THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.----- MARCH 20, 1868.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 19 .- The Patrie of this evening mays General Menabrea has not directed the attention of the Court of the Tuileries to the intrigues at the Farnese Palace at Rome. The General well knows that the French Government have never ceased to discourage hopes and am bitions which late events may have awakened in the minds of the adherents of Francis II., and also to impress upon the Paral Government that | trades were carried on in this great establish it should carefully prevent all schemes and enterprises bostile to Italy.

The same paper also publishes a letter from Crete, dated the 7th inst., which mentions three engagements between the insurgents and the Turkish troops, and in which the latter gained the advantage. The majority of the inhabitants of the island are said to be favorable to an understanding with Turkey.

The France of this evening says that the good offices of France have not been requested in connexion with the negotiations between Austria and the Papal See for the revision of the Concordat.

The same journal maintains that overtures have been made to Cardinal Antonelli respecting the establishment of the post of Papal Nuncio at Berlin. Cardinal Antonelli zeither rejected nor assented to these overtures, but brought forward certain objections arising from the exceptional position of the Catholics in the Duchy of Posen.

Amongst the subscriptions for the Pope published by the Univers, some are peculiar. An united at the feet of the Pope-500f. Then a lady, 'Mdme. Monier Benedect. to attract the protection of the immaculate Virgin and the benediction of the glorious Pontiff on her youth fel family,' 5'. Several souls at Altkirch, who child who wishes to be a Zouave Pontifical, 10f. Some poor seamstresses, each of whom regrets deeply being unable to supply the Hily Father with a Zouave, 50.' It is remarked that these care to keep their Zouaves to themselves.

A SUSPICIOUS INDIVIDUAL AT THE TUILE-RIES .- On Saturday, at about 1 o'clock, a wellclosed gates with extraordinary dexterity and savalry sentinels sitting solemnly on their horses, and never expecting to be called upon for actual but having a great start, he got into the Tuilethe ladies.' He was lodged in a lock up chamber corner of the garden surmounted by two lions. window looking out upon the river, and fell through upon the quay. When taken up he was found to have broken a wrist and his forebead badly lacerated. The Emperor's house-surgeon. Dr. Pietra Santa, examined him, and after seeing in what a serious state be was, ordered him to be taken to the Charite Hospital, where he now is The map is a German-whether a madman or an assassin is yet a question .- Paris Corres pondence London Daily Nows.

work that has shared the same fate was the in 102 volumes. The hundredth volume was 10 the press. A portion of the Abbe Migne's priapartment he lived in. The number of printed books consumed amount to several hundred thousand volumes in quarto. Twelve different ment. Not only were books and journals printed, but organs were built, pictures painted tor churches, and statues, bas reliefs, and other ornaments prepared. An organ that had just been sold for 30 000f. (£1,200) is melted into one mass. The Abhe Migne, who, it is said, estimates his loss at 9,000 000f., was insured in more than 20 insurance offices. - Times.

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There is a caricatore in the Charivani, called the 'Saving Bank.' Every one of the Euro pean Powers, whose official journals daily say peace is quite assured, are represented as busily heaping up immense piles of cannon balls.

