FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE inga and the real cold fowls, basicot a succession and an access dead door, the viagas large by in the spom d horn und as a cost gnotia view if FRANCE niv of votub fond

o Pans, March 22.—The health of the Prince Imperial continues to improve at the Prince In-

The France of this evening publishes an article, in which it gays that the policy of 'moderation' adopted by the Government is neither a policy of obliteration nor of weakness ! France may be silent but she never abdicates her rights ? Prussia, doubtless, is cognizant of the real state of French opinion, and that the public sentiment has not been modified by the events of the last months nor by those events which recent publicity has brought to the knowledge of the French people, madeal) forma man A - Cl Roll diese

The report that General Fleury is about to be sent on a mission to Vienna is denied, to dis / management

The France; referring to this rumor, says We are able to affirm that no question exists in the foreign policy of France with which public opinion need preoccupy itself.

The Times Paris correspondent says :- The Legislative Assembly has examined the Bill for the organization of the army, and named the members of the committee charged with reporting upon it. Six out of the eighteen members are supposed to be hostile. It is remarked as singular that in the committee which has to report upon a project of law on the organization of the army there is not a single mili tary man. This exclusion, which can hardly be accidental, does not arise from any feeling of hostility to

those who represent the army, or to the army itself. In the rural communes of the Maconnais the peasants are signing petitions against the Bill for the Organization of the Army.

Other petitions to the same effect are expected from the Department of the Youne, and I hear that one is preparing in Paris.

The Belgian minister of war states that France is having 470,000 breech loading muskets manufactared.

La France declares that no negotiations are pending relative to Luxembourg, and says that the rumors current on this subject are due to the imaginations of news-mongers.

It is now known that the Emperor Napoleon, deeming the possession of Luxembourg indispensable for the military security of the French frontier, not long since commenced negotiations with the King of Holland for the purchase of the Grand Duchy and its incorporation with the French Empire; but as the fortress of Luxembourg, which is one of the strongest fortifications in Europe is held by a Prussian garrison, and the Prussian Government, backed by the whole of Germany, firmly objects to the transfer of the Duchy to France, the King of Holland has withdrawn from any further negotiations on the subject. The French Emperor insists that his propositions shall be carried out and the treaty completed. The national pride of France has been deeply wounded, and a wild anti-Prussian feeling has seized the country. In the meantime, while the dispute is pending, both Prussia and France are making military prepara-tions; this threatening state of affairs is the cause of the financial panic which now exists in London, Paris, and all the principal centres of Europe.

The French Government has given an order for three millions of the ' Chassepot rifle.'

It is remarked as strange that the Moniteur should con inue to pass over in silence the treaties of alliance between Prussia and the Southern German States, the news of which produced so much effect here .-The Temps declares, for the second or third time. that ' the German Empire is made;' that M. Bismark limits France from Longwy to Bale; that as the ally of Italy and protector of Belgiam, the new master of Germany is more powerful than Obarles V. ever was, for, though he does not possess Spain, he possesses the alliance of a Power unknown in the 16th century -Russia, now grown formidable; and that he has not to dread one of the allies of Francis I .- Turkey. 'Such is the neighbor,' it says, ' that the effir of the Duchies has created for us.' It sees in this danger to France a danger to liberty. A few days ago an amendment which purported to reserve political liberty in the Constitution was lost in the Berlin Parliament, and it is evident that a great military and arbitrary monarchy is now installed in central Eu-

ropo. The Temps says .-'To conjure this double danger France is called upon to double the number of her soldiers. She is told that the influence of a nation is measured by the die, the conqueror of Jerusalem at the time o number of men it has under arms. But it must not be forgotten that the danger is immediate; that the King already disposes of populations more numerous than onra; and that Prussia has the advantage; over us both in military organization and in armaments. Is, then, France sufficiently preserved by her projected military institution, which the Minister of State himself admits can only produce results in six or seven years? To a rival so formidable as Prussia

is it not necessary to oppose alliances or principles? Alliances, it adds, France has none; and as for principles, the only thing she has to do is to revert, promptly and sincerely, to those of the French Revolution.

