## FRANCE.

PARIS, March, 25 .- La France of this evenme publishes an article under the heading of " A Congress for Poland," and signed by the secretary of the paper.

The writer believes himself able to state that Prince Metternich is the bearer of assurances authorising earnest hopes of an equitable solution of the Polish question. The Cabinet of Vienna appears disposed to participate in diplomatic action calculated to put an end to a position of alfairs which is the permanent cause of trouble to Europe. La France considers it probable that a congress comprising all the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna will meet at no distant date to regulate matters upon an equitable basis.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred is expected to arrive at Marseilles on Saturday on his way to England.

The Paris correspondent of the Post writes in reference to the Emperor's letter to M. Bill-

It was of the utmost importance for the Emperor that France should know his exact views. The country was agitated, excited, and uncertain a week ago. Here the sympathy for Poland is universal and deep-rooted. The Clergy, the press of all shades, and the people of all classes would on principle applaud a war to deliver Poland. It only remained for the Emperor to nod assent, and Europe would have ere long echoed to the trainp of marching legions, and the shouts of wide-spread popular revolt. -Prudence and the head triumphed over sympathy and the heart. Napoleon III. probably still remembers the horrors of war as witnessed in the again so soon the blood and treasure of France for a foreign cause, with a Mexican expedition an enemy, it might be, of Germany. In fact a been more oppressive and cruel than ever. The Russian forces sent to Poland had orders to exofficers preferred death, or retirement from serhave characterised the conduct of the Russian his kin in the hour of victory? Of course when toreign Governments make friendly representations, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg will listen. and give out vague hints of reconciliation, amm sty, and all that the foreign Powers can desire. Lord Napier and the French Ambassador at St. that the Czar as soon as authority is restored will take into serious consideration the political condition of Poland. In fact M. Billault says as much. But, judging from the past conduct of Russia towards Poland, such promises ought great glory to bis reign."

# ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - The financial position of the socalled Italian Kingdom, which a loan of 700,000,000 frames has for the moment saved from bankruptcy, has its parallel only in the wretched moral condition of that unhappy country. The wholesale spolation of monastic proof the Church, perpetrated and r the sanction of the Government, have, at length produced these results. Already there are indications of a tearful demoralisation amongst the people, in proof of which I extract a few from a long list of crimes, recorded in the last number of the Cor-

respondance de Rome:-The Stella del Secchio, an Italian journal. mentions that the Church of Serreglio, near the Baths of Lucca, has been fately ransacked .-The ronbers broke open the door of the taberthe holy oils, took away the sacred vessels, after having also stripped the altar. The people of with "ex-voto" offerings, have all been carried and it has omitted all mention of tion, the back and shoulders turned outwards .-In other streets the niches containing statues having dared to describe to his auditory the history of the disaster that befel! Napoleon I. after converted into a barrack. Preparations are Pantaleo has been preaching at Palermo the suppression of the convents, the abolition of celibacy of the Ciergy, Bishops, and of the Pope who had the courage to protest against the atrocities of Piedmontese rule in Naples.—Correspondent of taken from numerous details of a similar character, will suffice to show the fearful progress

which crime is making under Piedmontese rule.

self wings that fly away :

Los dineros del Sagristan,... Cantando vienent y ballando se van.

"The sacristan's fee comes singing and goes dancing." Although the exchequer of Victor likely to be quite as rapid if not so hilarious, if numerals, that Italy is on the verge of national bankruptcy, only to be staved off by increased taxation, reduced expenditure, or a forced loan-The country refuses to stand the first, M. de Sartiges's advice to try the second experiment is politely declined, and the third is in process of carrying out. How has the money gone ?-There were all the funds confiscated from churches, benefices, and cloisters-all the spoliations of the dispossessed princes, and yet there is a deficit daily increasing. What has Italy done with her income, has she muddled it away in paying small debts? like the Irish gentleman in difficulties, or is it absorbed by the enormous standing army she is maintaining in the interests of peace and civilisation, or in according pensions to well-deserving Ecclesiastics like Father Giacomo whose absolution of Cavour, whatever may be its value to the illustrious President in regions we can take no count of, is worth 1,500 lire per annum on this side of the bourne, to the no less worthy Confessor to whom a pension of that amount has just been granted.

