

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 17.—The case of the journalists prosecuted for forwarding identical correspondences to provincial newspapers, such being considered as publishing a newspaper without authority, came on for judgment to-day.

The accused were found guilty on all the counts of the indictment. MM. St. Cheron, Clerbois, and Lavedan were each condemned to one month's imprisonment and 100 francs fine for the publication without authority of writings treating of political matters. It has also been ordered that their correspondences shall cease to appear.

PARIS, Friday, March 18.—It is to be regretted that the few words—one can hardly call them explanations—spoken by Mr. Lazard in the House of Commons on Monday night respecting the Greco conspiracy, and Mr. Flower, of 35 Thurlow-square, do not appear to give satisfaction to anybody here. Those who make England the constant theme for abuse affect to point to them as their justification, and those who are among her steadfast friends express sorrow that this is all the answer charges of such a kind have elicited. It may not be incumbent upon Mr. Flower, of Thurlow-square, or his apologist to take notice of silly invectives in the French press (though in this instance it is fair to admit that the French press has shown singular moderation) or of the more silly scurrilities in the Senate, but when Mr. Lazard affirms that 'no one in France acquainted with England—and there was no one better acquainted with her than the exalted personage who now reigns in France—who was not convinced that the charge must of itself be utterly false,' he is greatly mistaken. If everybody in France, including the Emperor and his Government, were convinced of its utter falsity, how did it happen that the charge was made in an open court, and in the most deliberate manner, not by a private advocate, but by the highest legal functionary of the Government, prosecuting the prisoners on behalf of the Emperor? If the Emperor knew the charge to be so unfounded he would not have permitted his legal officer to proclaim the contrary to all France.

PARIS, March 19.—The *Pays* of this evening says that Austria has decided to reinforce the principal garrisons of Hungary.

The same paper publishes a telegram announcing that the King of Bavaria has officially received the representative of the Duke of Augustenburg.

The debate on the petition of M. Merlin against anti-religious publications was continued to-day in the Senate.

M. Langlais, the Government Commissioner, censured certain publications, but recommended that the Chamber should adopt the proposal of the Committee, to pass to the order of the day. This course was finally adopted by a large majority.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 22.—I have reason to know that the Emperor has been greatly touched by the manifestation of public feeling in England, both in the press and the Parliament, on the Mazzini-affair. He has read with much interest the whole of the debates, as well as the articles in the leading journals, on the painful question lately before the House, and feels gratified that his sentiments and his conduct towards England have been so cordially acknowledged.

PARIS, March 23.—You will have known before this the result of the supplemental election of Paris. It is precisely what had been anticipated—the return by large majorities of the two Opposition and ultra-Democratic or Republican candidates, M. Carnot and M. Garnier Pages; the one in first electoral district, the other in the fifth. There were no doubts about it from the beginning; or, if there were any, they were completely removed by the exceptional and I must say absurd act of the Prefect of Police in dispersing, with an unnecessary display of force, the committee that met at M. Garnier Page's house a few days before the election.—*Times* Cor.

It is a wonderful thing that a Government which has been directed on the whole with such wisdom as that of the Emperor of the French, which has elevated the name of France abroad, which has been the victor in two wars, which has checked the progress of the great enemy of Western Europe, and conferred national independence and unity on one of the most gifted of races, which has moreover, given internal security to its country and developed the wealth and industry of France beyond all parallel of former reigns, should be so afflicted with the vices which beset official nature that it often subjects itself to affronts it does not deserve. Again the elections of Paris have pronounced by immense majorities for candidates whose chief recommendation is that they are opposed to the system on which France is governed. The elections of a few months since are still fresh in the memory of the public, and now, on the occasion of two vacancies for the first and fifth districts of Paris respectively, M. Carnot receives 9,938 votes against 3,378 for M. Pinard, and M. Garnier Pages receives 11,721 against 4,641 for M. Frederic Levi, one of the Paris Maires put forward by the Government expressly to oppose them. The event will have, perhaps, little direct effect, as the vast majority of the French population is staunch for the Emperor; and whether the little band of Liberals in the Legislative Body counts two votes more or less can make little difference as to the fate of any measure. But still it is important. In spite of the great political revolution which 1851 brought with it Paris is still almost equivalent to France. Though the policy of the Empire has been to make the provincial feel himself as good as the metropolitan, though the classes which are powerful in the provinces, such as the clergy, the well-to-do industrialists, and the landowners large and small, have been especially courted by the statesmen who now govern France, yet the traditions of 70 years, and indeed, we may say of a century or two, are not to be obliterated in a short time. Though the great orators and men of letters who congregated in the capital are not what they were, yet power, and are even revered at by the men of wine and silk and iron who have grown rich in the provinces; though the Paris mob has found its master in an army which would be ready in a moment

