tempted to run through the Prince's Channel during such weather, as was unfortunately the case on Saturday night. At all times, we believe, it is deemed by mariners to be a delicate passage, but in an easterly wind, which throws an immense surf over it, and thick weather, its difficulties are considerably increased.

The ill-fated vessel had, it is believed, upward of 250 passengers of all grades on board. Fourteen passengers got on board at Plymouth. Of these, seven were cabin, and seven steerage passengers.

Loss of the Packet Ship John R. Skiddy.

All doubt as to the fate of the John R. Skiddy is at an end, as the following letters received here this morning show.

The agent for Lloyd's, at Wexford, under date of April 5, thus writes:

"The ship John R. Skiddy, from Liverpool to New York, came on shore at Grascarrick, about eighteen miles north of this place, on Monday night. All her passengers and crew are safely landed. She lies on rocks full of water, near to the shore. I expect to save a great part of her cargo, having divers here if required."

Captain Shipley of the John R. Skiddy, has furnished the consignees with the following particulars. We are sorry to find that he has cause to complain of the conduct of the natives:

"Ganes Quay, Wednesday, April 3d, 1850.

"GENTLEMEN: It has become my melancholy duty to inform you of the total loss of the John R. Skiddy on Glascarrick beach, county Wexford, on the night of the 1st instant, at a quarter past eleven o'clock, it being very thick and raining at the time, and having mistaken the light on the Arklow Bank for Tuskar. I had seen Bardsey Island at nine o'clock the same morning, and steered a course that I judged would carry me midway between the Smalls and Tuskar; but, from some unaccountable cause, the ship was drifted very materially out of her course by the tides.

"I am happy to inform you that the passengers and crew were landed in safety, also, the greater part of the baggage in good order, and shall probably save the remainder in a damaged condition. I have also saved the sails, rigging, and part of the stores.

"The ship is within 200 yards of the beach, bilged, and very quiet, the water over the lower deck. If the weather should keep moderate, some part of the cargo may be saved in a damaged condition.

"I have abandoned the ship to Lloyd's agent, who has men now employed heading the sales, &c.

"I think the natives of this part of the country are the most abandoned set of villains it has ever been my misfortune to fall in with. They commenced robbing and plundering the moment they came on board; and as a boat load of luggage or stores landed, they were immediately seized on by the various villains, in defiance of the coast guard and police. (Signed,) J. SHIPLEY.

Grog Reduction in the British Navy!

The Committee in charge of the question of reducing or abolishing the grog rations in the Navy, have made a report, of which the following is the substance:

"1. That the present allowance of spirits or wine be reduced one half.

"2. That the remaining portion be issued at dinner time.

"3. That admirals, captains and wardroom officers shall not receive any payment for the half ration of spirits taken from them.

"4. That mates, second masters, surgeons' assistants, and clerks, shall receive compensation at the present savings price for the half allowance of the spirits to be reduced.

"5. That midshipmen, cadets, and boys, who do not receive a ration of spirits, be paid a compensation equal to the 'savings price' of the present whole allowance.

"6. That warrant officers, working petty officers, able and ordinary seamen, and non commissioned officers and privates of Marines, shall receive for their half allowance a compensation payment in money of 3s. 6d. per man per calendar month.

"7. That second class ordinary seamen and landsmen be allowed 2s. 6d per man per calendar month.

"8. That men wishing to give up the reduced allowance, shall receive a further compensation equal to the savings price for such a period as they may think proper.

"9. That no raw spirits be issued to any one except under special circumstances at the discretion of the captain.

"10. That in case of persisting drunkenness, a deduction or discontinuance be made for a time in the compensation allowance.

"11. That the monthly allowance to the men out of their growing wages be limited to 12s per month.

"12. That the Police on board her Majesty's ships be put on a better footing.

"13. That the seamen and marines shall be at liberty to make a larger allotment for the maintenance of their families—viz. £1 1s 6d per month for an able seaman.

"14. That the Admiralty circular to the fleet of the 21st July, 1846, respecting provisions, be brought under review for the purpose of a more satisfactory adjustment of the scale.

"15. That the proposed measure take immediate effect as regards all officers and all future entries; and that, as regards ships in commission, their lordships fix a convenient day for carrying the measure into effect. But men now in the navy should in the meantime have the option of taking advantage of the proposed compensation allowance.

FRANCE.

Doings of the Assembly.

On the 21st March, after MM. Carnot, Vidal, and de Flotte had been declared to be duly elected Representatives for the department of the Seine, M. Rouher, Minister of Justice, ascended the tribune, and deposited on the table two bills relative to the reestablishment of the stamp on newspapers and the augmentation of the security in money required from their proprietors. The Ministers stated that the press, since the Revolution of February, had undergone a serious modification, and attended less to political matters than to social reorganization. The journals had become unusually violent, and had constantly appealed to the worst passions. Every act, however criminal, had found a panegyrist. It was the duty of the Government to combat the evil and protect the Republic. The laws in force were sufficient. The security in money was a guarantee of repression; it must be proportioned to the multiplicity of the offences and to the prejudices they were likely to occasion the Republic and Society. That security had been reduced since Feb. 1848, to 24,000 francs for Paris, and to 1,800 francs for most of the departmental journals.

