

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 14.—In to-day's sitting of the Senate M. Larabit read the report of the Committee upon the petition in favor of Poland. The Committee has arrived at the following conclusions:—
 "Considering the present position of affairs, and of the negotiations which have been entered upon, the Committee, convinced by the communications which it has received, feels persuaded that the Government of the Emperor has done and will continue to do all that is just, and possible and politic in favor of Poland. The Committee is therefore of opinion that it would be neither necessary nor justifiable to recommend the Ministry to take the petitions into consideration, and for this reason propose to the Senate, by a large majority, to leave the matter to the decision of the wisdom of the Emperor, and to pass to the order of the day."
 The Senate will discuss the conclusions of the report on Tuesday next.

PARIS, March 17.—The debate on Poland took place to-day in the French Senate. M. Bonjean gave an account of the sufferings of Poland and of the iniquities of which she had been the victim, and foresaw the probability of a remodelling of the map of Europe for restoring to Poland her nationality. M. Bonjean entreated the Emperor's Government "to acquire immortal glory by daring to accomplish a great act of justice and reparation." He stated, in conclusion, that he should vote for sending back the petition to the Government.— M. de Guéronniere criticised the speech of M. Bonjean, and believed there was still time for Russia to carry out the treaties on the fulfilment of which, he said, the peace of the world depended. M. de Poniatowski then spoke in favor of Poland, and said he could not understand how the Senate could reject the petitions in favor of Poland by disdainfully passing to the order of the day. The debate will be continued to-morrow.

PARIS, March 19.—The bulletin of the *Moniteur* says:—
 "The whole of the news from Poland, which attracts so large a share of public interest, appears to demonstrate that the insurrection is becoming general."
 To-day in the Senate, M. de Tourange explained why the committee proposed to pass to the order of the day on the petitions in favor of Poland.

M. Billault expressed his regret that words had been spoken likely to compromise the cause of Poland, and rendering more difficult the course of the Government. M. Billault said:—"The sympathies of France for Poland are not new, and are founded upon glorious recollections and the sentiments inspired by the sufferings of a heroic people, which have lasted nearly a century." The Minister then stated that he had nothing to retract from the words which he had uttered in another assembly, and continued—"The Polish question is not forgotten; but a fresh insurrection can only bring fresh misfortunes, and it is neither good, useful, nor humane to encourage it." The French Government persists in this language. M. Billault recalled that the policy followed by preceding Governments consisted in many words and little action.— A policy dangerous for Poland, irritating for sovereigns, and without result for anybody. "It is necessary," he said, "to mistrust popular impulses." M. Billault observed that operations for liberty were manifesting themselves everywhere, and made the Powers more accessible to the voice which had been raised in favor of Poland. "For this reason," he continued, "Russia has replied to the communications of France by benevolent words promising cession and amnesty." The old distrust of Europe towards France exists no longer. "The policy and conduct of the Emperor has destroyed it for ever." Foreign Powers understand that this pacific and liberal policy responds to the wants and necessities of all parties. If it should happen that the destiny of Poland must be settled by a Congress, there is no doubt that the voice of France would be listened to. M. Billault mentioned the precedents of the Senate on similar occasions, and asked that the order of the day be adopted. He remarked, in conclusion that after the speech which the Senate heard yesterday, it could not hesitate between referring the petitions to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, accompanied by its reasons for so doing—a course which, perhaps, implied the risk of war—and passing to the order of the day, thereby expressing confidence in the wisdom and firmness of the Emperor.

Much cheering followed the conclusion of M. Billault's speech, and the Senate voted to the order of the day by 109 against 17 votes.
 The *Paris* of this evening says:—
 To-day at the conclusion of the lecture delivered by Professor St. Marc de Girardin, a large number of students set out for the Palace of the Senate with the object of making a manifestation in favor of Poland.

On arriving at the Place Odeon they were however dispersed by several brigades of police.
 During the sitting of the Senate the police patrolled the Place Odeon, and the Rue de Vaugirard, in order to prevent the people from collecting together.

The *Temps* adds:—Some arrests were made in consequence of the demonstration which took place to-day.