The Charivari tells us a sarcastic story of a man in France who was attacked by four or five robbers while returning to his home at night.-A bright idea flashed upon him, and he began shouting 'Vive la Republique.' Instantly the police gathered from all quarters, the robbers dropped their plunder and fied : the shouter was seized of course but, on making explanations, was allowed to depart. The empire is peace.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .--- In the event of war between uncle and a nephew-(so runs the paragraph) France and Prossia, the best the latter Power could hope for would be that Italy should maintain ap armed neutrality; and although that would be extremely liable to conversion. before the strug gle should long have lasted, into a more or less compulsory adhesion to the fortunes of France, suffer with Pius IX., 14f. 'The mother of a its maintenance for a certain reriod might be important, as being to some extent likely to in fluence the policy of Austria. Neutrality is the course obviously engoined on Italy by her own interests, but very few dare hope she would long cannot be Parisian seamstresses, as they take be allowed to preserve it, and at the present time many are disposed to believe in the existence of a secret agreement with France, which, al'hough it may not amount to more than an offensive and dressed man, under thirty years of age, of most defensive alliance, binds Italy in fact to the congentlemanly apperance, walked under the arch | clusion of such a treaty in the event of certain in the Place du Carrousel, in the two niches of contingencies. The present Italian Government which there are sentries on borseback, as at the keeps its own counsel better than some of its Horse Guards, climbed over the railings of the | predecessors, and nothing has transpired of a nature to confirm. the belief in such a compact; celerity, and ran across the spacious courtyard but the circumstances of the time, the character towards the private entrance to the Tuileries, on | and tendencies of the Cabinet, the well-known the left hand side, towards the Seine The desire of the King to keep on good terms with France as a necessary condition of his throne's safety, and as the best guarantee for the inte duty, did not know what he was doing. He was grity of his kingdom, all point to its probability. perceived from two guard bouses and pursued, ill it be true that Italy has given pledges of the kind with reference to possible future events, it ries first. There he took the Cent Guarde on is to be hoped she has not forgotten to stipulate duty by surprise, and dashed past hun, saying he | an equivalent, and that we may soon see the last had come on urgent business. He got as lar as French troops quit the Papal States. Thay will the ante room of the Emperor's study before he be the best means of tranquillizing the country was arrested. Then he said, 'I must speak to | and of putting an end to the Bourbonist plots of which Rome is now the focus, and of which the at the corner of the palace, near the gate at the object is by no means limited to compassing the overthrow of the Italian kingdom. It appears A magistrate was sent for to interrogate him. I that certain French journals lately announced but he had not been in confinement more than a with unconcealed satisfaction that coins wire cirfew minutes before he dashed himself against a culating in Italy bearing the efficy of the deposed Sovereions and the words "Italian Confedera tion." Considering how high the premium upon the precious metals now is in this country, and how great the scarcity even of dirty copper,considering that an issue of half franc notes is talked of, and that such small paper is already created and circulated by cafes and shops on account of the impossibility of otherwise procuring chapge,-considering these and other inconveniences under which we labour in consequence of the forced paper currency, we should really gladly welcome any kind of coin, no matter though stamped with the likeness of Pope, Pretender, or even of a worse personage than either. The Federal coinage referred to by the French napers has not yet come under my observation. hut a letter from Rome says that one issuing from a different mint has made its appearance there in the form of five-franc pieces, bearing the date of 1868, and the image of the Count de Chambord, with the inscription " Henri V., Roi de France," and round the rim the Bourbon motto, Salvum fac regen Domine." It is though that specimens of this new coinage would excite some interest in Paris. "It is but a short step from the Mint to the Palace," the Bourbonists in Rome are reported to have said when the Federal coins were first seen there .- Times Cor. You are aware that the King's abdication has been repeated)y suggested and discussed, and that it has been openly advocated by some and b-oadly hinted at as inevitable by others. Since the marriage of Prince Humbert has been settled such gossip bas found fresh aliment. The Armonia and other papers of the clerical and reactionary stamp have been full of allusions to an approaching change. The King is to hand over his sceptre to his son, and pass the rest of his days in pleasant retirement, and in field sports and other amusements of a nature congenial to bis tastes. It was also reported that Southern Italy was to be cat off and raled by Prince Am deus. and Prince Humbert has been said to be very jestous popularity there, although in this latter respect, if the accounts I get from that city be true, he has not much to be uneasy about. You may have heard a story which was very current some time ago, to the effect that General La Marmora: having teen consulted by the King during one of the Ministerial crises so frequent during the last few months, told His Ma jesty plainly that the best thing he could do was to aidicate, and that he was ready to become his enc-cessor's Prime Minister. The tale may be unfounded. but it points to an upplessant state of things, well known to exist between the General and Sovereign. There are better grounds for believing that upon a more recent occasion La Marmora, having been sent for to the Palace, declined to go. He has abundant pride and independence of character, and his sentionly possible but probable, and I believe it to have and among these, it is said, an important been really in substance given. In short, there is no says- In these days, when so much is spoken and

