

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Emperor received the deputation to-day from the Corps Legislatif which brought up the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in November last. His Majesty said, in reply, that the debates upon the confirmation of the members' elections and on the Address had been long and profound, and though they had taken three months from the legislative business of the House they had not been useless. To an impartial mind the result had been to reduce into nothing the accusations which had been skillfully spread.

The Emperor then continued:—"The policy of the Government is better appreciated. We have a more compact majority, and one more devoted to our institutions. These are great advantages. After the fruitless efforts of so many forms of Government the first want of the country is stability. Nothing durable can be founded on an ever-shifting base without consistency. For sixty years liberty has become an arm in the hands of parties to overthrow the existing Government. Hence have resulted incessant fluctuations—power succumbing to liberty, and liberty to anarchy. This must no longer exist. The example of recent years proves the possibility of conciliating what has long appeared irreconcilable. Really fecund progress is the fruit of experience. Its advance will not be hastened by systematic and unjust attacks, but by the insinuated union of the Government with a majority inspired by patriotism and unswayed by vain popularity. Let us await, from agreement and from time, such ameliorations as are possible. Do not let the delusive hope of a chimerical future increasingly compromise the present good which we have at heart to consolidate together. Let us each remain in our right sphere: you, gentlemen, enlightening and controlling the progress of the Government; I taking the initiative in all that may promote the greatness and prosperity of France."

PARIS, Feb. 5.—La France of this evening states that the Danes have sent cruisers to the Channel against Prussian vessels.

Two Prussian corvettes and one frigate have arrived at Brest from the south.

It is asserted that they will sail to the North Sea, to take part in the blockade of the coasts of Schleswig.

The Paris Correspondent of the Times writes February 3:—

"M. Pasolini left Paris, or was to have left it, on Monday evening on his return to Turin. If there be any truth in what was said about a confidential mission to Paris and London, with reference to war with Austria, he returns, I am assured, without having obtained more encouragement here than at the other side of the Channel. He is an old acquaintance of the Emperor and saw him when he first arrived; but with all his efforts during the time he has spent here since his return from London, and though his departure for Turin was announced every day, he has not succeeded in getting an audience of His Majesty. A difference between the Italian and Austrian Governments is spoken of relative to fortifications erected by Austria on neutral ground, and it is rumored that a note has been addressed to Vienna on the subject.

It is said that Marshals McMahon and Forey have been sent for by the Emperor.

The Patrie of this evening publishes, under reserve the news that the Italian Government had protested against fortifications being erected by Austria near Peschiera, in contravention of the treaty of 1859.

Appointments have been taken at a hotel in Paris for the Archduke Maximilian. They are taken from the beginning of February, though the Prince probably will not be here till the end of the month.

The Confederate steamer Florida has escaped from Brest, and got to sea. If the Kearsage pursues her, she will be captured and Rappahannock will take advantage of the opportunity to slip out.

Speaking of the terrible catastrophe of Santiago, in Chile, the Monitor, of the 2nd of February, says:—

"A greater grief is being added to so great a grief. When, in the midst of a fire which destroys all the resources of a family, thieves are seen to profit by it to satisfy their cupidity, the cry of indignation is universal. What can then be thought of a certain Press which endeavors to turn to account the misfortunes of the faithful of Santiago to calumniate the Clergy and Christian women. What is true, and we find it in a journal printed in Santiago on the 25th of December, is that there were in the church of the Compañia, when the fire began, but 2 Priests and four minor Clerics. One of the Priests, who has lost two of his sisters in the fire, was snatched from the church by a few laymen, who took him half fainting into a neighboring house; the other did not leave the church, and when he saw that he could not save any one, he stood at one of the doors to give them the last absolution. Out of the four Clerics, three perished. The only objects saved from the sacristy, which was the last to be reached by the fire, were saved by a young man called Guervara, who did so by his own impulse, without being requested to do so by any one. The door of the sacristy was not closed, and several persons were able to save themselves through it. As soon as the terrible news spread through the town, all the Priests went, with the Archbishop, to the Compañia. If they did not go into the church, it was because it was impossible; but they spent the whole night in attending on the persons who were only wounded, and in comforting those who were in despair at the loss of their relations.

