-battle ship from one of the harbours on the southern coast of Russia, or the mere claim of the right to launch it, without a previous understanding with the European Powers, is a virtual ravival of the Eastern Question. Even were France a hundred times more utterly annihilated than Russia, perhaps, luagines het to be, there would still remain sufficient strength is Europe to earth Aussian anablicion, as But what is it that the Powers are invited to do in strength in Europe to curb Russian ambition, no matter on what ground the contest might have to be strength in Europa to curb Russian ambition, no matter on what ground the contest might have to be carried besides the banks of the Danube or the waters of the Eurine. Many days will not elapse before we shall be made acquainted with the real aim of Russia's move, and the quatrer on which she may rely for support. The transport of joy with which the prospect of an eventual Eastern quarrel has been hailed in Franco may be easily understood, but Russia may be sure that she will not be allowed to add to the present serious complication with impunity. The means of proving her pacceful intentions are still open to her. If she wishes that any clause in the Trenty of 1886 should undergo revision at the hand of the Powers who were parties to it, her first act must be a visible and of the Note by which the consent of those Powers has been dispensed with and their authority has been set at mught; it must be a renunciation on her part of any right to independent action in the matter. In the ovent of her having any just griovance, let Russia come into court. But she will nover be allowed to take the law into her own hands. Indeed, the mere attempt to do her own hands. Indeed, the mere attempt to do in her way. As things stand now Russia has place herself in the position of a public enemy.

in her way. As things stand now Kussan has placed herself in the position of a public enemy.

We publish to-day a letter from Mr. Carling. It is upon the great question that occupies our minds,—the struggle between France and Germany, and the proper terms of its settlement. There is probably no one of this generation who beslows any thought upon the problems of history and politics who will not acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. Carling. Ho has brought home to the intelligence of the dullest the movements of nations. With an amount of labour that would have killed the energy of a mind of less vitality he has set forth the real life of many leaders of men. When he comes-before the world that owes him so much to tell us what he, qualified by natural power and past atudy, thinks of the great events happening before our eyes, we must needs listen with respect. His letter must be read and read again; yet it should be read with an intelligent independence. We cannot dishoneur a master by forgetting his spirit in accepting his words. We must add our conviction—a conviction we shall presently justify—that when the letter has been read, and read again, the last judgment of the sincere student will be a repudalation of its conclusions; we may even add, a protest against the method of its reasoning.

Mr. Carlings with a sneer at the "cheap with the carling of the probable with a sneer at the "cheap with the past of the probable with a sneer at the "cheap with the past of the probable with a sneer at the "cheap with the position of the since when the letter has been read, and read again, the last judgment of the sincere student will be a repudalation of its conclusions; we may even add, a protest against the method of its reasoning.

Mr. Carlings standards and read and read against the method of its reasoning.

sions; we may even add, a protest against the method of its reasoning.

Mr. CARTYLE begins with a sneer at the "choap "pity and newspaper lamentation over fallen and "afflicted France." As the screem does not touch us, we might pass it by. "Let the galled jade "wince," We have been as omphatic as fir. OARLYLE can be in denouncing the doceiffulness of "cheap pity." We may claim to have been prompt in stigmatizing the easy benevolence that costs the well-wisher nothing, and we have not scrupled to advocate a policy of self-sacrifice. Enough, however, of this, Mr. CAULYLE proceeds to discourse on the method of the self-sacrifice of the self-sacrifice of the self-sacrifice of the self-sacrifice of the self-sacrifice. Enough, however, of this, Mr. CAULYLE proceeds to discourse on the method of the self-sacrifice of the self-sacrifice, Enough, however, of this, Mr. CAULYLE proceeds to discourse on the method of the method of the self-sacrifice of the self-sacrifice. Enough, however, of this, Mr. CAULYLE proceeds to discourse on the method of the self-sacrifice of the review. The struggle between the method of the self-sacrifice of the self-sacrifice of the self-sacrifice of the self-sacrifice. The struggle between Louis XI. and Kaiser Max is rovived. The familiar picture of Kaiser Kan. turning away in deep winter, with a decolute and half-broken heart from an unsuccessful attempt, after ten monthal sieging, to ratake Mots, is once more brought before our eyes. But we dispute the pertinency and the value of these references. It may be oven doubted whether the owned Mr. CARLYLE recealls are not mis-remembered. The three Bishoprics were occupied by Herna II. on a fraudulent pretence. Let it be granted jatill, we may ask if it is not of at least equal importance to remember of their The three Dishopries were occupied by Herri II. on a frauddlent pretence. Let it be granted; still, we may sak it it is not of at least equal importance to remember, when we recall the manner of their science, that they were even then—and the event happened five years before we lost Calais—French cities in tongue and in race rather than German, although outlying fois of the empire. If we do not romember this circumstance, our recollection of the rest simply mileads us. Quite apart, however, from this argument, and from whatever opinion may be formed upon it, we are propared, at the risk of the suspicion of Pharisaism, to thank Gop for our English capacity for forgetting the violent origin of transactions that have been confirmed by three centuries of peace.

