

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

Very warlike preparations continued to prevail in Paris. The army is being drilled for war and provided with baggage and waggon.

All the French Marshals had been summoned to attend an Extraordinary Council of War at Paris on the 8th of April.

The *Patrie* says the Emperor has written to Prince Murat, disapproving his recent manifesto relative to the Neapolitan Crown.

The Sunday Paris journals are calling for a dissolution of the Corps Legislatif, owing to the large number of Legitimists and Ultramontans in the body.

The Bourse on the 5th was firmer. Rentes, 67½.

The *Courrier de Brelange* announces that a steel-plated frigate on a completely new plan, suggested by the Emperor, is shortly to be launched. In place of being built of timber, like the *Gloire* and *Normandie*, already launched, she is to be iron. Tenkwood is to be laid over the iron by means of horizontal metal bands, and the entire is to be covered with a cuirass shot-proof. The fore-deck is to be a complete fortress, having four port holes, from which two of the guns will be used when chasing an enemy, and two to resist any attempt to board the frigate. Behind the centre of the deck a circular blockhouse is to be erected, which will be likewise covered with a cuirass shot-proof. This compartment is intended for the captain of the frigate, who may thence command the manoeuvres and watch the enemy. This formidable vessel is to be armed with 40 guns of the largest calibre. Her machines are to be of 900 horsepower.

The Minister of Marine has given orders for laying down two more steel-plated frigates at L'Orient, to be called the *Heroine* and the *Surveillante*.

The *Revue Contemporaine* contains an article by M. de Calonne, its editor, on Poland and the consequences of the Treaties of Vienna. The writer, who expresses great sympathy for the Anglo-Saxon alliance, earnestly advocates the reconstitution of the kingdom of Poland by England and France. "The question of Poland," he says,

"Is more pressing than that of Italy, or that of Greece. It would go a great way to remove the difficulty of the Eastern question. It is urgent, and if it is not meant that it should become complicated it must be promptly treated, with a view to a practical and satisfactory conclusion. The compromise of 1815 has not succeeded. The system of assimilation has only generated great dangers. Poland refuses to be considered as extinct. Her existence may be useful. It is just; it is necessary. What do we wait for? Is it that blood shall flow, and that war shall break out everywhere? France and England have all the right to take in hand this noble cause, and the other three Powers have the greatest interest in bringing to a close this perilous dispute."

A CHANCE OF EUROPEAN WAR.—The *Opinion Nationale* has an article discussing the probabilities of peace or war. After alluding to the disquieting rumors which were current about the middle of last week on the subject of warlike demonstrations along the banks of the Po, our contemporary proceeds to consider the probabilities of Italy, on the one hand, or of Austria, on the other, commencing hostilities. And first, as to Italy, it says:—"Will, then, war break out anew? Should we expect and prepare for it? Who can desire war? Is it Italy? Evidently not. She is not yet constituted; is not in possession of her capital; the south supplies her with few or no resources; and her army and navy are not what they will be in two or three years. If Italy intends, as she openly announces, to claim Venice one day, she has no need for hurrying; she knows that time is her confederate, and that the same principle by which she is constituting herself is causing the decomposition of Austria; she knows too, without any doubt, that France would disapprove of her assuming the offensive in any way, and would not consider herself obliged to afford assistance. If, then, war is to break out on the banks of the Po and the Mincio, we may be certain in advance that Italy will not take the initiative in the attack."