As for the odious insinuation directed against the women of Santiago, we read the following letter in the same journal, from a mother who protests in the name of her countrywomen for the honor of her sex, of her country, and religion:—

"Are we then, are Chilean women prostitutes who only go to church to induce our Priests? Instead of offering our prayers to God, is it true that we take what is dearest to us—our own daughters—to devote them to infamy? Enslaved, who do not doubt of the fidelity of those you have lost; fathers, who mourn for daughters whose virtues rejoiced you not less than their beauty join us to avenge so foul a calumny; show to the base calumniators that a woman's honor is more precious than her life!

There are in Santiago so-called Liberals, Catholics become Free Masons, mostly who, wishing to profit by this disaster to insult religion, now proclaim that the church now burnt down should no longer be rebuilt; as if the only consolation now left to the survivors, was not that of seeing the Holy Sacrifice offered on the very spot where their friends and relations perished. The writer of the letter quoted above says:—

"We hope that some new Esna will raise up again these sad ruins and enable us to pray in that church for our calumniators, for our dear sisters, who breathed their last, while supplicating us not to forget them."

The Droll states that another charge has been instituted against the physician at present confined in the prison of Mezza, who is accused of having poisoned his wife shortly after having insured her life for a sum of 550,000fr. (22,000l.). An investigation is now going forward as to the death of his mother.

in-law two years since under suspicious circumstances. The judicial proceedings in the latter case have given rise to the examination of a great number of witnesses, and of a chymical analysis which has not yet been concluded. It is said that the prisoner is not at all dejected in consequence of his confinement nor dismayed at the heinousness of the crime of which he is accused. He is described as of a very violent temper, and it is further said he occupies his time in writing satirical descriptions of the magistrates by whom he has been interrogated.

The Court of Assizes of the Seine has just tried Henry Shaw, aged twenty-six, English valet in the service of the Duke of Brunswick, for having stolen from his master's residence diamonds and other precious stones to the value of 2,000,000fr., besides a considerable sum in gold. When interrogated by the Court, the prisoner refused to defend himself, and was exceedingly free-and-easy in his replies. The President having said—"Shaw, give us some explanations; the jury do not know why you are here." The prisoner replied, "Then let them acquit me." On being asked what he had done with some diamonds which were still missing, Shaw said he supposed he had lost them in the house where he passed the night after the robbery, as he had them loose in his pocket, and had dropped a quantity in the bed-room there, and left them, thinking he had enough and to spare. The jury at once found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentenced him to twenty years' hard labor.—Guardian.

The attention of the nautical world is all directed to the success of the experiment now being made at La Mourillon, the dockyard at Toulon, where a steam battering machine of immense dimensions is being constructed, which from its form and purpose is to be called Le Taurus—the bull—being destined both to gore and to toss at the same time. The inventor is said to be a poor workman employed in polishing the arms at the arsenal of Vincennes who has nourished the idea for many years, founding the perfection of his invention on the cooperative powers of the different arms he was called upon to handle and appreciate in the course of his employment. The Emperor is said to express the most ardent eagerness with regard to the result of the experiment. The utmost secrecy has been observed, and it is only in the form of legend that we can obtain the slightest information on the subject. Thus we learn that the machine purports to be able, by the combined power of hot air and machinery, to destroy a whole squadron in one single encounter. None but the people employed in the construction of the Taurus are admitted into the dockyard at the present moment; and it is reported by the lovers of the marvellous, that a forlorn hope of forcats are accepted to work the diabolical machine on the morning of the experiment; being found willing to risk life for the chance of liberty should the experiment succeed.—Correspondence of Liverpool Journal.

BELGIUM.

The Journal de Bruxelles announces that, all other arrangements having failed, the Liberal Ministry which tendered its resignation remains in power on conditions not yet disclosed. The Chamber will meet on the 15th.

M. de Brouckere and Pomez, representatives of the Left, might have secured a majority, but refused to form a Ministry. On the part of the Right, M. Dechaux and De Theux declined the offer because they had not a majority, and because they would have been obliged to have recourse to a dissolution, which they considered might be avoided. As the state of parties and of public opinion made a Ministry of either of the two great parties out of the question, they thought that an intermediate Ministry was the only possible combination. But all combinations failed. After M. de Brouckere and Pomez, there was the refusal of M. Nothomb, Belgian Minister at Berlin. Then M. Faider, and Dubois, and M. Thora refused. The Conservative Right refused. The Prince de Ligne refused, and so nothing was left but the resumption of office by the late Ministry.—Tablet.

SWITZERLAND.