The sacrileges in the annexed provinces are proceeding unchecked, and private robberies are fast multiplying, stunulated no doubt by so pro-Italian campaign. The ruler of France perhaps | fitable an example in high places. At Imola all felt too this was not a moment for demanding the Church plate has been stolen, pyx, chalices, soldier, when he gets his Protestant Bible, cannot or and chorium. The Sacred Host was left on the altar and all the ex-votos of the Lady promising way, truly, of making Protestants-to ciron hand. Then again the Emperor does not chapel were also carried off. In the same city culate Executed and Jeremias throughout the barprobably wish to quarrel with Russia, and make the Revolutionaries amused and edified the popu- racks. lation by performing a most blasphemous parody cloud of considerations dictated a peace policy, of the Confirmation of the Prince Imperial of future. Rule in Warsaw, before the revolt, had rule, a consummation Catholic supporters of Her Majesty's present advisers would do well to rehe press are a very significant feature, and show officers preferred death, or retirement from ser- his press are a very significant feature, and show with ex-Royalist army.

| ex-Royalist army | troops in Poland. Nicholas was never more all under process, and the editor of the latter has and restrained in every way, and in fact the freedom of the Revolution means it cance to its parany system can well be. It is, in fact, most grinding servitude, and

that their old masters were far easier and much not, perhaps to be confided in. Should the less expensive ones, and that the honor of bemagnanimity of the Czur triumph, he will add a longing to the Kingdom of Italy one and indivisible, is dearly bought by increased taxation, like Christians. heavy conscription, political arrests of daily necurrence, (there have been 950 in Milan gione place, the day before yesterday, on the part of the within twelve months), a finance going irretrievably to the bad, and centralisation in a sub-Alpine town, where Italian is barely understood, into a general insurrection. Several gendarmes were Predmont has caused her predecessors in every killed in the affrey and among them a serjeant-mastate annexed a resturn at popularity by contrast. jor. A great body of troops came up, but the people Viva Roberto Secondo is scrawled on every perty and the outrages on religion and the rights will in Parma. The Pascans are crying for justice against the oppression they suffered at the their old Sovereign, the Modenese army has followed its chivalrous leader Francis V. to Austria, and rumours of its doing something more definitive in the spring are rife in Vienna .- Umbria and the Marches have found the paternal rule of Pius IX poorly compensated by the Cross of Savoy or of Naples. There is little and to say what is too patent for denial; La Marmora was sent in a report consequent on the encounter with Schiavone at Benevento, saying that he despairs of ever sappressing the Reaction, and requesting his release trom office. The Minister has refused his resignaandle, upset the consecrated particles, and spilled tion, as no successor can be found. The Commission of Brigandage has stated in its official report, that "no band exceeds for y in strength," and gives a total of two hundred for the whole kingdom, for the town, horrified at the sacrilege, held a three which bands it is necessary to maintain eighty days' devotion, as a reparation, and to invoke the thousand bayonets, and Heaven knows how many mercy of God. The Church of St. Giacomo di grades of mobile and flying columns, not counting a Callicano has also been robbed. Two choises and their the cup for the large host, two chaices and their of eighty light cavalry, the Commission has patenas, several reliquaries, and costly rosaries, not dared traverse several of the provinces, away. On the First Sunday of Lent at Pisa band, the strongest and most formidable of all, seven the inhabitants of a street in the Faubourg were hundred strong on Vesuvius, and six hundred on the shocked at finding that the image of Our Savi-our was unnailed (declove) from the cross on army, was raised from the ranks to a lieutenantey, diana, it is only in the towns that they are very nuwhich it hung, and placed in the obverse posi- and decorated for his gallantry at the Volturno and Millazzo, where he killed the standard-bearer of Garibaldi, and is a man of good education, as is In other streets the niches containing statues proved by an admirable letter he has just addressed of the Madonna and Saints have been disfigured to M. Alexandre Dumas, in answer to his statements and treated with other marks of indignity. The regarding the Reactionaries, and in which the author preactier of the Leut at Pistora, in Tuscany, of the Leut at Pistora, in Tuscany, the contract of the Leut at Pistora, the Contract of fusillations are seven this week, two among them women, and one a boy of thirteen. After all, does it siguify? Are they not Papists and blind Rehis outrages on the temporal power of the Holy actionaries, who persist in refusing the biessings of See, received notice from the authorities to desist from similar historical citations in future, missionary for similar ignorance. Perhaps so; but it should be a grave matter to their fellow Papists, otherwise that he would be conducted to prison with his hands tied. The Echo, a journal of Ancona, mentions that the expulsion of the Nuns antion called Christendom, a nation that cembraces of St. Clare is imminent; their convent is to be all other nationalities, that should make a great wrong done to Catholic people a wrong to ourselves, and that should speak out where utterance is grantalso being made to throw down the Church of ed us, in the Press, on the hustings, in the registrathe Arch-confraternity of the B. Sacrament in tion room, on the platform and the lecture, as it the same city. From Sicily we learn that Fra spoke in words that have awaked an echo in every country in Europe a few nights since, when the cause of another and elder sister in oppression was pleaded in the English House of Commons, by one of the few

