

Arrival of Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic.

Copenhagen, March 20.—Sir Charles Napier arrived to-day in the *Victorious* steam frigate. The rest of the British fleet are in Wings Bay.

The larger vessels would go through the Great Belt, and those of lighter draught pass the Sound, and visit Copenhagen, on their way to the general rendezvous, Kiel.

The Danish Ministry was tottering, and its fall daily expected. The reply made by the King to the President of the two Chambers, in answer to the address recently voted, had excited lively dissatisfaction. It is a wretched specimen of ambiguity and dilatoriness. The divisions in the two chambers are likely to come to a crisis on the arrival of the English fleet, when a new ministry will be evolved from the triumph of the anti-Russian party. The principal agent of the Russian-American company at Hamburg has been recalled to St. Petersburg by the Minister of Marine.

Entrance of the Allies into the Danube.

A letter from Constantinople announces the departure of two French and English frigates, with orders to enter the mouth of the Danube with or without the leave of the Russians, who seem inclined to close the passage by a stockade. The Austrian Government has recalled its military agent who was attached to the staff of Prince Gortchakoff. England demands that Gallipoli shall be fortified, to serve as an English naval station, this being a condition for the landing of the troops.

The Mysterious Policy of Austria and Prussia.

The Austrian *Correspondenz* confirms the perfect agreement between the Vienna and Berlin Cabinets. The interests it says, which Austria must protect are identical with the interests of Germany. If all Germany is firmly united, no power on earth dare dispute its perfect liberty of future action, which will be decisive for the welfare of Europe.

Colonel Manteuffel has already had several interviews with Count Buol.

An offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and Prussia is spoken of.

Azi Pasha, on a special mission from Turkey here, has received satisfactory explanations touching the concentration of Austrian forces on the Turkish frontier.

Russia has prohibited the exportation of gold.

The Baltic towns continue to petition the King in favour of his accession to the alliance of the Continental Powers.

The Baltic.

Copenhagen, March 14.—The Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Helsingfors on the 27th ult., visited Sveaborg, and inspected the marine establishments and the war ships. The Emperor himself is daily expected, within a fortnight at furthest. Upwards of 1,000 loads of military material have reached the town, and 3,000 more will be immediately forwarded.

Two Finnish steamers, hitherto employed in keeping up the communication between Abo and Stockholm, have just been purchased by the Russian Government.

The young Duke of Sudormanland remains in a dangerous state.

As the number of Swedish ships now arming is larger than was expected, the King

has ordered that 100 merchant seamen shall be engaged for the navy. They are to serve by the month on favorable conditions.

A large body of men has been engaged sawing out the gumbots in the galley-wharf at Stockholm. A broad cut has now been made, and they will take their cannon on board immediately. The ice was ten inches thick.

The Norwegian army is showing signs of great activity; nor is the navy idle. The frigates *Frey* and *Desideria* are to be ready by the 1st and 11th of April; and the corvettes *Nordstjernen* and *Nidaros*, by the 1st of next month. The corvette *Edda*, the schooner *Slesper*, and the armed steamer *Glea*, are to be sent to Finnmarken before the end of the month.

Yesterday evening the address to the King of want of confidence in the present cabinet was read a second time unchanged. The address was carried by 77 to 3. Six were absent, and 11 did not vote. To-day the address passed the Upper House by a majority of 31 to 11.

The Upper House has almost unanimously rejected the various extra demands of the War Minister, and passed the Finance bill in its original shape as it came from the Folkthing.

Only two things are now spoken of—the expected arrival of the fleet, and the hoped for change in the Ministry. These two things go together naturally, and, in fact, the latter is the indirect result of the former,—the first of a series of events caused by England acting with energy against the general foe. Certainly, there never was a Ministry more hated, and with greater justice. It has degraded and demoralized Denmark in every way and by every weapon, and it is now on the eve of its last exploit—the introduction of absolutism, which it ventures on because the capital is in the hands of Holstein military, while the Danish soldiers are in the duchies. But it is hoped that the King will at last dismiss it. He has hitherto been kept back by diplomatic threats. The present cabinet has been kept in by foreign Courts. These Courts have now something else to do than to dictate to Denmark, and require the overthrow of a new tyranny. That England should so actively support a Cabinet which it knew to be Russian is one of those wonders which belonged to English diplomacy before the war. Should a new and efficient national Ministry be appointed, it will not only continue the neutrality arrangements already made, but it will incline to the English alliance.