I am convinced that France wants no more revolutions, and equally so that she would see with joy the maintenance of the reigning dynasty, provided it was compatible with Liberal institutions. While my convictions are strong upon this point, I cannot, however shut my eyes to the fact that the public at large, both in Paris and in the departments begin to suspect that the decree of the 19th of January, which they accepted in good faith, had for its chief, if not for its sole, object to draw off their attention from foreign affairs, of which the Government has no reason to be proud; and that it was not really meant to be a step in the way of liberal progress. The Emperor may have been serious and sincere in the concession he made, or rather promised to make; but two at least of his. Unbinet, and these the most important-MM, Rouber and Lavalette - interpret the Emperor's thoughts and wishes as if they knew them better than himself. They take no pains to conceal what they think about those reforms, their inutility or the danger that will follow them .- Times Cor ..

Paris, April 11.-The Moniteur of this morning contains an editorial on the European situation, the

tone of which is pacific and tranquilising. GIRARDIN .- M. de Girardin, whose appeal was set down for hearing March 21, announces that, after mature reflection, he has resolved not to go on with it for three reasons. First, that after the prosecution of the new law abolishing the punishment of imprisonment for press misdemeanours it would be morally: impossible for the public prosecutor to appeal a minima, and there is no peril to be braved. Second, that inasmu has he stands condemned to the maximum of the fine by the existing law, it would be undignified and trivial to attempt to get it reduced; and, thirdly, that even ossuming an acquittal, it would make no change in the painful determination which he has irrevocably taken—meaning his determination to cut the Emperor and all his relations. -He bags publicly to thank the cloquent, illustrious and eminent counsel who had spontaneously offered their services to the ' condemned of March 6.

The editor of the Memorial Diplomatique, who, were prosecuted at the instance of the Prussian Government, and sentenced to imprisonment for accusing the King of Prussia of Laving looted a fluckof merico theep during the war, thave been mardoned by the

Emperor Napoleon.
We extract the following from an article in the Journal des Debuts from the pen of John Lemoinne': - The English ministers declare in the Chambers'

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enemy presents himself, but he will not present himself. The tactics of the insurgents are quite clear. and they have long since indicated them; to avoid any general action in which they would be infallibly crushed, but to weary the troops out by a mountainone and partisan warfare, dispersing in one place only to reappear in another, and keeping the authorities in a state of constant, watchfulness and panic The English Government is much more embarrassed than it chooses to acknowledge by this impalpable and inapprehensible movement. It has all the strength necessary to put down disorder, but not enough to re establish order. Do what it will, say what it will order does not reign in that eternal Warsaw of Ireland. The Fenian revolt is not an agitation; for Reform, which may be satisfied b; a Reform Bill : nor a working man's strife, which may be ended by a compremise or by , weariness. It is not a political movement which may be terminated by the admission of a new class to the priviliges of old classes. It is an undisguised revolutionary and social movement which has for its object the transmission of property. It is as hostile to the Oatholic Oburch as to the English Government. It is an agrarian revolution in the full meaning of the term. The Fenians are not an affapring without parents. They cannot be called pro

lem sine maire natum. Their ancestors are united Irishmen, Whiteboys, Hearts of Oak, &c. Their mother is misery, with her cortege of famine, fever, and pestilence, and a still more prolific mother, which is history.

