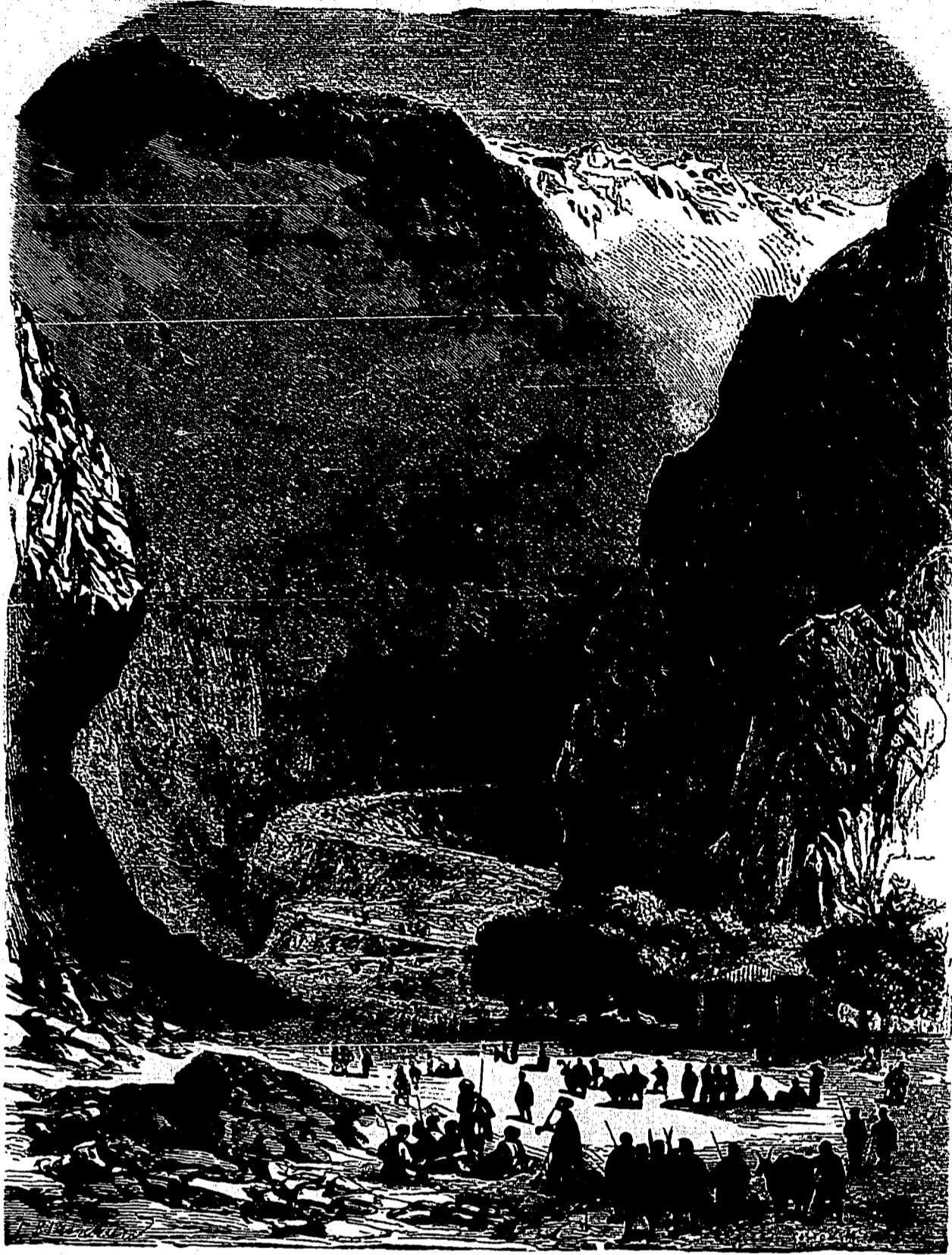


THE INSURRECTION IN DALMATIA.