Italy, by no means destitute of influence, and com-Encyclopedie Theologique, comprising 171 volumes, large quarto. There were only two volumes to be printed. A third work was the prising more than one er-Minister, which attributes Collection Universelle of the Christian Orators, quarter It is a deligate chapter for a foreigner to touch upon, but one to which all reference must not be omitted if it be desired to make the present state of things in Italy clearly understood abroad. vate library was with much difficulty saved, as | The chief grievance of the party above alluded to well as the furniture, some paintings, and the seems to be the duplicity they believe to exist of undue condescension to irregular influences, of coquetry with enemies of the Government of the day, of things done without the sanction or knowledge of tinge responsible before the country. In short, so many and serious are the complaints made that one gladly hopes the sileged grounds for them may have been magnified by the rancour of disappointement. It is to be regretted there should be too much reason to believe them not altogether destitute of foundation. - Times Cor.

The enrolments for some revolutionary purpose continue at Genos. They are said to be for Spain but it is more probable they are for Italy itself, as everything goes to prove the desperate intentions of the Mazzinian party should any occasion occur which would occupy France at home.

Scenes of the most fearful outrage on Christianity are taking place in all the Italian towns, and many of them a e such as to defy repetition and to revolt every feeling of decency and respect for religion The better classes of the population have protested earnestly, especially in Venice, but the Government is powerless to prevent scandals which would not be tolerated for an instant in London, Paris, or Vienna. The Unita Italians reproduces as its motto Mazzini's words Constitutional Monarchy is the most immoral form of Government,' and has been seized in conse Q 7 6 7 6 6

The tide of emigration is setting in in Italy-a sure sign of the misery of the population in a territory so sparsely peopled in proportion to its extent. The de partures for the United States from Genoa alone in 1866 were 16,000 in 1867 10,000, and 1,000 in the first 20 days of 1868.

At Cavizzano, in the Trevisano. the peasents refused last week to pay the tax an the 'Richezz' Mobile,' and went to the church in order to sound the tocsin for a popular revolt. The troops were called in only just in time to prevent a riot. Ross. -The first detachment of Ounadian Zourves

arrived in Rome in good health on th 11th inst. The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, under date Rome Feb 11, says :--

'A rumour prevails here that the Cabinet of the Tuilleriss and of Florence have entered into a new convention respecting the Roman question; but my information from the Italian capital enables me to state that it is without foundation or at least a premature deduction from what hes taken place. The Fronch Government has indeed endervoured to obtain from that of Italy's guarantee of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope within its present limits, and the Italian Ministry has shown a disposition to treat on this basis; but no arrangement has been concluded, because the Florence Cobinet stipulated that before any step is taken every French soldier shall be withdrawn from Italian soil. I have already prepared you to expect this measure, and I have reason to believe that Geheral Dumont will embark his division for Toulon before Easter Meanwhile, the Feach Government will exert all its influence at the Vatican to bring about a better understanding with Italy; and there can be no doubt that the retirement of Oardinal Antonelli, if it should be as near as believed, would render the task easier, as Monsignor Berardi is not indisposed to concessions.

'Count Crivelli, the Austrian Ambassador, after remaining passive for some weeks, has at langth officially applied for a revision of the Concordat. The Pope received him very affably, and said that he was willing to consider the subject, and would make what alterations were rossible, but that some of the questions rested on the laws of the Church, and could not be disturbed. He hoped, therefore, that the Imperial Government would confine its de mands within re-sonable limits, and not ask bim to do what was beyond his power. The demands of Count Orivelli comprise ten points detai'ed to him in a despatch from Biron Beus dated the 30th ult.