RUMORS CONCERNING THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUX-ENZOURG.—The following article on the subject in a local paper, the Courrier du Grand Duche will repay perusai:

. Our future destiny is again occupying public attention. If we believe the rumors now current, we are on the eve of a decisive event. It is said that the inhabitants of the Grand Duchy will shortly be consulted on the question whether they prefer to by come-Prussian or to be annexed to France. We are not in the secrets of diplomacy, but we neither bolieve in the possibility of such a solution nor in the proposal of such an alternative. We cannot imagine that, in these days, it is desired to repeat the caricature published at the time of the French Revolution in 1789, which represented Louis XVI calling on a broad of citizens to raply whether they preferred to be oasted or broiled! Since 1859 Luxembourg, with the exception of its relations with the Germanic Confederation, has had a separate existence. That Confederation has been broken by the course of events which all the world knows, and each State has entered into the plenitude of its liberty, with power to lispose of itself as it pleases. Prussia has, indeed, the right to exclude us from the new Union she has formed, but she has sure y not the right to incorporate us herself, and much less, if Power. We cannot, moreover, admit the right of either Prussia or France to interfere in our affairs — There are not in the country one hundred men willing to barter the name of Luxembourgian against that of either Prussian or Frenchman. We desire to belong to ourselves, and if we keep firm in that resolution we shall run little risk of Beeing ours lves ting that the voice of the people be disregarded it is yet difficult to believe in the perils said to menace us. Besides the complicity of Prussia and France, the consent of of our soverign must be obtained ere we can be disposed of. William III will not sell us and no one will tempt him to commis a highway

The Moniteur says - The work of construction of the provisional protection under the great cupola of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem has been satisfactorily accomplished. The first floor is finished, and all the ceremonies can now be performed without any danger either to the priests or the faithful. The workmen brought from Paris by M. Mauss, the architect delegated by the Emperor, fulfil their task with a calm order and respect for the boly place which the clergy of all the worships unanimously recognise.' The population of Jerusalem is composed, in round numbers, of 7,100 Jews, 5,000 Mahometans, and 3,400 Christians. Among the latter the Greeks, as is general in Palestine, are the largest in number (2 000); then come 900 Roman Catholics, &c. . Among the Mahometans there are eight families only who claim to be descendants of the companions in arms of the proud bultan Sala-Crusades.

The London Morning Star announces that there has been a great rise on the continent in the price of cats, doubtless owing to the exertions of the restaurants of Paris to meet the approaching demand for culinary delicacies expected when the great Exhibition opens, - civet de matou being a weil known and favorite dish at the Parisian table d'hote.

In Paris, says a correspondent, one can no longer find sooms to rent by the month in a hotel. It is necessary to hire apartments by the day, and to pay

The Patric gravely announces that a petition to the French Senate has been drawn up by some strong-minded woman, praying for the imposition of heavy tax upon all confirmed bachelors. The Patrie adds that is being 'covered with signatures'

By a paragraph in your last number I perceive that James Stephens is stopping at the Hotel du (whoever he may be), is to be believed. Now, I can assure you on personal authority that neither James Stephens, nor any gentleman answering to his description is stopping at the Hotel du Hayre, which is a hostelry extensively patronized by English tourists, and therefore not likely to be patronised by an Irish rebel. Still I will not undertake to say that James Stephens is not in Paris; he may be here, may be scopping at that here opposite the Queen's Palace in London, where he stopped once before, may be on the Devil's Bit, may be in Timbuctoo. The longer his whereabouts remains unknown the better it is for lying newspaper correspondents; they will have the opportunity of making their price out of him .-If the man bas, not been in Ireland during the e recent movements, I must say his character is an enigma to me. But it is hard for plain people, walking in the straight ways of life, to guage the actions of a leader of conspiracy. Deceit is the fundamental element of all conspiracy, and I will not say it may not be justified on the ground that every rure is valid and lawful in combating the Evil one. If you cannot beat down the Wicked Giant by a ringing blow in front, it is perfectly permissable to have little dog to bite his leg, and thereby distract his at-tention. Who knows this abortive rising in Ireland may not be the little dog to puzzle and embarrass him while the real strack is meditated at the other side of the Atlantic. It is stated that James Stophens is an agent of the Russian Government, and that his emissaries have been hovering round the Russian Embassy here for some days past. I don't believe it, but the thing is not impossible.—Paris Cor. of

Dublin Irishman.
The Monle, speaking of the manifesto published by the so-called ! Provisional Government of the Irish