to the Reformation—France asserted for al life the liberty Germany had claimed for as life—but the French Revolution is an ore lation to the Reformation—France seserted for rolligious life—but the Brench Rovolution is an oral rolligious life—but the French Rovolution is an oral that we may for most purposes take as a sufficient starting point in considering the questions of the present day. When the Rovolution broke out France had held Strasburg for a hundred years, Lorraine had some to it at a later date in pursuance of a regular Treaty; the Bishop-rice had been French since 1052. The limits of the French since 1052. The limits of the French kingdom worn well still a settled and recognized by the rest of Europe. The Rovolution broke out. Mr. OMETER, unable to forget the inspiration of his carlier years, declares that "for it we all infinitely love and honour "France." He speaks of its as thracendent rovolt against the Dovil and his works, a casting out of Dovils, though he soems now to believe that it was toose by the power of the Prince of Dovils. Two things followed the Revolution. The Emperor of Germanny and the King of Pressia declared war against the freed nation, and, thanks in part to this outward pressure and in part to the offset of the promise of deliverance from unjust burdons which the Rovolution gave, the parts of the mation became fused together into one, so that no section of it can now be indicated which is not heart and soul united to the rest. It is quite true that successful resistance against foreign enemies passed into encoacidal aggression, and the invasion of Brunswick led in strict sequence of cause and effect the Millitary Empire of Navarson. It is quite true that the temper of France, preduposed to War, became infected with a spirit from which it has never since been perfectly freed, and from which the nation must suffer; but the unity of the people. lingering diversities of tongue, and this is a fact of paramount importance in considering the sottle-

uent of the panding war,

"There is no law of nature," Mr. CARLYLE
writes, "whereby France alone of terrestrial beings
"shall not restore any portion of her plundered
"goods." The answer is easy. "France" is not
a terrestrial being. The word is a short and useful
phrase, constantly misleading inaccurate writers,
but standing for 40 millions of persons, abiding together with a passionate mutual attraction under
one form of civil government. This people has instirated or normitted—and it matters not which out standing for 40 millions of persons, abiding together with a passionate mutual attraction under one form of civil government. This people has instigated or pormitted—and it matters not which—the mandatories of its power to attack neighbours of whose union it was jacabous, and has been beaten, and must saffer the appropriate penalties of its guilt, whether that guilt was active or passive. If it were necessary for the future security of German peace that a portion of the French people should be four from the body to which they cling, that the land they inhabit may become subject to the military disposition of Germany, the claim to sever Alsatians and Lorrainers from their countrymen would be just. If it conduced to the security of Germany, the claim might be excused. If it is unnecessary much less if it threatens to be injurious, it must be condemned, for it overrides for no purpose the law of freedom that must provail unless supreme considerations of actey put it saide. Mr. Clartyz gives no sign that he has balanced these considerations, but, treating provinces as chattles, and their inhabitants as vermin that may insidentially awarm about them, pronounces it to be "perfectly just, rational, and wise that Germany "should take Alsace and Lorraine home with her "from her unexampled campaign." We do not wish to milate his dogmatism, but for any evidence he possesses on the subject it would be as fair to promome the proposal unjust, irrational, and folish. Is it necessary to the peace of Germany? That is the conquerors being unnecessary is unjust, and, it unnecessary, most certainly irrational and foolish.

A question lately raised about the Palaco of Westminster has just been reproduced in a case of

safficient? If they are, then the demand of the conquerors being unnecessary is unjust, and, if unnecessary, most certainly irrational and foolish. A question lately raised about the Palaco of More modest proportions, and conclusively determined. It will be in the recollection of the public that when Mr. Axrox, on behalf of the nation, required the delivery of the Plans and Drawings of the Palaco of Westrainster, Mr. Barav, on behalf of his late father, declined to give them up. The argument employed was that such Plans remained the property, not of the person who had bespoten and paid far then, but of the Architect who designed and framed them, and the customary and recognized usage of the Profession was appealed to in support of the pretension. We exposed at the time the unreasonable nature of the claim thus preferred, and suggested to our readers that they should protect thomselves for the future in all such transactions by stipulating beforehand for the delivery of the goods ordered, as in all other trade bargains. We can now state that this precaution, is, happily, needless. The presumption has been formally established in the opposite direction. In shead of its being necessary that the Architect melory of the goods ordered, as in all other trade stand of its being necessary that the Architect imployer should make terms for the dutre in the highest shead of its being necessary that the Architect imployer should believe to the contrary, it will be hold that these goods belong to the customer who purchased them, and not to the dealer who sold them. So it was ruled in the Court of Exchaquer on Wednesday last, and containly the law in this instance has proved itself the perfection of reason.