The health of Garibaldi is again causing his ardent sympathisers' great anxiety. His feet, or at least one of them, would seem to be in a state not well calcumuch crime is making under recumentese rule. of them, would seem to be in a state not well calcu- comes the most central and frequented and finest surrection anything of its intensity. What are most them; and that if there were not a single slave left. The Spaniards have a time-honored proverb lated to bear him to Rome, however sooner or later churches are selected for the recruiting council, and wanting to the insurgents are muskets. The Rus-

Tablet.

POREIGN INTELLIGENCE. (one of their many thousands) touching the tenthey may carry, him to death. The instep of the the recruits are medically examined in the choir itself sians fire at five or six hundred paces, while the
dency easily acquired, money has to make to itwhat is worse the swelling is ascending to the upper
at all this in private, and are silent and enduring in

The troops of which Russia can delive the field. part of the leg. Should the tumefaction continue in this direction, the consequences would, in the opinion of his physicians, most likely prove fatal. The modern Philoctetes has of late been too unwell to see visitors in his island retreat.

Rose. - Pilone has, unluckily for himself, ventured Emmanuel has not been filled by any such harm- to Rome, and has just been arrested by the Roman less expedients as are here attributed to the police and lodged in prison; a pretty strong proof Church functionary, the exit of its funds seems of the non-complicity of the Roman Government with the Reaction, if any were needed, and which fact, we trust, Mr. Odo Russell will record in his we may accord any credit to M. de l'Isle's re- next despatch on the Brigandage, not omitting to cent pamphlet on Italian finance, the statements add a record of the fact that the humane government in which prove by the indisputable logic of of Victor Emmanuel has shot three Royalists at Sassinoro, four at Corato in the Terra di Bari, three at Putignano, on the 12th, and another, a Chief (Michele Vitale), at San Severo. A company of the Lancers of Saluzzo has been surprised at Frasca by the Royalists, and fourteen killed after a terrible re-

A letter from Rome in the Armonia, dated on the 14th inst., says: - We heartily laugh here at the efforts made by the Auglican Church to defend the few dogmas left to it by the will of the great feminine theologian, Queen Elizabeth. A certsin Bishop Colenso of Port Natal in Africa, has put forth certain commentaries of his on the l'entateuch and Joshua, wherein, following the glorious footsteps of the professors of Gottingen, he denied the historical truth, and still more the supernatural character of the sacred writings. The Anglican Archbishops and Bi-shops of the United Kingdom addressed to him a collective letter, in which, between advice and threat, they arge him to retract, and allude to his resignation. But there is something more and still worse. The famous Essays and Reviews, which, profiting by free trade, are importing into England the produce of German paradox, and have for some time been assailing the Bible and Christianity, are written by Anglican Priests and diguitaries, whom it has been vainly attempted to punish and dismiss. However, the Church of Henry and Elizabeth acts like prodigals, who the more they are ruthed at home the more they spend abroad; and it renews with fury its proselytism even in Rome, where it is now sending Protestant Bibles into the French barracks. It is a holy work, and a profitable one withal; the honest French will not read it; he takes it at once to his superior officer and gets a handful of eigars in exchange. A