The Radical Council of State of the Canton of Lucerne, in Switzerland, has proposed to the Grand Council to grant to the convent of Eschenbach leave to receive novices, on condition that each novice is to bring a dowry of 12,000 francs (£480). This is the first relaxation allowed to the convents from the tyrannical laws imposed on Catholic Switzerland by its Liberal and Radical rulers.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Ott-Deluche Post publishes the following under date of Trieste, 26th January:— It is an important fact that the Italian Steam Navigation Company has received orders from the Government at Turin to increase the number of its vessels which run between Ancona and Trieste. This step is by no means called by the necessities of traffic, as every one here is aware that it is by no means extensive. Material of war is also being collected at Ancona, where there are, moreover, more troops than necessary to defend the fortress in case of war. We are not aware from what side Piedmont fears an attack.

Turin, Jan. 30.—The Bill for the suppression of brigandage in the Neapolitan provinces was discussed in the Senate to-day.

The Minister of War added that in case of serious events taking place the Government would be able without danger to withdraw a portion of the military forces at present stationed in the Southern provinces in order to reinforce the army. The Senate passed the Bill.

The Italian revolutionists know perfectly well of the last communications made by the French Government to the Austrian, and the intentions of the latter. They endeavor naturally to regulate their conduct and plans accordingly. Thus, knowing that Napoleon III. wishes to avail himself of the pretext offered by the position of things in the Kingdom of Naples to occupy some point in Southern Italy, with the consent of Austria, they conclude that the Emperor Francis Joseph will profit by this example to attempt to cross the Po, and to come to pacify the Romagna, Parma, and Modena, as well as Tuscany. Hence there are so many reinforcements sent on the line of the Po, to a much greater extent than on that of the Mincio, as it is felt that in conformity with the Zurich treaty, the Austrians will not touch Lombardy.

Nobody doubts that there is a perfect accord between the chiefs of the Piedmontese party and that of the action. The Government chastises a few unucky rights, arrests a few, and sequesters some of their journals; but these are but pretences to deceive those who wish to be deceived and to endeavor to expulate themselves. For Piedmontese occupation of Sicily, which succeeded so well in its model for that of Venice.

While Mazzini is accused of having armed the four Paris conspirators, people are convinced here that the whole thing was organized with the participation of the Turin Government, for the late Republicar Visconti Venosta, Minghetti, Peruzzi, &c., had the greatest interest in endeavoring to influence the Emperor of the French by terror.

The following manifesto by General Garibaldi has been published by the Turin journals:—

TO THE ITALIANS, January, 1864.

Events are impending. If 1863 has passed away, leaving behind it the shameful traces of egoism and discord, the new year inaugurates itself with better hopes.

Amid the agitations of oppressed peoples—in the fear of despotism which pretends to reverence right—in the Titanic struggles of Poland, which is neither subdued nor wearied—in the very confusion of diplomacy—in every direction in short, rise presages of coming events.

I am satisfied that these events will be decisive of the fate of Italy, and will give the occasion so long desired for the fulfilment of her aspirations, pro-

vided that the liberal element shall not content itself with simply invoking the morrow in a fallacious expectation of improvement, but shall be prepared and concordant.

Italian democracy, which in its various gradations comprehends the whole of the patriotic militia for the struggling unity, must persuade itself that it will not suffice to be numerous, young, and confident, but that it believes it to be, above all things, organized and disciplined.

I have thought that I could not better provide for the necessities than in choosing a select nucleus of the friends of Italy and of myself, with which I have constituted a central Unitarian Committee. The name indicates the object. To collect pecuniary means, principally through the subscription initiated by me, to prepare the minds of men for concord, in sacrifice and in duty; all this for the sacred purposes of national redemption, and of fraternal aid to the enslaved provinces in the longed for day of battle. Such, and no other, is the mandate of this committee.

If the reactionary party, equally tenacious and astute in their designs, shall conspire against the unity of the country; if this unity be threatened by the errors of Governmental policy, against which I protested, because it appears to me regardless of the interests and of the will of the nation, so much the more urgent so much the more sacred, is the duty of abnegation imposed on the Liberal party.

Hence, far from dissipating in vain and perhaps dangerous agitations the unconquerable energies of their patriotism, they must reserve it intact for those days in which the only means of safety will be the co-operation of all good men for the assistance of their brothers oppressed by the foreigner.