to crush any repetition of 1848 and 1850, yet Paris elections are events which cannot fail to have a moral importance. The provincials know that whether the Parisians be more enlightened themselves or not they are, at any rate, more independent of control and judge more completely for themselves. The elector is lost in a crowd, and becomes therefore less exposed to the influence of administrative personages. For the shopkeeper or artisan of Paris the Prefect of the Seine is no terrible potentate, and a Maire's frown is not a withering influence commercially or socially. Wise or foolish, mad theorist or shrewd man of the world, the Parisian votes according to his opinions. The ballot-box, which affords little protection in rural districts, is scarcely thought of in the capital as a safeguard; for except a few timid fathers of families who do not care to be 'mal vu,' everybody now says how he shall vote and how he has voted. Consequently, Paris may be held to represent free public opinion in France, and though provincials may have a vague idea that people in Paris are never contented and oppose every Government as a diversion to their monotony, yet, when the defeats come one after the other, and a wise ruler will do well not to disregard them.

Not a word, not a sign is suffered to escape which would in the slightest way indicate the plans of His Majesty, and he is so careful of his secret that the remarks of a Belgian paper on the nomination of Marshal McMahon to command the camp of Chalons brought out an explanatory, or deprecatory, notice in the *Moniteur*. It was not the turn of the Marshal to that command; and it is flattering to him that he is the one believed to be reserved by his Imperial master for great occasions. I do not know whether there is much in the fact that up to the last week or two the notion of military movements was scouted at the War-office, but is not now, or was not last week; or that a similar change is observable among certain persons who probably are more or less in the confidence of that distinguished officer. It will doubtless be said that no arming or other warlike preparations are going on, and this would probably be the answer given if inquiries were formally made. It was the answer given before the Italian war. The Emperor does not much need any demonstration of the kind. The military organization which he has carried to such perfection would enable him to act in a much shorter space of time than other Governments less favored in this respect. A very brief notice indeed, with the fine army at Chalons, and such places as Metz and Strasbourg within easy reach, would suffice to place a powerful army on the frontier. The Emperor has just five weeks before him; and if during that interval hostilities are not brought to a close in the North by some settlement of the Danish question there would be nothing surprising if all mystery at once ceased. His Majesty would be justified in representing that no one has a right to blame him for following the example of Prussia in its dealings with Denmark. His views, however, would, of course, be limited reasonable, and just. Ambition he has none, and his disinterestedness need not be insisted upon when rectification of territory are in question. We would simply urge a rectification in favor of France, insignificant in a territorial point of view, but otherwise most advantageous. The river Sarre has its source in the French department of the Vosges, enters the Meurthe at Sarrebourg, and the Moselle at Sarreguemines, then penetrates into Rhenish Prussia, and flowing by German Sarrebrück and Sarrelouis, pours its waters into the Moselle at Conarbrück. The stream gave its name to the French department La Sarre under the Republic of 1795, at the expense of the Bismarck of Treves. It was taken from France at the Peace of 1815, and given to Prussia. The reasons I have heard alleged for a 'rectification of territory' in that direction are, if not strictly equitable at least very plausible; and they are less of a political than a useful character. The inhabitants in that neighborhood are greatly inconvenienced and injured by the vagaries of the Sarre going astray into Prussian territory at that point, instead of staying at home as a French river should. It is a matter which I have reason to believe has engaged the Emperor's thoughts for some time; and he would willingly have it settled now, were it for no other purpose than to spare his son any future trouble. His Majesty has conversed with a member of the Prussian Cabinet about it quite frankly, and without mental reservation; and I believe the said Cabinet Minister exhibited no very great alarm at the Imperial longing for this crumb of territory. Whether, if matters get more complicated in the North, his Majesty's appetite would grow with what it fed upon is another question which I do not attempt to answer.—*Times* Cor.