As to Austria, the writer considers her position and interests to be quite different:—"Austria," he observes, "has in Venice an excellent and numerous army, ready to enter on a campaign; she possesses fortified places of the first order, and has just put Venice in a formidable state of defence. To take advantage of her superiority in numbers and organisation to crush Italy—to bring back to her flag the prestige of victory—to revive in all Italy the hopes and the efforts of the reaction to restore the dukes, and to replace the King of Naples on the throne—such might be for Austria, the result of two battles won. The temptation is great—so great that if she has abstained from action up to this day, if she has tolerated arms in hand the successive invasions of the Marches, Umbria, Naples, the taking of Ancona, Gaeta, and Messina—that prolonged inaction, that unnatural longanimity, can only be attributed to the fear of drawing a second time into Italy the armies of France, and of exciting the renewal of a contest which this time she would not escape on such easy terms from as from the last. But it will be said, if the fear of bringing France into Italy has restrained Austria for a year, why should it not continue to do so? Austria cannot doubt that, if her army were to cross the Mincio, 150,000 French would go to meet it, and would, perhaps, reconduct it to Vienna. Yes, it is certain that Austria has an interest in making war; that the longer she waits the weaker she will be, and the stronger will be Italy; and that at all times what is losses for her is gain for Italy."

If, therefore, Austria should think of making war in Italy, she must, our contemporary declares, have provided a diversion for France on the Rhine, and she could only have done so by inducing Prussia to enter into a league with her to act against France at the same time that the

troops in Venetia act against Italy. On the subject of such an alliance our contemporary says:—

"That a coalition of Prussia and Austria against France is an extravagant idea, we do not deny; but an attack of Austria, isolated, on Italy, supported by France, would not be less so. On the other hand, why do we see on the Mincio the preparations which announce an approaching entrance, on a campaign, such as the order to leave, given to the families of public functionaries—the calling out of reserves of an army already on a war footing—the arrival of Sisters of Charity, &c.? It is difficult, we admit, to discover the truth in the midst of so many incomprehensible facts and absurd hypotheses. Nevertheless, it seems to us that the French Government would do well to be prepared, to place the army of Lyons on an active footing, to complete its effective, to keep the fleet at Toulon in readiness to put to sea, and not to consider as absolutely inadmissible the most improbable acts of extravagance."

The *Times*' Paris correspondent writes:—I call your attention to the following article from the *Journal des Debats*, recommending the French Government to increase its navy. It has caused much surprise in Paris. The article purports to have been suggested by Lord Palmerston's speech at Tiverton:—

"That the state of agitation and uncertainty which disquiets Europe may oblige all the Powers, great and small, to take more than usual precautions we cannot deny; but that the First Minister of England should once more have no other means of obtaining enormous votes of money and oratorical effects than by parading before the Volunteers, as well as the House of Commons, the monstrous horridum of invasion, is what we cannot understand, or, rather what we understand too well. If France does not arm, if France is not armed—if her navy, inferior, not in value, but in number both as to men and ships, is not ready to enter upon a struggle with the naval power of Great Britain, where is the danger? History is full of instances which we must not neglect. There are temptations which the best friends, when they are the strongest, cannot always resist. The most ordinary prudence would recommend not exposing them to the trial. But it is avowed that beside the squadron in the Chinese seas—whose co-operation Lord Palmerston has not, it must be admitted, yet made a ground of reproach—France has not one single armed vessel more than she possesses in ordinary times. Against whom, therefore, are prepared the formidable armaments of England—her 16 vessels in the Mediterranean, where we have only eight; her squadron in the Channel, where we have not one? Must we arm also? Such is the question which suggests itself, and to which we do not hesitate to answer—Yes. Who, then, will be the first to halt in this reckless and ruinous course, if not the stronger? Lord Palmerston recently deigned to acknowledge, and we have taken note of it, that France had full right to create herself a navy, if not superior, at least equal to that of England. His Lordship cannot have supposed that France awaited his good pleasure before she assumed that right, inherent in her as a great maritime Power; but the statesman might have understood that, in not proceeding more rapidly with the reconstitution of our navy, we were anxious that the exercise of a right should not be taken as a menace, and still less a provocation. Not wishing for war, and happily not foreseeing any proximate cause of one with England, it must have appeared impolitic to the French Government to load the country with burdens which would inevitably have caused alarm and excited dangerous forebodings. What would happen, we ask Lord Palmerston and all political men who know France, if the Emperor's Minister of Marine, in presenting his budget to the Legislative Body, justly alarmed at the disproportion of the forces available for war in the two navies, should ask for a supplement of 100 millions in his credits? We well know what would be said in France—that war was imminent. For our part, we should be less disposed to think so; but the millions would be voted, nor would any one in England have reason to be astonished."