With this view I invite the friends and the societies already existing, and such Italians as disdain to remain passive spectators of the great drama which shall decide on their existence and on their rights, to reorganize themselves around that single centre; to recognize its authority and to consider as mine such instructions as shall be promulgated by that committee or by its delegates.

I further invite the liberal press to afford to the acts of the committee the concurrence of its publicity.

The excellent citizen Benedetto Cacioli will sign the acts in the name of the committee and myself.

Here once more I call the attention of the Italians to the emblem of the Roman fasces. May their hearts respond to the sanctity of my intentions.

G. GARIBALDI.

A letter from Rome says that Mgr. Arnaldi, Archbishop of Spoleto, who has been eight months shut up in the citadel of the Rocca, so nobly defended by the Irish Brigade, and which has been turned by the Piedmontese into a prison, has devoted himself entirely to the religious care of the seven hundred malefactors who lay there without religious instruction or any means of having the assistance of the Clergy to counteract the criminal perversity of such a gathering of brutalized men. Such is the ordinary state at present of the prisons of Italy under Victor Emmanuel's rule. From the first day of his entering the prison to the present day, the pious Archbishop has given twice to the prisoners the spiritual exercises for eight days; and, at the end of them, all, without exception made their confession and approached the holy communion.

Cannon Arigo, head of the Passagian Clergy in Milan, and of the agitation against Mgr. Caccia who had succeeded in getting possession of the stewardship of the vacant ecclesiastical benefices, died in Milan, after a very short illness, precisely a year, day for day (January the 18th), after having received from the Piedmontese Government his nomination as Canon of Milan Cathedral, a nomination which Mgr. Caccia had refused to confirm, and which had been the first cause of the persecutions to which he is a prey.

Signor Pianelli has now presented two Bills in the Turin Chamber for the abolition of ecclesiastical titles, and for the suppression of all religious orders. A letter from the Rev. Father Champea, Superior of the College of Sainte Croix, in Paris, dated from Suza, January the 18th, announces that the long-lost bodies of St. Ambrose, St. Gervasius, and St. Protasius, have just been found again under the High Altar of the ancient church of St. Ambrose, built by him towards the end of the fourth century.

The Parish Priest, Mancinelli, imprisoned for refusing the excommunicated Senator Scrugli as godfather of the child of the traitor Admiral Vecco, has been liberated on giving 2200 bail and been exiled to Brescia until his prosecution is terminated.

Rome.—We have received further particulars concerning the Address to the Pope and the reply of His Holiness which we printed last week. The idea of an address to the Pope on the part of the Catholic Laity of all countries and of both hemispheres who might happen to be in Rome at the time, originated with Don Antonio Almeida, the 'generous Portuguese' as M. de Montalembert called him, who at the Congress of Malines asserted so energetically the loyal attachment of his countrymen to the Catholic Church. The suggestion was warmly taken up by about twenty good Catholics from some dozen different countries, and the preliminary meetings to decide on the steps to be taken were held at Lord Campden's residence. We have already stated that M. de Lacombe was commissioned to prepare the draft of the Address, that His Holiness appointed the 18th ult. for its reception, that the deponents, 200 in number, assembled in the Consistory Hall of the Vatican, that the Pope, having taken his seat upon the throne on his return from St. Peter's, Duke Scotti of Milan stated in few words the motives of those present, after which the Address was read by M. de Lacombe, and presented to His Holiness by Viscount Campden.

Our readers have not failed to remark the extreme firmness of the Pope's language concerning his determination to maintain the territorial integrity of the States of the Church. When the Holy Father spoke of those provinces, and declared he would never consent to any surrender or disgraceful compromise, his words were interrupted by loud cries of Vive Pie IX., Vive la Pope Roi, Vive le Saint Pere! The demonstration had the best effect in Rome. It has shamed many of the Romans themselves out of their faint-heartedness, and many Protestants have applauded the demonstrators for the out spoken expression of their sentiments. The Holy Father himself was much pleased and greatly touched by the devotion expressed to his person and his sacred cause. His reply produced a visible effect on all present, including his own attendants. What gives additional importance to the demonstration is, that it was so completely a spontaneous movement on the part of the lay visitors at Rome from so many different countries. There was no admixture of the official, the diplomatic, or the ecclesiastical element in it. The two hundred Catholics who took part in it happened to be in Rome at the same time on their own affairs; they were sent by no one, they were selected by no one, and this gives an immense additional value to the representative character of their proceeding. For we can scarcely conceive a better test of the feelings entertained by the Catholic laity about the Papal territories than this revelation, that among so many persons of various countries accidentally called upon to declare themselves, there existed an agreement so complete.—Tablet.