The Emperor having heard of the great advantage to be derived from the use of the gun cotton prepared by Baron Lenck, of Wolfenbutel, requested the learned professor to come to Paris to communicate to him the mode of its preparation. The Baron has arrived in Paris, and the Emperor is so well pleased with the invention, which promises to produce a great change in artillery practice, that he not only expressed his great satisfaction to the Baron, but further conferred on him the cross of the Commander of the Legion of Honor and presented to him a snuff-box set with diamonds and bearing his cipher.

A trial of some interest to the medical profession has just taken place before the Police-court of Paris. A physician was prosecuted for having divulged the nature of his client's disease, and thus injured his character. The Court found the physician guilty, and sentenced him to imprisonment for one year, to pay a fine of 500 francs, to be placed for five years under the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the trial. The judgment of the Court added, further, that, 'inasmuch as by thus divulging the nature of his disease he caused the complainant an injury for which compensation is due to him, the tribunal, moreover, condemns the accused to pay the prosecutor a sum of 1,000 francs damages.'

The Archduke Maximilian and the Archduchess have made a most favorable impression on all who have had any intercourse with them during their brief stay in Paris. The Archduke seems to be very intelligent, extremely well-informed, kind-hearted, and frank and manly in his manner. In fact, he seems too good for the Mexicans.

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We learn on good authority that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has altogether failed to attain the object of his journey to Paris. The Emperor refuses to encourage the claim of the Duke of Augustenburg to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. The Duke of Coburg leaves Paris to-morrow greatly disappointed. At their interview the Emperor professed the most pacific intentions towards Germany.—*Express*.

The Court of Cassation rejected on Thursday the appeal of Angelo Scaglione against the judgment of the Assize Court of the Seine, by which he was sentenced to imprisonment for 20 years on the 26th of February last for having conspired with Greco, Tra-

buco, Imperatori, and Mazzini, to assassinate the Emperor of the French.

ITALY.

PARMA, March 21.—Arrived from Venice state that the Emperor of Austria was expected there. His Majesty intended holding a grand review at Verona on the 24th inst., after which he will proceed to Mirafiori to be present at the departure of the Archduke Maximilian for Mexico.

Troops continue to arrive, especially cavalry. A body of Viennese volunteers has arrived at Cadore. Armaments continue, particularly in Borgoforte and Polesina.

The preparations for war continue on a large scale. To the 160,000 men which Austria has concentrated in Venetia, Italy can oppose an equal number—one-half concentrated in Lombardy along the banks of the Mincio; the other in the *Zemlia* on the Po. The Minister of Marine has also ordered large stores of coal to be collected at Messina, for the use of the fleet.

But the question which is most discussed out of doors is the impending possibility of general war, the consummation so ardently desired by Victor Emmanuel on the first of the year. The link between the Royal army, the Garibaldian Volunteers and the Mazzinian daggermen is beautifully illustrated in Mazzini's proclamation just announced at Venice. He shows the necessity of their opening the ball, and not from within, but from without; the bill of fare being as follows—the insurrection, the Garibaldian Volunteers, the Army of Italy. Notwithstanding their diversity of views, the activity of the three different departments I have mentioned is manifest. There are 400,000 troops on paper, and possibly in gray cloth and kepi; but let us see where they will be at the tocsin! An old soldier told me the other day—those who will fight, will go to Garibaldi, and the others will go home; if the enemy is near, they will go over when they can; Discontent in the army is serious, and undeniable; that of the population is such that life is insecure in broad daylight, the revolver is as common as the stiletto in Umbria, the Marches and Tuscany. In Central Italy there are murders every week, and which the journals never mention. If Mr. Lazard receives the amiable letters from his correspondent near Viterbo, with which he used to charm the gullible and amaze the knowing, I pity the Whigs. The partnership Stansfield-Mazzini question and all its attendant dangers is destined to give the Whig Government of England an unprecedented place in the history of revolutions. The news arrived here to-day by telegraph of the slender majority of 171 to 161, by which 'the first assembly of gentlemen in the world' have refused to adopt the sole means of rescuing the nation's honour from a stigma inflicted on it in open court by the Procurator-General of the Imperial Government.—*Tablet* Cor.