THE POLISH QUESTION IN MARSEILLES.—A considerable agitation manifested itself a few evenings back at Marseilles owing to about 1,000 persons having assembled for a manifestation in favor of Poland. The crowd having assembled in the Grand Plaine around a Polish standard which had been erected, a commissary of Police came forward and seized the flag. The crowd then proceeded along the Cannebiere, raising cries of "Vive la Pologne!" Fears being entertained that the assemblage would go to the residence of the Russian consul in the Rue Montgrand, to make a hostile demonstration, a

numerous body of police were called out, who prevented any attempt of the kind. Some arrests were made, and after a time the crowd dispersed. The persons arrested were afterwards liberated, with the exception of one man who had resisted the police in the execution of his duty.—*Star*.

The elections cause much anxiety to the Government. It was a short time since represented to the Emperor that the deputies of the Gironde, of which the important city of Bordeaux is the capital, would be certain to lose their seats if proper measures were not speedily taken. The first was the removal of the Prefect of the department, M. Mentque, who, it appears, had not done the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior, as is evident from the fact that the chances in favor of the "liberal and independent" candidates are more than those of the official candidates. M. Mentque has, it appears, offended partly by over zeal, partly by too little, and partly on mere personal grounds. He has therefore been removed, and M. Pietri, who was formerly Prefect of Police, and is now Senator, and who did excellent service in the Nice and Savoy annexation business, is appointed to administer the important department of the Gironde until the elections are got through.—*Times Corr.*

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The following is the remarkable memorandum addressed to M. Fould, the French Minister of Finance, by the Marquis de Plise Sirry, formerly French Ambassador in Portugal who had been commissioned by the French Government "to study the financial position of the Piedmontese Government."

This State paper, which has astonished Europe, and gone far to prostrate the credit (if any real credit ever existed) of the "Italian kingdom," first saw the light in a rather irregular manner. It was printed in a French newspaper at Frankfort, entitled *L'Europe*. The story goes, that M. de Plise was robbed on his return journey from Turin, his papers abstracted, and this important document published without his knowledge or sanction. Be that as it may, the report has now for several days been public property, and is as follows:—

TO M. FOULD, MINISTER OF FINANCE, PARIS.

TURIN, Jan. 5, 1863.—Monsieur le Ministre. From the whole of the official documents which I have had the honor of submitting to you in my note of yesterday, it is clear that Italy, according to her own calculations, will find herself, at the end of the present budget, in presence of a deficit of about 800 millions of francs (£32,000,000 sterling), and that the expenses of 1862 will amount to less than 900 millions [£36,000,000]. The estimates of the actual receipts being 525 millions [£21,000,000] and the expenses of the Ministry of Finance alone amounting to 375 millions [£15,000,000], the result is that there remains but 150 millions [£6,000,000] to meet all the other changes of the State.

These figures might be disputed, but from an excess of impartiality I have supposed them to be true, strictly limiting myself to rectifying those which were manifestly incorrect. As Italy is unable to support the burden of an administration so vastly beyond her resources, it would be necessary in order to prevent greater mischief, that she should radically change her system; but as nothing of the kind will be done, we must at once seek to save our own interests which are already too much involved in its affairs. M. de Sartiges, in conformity with your private instructions, has advised the Italian Government to recognise its financial administration, by causing the taxes to yield as much as possible, and by reducing its army and its navy, so as to obtain a budget as nearly evenly balanced as possible.

The answer was full of promises on the first point and positively negative on the second.
 In words it is admitted that skillful functionaries should be detached from our several departments to assist in reorganising the finances; but, in reality, your offer will be most carefully turned to no account. There exists here a firm persuasion which is carefully cherished, that Italian statesmen are more than a match for ours.

It is, moreover, unnecessary to press measures upon the Government with regard to the needed reorganisation, of which it fully understands the importance. Uniformity of system has been introduced on all the points in which it was practicable. There is the very best wish to increase existing taxes and create new ones; but what the parliament votes without consulting the country, the country rejects without ceremony. I contents itself with not paying, and the government has to submit to this silent opposition; for it is convinced that if it pressed too hard, the public indifference would instantly be transformed into active hostility.

Moreover, what sacrifices can be required from a working population whose daily average earnings amount to 60 centimes (6d), and even 40 and 35 centimes (4d and 3p), as is the case in some parts of the Kingdom of Naples?

