

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 5.—The Constitutionnel of to-day, in an article signed by M. Paulin Limayrac, says:—

The proclamation of a state of siege in Galicia is a serious and lamentable fact, but the English press draws exaggerated consequences therefrom in concluding that a political combination exists between the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg. As we are in the habit of commenting on precise information only, we will say no more on the subject now, but confine ourselves to pointing out the contradiction between Austria making war in Denmark in the name of the principle of nationalities and her conduct towards the Poles in Galicia.

FRANCE ARMING.—In official circles here I am able to assure you that the present state of Europe is considered most serious. And whilst I repeat what I have already told you, that nothing can be more unlikely than that the Emperor of the French will rush without allies into the European war, I must also renew my warning that the apparent inaction of the arsenals, and the seeming apathy of French diplomacy, is not to be over-trusted. This brings me to the statement which I quoted two days ago from the France denying that any order had been given to get the iron-clad squadron in readiness for any emergency. I have reason to believe that the France was misinformed. Such orders have been given, and nothing can be more natural. In the present state of Europe, France cannot afford to allow herself to be taken by surprise. The land forces are always ready to march. Though there had been no lack of preparation, the first regiments that were sent off to Italy in 1859 were actually unprovided with cartridges; but a ship cannot be moved like a regiment and must be fully equipped before she sails out of harbour. If nothing happens the iron-clads will be all the sooner ready for an experimental cruise; but with their coals, powder, and crews on board they may be despatched on particular service without any further delay than is required for getting up their steam. This explanation regarding the contradiction which the France has published may be implicitly relied on.—Cor. of Herald.

A brace of French officers have been recently noticed taking a minute survey of both Rhine banks along a considerable tract of the river current, and at various hostleries, which they cursorily patronised, they were heard to interchange occasional remarks about a bridge. These winged words took flight in true canard fashion up and down the stream, when it turned out on inquiry that they were simply intent on conjecturing the precise spot, vaguely intimated in the commentaries of Bello Gallico, where a wooden structure once spanned the flood for the passage of Cæsar's legionaries. The long delayed Imperial biography was at the bottom of this business which had only for object elucidation of the site where piles were driven (igna vira sesquipedalia, &c.) previous to the Christian era. We have positively nothing more conclusive to forward from Paris respecting the Government's intentions, save that a regular fire-eater, the well-known General Bourbaki, driller of Turcos, and intrepid dardevil, has been associated with Marshal MacMahon at Chalons camp. It is more than ever asserted that any attempt towards territorial annexation on the part of Prussia will constitute a casus belli, and no plea of war indemnity will be admissible. 'Qu'on s'arrange comme on pourra pour la question d'argent; les Russiens restent fiesés.'

MARSHAL MACMAHON AND THE CAMP AT CHALONS.—The Moniteur gives prominence to the following announcement:—A foreign journal cites among the number of symptoms which have alarmed some minds the appointment of Marshal MacMahon to command the camp at Chalons again in 1864. Assuredly all the marshals are equally entitled to exercise this important command; but they are appointed to it by the choice of the Emperor, and not by strict order of rotation. The nomination of Marshal MacMahon is in no way irregular; therefore, as to the composition of the divisional staff placed under his orders it will be made according to the ordinary basis and regulations.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE ITALIANS.—The following is the text of the reply given by the Emperor to the address of the National Committee of Turin on the subject of the Greco plot, and of which a brief extract has been given by telegram:—Your address has deeply touched me, and I thank you for the sentiments which you express towards me, on the subject of the late conspiracy. Your indignation on that occasion proves to me, what I have never doubted that Italy rejects, as unworthy of belonging to her, men who dare to take on them the double character of judges and executioners. Such attempts cannot in any way change my sentiments towards your country, and I shall always consider it as an honour to have contributed in establishing its independence. Accept gentlemen, with my sincere thanks, the assurance of my favourable sentiments.—NAPOLEON.

The subjoined Memorial from the Peace Society has been presented to the Emperor of the French:—

To His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French.—The memorial of the Committee of the Peace Society.

