POREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Numbers are leaving Paris for Poland almost daily to take part in the insurrection, which appears to be gaining strength. Among these are preme Court of Cassation to obtain a reversal of same pomp of worship as that with which the Vioar pears to be gaining strength. Among these are preme court of Christis wont to celebrate; and because these French as well as Poles, and it appears they are the judgment given to the effect that there was latter, as was their duty, refused to serve, ministers all well supplied with money:

Prince Napoleon says the Dziennik Poznanski, has been challenged by count Sigismund Wielopolski for having insulted his father in the notorious speech delivered in the French Sen-

The French journals announce that Mgr. Dupanloup, the celebrated Bishop of Orleans, has lately sent to Rome the sum of 40,000 francs for the St. Peter's Pence.

The Courier of Lyons states that in one of the private lunatic asylums in the neighborhood of that city there are not less than forty persons confined labouring under mental aberration caused by 'spiritualism.'

BELGIUM.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS .- While in France those who live in the reputation of Christianity complain of being persecuted if they are not assured of Christian burial after their death, a school of infidels in Belgium has formed itself into a society, the members of which pledge themselves to refuse all Christian rites, to die without the Sacraments, and to be buried without Christian ceremonies. These miserable men call themselves solidares, i.e., mutually pledged. M. Verhaegen, the president of the lower house of the Belgian Parliament, who lately died, belonged to this ghastly contraternity, and although his family have always been specially religious, his death and burial was in strict accordance with its miserable rule. A society for the same object, called the Freethinkers, has been founded at Namur. A young man, one of its first meinbers, lately died without the Sacraments. The members of the society made a great parade of what they called his "civil burial," and proclaun it an uncortant idea, " which will speedily bear its truits." They publish a bombastic address to the dead unbeliever, in which they say, "You are the only one among us who know the secrets beyond the tomb," ending "au revoir, ou adicu." Alas! how much these miserable excesses should excite every Catholic to additional gratitude for that "gift of Faith" which lights up for us the world beyond the grave, so dark to others.

ITALY.

National revolution in Italy has as yet brought about no social change. Predmont has swallowed Italy without being in the least degree Italianized. Cavour revolutionized the Govermient; but never troubled his head about reforming the Court. The Piedmontese nobility, proud and poor, like the Scotch-without opposin; unovation, simply stood aloof from the movement. With the brave instincts of a warlike race, they kept their ground at the head of the of starvation at the time. military establishment. By mere right of possession, grounded on centuries of loyalty, they clusiveness of a ivileged service.

course, and they are as fain to drop it as a countryman to doff his Sunday suit, which constrains his movements. Among themselves, whether at home or abroad, they invariably use the lowest vernacular. Som your eyes, and your wars will never be able to distinguish by her grammar or ample, and, strange to say, his partiality to Rattazze and other Monsters, and his dislike to Racasoli, Peruzzi, &c., to some extent are grounded on his districtmation to the use of the pure Tuscan, in which, however, he can perfectly well convey his thoughts if he chooses.

On the woode, it must not be denied, Predmont is small and cannot make room for Italy. The Piedmontese are the hardiest, the bravest, the most worthy race in the pennisula, but they have either not the will or not the power to meet their brothren half-way. In a general catastrople which upset five or six thrones, which convulsed as many political centres, and demolished as many social edifices, Piedmont alone remained unchanged, unshaken. There has been properly speaking, no revolution on this side the Tiemo. Charles Albert octroyed a constitution. Victor Emmanuel maintained it: but no army was ever broken ap here, or administration was dis aganized, no law summarily set aside. The be born of a Virgin; and yet he denies the virginity of old state of things continues as a whole, only very the illessed Virgin after her giving birth! superficially modified. Any man awakening at the present day, after a 13 years' sleep, would hardly on a first survey be aware of any substantial change. He would find Turin the same dreams of their frenzied minds. reatilmear, rectangular, barrack-like place; he would be struck with the same amount of parading and drumming; he would see the same cold. blank, impretending palaces, with the same sober, formal, musty nobility dwelling in them. This conservation of Predmont is no misfortune in itself-indeed, it may and will be turned into a great blessing, into an element of order and stabildy in Italy; but it has its drawbacks-for the present, at least. Piedmont cannot make room for Italy, not take her in, not comprehend her. That same God Terminus which closes the gates of the Royal Palace against four fifths of the King's heges equally resists all encroachment of Southern and Eastern Italians upon the precincts | The Allelnia of Pius IX, and the Allelnia of the of the old Subalpine bureaucracy. All the ef- Revolution, the Armonia of Easter Sunday says :forts of Tuscan, Æmilian, and Nearolitan statesmen towards the nationalization of the Administration founder against the rock-like tenacity of Piedmontese officials. They are in posses- sect of the wicked had succeeded in driving away