The *Italie* says, 'Now that the army of Austria reaches the strength of 180,000 men in Venetia, and that, as appears probable, the Emperor Franz Josef himself will assume the command, the situation becomes anything but apocryphal. Will the friends of Italy dare to counsel her to remain passive in the face of such provocation? What the friends of Italy may advise is uncertain, but the National Committee of Venice in a recent number of the *Diritto*, blows the trumpet of defiance as it states positively for the last time, before doing something more serious than talking. 'The policy of the country,' it says, 'is first the insurrection, then Garibaldi with the volunteers, then the army—the document reads very like Mazzini's composition, and has been sequestered. Menotti Garibaldi has been at Turin, and has had an interview with Victor Emmanuel. Turin has resigned his commission in order to enjoy greater freedom of action, and at length we may suppose that the party mean 'action' for once.

The Roman correspondent of the *Tablet* writes:—I venture to draw the attention of your readers to a very singular development of scurrility in the Italian press against an august lady, whom no Englishman can hear spoken of disrespectfully with indifference. A complete crusade has set in against our beloved Queen, and her Majesty now shares with the heroic Mary of Naples and Empress Eugenie, the distinction of being soundly abused by the organs of that party, to whom Lord John Russell especially accords the ægis of his protection. The *Diritto*, *Carocceio*, *Nazione*, *Discussione*, and *Pungolo* have all had something virtuous to say of Queen Victoria, and the latter dirty little print [Garibaldian and Neapolitan] accuses Her Gracious Majesty of the odious vice of drunkenness. The English residents of Naples have protested, and demanded a reparation; and it is an incident which may have a good effect at home when it is remembered that it was from the lying correspondences of those very papers that the *Daily News*, *Globe*, and other Whig journals were not ashamed to produce statements as false as cruel, and far more cowardly against Maria Sofia of Naples; not to refer to the gross falsehoods regarding the Pope, the Cardinals, which they are constantly reproducing for the delight of English gobemouches. The *Italie*, which is a well written and respectable print in comparison, has the following respectful mention of the Queen, in reference to the foreign policy which she is supposed to influence of alliance with Austria or at least of neutrality. 'Let men say if the Cabinet of St. James is not worthy of all blame, even from those who while respecting the English nation grieve to see its honour confided to Ministers, whose words and acts are servilely modelled on the caprices of an Artemisia, who think nothing less will suffice for the tomb of her husband than the welfare of England.' Et tu Brute! What a change has come over the dreams of Turin, when Palmerston and Russell were as demigods, shrouded sanctuaries of the Italian Valhalla.

We borrowed from the *Stendardo Cattolico* the report of the death of the Syndic of Finalborgo, who was suddenly struck down at the very moment when he was bent upon expelling the Dominicans from their convent. That journal publishes fresh particulars. The Syndic used to boast of his hatred against Religious, and flattered himself that he was going to fill their place with convicts. Well, while in the act of quitting the asylum which the Government is wresting from them the Dominicans saw the corpse of the Syndic borne along to the cemetery unattended by any ecclesiastic. And now the Fathers know not to whom they should give the keys of their house, for no member of the Council would accept them, in the absence of the Syndic. The secretary was called, but he refused; and they had to telegraph to the sub-prefect of Albenga, who sent a Government agent express, and he trembled like a leaf while receiving the keys, was lost in protestations and excuses, and said it was with reluctance that he obeyed strict and formal orders. The voice of God's ministers is in the ascendant.—*Correspondence of Rome*.

The *Italie* of Turin states that the King of Portugal has offered to the King of Italy to place 10,000 men at his disposal, in case the provocations of Austria should compel the Italian Government to take the field.

Rome.—The health of the Pope continues to improve.—*Times* Cor.