This may change with time; but the most enlightened men, while they express most ardent wishes for the future realisation of public wealth, think that, for a long time to come, no considerable increase of revenue can be hoped for.
 The posture of affairs may be summed up in a few words—an impossibility of increasing the revenue at present; no savings; the continuation of an extravagant policy which is leading direct to ruin.
TURIN, March 16.—To-day in the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of the Interior declared that the persons arrested at Palermo were accused of participating in a conspiracy partly of a Bourbon and partly of a Mazzinian character. Garibaldi's wound has shown symptoms of an aggravated character. The Parliamentary session will close in March, and the session for 1863 will open shortly afterwards.
 The *Armonia* of Turin continues day by day to head its numbers with a list of contributions to the St. Peter's Pence, besides publishing a supplement of four pages, for that purpose, on Thursday, the 12th inst. On Friday, the 13th it heads its list with the following remarks:—"In the Senate of the Kingdom certain Senators, instead of attending to the interest of the poor people, instead of putting a curb on the incredible waste of public money, wanted to take Rome from our Holy Father, while they granted 700 millions to Marco Minghetti. It needs fine courage to pretend to claim Rome, when Italy is so well governed! We are with you, Holy Father, we are for you; and every passing day, every fact accomplished, every speech we hear, every document published, every vote taking place, ever persuades us the more that being with you, we are with Jesus Christ, and then on the side of liberty, progress, civilization and Italy!" On the 11th the *Armonia* says:—"Nothing is left unattempted to oppose

the St. Peter's Pence, and its enemies lately sought for allies in the robbers of the Parodi bank. These robbers in their defence state that they robbed for the sake of their country, to make Italy to conquer Rome; and they add that they robbed the bank Parodi because he contributed to the St. Peter's Pence! And a Barrister was found in Genoa, who thought to rest on such a point the defence of his clients—a Barrister who invited the President of the Tribunal to ask Signor Bartolomeo Parodi, 'whether he had ever sent money to the St. Peter's Pence.' The President answered such an interpellation as it deserved, and we shall derive from such an incident a new motive to redouble the St. Peter's Pence, recollecting that robbers are its enemies, and that thus, while assisting Pius IX., we are combating robbers and defending ourselves, our homes, and our property."

The Senator Montanari, on the 9th of March, stated in the Turin Parliament that, before the annexation, the whole of the Italian States together spent about 500 millions of francs a year, or £20,000,000 sterling; while at present the 'Kingdom of Italy' spends 962 millions, or £38,450,000 sterling.
 In France public instruction cost 16 millions of francs for 36 millions of inhabitants; in Italy it costs 15 millions for 21 millions of inhabitants. The Department of Justice costs 30 millions in France, and 32 millions in Italy. The Home Department spends 60 millions in France, and 96 millions in Italy.

The University of Naples had formerly 9,450 students. It has now 66 professors and two students. The Turin University had last year 1,201 students; it has 879 this year. The Genoa University has this year 197 students, instead of the 332 it had last year. That of Catania has 273, instead of 608, and all the other universities in proportion. There are now in all 695 professors for 5,057 students. The University of Pavia, which is best off, has 40 professors for 1,131 students.

The *Armonia* publishes in a recent number the following statement which it significantly encloses with a black border. The data given are all excerpted from official documents. It says:—

The spoliation of 1861 have taken possession of one hundred and twenty convents in the Marches and Umbria, thrust forth into the world eight hundred and seventy-seven nuns, and mixed up with other houses seventeen religious orders, two of nuns and fifteen of monks. In the course of 1861 seven hundred and twenty-one religious houses were destroyed in Italy, and eleven thousand eight hundred monks and friars forced from these peaceful asylums. In that year alone, the property of a hundred and four collegiate churches, with a total revenue of £21,000 sterling was confiscated. Nevertheless, after all these confiscations, there is as large a deficit in the Ecclesiastical Fund, as it has been called, as there is in the Government budget. Though we are nearly at the end of the first quarter of 1863, the accounts of 1861 are not sufficiently prepared to meet the public eye. The accounts of the Ecclesiastical Fund for 1860, exhibit an income of 5,066,245 francs and an expenditure of 6,805,412; that is, a deficit of nearly two millions francs in a single year. No wonder the model Italian Government is obliged to contract a new loan of large amount.