The article concludes in the following terms:—"We shall never be backward in calling the attention of our country, as is the duty of every Frenchman who writes or speaks, to what is passing on the other side of the Channel. Never has England received from any government, more than from the present one of France, more important and manifest proofs of goodwill and true cordiality. How comes it, then, that the whole policy of England is at this moment based on mistrust, not to say jealousy, of France? We cannot allow any one to believe that we are overreached or cajoled. There is something still stronger and cleverer than the strongest and cleverest policy, and that is truth."

It appears that measures are to be taken by Government for the suppression of all religious associations (*congregations*) not already recognized and authorized by the law.

The *Opinion* publishes an article on the Roman question, which says:—"The French occupation could not be further prolonged without rendering the position of France more difficult. France maintains her troops at Rome to protect the Pope; but from the moment that Italy grants the amplest guarantees for the security of the Pope and for the freedom of the Church the mission of the French soldiers can be fulfilled with dignity by the national army."

The *Times*' Paris correspondent of the 3rd of April says that the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. were transferred, at two o'clock on Tuesday, April 2nd, from the Chapel of St. Jerome in the Church of the Invalides, where they had rested for the last 20 years, to the tomb placed under the Dome. This solemn ceremony was performed in presence of the Emperor, the Empress, Prince Napoleon, the Princes Lucien and Joachim Murat, and the other members of the Imperial family, the officers of the Imperial Household, the Ministers, the members of the Privy Council, the Marshals, Admirals, the Governor of the Invalides and his entire staff.

## ITALY.

It was reported that military operations in which Garibaldi was to take part, are about to commence.

Sweden and Denmark have recognised Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS.—Events point to an imminent rupture of the peace of Italy; but, as Lord Palmerstone stated at Tiverton, the storm is to pass away as it has done before.—The Austrians are strengthening the Quadrilateral, and reinforcing the several strategic positions held by them on the Mincio; while, on the other hand, the Piedmontese, leaving Naples to take care of itself, are massing troops in large numbers on the Po. In the meanwhile Austrians and Piedmontese protest their pacific intentions, and France "blows the coals" in her own fashion. The Governor of Venetia has, it is stated, rudely

expelled several French journalists from Venice, and it is possible that this may be the cause of an *ambroglio* with Louis Napoleon. In such a case Piedmont would be certain to promote an attack upon Venice by Garibaldi; and Austria, thus placed between two fires, would either have to relinquish Venetia, or to procure by some "dreadful sacrifice," the co-operation of Germany against France. This would be tantamount to a general war. The discontent of Poland has taken a still more demonstrative form than before; the whole nation is now in mourning. But the Russians are concentrating large bodies of troops upon Warsaw. The Hungarians remain in an attitude of armed truce towards the Austrian Kaiser, and it is clear that both "mean mischief." It is satisfactory, however, to know that the latter cannot begin the battle; and it is evidently the policy of the former to obtain all the concessions possible from the panic fear which seems to have seized him. Every step taken in the right direction is a step gained in advance; and six months more of the present state of things will render the national position unpregnable.—*Observer*.

The *Independence Belge* makes the following remarks:—"For some time past the Italian journals, especially those of Lombardy, have made mention of the concentration of the enemy's troops upon the frontiers, and these movements have led to energetic measures of precaution on the part of the government of Turin. The troops which were in Southern Italy have been brought in haste to Genoa, and General Cialdini has taken the command of a corps d'armee at Bologna, charged with the duty of watching the lower Po. The anxiety created by these demonstrations was so great at Paris that nine days ago M. Thourvenel thought it his duty to ask Prince Metternich to explain the intentions of the Austrian government. The Prince replied in the most categorical manner that the measures ordered by the military authorities in Venetia ought to be considered only as military precautions against a possible aggression of the Piedmontese. In the present state of things the two adversaries stationed along the Mincio and the Po observe each other with growing mistrust, and nourish the secret desire of ending by blows a situation felt on each side to be all but intolerable; but both recoil before the possibilities of the contest, and the grave responsibility which will fall upon the side which gives the signal for aggression. We do not believe there will be aggression. The situation is grave, beyond doubt, and full of danger and uncertainty, but nothing indicates that it is the eve of an explosion, as the sinister predictions of the alarmists would have it."