It was also important to check the circulation and sale of publications of an obnoxious nature during the forty five days preceding the elections; but full liberty should be left to the distribution of electoral lists and of the profession of faith of the different candidates. The Government had likewise resolved to reestablish a stamp on newspapers. The financial situation, the principle of equity, which required that everybody should contribute to the burdens of the State, and the necessity of balancing the public receipts and expenditure rendered that measure imperative. The decree of the 4th March, 1848, which suppressed the stamp, had created an exorbitant privilege in favor of journalists. The Government did not intend to revive the law of the 14th of December, 1850, which graduated the tax according to the size of the journals. The tax was to be the same for all, and the Government expected to derive from it a revenue of at least six millions of francs.

The Minister then read the two bills. By the first the proprietors of all journals and periodical works are to be held to deposit in the treasury a certain sum as a security. That security, for journals published more than twice a week in the departments of the Seine, Seine-et-Oise et Marne, and Rhône, is to amount to 50,000 francs; if only published once a week to 40,000 francs; and to 20,000 francs if the publication takes place at irregular intervals. In the departments, in cities containing upwards of 50,000 souls, the security is fixed at 20,000 francs, and in less important towns at 12,000 francs. A month is allowed the proprietors of existing journals to conform to the law. The second bill requires, that within the fortnight following the promulgation of the law a fixed stamp of four centimes should be established on all journals published within the above four departments, and of two centimes on those appearing everywhere else. Works discussing political and social questions of less than six sheets are also to be subjected to a stamp. Violations of the law are to be punished with a fine of 50 francs, and with a fine of 100 francs for every successive offence. In conclusion, M. Rouher asked that, considering the gravity of circumstances, the Assembly should declare the discussion urgent.

MM. Pascal Duprat and Larochejaquelein opposed the declaration of urgency; but ultimately it was put from the chair, and voted by a considerable majority. M. Baroche, Minister of the Interior, next rose and presented a bill demanding that the law of the 19th June, 1849, which authorised the suppression of clubs, should continue in force during another year, and be applicable to electoral reunions calculated to compromise public security. M. Baroche likewise demanded urgency. M. Colmenar and some other members opposed the demand of urgency; but ultimately the bill was declared urgent by a large majority.—On the 22nd the proceedings were of no interest; and on the 23rd the only incident of any importance was the annulment of the election for the department of Saone et Loire, for which six socialists had been returned. The ground of the annulment was that about 6,000 voters registered for 1848, and not 1849, had voted, though the election was to take place on the registration of 1849. The committee to which the election was referred had recommended that the election should be declared valid, as the majority for the socialist candidates was above 16,000, and the result could not therefore have been effected by the votes improperly rendered; but the Assembly disregarded this recommendation.

On the 26th, however, the President M. Dupin informed the House that a proposition had been handed to him of so strange and unconstitutional a kind that he was unwilling to read it. It was decided that it should be read. The proposition, which was signed by M. de Lamoricière, was to the effect that the National Assembly should on the 1st of July be called on to vote, as in the case of the President of the Republic, on the question as to whether it would desirably have a republic or monarchical form of government. The previous question was immediately called for, and adopted unanimously. The members of the Mountain received the announcement of the result with a cry of *Vive la République*. The Assembly then rose. On the 27th the proceedings possessed but little interest. Several items of the budget of the Minister of Foreign Affairs were voted, and the House adjourned at six o'clock till Monday next.

The standing committee of the Assembly met on March 22, to elect committees to report on the newspaper stamp and deposit bill, and on the clubs bill. 14 out of 17 members of the former were elected, of whom ten are in favor of the law, and four against it. Of the committee on the clubs bill, two remained to be named, but the majority was in favor of the bill. It appears, from the opinions given by different members, that there is a great difference on the question of the press bill, even in the ranks of the ordinary supporters of the cabinet. Among the representatives who spoke in the bureaux in favor of the measure, with the exception of some details, were MM. Molé, Charles Dupin, de Gasconde, de Rancey, de Hautmesart, Leon Faucher, Piscatory, Chegaray, Ettienne, Lacrosse, and Thiers.

Several influential members of the Moderate party strongly opposed the bill, and, among others, MM. Gustave de Beaumont, Victor Lefranc, de la Rochejaquelin, Victor Hugo, Conie, Nettement, de Lacroy, Cambon, de Leyal, &c. They complained, generally, that the effect of the measure would be as injurious to the Conservative as to the Republican and Socialist papers. The Montagnards attacked the measure as contrary to the Constitution, and as a law of vengeance, which was destructive to the liberty of the press. Gen. Cavaignac, M. Dufaure, M. de Lamartine, and Prince Bonaparte opposed the measure. M. Baroche, the Minister of the Interior, was the principal supporter of the measure on the side of the Government.