The Correspondance de Roma states, on what it vouches to be reliable authority, that the Piedmontese Government is in possession of data which, however, for obvious reasons, it does not publish, showing that the actual number of Reactionists shot far exceeds the seven thousand named in the report issued by the Parliamentary Commission. The Government is, in fact, fully aware from the communications forwarded to it by the foreign consular agents at Naples, that the number who have been thus humanely disposed of amounts to fifteen thousand at least.

Rome. The telegraphic intelligence of the *Moniteur*, dated Rome, March 17th, states that, in his allocution, the Holy Father expressed himself to the following effect:—
 The deplorable situation of Poland has excited to the highest degree our paternal solicitude, with which we have ever been animated towards that Catholic Kingdom. Therefore amongst other things, we have resolved to provide for certain of the Polish Sees, which are vacant, we have appointed Bishops for them, to the end that they may labor in concert with their colleagues, for the good of the Church, and that they may spare no labour, no solicitude, no care, to ward off the evils that have so long afflicted the Catholic Church of Poland.

The Roman correspondent of the *Union* writes on the 7th of March:—"The emotion produced for a moment by the resignation of Cardinal Antonelli of his functions as Minister Secretary of State, has entirely subsided. The Pope would not accept his resignation; and Cardinal Antonelli perfectly understood that if his desire to preserve intact the privileges of the Cardinalate and of the high functions which he holds, had prompted him to think of retiring from the Ministry of which he is the head, the marks of high confidence which his sovereign has given to him in so many instances, and the difficulties of the present state of affairs made it a vigorous duty for him, when a legitimate satisfaction had been given to him, not to persist in leaving a post which he has so long occupied with honor, and where it would be, at the present moment, very difficult to replace him."

To give to your readers a clearer insight into what I have said, I may add a few words of explanation with regard to what brought about this incident. Signor Fausti, who was arrested twelve days ago as implicated in the criminal prosecution of the baker Venozzi, was a gentleman attached to the service of Cardinal Antonelli, and consequently belonged to the Cardinal's household. It is true that for the last year Signor Fausti had given up his functions as such, but it seems that he had not ceased to form a part of the household of the Minister Secretary of State. Now, one of the privileges which the Cardinal enjoys, is that the officers of justice cannot, save in the case of a manifest offence, arrest any of those who form a part of their household without giving them previous notice of it. This is what has been forgotten in the case of Signor Fausti.

On the other hand, it is customary that in important affairs the Minister Secretary of State be always consulted, the more so that he is Prefect of the Congregation of the Consults, which has to inquire into and judge the criminal prosecutions which relate to the safety of the State. The Consults, after a double deliberation, having proceeded to have Signor Fausti arrested, without giving any previous notice of it to Cardinal Antonelli, the latter fearing that this forgetfulness should be a mark of distrust directed against him by one of the highest corporations of the State, hastened to offer his resignation to the Sovereign Pontiff.

This is the whole affair; and now the incident is entirely cleared up and ended. His Eminence will remain in the Ministry of State and continue as heretofore to devote himself to the Roman question, which will assuredly be the honor and glory of his Ministry.

The following letter appears in the *Free-man's Journal*:—
 In consequence of the false interpretation put upon the words of his Holiness Pius IX., spoken to Mr. Odo Russell previous to his leaving Rome some time ago, Cardinal Antonelli, Secretary of State, has published in the official journal a public document stating that henceforth no agent, consul, or minister, will be recognised from England by the Roman Government. So, poor Odo Russell will have to take up his bed and walk.

There are in the Roman Campagna two great estates called Cane Morto and Conca; the first belonging to the Chapter of St. Peter's, and the latter to a Congregation. Since the Middle Ages these lands have enjoyed the right of sanctuary, and from time to time many guilty of certain ordinary offences, and succeeding in flying from justice, took refuge there. There, at a distance from towns, and bound by certain rules as to residence and conduct, these men had to cultivate the ground. This *ab antiquo*

is the model of agricultural penitentiaries, and the difficulty of communication, the isolation and the unhealthy climate, made of Cane Morto and Conca a kind of Botany Bay, a place of transportation where the guilty men took themselves. However, the disorders which are taking place in the Kingdom of Naples, near which Cane Morto and Conca are situated, have obliged the Holy Father to place both districts under the common law; by abolishing their privilege of sanctuary. We recommend this fact to the revolutionary journals; and their friend Mr. Odo Russell.—*Cor. of Mond.*