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The Contemporaneo gives a few figures containing the results of the labors of as set forth in M. Billault's speech. The France under the windows of Cardinal Balluffi, ly assume will form no part of the 'official' report. French journals hope yet in diplomacy, and an- and in fact the progressive movement gives it appears that out of 150 municipalities created by the further an amnesty. Inductive reasoning is the every hope of our living to see religion persecution. The furth Ministry, S6 have acted with decided eachly true basis for correctly anticipating the ed openly in the provinces under Piedmontese mity to it; out of 9,632 National Guards, 3,006 are openly Bourbonists; of 4,020 Priests, 64 are Liberals, and the rest Reactionists; of 1,900 Religious, only 170 are Liberals : of 14,568 so-called Brigands, 11000 flect on as they may soon have the casting vote are soldiers of the dissolved army; finally, with the terminate and destroy. Some of the Russian in their hands. The prosecutions of the Catho- exception of two foreigners and three peesants, all the chiefs of the Reaction are superior officers of the

Wanton murder and destruction of property new regime. The Defensore, the Monitore, dated on the 11th inst., and published in the Armonic Babilonia, and Ape Cattolico, of Naples, are of the 19th inst, says: -"Two other monasteries have been suppressed in Foggia, those of the Alcancruel than Alexander. Is the leopard to change | been condemned to a heavy fine and four months | tarine and of the Observantine Franciscans. You unprisonment in consequence of his opinion . It and that of the Capuchin Fathers had already been there is to be licence for all evil in the press, suppressed. The church of the latter, not being the full development of religious journalism is adapted for stables, has been made into a store for the only possible counterpoise, and this is fettered cannon and other warlike implements, after having been profuned in a thousand ways, even to the extent of filling the various family tombs with borsedung, without even transferring elsewhere the bones Peter-burg have no doubt sent home a-surances | tisans and slavery for its foes, and is as com- of the dead buried there. The town is indignant, pletely alient to the spirit of Christian liberty as but the Gavernment gives us no cessation from its acts of oppression.

'in the town of Basi, the deputies who form the commission against brigandage, were driven out people are beginning to find out to their cost amidst bootings and voilies of stones. Last week a brigand was shot in Poggia, and five others were taken to San Marco in Lamis, who, as they had been wounded in fight were despetched on the spot, without any trouble being taken to enable them to die

'In Montesantangelo a tremendous reaction took and oppression of the police raised a tumult in the intimated their determination to resist, if they wished hands of the police. The judge-instructor has gone there this morning to draw up a detailed report."

The Nomada of Naples, of the 17th inst., says:

The police having arrested Signor Cravone, Parish Priest of Pietrasanta for having refused to administer the Sacraments to a dying man, the said Parish Privat has applied to be provisionally liberated, and the Attorney-General has offered to grant it on giving bail to the amount of 3,500 lire (£130).

The France publishes in a prominent place the following on the state of Italy from a well informed

person : --There is nothing exaggerated in what has been said about the situation of the kingdom of Naples. The country has been turned topsy turry. At Naples order is maintained, but the people are dissatisfied. The absence of the Court, of the ambassadors, and other distinguished foreigners, causes great injury to commerce. The people who might have accepted Rome as a capital was not equally inclined towards Turin. Out of Naples the whole country is literally in the power of the brigands, but they are not very numerous. They, however, meet with support from the peasants. The greater number, however, of those who are called brigands are Royalists, who only attack the partisans of Victor Emmanuel; but there are some bad characters, who avail themselves of the merous, and they are too well armed to be open to attack. If foreign intervention should give a point of support either to the Garibaldians, or to the Royalists, the probability is that Victor Emmanuel would not be able to maintain himself in the kingdom of Naples, but if Italy is left to herself, it is possible that this state of things may continue for an indefinite length of time. In the meantime, the country is every day becoming more and more demoralised. Terrible hatred arise out of the sanguinary structles which desolate the kingdom; the peasants acquire a habit of pillaging; a spirit of insubordination everywhere prevails, and if this lasts long the Government, whatever it may be, which has to re-establish order in that unfortunate country, will meet with as many difficulties as King Victor Emmanuel. His friends even will be a great embarrassment to him.