The proceedings of the Assembly, on Wednesday, April 3, were of a most tumultuous character. On the chapter of the Budget which relates to the Minister of the Interior being introduced, M. Jules Favre seized the occasion to denounce the conflict provoked by the Prefect of Police, M. Carlier, while M. Faure was dealing his invective in his usual bitter manner, the Right benches testified their disapprobation by frequent interruptions; the Left of course retaliated, until the whole scene became one of confusion.

The Elections.

M. Vivien, elected for Paris and for the Lower Rhine, has decided to sit for the latter—as we announced that he would do a fortnight since. This leaves a vacancy at Paris, to be filled by a new election. Neither party has yet named its candidate, though a late report from Paris says that the Socialists have rejected Girardin.

In Vosges the election has taken place, to fill a vacancy, and resulted in the return of M. Grimmer, the Democratic Socialist candidate, by a large majority—of which, however, we have not the exact figures.

The election of March 10, in the Department of Seine et Loire, which returned six Socialists, has been cancelled, in consequence of some irregularities. Among the representatives thus deprived of their seats is our friend, Victor Hennequin. As if to balance the disappointment, the sentence of a year's imprisonment for a libel on the President, under which he was suffering, has been annulled by the Court of Cassation on the ground of a legal nullity.

Programme of the Socialists Republic.

The following programme is put forth by the *Représentant de Paris*. Let those who are used to hear the new party held up as a bugbear, ponder on the principles here advanced:

The following is the text of the Socialist programme: Defense of the republican form and of direct universal suffrage. The maintenance and development of the constitution in a democratic sense. Unity of power. Formal subordination of the executive power to the National Assembly. Real liberty of the press. Abolition of caution-money and of privileges of printing. Invulnerability of the right of meeting and of association. Right of labor. Institutions of support for the old and infirm. Common, gratuitous, and obligatory education according to men's aptitudes. At present a large extension of primary instruction. The noble functions of teacher properly paid and raised in the eyes of the people. Administrative and judicial reform. Revision of the codes. Justice given gratuitously. Abolition of arrest for debt. Abolition of the penalty of death in criminal matters. Democratic reorganization of the land and sea forces. Revision of the military code. Improvement in the condition of the privates and non commissioned officers. Abolition of the Conscription. Financial Reform. Centralization and exploitation, to the profit of all society, of insurance-offices, banks, railways, canals, all means of communication and mines. Reform of the mortgage system. Abolition of usury. Reduction of the budget and equal taxation. Abolition of the duty on salt and potable liquors. Suppression of the octroi-duty. Revision of the custom laws. Large development of agriculture and manufactures. Tillage of waste lands. A large system of irrigation and planting. Regularization and moralization of commerce, encouraged in its natural increase, but purged from the frauds and exactions which dishonor it. Encouragement to Agricultural and Manufacturing Associations. Agricultural Colonization at home and abroad. Democratic organization and development of the Arts and Sciences, so as to be applicable to the wants of the new society. Increase of public wealth by the association of the productive elements. Respect for nationalities. Enfranchisement and holy alliance of nations. Fraternity of races.

Letter from the Count de Chambord.

The *Ami de l'Ordre* publishes the following letter addressed to it by the Count de Chambord, dated Venice, 10th March:

I hear that subscriptions have been opened in several departments for the purpose of presenting me with some articles of great value. I am deeply touched and grateful for these marks of sympathy and remembrance; but I wish my friends to know, that, under existing circumstances, it is not possible for me to accept these gifts. In presence of the misfortunes of the country, and the number of persons in distress who require relief, when the amelioration of the condition of the working classes calls for all our solicitude, and that I am every day afflicted at the idea of being deprived by the misfortunes of the time and by my absence, of the satisfaction of assisting them as my heart would dictate, how could I with pleasure see my friends putting themselves to expense on my account? I beg them, therefore, to reserve all the resources they have at their disposal for a more useful purpose. The good they will do in France, in my name, will be the best proof they can give me of their affection, and for which I shall always be the most thankful. (Signed) HENRI.

American Fabrics at Paris.

The Minister of Commerce has caused a specimen of cotton cloth, manufactured in the United States, to be exhibited in one of the rooms of the Bourse. It has been examined by several of the principal manufacturers of Rouen and Alsace, and they have declared that, judging from the specimen, the American manufacturers have made great progress, and that they may become formidable rivals to them in the produce of low-priced coarse articles, but that they are greatly inferior in point of taste in the pattern and durability of color. It appears from returns furnished by the French Consuls that there were 717,000 bales of cotton, or 127,000 bales more spun in the United States than in the French mills during the year 1848.

Miscellaneous.

The Paris journals, with the exception of the *Napoleon* and the *Univers*, are nearly unanimous in opposing the new bill on the press, and a similar feeling is manifested by the Provincial journals.—Even the *Union*, which was always remarkable for its support of the President, the Government, and the Assembly, raises its voice emphatically against the measure. In fact, amongst the journals there seems to be unanimity of opinion against the law. The objections of the moderate papers may be classed under two heads—that of inefficacy, as against the Socialist journals, and the injury done to the Provincial Moderate papers.