Mr. MCOWAX, a clergyman residing at Holmodalo, engaged the services of Mr. Enov, a professional Architect, for the construction of a vicarage house on specified terms. The Architect was to propare to Plans of the building and procure Tenders for the execution of the Nork, his remuneration being droped before the sum of th

or rejected d altogether. That is precisely The Work was terminated at a

price of his wares, but not to deliver the

and named which puts the question at rost. The nation onaucd which puts the question at rost. The original trial had resulted in favour of the plaintiff, but leave was given to move in order that the Court might deal with the true question at issue—the validity or invalidity of the professional ploa. On behalf of the Architect the contention was that the usage of the Profession gave him a right to the oustody of the Plans. He had given his tought and about to their preparation, and he held them at the service of his employer for the purposes in confomplation; but his employer had abandoned these purposes, and the Plans were not wanted. He had thus carried his money, and if his ensulance that actually received no consideration, wanted. Ho had thus carned his money, and its
his customer had actually received no consideration,
that was his own fault. The Drawings and Specifiactions were centrely at his command if he desired to build; if he did not, they were of no
use to him, and by the known usage of the
trade they were retained in the designor's hands,
on the other hand, it was maintained; that no
trade usage either did or could justify the nondilvery of goods bought and paid-for; that the
real contract contained all the terms of the bar
can, and that these terms included we area, visible. real contract contained all the terms of the bar-gain, and that these terms included no such right as that now claimed by the Architect. Consequently, such a right could only be affirmed on some pro-cusisting or overruling condition, and this was the condition sought in the prescription alleged to per-tain to the Profession. As a matter of fact, this usage or prescription could not be cetablished to the satisfaction of the Court, but the point was of he satisfaction of the Court, but the point was o omparatively little importance, since judgment wa-iven on broader grounds.

It was held that the claim thus advanced by the

Profession was contrary to all reason, Barot Bramwell used even stronger words in charac torizing the pretension set up. "The usage con Profession was contrary to all reason. Daron Branwerl. used oven stronger words in characterizing the protonsion set up. "The usage contended of the use of with a uncou.....without delivery.

Architect would venture to approach his customers with a direct and unlarguleed request for payment without delivery.

A German correspondent the other day addressed to us a very temperate remonstrance respecting some observations we had made upon the supposed, amount of voluntary aid contributed by the German people for the relief of the Sick and Wounded, We had not forgotten, indeed, whenever we referred to this subject, that the mere subscriptions to German societies offered in o adequate measure of the private oxertions of the German people. The German societies offered no adequate measure of the private oxertions of the German people. The German showever, might individually have done far more than could be expected of them, and yet they might have been unable to meet the immonse demands auddenly made upon their public benevations. It was with this intention alone we quoted a remarkable statement of the amount of voluntary aid hitherto contributed in Germany contained in Colonel Low-Luxes x's resent Report to the English National Society. That statement was that "the whole sum subscribed in Germany by "the Johanniters, who are the great voluntary "diders in this war, amounts to 21,0001." Our German correspondent schmitted that, with a slight verbal alteration, this statement would be substantially correct; but he showed that, if unexplanted, it would, nevertheless, lead to, a falso impression, and we are glidd to take the opportunity afforded by another document we publish to-day to give prominence to the explanation he furnished.

It may be quite true, then, that 21,0001, is the whole sum subscribed by the Johanniters, but it is not true, in the sease the words would at first seem to bear, that they are "the" great voluntary aiders in the war. They are the most distinguished, both whole some subscribed by the where to take into a count subscriptions up to the harden and previncial branch Committees, and these, neceding to the own Sick and Wounded. In other words, the our contributed by the German sopecing

comma succerptions up to that date amounted, not to a tenth part, as had been supposed, but to double the sum contributed in England. Even this estimate does not include "the countless and "often expossive contributions in kind which have been and are coming forth daily." Such fastes are greatly to the honour of the German nation, and the reader will be glad to see that these statements are confirmed by an independent and trust-worthy Ropert we publish this morning. This document briefly describes the voluntary work of hearity hitherto accomplished by the German people, and estimates the future need. We are here told of "one uninterrupted arrival of gifts of charity and love from individuals, corporations, "parishes, districts, and provinces" in Germany. Somotimes these gifts have been on a gigantic scale. The Report speaks of such centrilutions as alwing been in the main bestowed on the Sick and Wounded, but German generealty has found many other outlets. "Continued and almost to valuation of the presents have been offered to our werriors for please for extracting values." e perhapa been in some We are told there has

ings caused by the war, and in numberiess cases it cannot have been done. It must have become, therefore, a most urgent duty with the Germans to support the wives and families of those who had gone to the war. In addition there have been 'donations of large sums for the assistance of invalids, widows, and orphans." It will be readily understood what an immense tax these various domands must have made on voluntary resources, and our admiration cannot be too great when we hear that, in addition, such large sums as we have mentioned have been contributed for the relief of the wounded alone.

