#### POREIGNINTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

"Panis, 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 to-

... The following are the paragraphs of most interest. Unexpected emotion has been aroused by the relasums up in this matter the most incontestable maxims same time, that harmony should reign intact be-tween Powers, the union of which, solemnly conseorated by one of the greatest acts of Napoleon I, has been kept up by striking benefits under your Majesty's reign.

the difficulties which divide States as the durable work of European Congress.' This generous idea , has not been realized. But the war which has dis treased Denmark and the dissensions by which Germany is agitated have soon proved how much wisdom there was in your provisions. In the midst of these events, your Majesty has observed a calm and neutral attitude, confining yourself to stating prin-

eiples. 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. The Convention of the 15th of September, promulgated under unex peoted circumstances, and responding to pacific symptoms, has opened fresh prospects for reconcilistion. By transferring her capital to Florence Italy has barred the road of Rome to passion. By accepting the Treaty she has associated herself by solemn promises with your Majesty's thought of protecting the Pontifical frontier, of securing the financial situation of the Roman Government, and of facilitating the recruitment of its army. Efficacious negotiations were therefore commenced. It is your desire, Sire, that they should proceed more rapidly. The Convention loyally and completely carried out will lead to this object. It will be so by your Majesty, who has always desired the approach of the two States; it will be so by Italy, who will be mindful of her engagements and of France. No doubt the future may conceal unforeseen eventualitics. In that case your Majesty has reserved to yourself full liberty of action, and France may repose upon your wisdom.

.. 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 www.in concert to render plentiful this lasting

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

Pars March 14. - To-day in the Senate Cardinal de Bondechose defended the clergy from the charge of Violonce, and rendered justice to the congregations who had given their devoted support to the olergy. The Cardinal also defended the seminaries, and stated that it was incorrect that instruction was given in those establishments contrary to the insti-tations of the country. His Eminence recognized the benefits which the Emperor had conferred upon the country, and His Majesty's zeal for religion. He

cude wored to prove that there was no contradiction between the conclusions of the Encyclical and the Syllabus and the principal points of the French Constitution. The Cardinal expressed a wish that negotiations might be commenced between the Holy See and France, in order to bring about a new legal state of affairs which would satisfy the interests of exalting the dominion of Casar over the world is religion, the consciences of the faithful, and the interests of the Sate. His Eminence said, in conclusion, he did not wish to characterize the speech of M.

Paris, March 9.- The rejection of M. Duruy's elaborate scheme of public instruction and the substitution of one which the Moniteur has already made known to the public is the leading topic-indeed, the event of the day. No one contests the great benefit of the diffusion of knowledge; but to obtain that result by means of constraint; to substitute State authority for private action; to augment the Budget, which already presses heavily on the country, in order to relieve those who are perfectly able to pay for their children's education: to revert to the theories of the Convention and the Provisional Government: to carry out the doctrine of Rousseau and Robespierra, that the child belongs to the State and not to his parents, were considered most objectionable. All this, which characterized M. Duruy's project, caused it to be earnestly opposed in the Cabinet and the Privy Council, and eventually proved fatal to it. On the other hand, the propositions adopted by the Government seem to have given satisfaction to'a certain extent. - Times Cor. On the other hand, the project adopted by the Government gives intense dissatisfaction to that section of the Democratic press which bardly thinks liberty worth having if it be not compulsory. It certainly professes great enthusiasm for liberty, but for liberty accompanied by restrictions. It eulogised M. Duruy's scheme chiefly because of its obligatory character. It is afflicted and indignant at the first clause of the present scheme, in virtue of which 'primary free teachers shall not be obliged to take out a certificate or diploma of capacity.' It sees in this a tolerance wich it will not tolerate; it declares that it creates an antagonism in the communes which will be to the advantage of the roligious associations, and it cannot believe that the State really means to deliver over the rising generation to 'ignorant congregationalists who have not been able to take out diplomas,' forgetting that parents generally do not send their children to schools where nothing whatever is taught. The Democratic press will not hear of free trade in education; it will not expose the lay teachers, who have been trained in the normal schools. who are educated, industrious, and moral, to the compatition of men who have not been in the normal schools, and whose only recommendation is the patronage of the parish priest or his coadjutor. It is dismayed at the daily struggle which will ensue be-

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. 'On this great question,' says the Siecle: what was wanted is the intervention of a will which has been put forth so often, and for things of less importance. Compulsory and gratultous inatruction should be proclaimed by law; and a Government should not exhibit the spectacle of profound dissension on a question so vital to the future of our population. What I a Minister draws up an excellent report. He points to the marvellous results of gra-

tween the protected and the independent, 'to the

great injury of the rising generation who some years

hence will have so much influence on the destinies

mejority of the advisors of the Government, deem-it right and proper to deliver over to the congregationalists the immense majority of our children to learn the principles of the Syllabus and the Encyclical!