Our readers will learn with pleasure that the health of His Holiness, which has of late been the subject of rumours of a nature to alarm all good Catholics, is perfectly re-established. A trifling cold, caught in the Basilica of the Vatican on the 3th inst., was the ground on which those whose wish was father to the thought raised the reports to which we allude. A slight access of gastric fever ensuing, the intelligence of the Sovereign Pontiff's serious illness, and shortly afterwards of his death, was studiously circulated, found its way into the French papers, and was read with astonishment at Rome. There it was known by his faithful children who came every day in numbers to the Vatican to inquire after his health, that the fever was yielding to the remedies employed, and it disappeared, in fact, on the 9th inst. So slight, indeed had been the

indisposition of the Holy Father, that we find him quitting his sick-room on Friday, the 11th inst., and by the latest intelligence we learn that on Friday week, the 18th inst., he gave an audience to M. de Sarriges, who came to present his credentials.—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

A letter from Rome says:—The quarrels between the French and Pontifical soldiers have at length ceased. This result is rather a homage rendered to discipline than a sincere reconciliation. On the other hand, the perfect accord which seemed to reign a few days back between General de Montebello and Monsignor de Merode appears greatly compromised. Ten Pontifical Dragoons, in the Via del Tritone, assaulted in a cowardly manner three French soldiers, who received several severe contusions. The Dragoons were imprisoned by order of Monsignor de Merode. General de Montebello now claims the men in order to bring them before a military tribunal, in conformity with a convention which he says dated from the commencement of the French occupation of Rome. 'Show me the convention, and I will give up to you the Dragoons,' replied Monsignor de Merode. General de Montebello has written to the Minister of War for instructions on the matter. The convention in question exists, but was never, I believe, signed. However, when General Farina, the predecessor of Monsignor de Merode, was Papal Minister of War, it was several times put into execution. Lists, the celebrated pianist, is about to enter the convent of Santo Onofrio. This resolution is said to be due to a disgust of life. Lista has for some years past been remarked at Rome for his religious fervor.—*Times*.

The French have put it about that if the delivery of the Papal soldiers is refused, the garrison will receive directions to leave Rome—a menace which is simply absurd, for the Emperor has as much need of the Pope as the Pope has of the Emperor, and were such a menace made officially it would I am sure be received with 'mille ringraziamenti.' Whether His Holiness could remain in Rome without the aid of his eldest and most beloved son is another question; but it is undoubtedly true that he, and all who are in authority, as well as all their enemies are impatient of French occupation.

The deeper one goes into the affair of the *Via Lucina*, the more are the horrors and iniquities which come to light. The recent investigations show, as we are credibly informed, that the money-changer Baldini was by no means, as was believed, an innocent victim of the robbery of 45,000 francs. Everybody knew that this Baldini was rabid against the Government, and that he played an important part among the Secret Society men. It was, therefore, difficult to understand why the assassins had been despatched to Rome should have chosen him for a victim. Well, the reason of this assassination has just been discovered. Baldini, who was the official pay-master of the party of action, had suddenly refused to receive a halfpenny more, had threatened him with death, and on the very night before the crime they had addressed him a letter in which they renewed their threats. Baldini, whether from fear or other reasons, did not go with his clerks on the 20th. The assassins thought that in killing them they were making away with him, and with one of his clerks. As for the sum was stolen, it like the railway robbery, was consecrated to its own particular purpose, after the cost of obtaining it had been deducted. Mazzini has already the use of it.

THE MUNICH CONGRESS.—The Pope has addressed a Brief to the Archbishop of Munich on the subject of the Congress of the Catholic savans of Germany lately held in that city. In this document the Sovereign Pontiff expresses his surprise at the meeting of this body, and also a variety of apprehensions which it has caused in his mind.