May it please your Majesty, The Committee of the London Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace ask permission most respectfully to express to your Majesty the extreme satisfaction with which they have observed the proposal recently laid by your Majesty before the various Sovereigns and States of Europe for assembling an International Congress to adjust by mutual counsel and concession the unsettled questions that seem to jeopardize the peace of nations, and to concert measures for the mutual and simultaneous reduction of these great armaments which have proved at once so burdensome to the resources, so dangerous to the peace, and so detrimental to the morals of Europe.

Your memorialists represent a body who have been engaged for many years in propagating the doctrine of peace on the broad grounds of humanity and religion; but neither have they failed to urge upon the attention of Governments and peoples such practical measures for averting war and consolidating peace as have so happily received your Majesty's sanction.

But to your majesty belongs the signal honour of having taken the initiative in proposing to the States of Europe to substitute the arbitration of reason and justice for that of the sword, and to unite in relieving the people from the grievous burden of those warlike preparations with which unhappily the nations of Europe have so long menaced each other. The general and cordial response with which the overture was greeted by the Governments to whom it was addressed sufficiently proves how entirely in harmony with the conscious wants of the age was your Majesty's generous thought. It is seldom that great innovations, however wise and beneficent, succeed on the first endeavour. But your memorialists cannot doubt that your Majesty's idea is destined to bear fruit at no distant day, strictly in harmony, as they believe it to be, with the dictates of reason and justice, the spirit of Christianity, and the tendencies of a progressive civilisation.

And should your Majesty succeed in leading the Powers of Europe into the path of arbitration and disarmament, it will confer upon your Majesty's reign a glory far brighter and more enduring than any that can be reaped from the most brilliant military achievements, because it will be a glory derived from the gratitude of nations and the well being of universal humanity.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.
JOSEPH PEASE, President.
SAMUEL GURNEY, Treasurer.
HENRY RICHARD, Secretary.

The following is the Emperor's reply:—
To Mr. Joseph Pease, President of the London Peace Society.

Sir,—Your committee, in the address which it has forwarded to me, congratulates me on having proposed a European Congress. The expression of its sentiments touches me all the more because your Society, occupying itself, with an enlightened zeal, with the means of maintaining the general peace, is on that very account better able to appreciate my constant solicitude for the attainment of that end.

Will you be my interpreter to my honourable colleagues, and offer them my sincere thanks?
Believe me, Sir, with all sentiments, &c.,
NAPOLEON.

PARIS, March 12.—It was only the other day that M. Corderon, the Procureur-General at the Cour Imperiale, prosecuted, on behalf of the Crown, the four Italian conspirators for plotting against the life of the Emperor. M. Corderon is now no more. He was an estimable man in private life, and was by all accounts a learned and able lawyer.

MARCH 13.—The Memorial Diplomatique of to-day states that the draught of a treaty was agreed upon at the Tuileries, to be ratified so soon as the Emperor Maximilian I. shall have ascended the Mexican throne, and announced his accession to the Court of the Tuileries.

The Memorial further says:—
"If we are rightly informed, the treaty definitively settles two important questions,—firstly, the French occupation; and secondly, the claims of the French Treasury on the Mexican Government. It is already known that the pay and maintenance of the troops engaged in the expedition have since the 1st of January, 1864, been borne by Mexico. This will continue until their recall, which will gradually be effected as the regimental lists of the Mexican army are completed."

Three battalions of the foreign legion, each 1,000 men strong, and composed of enrolled volunteers, will remain in the service of Mexico. The desire of French officers to enter this service is so great that for some weeks past the number of aspirants has far exceeded the ranks to be filled up.

The Mexican debt due to France comprises, besides the pecuniary claims of private persons, duly acknowledged, the costs of the expedition and the advances made by the French Government to the Mexican Treasury to defray the expenses of the army of occupation. The debt will be paid by 14 annual instalments, each, probably, amounting to 25 millions, with the option of previous liquidation, should the condition of the Mexican finances admit of it.

According to another statement of the Memorial, all the Mexican prisoners of war in France have submitted in writing their adhesion to the government of the Archduke previous to his departure for London.