The Times Paris correspondent has also some caustie remarks upon "Liberat" Protestantism. He 8478: --

When the 'liberals' cry out against persecution it tions of the State and the Ohurch. France, the dis- may be interesting to know how they understand, seminatrix in the world of the principles of 1789, is and how they practice, liberalism. There was, not never indifferent to what tends to call them in questions, at Lyons, a pastor, M. Adolphe Monod, tion. Your majesty has understood this feeling, whose piety and eloquence were highly spoken of, and has ordered the execution of the law, which but who advocated the doctrine of the Gospel; his supplemental salary was taken from him; he was of ancient and modern public right. In this no injury forbidden to appear in the pulpit; and was finally has been done to the religion dear to the majority in dismissed from his office—by the liberals For the the country; for it is under the empire of this right same offence M. Napoleon Boussel, the paster of St. constantly exercised since the time of St. Louis, that Etienne, was forced to retire-by the liberals. M. France has obtained from Rome herself the title of Jaquel was dismissed from his church at Gray-by 'mirror of Christianity.' The law of April 8, 1862, the liberals. M. Prat, of Laffitte, one of the most constitutes one of the essential attributes of sover- fervent and active of ministers, who preached the fervent and active of ministers, who preached the eignty; it is nothing but a defence against possible Gospel in his church and out of it, and who was abuses from abroad and at home. France will not wont to assemble his parishioners in his own house allow it to pass out of date. But she wishes, at the for spiritual instruction every Sunday afternoon, was consured and dismissed - by the liberals. There were at Geneva three pastors said to possess remarkable talent, and held in the highest esteem; they taught the doctrines of the Reformation in the city of Calvin; one of them was forced to quit his church Abroad, your Majesty had stated the removal of another had to undergo a tedious prosecution, and the third was dismissed-by the liberals. Various other instances are given by the Esperance, the organ of the Evangelical Protestants, of similar intole-rance on the part of the liberals. What the liberals demand for their model paster, says the Esperance,

"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 charch the Apostles' Creed, without believing the miracles therein enumerated; of adminisbaptism in the name of the Father, Son, and tering Holy Ghost, without believing to 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 Liturgs; and the right of performing the most solemo acts of worship, which he must regard as a vain fiction or a pious fraud. If the pastor fall into error, or give public scandal, no one has a right to object to his teaching. The elders must not, for they are purely administrators; synods cannot, for they are to know nothing about doctrine; nor the Minister of Public Worship, for he must remain a stranger to questions of dogma. There only remains for the liberal pastor but one authority in matters of doctrine - his own; and the conscience of every man is at his mercy in the Church, for most of the churches have but one pastor. Such is what is demanded for the pastor. Here is what is taken away from the Church-the liberty of drawing up the formula of its own faith, and causing it to be respected; of putting limits to the errors of the preacher; of governing itself freely in all that concerns doctrine and discipline, by official bodies elected by it; of being an organized society-in a word, of being a Ohurch, and not a mob. The liberals would have the Church 'a vast edifice open to everything and to all' [to use the language of the Lien, M. Coquerel's paper,] in which Christians and philosophers, orthodox and rationalists, Deists and Pantheists, and be-fore long, no doubt, Jews and Mahomedans, shall live in a moral disorder for which the word 'chaos' is mild, and Babel insufficient. Two words describe this sort of liberalism - namely, anarchy and despotism; the despotism of the pastor, and the anarchy of the Church.