If the notion that the Germans were not helping themselves has in any way restrained the charity of Englishmen, it will be removed by this explana-tion. We are bound to add one other caution. It Englishmen, it will be removed by this explanation. We are bound to add one other cartien. It must not for a moment be supposed that because the Germans have done so much our own assistance is not requisite. On the contrary, it will be seen a strong feeling is expressed in this Report that, great as the voluntary excitonate of the Germans may have been, they are, and have always been, indequest to the need, It must be remombered that, whereas our own "Society was able to select its fields of operation, and thus to limit in some degree the calls made upon it, the German Societies, by the necessity of their position, were compelled to follow in the track of all the German marries. It has been their duty to establish head depots for refreshing the wounded at the numerous stages of their long and tollooms journey' to the hospitals beyond the Ithina. As the armies oxtended their operations, fresh outlets of expenditure were continually opened and could hever be closed. For this reason it is in no way surprising if the hospitals to Versailles or near the fields of battle have been destitute of many of the comforts which voluntary aid night be expected to afford. The aid was dissipated on the way to Versailles, or on the way from it. Consequently an independent agency like that of the English Society, ishle to direct help wherever it was most wanted, has offered an invaluable supplement to the labour of the Germans themsolves. If any further doubt colder from the Ques of Prussia. As pateoness an invaluable supplement to the labour of the Germans themselves. If any further doubt could remain on this point, it would be dissipated by the handsome letter which we published yesterday from the Queza of Proussia. As partoness of the German Societies 'represented by the Central Committee at Berlin, 'Her Millers' has of course, been fully acquainted with the meets which have arisen, and with the manner in which they have been met, and she 'feels it a duty to return her sincerest and 'moets heartfelt thanks, both in her own name 'and in that of her countrymen," to the Committee of the British National Society and to the British nation. The English people will, we hope, he encouraged by such expressions to continue their aid. It was probably never more necessary than now. The German Committee manifestly look forward with great apprehension to the demands of the next few weeks, and they scarcely dare expect such bountiful contributions from their own countrymen as were furnished in the excitement of the first actounding successes of their armies. Domestic wants are becoming more urgent every day in Germany, and we need not say what they must be in France. It is evident, in short, that all the aid we can still bestow will be none too great for the probable demand.

Cosscience Money.—The Secretary of the Interest of the such secret was the content of the first and that all the aid we can still bestow will be none too great for the probable demand.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—The Secretary or an and Revenue has received, by the collector of Langbourn Ward, from *18 D. O. S., 'half-notes for 30th, on account of until a large way to the control of the contro

04., on account of unpaid income-tax THE COURT.—Her Majesty the Q paried by their Royal Highnesses Princon-teatrics and Prince Loopold, and attended ecording to the latest arrangements, expect Vindare Castle shortly before 9 o'clock tonning from Scotland. THE PENICO OF WALES IN SUPPOIRS, ingfield and his Royal and distinguished go.

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tices). TR (Frade Notices, Want Places, Sales by Auction

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1870.

Treaties in our days, in the opinion of the Russian Government, are of no greater value than laws are asid to be in somi-civilized times—more cohwells to entangle the weak, but to be broken though, at his own pleasure, by the strong, Between nations, apparently, there is to be no other compact than sheer force. So long as the Western Powers had the means of binding Russian over to keep the peace, the Treaty of 1858 was belt acred at St. Petersburg, But, upon the first symptom of helplessness of one of these Powers, Russia make as Iroc with its stipulations as any lawbreaker might do with thesentone of a Magiatrate upon removal of the larcross of the constable and gasles. It is important to observe how a Government which may have had some ground of complaint has managed to place itself deliberately and irreparably in the wrong. Apart form any just grivennee which Russia might have urged, there would have been in indisposition to noticatish her domand for a reconsideration of terms which she had accepted at her conquerors' dictation. The whole offence consisted in her assumption of a right to modify those terms without the intervention of the Powers; and there is aggravation in the very act of holding out, by was procipy, is welcome to a breach of a compact on which all the Powers with an ament of the powers; and there is aggravation in the very act of holding out, by was hypoeriny, is welcome to a breach of a compact on which all the Powers with a first stable of the process of the will only connive at a similar breach on Russia's own part. The Sourax is free to reasont his fall rights in the Black Sea, in contempt of the Convention by which that Sea was declared neutral; but as for Russia, she does not ask for a similar liberty—she simply takes it. Her own tready and the strength of the convention of the Powers and the process of the will only connive at a similar breach on Russia's side at Russia. Bytas and the process of the will only connive at a similar breach on Russia's side at the surface of the process