PARIS, March 14.—The Pays of this evening says:—
"Bavaria will pursue the same policy as hitherto with regard to the question of the Duchies. King Louis considers his first duty to be the fulfilment of his father's last wishes."
La France, alluding to the rumors of a Conference, says:—
"England and Russia are endeavoring to induce Denmark to accept an armistice on the basis of uti possidetis. The two armies would remain during the Conferences in the same position they now occupy. England and Russia point to the reiterated declarations by Prussia and Austria of their intention to respect the integrity of Denmark. Prussia and Austria are acting upon the Confederation to bring about its acceptance of the Conference upon the bases above mentioned."

PARIS, March 15.—Some of the men who figured in the ranks of the ultra-Democratic party in 1848 are preparing to return to the scene of their former triumph and their defeat. There are now, I think, eight or nine candidates for the two vacant seats in Paris, all speaking, if not feeling, confident of success; and all professing unbounded love of liberty and the 'solidarity of peoples,' as the only motive actuating them in seeking the suffrages of their fellow-citizens. One or two are now heard of for the first time. A few acquired at the troublous period when they first started into public life a notoriety which has stuck to them ever since; and a few have eaten the bread of exile in another land. Most of them used to propound doctrines which moderate men consider exaggerated, destructive of society, or impracticable. The experience they have had of the inevitable result of attempting to carry their wild theories into practice may have been of use to them, and it is to be hoped that as, in spite of every discouragement, they resolve to come before the public, they will do so as wiser, if not sadder men. I do the Imperial Government no injustice in stating it as my conviction that it would be less displeased to see these men unchanged than to find them reasonable and moderate, abandoning their original theories, and while accepting the established order of things, uniting their energies to obtain by strictly legal means practical reforms. So long as the Parisian bourgeoisie are apprehensive of violent

change so long will they tolerate and even applaud the maintenance of restrictions on liberty. It cannot be denied that the coming elections are regarded by all parties with great interest; and, however exciting the conflict now going on in the North of Europe, the Parisians have not, as yet at least, allowed themselves to be diverted by it from their internal affairs. And, though I would not take it as a proof of their being completely weaned from military ambition, yet it is significant that during one of the lectures lately delivered at the Salle Barthelemy for the benefit of the wounded Poles, the passages of the lecturer's discourse that were most applauded by the working classes who were present were those which exalted the advantages of peace over the ephemeral splendor of military success.

A portion of the Rue St. Roch was intercepted between 9 and 10 o'clock on Sunday night by police agents. At No. 45 in that street M. Garnier Pages resides. M. Garnier Pages is, as you know, one of the candidates, and with most chance of success, for the fifth district of Paris; and a meeting of about 100 persons was held for electioneering business at his house. As the law prohibits assemblies of any kind without the sanction of the authorities previously obtained, the permission of the Prefect of Police was asked for and obtained, on the understanding that none should attend but those who had received letters of invitation. These letters were accordingly sent, and no one entered the house without one. Whether the object of the police was to disperse the meeting in spite of the sanction of the head of that body, or to search for papers, is not certain. The Commissioners of Police, attended by their agents, summoned the meeting, which was composed of M. Garnier Pages' personal friends and was strictly a private one, to disperse, which they did at once at the instance of their host. M. Garnier Pages has protested against the invasion of his domicile, but very probably this is all he will gain by it.—Times Cor.

PARIS, March 16.—The Moniteur of this morning says:—
"For several days past public meetings have been held in the populous quarters of Paris, under pretext of canvassing for the elections, at which the Government was violently attacked. The meetings have been dissolved, and a judicial investigation has been instituted. No public meeting can take place without authorization, and the Government will continue to make the law respected."