DONATIONS TO PIUS IX. AND PRAYERS FOR DON PASSAGLIA.—Carlo Passaglia, ex-Jesuit, in 1854, dedicated to Pius IX., the Sovereign Pontiff, his commentary upon the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, Mother of God, and in his dedication with the words of the great St. Bernard, he called our Holy Father 'the leader and prince of Bishops, the highest summit of the High Priests, illustrious for the dignity of the pastoral principality, surpassing all, prince of the episcopal body, pastor and head of the whole world, rock of that Church which the proud gates of hell conquer not, column of the Faith, in the earthly judgment—Heaven's judge, chosen for the good of unity, and of the unity itself found, origin and supreme defender.' And at the same time he praised Most Holy Mary, 'Mother of God, ornament of our nature higher than the heavens, full of Grace, Queen of Angels, lower only than God.' The Immaculate Virgin and Pius IX., were the two great affections of Don Passaglia; Pius IX., who in Rome, venerated by the Catholic world as the mistress of celestial doctrines, did everything to fulfill the divine designs by proclaiming the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. To Pius IX., therefore, Don Passaglia dedicated his work, 'a pledge of filial piety towards the Virgin Mother, and a testimony of devotedness to the father and Pastor of the faithful.' But at the present day this unfortunate man has gone far distant from the Father's house, and like the prodigal child is feeding on the husks of swine of the revolution. Let us therefore beseech the Immaculate Virgin to lead him back again to the feet of Pius IX.; let us beseech her to touch his heart, so that before the end of 1864 he may hasten back to Rome, and repeat what he said to our Holy Father in 1854:—'Prostrate before you I kiss those most holy feet of which principally it was written: "Blessed are the feet of those who preach peace and announce all good." Ah! Carlo Passaglia, you call yourself the friend of peace, you who write a newspaper with that title, remember that peace is to be found only at the most holy feet of Pius IX. It is impossible for you to have it in your heart, agitated like the sea in a storm. Go and seek it with a sincere repentance, with a solemn retraction: The Holy Father has already his arms outstretched to press you to his bosom, and to say to you:—"Son, peace be with you." What has the revolution given to you? Insults, contempt, reproaches, and it makes you pay dearly for one word of praise, and some vain, insignificant honour.—Trample under your feet human respect, and return to be once more the Passaglia of Pius IX., and the Passaglia of the Immaculate.—Unita Cattolica.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—There has been no change since our last. The Piedmontese still continue to oppress the unhappy people whom treachery, rather than the fortune of war, has for a time subjected to their cruel sway.

EXCAVATIONS IN POMPEII.—A Naples letter says:—The excavations in Pompeii have never ceased for a year past, and most valuable objects were brought to light, such as gold and bronze vases, and room ornaments. Three bodies in different tombs were most ingeniously preserved in form and shape.—One warrior, evidently of superior rank, has on a coat of mail and the usual armour a Roman wore in those times. Of the two others, she is a lady, whose beauty of form and face is splendid. The arms are beautiful; the taper fingers prove her distinguished origin; whilst the remnants of her drapery are of the finest materials. The last is a young girl of about fifteen, apparently an attendant. The coarse texture of her dress is distinctly seen, and on one of her fingers a coarse ring of lead or tin shows her love of baubles. The nails are intact; a portion of her skull is entire; and the preservation of these bodies is due to the skilful process of plaster moulding of Signor Fiorelli who has also disposed of them in a separate building at Pompeii.

160,000 men are now concentrated in the Austrian possessions in Venetia, a far greater armament than Austria has ever yet maintained there, even in 1849 when her frontier was attacked. The Emperor

Francis Joseph is in constant discussion with his generals on the plan of defence to be carried out in Northern Italy, and if the Revolution conceive they have only to send Garibaldi, and his volunteers across the Po to ensure the conquest of Venetia, there is little reason to doubt they will be taught a lesson which may remind them of Novara. It appears quite certain that the Minister of France at Turin, M. de Malaret, made a reclamation on a report current to the effect that Italy had placed her army at the disposition of England for the eventualities of a German war.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

From all reliable quarters the certainty of an Italian war grows more imminent. All the officers of the Austrian army on leave have been recalled, and the arming of the new forts on the Po and Mincio proceeds with all possible vigor. The Austrian navy, too, is being put into complete state of readiness, and a very large squadron is cruising on the Adriatic and Dalmatian coasts.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The *Moniteur de l'Armee* publishes a letter from its private correspondent at the Danish head-quarters, which states that, a thaw having set in both in Schleswig and in Jutland, the roads are at present unfit for the passage of military stores. It will in consequence be impossible for the Austro-Prussians to commence any serious operation before the month of April. According to this correspondent, the Austro-Prussians are now engaged in a war which will last longer than they expected, inasmuch as the Danes occupy very strong defensive positions, which cannot be invested on the sea side. It is admitted that the fortress of Fredericia, which the Danes have strongly fortified since the year 1848, will require a siege of several months, and if there be not an armistice the Austro-Prussians may expect after their winter campaign to be forced to make another in summer. There are three batteries completed against Duppel, and the Prussians have begun to fire on the fortress in order to harass the Danes, but their fire is not sufficient to produce any serious consequence. There are five more batteries in progress of construction. The Danes make frequent sorties in order to harass the besiegers. The small island of Fehmarn, which the Prussians have occupied, is situated at the extreme point of Holstein and the island of Laaland, which forms part of Denmark. It is about 3 miles long and 2 broad. It contains 7,000 inhabitants, and it was defended by a garrison of 400 men, who surrendered after a short but warm contest. This island is of great military importance, inasmuch as it commands the bay of Kiel. If that seaport be fortified, as the Prussians are preparing to do, the island of Fehmarn must likewise be fortified, and Prussian engineer officers have already arrived there to prepare plans for that purpose.