A letter from Palermo, dated on March the 14th, and published by the Armonia, says that the churches in Sleily are exposed to all kinds of profanity by the party in power and the revolutionists. A member of the Turin Parliament of the name of Pricciardi held a public meeting on a Sunday in the great Church of St. Dominic, at which the most revolutionary speeches were held, and the apostate Friar, Pantaleo, climbed up to the pulpit to atter the grossest blasphemies against the dogmas of the Church, the Papacy, the celibacy of Priests and Religious, and said that the Papacy was abolished and that Garibaldi is the only High Priest! The ecclesiastical authorities say nothing about this from fear. When the conscription

publicing vests out AUSTRIA. Til non-the curtic!

All the insurgents belonging to the kingdom of Poland, who have fallen into the hands of the Austrians have considerately, been sent into the interior, to be imprisoned in the fortresses. I say 'considerateig because if given up to the Russians they would almost certainly be shot.

Among a hundred anecdotes impossible to verify which are circulating about the town is one to the effect that, as the insurgents were crossing the frontier this morning, a party of Cossacks followed them too far, and were fired upon by a goard of Austrians. It is even said that the Austrians on this occasion made a dozen Russians prisoners; and some lock-up house, into which no outsider can possibly penetrate, is named as the place where they are incarcerated.

One thing is quite certain, that the insurgents who sought refuge and found a prison in Cracow to-day were not pursued by the Rossians in any force, though they may have been slightly harassed by Cossack patrols at the frontier. The great majority fought their last military fight at Busk on the 18th, when the Russians engaged were driven northwards to Kielce. Their next struggle was with hunger, and many of the young men and boys who gave themselves up early this morning to the Austriaus had scarcely eaten a mouthful of bread since the break-up of Langiewicz's camp on the 19th. The peasants do not seem to have objected to supply the insurgents with food as long as they were extravagantly and exhorbitantly paid for it. They proved their sympathy by selling them leaves at 12 roubles a dozen, and I know one instance of a young man having paid as much as two roubles for a single

Vienna, March 26 .- Langiewicz has been set at iberty on parole. He and his followers proceeded to Brunn, (Moravia). The violation of the Galizian frontier by the Russians will be considered as a violalation of international law.

The views expressed by La France, of Austria having consented to a Congress for the regulation of the Polish affairs, are not sufficiently grounded. The Austrian Cabinet would, on the contrary, rather avoid a Congress for the present; unticipating that Russia would make further concessious to Poland.

#### POLAND.

Of the rights of the Poles under the Treaties of 1815 there can be no question. Although their connexion with France during the war had alienated the sympathies of the more zealous Allies, although many inought that when Bonaparte fell Poland might well be lett to go into captivity with him, yet the remembrance of their unfortunate heroism excited the good will of European statesmen generally, and public opinion was even then strong enough to forbid their being left to their fate. The consequence was that the Czar entered on the government of the new Kingdom of Poland with a Constitution which guaranteed a Biennial Diet, consisting of a Senate for life, and a Chamber of Deputies, a separate Polish Ministry, an independent Judiciary, a national Army, and a free press. How soon these fair promises were violated, and how the late Emperor and his brother Constantine tortured the Poles into revolt within fifteen years, are matters of history; but England and France, and Austria, and the other Powers, if they resolve on inviting Russia to discuss with them the affairs of the revolted kingdom, have only to point out that the Government which now exists is not that which Alexander I, guaranteed, and it will be for Russia to explain her reasons for not fulfilling the obligations she had accepted. How clear was the opinion of the great Powers in 1815 in favor of Polish nationality is abown by the Proclamation of the King of Prussia when he resumed possession of his Polish provinces. 'You are incorporated by my Monarchy, writes Frederick William, 'but without being obliged to renounce your nationality. You will participate in the Constitution which I intend to give my faithful subjects, and you will have a provisional Constitution like the other provinces of the kingdom. Your religion will be maintained, your personal rights and your property will return under the protection of the laws, upon which you will also be called in future to deliberate. Your language shall be used with the German in all public transactions, and every one of you, according to his abilities, shall be eligible to public employments in the Grand Duchy, and to all the offices, honours, and dignities of my kingdom.'