La Guzette de France, on the part of the old French monarchy, and the Ohristian religion with which it was identified, confronts the exception taken to the Imperial preface by Barrister Cremieux, on behalf of his co-religionist Jews. He is totally mistaken in his estimate of the 'exclusively Christian' tone pervading this new historian performance; its object in far from being in accordance with the spirit diffused on earth by the Ohristian revelation. That great event changed the condition of mankind by the only inevitable progress open for such a glorious consummation, by utterly eradicating Casarism or the despotic principle, and establishing in its stead the great brotherhood of all God's children, their perfect equality in tha eyes of their Creator, and their right to be treated, not as a mere drove of animals, but as immortal souls. Such is the reception which this preface gets among the legitimates of France. The historian Micbelet has been fair'y put on his mettle by the fuss made about this story of Casar. He is determined not only to meet the Napoleonic beau ideal of his here with the stern reality, but to lay bare before France the biographies of the whole dozen Casars. La Revuc des Deux Mondes has got quite a godsend in the preface. It pounces on it with voracity, and scorns to adopt the practice of the bos-constrictor in beslavering it previous to inglutition, bolting it at one swallow. Ruminating thereon it pronounces it a rank anachronism. The days for Fetischism, hero worship, or fatalism, are rrevocably gone. To talk about political Messiahs is the merest chaff. To affirm that a whole people can be guilty, or an individual alone impeccable, are figments that have had their day. The writer (Eugene Forcade) narrates concerning himself an incident which made him ponder on the foolish falls cy of such talk. He had called on the aged King Louis Philippe during a visit to England, and, after listening to the dethroned monarch's conversation with deferential sympathy, he had ventured on the eimple remark-'Sire le peuple Français est bein coupable? 'Young man, you have yet to learn that such a statement has no groundwork. 'Les peuples ne sont jamais coupables' There is always a farcical ingredient mixed up with the most solemn trains of thought in Paris. Alexander Dumas annonnces himself as about to deliver a lecture on Julius Cesar at the Salle Rue Cadet, 'with full authorisation from the Minister of Public Instruc-

tion.'-Cor. of the Globe. PHOTOGRAPHY APPLIED TO SOULPTURE. - Within the last few months photography has been applied to sculpture! The proposal when first made raised a smile, but the French photographer by whom it was suggested only two years ago (M Willeme) has carried his point. A circular chamber is filled up with 24 cameras all round the walls. In the centre the sitter is posed and thus 24 carles de visite are taken at the same moment. These are afterwards enlarged and by means of a machine called a pantograph, the sketches are represented in clay transferred from the paper. As the 24 give a complete view of the man all round, the clay comes out a statuette. Of course the artist's hand is afterwards to be applied. A company has been formed at Paris for carrying out the invention, and it may now be seen in operation, at Claudet's studio Regent street. M. Berryer was thus taken when in London the other day.

## ITALY,

Predmosr .- Turin, March 13 .- In to day'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 inthe laws against brigandage.

Turin, March 14.—Signor Sella made his financial report to the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The Minister states the deficit for 1862 at 262 million

that for 1866, estimated at 100 millions—for the Minister formally undertakes to reduce the deficit for 1866 to within this amount -the total deficit for the financial year 1866 67, ending September 30, 1867, is 625 million francs. From this amount has to be deducted 205 millions, the proceeds of the sale of the State railways, thus reducing the deficit to 425 million francs.

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 | ers of the rights and property of the Church; asserthouse and property taxes, producing the sum of 60 millions annually, and to Bills abolishing free ports and modifying the registration and stamp laws.

The Opinione, of Turio, says that the Minister of Public Instruction of the new Florentiae kingdom has ordered the closing of the achools attached to the ecclesiastical seminaries of Parms, Borgo San Donino, Bedonia, Salerno, Nocera, Aveilino, Lecce, and Trapani, because the Superiors of these Seminaries refuse to subject themselves to the inspection of the Government officials These closing orders have also been extended to the Seminaries of Nola and Teramo, to the College directed by the Observanitue Franciscans at Ascoli-Piceno, and the schools of the Dottrivarii Fathers at Monfalcore. Those of the Naples Seminary have already been closed for some time; so that the chief occupation of the Minister of Public Instruction of the new kingdom seems to consist in closing all religious Colleges and schools. We do not hear of his opening

any of his own instead, even at the public expense.

Garibaldi has recently addressed to the Deputy De Boni another of his rhapsodical letters, in which he delivers himself of the following oracle: 'You have written and done enough for religious liberty; you will then well know how to say to our brave friends that to deliver Italy, in any way whatever, from all the Priests, is to free her from the primary cause of all servitude !' Testa di legno ! [Wooden head) as his own partisans call him.

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

At Treviglio, a ruffian of the name of Giovanni Battista Costajoli, who had professed himself a Protestant, asked a poor man of the name of Prandina to give him a beautiful statue of the Blessed Virgin, which Pranding went about exhibiting to earn a few pence. Pranding, guessing the sacrilegious purpose for which the rullian asked him for the statue, refused to give it to him at any price. Castajoli, enraged at this, set to belabour him with a heavy bludgeon and split his head open, killing the poor man on the spot.