The official *Gazette* announces that a conspiracy has been discovered in Modena and the Romagna, in which some disbanded Volunteers from the army of Southern Italy are implicated.

The object of the conspiracy was to engage in a conflict with the Austrians.

The Government of the King has taken precautionary measures.

The danger is very serious, and it is incessant. We have Mazzini's proclamations to the patriots who are still willing to listen to him, to the effect that if they will dare to strike a blow for Venetia King Victor Emmanuel and his Government must needs follow their lead, as they followed their movement in Sicily and Naples. From 40,000 to 50,000 of the followers of Garibaldi are scattered all over Italy, and the most enterprising among them flock to the lands of Lombardy and the Emilia, of which they are natives. Garibaldi himself gives no sign, and it is not easy to ascertain his present abode. In all probability he would, unless evil friends prevailed against his better judgment, be loth to commit the King's Government to a struggle in which he must be aware his own Volunteers would be of so little avail. As all Count Cavour's efforts are now turned towards Rome, and the question of Venetia is avowedly left in abeyance, the partisans of the *Tout ou Rien* policy have a fair field open for their operations on the Venetian frontier.

On the part of Italy war is long since actually most openly, irrevocably declared; but the declaration will only be followed up by positive hostilities when the newly-united nation shall be internally and externally strong enough to vindicate an indisputable right. On the Austrian side Villafranca was looked upon as a peace with France, but only an armistice with Sardinia. The Mincio may be closed against Austria by treaties; but the Po, or rather the defenceless Modenese frontier on the right bank of the river, is a barrier which she is not only entitled, but in sacred duty bound to leap over. Each within its own limits, the two implacable enemies neglect no opportunities for mutual provocation; well-aware as both are that the first who shall venture to take up the gauntlet which they are perpetually flinging into each other's face will have to encounter European opinion arrayed on the side of his adversary. Notwithstanding the masses of troops which Austria is pouring down into devoted Venetia, it seems almost impossible to believe that she will add to the enormous burden of unpopularity under which she is labouring by setting fire to a train of which no living man can see the end. She has suffered her best chances to slip one by one—the throes of Central Italian annexation, the discontent arising from the cession of Savoy and Nice, the diversion in the South by Garibaldi, and the expedition into the Marshes and Umbria by Fanti and Cialdini. Now, this latter General, a hero in the eyes of his triumphant division, at the head of the conquerors of Castelfidardo, with all the might of the cannon of Ancona, Gaeta, and Messina, has come back to his old quarters in the Emilia; armed resistance is at an end in the two Sicilies, and as for mere civil broils, and party agitation, even if the mobilized national guards of Northern Italy were not sufficient to keep the peace at Naples and Palermo, the Turin Government might well afford to let political passions run riot for one season, sure that any internal difficulty is best settled by the solution of the great foreign question. Were it only possible to draw Austria to an unprovoked act of aggression, no doubt Count Cavour would

bring the whole Italian nation, no less than the whole Royal army, into the field. Mazzinianism and Garibaldism are only formidable so long as they are in the van of the national combatants; but let the King's Government take its station in the foremost ranks, and parties will be hushed up till after the termination of the war. Count Cavour knows all this; he labours under no uneasiness about Austrian attacks; but he is, however, so well convinced of the fatal results which might be expected from an offensive line of policy, that he was, even lately, turning the attention of the people from Venice by pointing to Rome as the most immediate aim of Italian ambition. The Quadrilateral, he is well aware, is a hard bone to gnaw, and the question of Venice, whatever may be thought of M. von Vincke's sympathies, cannot be settled with Austria alone.