A letter from Oltin di Castello addressed to the *Verdigo* says that after the representation in the streets by the Italianissimi of a burlesque of the Pope giving audience to his prelates, during the Carnival, the wretch who had parodied the Holy Father, on turning home, had hardly reached his own door, when he was seized with an apoplectic stroke, and had only time to say, "Quick! a priest!" A priest who was passing by immediately came up, but found the unhappy buffoon already a corpse.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—That the English are flocking to Naples; that La Marmora has issued a warning to them not to go on excursions as he cannot answer for their safety; that Schiavone has had a second encounter at Benevento and cut up the 16th company of Bersagliari; that since the 29th of last month there have been twenty-nine fusillades "in comodi liberta"; that the last official return gives 22,700 prisoners; that the Turin di Lavoro, Naples, and Salerno alone, bringing the proportion of the 16 provinces up to 70,000; that the Turin War-office has been obliged to grant furlough to 10,000 Neapolitan troops because they cannot be depended on; and that Monsignor Tipaldi has again been arrested and only allowed to remain on bail of 5,000 lire; that the Commission of Brigandage has arrived at Salerno, escorted by two squadrons of lancers, and finding the Calabria too dangerous to traverse intends to honor Sorra and the Roman frontier with its beneficent presence; that a great meeting in favour of Polish Nationality was held in the Toledo and went off with *ordine perfetto* under the presidency of the party of action; that the discovery of Bourbon plots and consequent arrests are daily matters—all these you are co used to, and they do not even amount to a 'sensation.' Time was when an illegal imprisonment under Bourbon influences roused the sympathies of English Liberals to boiling pitch, but they now look coolly, I will not say on the cruelties inflicted on Royalists and Papists, for whom, as descendants of the apostles of toleration and liberty in 1688, they cannot be expected to sympathise, but on the inhuman usage of their fellow Liberals, the condemned Garibaldians, deserters of Aspromonte, and rebels of Sicily, in the Bagnes of San Stefano, and the prisons of Palermo. At the former place, says a letter from one of the Garibaldian *condannati* in the *Movimento*, the convicts are chained to the walls and unable to sleep from the way in which the chains are fixed to their waists and legs. At the latter nothing can be added to Gamminecci's exposure of facts, and for the treatment of Royalist prisoners it is superfluous to say a word after the publication of M. De Christen's journal in the *Gazette de France*, which, if anything, has placed the question beyond dispute.

The liberty of the Press in Naples has just been vindicated by the suppression of several Conservative papers for reprinting Lord Normanby's speech. M. Keller's letter which appeared in the *Union* will have explained the denial of the facts alleged in his speech in the Senate, regarding the prisons of Naples, out of which, by a very stupid mistake, so much capital has been extracted. There are two Generals Della Rocca. The authority quoted by Keller is the *Neapolitan General*, aide de camp to the Comte de Trapani. The General who denied having made the same statements is the *Piedmontese General* Della Rocca, cousin to the above, and who took advantage of a similarity of name to attempt to discredit what certainly did not tell in his master's paternal rule.
 A very remarkable pamphlet, or rather Blue Book, has just been published here on authority, on the present condition of the Two Sicilies (Colpo D'occhio della Condizione presente delle due Sicilie). It is chiefly compiled from Liberal sources, and offers an edifying record of Piedmontese iniquities up to the present time. The statistics and figures are taken from official and other irrefragable authorities, and it forms a masterly indictment of the regenerative treatment Southern Italy is being subjected to, and is far superior both in form and matter to Cognetti's smaller pamphlets on the Kingdom of Naples.—*Cor. of Turin.*