The Correspondance de Rome says :- The rage of those in power in Italy against the Bishops in such, that the prosecutor at the Court bunal had to order the cause to be conducted in forma paupeiis. But the public prosecutor's to his diocese in the midst of the cheers of his people. The Archbishop of Sieana, Mgr. Ferdinando Baldanzi, and the Bishop of Colle, Mgr. royal placet. The pastorals of the apostate Gavazzi, and all the apostles of error, enjoy, on the contrary, the lavors of the Government, and are exempted from any formality of placet. The monasteries of the Annunziata, the Capuchin, the Alcantarine, and the Observantine Franciscan Fathers have been suppressed at Foggia. The Capuchins' church has become a stable. The judge of the district of Termoli has seized in Mgr. de Angelis's house the Bull called of the Crusade, and his correspondence with the clergy of the diocese. In the district of Guglionesi, the parish priests are being prosecuted for having received that Bull. At Civita-campomarmo, the police has arrested and imprisoned the Archpriest, Don Francesco Valente, for having published the Bull.

The Bull is the ancient dispensation from abstinence, granted formerly by the Popes to the faithful in Spain, for contributing in proportion to their rank in life to the expenses of the crusade against the Moors. During the last three centuries, the money so collected has been applied to several religious works, and among others to the maintenance of the religious establishments of the Holy Land. The privileges of this Bull were extended to the Two Sicilies on their becoming subjected to the Kings of Spain .- [Ed.

The police officials have made a fruitless domiciliary search at Naples in the apartments of Mgr. Taglialatola, Archbishop of Manfredonia.

Suicides, which were previously unknown in Catholic Italy, are now becoming plentiful in " regenerated Italy." We find this week in the Pungolo of Milan mention made that on the 31st of March the brother-in-law of the Duchess of Genoa's second husband blew his brains out in ins own villa near Acqui. Another Italian journal mentions that a former Garibaldian captam, 30 years of age, and since a railway official, threw himself from the parapet of the Cathedral of Milan into the piazzi. His body lell on a street gas lamp, and was stattered upon it, previously to falling on the pavement. At Salerno, on the 27th ult., Ulrica Vana, late Secretary-General of the Province, throw himself from a fifth-floor window in despair, he being in a state

The Presse of the 2nd inst. gives us the melanchoty information that Signor Farint's nealth does not imencompassed their sovereign with the facit ex- prove, and that the last consultation of the physicians leaves no hope of his restoration of his snoity. His successor, Marco Minghetti, has proposed to the Socially speaking, Piedmont has undergone Parliament to grant to Farini an annual pension of no alteration whatever. The Subalpine nobles, 8,000 francs (£320). All the journals say that even the hest educated, preserve in their unshak- | \$,000 francs are not enough. What is it for one who en fidelity to their harsh and uncouth dialect. has given you the Duchies of Modens, and Parma. and Bologas. What is it for one who counselled and They speak indifferent French, and even worse encouraged you to invade the Marches and Umbria Italian, if driven to it when addressing strangers; and to missacre the Pope's soldiers. What is it for reporter of facts, that will be his pleasant office this but any other language than their darling patois one who encount the insurrection of Rimin in 1845, week. Will be also record, for the benefit of persons a tecreble constraint in their familiar inter- and wine the manifesto of the insurgents. What is writing Poste Restante to Naples, that the delegates a confirmation of the fear she entertains of the prin- army, gathering the soap grease, and discounting tories, his iet e.s. his journals, and his proclamations