The only question is, is Count Cavour the absolute master of the situation in Italy? Is he the real doorkeeper of Janus's Temple, and can he reckon without Garibaldi, Bertani, and all those headlong patriots who seemingly stole a march upon him last spring, and effected their landing at Marsala. It is the almost superstitious dread of Garibaldi's daring which may inspire Austria with a rashness, the last phase of terror and despair. You have not forgotten, I hope, that, soon after Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily, not only thousands of volunteers from all classes of society hastened to swell his ranks, but that a great part of the Royal army had been actually demoralized by the fever of warlike adventure, and that from every Piedmontese corps, and still more from the corps recruited in the newly-annexed provinces, deserters in great numbers quitted their standards with arms and equipment, and with their very Royal coats on their backs made for the next harbour to embark for the Southern crusade. You have not forgotten how the Ferrara Brigade attempted to go off almost in a body, to the great distress and despair of its colonel, Cosenz, who, after doing his best to resist the impulse of his soldiers, ended by being dragged along with them, and put himself at the head of the third Garibaldian expedition.

Well, something of that frantic enthusiasm which last year so nearly exposed the north of Italy to invasion, from an ungovernable hurry to rescue the south from thralldom, seems now that spring brings round the warlike season to creep along the ranks of the Italian army no less than among the multitude. Secret agents, who go by the names of Mazzinians, and style themselves Garibaldians, have been busy secretly enlisting soldiers out of the regular regiments, who are instructed to keep themselves ready for the call that will not long be delayed. More than 8,000 men in different corps, all armed and equipped, are said to have been thus solemnly bespoken; the recruiting parties are, it is said, either non-commissioned officers in the various regiments or agents in every variety of disguises, and even women. Money, it is again rumoured, is freely lavished among them and more largely promised; nor are the inducements of a double pay and speedy promotion held back, where appeals to patriotism might be less efficiently resorted to. These enrolments are no longer a secret to anybody here, and the liberal moderate press alludes to them with serious alarm. Journals of other colors deny that the Garibaldian party has any share in these manoeuvres, and incautious youths are set on their guard against these agents, whom they characterize as swindlers; but that some of them, far from making the enlistment an object of speculation, are investing large sums in it is not a matter of doubt. Where the money comes from, and what the real aim of the recruiting parties may be, time may show; but it would be idle to deny that not a little has been accomplished by these secret plotters, both among the civilians and the military.

An incessant movement is also perceptible among those men who are thought to be deepest in Garibaldi's secrets, and the landing on the coasts of Albania seems now to have been matter of serious meaning, since the Ottoman Government has proclaimed the blockade of that coast from Durazzo to the Austrian frontier. No doubt, however, neither Garibaldi, nor any other hot-headed partisan in Italy would venture on an attack upon Austria, without relying on a simultaneous movement in Hungary and other provinces of the Empire.

From the precautions taken by Austria to guard the Tonale, the Stelvio, and other passes, it would seem that she is apprehensive of some onset on the Italian Tyrol, where, as you know, Garibaldi is the idol of the population. Those mountain gorges, however, will hardly be the scene of actual hostilities for two or three months, as Garibaldi is too much at home among them to venture on Alpine warfare before June.

ROME.—It was rumoured that Napoleon has given assurances to the Pope that the French troops will not quit Rome.