is overy approximately. Russia's demands that are, substantially, Russia's demands that are substantially. Russia's demands to the same are substantially defeat, and to these same deems it "intolerable's on submit upon the terry of her strongth. There has, undoubtedly, corms and deems it "intolerable" to submit upon the recovery of her strought. There has, undoubtedly, been of late a great tendency on the part of some of the Powers to diaregard solemn obligations, and although it would be idle to say that any Treaty has been violated to the detrinent of Russia, or to imagine that she would ever have tendely submitted to any transaction prejudicial to her interests, tilll it may seem to her rather hard that Treaties should be inaccorably binding on her atone. Daily experience teaches us that nothing is more conducte to the maingenance of posce than the unlimited tearonies by every State of its Sovereign rights within its own deminsions. The Western Powers, which, in 1806, compelled Rusait to sue for peace, were lawfully entitled to exact material guarantees. They might, for instance, have kept Septashpool, and turned it into another Olipralizar in Trikey's benefit or for their own. But they preferred dipomatic, or, so to say, moral securities, They might, for their own. But they preferred dipomatic, or, so to say, moral securities, They might for their own. But they preferred dipomatic, or, so to say, moral securities, They graphed her to break bonds, and in some manner abunded her the preferred so do do. A Treaty of er strongth. There has, undo

could they not have been urged before those Powers by which those intolerable contitions were dictated? But what is it that the Powers are invited took in the matter? Simply to ancetton an act which is amounced as irrevecable; to consent to a breesh of fath which must needs shake all reliance on Russian as a Power amenable to international law. It is very easy for Russia to iccleare that she adheres to all the other clauses of the Treaty of 1856. But, as Lord Grarvilla answers, very crushingly, "I'm saming the right to renounce one clause," Russia catabilishes her right to renounce on clause, "Russia catabilishes her right to renounce of the other clauses of the Treaty of 1856. But, as Lord Grarvilla and the content of the Monte of the Content of the Monte of th

If is upon the great question that occupies our minds,—the struggle between Franco and Gormany, and the proper terms of its settlement, There is a probably no one of this generation who bestows my thought upon the problems of its settlement, There is a probably no one of this generation who bestows my thought upon the problems of history and politics who will not acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. Carrixe. He has illuminated the course of the past, His genius has brought home to the intelligence of the dullast the movements of nations. With an amount of labour that would have killed the energy of a mind of less vitality he has set forth the real lite of many leaders of men. When he comes before the world that owes him or much to tell us what he, qualified year and past study, thinks of the great ovental happening before our eyes, we must needs listen with respect. His letter must be read and read gazin; yet it should be read with an intelligent independence. We cannot dishonour a master by forgetting is spirit in accounting his words. We must add our conviction—a conviction we shall presently justify—that when the letter has been read, and read again, the last judgment of the sincers student will be a repudation of its conducious; we may even add, a protest against the method its reasoning.

Mr. CARXYLE begins with a sneer at the "cheap "life," We may claim to have been prompt in stigmatizing the easy benevolence that costs the method of its reasoning."

Mr. CARXYLE begins with a sneer at the "cheap thy." We may claim to have been prompt in stigmatizing the easy benevolence that costs the will be a repudated by the subject of the review. The struggle between two in denouncing the deceifulness of "cheap pity." We may claim to have been prompt in stigmatizing the easy benevolence that costs the well-wisher nothing, and we have not scrapped to davocate a policy of self-secrifice. Enough, however, of the his. Mr. CARXYLE proceeds to discourse on the mutate of the search of the review of the interest of the review

is unquestionably a strict continuity in

ont of Dwits, though he seems more to believe that is was done by the power of the Prince of Dwits. Two toling of sellowed the Revolution. The Ender of the Swar and the Prince of Dwits. Two toling of sellowed the Revolution fave, the part of the sellowed the Revolution fave, the part of the sellowed the Revolution fave, the part of the and to be the Revolution fave, the part of the and to became the Revolution fave, the part of the and to be the Revolution fave, the part of the and to be the sellowed the sellowed to the Milliam of the Revolution fave to the Revolution fave to the Milliam Sellowed the Revolution fave to the Milliam Sellowed the Revolution fave to the Milliam Sellowed the Revolution fave to the Revolution of the people was effected in epito of diversities of race and of lingering diversities of tougue, and this is a fact of lingering diversities of tougue, and this is a feet of paramount importance in considering the settlement of the people was effected in epito. The word is a short and useful phrama, constantly mileading inaccurate writers, "the carrestated being. The word is a short and useful phrama, constantly mileading inaccurate writers, whereby France alone of terrestrial beings "shall not restore any portion of the pinulered in goods." The answer is easy, "France" is not a transtrated being. The word is a short and useful phrama, constantly mileading inaccurate writers, where the proper is a short of the power to attack neighbour the mileading of the proper is a stream of the proper is a short was the proper in the mileading in the proper in the mileading the proper is a stream of the proper is a consideration, but the fave proper is a stream of the proper

that was his own fault. The Drawings and Spoolished and the short of the control of the control

tion. We are bound to add one other cantiden. It insult not for a moment be supposed this because the Germanis have done so much our own assistance is not requisite. On the contrary, it will be seen a strong feeling is expressed in this will be seen a strong feeling is expressed in this Report that, goed as the voluntary carrients of the Germans may have been, they are, and have larges hen, includenate to the need. It must be remembered that, whereas our own Beclety was able to soleck its falled of operation, and thus to limit in some degree the calls made upon it, the German Societies, by the necessity of their position, was able to soleck its falled of operation, and thus to limit in some degrees the calls made upon it, the German Societies, by the necessity of their position, was one of the contract of the contract