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.—The Paris correspondent of the Birmingham Journal says:—Government is determined to allow the Opposition not one single inch of vantage ground, but to vie in activity with every effort made by democracy to seize upon public favour. The recent establishment of an office of correspondence is a new proof of this eagerness to monopolise every means whereby public opinion is directed, and cut the popularity of the Opposition close to the very root. This office is authorised and subsidised by the Government for the concoction of correspondence from Paris to the journals printed in the provinces. The information comes direct from the Minister of the Interior; and, therefore, if it cannot be relied upon for its exact truth, it can be wholly trusted as conveying the exact impression desirable to convey to the people concerning whatever may have taken place. This office has been in existence for some time, and the Havas telegraph has been employed in its service ever since it was first established. But ever since the 1st of February another service has been added thereto which may become of the utmost importance to England at no very distant time. This is a correspondence concocted in Paris by order of the Government, and despatched to the English colonies. This speculation is becoming more important every day. More than 150 journals already subscribe to the arrangement. It has already become an immense news factory, where the various events of the day, painted, of course, in the brightest Bonaparte colours, are copied, re-copied, and translated into every language under the sun; and, of course, no article leaves the factory without bearing the trade mark of approbation of all that it records concerning the tact, generosity, and singular disinterestedness of the Bonaparte Government. The translators into the Hindostanee, Chinese, and Eastern languages in general, are furnished by the Bibliotheque. The Canadian papers have been largely supplied with the tartines issuing from this powerful mill, and taking courage at sight of the success thus obtained, some of the employes of the establishment have been despatched to England to negotiate with the London weeklies. The specimen letters have been manufactured here, and much satisfaction is expected from their publication in England. The idea is a master one; but, like so many others, it comes too late. 'Il est trop tard!' Had it been carried out at the moment when the Emperor's popularity in England was of more value in France than even that to be attained amongst his own subjects, it might have been considered worth any sacrifice; but public opinion has by this time completely settled the height, width, and depth of the man's character, and not even the broadest-shouldered, heaviest-fisted cloqueur, whether using pen or palm, can influence the estimation in which it is held by the English nation.

If any we have not yet done with the Greco plot, Mazzini's trial will be a sort of rallying point for all the Anglophobists; and, from what I hear to-day, I should not be astonished if some application were made to the English Government to send away a man, who, to quote the words of M. Emile Chidreau, 'from the depth of his English retreat, retains poor wretches, recruits fanatics, organises plots, and proposes assassinations.' For my part, as I have said before, I think Signor Mazzini, out of gratitude to England, ought to have defended himself before the Court of Assize; and I confess that I am not the least astonished that the French authorities should hold him guilty, or the English M.P. closely connected with him—the latter especially, as it is well known Flower was one of the names under which Mazzini has been addressed for years. Well, assassination is always horrible, whether you veil it under a mistaken patriotism, or hire a Neapolitan ruffian, for a hundred scudi, to 'get rid' of a private enemy; and I, for one, hope we shall hear no more of plot or conspirators.—Paris Letter.

ITALY.
PREDMONT.—Paris, March 15.—The Nation of this evening says:—
Letters from Turin speak of an approaching change in the Ministry. The new Cabinet would comprise Baron Ricasoni, Signor Ratazzi, and General Della Marmora. General Giardini would have the command in chief of the Italian troops. This Ministerial combination would be connected with important financial and political interests.

PROCLAMATION OF THE VENETIAN COMMITTEE.—The Venetian Committee of Action has distributed in the Italian districts under Austrian rule the following proclamation:—
To the Venetians and Triestines!—The events which we have foreseen are near at hand. The Danubian German conflict is only the forerunner of greater convulsions. The conflagration will spread rapidly for the materials are scattered everywhere. We,

who have to choose between action and slavery, have determined to act. But we shall not be alone. Powerful nations abroad will stand at our side, and in the interior of the country affairs are assuming a shape which permits us to hope the best. The Government foresees and wishes for war with Austria, but, to avoid the complaints of diplomacy, and being forced to assume the entire responsibility, it will not commence the struggle. The government can only follow the movement, and will follow it; but it cannot suffer agitation to be carried from within to without, nor that the volunteers cross the frontier unless summoned thither by revolt. Whoever ripely considers cannot wish a constitutional government to act otherwise. First, then, the insurrection; next, Garibaldi with the volunteers; then, the Italian war. Our course is clearly marked out: We cannot reasonably expect the government to rescue us from slavery of its own accord. You will recollect that if Austria had not invaded Piedmont in 1859 war would never have broken out. A call to insurrection proceeding from you removes all obstacles. Help is ready, the position of the ground favours us, experience gives us security. Garibaldi has sounded the signal in his proclamation, listened to by all without party passion; he requires nothing from the Italians but union and action against the common enemy. We announce that your committee of action has agreed with the central committee founded by Garibaldi, and the insurrectionary committees in Hungary and Galicia, that the movement shall break out simultaneously in all places. Once more (and it is perhaps the last time we shall speak of preparations, once more, we say, unite and organise. Instead of emigrating, we can then remain upon our native soil, for which we must conquer freedom and independence.