Some three or four months ago, an insurrectionary movement in Southern Dalmatia, which had previously been brewing against the authority of the Emperor of Austria, broke out, headed by Luka Vukalovitch, an old Hersegovinian Chief, who, without much apparent cause, issued a proclamation, calling upon the "falcons of the mountains" to come down in their might and exterminate their oppressors. A prompt movement on the part of the Austrians was reported to have checked the insurrection; and since that time the news has been meagre, but sufficient to indicate that the trouble has probably not yet blown over. The real cause of the uprising is generally supposed to be Russian intrigue; and the neighbouring principality of Montenegro, under the suzerainty of Turkey, is said to be ripe for a rising. Discontent in Servia and other Turkish Provinces is traced to the same source, and the conclusion is drawn, that among the early schemes for the aggrandisement of the Russian Empire, is a general rising of the Slavic populations in the Turkish as well as the Austrian Dominions. According to a correspondent in the *Neue Fremden Blatt*, the Government of Montenegro is making great warlike preparations. Within the last six months it has purchased upwards of fifty tons of gunpowder, and there is a strong war party in the Montenegrin Senate, headed by an officer named Radonitz, who is stated to possess the full confidence of the army. The Prince has assembled 3,500 men at Grahovo, with orders to disarm the insurgents; but it appears that, instead of carrying out their instructions, these troops openly assist the Bocchese to escape the pursuit of the Austrians.

The Austrian troops landed at Cattaro, attacked the insurgents, repulsed them and drove them into the mountains, where, at the latest accounts, they maintained an attitude of hostility. But the country is not favourable to prompt warlike movements; and so long as the insurrectionary spirit does not spread into the northern part of Dalmatia, Austria will have little difficulty in keeping it in check.

Dalmatia formerly belonged to the Republic of Venice, and was ceded to Austria by Napoleon in the treaty of Campo Formio. From Istria as far as Ragusa, one of the most important towns in Dalmatia, the coast is shaded by the Illirian Archipelago, a group of some fifteen important islands, long, narrow, and surrounded with numberless islets and breakers, rendering navigation very dangerous.



MONTENEGRIN CAMP AT THE FOOT OF MOUNT KERSTATZ, NEAR CATTARO.