BERLIN, March 23.—The *Neue Preussische* [Kreuz] Zeitung of to-day says:—

'It is a known fact that the Danish Cabinet proposed that the negotiations of 1851 and 1852 should form the basis of the Conference. This, however, was rejected by Prussia, and should a Conference be held another basis will have to be laid down.'

SWEDEN.

A letter from Stockholm, gives an account of the recent monster meeting held at that capital on the previous day to express sympathy towards Denmark. It says:—

The Danish question is still the great point of discussion here. The feeling of animosity against the Germans is daily increasing. A grand meeting in favor of the Danes was held here yesterday. There were no less than 1,400 persons present, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and of immense applause:—

1. This meeting entertains the most lively sympathy for Denmark in her just resistance against the invaders.
2. It recognizes that the struggle which Denmark is maintaining, is engaged in the name of the independence of all Scandinavia and of its free development.
3. Finally, it recognizes that the honor of Sweden and its real interests command a vigorous intervention, and it expresses the confidence that when the Government shall have deemed the proper moment to have arrived the Swedish nation will be ready to make any sacrifices which the intervention of the united kingdoms [Sweden and Norway] may demand.

Unfortunately, some disturbance took place in the evening and on the following day. Assemblages were held in the streets and much excitement prevailed. The policy of Count Manderstrom was blamed, and the more discontented proceeded to his residence, when they smashed his windows with stones. The police then interfered and arrested some of the ringleaders. At the same time the fire brigade was called out, and dispersed the crowd by playing copious streams of water upon them.

Many officers and non-commissioned officers have left to take service in the Danish army.

POLAND.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—Paris March 21.—The *Pays* of to-day says:—Despatches received here from the Moldo-Wallachian frontier state that an insurrectionary movement has been organized by Polish emissaries in the Principality, which it is believed may break out at any moment.

Königsberg, March 21.—The *Courier de Wilna* announces that the following persons have been hung for participation in the insurrection:—Sogaylo, a nobleman, and Pronaylis, a peasant, both of Szawie, and Leibmann, a Jew, of Suwalki.

Breslau, March 21.—According to news received from Warsaw, the Commission to regulate the emancipation of the peasantry, under the presidency of the Secretary of State, M. Milutin, has arrived at Warsaw from St. Petersburg.

The Commission at once commenced its sittings.

An appeal to the European nations has been issued by the Polish National Government.

Breslau, March 23.—Upon the 19th instant 500 more exiles were conveyed from Warsaw to Russia. The total number of those transported from the kingdom of Poland, exclusive of those from the government of Augustowa, is stated to be 23,400.

In the latter government, which is under the administration of General Mouravieff, the number of exiles is comparatively greater.

A NEW ISLAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—A new Mediterranean island has come to the surface off Palermo. It is a volcanic phenomenon, and appears for the first time a few years since, and was taken possession of by the Neapolitan government and named Ferdinandia, but disappeared one fine day sank to the bottom, and has just come up again, the great delight of the scientific world.

A Christian should not be given to much talkativeness, for this vice is no small hindrance to an interior and spiritual life. Moderation, however, is to be observed even in silence, the parent of many virtues. Blessed is the man who well governs his tongue, for he preserveth his soul from many sorrows.

Hops.—There is yet hope for the dyspeptic! Do not despair, if you have been unable to find relief from HOURLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will cure a case of Liver Complaint. It will remove the yellow and sallow appearance from the skin and eyes, will restore the nervous system to its original vigor, and give entire health to the body. For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.