It has come to the knowledge of the Russian Government that the Pope and the Emperor Napoleon bave been exchanging views as to the possible even tuality of a restoration of the kingdom of Poland, listory overtures to the Holy H her promising concessions to the Polish Oatholics, and even to send a Catholic Ambassador to Rome, and receive at the Russian Court as Apostolic Nuncio of the Holy See. These promises are put forward, it is suspeced, solely to gain time, and prevent any arraugement about the Polish question between the Pope and the Emperor Napoleon. With this object Count Christowicz bes arrived in the Eternal City and has already had an interview with Oardina! Antonelli. The Count is both a Foman Catholic and a Pole, belonging to an illustrious family which has fornished Poland with several of the Generalisimos, but he is, nevertheless, entirely devoted to the Muscovite Government. Under the old system he was the Russian Minister at the Court of Naples. The report that the Pope had made difficulties about granting a dispensation for the marriage of Prince Humbert and Princess Margaret was instantly contracted No objection was ever raised but the necessary brief was at once expedited. Rong, 25th Feb, 1868 .- A magnificent review of the garrison of Rome took place to day in the Villa Borghese. Above 5,060 men were present, including 1 000 Zouaves (about a fifth of the regiment), 1,800 of the Legion D'Antibes, and 1 000 Swiss. The organisation of the army is the object of every effort of the Roman Government, and the zeal and energy of the Commander-in Obief has borne ample fruit in the improved discipline and appearance of the troops. Another review will be held on the 13th of April (Easter Monday) on a far larger scale; and although the France is incorrect in stating that 25,-000 men are to be raised, it is probable that an effect tive of 18 000 will be maintained. Several Prussian efficers were present, and were loud in their expression of admiration of the troops. It would, indeed, be difficult to find another army so composed and trained, and whose stout chivalry and self devotion has proved to Europe that it is no army of parade. General Kanlzer has had the greatest difficulties to arruggle with, especially from the jealousy of a few of the officers employed by Mgr. De Merode and the Belgian Committee, but his tact, honesty, and courage, and his known devotion to his Sovereign, has won him the esteam and confidence of even those at first disnosed to doubt his ability, and the War-office is in admirable working order. Hostilities are lowked on as certain this summer. and it is scarcely probable that any European struggle will not have its reaction here. Since I wrote last to you Prince Salvador Yurbide has enlisted as a private in the Dragoons. His Imperial Highness was offered the honours and position f an adopted prise of the blood by the Emperor of Anstria but refused this offer to serve the Pope's cause in the ranks A Oircassian Prince, recently converted to Obristianity and bapiized in Paris, has joined the Zonaves, as have also Major Lewis, of the English army, and Prince Mario Rospigliosi, his elder ever, indubitable that persistence in giving bosnita. brother being already (with the two younger Borghese) a camp artilleryman. General Dumont has returned as commander-inchief of the French troops here, which now take the formal title of ' Army of Occupation.' In fact all has returned to the same footing as before the Convention with the exception that the Papal troops occupy Rome and the French Oivita Vecchia and Viterbo only .-Times Cor.

to make it more universal than what it is, it may be interesting to know what has been done, or is doing in other countries besides our own. We are rather apt to pride ourselves in our own doings; and in Scotland particularly, we proclaim our system as something superior to what any other country porsesses, and with great self complacency take oredit to ourselves as being so much better in that respect than our neighbors. And yet in Scotland the system does not extend itself so as to embrace all, or nearly all, who should be educated. Comparisons are said to be odious, but they are, nevertheless, very useful, and sometimes bring out rather surprising and startling results. The one I am about to make will. I think do so. I have within these few days came across an Italian periodical published in Rome which gives the statistics of that city regarding its population for the past year, or more precisely for the space af a year from Easter 1866 to Easter 1867. Among other very inter-sting tabular reports, it gives what it calls the 'Report of instruction.' Under this beading it presents a very minute account of the state of education, to which I solicit attention. The population of the city is 215 573. Of this population the individuals from the ages of seven to fourteen number 22,251. The number attending elementary or primary schools is 21,864. In the elementary or primary schools children goes from the ages of from seven to fourteen. Of all that are in Rome of that age according to the above table, there were only 387 who were not at school during the past year. This number comparatively so small, would barely represent the number of children of the working classes who about their eleventh or twelfth year would be leaving school to go to service, or to learn & trade. or do something to support themselves. So that it may be truly said of all who were in Rome in the past year of the ages from seven to fourteen there was not one who had not received some years of elementary education, which means that there wasn't one who could not at the very least read and sign their name. And this, it must be observed, refers only to those who were receiving an elementary education.