Ma, of the 18th March, some particulars about the apostate Gavazzi il- is now ising in the Vm della Vigns in Fiorence, where he has taken into his head to form a church which is not to be Cataolic nor af- duced to illuminate by the threats of the police, but ber accent a high-born marchionness from her inflated to any existing sect. He has set up a kind in the evening the only cry that was raised was, washerwoman. The King himself sets the ex- of platform, and preaches there to a few curious auditors. After having read an extract from the Bi- montes!" The Duchess of Genoa gave an enterble, he says that his Church is more. Christian than | tainment to which few respectable Neapolitans went. all the councils, because they meet in the name of and the tradesmen of the palace figured among the the Pope, while his tollov - meet in the name of guests. The marked aversion of the two nations is Jesus Christ, He then gives it as well to the Protestants as to the Cathonics is along to his auditors the most ridiculous stories. Gavazzi professes to respect the Bible immensely; this, however, does not, we find, prevent him from opposing it in the most shameful way. He maintains, in fact, that the to search and imprison any person they may suspect, deluge was not universal, but flooded only a small part of Asia. And thus the poor apostate does not know, or seems not to know, that not only the Vul- family is driven to emigrate by the constant vexagate, but even the version of Diodati teach that the tions to which they are exposed. Those who have waters of the delage rose to the height of tifteen cubits above all the high mountains of the world. "Super omnes montes sub universo cielo;" that is to say, as Diodati himself translates - All the high mountains which are under all the heavens were covered'-(Gen. vii., 19). Besides this, Gavazzi begins and ends his conferences in the name of the most Holy Trinity, and yet be denies that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Chost are persons! He believes in the virginity of the Blessed Virgin before she gave birth; he teaches that Emmanuel was to the abyss into which those who abandon the Cathothe Church precipitate themselves! They arrive to the pitch of giving out as truths the most horrible blasphemies, and all the vain and unconnected

Roxe. -The Armonia of Easter Sunday begins with the following words: - 'To-day, Easter Sunday, are to arrive in Rome more than a bundred thousand francs which an illustrious personage will generously deposit at the feet of our Holy Father Pins IX, as the fruits of the St. Peter's Pence gathered by the Armonia during the first months of 1863 It is a thing deserving of mention by us, the uncompromising champion of the Holy See, the Armonia, has already collected and sent off to Rome in money alone, the sum of one million, seventy-eight thousand, five hundred and three francs (£43,160 2s 5d sterling); without reckoning the offerings in kind.' The drmonia adds:-'A box of the latter has also been sent to the Holy Father, and we hope that it will reach in time to be deposited at his blessed feet. Viva Pio IX. ! In an article entitled There is nothing so solemn, so grand, so sublime as Easter Sunday in Rome, a Sunday rightly called, 'dies magna, dominica Sancta in Pascha, solemnilas solemnilatum.' But what would it be to-day if the

is incessant; it is natural; it is just.— Times' That demagogue in those days made an hypocritical show of religion and Catholicity, and would have the Correspondent.

The Correspondence de Rome says:—The Alleluia sounded for the Romans. We read the account of it written by Carlo Luigi Farini himself in his Stato Romano, vol. III. p. 320-1, Florence, 1851.

"On coming to Easter Sunday, the triumvirs comof Appeal of Modena has resorted to the Su- manded to the Canons of St. Peter's to prepare the no cause to prosecute Mgr. Pietro Rota, Bishop of God as they were, in the capacity of the utensils of Guastalla. The venerable prelate left his de- of traitors a Priest, Chaplain of the troops, was tence entirely to Divine Providence, and the tri- found (whom some suppose to have been interdicted), and they made him, as it is the custom to say, pontificate at one of the four alters of St. Peter's, at which only the Pontiff and the Dean of the Sacred College. accusation was defeated, and the Bishop returned delegated by Pontifical Bull, are allowed to celebrate. The church was in complete festive pomp, the triumvris assisted as well as many deputies, officers, the clubs, the Tuscan, Swiss, American, and English Consols. The military bands played during Giuseppe Chiaroman, are being prosecuted for the ceremony. At the end of Mass, the Priest went having published pastoral letters without the in procession to the great loggia of the Basilica, from which the Poutiff is wout to bless the Gatholic world. He carried the Blessed Sacrament in the midst of the Republican standards, and he blessed the multitude kneeling in the great plazza, amidst the noise of the caunon and bells. Mazzini showed himself on the loggia, and the Republic was cheered. Those who saw this spectacle (and I saw it) thought sadly of this damnable hypocrisy. We know of a French painter who saw it, and who was so disgusted at it that he resolved at once to amend his debauched life, and begged a religious friend of his to take him, there and then, to a confessor. He has persevered ever since. Dall'Engaro, a Priest, entitled this feast, in the Monitore Romano, 'Novam Pascha,' lauding the Republic, which had caused the free people to be blessed by Christ in the Sarrament, and he ended his panegyric thus : - " It was not through our fault that the Vienr of Christ was absent. He gone, there remained the people and God."