The Mountain publishes a decree, constituting a Committee for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the great increase that has recently taken place in the local taxation throughout France, and suggesting a remedy.

Several military arrests have been made, in consequence of insubordination having broken out in one of the regiments stationed in the Champ Elysées, owing, it was reported, to the harsh conduct of the colonel.

The late editor of the *Réforme* was tried before the Court of Assize of the Seine on Wednesday, for having published an address from the refugees in London to the Democrats in Kurland. He was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, and to a fine of 2,000f.

A meeting of chiefs of the Legitimist party was held on Thursday night, to consider on what was the best course to pursue with respect to the proposition of M. Larochejaquelein. The opinion of the meeting was almost equally divided; MM. Berryer, Vatimesnil, and others, being opposed to the renewal of the motion in the Assembly, while others were as decidedly in favor of its being again brought forward, notwithstanding its almost unanimous rejection on the last occasion.

It is stated that the French garrisons along the whole line of the Rhine are about to be considerably augmented. A great number of soldiers are now repairing the Army of the East, the headquarters of which are at Besançon.

The trial of the Legitimists, who were arrested some time since in the Rue de Hautefeuille, on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the Republic, was concluded before the Assize Court, on Thursday.—They were found guilty of having formed a secret society, sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, varying from one month to six days.

M. Huard, an officer of the 14th Light Infantry, has been dismissed the service, for having distributed lists of Democratic candidates at the recent elections, among the men of his regiment.

It appears that the Government has decided upon carrying into execution the police regulation relative to the loose vagrants of idle or mischievous habits who abound in the low quarters of Paris.—Not less than 1,500 of these vagrants have been expelled from the Capital.

SWITZERLAND.

A Republican Meeting.

A letter from Berne, of March 30, says:

The popular assembly, which was to decide the fate of the canton, took place yesterday. The immense majority, which decided against the government of brethren and friends, allow us to judge of what the election of May next will be. It is certainly a curious thing to see an old republican people, who, fatigued with the new ideas which invade them, declare in a full popular meeting that they are tired of it, and that they wish to return to the faith and belief of their fathers. The weather yesterday was bad, as six inches of snow had fallen during the night.

At seven o'clock the liberal conservatives, with a band at their head, left Berne to the number of 2,000 for Muensingen, a distance of three leagues. On their road they recruited a number of the inhabitants of the villages, and arrived on the ground about 4,000. The Montagnards of the Overland, who had a distance of from 14 to 15 leagues to perform, were already at their post. The meeting exceeded 10,000 in number. The speakers of the electoral committee addressed the people in a language full of energy and moderation. They depicted the progress of the evil produced by the new governmental school in a very correct light. They pointed out in a very clear manner the programme of the government which they wished to see succeed, that which now rules at Berne.

As far as regards the relations with foreign States, the principles were summed up in these words of Nicolas de Flüe, the old pacificator of Switzerland: Avoid disagreements with foreigners, be good neighbors, about all things maintain inviolable the principles of Christianity and the faith of our ancestors in the schools and in legislation. The programme contains eight articles of which I have given you above the two principal. The Thousand voices rent the air with cries of yes! yes! when asked whether that was not what they all wished for. The members of the Provisional Committee were unanimously maintained, and six or seven speakers addressed the meeting, pointing out the position and the duty of all good citizens.

Among the speakers were lawyers, peasants, and patricians, who were all loudly applauded.—Whilst these events were passing, the radicals, who left Berne and the neighborhood two hours later, began to march on the part of the ground marked out for them, and which adjoined that on which the conservatives were assembled.—At the moment when the radical music was heard, there was some fear for the public peace. The conservative peasantry regarded it as a provocation. The radicals numbered 4,000 men, principally employés of the government; the number of peasants among them was inferior to that among the conservatives. Thanks to the admirable obedience of the masses to their leaders, every thing passed off in the most perfect order. Not a soldier was present: there were only two or three gendarmes in case of any offences being committed.

The Conservatives proclaimed their triumph by an attitude of the greatest calmness, and the radical peasants furled up their flags, and admitted that the future was in the hands of their opponents. The Government itself, feeling a like conviction, appeared to be at first in consternation, but at present it resumes its violent intrigues, and its journal proclaims a kind of victory. At 3 o'clock the Conservatives returned to Berne in the midst of the delight of the inhabitants.

—How much better this way of managing matters is than that tyrannical system of repression adopted in France.

ITALY.

Return of the Pope.

Cardinal Antonelli has addressed the following notice to the diplomatic body on the subject of the Pope's return:

"FROM THE ROYAL PALACE OF PORTICI, March 12.