The Campana del Popolo appounces a new sacrilegious robbery in one of the churches of Naples, that of the Madonna delle Grazie, where all the sacred vestments, the ciboria, chalices, patens and six silver lamps, silver ex-votos, &c, have been carried off by thieves.

Meanwhile, to replace no doubt the religion which is being destroyed in Italy, a new journal entitled La Luce (the Light) is founded in Bologna by the spiritualists to initiate the Italian people in the American Spirit Worship. This will, as elsewhere, have the direct effect of increasing the number of lunatics in Victor Emmanuel's dominions, which seems already to contain more than its fair share of them.

The Patriota Cattolica of Bologus 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. A patient in danger of death can only see his Confessor on the order of the head physician, who can refuse his demand if he likes.

ROME - We (Times) have received the following telegram from our own correspondent. It is dated

, M. de Sartiges has had an audience of the Pope, when he requested his Holicess to form an army within 'wo years' with the assistance of France. 'The Pope has declined to do so, ignoring the Con-

vention. As regards the departure of the French troops, he would leave it in the hands of Providence MARCH 12 - General Montebello has sent a des-French Government to withdraw at present any division of the French army now stationed in Rome, as otherwise it would be impossible to guarantee the maintenance of public order.

A 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.

The Italian Episcopate without an exception so far have adhered to the Encyclical, and the Bishop of Lodi is in to-day's list. Monsignor Dupantoup is expected ere long to Rome, and is at present recruiting his health at his favourite sanctuary of St.

Beaume, near Marseilles. The confidence which some of the highest persons in the State feel, or affect to feel as regards the future is extraordinary. 'The Emperor has not,—never had,' say they, 'the slightest intention to withdraw his troops.' But suppose such an event.' I cannot even suppose it; I might as well suppose that he would come down on Turin or Naples .-Were I even to see the French embacked and out at sea, still I would not believe it' But, for a moment, suppose the possibility of such an event.' ' We should trust to Providence; we have no fear; but, indeed, we none of us give a thought to the Convention as a serious matter, and we make not the slightest change' Should the Emperor maintain his word and the Pont.fical Government its affected policy, there can be little doubt but that the fate of the temporal power of the Popes would be decided in an hour - Times Cor.

Roxs, March 4.-Pius 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: —

"Where the High Pontiff sits, universal master of the Church, he has turned his looks on the whole world, and deeply affected by the sight of the evila with which buman society is threatened, upset by the spirit of error which spreads in every direction, and which endeavors to disturb it from its foundations, to take it back to the barbarism from which it was delivered by the light of the Gospel, he has raised his apostolic voice, and addressing all Catholic bishops has awakened their pastural solicitude, that redoubling their vigilance over the flocks intrusted to them, they should warn them of the grave danger they incur in not guarding against the snares spread on every side to deprive them of the precious gift of faith, and so involve them in a fearful series of evils which would render them unhappy in Time and most unhappy in Eternity. This is the scope of the En-cyclical which the Holiness of Our Lord recently addressed to the bishops, in which, enumerating the principal errors condemned by him in various acts of his Pontificate, some of them he denounces as especially pernicious, insinuated by the Master of iniquity, some of which we think well to note here; and of these some tend to deprive human society of all salutary influences of religion; others proclaim the ill-omened liberty of conscience and of worship as the right of every man, to be sanctioned by law; and even the right, as it is presended, in every one

should march at the bead of civilization, that the the deficit for 1865, stated at 207 million france, and called public opinion, by which every fact, though majority of the advisors of the Government deem it that for 1866, estimated at 100 millions for the Mi inquitous and unjust, for the reason that it is accomplished and executed, should form a right against which by the enemies of all order are spread against the authority of the Church and of the Apostolic Sec. That is, the making the force of its laws depend on the Placet of Princes, daring even to interpret according to their own caprice the sacred canons of Trent as to the penalties menaced against the usurping, moreover, that the Ecclesiastical Power is not distinguished by divine right from, nor independent of, the Civil Power; that, on the contrary, such a distinction would lead to the usurpation of the rights of the Civil Power by the Church; and pretending even to prescribe the limits of the obedience which the faithful ought to accord to the laws of the Holy See. Such and so absurd are the errors and false doctrines which have merited a reproof in the Encyclical alluded to, in which true Catholics have a safe standard to follow, -so as not to err in such thick darkness of opinions. Yes, the faithful, who profess themselves such in words and by works, in the voice of the visible Head of the Church acknowledge the very Word of God, the Word which no earthly Power has the right to restrain. He has authority to speak to the whole Church, and the man who listens not is declared by himself no longer to belong to the Church, no longer to be a member of the fold of Ohrist, and, as a consequence, no longer to have a right to the eternal inheritance of Heaven." -Times Cor.