NAPLES.—The following letter from Naples, dated the 25th of March, appears in Bullier's lithographic sheets:—

"All the Garibaldians have not quitted Naples. For some days past they have placed themselves in groups under the windows of the palaces occupied by the Ministers, and vociferously demanded money. The Ministers had the weakness to comply with their demand, but they diminished the amount of the contribution from day to day. The Ministers commenced by giving six carlins to each. They subsequently reduced the donation to two carlins, and yesterday they offered these gentlemen five granos. As soon as it was known through the city that people had merely to ask in order to receive, everybody called himself a Garibaldian, and everybody demanded relief. The number of postulants increased every day, and if Signor Laterza had continued to open his coffers the Garibaldian army would have assumed formidable proportions. The Government, consequently, offered but five granos yesterday. The dignity of the gentlemen was profoundly offended; they refused, and they posted themselves in the courtyard of the Ministry. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the National Guard requested them to withdraw, which they did, and they formed groups at the Piazza Castello. They then commenced crying, 'Down with the Ministry!' At the same time throwing stones at the windows of the Minister's palace. Some Piedmontese soldiers arrived, but they were unable to disperse the crowd. The so-called Garibaldians continued to create a disturbance, but the troops were called out and were commanded to clear the place, which they did by marching through with fixed bayonets. The mob then dispersed, and it is said that there were two or three of them wounded. It is probable that General Sirtori will make some observations on the subject in the Parliament of Turin."

Lord Palmerston has for some time been received as a sort of "Proselyte of the Gate," an outside pillar of the Evangelical Tabernacle. There is something in the extreme grotesqueness of this which might have prepared us for what, however, still takes us by surprise, the drivelling folly which leads a large section of our countrywomen (of both sexes) to receive Victor Emmanuel, Cavour, and Garibaldi, as hopeful Neophytes. This week there has been a cackle about a letter of the last of these worthies, to whom Sir Culling Eardly had proposed, it seems, to send a Polyglot Bible on behalf of the Evangelical

Alliance! "Ense et Calamo (By the sword and the pen)," *Observer*, Feb. 27, 1861. Sir—I am very grateful for all that the Christians of England have done for the welfare of man and the rights of nations. The Evangelical Alliance, over which you preside, is a good work. I shall receive with pleasure, by post, the report which you have made me of a Bible, in many tongues, and I do not consent that a deputation of members of your Society should put themselves to inconvenience for the purpose.

The great majority of the people among us, if not Protestant in name, are very Protestant in fact, as is proved by the indifference—nay, even the contempt—with which they receive the anathemas of the Papacy, and the public ridicule which the miracles excite. Be persuaded, sir, that the Italian people are much less Popish than has been said. As for me, be good enough to believe me the irreconcilable enemy of hypocrisy and despotism, and at the same time your affectionate G. Garibaldi. The dashing unscrupulous soldier has evidently a vague notion what Protestantism really means, only he has an instinctive feeling that a reckless disregard of religion, must be enough to pass muster. It is the old story of an Oriental, who scandalized the rigid zealous of Oxford some years ago, by claiming brotherhood with them on somewhat lax grounds. As he was pleased to express it, "In England I drink my Port wine and say G. d. d. and I am a member of the Church of England."—*London Tablet*.

## AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Diet would open at Vienna on the 6th.

The following article, which is from the semi-official *Donaus-Zeitung*, at first greatly alarmed the Viennese, but they have now come to the conclusion that the state of affairs in Dalmatia is less dangerous than it is represented to be by the Austrian Government, which probably wishes to rouse the Germans from their supineness:—

"We long ago hinted that the coast of the Adriatic was likely to be the scene of important events in the spring. During the winter things were arranged at Turin and the island of Capraia of which M. von Vincke does not even dream. A revolutionary net is stretched round Germany by Italians, Greeks, Montenegrins, Slaves, Hungarians, Ruthenes, and Poles. All these nationalities are engaged in carrying out a great plan, the object of which is the humiliation, the ruin of Germany. In 1850 Austria tried to frustrate the plan, but she was left without support. It can no longer be doubted that Garibaldi is in person directing the insurrection in European Turkey. If such were not the case the Turks would hardly have met with such severe checks. When Garibaldi has got together a respectable force in the Slavonic countries he will attack Dalmatia in the rear, while the Sardinian fleet is attacking in front. Sardinia must have Dalmatia before she can attempt anything against Venetia. The revolutionists have also an eye on Hungary, and it is morally certain that the apparently drunken fellows who shout 'Vivat Garibaldi!' in the streets well know what they are about. The danger is imminent, the last hour is at hand, and the European Powers must resolve whether they will interfere to save Europe from calamities the ultimate results of which no one can foresee."