SWITZERLAND.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN SWITZERLAND.—The want of sanctuaries proportioned to the increase of the Catholic population is felt in very many places in Switzerland, but especially in Schaffhausen, where the Catholic parish, established there twenty years ago, counts now more than 1,600 souls. This parish only possesses a small chapel placed at its disposal by the Government, which also gives the use of it for Protestant worship. This mixed chapel, in which a mere curtain serves to conceal the sanctuary where is kept the Holy Eucharist, during the Protestant service, hardly contains places for four hundred only, and the faithful are obliged to stand outside in hundreds, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, without being able to hear the voice of the preacher who sees the altar during the Holy Sacrifice. The Catholics of Schaffhausen are poor, and have already made considerable sacrifices to found a school of their own religion, where a hundred children of both sexes are being brought up. The schoolhouse cost them 27,000f., 30,000f. of which remain to be paid year by year. It was at Schaffhausen that the celebrated Hurter, became converted with all his family, and gave three of his sons to the priesthood. It is in the midst of a manufacturing population, consisting of Catholics from various countries, and especially from Belgium, that this palace of faithful children of the Church are to be found.—*Armonia.*

AUSTRIA.

The Press of Vienna appears in the following article to define the situation of Austria and the opinion of her public men respecting Poland:—"The Cabinet of Vienna has been prevented by very legitimate reasons from joining in the protests of France and England against the Russo-Prussian Convention. Indeed it has had very good reasons for abstaining from joining in proceedings at St. Petersburg which would only have further complicated the relations between Austria and Prussia. Suppose that Russia makes a great sacrifice to Poland, and enters upon a truly liberal path, a number of questions which may be turned against Austria at once arise. The incorporation of Cracow, against which France and England protested at the time; the Russian propaganda in Eastern Galicia, which compel Austria now to sustain a policy hostile to Poland, the Principalities, Servia, Montenegro—these are some of the points of difference. The success of Russia upon the different heads would react very sensibly upon Austria. A thoughtful policy must not, then, expose us again to the animosity of Russia unless we are perfectly covered from attack. In a word, Austria cannot intervene in the Polish question without having the double certainty—in the first place, that the question shall be definitely resolved, and secondly, that the solution shall be such as will give security in the future to Austria against Russian rancour. The interests of Austria in the East identify its policy in this matter with that of England; its character as a Catholic Power leads it naturally in such circumstances, while taking into account the Italian question, to a rapprochement with France."

Another violation of the Austrian territory has been committed at the village of Konie. The affair is the more serious, as the Russian soldiers put a wounded insurgent to death, and then pillaged the houses of the village. It was on the 5th of March that a number of Russian frontier guards, commanded by a captain, invaded Konie, where M. Felinski, the Conservator of the Forests, had given refuge to a person who arrived from the kingdom of Poland

with a large sum of money. The Russians, having traced their prey, broke into the house of M. Felinski, murdered the wounded man, and then cut off his fingers in order that the morsel quickly to possess themselves of the valuable rings he wore. The *Cor. of Cracow* states that the Austrian police agents brought into that town on the 13th about 20 young men, whom they arrested at the moment they were crossing the frontier to join the insurgents. A great number of wagons which were proceeding in the direction of the Kingdom of Poland were likewise seized.—*Times Corr.*

DENMARK.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Monde* says that Count Von Reehberg has addressed an energetic note to the Cabinet of Copenhagen, on the subject of the treatment of the Catholics in the German Churches annexed to Denmark, and in which he expresses his astonishment that the King of Denmark's government is submitting to the Schleswig-Holstein Diet, at Fliesboe, a Bill in favour of the political equality of the Jews, without at the same time taking into consideration the position of the Catholics. The Danish Government has therefore announced a Bill in favour of the Catholics. But it has been forestalled by a member of the Diet. Mr. Prevezor, who has proposed a motion for the recognition of the political equality of Catholics, and this motion has a great chance of success.

POLAND.

