

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 6.—The draught of the address to the Emperor, which is principally a paraphrase of the speech from the Throne, was read in the Senate today.

The following are the paragraphs of most interest. Unprecedented emotion has been aroused by the relations of the State and the Church. France, the disseminatrix in the world of the principles of 1789, is never indifferent to what tends to call them in question. Your Majesty has understood this feeling, and has ordered the execution of the law, which sums up in this matter the most incontestable maxims of ancient and modern public right.

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But Italy, in her turn, merited more serious attention. In that country one found causes for grave solicitude—viz., the consequences of our glorious war of 1859, the settlement of the new kingdom and the independence of the Papacy.

Alluding to the words of the Emperor, that the Temple of War shall be closed, the Address says:—Peace will be the policy of the future. Let us work in concert to render plentiful this lasting peace.

March 8.—M. de Montholon has been appointed French Ambassador at Washington.

PARIS, March 14.—Today in the Senate Cardinal de Bonald defended the clergy from the charge of violence, and rendered justice to the congregations who had given their devoted support to the clergy.

PARIS, March 15.—The Emperor has conferred upon the country, and His Majesty's zeal for religion. He endeavored to prove that there was no contradiction between the conclusions of the Encyclical and the Syllabus and the principal points of the French Constitution.

PARIS, March 9.—The rejection of M. Duruy's elaborate scheme of public instruction and the substitution of one which the Minister has already made known to the public is the leading topic—indeed, the event of the day.

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The only part of the project which gives pleasure to this class of Liberals is, as might be expected, that which imposes on communes with a population of 500 the obligation of founding a school for girls, though this will not completely realize the idea of the Emperor—namely, that in a country of universal suffrage every citizen should know how to read and write.

should marob at the head of civilization, that the majority of the advisers of the Government deem it right and proper to deliver over to the congregation—all the immense majority of our children to learn the principles of the Syllabus and the Encyclical.

The Times Paris correspondent has also some caustic remarks upon "Liberal" Protestantism. He says:—

When the 'liberals' cry out against persecution it may be interesting to know how they understand, and how they practice, liberalism. There was, not long ago, at Lyons, a pastor, M. Adolphe Monod, whose piety and eloquence were highly spoken of, but who advocated the doctrine of the Gospel; his supplemental salary was taken from him; he was forbidden to appear in the pulpit; and was finally dismissed from his office—by the liberals.

"The right of to-day preaching orthodoxy, tomorrow rationalism, and the day after anything he pleases; the right of celebrating the feast of Easter, without believing in the resurrection of Jesus Christ; of celebrating Christmas, without believing in the miraculous birth of the Saviour; of celebrating Pentecost, without believing in the Ascension; of reading in the church the Apostles' Creed, without believing in the miracles therein enumerated; of administering baptism in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, without believing in the divinity of the Son and the Holy Ghost; of administering the Lord's Supper, without believing in the Atonement; of combating in sermons what he is bound to respect in the Liturgy; and the right of performing the most solemn acts of worship, which he must regard as a vain fiction or a pious fraud.

"The Patria Cattolica of Bologna informs us that in that eminently Catholic city the Piedmontese usurpers have forbidden the clergy to enter into the hospitals at any hour than those allotted to the public in general, so that the patients can only make their confession and receive the Sacraments when the halls are filled with visitors of all kinds who are going and coming.

ROME.—We (Times) have received the following telegram from our own correspondent. It is dated the 7th inst:—

M. de Sartiges has had an audience of the Pope, when he requested His Holiness to form an army within two years with the assistance of France.

The Pope has declined to do so, ignoring the Convention. As regards the departure of the French troops, he would leave it in the hands of Providence.

STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR 1864 HAS BEEN PUBLISHED. It shows a deficit of four million Roman dollars. The revenue is stated at 41, and the expenditure at 10 millions.—The Peter's pence yielded during the year 11 million.

ROME, March 4.—Plus IX. gives no sign of regret or of receding, as is evident from the 'Sacred Invitation with Plenary Indulgence in the form of a Jubilee,' which is now posted on the walls of Rome.—'From the summit of the Chair of Truth,' says the *Invito*:—

ROME, March 13.—In today's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the articles of the bill for the abolition of the penalty of death for crimes committed under the common law were agreed to by 150 against 95 votes. Capital punishment is maintained in the military and naval codes, and in the laws against brigandage.

called public opinion, by which every fact, though insignificant and unjust, for the reason that it is accomplished and executed, should form a right against which there can be no remonstrance.

The Minister requests authority to contract a loan of 425 millions. Jointly with the loan he also requests the sanction of the Chamber to Bills imposing house and property taxes, producing the sum of 60 millions annually, and to Bills abolishing free ports and modifying the registration and stamp laws.