Intelligence from Warsaw of the 18th confirms the announcement of the increasing boldness of the insurgents, who had then advanced nearly as far as Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, on the right bank of the Vistula, where is situate a station on the Warsaw and St Petersburg Railway. In the neighborhood of the little town of Miloswa, on the high road, four miles from Warsaw, a band of many thousand insurgents had assembled without any attempt to at tack them being made by the Russians. Most of the scholars of the preparatory school for the university had gone over to the insurgents, and the school was entirely closed. Recruiting for the insurgents was carried on openly in the city, and oftentimes people were found in the brandy shops reading aloud the proclamation by the Dictator Langiewicz, and summoning their hearers, who were mostly working people of all classes, to join the cause of their country, and to proceed to the forests. Generally these recruiting agents found willing hearers, and the people would assemble at a given place, when the oath would be administered to them, and then they would leave Warsaw in a body. That such proceedings should be allowed to take place in a city where a mighty garrison is situated, that city being also the capital of the country, where a state of siege and martial law was in force, would appear to be incredible; but there is no doubt of the truth of the statement.

The institutions granted to the Poles would appear to be undergoing a gradual condition of col-lapse. Members of the Council of State daily send in their resignations, and similar measures are resorted to by the town and district circles. It is also affirmed that all the officials have received anonymous summonses to send in their resignations immediately. In the provinces many of the taxes were not collected, as it was feared that the Government treusuries would be confiscated by the insurgents.

The Czus of Cracow, in a leading article, expresses regret that the tactics of the dictator should have been changed from those of a war of partisans to regular warfare; but in deploring the issue of the affair, attributes to it an importance purely local. The flight of the dictator, it says, does not impart a graver character to the incident. Although Langiewicz should not reappear, the situation will rest the same; he had been too short a time at the head of the troops, which were not properly concentrated under his direction. The dictatorship was but a symbol of the sacrifices and of the united action of the country—the expression of the wishes of the nation. The Czas terminates its article in these words -" We know not who will replace the dictator, but the incident of the 19th is only an episode, and by no means the termination of the strife. - From the Daily News.

It appears from documents published in the Independence Belge that General Microslawski considers himself to have been ill-used by Langiewicz. The former states that he was named dictator by the National Committee, and two of the three Poles who were sent to him at Paris confirm his statement; the third has fallen in the struggle. It is evident that the dissensions which have hitherto been so fatal to the Polish cause are not altogether absent from this last movement.

The Presse of Vienna says :- " All the chiefs of the insurrection are convinced that, it will hold out a long time yet. It was foreseen that Langiewicz would be beaten, but this does not take from the in-

are not estimated at more than thirty or thirty-five thousand men."

EXECUTION OF POLISE PRISORERS -The Czas, of Cracow, says that all the chiefs of the insurrection who have fallen into the hands of the Russians, have heen shot. Thus, at Radom, M. Jasiniski was shot without a trial; at Sicolce, MM. Olszewski and Moritz; and at Lublin, M. Cusinier Bogdanowich, one of the most intrepid leaders of the national movement. When the latter was brought to the place at which he was to be executed, the military governor of Lublin said to him, 'You are very young Sue for pardon! 'Yes, General, he replied, I am young, but the cause I defended is very old.' 'You have your mother?' 'My mother would blush if I begged the Russians to pardon me. But I pray you do not trifle with me at such a moment. You were to shoot me at six o'clock, and it is already ten minutes past six.' Some moments afterwards the noble young man was no more.

MURRAY AND 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 'essonces' in the South American and West Indian markets, superceding even the veritable 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 unequalled. As there are imitations abroad, it is important to see that the names of "Murray & Lauman" are emboss. ed on the bottle and inscribed on the label. Kept by all respectable Druggists.