"The rebellion which so long oppressed the Pontifical subjects during the late events, having been quelled by the arms of the Catholic powers, the legitimate government has been by degrees revived in the Ecclesiastical States, to the satisfaction of all good men. Still, to fulfil the wishes of Catholicism and of the subjects devoted to their sovereign, the return of the Holy Pontiff to his see was still wanting. Various difficulties have hitherto contributed to retard it, and especially the anxious desire of his Holiness to relieve the wants of the State. This object being now attained, he has resolved to return to his temporal dominions in the beginning of the following month of April. The Holy Father trusts that the hand of the Lord, which led on the armed powers to the holy enterprise, will vouchsafe to bless the measures he constantly meditates for the good of his subjects. Nor does he doubt but that all the powers with whom the Holy See maintains amicable relations, and who contributed with their moral and material influence to restore the Sovereign Pontiff to the full and free exercise of his authority, will, animated by an equal and constant interest, be disposed to guarantee his liberty and independence, so indispensable to the universal government of the church, and to her peace, which is that of Europe. The undersigned Cardinal, Pro Secretary of State, in communicating this to you, has the honor to renew the expression of his distinguished esteem. (Signed) "ANTONELLI."

The *Roman Observer* gives the following particulars respecting the Pope's return: "The proximate return of the Holy Father is now irrevocably decided, and the persons who have approached Pius IX. could read the satisfaction he felt in his heart since he had adopted that definite resolution. After the Consistory held at Portici—at which assisted Cardinal Lambruschini, Dupont, Vizzardelli, Oriolli, Franzoni and Antonelli, and where the decision of the Pope was unanimously approved—the most excellent Secretary of State had a conference with the Ambassadors of the four Catholic Powers, to notify to them officially the express will of the Sovereign Pontiff to reenter his dominions immediately after Easter. The solemnities of the holy week will not permit him to depart before that period. The Ambassadors of France and Spain applauded that determination, but those of Austria and Naples insisted on the Pope's departure being made subsequent to such an event. Nevertheless, on the 12th the Secretary of State addressed circulars to all the members of the diplomatic body and of the Sacred College.

Another account says: "That great doubts are now entertained as to the Pope's return to Rome at the time named, that event having, it is said, been once more postponed. The *Narrisanti* of the 20th ult. contains a report that His Holiness, distrusting the fidelity of his subjects, entertains the project of proceeding to Ancona or Leghorn, and passing thence under the protection of the Austrians, which movement will be protected by the French squadron expected in the Mediterranean. There is also a report of a general amnesty, from which only 10 of the most compromised individuals will be excepted, of whom Cardinal Lambruschini will be the bearer a few days before the return of the Pope. This report, says the *Narrisanti*, appears to be spread for the purpose of deceiving Europe, and of leading at the idea of Cardinal Lambruschini entering Rome as the messenger of peace with the self-gratulation of France at the success of her mediation, while, at the same moment, his Holiness escapes in another direction.

The *Narrisanti* of February quotes a letter from Rome, stating that the diplomatic protest was placed on the 15th at Portici; and that it was understood that, on the Pope's return, he would immediately grant the Consulta of State, and a sort of Constitution modelled upon that of Austria. The Pope has convoked a secret consistory for the day after his return. He is to be accompanied, according to the account, by the King of Naples, Radetzky, the French General, and General Wimpffen. The three Cousters of St. Peter, St. John, and St. Mary Maddalena, are to go out to meet him at three miles distance. The Municipality will wait for him at Albano. Bread and meat will be distributed to the poor, and articles pledged at the Monte de Pietà, to an amount not exceeding 2f. 50c. are to be redeemed.

State of Rome.

The *Daily News* Correspondent writes under date:

ROME, March 14.—The chief reason for the impatience with which the Pope's return is looked for, is a pretty general expectation that some relaxation of the extreme rigor of the triumvirate, and some abatement of the arbitrary pressure of the police, may be then hoped for from the hands of the once merciful and accessible Pius, and indeed things are now come to such a pitch as to be perfectly unbearable. Arrests continue without examinations being granted, so that a lingering imprisonment is the unvarying fate of those who fall into the midnight clutches of the sbirri. The colonel of the 6th Regiment of the line, upon inspecting the prisons previous to his departure from this city, was horrified to find that there were many individuals who had already undergone eight months of close confinement without ever having been submitted to any sort of interrogatory or trial.

Among the lately captured victims is the shepherd poet of Civita Castellana, a rustic *improvisatore* named Rosi, whose country garb and long hair were familiar at Rome during the Republic, he frequently abandoning his theory care at that exciting period to recite his unpublished strophes in the piazzas and cafés of the metropolis. The English clown, though now at liberty, is greatly worried by the police, who refuse to grant him permission to stay for more than three days at a time, so that every third day he is obliged to dance attendance at the office, a task he finds more irksome than dancing on the highest tight-rope ever stretched in a theater. The decrees prevalent amongst the lower classes, especially since the dismissal of many paupers from the works of the *Sampietrini*, has been productive of relief to an alarming extent—the house of the druggist, Ottani, who had been active in these wholesale dismissals, was entered the day before yesterday, in the afternoon, by one of the elected workmen, who stabbed the druggist's niece as she opened the door, and proceeded to rob the premises, when he was arrested by some French soldiers who were roused by the screams of his victim.