The unanimous voting of the subsidies for the Norwegian Parliament has given great satisfaction.

A Sharp Encounter—Retreat of the Russians.

On the 27th, a couple of squadrons, accompanied by two guns, were parolling in the direction of Czempertzi and four squadrons of Turks turned out to receive them.—The Turks caught a glimpse of the two pieces at a distance, and got their cavalry under the cover of a low ridge of rising ground leaving a number of men *en tirailleur* in their front. The guns opened upon them, upon which the tirailleurs beat a hasty retreat to the main body. An Englishman, Major O'Reilly—or in Turkish fashion Binbashi Hassan Aga (formerly in the 10th Hussars)—remained to watch their proceedings. They continued firing, and about the fifth or sixth shot killed his horse. The gallant Binbashi secured his pistol and made the best of his way on foot to the

squadrons, where he got a fresh mount.—The Turks had one man killed, and the Russians one wounded. Shortly afterwards the Russians retr'd. On the same day some slight fighting took place between the Bash-buzouks and the Cossacks, without much loss on either side. An excellent opportunity was thus lost to the Turks of taking two pieces in lieu of those they lost at Citate; but the truth is that the Turkish cavalry have not yet been sufficiently long before their enemies to accustom themselves to the sight of the guns, and, moreover, they have yet a wholesome respect for the regular cavalry of the Russians, though they have never yet had anything approaching to an engagement with them.

Russian Reconnaissance beyond Citate.

On the 1st of March three gunshots were heard in the direction, it was imagined, of Servia. This set every one thinking what that phenomenon could possibly mean, some holding that the Russians had sent a force across the river to attack Widdin, others that it was a diversion on their part preparatory to an attack on Kalafat. They were both wrong. Two thousand Russians with four guns, were making reconnaissance along the left bank, beyond Citate, when they observed four Turkish boats, which had gone up the river on the right bank in search of wood. The shots were the consequence, and one of the boats were sunk. A regiment of infantry from Sophia arrived the day before yesterday, and since then some more troops, amounting in round numbers to 5,000 men. Report states that the force here and at Kalafat is to be increased to 60,000 men; and if it be true that English and French troops are actually coming to Turkey, the movement appears reasonable enough. Sickness and great mortality has sadly thinned the Turkish ranks, and these losses should be replaced, if the purapets of Kalafat are to be properly lined. Moreover, the withdrawing of so large a force from the second line will be more than amply compensated by the arrival of the allies. A simultaneous movement might then be made from Kalafat or Krajova, and from Sistova or Nicopoli up the left bank of the Aluta, which ought at once to have the effect of causing the evacuation of Lesser Wallachia, and placing the force now therein in a very ticklish position.

Disclosures of a Russian Deserter.

KALIFAT, FEB 21.—Yesterday morning as a small party of soldiers were engaged in foraging in the neighborhood of Czempertzi, which remains unoccupied by Turks or Russians, one of the soldiers strolled into the village, and there found a huzzar unarmed, who had deserted, and had taken this method of going over to the Turks. He is a Lithuanian, and was doubtless sick of the slavery of a Russian soldier's life. If all the hussars are like him, they would make excellent heavy cavalry, for this specimen would measure 6 feet 1 or 2 inches, and was better suited for a grenadier than a light cavalry soldier. He is much bronzed and decidedly darker than the generality of the Turks. His answers to all the manifold questions put to him were straightforward, and without hesitation. It was amusing to see the smile steal over his face when the interpreter translated the question as to how long it was since he received pay. His reply was that he had received only half the pay due to him during the last four months—12 rubles (about three shillings) was