THE VENETIAN COMMITTEE OF ACTION.
ROME.—The Recent Conflict in Rome between French and Pontifical Troops.—A letter from Rome of March 2nd gives the following account of the recent conflict between French and Papal soldiers:—

For several days past renewed symptoms of animosity between the French garrison and the Pope's soldiers have been apparent. The Papal troops, whenever they meet French soldiers, insult them by imitating the crowing of a cock. On Tuesday, 1st March, several Frenchmen were thus provoked on the Place Barberini, but as they were stragglers and incapable of avenging themselves they passed on quietly. But in the evening a French battalion returning from a field-day met a detachment of twenty-five Papal chasseurs on the old Forum Romanum, now called the Campo Vaccino. The chasseurs, who were marching in a body, gave a tremendous cock-crow all together, and thereupon the French charged them, and a chasseur was wounded with a bayonet. Three hundred of the Pope's chasseurs from the neighbouring barracks sallied forth to help their comrades, and being superior in numbers to the French, a serious combat ensued; four Frenchmen and one chasseur are said to have been killed, and there were several wounded on both sides. The Pontifical chasseurs cried, 'Let us die, but we will drive them out of Rome!' Mgr. de Merode and General de Montebello both appeared personally on the scene of strife, and vainly tried to stop the melee. A Roman colonel of chasseurs went down on his knees before his soldiers at the barricade-gates, and implored them not to go out, but they would not listen to him. The affair lasted upwards of an hour, and order was only restored ultimately by the appearance of a considerable French force. Several civilians were wounded by stones thrown at the French. This event has naturally caused a painful impression in Rome.—Daily Express.

MARSEILLES, March 15.—Intelligence received here from Rome announces that fresh conflicts between the French and the Papal soldiery had taken place, but were at once repressed.

Detachments of soldiers patrol the streets to preserve order.

The Pope's health is improving. His physicians have ordered him to remain perfectly quiet, and to avoid fatigue.

The Emperor of Russia, and other powerful European sovereigns, have addressed autograph letters to his Holiness the Pope, jointly expressing a hope that tranquillity in Italy may not be disturbed.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Turin, March 15.—The Opinions of to-day publishes details relative to the death of the notorious brigand Ninco Nanco, and states that brigandage is now nearly destroyed. The Opinions urges the Government to continue the pursuit with the same ardour as hitherto, and says:—

To attain the desired end it is necessary to prevent the brigands at the frontier of the Neapolitan provinces from obtaining reinforcements from Rome, where about 300 notorious brigands are now staying. We believe the Italian Government has pointed them out to the French authorities, hoping that they will prohibit them from crossing the frontier.