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and does not include such as after the completion of it wished to continue their studies for any of the learned professions, or for the prosecution of the fine arts. According to the tabular report already re ferred to, those who were prosecuting what is in the report called a scientific education number 2527 --This do's not irclude those who in religious institutes which educate their own members are follow ing the branches of litera are, philosophy, or theology -and they cannot number less than about 500 Neither does it include such as are studying in private elementary schools or under tutors. Still less d es it include such as are studying at what mar be called technical schools, such as the Academy of St Luke, 'nd many other private academies of drawing, architecture, and the fice arts; because the report confines itself simply to elementary and scientific education. And yet with all these exceptions it remains true that there are in Rome schools of el mentary and scientific instruction which are attended by 24,771 individuals out of a population of 215 573. It may be said that, in a city like Rome, many of bean are foreigners, who come from all parts of the world to pursue their education there. It is true that many foreigners do so; but they come there to parsue a scientific or professional education, not an elementary or primary one. Those who attend the primary or elementary schools must be natives ; and, as we have seen, they number within 387 of the while of the population between the ages of from seven to fourteen. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the statistics of our own city to be able to state what a similar investigation in proportion to our armbers would bring out. I would be exceedingly obliged to any one who would make the colculation. The question naturally now presents itself-What is the system which provides education for what I may sufely call a whole population? Very few worde will explain it. Of the 24,771 who are receiving education, both elementary and scientific, only 6571 pay snything for it; the remaining 18 200 pay nothing. Education is placed within their reach. and they embrace it. There is no compulsion ; or, if there is compulsion, it is that parents know the bene fit of education, and make their children accept it.

In following out the tabular reports, which are very ample and | may say exhaustive. I micht give the numbers who atlend the different classes of schools, bath day and night and in such as are conducted by clerical teachers and members of religious bodies, as well as in those that are conducted by se and taking alarm, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg bas cular teachers. But it would not have any isflance on the main result and it is unnecessary to eacom ber this sufficiently long letter with forther details. I may simply observe that the city is divided into numerous small districts, to each of which there is at least one school which is free, and in most of them also schools which take frees. In short they are so situated that a few minutes only are required to take a child to some school or other. Every facility is thus given for obtaining education. This leads all to sack it, and all obtain it. If we give the s-me facilities why may we not expect the same results ?' KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - Letters from Sicily prove that the ferment of reaction is favor of the Bonrbons continue undiminished. Money with the fligy of Francis the Second is eagerly sought for, and so e enterprising vendors of printed handkerchiefs have been making a fortune by selling portraits of the King and Queen at Palermo. Co'onel Oatabene, the Garibaldian chief, died at Naples last week. He asked for and received the sacraments, and expressed, before numerous wit nesses, his repentance for the part he had taken in the revolutionary movement.

UNITED STATES.

A writer in the National Intelligencer is of opinion that Kacaulay, after all, is mainly responsible for the whole impeachment busices. His megnificent des peription of the arraignment and trial of Warren Hastings has fascinated and fired the souls of a good many of our prominent public men, who thing they have a fair chance of having their names made immortal in connection with a similar proceeding here. There are several things lacking, however, to such a consummation. We have neither the same actors, nor the same criminal; and we shall also lack the bistorian This impeachment is more likely to be a caricature than a copy of that. The immortality of of a caricature is not always to be coveted.