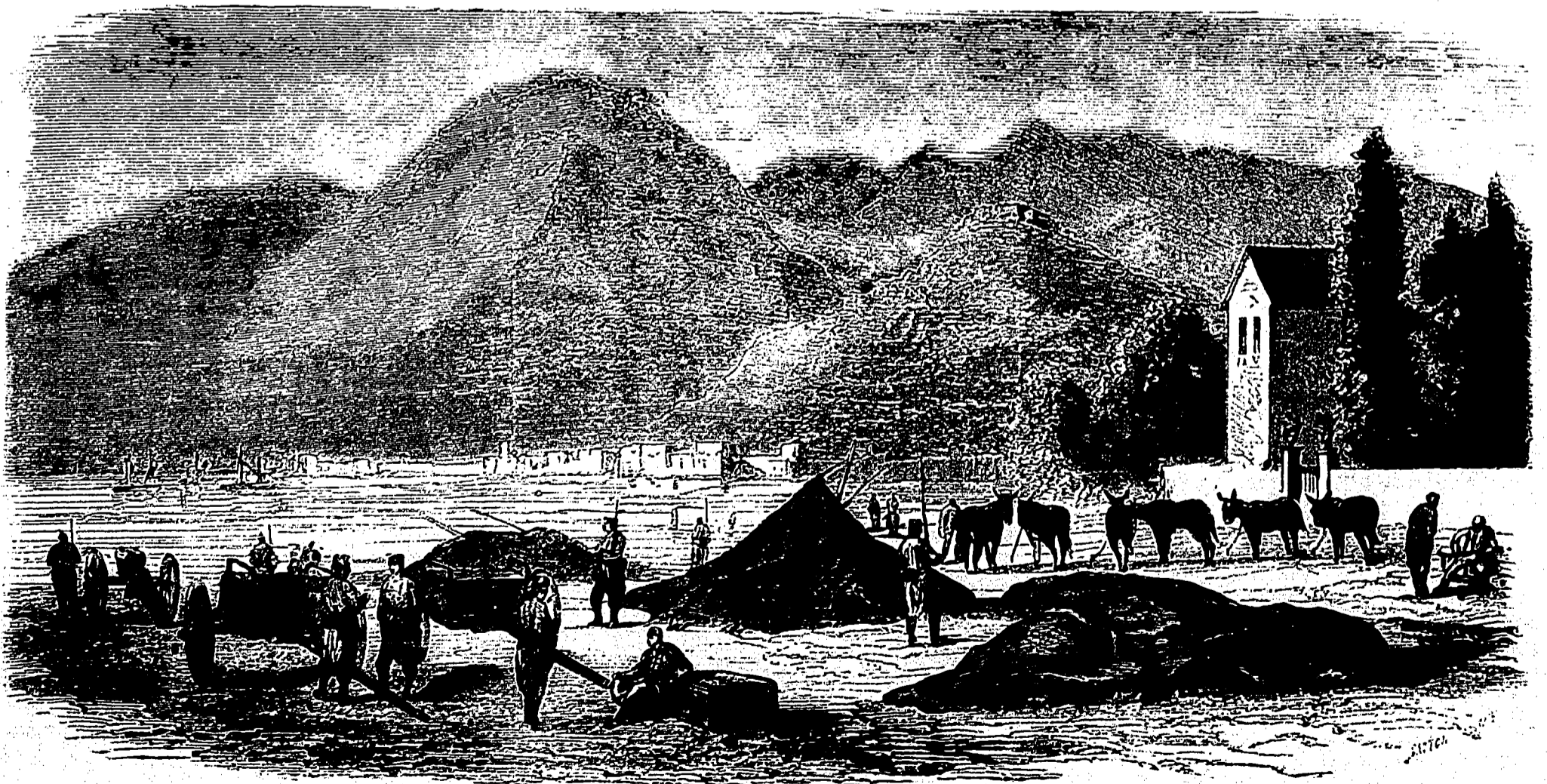
Thence along the Dalmatian coast the sea washes the base of the mountain slopes of the mainland.

Cattaro is a fortified seaport town, and stands on the Gulf of Cattaro, a tortuous inlet of the Adriatic, at the southern extremity of Dalmatia. It contains a population of about two thousand persons, and is the capital of the circumscription of the same name. The town has a citadel, a cathedral, several churches, and an excellent harbour. It is surrounded by mountains, the summits of which are covered by fortifications. The place was captured by the British in 1813, and till 1814 belonged successively to Austria and France, finally becoming incorporated in the dominions of the Kaiser.

There was neither frost nor snow in Newfoundland up to the 4th inst. The weather was quite mild; cattle were grazing in the fields; the need of a great-coat was hardly felt. On the 4th came the first snow-storm; but in a few days the ground was almost bare, and the probability is the snow will not lie till about Christmas. So much for the climate of Newfoundland which is reported to be so savage. The chief drawback, however, is the lateness of the coming spring. The cold northern current rushes along the shores in April and sometimes part of May, laden with icebergs and ice-fields which chill the atmosphere. The fisheries this year have been most productive—the best for many years. The catch has been abundant; the price is high; provisions moderate in cost. This is a great boon to the poor starving fishermen, who were reduced to the lowest ebb by the failures of the last few years. For one year they will revel in abundance. The profits of the merchants this year will be enormous. It is not an uncommon thing for a fisherman to find £60 to his credit after four month's fishing; many of them reach even £80 and £90 for their summer's work. For the most part they are idle from November till the first of March.

Mr. Thomas Mackie, of Melbourne, Eastern Townships, has discovered a process by which he can convert into a beautiful blue the hitherto useless oxide of iron, or iron ochre, and other deposits among our minerals that have no commercial value. If the blue can be produced as cheap as the imported article, it is an important discovery.

Traupmann, the murderer of the Kinck family in France, threatens to starve himself to death.



AUSTRIAN BATTERY OPPOSITE CATTARO.