The Florence diligence office was robbed on the same evening of several packs of money which were to be sent off the next morning—the thieves entered in the most audacious manner with false keys, under the very noses of the French sentries, who suspected nothing wrong in the matter. In fact, the state of the city is so thoroughly dissatisfactory, that some poets of a lugubrious turn of mind have parodied Dante's third canto of the "Inferno," adapting that most melancholy picture of woe to the present condition of Rome. The parody is remarkably close to the original, and its solemn pathos is too true to admit of that share of the ridiculous which usually accompanies such productions; it is printed, and circulates freely among the Liberals.

Roman Miscellany.

On March 21, the Austrian arms were again erected at the Austrian Embassy, not by the Austrians, but by Municipal Council, as reparation for the insult committed last year by the populace, who tore them down. The French troops were not present, being consigned by Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers to their barracks.

On March 15, a revolutionary edict of Mazzini was found posted up at the corners of several streets of Rome, bearing the stamp of the Pontifical Government, in order not to attract the attention of the police at first sight.

Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers has been obliged to indicate on the French officers the necessity of wearing the medal of "merit" given by Pio IX. to them. The fact is, the French officers were ashamed to wear them.

One million francs, on account of the Pontifical Loan, had been landed at Civita Vecchia. All the Roman functionaries are forbidden to express their political opinions against the Government.

Things at Naples.

The preparations for the trial of some of the principal of the Neapolitan Liberals proceed rapidly, and it now seems probable that their fate will shortly be decided upon. The decision of the Grand Criminal Court as to the nature of the indictments has just been published. According to it 42 persons, among whom are Poerio, Romeo, Settembrini and Caralfa, are accused of belonging to an unlawful association entitled "Italian Unity," with the view of conspiring against the internal security of the State and the person of the King—of destroying and changing the Government, and exciting and arming the subjects against the royal authority. Some of these are charged, moreover, with lending their houses for the meetings of the Association, with possessing papers, books and emblems belonging to the sect, and some with having forbidden arms.

The decree of the King for the suppression of the Constitution is ready, and it will be published with another granting an almost general amnesty.

GERMANY.

Doings of the Erfurt Parliament.

We learn from Erfurt, on the 25th March, that Mr. Simson had been elected President of the German Parliament by a majority of 11 votes. The two Vice Presidents had not been determined upon.

At the sitting of the Lower House of the German Parliament at Erfurt, on the 26th ult. Baron Radowitz informed the Members in a lengthy speech of the present stage and the next bearings of the Germanic question. He refuted with great ability the late attacks of the adversaries of the Prussian League, paying special attention to the King of Wirtemburg, and the system of policy of those German princes who at one time leagued with Napoleon for the overthrow of Germany, and whom that emperor, as a reward for their services against their country, promoted to the rank of kings. He protested that the new Wirtemburg Bavarian scheme could not in any way effect the duties and rights of the Erfurt Parliament.

A letter dated March 29, says: The conditions appended by the *Vereinstänger Rath* to the adoption of the entire Constitution, have met with great opposition. They are, as had been previously announced, the excision of the fundamental rights, and the substitution of a simple majority in that paragraph which requires that any alterations to be valid must be voted by a majority of two-thirds. The Upper House has made these conditions imperative. In the Committee of the Carlowitz, the Saxon Plenipotentiary in the Directing Council declared that the excision of the fundamental rights was demanded at the instance of the Prussian Government, in order to avoid the necessity of making any alteration in the Constitution for Prussia, just adopted in Berlin. Radowitz communicated these conditions to the Committee of the Lower House. In both Committees the opinion was loudly expressed that the Government had no right to dictate to the Members of either House the course they were to pursue; that the revision of the Constitution belonged to them, they being called together for the express purpose, after the united Governments had adopted the draft, which was now under consideration. The Committee of the Upper House have appointed a sub Committee to report upon the matter. It consists of Camphausen, Von Patow, and Sybelet. Their report will be made this evening. In the Committee of the Lower House, of which Camphausen (Cologne) is the reporter, the subject was referred to him, together with the several propositions made by individual Members. One of these is to adopt the Constitution entire at once, and then proceed immediately to the revision; another to do the latter first, a third to adopt the Constitution, recommending the united Governments to make the alterations in question at a subsequent period.

It is expected, however, as the conditions required by the Directing Council do not so much touch principles as the form, that they will be accepted by the majority in both Houses.

Movements on the German Question.

Prince Schwartzenburg, the Austrian Premier, in a dispatch to Mr. Pochalski, relative to the German question, has expressed himself in a very conciliatory manner, manifesting a sincere desire to come to a good understanding with the Prussian Government. Meanwhile the negotiations for the reconstruction of the definitive Central Government have not arrived at any result.