Republic, says.
The manifesto in question is equalizing (gultitaire), democratic socialistic, humanitation. It appeals to the republicans of the whole world, and professes abourd social theories. A curious connection, and one which is enough to throw discredit ed his see Spoleto was still a part of the Papal domeon these anomalous attempts, universal suffrage is at hions; he lived through the period of its severance once cried up for both extremities of Europe, Ireland from its legitimate severeign, and the neurostion has every day that the Irish insurrection is extinguished, and Candia. Yet it is not a universal panaces; and and that the troops which the Government have at what is there in common between the situation of heir disposal are more than sufficient to suppress any the Irish and that of the Candians? It is true they brave Irish defenders of Spoleto; he was one of the enskwed, nad been learning to bear the mild desergous movement, and yet the revolt is not yet put are both oppressed, but their customs, earliest of the bishops to lift up his voice against the

Belling of the state of the complete days in

sympton of the time; neither in its essence, its. orgauization, or its modes of action, has it sprung from the heart of the Irish nation, so Catholic, so pious, submissive to the precepts of religion. Anathems tized by the Church, it proceeds directly from the Revolution. Hoisting a cosmopolitan banner, it re-pudiates a national origin and cannot have the sympathies of the people. It is to be observed that Fonianism was developed in America, pre-eminently the land of free-thinkers, Know Nothings and absence of all tradition. Thence will come henceforward the destroyers of nationalities; for be it well understood that Fenianism destroys Irish nationality by absorbing it in we know not what unitarian re-American vessels throw arms on the publicanism shores of Ireland. In this way Brother Jonathan vents his dislike of John Bull. But that motive is only secondary. The first and hignest cause lies, we repeat, in the sworn hatred of the sects for. all established authority. The plans of the universal Revolution are worked out in New York. At Itslian journal recently published some curious documents which we mean to reproduce. Therein are found some instructive details of two associations successively founded in the metropolis of the United States. The Christian Alliance,—pointed out in 1844, by the far-seeing sagacity of Gregory XVI., to the prudence of sovereigns,—and the Universal Republican Alliance just formed. There is reason to believe that these have something to do with the development and outbreak of Fenianism. This attempt will undoubtedly fail: but it will cost both blood and tears.

The Spahish Government refuses to yield to the demand made by England for indemnity and satisfaction in the case of the steamer Tornado.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- The speech by which the King of italy opened his new Parliament on Friday last differs only as to the form, not as to the substance. from the one addressed to the late Legislature at the beginning of the Session in November last year .-Theu, as now, the King's words could be summed up in a single statement—that the age of emancipaton was ever in Italy, and the era of order was to be inangurated.

The exigencies of good Government in Italy are purely financial and administrative, and the Royal Speech enters, of course, into no particulars of the measures by which the Government proposes to attain those ends We are only told that ' the neces. sities and engagements of the State do no: allow any immediate diminution of the burdens which weigh upon the people;' tut, on the other hand, we hear of no scheme for the imposition of fresh taxes. Mere possible, to dispose of us to France or any other reforms in the administration of the Financial Department are expected to afford great relief to the taxpayer, and there is no doubt the Italians could bear their present public burdens were they equitably distributed and regularly collected. It is well known, however, that some, especially of the Northern provinces, are overcharged, to make up for the shortcomings of the South, and it is also remarkable forced to accept a regime we do not want. Admit- that the outery is all the loudest where the load lies easiest, where taxation is either impudently resisted or cunningly evaded. 'Nations,' the Kings tells us, tore and appreciate institutions by reason of the benefits they derive from them,' and one of the first advantages of good government ought certainly to be its cheapness; but the Italians ought to consider that it is not only for their present Government they are paying; they are also taxed for their deliverance from the bad Governments against which they so loudly protested; not a little of the burden weighing on the public treasury, not a little of the disorder reigning in the administration, are merely the results of the chaos inseparable from al! revolutions. The first endeavours to bring order into an utterly disorganized community are too apt to give rise to a confusion worse confounded. The King barely allows himself to suggest the 'legitimate conversion of ecclesiastical property, —a point on which all parties in Italy, except the cierical, are fully aggreed. The great topic of 'a Free Uhurch in a Free State,' like that of the Temporal Power, is carefully shunned .-It is not for the Sovereign to throw down an apple of discord, which will but too scon agitate the Italian Parliament - Times.