Conscience Money.—The Secreta

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—The Secretary of the Inland Revenue has received, by the collector of Langbourn Ward, from "B. O, S.," half-notes for St., on second of unpud Income-tar.
Ture Courr.—Her Majesty the Queon, accommanded by the Royal Highmense Princesses Louise and Estatics and Prince Leopold, and attended by the suite, is accoming to the latest arrangements, expected to arrive at morning from Scotland.
Ture Prince or Walkes in Surprox.—Lord Huntingfield and his Royal and distinguished greats drove over from Heveningham to Scotland.

OF ROLE.—We have been requested to publish the following profess of the Cuthnian of Great British again grotest of the Cuthnian of Great British again Great British, have witnessed with grief and indigently the invariant of the States of the Church, and the sasu and explare of Rome by the army of King Vision and Cuthnian of the Cuthnian of the State of the Church, and the sasu need, We hold that in wife.

ang the 16th anniversary of the death of Lord Dadley sufts Starst, a meeting of the Polita Historical Society sheld at Susce-Chambere, Dukostreet, St. Jamer's, to y a tribute of respect and gratified to the mamory of at nobleman, well known for his philathropic and poli-al exertions in behalf of Poland. The other was coupled Major Studentski who is the chart was cocupied have been the emotions which we have on such secondarios, our hearts have scarcely agitated with such miceled feelings both of ow and rising hope as at the present moment; seeing France, our old friend, the asylum of four fellow siles, the guardian of the wreeks corted and literary freatures and of our sa-oles and institutions, which the gen-old to maintain, nor the present of the condition of the present of the present of the condition of the present of the presen

ternal way, a rien and the for the ease s troops, who se is a King. but not in the The Terrace of The Torrace of Fronch people two nations Paris boyon groups, the The Fronch could have f walk withou curiosity (no "le Hoi Gui." "le Itoi Gui war which h The open ba an officer h The Crown in a simila two horses w Staff. The closed up by sion of cuir behind. It through Ver little sooner, the now diu from the chi plain deal tomb. The four, and a wounded. for the sick arger conti as if they I sent of where the c vehicles for Captain Ho the courier attaché by those who teresting to

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But I dare In a forr October), s British sub following I the British in the Pro

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THE TIMES, FRIDAY,

others. Mr. Wodehouse was informed by the Foreign Office of the Bund that the supplementary list of persons anxious to leave had been accepted, and would be sent in, but it is not at all certain that the French Government will permit them to leave. This will be the last batch. The list contains about 100 names or so. The Versailles people were much oxcited because some British subjects brought out Paris newspapers. That was certainly contrary to the implied promise made on the American passport, which all must take, and the act subjects them to martial law. When I speak of Paris as a city about to be bombarded I mean that he measure is a necessary ultima ratio regis. It when that measure can be adopted is another matter. There are arrays of guns on their curringes very much like the bottles in the elvertising placards of somebody's patent wite pack. When and where General Hinderson will put them is known only to himself and his Engineer chief. The neglect of ordinary roads is a matter which, perhaps, Crimean souvenirs lead me to regard as criminal, whereas it is really only venial; but I cannot help thinking the Germans will rue that neglect if they have to sit down till next year outside the mud-ruts around Paris which would engulf a thousand Ourtij. would engulf a thousand Curtii.

would engulf a thousand Ourtii.

Nov. 15.

After a night of storm and rain, which revived the memories of the great tempest of November 14, in 1854, it has turned out beautifully fine and sunshiny. Mr. Worth has been sent off to Mendon there to be tried by court-martial. How can a man be a spy who had no animus revertenti, and no means of communicating knowledge, and no military acquirements, and no national object? I am assured that any application at Head-Quarters on behalf of the British Government would at once have secured his release on parole. All is quiet this morning. I see a few battalions with new flags marching towards Valérien, and there are a few squadrons of horse on the plains of Courbevoie. No news from Toury. The French have lost their last chance, it would seem, unless they have adopted the "drawing on" policy, which has never, that I know of, been very successful. Another balloon captured! Is that an echo of the report I have already mentioned? Paris papers of the 12th were captured, and-many begs of letters.)

THE FRENCH PRISONERS AT COBLENZ.

The following letter, addressed to Countess Bernstorff, has been forwarded to us for publica-

The following letter, addressed to Countess Bernstorff, has been forwarded to us for publication:—

"Coblenz, Nov. 15.