Coppi in his 'Annals of Italy,' vol. xi., p. 257, Florence, 1862, has preserved to us the name of the wretched Priest who sung in Rome, on that day, the Alleluia of Mazzini. He was called Luigi Spola, a Piedmontese.

The Canons of St. Peter's who had refused to sing the Mazzinian Alleluia, and to take part in the sacrilegious profanations of the Priest Spola, were condenned by a decree of the Triumvirate to a fine of one hundred and twenty dollars (£26) each, for offending seriously, not only the dignity of religion, but also the Majesty of the Republic (i.e., Mazzini)

as the decree stated with pompous absurdity.

A letter from Rome addressed to the Journal de Bruxelles on the 1st inst, says 'that the circular of the Piedmontese committee, which is dated from Rome although it comes from Turin, is now counterbalanced by another circular from the National Garibaldi Committee, which also dates from Rome although it is very likely in Caprera. The Garibaldi National Roman committee says to the Roman :-Remember that the satellites of the foreigner, ungrateful to their benefactor and traitors to their country, have tried to stop the General, by death, on the sacred way to Rome' Which is the National Roman committee?

A letter from Genoa informs the Monde of the following facts: - The arrest of Cavaliere Fausti in Rome has spread alarm among the conspirators throughout the Peninsula. Fausti was, it appears the safest link of communication between Turin and the 'National Roman Committee.' The said committee received a beavy blow last year by the arrest of Venan, and now receives a new discouragement from the loss of Fansti. The arrest, in flagrante delicto of a man known as one of the assassins of the two Priests who were murdered last winter, in the streets os Rome, by nocturnal stabbers, has also had important consequences; this wretch, by his revelalations, has brought about the arrest of eighteen of his fellow cut-throats all of them strangers in the Roman States, and coming for the most part from Modena, Bologna, and Cesena, and has caused the flight of others. The Roman revolutionary party finding itself from these causes in a state of complete disorganisation, has been obliged to adopt new mea-

KINGDOM OF NAPLES - Naples, March 20 .-- I wonder want would have been said by "R. W." in the days of the defunct tyranny if he had had to chronicle twenty-nine fusillations in cold blood between March the 7th and March the 20th; and if he is a week. Will he also record, for the benefit of persons it for one who supported the Revolution with his his- of police have ordered that all letters shall be demanded in a raised tone of voice, so as to be audible to the spies always on the watch for suspected cor-The Armodo says: - We read in the Buson Novel- respondence-Conservative journals (yours among others), and letters from Rome. The King Victor Emmanuel's birthday was celebrated the other day by command, and many of the inhabitants were in-"Viva Garibaldi, Viva la Polonia, Abbasso i Piemost conspicuously dispayed by the abstinence of all save the Piedmontese officers and the forestieri from all the court gaieties.

Arrests are daily, and in every class and rank of life. The carabiniers are furnished with full power and to visit by day or night any house belonging to a Royalist. The consequence is that family after members in prison or engaged in the Reaction are of course most subject to this species of apnoyance, or more properly persecution, and every day adds to the list of emigrants to Rome, who, seeing no safety in even a retired life, in Naples, are obliged to seek the City of Refuge in despair. Captuin De Blazio's house is almost weekly searched, and no sort of perty vexation is spared either him or his family, or any other officer of the ex-army, whose honor and whose sword have not been a matter of bargain and sale. An instance of cruelty has come to my knowledge: I should begitate to chronicle, did 1 not know it to be true. A surgeon of Garibaldian principles, in charge of the hospital of Nola, and noted for his previous ill-treatment of Bourbonist soldiers under his charge during 1860, has just signalised himself by a still more fiendish act of inhumanity on a poor Royalist peasant, a patient in his ward, Guadagno by name, who said one day that it would be well for the country if Francis the Second were restored. The surgeon ordered the "aides" to seize him, and forcing him to put out his tongue, split it in such a manner that the poor wretch (who is now begging in the streets of Nola, can only speak inarticulately, as any one may ascertain by enquiring on the spot,