Garicaldi continues his progress, and was last ceard of at Turin The political results of his progress through Northern Italy have decidedly been very small. It is certain that the speeches of which he has everywhere been prodigal, and most of which his best friends would rather he had left unspoken, were more adapted to win the frantic applause of an casily excited mob than to gain the suffrages of reflecting men. As a political agitator and as a platform orator he escapes serious criticism. At Legnago, when he came out upon a balcony to address the crowd which had assembled in spite of the rain, he was greeted with the cry of ' Vvc Garibaldi, the son of god! He warned the crowd that by thus addressing him they furnished the priests with arms against him, but they persisted in the blasphs-mous cry, which followed him fom the balcony when he quitted it at the end of his speech. This, like most of his orations, was chiefly levelled at the priests. At Turin a deputation of students waited upon him with an address from the University, whither he partook himself, later in the day, to Havre—that is, if said paragraph, written by the harangue and thank them. It was the solemn duty Paris correspondent of the Dublin Duily Express of all, he said, to maintain Italian unity and to comhat sogue and thank them. It was the solemn duty plete it by vindicating the national right to Trieste, Trent, Rome, and Nice-this country, brutally ceded

to the foreigner. It is highly probable that Prince Humbert will bring his wife home in the Spring or early Summer. as the wedding ceremonies are expected to take place at Vienna before many weeks. When the new pair take possession of the Pitti Palace, it would not surprise anybody if Victor Emmanuel, who is not any longer called Il Re Gauntuomo, should hand over the royal power to his son and legitmate ouccessor, the hereditary Prince. In that case, the Ex King would pr. bably betake himself to Piedmont, and pass the rest of his days among his old friends. There he might hunt, est and drink, and indulge his gallautries, with no more scandal to the world than s put to the account of the old Ex-King Louis Bavaria. It is said of the Prince Amedeo that his share would be, when married, to be packed off to Maples, there to set up house keeping in one of the royal palaces. Such are the plans chalked out by another movement. those who are supposed to know everything-the gossips of the clubs and the cafes.

The supplement to the Italian budget shows a reduction in expenditure of 30,000,000 francs

FLORENCE, April 6. - Baron Rutazzi, President of the Council of Ministers, will immediately form a

new Cabinet for the Italian Government. Ross March 16.—Another of the valuant confessors of the faith in these days of the persecution of the Church in Italy has been taken to his rest somewhat prematurely Monsigcor Arnaldi, Archbishop of Spoleto—a see once filled by the Pope—died on the evening of the last day of February, at the age of sixty one. Monsignor Arnaldi was a native of Morthern Italy, and held various important positions in Rome, where he was also distinguished for his piery and varied accomplishments, till in the year 1852 he was appointed to the See of Spoketo. His time there was a memorable time. When he assumoutlived him In these lest events Monsignor Arnald played an important role; be added herve to the

down, and will not be put down for a long time to their character, their interests, their climate, all iniquities p rpetrated against the Ohurch by the inment was a Lenten Pastoral in which the Archbishop had severely denounced the vices and mis government of the sectaries. He was accused of having insulted the public authorities, and summoned to present himself within two months before the civil tribunal. "He defied them to prove that a single word of the Pastoral was insulting to the public authorities, maintaining his right to rebuke vice where, ever he found it, and did not present himself before the civil tribunal. He was therefore arrested, and while in prison he was denied the attendance of a single servant, though he was in weak health, and he was not allowed to see visitors. He remained in prison for two months after it had been decided that there was no matter for prosecution in the Pastoral -Cor of Weekly Register.