"Madam,—I avail myself of my return to Coblenz of your Excellency's permission to send you few lines on the subject of the French prisoners in this garrison, and I think my brife recital will awaken your interest and sympathy. When I left Coblenz a few weeks ago the number of prisoners add in the exceed 12,000, and they were limited to the encampment on the Karthausa. On my return I find the number exceeds the ordinary population of the entire town. As to the treatment by the Frassians of their captives, the subject may be diamissed in a few words—it is worthy of a great and generous nation. Of course my experience is confined to Coblenz, but I presume the same system prevails elsewhere, and I believe I may assert with confidence that, if there is any difference in the treatment of their own soldiers and of their prisoners, it is in favour of the latter. After diligent inquiry I have heard nothing but a general expression of contentment on the past of the captives, and I believe I may assert with confidence that, if there is any difference of the complex of the latter. After diligent inquiry I have heard nothing but a general expression of contentment on the past of the captives, and I believe I may in the captives, and I believe I may into the captives. The captive is an interest of the captives and the captives and the captive into the capt

estimated at 33,000), of this was multitude about 33,000 have fallon to the lot of Coblenz and its immediate neighbourhood, and that portion of them who have recently arrived from Mote present a strong and urgens claim upon the aid of the benevolent. Many of thousare reduced to a state of positive inaution by privation and exposure; so weak are they that they are unable to receive into their hands the nourishment innered them by the kind Sisters, but ourishment fundered them by the kind Sisters, but ourishment fundered them by the kind Sisters, but only in their mouths; dysantery and typhus are declimating thom. A humane and experienced shooter who visited a few days ago the caserne at Ostenzielu, where 2,000 were collected, informed me that seeing some atraw move he uncorrect it, and found three wredoles at the point of death; a few yards of four wave lying dead,. From the same source it and found three wratches at the point of death; a few yards off four wrot lying dead, i. From the aams source I lepra; that 40 were expected to die; while the condition of fine halority is harvoing to the last degree. Everything general successions and tender-hearted people can do is being doughter to but one suppresse effort in this town from the Palecto the porent havel to allovite this state of suffering, but the task is Heroulean. Their own sick and wounded involve detties and sacrifices the magnitude of which it is difficult to estimate, and this sudden irruption of starving, uncedited, plevishing wretches may well perplost the strongest.

"If your Excellency can excite the sympathy of the English public(and I know not who can if you cannot), I can

MR. CARLYLE ON THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir.—It is probably as aniable test of human sture, this chap pity and nowspaped lamentation over fall and supervole. And may aniable test of human sture, this chap pity and nowspaped lamentation over fall and supervole. And may all the supervole and may all the supervole and any aniable test of the part of England, a most proposed the conduct of France towards that country, for one conduct of France towards that country, for one conduct of France towards that country, for of "herein give and forgiveness to a fallen for one with the fallen for will, in all likelihood, do when more on his feet again. Written on her memory, in a dismally instructive manner, Germany has an experience of 800 years on the point; of which on the English memory, if it beer was recorded there, there is now little or no trees withle. In the least precision, or in fact know at all, the reciprosal procedures, the mutual history, as we call it, of Louis & King," or per lamental procedures, the mutual history, as we call to distribute the substitute of the process of the substitute of the substitute of the process of the substitute of the substitute of the process of the substitute of the substitute

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Kerr Innes, C.B., or his devotion to blast sortie, still German system. nention for his 14 or Mr. Luckra, of treat more than a from the field, n a balloon in his l in prison in Ver-akfasted with the on to sayla word oyal Highness had ayal Highness had. I was informed all liberate him and not to leave y Attaché would, be responsible for tot feel disposed tree could be in eccasarily be unovernment in so the Military At-Hozier has visited dd of his respect-to representations o representations spoken of in Mr. tot seem to have representation on mit would be aured to the control of the the British Ambasny one if he were
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there to be tried by court-martial. How can a man be a spy who had no animus revertendi, and no means of communicating knowledge, and no military acquirements, and no national object? I am assured that any application at Head-Quarters on behalf of the British Government would at once have secured his release on parole. All is quiet this morning. I see a few battalions with new flags marching towards Valdrien, and there are a few squadrons of horse on the plains of Courbevoie. No news from Toury. The French have lost their last chance, it would seem, unless they have adopted the "drawing on "policy, which has never, that I know of, been very successful. Another balloon captured! Is that an echo of the report I have aready mentioned? Paris papers of the 12th were captured, and many bags of letters. there to be tried by court-martial. How can a man

THE FRENCH PRISONERS AT COBLENZ.

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"A bounding some was enacted a few days ago, when a distachment of prisoners from Metz was lauded from the Mosella, and on their way to their casterne had to puss through one of the most squalid streets of the town, occurred a seales who at the best of times find it a hard matter to unply their own wants. The prisoners were in a channel condition—an eye-winess describes their tatacts pitiable. From seach door in this narrow thorough. From poured forth such poor nontributent as the most receipt in the prisoner might be assuraged.