The Pontifical Police has lately arrested and expelled a Piedmontist agent of the name of Farini, a relation of the Minister who lost his reason in the service of the Revolution.

The Castel-Gandolfo affair proceeds with great difficulty, as General de Montebello cannot agree with Mgr. de Merode. The facts of the whole case are so completely against the French officer Boquet, who it seems is not a Jew after all, as at first supposed, that injustice and the most arbitrary conduct could alone save him from being condemned.

PATRICK PENNE.—The 'Giornale di Roma' says:—The Holy Father has received the offerings of Pe-

ter's penes collected by the 'Unita Ottoliva' during the first two months of its existence. The sum amounts to 81,125fr., sent to that journal from different parts of Italy. Since the 13th August, 1863, when we published the amount of offerings collected to that date, the sum has increased by 2,225,780fr., which gives a total of 35,490,000fr. In the above calculations are not included the valuable objects which continue to be received from all parts of the world.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The King and Queen of Naples held a reception on the 15th at the Palazzo Farnes, which was a very brilliant one and very numerously attended, not only by the Neapolitan emigration, but by all the strangers of distinction of the Legitimist party now in Rome, among whom were many English Catholics. The Queen is, I am happy to say, greatly benefited by the air of Albano, and appears to have regained her health and strength in great measure in the perfect repose she enjoys in the country. Her Majesty's sister, the Countess of Trani, resides with her at Albano, and the easy distance from Rome enables them to be almost in daily intercourse with the King, whom the exigencies of business oblige to remain in the Farnese, the damp situation of which rendered her Majesty's residence there impossible in winter.—Letter from Rome.

General Palivicio was snow-bound at Spinazzola, where he is waiting to enter into the Melfi district, where the bands of the insurgent chief, Nicco-Nanco, daily attack the detachment of Piedmontese troops in that province. The troops had been defeated at Matero leaving their wounded in the hands of the insurgents. Near Potenza a detachment of light horse had been nearly annihilated in an ambush.

Two new bands have been formed in the province of Benevento since Caruso's capture. The band of Egidio Canosa had joined those of Nicco-Nanco in the Melfi district.

The National Guard of Torre del Greco, near Naples, has been dissolved on suspicion of reactionist tendencies.

A detachment of regular Piedmontese troops having surprised three Brigands in a cottage near Baselle, killed two and took the third alive, who was carried into Baselle by the brave soldiers of Victor Emmanuel while they carried before him the two heads of unfortunate companions planted on bayonets.

Nicco-Nanco, who is in the Pietra Galfa territory, has had shot two Piedmontese spies who had joined his band.

Letters from Palermo of the 13th inst., state that a meeting of 2,000 persons gathered at the palace of the Marquis Sambuca to examine the 154 wounds made by the Piedmontese officers on the body of the deaf and dumb lad Capello, was dispersed by the Piedmontese police. The latter have offered to Capello's mother three thousand francs and a pension, if she consented to remove from Palermo with her son.

Letters from Naples state that on the 12th, the day on which the operations of the military conscription had been terminated, no less than 2,000 recruits were still waiting for the province of Naples only. The news from Sicily announces that the people are so enraged against the Piedmontese that a general insurrection is sure to break out there in favor of the Bourbons, as soon as the Turin Government is taken up with any warfare.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna Correspondent of the Times writes, January 30:—

"Extensive preparations for war are being made here, and you may be sure that if an attack should be made on Venetia the assailants will find General von Benedek well prepared to receive them. Should Victor Emmanuel be in great force all the garrisons in the more exposed towns and villages will receive orders to fall back on the main force, which will be posted in the Quadrilateral, and at certain other strategic points of importance."