ROME, MARCH 26 .- The Official Journal of Rome of to-day declares it to be incomprehensible that the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the Parlisment at Florence, should have spoken of the legitmate liquidation of the ecclesiastical property. Such a measure, it continues, is illegal spoliation suffered by the church, and cannot be legitimate when he who can alone authorize it will never accord his sanction.

AUSTRIA.

The marriage of the hereditary Prince Humbert with the niece of the Emperor of Austria is now accepted as among the events soon to take place.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, M. Sztrakisuirovicz saked the Government whether, and if so, why troops were concentrated on the frontiers of Servia and Bosnia. Count Andraesy replied that the rumor of the concentration of troops was unfounded, and added that His Majesty had, neither as Emperor of Austria nor as King of Hungary, any interest in impeding the peaceful development of the Eastern nationalities, as was proved, indeed, by his assenting to the evacuation of the Servian fortresses. This declaration was received with loud cheers.

PRUSSIA.

The Times Berlin correspondent says: In Berlin and all Germany, Count Bismarck has reached the highest step in the ladder of renown in consequence of divulging the secret treaties. Indeed, the merest glance at the situation in which he managed to secure these important arrangements is enough to bring out his diplomatic energy and skill in strong relief. Notwithstanding his decided victory in the field, Napoleon's threat to cross the Rhine had obliged him to spare Austria from destruction and confine his unifying tendencies to the country north of the Main.

The Borsen-Zeitnng asserts that the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, in reply to enquiries from his Government, has stated that the only object of General Fleury's journey to Austria is to represent the Emperor Napoleon at the coronation of the Emperor Francis Joseph as King of Hungary. Gen Fleury's mission has no political importance.

The celebration of the birthday of the King of Prussia showed how completely that monarch has changed places with the Emperor Napoleon as the acknowledged leading ruler of Western Europe. In addition to the demonstrations of his own subjects, he was not only formally congratulated by all sovereigns, Napoleon included, but he held a court after the manner of the French Emperor's famous New Year's recoptions, in which he openly patrocized all the Ministers of the powers represented at Berlin. Napoleon was never in such disesteem with his own people. Bismarck's recent publication of his secret treaties with Bavaria and Wurtemberg, shows that the Prussian power extends to the Alps, and that that Government wields the full military force of fifty million Germans. The publication of these treaties have set all France in a ferment, and at one time almost created a panic on the Bourse. Europe was never so inflammable as it is to day.

RUSSIA.

The London Standard says, it is currently reported at St. Petersburg that an offensive and detensive alliance has been concluded between Prussia and Russia, and that Roumania is a party to the arrangement.

Polish Exiles in Siberia. - The Barlin correspondent of the London Times writes : - ' According to a manifesto issued for and probably by the aristocratic representatives of Poland, the number of Poles sent to Siberia since Jan., 1863, amounts to 18,682, umong whom 164 are women and 114 priests. All were transported for political delinquencies, and, according to the offence imputed, are sectenced either to forced labor in the mines, colonization in the villages, or mere residence in villages or towns. In addition to these, 23,780 persons were banished to the steppes of the Ural, as severe a punishment as removal to Siberia, but nearer boms. Furthermore, 12,556 persons, among them 218 women and 163 priests, were forcibly made to leave their homes and accept a compulsory abode in the interior of European Russia: 2416 were placed in the ranks of the army, 31,500 in houses of correction (the greater part of whom were subsequent y removed to Siberia), and 620 in the churchyards of divers penitentiaries, having died before trial. On the battle fi lds of the rebellion, as Russian computations show, 38,800 were buried. As 1468 more were hung or shot by the corts martial, and 7060 forced to seek refuge in foreign countries, the total of the melanchely list is swelled to 141,882 Without vouching for the accuracy of these figures, I may yet say that excepting those slain in battle, certainly 'over estimated, there is nothing to excite surprise in the number stated. Besides these, Poland has furnished two per cent of her male population as recruits.'