AUSTRIA.
VIENNA.—All is bustle in the War Office. The army of Italy is placed on a war footing, being at the same time increased to 180,000 men. The centralisation of military power in the hands of the Emperor and his adjutants is being carried through at this moment, as at the time of the Italian campaign. A new Minister of War, a new chief of the medical department of the army, and a president of the chief court of military justice, have just been appointed. Together with these secondary nominations, Archduke Leopold has been made chief of the engineers, the command of the entire artillery force being entrusted to Archduke William. Archduke Albrecht, it is asserted on reliable authority, is to be placed at the head of the troops, in the old-fashioned capacity of generalissimo. Some regiments of cavalry have already left, and reinforcements been called in to complete full battalions of the Tyrolean Kaiserjäger. Within a few days the remaining ships of the squadron ordered to cruise in the Adriatic and Mediterranean, will be ready to sail. They are to capture and destroy, if necessary the Danish men-of-war now lying in the Piræus, and which little dreamt what was in store for them when they escorted the Royal George to his new kingdom. It is, however, to be hoped they won't think of cruising for Austrian merchantmen. Inclusive of the flotilla guarding the Italian lakes, Austria has the following list of screws:—One liner, 92 guns, 800 horse-power; 5 frigates, 194 guns, 1,800 horse-power; 7 iron-clads, 226 guns, 4250 horse-power; 2 corvettes, 44 guns, 460 horse-power; 3 schooners, 18 guns, 202 horse-power; 10 gunboats, 40 guns, 1,880 horse-power; 2 yachts, 6 guns, 420 horse-power. To these may be added 10 paddle steamers, 36 guns, 1,500 horse-power. The ships are all new, well built, manned by Dalmatians—the material of the old Venetian marine—and chiefly officered by Germans. Although no case of actual insurrection has as yet occurred in Galicia, the government seem to be in daily expectation of it. There are many symptoms betraying the official anxiety. At Oltranzovo, a border town, the cash-boxes of the various authorities were collected, and sent over the frontier to be placed in the keeping of Prussia. At Tabrzeg and Chelmek, two neighbouring places, orders have arrived to use the same precaution on the slightest sign of danger. Throughout the western part of the province the people, down to the peasantry, are in a state of ferment, which can be ascribed only to the reviving endeavours of the secret committee, there being no particular reason for revolt, except, perhaps, the increasing vigilance of the government. In the Official Correspondence the state of the country is described as harrowing. A refusal to pay the national tax, to lodge and board one of the national agents, or assist the movement, in whatever way demanded, is invariably followed by murder. Strange things are found in the public thoroughfares, such as were never heard of in the list of treasure-trove—the fore-finger of a man's hand torn out of the joint, a foot, and lifeless bodies. In point of fact, the state of things is becoming the faithful fac-simile of

Russian Poland before the exodus into the woods. Bands are being formed; in the border districts, guerrillas have been intercepted while flocking to the rendezvous, whence they intended to pass the frontier, or, perhaps, try a brush on their own account. Prince Sapieha has arrived at Jassy, whence he acquainted his family with the success of his flight. Other men of note, who being such are, of course, suspected, and among them some members of parliament, have asked for passports. The arresting business, you ought to know, is done on the principle of preventing anyone whose name is of moral weight from casting it into the wrong scale.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.
L'Europe of the 14th March publishes the following as the text of the last note addressed by the Governments of Austria and Prussia to the Governments which signed the Treaty of London of '52:—

"The Government of — had hoped that the Danish Government would have shown a more conciliatory spirit. Had it been so, the two great German Powers would have willingly stopped their military action and entered into negotiations. But, with regret, we must state that our hopes have been disappointed. The attitude assumed by the Court of Copenhagen, its refusal to accede to the Conference proposed by England, impose upon us the duty of maintaining the coercive measures to which we have had recourse. Important strategical considerations have justified the authority given to the Commander-in-Chief of the Austro-Prussian troops to enter Jutland to cover the position of his forces and to keep in check the Danes assembled at Fredericia, preventing them from threatening the flanks of the army, or from devoting all their strength to the defence of the lines at Duppel.

The two Powers had the less hesitation in allowing this strategical movement as they had good grounds to use reprisals towards the Danish Government, which had issued orders to seize in the open sea all vessels belonging to the belligerent States and to States forming part of the Confederation.

The extension given, however, to the military operations does not in any respect alter the previous declarations of the Government of — relative to its attitude in the present conflict. To prove in a still more patent manner that its conciliatory views are sincere and that its intentions are uncharged, the Government of — declares itself ready to conclude an armistice with Denmark, either upon the basis of the evacuation of the positions of Duppel and of Alsen by the Danish troops, or of Jutland by the Austro-Prussian army, upon the basis of the military uti possidetis. But in either case the Government of — insists upon the condition that cessation of hostilities by sea shall be included in the armistice, that all captures shall be reciprocally returned, and all embargo on vessels in port removed.

The Government of — declares itself, at the same, ready to enter into conference with the Powers interested to discuss the proper means for the re-establishment of peace."