SAN FRANGISCO, 10th .- Advices from Victoria of March 7, state that the excitement caused by the threatened Fenish invasion continues. A ganboat had been stationed in the harbour, and a large body of marines placed on board. The powder mag-zine opposite the city and the different engine bouses were strongly guarded. Volunteers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness, in case their services should be required. Every precantion has been taken to secure the safety of the city. The nature of the startling information received is only known to the authorities, but a general impression prevails that they have been badly hoazed.

A new 'notion' has been brought forth in the Yankee capitol. Boston people propose to remedy the prevailing uspopularity of matrimony by offering premiums for marriages and babies. A society called 'The marriage Fund Association,' has been formed which offers to its members \$500 for every man getting married, and \$100 a year for every child born. How the money is to be raised does not ap-Iear.

In the Senate on the 9th, Mr Trumbull, of Illinois, presented a petition to aboiish the office of President of the United States. He did so, be said, without anv sympathy with its object. The petition was laid on the table.

'You are the bandsomest lady I ever saw,' said a gentleman to one of the fair ones. ' I wish I could say, the same for you replied the lady. 'You cou'd madame, if you paid as little regard to truth as I do.³

A Yankee orator, warming with his subject, exclaimed, 'I guess there ain't a man, woman, or child in the house who has arrived at the age of fifty years, but what has felt this truth thundering through his, her, or its mind for centuries."

There are some people who are always in a hurry. They seem to have been born in a whirlwind to live a kind of zigzag existence, like so many flashes of lightning, and to die at last with a bang, like a powder magazine.

Rishes may enable us to confer favoure, but riches cannot give us the power to confer them with propriety and grace ; even trifles may be bestowed as to cease to be trifles.

"Do you think that raw oysters are healtby ?" seked a lady of her physician. 'Yes,' replied he ; I never knew one complain of being out of health in my life.'

IS HEALTH WORTH THE TROUBLE OF AN EXPERI-MEST? If you think so, sick reader, you are invited to follow in the footsteps of the great multitude who have found relief when they had almost ceesed to hope for it, in BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. The scope of their remedial operation is wide. Not only do they produce the most beneficial effects in all immediate diseases of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels but in a great number of contingent complaints. In spasms and fis of every description they are considered by medical men of eminence, as well as by the non-professionals, the most thorough of all remedies. They renovate the general system, while they gently relax the bowels, and hence, in cases of physical prostration, whether arising from age, a weak constitution, or a specific allment, they are invaluable Where other purgatives would exbaust and sicken the patient, they recuperate and refresh. Their effect upon the appetite is most remarkable. Ordinary aparients create a distaste for food, but they produce a desire for it.

They are fut up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

NOT LIKE PEACE. - Marshal Niel, the French Secretary of State for War, has devoted the spare room at the Invalides into a ware house, containing all the impedimenta-field evens, camp kettles, tents, ambulance. &c .- regaired for an army of 200 000 men. Everything sould be issued at a minute's notice.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ABBE MIGNE'S PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. - The fire which has just destroyed the well-known establishment of the Abbe Migne, in the Chaussee du Maine. containing property to a great amount, was not yesterday entirely extinguished. A large quantity of molten lead which had formed clickes of the works published through so many years lies now in a hard thick crust on the site of the fire. It is said that a number of ecclesiastics who had intrusted their savings to the Abbe will be ruined. The Abbe Migne, who is a native of the Cantal, first came to Paris in 1833, and founded the same year the Univers, or, as it was then called, the Univers Catholique, which M. Veuillot has since made so well known to the world. The intention of the founder was, and it is to a great extent carried out to the present day, to make it independent of political parties, and ' Catbolic' above all. And, indeed, the Univers cannot properly be called Legitimists, Orleanist, Republican or Bonapartist; it is simply Ultramontane. In 1839 he parted with his property in the journal and founded the of his brother's visit to Naples and of his alleged large establishment which has been just reduced to ashes, under the name of Imprimerce Catholique, and where nearly 800 workmenprinters, compositors, binders, and others-have been constantly employed. Few original jublieations, however, usued from the presses of this establishment, which were employed chiefly in reprinting the old works of theology or the Latin and French classics, which were produced with great rapidity and sold at a very moderate price. Among other works that have been consumed by the flames are the Patrologia Cursus, in 391 thick volumes, printed in two columns. All, except the last volume, which was in the press ments on certain subjects are sufficiently well known when the fire broke out, were completed. They (evinced even, most forcibly, by passages in his reare now consumed, as well as the manuscripts; cent pampulet) for such refusal on his part to be not