UNITED STATES.

The members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania have voted to increase their pay to \$25 a day. A Pittsburg paper says of the operation, that the people are only important in these days as paymasters.

New York, April 9 .- The Herald's Buffalo special eays: the commandant of the military forces at Fort Erie, has notified the authorities that a prominent engineer, connected with the Fenian organization, has been taking plans of the frontier below the Suspension Bridge, and asks for re-inforcements to be stationed at the Village of Niagara and Suspension Bridge. It is feared the Fenians intend making

The N. Y. Sun says the crime of infanticide has become so common in that city as to demand special regulations for its arrest and prevention. Two or three cases a day are frequently reported, but no adequate steps are taken for the detection or punishment of those who are guilty of this heinous offence against innocence and helplessness.

As an example of the benevolent and gentle disposition of the population of New Jersey may be quoted the following fact: A gentleman saw a man gathering what appeared to be musbrooms. Seeing that they were poisonous he warned the man, with some warmth, telling him that they were poisonous. The countryman smiled and replied. . Thanks for your kindness, but I sm not going to eat them, but sell

Washington, April 9. - The Senate late this afternoon, after an elaborate debaio, in ilied the Russian-American treaty; seven votes only being in the he sits by the fire with tears in his oyes.

- Better for the South had he never bosn born, and 7 71 17 1

The pork disease (Trichiniasis) is again comirg come: all salways ready; fore commenced No.doubt differ. The identity of the means suggested to gain the original reported as having occurred in Massachusetts. In the day, as in tall conquered countries, when the enemy presents himself, but he will not present him. the quieting, or at last satisfaction of the public mind, the New York Times suggests that a thorough investi. gation should be made by competent and well known experts, and the result published under their authority. If the half is true of the stories now current, the Levitical prohibition of pork eating was a sanitary measure of the highest importance.

The Obicaga Republican of the 26th ult. says :- A little child; four years old, taken from the poor house, was beaten with straps and boards, bung up the waist, plunged into water, and exposed to cold, until frozen to death, by a fiend named Lawrence Hart, last week. The murderer has not yet been arrested, but a reward of \$500 is offered by the County Treasurer for his apprehension.

'Jews Risks.'- At an indignation meeting in Richmond, Va., against the Insurance Companies that refuse to take 'Jews Risks,' Mayor of Mayo said that he had been in the insurance business many years in Richmond; had most of his dealings with the Jewish people, and could bear testimony to the uprightness and honesty of their conduct. also been prosecution attorney for a long time, and during his entire official life not more than three Jews nad ever been brought before him. In the council he had sat with them, and in all the relations of life had found them trustworthy.'

BEATEN TO DEATH - Obicago is famous for its horrors. A nice, careful parent has just succeeded in thrashing his daughter, eged ten, until she died under his hands, her flesh being almost torn from her body by the severity of the blows. The tender parent administered this gentle correction, it is alleged, because his daughter objected to take sometting which he said was medicine prescribed by the coctor. it is satisfactory to know that the monster is in cas. tody . - Montreal Herald.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE. - The Cry of the leading Radical journals of New England now is, that the party has gone too fer.' It is quite possible that this going 'too for' may be followed by a repentance that comes too late, and that the people may take the view of a Western Judge, who tersely says, Repentance at the eleventh hour may do; but-a man that comes in at half past twelve.'- New York

Two gentlemen, named Starkey and Walker, representing the State of Mississippi, have filed a petition in the United States Courts for an injunction to prevent the execution of the Act placing the Southern States under Military Government It proceeds on the ground that the Act is unconstitutional and that State Sovereignty is invaded. The pleadings were to come off yesterday. It is said that the President favors the action of the State in seeking legal redress for Congressional usurpation.