A correspondent writing to the Standard from Vienna, says:—

The papers are getting furious against you. What are 30,000 men and an English fleet? A fleet is nothing more. Bavaria alone would be a match for that. I am almost tempted to wish for a little brush between John Bull and these German big mouths, so as to get a little insight into British valor. The fact is, the Liberal organs want war at any price. They care not a straw about right or wrong. They tremble at the thought that the Danish affair will end in peace. They are more the enemies of their own government than of Denmark. They want the ruin of Austria: that is the truth, rely upon it. Austria and Prussia cannot go to war with Denmark, because they would get between two fires. They cannot trust their own peoples, I know it to a certainty. Never was there more cause for the governments to keep well together. If they work into the hands of their enemies tant pire pour eux. They must ascribe it to themselves if they get into trouble. The people are fast driving towards another 1848, and it seems that the governments have learned nothing from poor Louis Philippe. The subscriptions to the enormous amount of 2,700,000,000 in France, is an immense argument against these chances; but then it is not those who have millions who ever did disturb order in Europe. Every country is teeming with malcontents, and they wait but for the governments to commit a signal blunder to unfurl their banner. European war is a ready ladder for them, but if the governments preserve peace we have nothing to fear from them.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The Post understands that the English Government has proposed an armistice to the belligerents on the basis of evacuating Schleswig, with the exception of Island Alsens, by the Danes. This suggestion has met with the support of France, Russia and Sweden, and is put forward as a preliminary to the conference which it is hoped will finally dispose of the long- vexed question of the Duchies.

A correspondent writing from Kiel says:—

"The Prussian regiments, like those I have seen on former occasions, are composed of remarkably healthy, sturdy-looking men, and excite general admiration. They are for the most part somewhat short, but seem to possess that weight and muscle for which English soldiers have become justly renowned. I think I have never seen troops in such blooming condition. Their arms, defensive and offensive, are remarkably good, but perhaps too cumbersome. The foot soldiers even have heavy helmets, which give them a martial appearance, but must be particularly oppressive; and the whole Prussian army is provided with the famous needle-gun, the qualities of which will now probably be put to the test, for the first time, on a large scale. It has hitherto only been tried with skirmishers, and found to be very effective, as it is loaded from behind, and six shots can be fired in a minute, while the men are lying flat on the ground. It is an interesting but horrible experiment, which will be shortly made, to see what destruction will be caused by such an instrument in the hands of thousands of great good marksmen. This gun, however, has one great defect, which may, perhaps, diminish its value as a serviceable weapon; its construction is so delicate that it very easily gets out of order, and becomes useless. The Austrian troops seem also thoroughly good soldiers, but in general look less stalwart than the Prussians. Their cavalry appears to be composed of remarkably smart men. Both the Prussian and Austrian officers are in remarkably good trim. When one looks at the physical superiority everywhere visible in all these German troops, it is difficult to account for their defeats by the French—except in the fact that there is a want of that dash and fierceness which sparkle in the eye of almost every French soldier. For years, it is well known, there has been the greatest jealousy and antipathy between the Austrian and Prussian officers,

and it is therefore, amusing now to see them brought together as friends by the force of circumstances, present on one occasion, when a party of Austrians their eager cordiality was forced. Whether the jealousy, which has existed for years, will, in spite of all efforts, lead to difficulty in the end, is a great question. Such a thing would give the Danes no slight advantage.

ARMY AND NAVY OF DENMARK.—The army of the Danish monarchy consists, according to law, on the peace footing, of 23 battalions of infantry, comprising 16,630 men; 25 squadrons of cavalry, with 2,895 men; and two regiments of artillery, 2,560 men, and 96 pieces of ordnance. This total of 22,000 men, which on the war footing is to be doubled, has been seldom reached of late years. To diminish the Budget the standing army has been kept down to about 12,000 men; but during the Schleswig-Engelstein war of 1848-50 there were in the field 49,300 infantry, 10,600 cavalry, and 9,000 artillery with 144 guns. The army is formed by conscription, to which every man in good health who has reached his 22nd year is liable. The legal time of service is eight years, but de facto the recruits are not kept longer than about ten months under arms, and afterwards sent home on furlough, and called up for annual exercises. At the end of the first period of service the men are inscribed on the 'first call' of the army of reserve, and at the end of another eight years on the 'second call'; the military liability ceases with the 45th year. The navy of Denmark consisted in September, 1862, of 19 sailing vessels with 704 guns, and 28 steamers with 340 guns. Twenty of the steamers were screws, one a ship of the line with 64 30-pounders, two frigates with 42, and one with 44, four were armoured-convoyed schooners with (together) 32 60-pounders. There were also 50 paddle wheel steam gunboats, with about 100 guns, but some of them are said not to be seaworthy; and the same remark applies to the eight larger paddlewheel steamers included in the list of 28 steamers. There was a vote in 1862 of £194,600 for converting some of the sailing vessels into steamers. The navy was manned in September, 1852, by very nearly 3,000 men, officered by a vice-admiral, a rear-admiral, 25 captains, 23 commanders, and 83 first-lieutenants. The population at the Census taken in February, 1860, was as follows:—Denmark proper, 1,600,551; Schleswig, 409,907; Holstein, 544,419; Lauenburg, 30,147—total, 2,605,024.—Statesman's Year Book.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