The *Gemeine Journal of Frankfort* states that the Prussian Cabinet has sent a reply to the collective note of the Kings of Wirtemburg, Bavaria and Saxony, in which it declares formally that it will never consent to the Austrian monarchy, as a collection of States, entering the new Germanic Union, and that it will firmly persist in the line of policy it has adopted, in order to satisfy the German nation and protect the rights of States, by establishing a political community.

A telegraphic dispatch from Berlin, dated March 29, announces that the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs has sent instructions to M. de Sydow, the Prussian Ambassador at the Court of Wirtemburg, to leave the capital of that State, with the whole personnel of the embassy. At the same time he addressed a note to Baron Hügel, the Wirtemburg Ambassador at the Prussian Court, notifying to him the total cessation of diplomatic relations between the two Governments. This step is in consequence of the speech of the King of Wirtemburg.

Russia and the Schleswig Question.

The *Weser Zeitung* has letters from Berlin of March 27, in which mention is made of a certain Russian note which has been presented to the Cabinet of Berlin, and which treats of the Schleswig Holstein question. That note is dated from the 6th of February, 1850. The paper in question gives the following extracts:

"This communication will show that the Czar has serious thoughts about the Schleswig question, and that His Majesty is justly impatient to see tangible facts in confirmation of the protestations which, though often repeated, have not hitherto been acted up to. The non-execution of the armistice, the delays of the Federal Commission to acknowledge the legality of the said armistice, the refusal of that board to admit the Holstein Plenipotentiary, and even to communicate with him; and, on the other side, the rupture of the negotiations between the Copenhagen Cabinet and the Duchies, the hostile measures which in April and September, 1848, have been taken in Germany, especially by the Diets, these are facts which His Majesty the Czar cannot possibly view in the light of trivial and indifferent circumstances, and of which His Majesty cannot conscientiously acquit the Prussian Cabinet—yet dont S. M. Impériale ne saurait en conscience relever le Cabinet Prussien."

"The history of the last six months (continues the note) and the frequent remonstrances of the administration of the country, in Copenhagen as well as in Berlin, show in what manner the clauses of the Armistice Convention have hitherto been executed. The authority of the Administration is set at nought, not only by the inhabitants but also by the commanders of the Prussian troops. The position of the commanders and his refusal to place at the disposal of the Administration the troops required for the maintenance of order, encourage the resistance and the riotous conduct of persons who labor to make a reconciliation with the Danish Government a matter of impossibility. The instructions of the Administration are disobeyed; their officers are driven back by the populace; in a word, disorder and anarchy reign where the Prussian troops (according to the terms of the Convention) ought to support the Administration in the maintenance of tranquility and order."

In conclusion, after many recriminations and reproaches, the Berlin Cabinet is desired to consider the necessity of an immediate reform of these abuses by means of a peace; and the Russian Ambassador is instructed to urge this necessity in the "most impressive terms."

The Belgian Correspondent of the *Daily News* says of this state: The Czar has declared to the Prussian Minister at his Court in the most emphatic terms that his sentiments toward the King are unchanged; but that the obligations which he has entered into with Denmark he is determined to fulfil, as he is also resolved to act hostilely with respect to Prussian politics.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, of March 27, says that another note has just been dispatched to Copenhagen. The Prussian Government is described as declaring that, in all further negotiations, it intends strictly to abide by the preliminaries which it has proposed; but that, with regard to any differences on the internal affairs of the duchies, it would not oppose the measures which the King of Denmark, in his capacity of Duke of Schleswig and Holstein might take in agreement with the representation of the country. The negotiations continue in the same position; nothing has been settled.

AUSTRIA.

Miscellaneous.

A proclamation has been issued by Baron Haynau, in which it is stated that in a Cabinet Council it has been resolved that all Jewish communities and families which can prove that they were neither directly nor indirectly concerned in the revolution shall be exempt from the fine imposed on the Hungarian Jews, and that any sums which they may already have paid in shall be returned to them. It is also stated that the question of the enlistment of the Hungarian National Guards has again been taken into consideration by the Ministers, and that it has been determined to mitigate the severity of the measures which were to have been employed against them. The proposed enrolment of the Comorn Honveds will not take place.

It appears from a report of the Minister of Justice to the Emperor, that trial by jury will not at present be introduced into Croatia and Sclavonia, as, "according to the unanimous opinion of the men of confidence sent by those countries, the correctness of whose judgment cannot be called into question, it is not at present deemed advisable." It is deemed necessary that the question should be submitted to the next Croation and Sclavonian Diets.

The Emperor of Austria has decided that the Hungarian National Guards are to be unmolested, and the Honveds are to be treated with unexpected leniency. Letters from Pesth state that the Emperor's clemency has produced a remarkable effect upon the feelings of the people, who are now as elated as they were before depressed.

The Emperor has pardoned eight persons who, having been condemned to imprisonment for life, had passed more than twenty years in the fortress of Spielberg, near Brunn. One of the poor wretches had been more than 37 years in prison.