EDICATION IN RUNE, - A writer in the Scolsman work by the Bishop of Orleans. Another blinking the fact that there exists a set of men in written about education, and the means to be devised to be picked in the stranger's gardens.

AUSTBIA

VIENNA, Feb. 19,-Vienna papers publish an account of the dinner given by the King of Hanover yesterday in celebration of the 25th anniversary of ble marriage. They state that in the toget His Mejesty proposed he returned thanks to those who had come from a distance to be present at this fami'y meeting, held to show the intimate connexion of the House of Guelph with the Hannverian people He eptertained the conviction that he should return to Hanover as a free King. His succestors had been compelled to leave the country but found upon their return a larger Guelphic king tom. Providence jus tified him in the belief that he, too, would go back to the country as a free and independent Sovereign. His Majesty concluded by drinking prosperity to Hanover and a speedy reunion in the land of the Guelpha.

The dinner was attended exclusively by Hanoverians,

PRUSSIA.

BIRLIN, Feb. 19. - The semi official Provincial Correspondence of this evening, alluding to the Hanoverian legion says :---

"The Government has no reason to feel mistrust of France in regard to any future steps she may take in the matter. On the other hand, the assurance of the Austrian Government that it was not cognizant of the issue of passports to the Hanoverians is remarkable, considering the large number that must have been made out. Explanations upon the sub ject between Austria and Prussia are still being exchanged, but to what extent a breach of international law has been committed is still uncertain. It is, howlity to the er King, has equipped Prussian subjects for war against their Sovereign, is no proof of friendly feeling towards Prussia."

BERLIN, March 11 --- A treaty has just, been coucluded between the North German confederation and the United States of America, providing for the protection of naturalized citizens, and was to-day unanimously ratified by the Federal Council.

Happiness grows at our own firesides, and is not

J. F. Henry & Oo Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell. Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Oo, J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi cine.

STRONG EVIDENCE!

A BAD LEG WITH FOUL SORES HEALED.

Hamilton C.W., Jan. 23, 1864.

Dear Sirs,-I consider it a duty to inform you of the excellent results which have followed the use of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA and PILLS in my case. I was for many years troubled with three Open Sores on my right leg near the ankle joint ---The matter discharged from them was thick, of a brown color, and very bad smell. I used all kinds of salves, cintments and lotions, but without any benefit. Last December, I began using Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills. At first, the only effect was that the sores became more painful and tender, but this gradually died away, and 1 am now quite well not a fore on my leg, nor even a feeling of soreness. Very truly, yours, JOHN V. GARDNER.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - The introduction of this healthful and delicate perfume must inevitably render the inferior scented waters, manufactured from strong and impure essential oils. a drug in the market. Twenty years ago it took the place of the European 'extracts' and 'essences' in the South American and West Indian markets, superseding every kind of Eau de Cologne. Its aroma is a closer approximation to the breath of living flowers, than that of any toilet article in use; and as a wash for the teeth, and for the complexion (when diluted with water it is unequaled.

Beware of Counterfeits ; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on man-kind, than any other science, yet from no other source could more he so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficent influence. He freely con-fesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and sgriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.-[Wrigh:sville, Pa., Star. March, 1868.