A letter from Cracow, of the 7th inst., gives a painful picture of the sufferings occasioned by the war:—"Since the last engagements, which were fought only a few miles from this place, we are encumbered with wounded. In addition, all the wretched inhabitants of the kingdom, who have been driven from house and home, reduced to beggary and ruin by the Russians, are crowding in upon us to find a refuge within the town. Every day a fresh convoy arrives, and the destitution—included, the very aspect of these unfortunate fugitives, testifies in the most glaring manner to Moscow's cruelty. The distress is literally appalling, and though we do all we can, it is impossible to relieve such an amount of suffering. We are in immediate want of lint, clothes, and medicines: all we had has been distributed. The hospitals are all full, and every private house has received one or more of the wounded, who, though sadly mutilated, are anxious for their restoration to go and fight again. A relief committee has been formed, consisting of Countess Sophia Wodzicka (president), Countess Zamoyaska, Countess Tarnowska, Countess Stadnicka, Princess Labunowska, Countess Potocka, Princess Maria Jablonowska. The task this committee has to fulfil is very arduous, owing to the great difficulty of procuring indispensable necessities. Thus a large supply of lint, sent from Paris and anxiously expected, has been seized and confiscated in its passage through Prussia. The Prussian Government has also laid violent hands on a large cargo of medicines and surgical instruments, the want of which is very severely felt. It is only with the greatest difficulty that amputations can be performed, operations which are indispensable nearly in every case, as the Russian conical bullets are surrounded with horsehair.—[The writer probably means that horsehair is used as a wad, and the actions taking place at very short range, gets into the wounds]—which produces mortification. Several branch hospitals have been opened, and the whole of the population of Cracow cheerfully lend their aid to the committee. The Hotel de Saxe, for instance, has given up its large drawing-room, where thirty wounded have been installed. Among them is a Russian, who is treated with the same tenderness and care as his Polish fellow-sufferers.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* gives the following description of Langiewicz:—"Langiewicz is a small, spare man, appears to be about 30 years of age; his hair is brown, his eyes large, dark, and well-formed; his demeanour quiet and reserved. He was somewhat lame, but the Austrian had no opportunity of inquiring whether his lameness arose from a recent wound. He is very devoted, and advises his men to keep their consciences in good order, as there is hardly a moment in the day in which they are not exposed to danger.

The same writer narrates the following incident:—"About a fortnight ago four young Poles were shot at Plock, and after they had been thrown into a grave which had previously been prepared one of them was heard to murmur, 'Jesus and Mary be with me!'"

LANGIEWICZ AND GARIBALDI.—*La France* has the following:—"We learn that the Dictatorship of Langiewicz has been approved by the Polish Committee at Paris, and by Poles of every opinion. The object of the step is to give unity to the military operations and to the political interests of the insurgent Government. We, moreover, learn a fact of the greatest interest, and which shows the order of ideas which actuates the new Dictator. General Garibaldi, having written to his former companion in arms a letter, in which after congratulating him on his patriotism, he offered him the aid of his sword and devotion, Langiewicz is said to have written a reply in terms of the deepest sympathy, and in which, after pointing out the state of opinion in Poland, he begs him not to come to Poland at present, as he stood in need of the support of all classes of the population, which his name might alarm, by giving to the actual rising an exclusively revolutionary character. This fact is very significant. It proves that Langiewicz, who was admitted military talents, also possesses incontestable political abilities."

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.—The most horrible atrocities are being perpetrated by the Cossacks attached to the Russian army. Two insurgents having sought shelter in the house of a conservator of forests named Seewald, at Ostrow, on the railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, were pursued by 10 Cossacks. The latter entered the house and dragged Mr. Seewald outside, where they flogged him in several places with their lances. They left him bleeding, and then attacked his sister, whom they stripped and flogged. The servants were treated like their master, and were horribly mutilated. They then set the house and offices on fire. Four peasants who were thrashing corn in a barn were shut up and burnt to death. One of the Cossacks who remained too long in the house seeking what he could plunder was likewise burnt to death.—*Times.*

It is estimated that the coal region of Spain covers 120 square leagues, containing 2,300,000,000 tons of coal.

THE GREAT ACCLIMATING TONIC.—Wherever Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the celebrated American prevention of Climatic Diseases, have been introduced into unhealthy regions their effects sustaining the health, vigor, and animal spirits of those whose pursuits subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation, have been wonderful. In the army the superiority of this article over every other invigorating and alterative medicine, has become so manifest, where used, that it is relied upon, exclusively, as a protection against bilious fever, fever and ague, and bowel complaints of every kind. The soldiers say it is the only stimulant which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in unhealthy localities. For the unacclimated pioneer and settler it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. Throughout the United States it is considered the most healthful and agreeable of all tonics, and altogether unequalled as a remedy for dyspepsia. The medicinal ingredients are all vegetable, and are held in solution by the most wholesome stimulant known—the essence of *eye.* Hostetter's Bitters are manufactured at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and no less than 40,000 doz. bottles are sold annually.

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