DANISH HEAD-QUARTERS, SODENBORO, MARCH 7.—Diplomatic negotiations seem to proceed as slowly as military operations, and the Schleswig-Holstein question is as difficult to be settled by protocols as it is to be decided by bayonets. The conviction here, is that the war is not an end; cannot come to an end without at least some great wholesale slaughter round about the bastions of Dybbol. No power of arguments, no threats or promises, no armistice of distress or exhaustion, will (we are told) ever bring Denmark to fresh concessions. The advice of well-meaning but lukewarm allies has already cost her too much. It was owing to their remonstrances that she fell back before Federal Execution in Holstein, that she gave up Reudsburg and Fredericksstadt, and finally abandoned even the Dannewerk almost without striking one blow. She will no longer be coaxed or bullied out of Dybbol, Fredericia, or Fehmarn. The most heroic valor may not enable her to save more than her honour; but she is determined that, in the worst events, her fall shall be as glorious as her career has been from its earliest rise to the present day.

On the other hand, the Danes say their enemies also have ventured too far to be able to withdraw without disgrace. The Prussians have to look to their reputation as a martial nation. They cannot go back with such laurels as they have up to this time reaped in this campaign. It is not with an army which has consented to play second fiddle to the Austrian that Prussia can make good her pretensions to German Hegemony, or hold her own on the Rhine as a first-rate Power, ready on any emergency to withstand the onset of France. She has come sur le terrain, and fight she must. She cannot welcome back her troops in Berlin with their brand of impotence against such a puny enemy as Denmark unceremonially is. She must have at least this poor nook of Dybbol and Alsen to boast of as a conquest, to set off against a wanton expenditure of men and money, against the intolerable brag and bluster with which she has been for the last two months blowing her own trumpet.

RUSSIA.
THE REMOVED HOLY ALLIANCE.—St. Petersburg, March 15.—The Journal de St. Petersburg of to-day refutes the rumor of a revival of the holy alliance having either the character of sovereigns trying to destroy the liberties of the people, or of a coalition of Europe against one great power. The only holy alliance possible, adds the journal, is that of peace, progress, and general prosperity. Russia has need of rest to carry out reforms. Nevertheless she would not be the last to join a holy alliance, the objects of which could neither threaten the interest of, nor exclude any power, always excepting those wishing an intrigue, and who are in reality enemies both to the liberties and prosperity of nations.

The Svalposten asserts that Russia has undertaken to form a corps of 150,000 men to operate against Sweden in the event of the latter State becoming an ally of England and France.

A CASE OF SUTTEE IN BENGAL.—A case of suttee in Bengal is now—says a Calcutta letter of the 9th of February—very rare. One has recently occurred, marked by all the hideous circumstances which characterised the suttee in the days of old, when the woman was often dragged to the pile shrieking for mercy, and forced to mount the pile. Mr. Beadon, the Lieutenant-Governor, has addressed a circular to the British India Association, urging them to aid him in suppressing the horrible custom. The association, under the presidency of Rajah Pertaub Chunder Singh Bahadour, met to deliberate on that circular a few days ago. It disclosed a most painful story. The woman, who lived in the Moghry district, declared herself suttee on the day her husband died. The preparations for burning her were made, and she went forth accompanied by her husband's relations, and followed by a large crowd of spectators. 'Among these,' according to the official statement 'were several zemindars and people holding a respectable position in life. The woman mounted the pile, and the torch was applied by a young lad. When the flames reached the poor creature, her resolution failed her, and she threw herself from the pile screaming, and declaring that she could not complete the sacrifice. Taunts and reproach as were heaped upon her—it does not appear that actual force was used—and she again ascended the pile. The agony was more than she could bear, and she fell down. 'On this,' says the official paper 'the crowd dispersed, and the wretched woman scorched and burnt, was left to roll in agony on the ground till death put an end to her sufferings. It was not till the following day that information of the occurrence was given to the police.' The Lieutenant-Governor points out to the association the necessity of some practical manifestation of opinion on the part of the leading Hindoo gentlemen of the provinces' to show 'their abhorrence of a practice which is the standing reproach of Hindooism' all parts of the civilized world, and their determination to suppress it.