The *Sudslavische Zeitung*, the inveterate enemy of the German element, proposes to the different Sclavonic races in the Empire "universally to employ the Russian language in writing," in order to counterbalance the German tongue. This is showing the cloven foot with a vengeance.

The Hungarians have been released from the rigor imposed upon them in respect of enlistment in the army. The provisions now published are that the National Guard will be totally unmolested, and, as far as the Honveds are concerned, the following conditions have been made:—1. All those who are not in all respects fit for service, and (2) all those who have attained their 38th year, are to be discharged if they were not grievously implicated in the revolution; should they have been notoriously culpable, they are to be enrolled in the so called penal companies. 3. All clergymen are to be sent home. It has been further agreed between the Ministers of the Home Department and of War that the following four classes of Honveds shall be discharged:—1. Married men who have to provide for more than two children and possess no landed property. 2. The only sons of parents who have attained their 70th year. 3. Those who have to provide for a grandfather or grandmother. 4. Orphans who have to provide for brothers and sisters under age. The remaining Honveds will serve eight years, which is the period appointed by law for military service. Individuals who may distinguish themselves by good behavior are at liberty to petition the Emperor for their discharge.

Things in Transylvania.

Poor Transylvania seems to be abandoned to its fate. The Wallach peasantry are allowed to plunder at discretion. The domain of Halmagy, the property of the Counts Bethlen, they have seized and divided among themselves. They have lately found out a new means of prosecution. They seize all the stewards of the nobles, or nobles themselves, who venture to live on their estates, and convey them to the nearest prison, on pretense of their having served as Honveds. While the investigation is being carried on—and it is not hurried—the Wallachs dispose of the property as they please, cut down the woods, rob the corn, and eat up the hay at their leisure.

In Klausenburg the houses of several nobles, as well as tradesmen, have been visited on various pretenses and seals put on their property; in one case 100 ducats disappeared under the hands of the searchers; in another case, where they found a large sum in silver, they changed it for Austrian bank notes, although in Vienna itself the agio on silver is 15 per cent. It is of no use for a Hungarian to complain of robbery, the authorities either cannot or will not protect him. Hermannstadt is crowded with new officials from the Bukovina, who can speak neither Hungarian or Wallach, and these men are to administer the country under a commander of the district, a stranger and a soldier, who knows no more of the matter than they do.

The Calvinist and Unitarian Colleges in Klausenburg are still closed, and the Catholic Gymnasium open only for the younger classes. The Protestant Colleges in Klausenburg, Enyed, Vasarhely, and Udvarhely have been made to pay fines.

The government itself seems at last to see what dangerous allies it sought in the Wallachs. Their newspaper, the *Gazette Transylvanie*, has been stopped by order of the governor, Baron Wohlgemuth.

TURKEY.

The Refugees.

We learn by letters of March 9, from Constantinople, that the Hungarian Polish renegades passed the Dardanelles on the 7th, on their way to Adrianople. The steamer Tait is waiting at Varna for the Russian Poles, who are to go to Malta. We have advices of the 6th from Brusa, in the province of Natolia, according to which all preparations were being made for the removal of Kossuth and followers to Kutahia. The exiles are to be sent off in troops, composed of both Poles and Hungarians, instead of being separated, as was at first proposed. It was remarked that Casimir Batthyany was well supplied with gold, while Kossuth had nothing but bank notes. The refugee question is not yet definitely settled. Austria demands that the period of detention should be five years. Turkey proposes one year.

Extract of a letter from Varna, dated 7th March, 1850:

"The following Poles left here the day before yesterday, in the Turkish vessel for Aleppo: Generals Bem, Stein, Kmetti, Prince Woronowsky, Colonels Zaziecky, Bellock, Majors Alberti, Nemegei, Schedenberg, Fiale, Holland, Barothy, Otto, Scholf, Schneider, Captains Toth, Arvay, Tabardinsky, Ballock. Others are expected here who are destined for Malta. 250 even are expected here to-day. The Turkish vessel which is intended to transport them has been here a week."

GREECE.

The English Difficulty.

We have received advices from Athens to the 10th; they represent that the preliminaries of a settlement of the differences between England and King Otho have been agreed upon. The Greek Government say they are ready to abandon to Admiral Parker the ships already in his possession, provided England will then consider the matter as ended, without exacting any further concession from King Otho or his Ministers. According, however, to letters received at Berlin from St. Petersburgh, Count Nesselrode has sent to Paris and London two more dispatches relative to the Grecian business. In the first, addressed to M. Kisseleff, the Russian Cabinet expresses its surprise that France is about to negotiate at Athens as mediatrix, seeing that Mr. Wyse is not able to do anything. The second, addressed to M. de Brunow, protests against the capture of the Greek vessels, and calls on the Ambassador to make strong representations against such unjust proceedings.

We have advices from the Piræus of the 10th ult. by way of Trieste, at which date all was uncertainty respecting the future. Admiral Parker had liberated 11 Greek vessels, but as to the progress of the mediation on the part of the French Plenipotentiary, nothing whatever had transpired.

RUSSIA.

New Measure for the Pol