"On my departure from Coblens a few weeks ago the prisoner might be assuraged.

"On my departure from Coblens a few weeks ago the prisoner might be assuraged.

"On my departure from Coblens a few weeks ago the prisoner might be assuraged, and of the the prisoner who it is the facility of the prisoner when the facility of the prisoner were thoug

"I have the honour to remain, faithful and obliged servant,
"B. ARCHER-BURTON,"

"B. AROHER-BURTON."

[***With respect to this appeal we are requested to state that Countess Bernstorff will gladly forward any donations which may be sent to her at 9, Carl ton House-terrace, on behalf of the French prisoners at Coulenz.

SHOOTING A GAMEREEPER.—Peter 'Pallet, the man remeated last week for shooting a gamekeeper ir a wood near Saffron Walden, Exce, has been examined before Mr. C. Smith, at Newport. It was proved that James Barowell, the keeper, encountered three possehers in the way of the second of the second of the possehers in the way of the second of the second of the possehers and the second of the possehers deliberately lavelled his gun and fired, the charge entering the kreeper's back. He crawled to a house and was taken to the Walden Borphila. The prisoner was traced by a broken starred before the second of the possehers. He was fully consulted for trial for shooting at the presence of the was fully consulted for trial for shooting at the presence of the was fully consulted for trial for shooting at the presence of the was fully consulted for trial for shooting at

man younget Lockson proposition, in the world lackly, and I not; have at you, then, with fire and aword? The But it entied more ascessfully for old Louis and his Franch than I hope the presson, which is a support of the proposition of the pr

Napoleonie, much more the Phint, or any recont sort, and offer again to our voluntary row and provided estimation all the fine and granoful qualities. Nature has implanted in the Drumb. For the like Nature has implanted in the Drumb. For the like Nature has implanted in the Drumb. For the like Nature has implanted in the Drumb. For the like Nature has implanted in the Drumb. For the like Nature has implanted in the Drumb. For the like Nature has a like of the like has a l

only golting towards a true knowledge of Bismarck, but not yes got to it. The standing likeness, circulating everywhere ten years ago, of demented Bismark and his ditto King to Straiford and Charles I. versus our Long Parliament (as like as Macedon to Monmouth, and not liket) has now vanished from the earth, no whisper of it ever to be heard mores. That pathetic, Nichoe of Damark, reft violently of her children (which were stolen children, and wire drawfully ill-aured by Nichos Deninark), is also nearly gone, and will go altogether so soon as knowledge of the matter is had. Bismark, as I read him, is not a person of "Napoleonio" ideas, but of ideas quite superior to Napoleonio; shows no invincible "lust of territory," nor is tormented with "vulgar ambition," dec, but has aims very far beyond that sphere; and in fact seesfit to me to be striving with strong faculty, by patient, grand, and successful steps, towards an object beneficial to Germans and to all other men. That noble, patient, deep, pious, and solid Germany should be at length walded into a nation and become Queen of the Continent, instead of vapouring, vainglorious, gesteinlating, quarrelsome, restless, and over-tengtive France, seems to me the hopefullest public fact that has occurred in my time.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

Chelses, Nov. II.

T. OARBYLE.

MR. AYRTON AND INTEMPERANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.
Sit,—Your critician upon Mr. Ayrico's speech at the People's Hall will doublies review from him the stantion it marits; but I ask in justice to the Alliance and its friends that you will publish some explanations on the general question you have discussed.

1. Your inclusion that members of Parliament are trifling with the subject of the Perpisative Bill is one with which hon, gentlemen must severally deal. We are satisfied with their assurances of support and their presence in the division lobby with Bill Willied Lawnon. Our opponents must at any rate conceds that such toying with the division lobby with Bill Willied Lawnon. Our opponents must at any rate conceds that such toying with the division lobby with Bill Willied Lawnon. Our opponents must at any rate conceds that such toying with the companies of the Treasury benches a considerable majority of those who voted at all voted in favour of Bill. For ourselves we are content to take the official action of hon. members at the most oredible wideness of their innestity, and those who judge subarwise may chance to find themselves mistaken.

2. Your article might convey the impression that total abstainess are the only portion of the public who support the Permissive Bill; this would be an errosecus conception. The temperance party no doubt feet that the massure is one worthy of their special support; but other party on the worth of the public who support the Permissive Bill; that governous the cause of the Allianos. Besides, whose way be the carried on the that Allianos. Besides, whose way be the carried on the that Allianos. Besides, whose way be the carried on the that have a support to the carried on the that have a support to the general public. When enacted, it would not persecute the general public with the cause of the town of the general public. When enacted, it would not persecute the general public with the cause of the town of the public public with a general public with the cause of the town of the public public with the