In Chicago a few days ago, one Rosa M. Carr filed a bill in the Recorder's Court praying for a divorce from her husband, A. J. Schweitzer, on the grounds of cruelty and neglect. On the same day the bill was taken to open court, and the defendant, who was absent on business, was ordered to plead instanter. On the 9th of January the muster in Chancery filed his report and recommended a divorce. The witness of the cruelty was one Levi M Sanford, and on the 14th of January the said Sanford and Mrs. Schweitzer, who had taken her maiden name of Carr, were married. The husdand on returning had the case opened, and they are now having a lively time to determine whose wife the fair Ross really is.

A letter from New Orleans says : 'On Mardi Gras one of the masqueraders were a military dress, the opaulettes of which were made of 'spcons.' As he passed by, the people seeing the spoons, even the negroes, shouted 'Butler,' Butler.'

GAIN AND GODLINESS. - The New York Christian Advocate, in recording a 'revival,' adds in italics, as the choicest item in the paragraph, Brother Hinckle has powerfully touched the conscience of callous sinuers, and succeeded in doubling the list of subscribers to our excellent paper.

MASSACHUSETTS CIVILIZATION .- Stripping and flogging of young girls in New England 8 hools, having been exposed by the report of Commissioners, the system of punishment is remodelled on a plan truly puritanical and saintly. In revenge for the prohibited ia me desty, Yankee teachers have foregone the cat-o-1 ine-tails and substituted cayenne pepper. A young girl, subject to chastisement, is permitted to save her blustes and her bosom at the expense of her mouth and its appurtenances. This truly Congressional m de of subjugating unruly females consist in throwing a handfull of cayenne into the malcontent's mouth, the e es b ing allower to escape through the mercy of God or the delinquent's dexterity

THE DESPOTIO PRECEDENT. The World says : . ' The Constitution declares; with as much emphasis as it says enything, that the habras corpus shall not be suspended except in times of resellion or invasion. There being no rebellion, it was not to have been expected that the South would be again put under martial law.

Martial law is no law, save the will of the commander. It is the purest form of the most absolute and unlimited despotism. The World asserts, and all the world knows, that the constitution forbids it, and forbids even the suspension of the habeas corpus in time of peace. The demagogues in Congress propose then simply, in utter defiance of the constitution, to inaugurate a system in ten States, with a view thereby to control the whole With a Federal despotism there, and all the Radical oligarchy of leaders ready, when needed, to convert the other States into a military despotism like that of Missouri and Tennessee, where shall liberty find shelter or shield, and when and where shall the oppressions of Constitution effing party oligerchs cease? This crisis involves all the vital liberties, not of the South only, but of every man, women and child of the North also.

A writer to the Buffalo Democrat complains of the orthography of the foreman of a gang of laborers, who in making his daily returns, spelt the word 'shovellin' sixteen different ways, viz. : Schuffling, shofling, shoveling, showling, shovling, shovling, shovelling, shoveling, shouvling, schoveling, shav-ling, shuvilling, shaveling, shovaling, suvling, chiv-

Sleeping in church is a great crime in Rhode Island. Last Sunday afternoon a poor Irishman went into one of the churches in Providence, was shown into a seat, took a quiet map during the service and was peaceably retiring at their close, when he was arrested, tried and sent to jail for ten days. A good deal of trouble has arisen from this reckless invasion of the right to which so many lay claim. The Bulletin, referring to the affair, says the judicial procedure touches not only the pows, but threatens the pulpi also. If a laboring man is to be sent to jail for sleeping during a sermon, how much more should a preacher suffer for a failure to keep his hearers awage !.

Two men in Davenport, Ohio, claim a woman as their own lawful wife. They have gone to law about it, and the Judge is puzzled. The woman says she don't care which man she has so she gets one.

Near Philadelphia lives a hale and hearty man, possessed of the most sensitive feelings. When his wife goes into the yard and saws wood for half a day,

The New York Herald's Cincipnati special says that The Petersburg Index says of George Wathington in physician of Goshen, thirity miles from that city, named Hanker, 60 years old, committed suicide that for three generations this, people horelessly yesterday because his children opposed his marrying again. Herrequested to be buried in his proposed bridal garb.