## SWITZERLAND.

The *Turin Military Gazette* having published an article proposing to France, Italy, and Austria the partition of Switzerland, Count Cavour has officially declared to the Federal Council that this article does not represent the policy of the Italian Government.

BERNE, April 1.—It is asserted here that a fresh order has been addressed by Garibaldi to his officers residing in Switzerland, requesting them to be ready to assemble at his summons within a fortnight hence.

## SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 25th ult. have reached us. The *Esperanza*, a Moderado organ, complains with great bitterness that the "revolutionists" of that city had manifested pleasure at the receipt of a telegraphic despatch announcing (erroneously, however) that the French troops were about to be withdrawn from Rome. "They actually," it says, "were delighted at the idea that the Sovereign Pontiff would have to seek an asylum at the very moment at which the Church is paying peculiar homage to his Divine Master."

## DENMARK.

We are rapidly drifting into a new war with Germany. The last attempt of the Danish Government to come to an amicable understanding with the Estates of Holstein has signally failed. The committee to whom the Government proposals were referred reported on the 16th unanimously in favor of their rejection. The Assembly itself will, it is known, act with like unanimity in adopting the recommendations of its committee, and has already done so in regard to the first part of the proposals concerning the re-organization of the Common Parliament at Rigensgade. All the speeches made in the Assembly breathe the most bitter hostility to Denmark, and all agree in demanding the establishment of a political union between the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig as the *conditio sine qua non* of any arrangement with Denmark. The report of the committee expressly says that as long as that demand is not complied with no lasting peace is possible. Now, this is the very point which Denmark cannot concede, which she successfully resisted in the last war of nearly three years' duration, and which Prussia and Austria, in the negotiations of 1851, admitted that Holstein could not claim as a right.

## UNITED STATES.

New York April, 22.—The British residents are forming a regiment of Light Infantry. One company is completed, the second is forming. A regiment of Rifles, to be called the Garibaldi Guards, has been formed here, composed of Italians, Swiss and Hungarians. It is rumored that Com. Vandenberg has offered Government his whole fleet of steamers, fully manned and equipped, free of charge. An army tug has gone in pursuit of the schooner which sailed from Perth-Amboy last night, loaded with arms for the South. A corporation has been formed by some of our leading citizens to create and maintain a Permanent Fund, for the care and support of the wives and children, and other dependents on those who go for the defence of the country. The Mayor's Message to-night will recommend the appropriation of a million dollars by the city to aid the war. A lot of uniforms for the Southern Army was seized at a store in Dey Street. It appears that a diabolical attempt was made to poison a mass of volunteers aboard the "State of Maine," when here on Friday evening, by sending poisoned brandy on board. 1 man died, and 4 or 5 are under its influence. Perpetrator unknown. It is reported that W. B. Astor has offered the Government 4 millions, and to loan 10 millions. A vessel was seized yesterday with 1000 barrels powder, bound to New Orleans.

New York, April 23.—The *World* says that General Wool has arranged to send troops hereafter by rail to Havre de Grace, thence via Annapolis to Washington. Thirty-five Northern residents in the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Fairfax Co., having received information that they would be waited on by a Vigilance Committee, resolved to flee to the free States as quietly as possible. One of them has arrived here. It was the Postmaster at Philadelphia who was for a time in the hands of the Baltimore mob, charged with being a spy. The arming of the light draught fleet for the coming blockade commenced at the Navy Yard yesterday. The State authorities have decided to muster into immediate service the whole of the 30,000 volunteers authorized by the Legislature. The Common Council last night voted one million dollar to arm and equip the regiments and half a million more for the