> Kingdom or Naples .- The Carnival at Naples has been a failure, save as to the foreigners. The Neapolitan noblesse have held completely aloof, and the only salon of any distinction open has been that of the Duchess of Bovine. Prince Humbert, like the man in the Gospel who gave a feast and invited many, has been obliged to content himself with the halt and lame, literally with the lowest Bourgeoisie and employes, and even less respectable guests. Confetti, loaded with lead, were thrown in quantities in the Toledo at the Piedmonese cars, and several serious accidents were the consequence. Seventy-three persons were imprisoned as a preventive measure, and with the object, no doubt, of adding to the hilarity of the season.

> A mock deputation of fishermen of Sta Lucia was presented to Prince Humbert the other day with an address expressive of devotion to Italian Unity. As the mariners of that quarter are notoriously Royalist to a man, the affair was thought rather strange, and a Neapolitan nobleman who happened to be on the road, addressed the deputation and was answered by their spokesman in good Piedmontese, the whole being agents of the Questura dressed up to represent the Santa Luciani. This your readers may rely on as strictly within the truth. Comedies of this kind are an every day occurrence in Naples on the occasion of a Royal visit, and remind one of Anarcharsis Clootz's deputation of oppressed 'a. tionalities to ask relief from the Convention. All was going admirably and Anarcharsis, who was speaking in their name, had reached his culminating point of oratory, when one of the persons present trod on the toe of the Austrian Deputy who forgot his role, and began to swear in good Parisian of the Faubourg St. Antoine, greatly to the disturbance of the indignant eloquence of the enemy of Kings, Prieste, and incivisme.

> Three fusiliations have just taken place at Avellino. En revanche the encounters are daily as fierce as ever. Sicily is in a state of effervescence, physical and moral; and Etna is not much more angry than the population of that most ungovernable of islands-now more so than ever. The Legge Pica has done nothing, save fill the prisons and the galleys; and the country, once more prosperous, is rapidly returning to the state it was in during the French occupation .- Cor. of Tublet.

Lamarmora has been some days at Naples, consulting, or more probably advising, Prince Humbert on the present crisis, and is said by those who have seen him to be in a very downcast state as to the affairs of his master. The old Marshall has a dog's fidelity to the house of Savoy, and one cannot but respect the feeling, even while reprobating the frightful excesses it has led him into. Bad as he is, he has never fallen into the exultant brutality of Cialdini, whose parallel can only be sought in the armies of Abraham Lincoln, and whose orders of the day will go down to posterity in kindred infamy with Butler's proclamations. General Lamarmora embarked on Tuesday for Genoa, and Prince Humbert follows him on Monday, the Court ball having been anticipated to enable H. R. H. to assist at it

prior to his departure.
A great Loyalist trial, which involves the sentence of the galleys on twenty or thirty persons, among whom are several gentlemen, the Commendatore Talae and Colonel Presti being at the head, is announced for next month, and it may be well to remind your readers that the denunciations in the case of the latter gentleman were obtained by the torture of Ottavio Tancretti in 1862, and are still held by the Questura as the principal evidence of the imaginary conspiracy of Baron Cosenza, in which these persons are said to be implicated .-- Cor. of Tablet.

## AUSTRIA AND THE DUCHIES.

Berlin, March 15 .- It is believed here that Austria will, after all, consent to the annexation of the Duchies, provided she receives a guarantee from the Germanic Confederation of all her present possessions. The project of the annexation has for the present been given up, because Russia decidedly opposes the plan, and France encourages its prosecution with the intention of subsequently putting in a claim for compensation, as in the case of Nice. M. Benedetti is negotiating in this case.

The Berlin correspondent of the Monde tells us that as soon as the three Counts Schmiesing-Kersenbrock were dismissed from the Prussian army for avowing their conscientious objections to duelling, the Prussian Government had the cowardice of asking the Austrian Government to refuse to admit the three Counts in its army if they applied for it. According to a Cologne journal, Lieutenant Field-Marshal Count Von Crenneville, in the name of the Austrian military authorities, refused to accede to the vile request of the Prussian Government.