General Berg has issued an order that insurgents who have voluntarily surrendered with their arms shall be permitted to retain their liberty. Those surrendering without their arms are to be set free on certificate of legitimation and their future good behavior being guaranteed. Insurgents failing to comply with either condition to be transported until order has been restored.

RUSSIAN APROPRIATIONS.—Letters which I continue to receive from Poland are in direct contradiction to the late statement of Mr. Grant Duff—who, by-the-by, is in Paris, and is said by the Poles here to have been a victim to Muscovite cunning. A letter dated Sawatz, Augustowo, 3rd January, says that after a skirmish near a small town, in which a soldier was killed, the Russians entered the town, and openly said they meant to have a life for a life; and having arrested a youth known to everybody as perfectly innocent of the whole business, they first gave him 500 lashes, and then shot him. His name was Karanowski. Advised to sue for pardon, he replied—"Thank you; I know what Russian pardon means. If you like to drink my blood, drink it," and, turning to the spectators, he added, "Do not weep. Poland will not perish. We shall meet above where there is justice and peace."

At Szybliszki a drunken officer rushed into a guardroom, in which were six Polish prisoners, and attacked them with his sword. He cut off the nose and ear of one, and wounded four others. The madness of drink having subsided, he reflected—cursed all the six to be gagged, and sent them to Szwatze to be tried for insubordination! Also in Suwazi Mdlle. Stupnicka has suffered so dreadfully in prison that she has twice attempted her own life, and is now watched day and night by Russian soldiers. The accounts from other parts, and above all, those of the horrors of the deportation into Siberia, seem to me worse and worse every letter I receive. Madame Wiszka, wife of a banker at Suwazi, and mother of six children, has just sunk under the latter misery. I fear there were many things which Mr. Grant Duff did not hear—scores more which he did not see.—Paris Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

NEW ZEALAND.

Gen. Cameron had made a successful attack on the Maoris in New Zealand, annihilating the tribes of N. Jackawa, the most powerful tribe in the county south of Auckland, killing 100 and capturing 200, being nearly all the fighting men of the tribe. The British loss was 35 killed and 93 wounded.

The Times' leader regrets heavy loss, although the results were important, so much so that the leading men among the natives, William Thomson, wished to offer his submission to the General immediately after the struggle. This was only prevented by the determination of his few remaining followers.

MILITARY ENDURANCE.—A writer in the Washington Chronicle says that the greater power of endurance of such hardships as belong to a soldier's life belongs to men over 35 years of age; that men from 18 to 30 are ten times on the sick list where these older are only once; that the records of the hospitals around Washington develop the fact that, aside from surgical cases, the patients there under 35 are as 4 to 1 over that age; consequently, a sound man of 40 and of temperate habits will endure more fatigue and hard treatment than one equally sound at the age of 20.

TERMS OF LIFE.—You are on the eve of the 'turn of life' a period when, both in male and female, the body requires bracing up, to enable it to reach the point, not only with safety, but with freedom from disease after. Hoodland's German Bitters, and tonic in the world, will strengthen your system, and give you vigor of frame, that will enable you to pass safely through all critical periods. These Bitters are for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

A GOOD DEED.—All men should be proud of noble deeds and noble actions, and it is with pride we note this day call the attention of our readers to the name of a man who has done much to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow men. That man is the Rev. N. H. Downs, the originator of "Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir." This Elixir, which is composed of pure vegetable extracts and Balsams, is a sure cure for coughs and colds.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

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To CURS TOOTH-ACHE.—Use Henry's Vermont Linctament. Saturate a bit of cotton and put it in the cavity of the decayed tooth. If the cotton will not remain, take a teaspoonful of the Linctament in a little hot water, as warm as you can bear it in your mouth and hold it there against the tooth as long as possible. Two or three drops, dropped in the tooth will give relief. The first application may not always stop the pain, but repeated trials will certainly bring about the desired end. The Linctament is good for pains of all kinds. See advertisement in another column.

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