While the Government of Victor Emmanuel is encouraging the public meetings held by the revolutionists to abolish capital punishment and rob the Church of her property, Italy, under their guidance, seems to have become the very country of assassins and thieves.

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Wellington was right when he so characterized the battle which at the time had filled nine-tenths of the people of the United Kingdom with delight, and that Greece itself is not much indebted to the then Lord High Admiral for his pithy despatch, 'Go it, Ned.' Oodrington did 'go it,' and Ibrahim was made to go—but what has Greece gained? The only difference seems to be that before 1828 the Turks robbed and worried the Greeks, and that since then they have been robbing and worrying each other. Their own President or Dictator they assassinated; their Bavarian King they expelled because he would not be a party to their buccaneering schemes against the Sultan's territory; and the poor Danish youth whom Lord Palmerston has set up in Athens, as their new Sovereign, will be fortunate if he at last escape from them as uninjured in person as his predecessor, though to win their goodwill he has consented to abjure the Protestant tenets in which he was reared and to embrace the religious principles of the Greek schism—a courtesy which they could not wring from the sterner Catholic ideas of Otho.

Affairs in New Zealand continue to wear an ominous aspect. Sir George Grey's lenient proclamation, which led to the resignation of his then responsible advisers, has not induced the hostile tribes to make the slightest sign of submission. William Thomson certainly forwarded a letter to the Governor, stating that if an extension of time were allowed he would communicate with his people; but he commits himself to nothing, and no one regards the affair as anything beyond another attempt at delay on part of the wily and astute Tamihana. On the other hand, the East Coast tribes grow still more turbulent. The Waikatois, notwithstanding their severe defeats, are preparing to assist the Taranaki tribes in resisting General Cameron's progress, and the defection of the Taranaki natives, which had been received back to their allegiance, and kindly and liberally dealt with, is reported. Not only this, but no attempt whatever has been made to re-arrest the escaped prisoners.—Melbourne Argus.

EVIDENCE FROM TORONTO, IN FAVOR OF BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Toronto, C.W., J. ly 8, 1864. Messrs. R. H. Wood & Brother, Druggists: Gentlemen,—I deem it necessary to acquaint you with the benefit I have derived from using BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I purchased from you. I was afflicted for some months with an affection of the skin, which caused me great pain; my face also was covered with a dreadful eruption. After using a number of bottles of other medicines without any visible effect, I was persuaded to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. After taking one bottle the good effects of the Sarsaparilla was apparent. I persevered, and after taking five bottles was perfectly cured. You have my full permission to acquaint the proprietors of this valuable medicine with the great benefits I have derived from it.

What are you going after? said A to B. "After a bottle of Bitters," was the reply. "Well, then, remember," said A, "that HOFFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is the only legitimate tonic in the market. The others selling under false colors, have appropriated the modest name of Bitters, and profess great curative powers. But, believe me, they are mere shams, compounded by vile whiskey or common rum, and will do more harm than good—infinite more, if they create in you an appetite for alcoholic stimulants, from which, thus far, you have been happily free."

What is your ailment?—A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach. For each and all of them, common sense suggests that the medicine which restores that organ to its full vigor, is the true remedy. If common sense demands what that remedy is, experience answers, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Cathartics are plenty, but nine-tenths of them give only temporary relief, and many are dangerous. It is better to let dyspepsia have its way, than to attempt its cure with mercury. The so-called remedy will destroy the patient more rapidly than the disease. Not so BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, which owe their efficacy solely to vegetable extracts. If the liver is wrong, they remove them; if the bowels are clogged with obstructions, they remove them; if the stomach is incapable of perfect digestion, they impart to it the required tone and vivacity. They are put 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.

A Good Dose.—All men should be proud of noble deeds and noble actions, and it is with pride we wish to call the attention of our readers to the name of a man who has done much to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow men. That man is the Rev. N. B. Down, the originator of 'Down's Vegetable Balm and Blixir.' This Blixir, which is composed of pure vegetable extracts and Balsams, is a sure cure for coughs and colds.

To CURE TOOTH-ACHES.—Use Henry's Vermont Liment. Saturate a bit of cotton and put it in the cavity of the decayed tooth. If the cotton will not remain, take a teaspoonful of the Liment in a little hot water, as warm as you can bear it in your mouth and hold it there against the tooth as long as possible. Two or three drops, dropped in the tooth, will give relief. The first application may not always stop the pain, but repeated trials will certainly bring about the desired end. The Liment is good for pains of all kinds. See advertisement in another column.

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