The Protestant journals own that the millenarium of Saint Anschairus has been a falure in Hamburg -The city authorities had ordered a collection in favour of the proselytising society of Gustave Adolf to take place on that day, mixing thus the memory of a vile mercenary who ruined Germany with that of the holy Bishop who founded the greatness of the city of Hamburg by establishing an Archiepiscopal See in that city. According to private information from Hamburg, the sermons of the several religious who preached during the Novens in honour of St. Aschairus, have produced great fruits in the Catholic hody of that town, and have greatly edified the Protestants, several of whom have joined the Church .-During his sejonen in Berlin, the Very Rev. Father Hermann was invited by the Queen of Prussia to visit her and was received by her with marked attention,

# GREECE.

The accounts from the Morea give anything but a plessing picture of the dominions of King George the First of the Hellenes. The conceit of the title has not. It seems, improved the condition of the Sovereign, and George of the Hellenes rules over as turbulent, as seditious, as dishonest, as augrateful, as mendacious and as disloyal a people as did Otho, King of Greece. The country is as badly governed, the Legislature is as factious, the Executive is as weak and corrupt, the Exchequer is as empty, to publish through the press, or through any other the people are as miserable, the brigands are channel whatever, even the most strange and erro- as bold, and the army is as disloyal as at any tuitous and compaledry instruction in all the coun-tries where it exists, and it is in France which, as 34 millions, thus making the total deficit for the the Minister of Public Instruction said but yesterday, three years 318 millions. Adding to this amount as a supreme law the will of the people and of so We almost begin to think that the late Dake of think that the late Dake of April, 1866.

Wellington was right when he so characterised 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.' Codrington did 'go it,' and Ibrahaim 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 Atness, as their new Sovereigo, will be fortnnate if he at last escape from them as uninjured in person as his pr deceaser, though to win their goodwill be has consented to abjure the Protestant tenets in which he was reared and to emorace the religious principles of the Greek schism-a courtesy which they could not wring from the sterner Catholic ideas of Otho.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

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 aught beyond another attempt at delay on part of the wily and astote Tamibana. On the other hand, the East Coast tribes grow still more turbulent. The Waikatos, notwithstanding their severe defeats, are preparing to assist the Taranagi tribes in resisting General Cameron's progress, and the defection of the Tauranga natives, who 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 prisocers .- 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 BRIS-TOL'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 BRISTUL'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.

JAMES TREGEAR, No. 22 Masonic Arms Hotel West Market Square.

Agents for Montreal, Devinsa Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G Davidson. K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picautl &

"What are you going after?" said A to B.

" After a bottle of Bitters," was the reply. "Well, then, remember," said A, "that HOOF. LAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is the only legitimate tonic in the market. The others sailing under false colors, have appropriated the modest name of Bittors, 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 - infinitely more, if they create in you an appetite for alcoholic stimulant, from which, thus far, you have been happily free."

"But," said B, "others take the Bitters I am going after, and the paper contains certificates of

their cures."

"True," was the reply, "but are those certificates from respectable people, and are they genuine? Can you find these reople, and will they in conversation confirm the statements attributed to them in the papers? I think not. Now, the Proprietors of Hoofiand's German Bitters publish no bogus certificates, nor do they go into holes and corners to find testimony. They publish the names and locations of Clergymen, Physicians, Lawyers, Merchants, and Ladies, in the most respectable circles of society; and if you call upon these persons, (you can easily find them) they will add their verbal to their written testimony. In short, you may depend upon it, that Hoofland's German Bitters is the greatest tonic in the world; is free from alcoholic stimulant, and will, therefore, not make drunkards; and will cure Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c., when every thing else fails.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

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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-OOATED PILLS. Untherties 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 meroury. The so called remedy will destroy the patient more rapidly than the disease. Not so BRISTOL'S SUGAR-CUATED 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, BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pilla.

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A Good DEED .- All men should be proud of noble deeds and noble actions, and it is with paide we this day 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. H. Downs, the originator of 'Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.' This Elixir, which is composed of pure vegetable extracts and Balsams, is a sure cure for coughs and colds.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St Montreal C. R. April, 1865.

To cure Tooth-Achs. - Use Henry's Vermont Liniment. 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 Liniment in a little bot 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 and. The Liniment is good for pains of all kinds. See advertisement in another

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