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

REVOLUTIONIZES THE SYSTEM. - One of the grand marvels in medical science is the rapidity with which Bristol's Sursaparilla recruits the strength of broken down invalids. Experience alone can enable the sick to realize its effect in cases of general debility. No matter to what state of physical prostration the patient may have been reduced, Bristol's Sursuparilla will recuperate him. Some physicians have suggested the injection of pure blood into the veins of the sick, but this potent restorative converts every drop of blood in the patient's body into a living tonic, capable of lending new strength to the muscles, the nerves, the stomach and the whole animal machinery. Let no weakling despair of living to a good old age - for in this preparation exists a vital principle which will restore the strength of the feeblest.

To be obtained of all druggists.

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

Ladies of Delicate Constitution and uncertain health are strenuously advised to throw aside the nauseous and useless preparations with which they are accustomed to drug themselves, and test the hygeian, body-and-mind-strengthening virtues of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. In all the complaints and disabilities arising from sexual causes, they will find this cheering, refreshing and invigorating preparation of extraordinary efficacy. Its regulating properties are wonderful, and as a remedy for the languor, nausea, tremors, convulsions, hysteria, &c., which often accompany the development of womanhood, it has no equal either among the prescriptions of the faculty or advertised medicines. For the many distressing feelings which usher in and often follow the period of maternity, and also for the painful and dangerous symptoms which sometimes accompany 'change of life,' Hostetter's Bitters are earnestly recommended: No other restorative seems to suit so well the constitutions and the organization of the feebler sex. In all cases of female debility, where there is a want of brisk vital action, the Bilters produce a most important change - relieving local weakness, and re-establishing the general health.

### Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lamp. lough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harto H. R. Gray, and Picault ાં Son.

# UNITED STATES.

The New York Times finds consolation for the Federal repulse at Charleston, in the discovery of a means whereby the Northern harbours may be made impervious to the attacks of the British fleet in case of war. The Times does not appear to be sensible that the admission that Charleston and other Confederate ports similary defended cannot be captured, is also an admission that the South cannot be subjugated. It assumes also rather too much when it takes for granted that what could be done by its Monitor fleet, could not be done by vessels such as the Warrior, Black Prince and Royal Oak armed with guns effective at a range of three miles, and manued by British seamen. Enough is known of the Federal iron-clad flect to prove that for the reduction of a strong fortress it is utterly inefficient. Offensively its faults are slowness and inaccuracy of fire; in two hours ten ressels fired 151 shots, say fifteen each, from thirty-two guns, or less than 21 shots per gun. each hour. Of these shots only thirty-two struck Fort Sumter, and did practically no damage. The officers on board the Monitors report that it was impossible to take nim. If one of the British iron-clads could have got over the bar at Charleston, she would with two guns working at two miles range have fired more shots than the whole Federal fleet, and struck Fort Sumter nearly every time. There is no novelty in the means taken by the Confederates to defend Charleston harbor; and they owe their efficiency quite as much to the want of enterprise and courage of the assailants as to the inefficiency of the Monitors. It is evident from all the accounts that the Federals quailed from the first before the obstacles and dangers they had to encounter, and made their weak attack rather to obey orders from Washington than with any hope of success, or determinaattack at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; and equally absurd to support it by a land force of only 7,000 men, when eight times that number were arrayed on the opposite side, with ample means to convert any success by water into worse than a failure. The telegraph to-day reports that the President has ordered the attack to be renewed, and to be continued 50 long as an iron-clac floats; if he has done so, he has done no more than is necessary to save not only the Monitor fleet, but the reputation of the Federal navy for gallantry and enterprise from becoming the laughing stock of the world. Even the Confederates cannot persuade themselves that the attack is abandoned after such a trifling contest; and begin to regret having wasted so much ingenuity, time, and money in constructing defences against an enemy so easily discouraged, and driven off.—Commercial Ad-

While the white men of the South and North are cutting each other's throats on behalf ostensibly of negro slavery, but really of independence on the one side, and of negro emancipation and centralised despotism on the other, it is remarkable that the black men of the North take very slight interest in the struggle. The slaves of the South range themselves for the most part on the side of their masters, and the free colored men in the Middle, Northern, and Western States act as if they knew but too well that no good would result, or was intended to result, to