where the fact is notorious. March 21. - I'wenty arrests of students were made on the 20th, in consequence of the Garibaldian demonstration, and the National Guard of Mismileri, Serra, Cassarchiano, Cantano, Molinara, and Castelvolturno were dissolved for the same reason. The commorcisti in the different prisons of Naples, to the number of 130, have been deported to Ponza in the dread of a rescue. They were conducted to the Darsena, and thence conveyed on board the 'Plebiscito' (the very name is a mockery in Naples), in spite of the cries and indignation of the crowd. No vernment is that it is based on well-administered laws-where the maxim 'La Legge e equale per tutti' is written in conspicuous letters in the courts of sect of the wicked and succeeded in Africa and Succeed

finsillation goes on augmenting daily. At Montorglioso on the 18th Guiseppe Motta for harbouring brigands. At North Carmone two fusiliations on the 17th. At Frosolone, in Molise, Genuaro Tedeschi for Reaction. At Campo Marino two fusillations on the 19th by the National Guard. At San Marco, one on the 7th. At Lanciano Vincenzo Andreoli, on the 16th. Dominico Bruno and Francesco Cagnano at Foggia on the 21st, Viva l'umanita. The most salient piece of injustice, however, that it has been my fortune to record for some time is the recent decision of the Court of Cassation at Naples in the appeal from the Court of Assizes in Isernia. I mentioned the trial at the time during the autumn, but it is well to recall the cause of Polish independence is not a revolution. it to your readers. The Royalists in question rose in defence of Francis the Second in October, 1860, against the invation of Garibaldi, and repulsed the attack made on them by his troops. Outnumbered. they were subsequently forced to surrender, and were consigued to prison on a charge of high treason against Victor Emmanual, on which they were arraigned in October 1862, and condemned to the galleys. Their appeal to Cassation has just been rejected, and they have been sent to undergo their sentence. Now this instance is too important a specimen of the sort of justice meted out to Royalists in the kingdom of Naples by the new courts of assize to escape a little wholezale rentilation. Let us look at the dates. In October, 1860, not one of the Great Powers had recognised Victor Emmanuel's title to the kingdom of Italy. Francis the Second was doing battle for crown and nationality on the batteries of Gaeta, the Abruzzi was in arms, Messina, Civitella, and Avezzano were Royal fortresses. As late as the 11th of December the Emperor Napoleon wrote to Francis the Second, stigmatising the aggression of Piedmont as unjust, and the struggle as one in which right and justice were enlisted on the side of the vanquished. England herself did not withdraw the right of legitimate representation from the Cavaliere Fortunato tal the letter of Lord Russell, dated Febrnary 28th, 1861, informed bim he was no longer the recognised envoy of the Two Sicilies at the Court of St James. How, then, can a process for high treason be conducted in the name of a Sovereign who was not, at the period of its overt acts, a reigning king? and how can a sentence so obtained be tolerated by public opinion? This is a flagrant justance but it is only one of thousands, for half the political accusations date back to a time prior to the surrender of Gueta. If an amnesty is not pressed on the Italian Cabinet by English humanity this session the autumn will see more flagrant violations of all justice and right; another army will be required to guard the political prisoners, and the seething mass of discontent and misery will translate itself into either armed resistance or the torpor that comes on a people from whom all hope is shut out of a better state of things. The Garibaldian deserters have had their sentences commuted to imprisonment, but no such mercy (except in two or three isolated cases, where foreign influences have acted on the Ministry of Turin) has been extended to the Royalists.

Pilone is again at the head of his men, after a brief period of arrest by the French (from whom he escaped), and maintains his position on the flanks of Vesuvins and the Sarpo unchecked and undaunted by the troops constantly sent to attack him. Encounters are of daily occurrence; and the price paid by Piedmoct for the maintenance of her power in Naples no one but the war-office at Turin can

count. The Garibaldians and Mazzinians are very fully employed at present in fomenting discontent in every | health of Federal troops on the southern coast from country in Europe. They have just despatched a number of agents to Spain, and speak confidently of the accomplishment of 'Iberian Unity' with Portugal ous. Cas a Sovereign State, of course, and the downfall of Royal. the last of the Bourbons as proximate events. When these desirable ends are attained will our jaunty Premier mark his approval by a cession of Gibraltar. It would be a cheap price for the pleasure of rooting out the race of St. Louis from every throne in Europe, and seeing the lilies replaced by the Iberian tricolor. Estremadura is spoken of as the ground likely to be first 'exploite' and it is unhappily too full of socialist agents not to offer some leverage for the Mazzinian party.

The feeling in favour of Neapolitan autonomy is steadily taking shape. The new party of 'autonomisti' embody men of every shade of politics, only united in the desire of separate nationality. The Polish insurrection is giving strength and consistency to the movement, and the opposition Piedmont set of diamonds wild the rale sparrikle, giving his is universally making to all Polish demonstrations is check therefor for \$7,800. Patrick had followed the ciple being carried home to bar own provinces. The officers bills; and the jaweller learned, on presents adhesion to the authority of Francis the Second in his check at the bank, that his name was good for the Addresses of the Two Sicilies at the New Year four times the amount, has been followed up by one from the Papal States | The Commanding Co expressive of loyalty to the Pope and a desire to re-jother Federal officers at St. Louis are doing a large turn to his allegiance, signed by four hundred thousand persons, and will be presented by recognised day the straggling contrabands are gathered into

Deputies of the annexed provinces after Easter.

The English and French who come from Naples are unanimous in saying that the agitation is at its sold or exchanged for cotton; the transactions being height, and that a revolution is shortly expected. An Englishman of high standing has gathered particulars which make one shadder, on the state of the prisons in Naples. In one prison he found twenty. eight priests, with but very little light and air, martyred by insects, fed with a little meat on Thursdays only, and with bad and insufficient food on the other days. None of them had seen a judge, and they loudly demanded not to be liberated, but to be judged. History will show to whom the blame is to be attributed - Cor. of Armona.

The German correspondent of the Monde says :-The state of the mission of the North of Germany becomes more flourishing. The Protestant North not being very much peopled out of the large towns. is subject to immigrations. The inhabitants of Eichsfield, in Prussian Saxony, those of Upper Silesia, and several other Catholic countries with a crowded population, are doing here the same work as the Irish are doing in North America, in planting and propogating the faith. It is true that many mixed marringes takes place: but a Cotholic will hardly ever bring up his children in Protestantism, whenever there is a Catholic school or a priest within his reach. The Protestant part often become Catholic after the marriage. The Liberal journals are ever folly is the arrest of certain people in the West complaining of this proselytising spirit of the Cathocare, and only because, they were guilty of wear the complaining of the complaining and the c lies. There are instances of small Catholic congregations which have resisted all Protestant propagandism, although they are visited but once or twice a-year by a Catholic priest. Fortunately such instances are becoming more and more rare. Prussian Saxony, being dependent on Paderborn in Westphalia, has seen its Catholic parishes increase so that at present uearly all its numerous towns and boroughs have one. Lust year, Mgr. Martin, Bishop of Paderboru, consecrated new churches at Salzwedel. Naumburg, Scommerda, and Neustadt-Magdeburg, during his pastoral tour. Other churches are being built, and four new parishes with temporary churches have been founded in the same province. The ancient and celebrated archiepiscopal city of Magdeburg now contains three Catholic parishes, one of which, however, has only a temporary church. In giving an account of the Bishop's journey, the Universal German Gazette of Leipzig could not help praising the tact and dignity with which the Catholic clorgy behave in the midst of the population of shows, however, that this fact arises from the use of which the great majority is Protestant. The Bishop-worthless varieties, unskilful preparations by incomone can uphold the Camorra, which is a synonym ric of Kulm (Eastern Prussia) has reckoned 183 con-of all that is vile; but where the boast of the Go- versions during the year 1862. At Breslau, the Rev. Mr. Spieske received 25 persons into the Church during the last month, after having instructed them for the last five months."—Weekly Register.

egotistical and base tactics of the revolutionary egotistical and base skulking intermeddling is immediately fatal to any cause which does not instantly diately fatal to any cause which does not instantly resent the profanation of its touch, there was just a possibility of his giving such a unity of purpose to the autions scattered efforts ph apic only could any struggle have been kept up against the Russian power, as should have enabled the insurrection to maintain its ground, and have afforded thus some basis of intervention to England and France. The least symptom of division in the camp of the insurgents could not but be fatal. This was why Me. rolawski's services were declined, as well as because. ary one. The odious faction to which he belonged took their revenge. They had just power enough to ruin the cause of national independence, and untional liberty in Poland. They thus revenged themselves on a bleeding and fattered nation which preferred religion and loyalty to their hateful dogmas; and that was enough for them. England and France were very sympathetic. But sympathy is no match for force; and even their sympathy has died out. Polland is again in Russian chains, and England France, and Austria have each sent an "ideaties note." We ought to have added that Portugal bas sent a note to the Cxar, of similar import. The next probably will be from the Ionian protectorate.

RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 7.—The following are the principal passages of the address to the Emperor, voted unanimously at the meeting of the nobility of the Government of St. Petersburg. The address gays: 'The pretensions to the patrimony of Russia aris. ing from the troubles in Poland excite our grief and indignation. The era of reforms, inaugurated by your Majesty, will not be favourable for the projects formed against the integrity of the empire, The nobility, united with all the other classes of society, will not shrink before any effort or sacrifica

to defend the territory of the empire.' DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, April 7 .- The Dagbludet of to-day in its review of the week, publishes another article hostile to the candidature of Prince William, which concludes thus :-

We must not forget that Europe and Greece do not render any service to Deumark in choosing a Danish Prince for the vacant throne. Should Denmark accept the election, it is she who extricates both parties from embarrassment. Unquestionably, therefore, we are perfectly justified in making such conditious as, while assuring our right, shall at the same time secure the tranquility and equilibrium of Europe. In accepting our terms, Europe would obtain a King for Greece, and would put an end to the Schleswig and Holstein question.

It is stated on reliable authority, that the coudiditions imposed by Prince Christian for the acceptance by Prince William of the Grown of Greece are -1st, The formal abdication of King Otho. 2d, That a suitable allowance should be made to the Prince. The King of Denmark, will only give his consent to the arrangement, upon condition that England should guarantee the present order of succession to the Danish provinces. The Danish Gorernment will further on no account agree to a Regency of Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg Gotha during the minority of Prince William.

UNITED STATES.

The hot weather is having a fatal influence on the the Potomac to the Mississippi; sickness is increasing rapidly, and deaths becoming daily more numerous. Cases of fellow fever have appeared at Port

We have an example of the waste of war in the 7th and 8th New York regiments which returned to New York on Tuesday last after two years service. They left for the seat of war in May, 1861, with 2050 men; they returned with 1060; and of these less than 500 were originally in the regiments, the remainder being recruits received since.

A Western paper strikes the names of two subscribers off its list, because they were recently hung. The publisher says he was compelled to be severe, because he did not know their present address.

An Irishman, who two years ago was an employee

The Commanding General, Provost Marshal and and profitable trade in the irrepressible negro. Every the calaboose, or negro prison, whence they are shipped off for various points in Dixie, where they on such terms as to be mutually satisfactory.

A correspondent of the New York World writes that on the bank of the levee opposite Vicksburg te walked for two miles on the new made graves of Federal soldiers, over two thousand of whom, dead of disease, were buried there during the short period of high water, when no other dry ground could be found even for a grave.

A meeting of colored people was held in New York on Monday last in support of the Federal Government and in favor of enlisting in its defence .-It was addressed by Frederick Douglass and other speakers of the colored and inferior white race; the result was one dark gentleman gave his name as a

volunteer. We must no longer boast in this country of an immunity from arrest and all the petty and humilialing tyrannies known to the unfortunate people of Venice, Hungary and Poland. They have been faithfully reproduced on this soil by our Butlers, Schencks and Milroys. Photographs have been scized, private citizens compelled to buy new flags and repair old ones, the colors on women's dresses have been objected to, while arrests have been made on the most frivolous charges, and from the basest of motives. The latest instance of administrative folly is the arrest of certain people in the West being a breastpin made of copper representing a nead of liberty. But does it not make one rub his eyes and ask himself 'Is this really free America?' when he reads an instance like the following, which we

clip from an Illinois paper: A prominent citizen of Cairo was advised this morning, confidentially, by a friend, to immediately divest himself of a pair of brown jean pantalcons which he had on, for fear he might offend some one who knew that the same material was worn in the Southern Confederacy. The gentleman replied that he had worn such goods since he was a boy in New Jersey, and he did not think he would cease to do so now .- New York World.

Mansfield's Dispensatory says that most of the Sarsaparilla of the shops is inert and worthless. Dr. Ayer in his writings on this drug states that not only is it inert as found in the shops but so slso are most of the preparations from it or bearing its name. He worthless varieties, unskilful preparations by incompetent men; that the true Medicinal Sarsaparilla (Srza Smilax off.) of the tropics, when freshiy gathered in the bud, is one of the most effectual alteratives we possess. Combined with other substances of great alterative power, like Iodine, Stillingia, Dock, &c., it makes Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which we have reason to believe is one of the most effectual remedies for humors, akin diseases and for purifying the blood which has ever yet been found by anybody .- Bangor (Me.) Mercury.