THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE MARCH 13, 1868

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

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PARIS, Feb. 12 .- The Temps of this evening says :--- " Some arrests have been made to-day in consequence of intended demonstrations by a portion of the public schools students in honor of Poland. Some 1,200 or 1,500 young people belonging to the normal schools and to the faculties of jurisprudence and medicine participated in the demonstrations when leaving the public lectures. M. de St. Marc Girardin intended to visit the hotel of Prince Czartoryski. It appears that while upon his way thither the cry of ' Poland for ever' was raised. Public order, however, was not otherwise distubed."

The Temps expresses a hope that the youths arrested will not long be kept in confinement. Feb. 11.--lu the Chamber of Deputes yes-

terday, after the speeches of MM. Keller and Cranier de Cassagnac in favor of Rome, M. Billault replied to M. Favre. He said that it was easy to prove that the Italian policy of France was neither powerless nor equivocal.-It was requisite that the interests of France should be the first matter of consideration, and not the Italian or the Catholic interest. These interests should be protected by France. She could never suffer the Pope to be a slave .--France also desired to protect religious interests as a social right. The interest of France required tranquility upon her frontiers, and if she consulted her advantage she would prefer a lederation of Italian States, but France had raised no opposition to the unity of Italy. M. Billault next inquired whether Rome was necessary to Italy. He said that to France Rome represented one of the foundations of the independence of the Holy See. Rome, as the capital of Italy, is of secondary interest to France. The speaker then proceeded to show that France had never promised Rome to the Italians, citing documentary evidence, and stating that the cause of policy now pursued was always the same .--Recalling what France has done for Italy, he said that " the political and religious interests of France are opposed to the abandonment of Rome. Until, therefore, a liberal and politic combination was discovered, France could not sacrifice herself to a single pretension. Alluding on the 7th of March, 1861, that celebrated jurist made to the position of England in the Italian question M. Billault recalled the uncertain attitude taken up by that Power in the beginning, and said that England, at a later period, strongly recommend- French iterests. This language speaks volumes. ing Italy to keep away from Venice. In 1860 England made propositions, by accepting which the French would have left Rome, and Austria would have remained mistress of Italy. Were the French to leave Rome, the Pope would be enabled to ask assistance of Austria, and France baving guarded Rome herself, would be unable to offer any opposition. M Billault die not believe that Piedmont would then be able to resist alone; and concluded-Italy has before her two different courses. She can make an appeal to revolution, or lean upon France while completing her organisation. The Emperor will continue to labour at reconciling Italy and the Pope. He will bring to the task the greater perseverance the more the passive resistance he has to encounter, convinced that in that direction lies the interest of Italy and the interest of the Pope, assured that to that end are directed the desires of astonished that they have not thought of evoking the Catholic world, and above all, the prayers of the spirit of Wilberforce, to ask him whether the France.

La France of this evening states that the English Government censures the language used by Mr. Christie, the English Minister at Brazil,

Confederate despatches recently published :-----"The Tintes makes much of an incident which has excited the Government of the Confederate States, and in which French agents were compromised. One of the despatches from Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Slidell which has been intercepted and published by the Federal Government represented the reason for the expulsion of M. Theron, the consular agent of France, and Vice Consul of Spain, Galveston, to be an ill-judged step taken in virtue of secret instructions emanating either from the department of Foreign Affairs or from the Einperor's Minister in Mexico. We have reason to believe that the Richmond Government soon corrected an erroneous impression, but the English journal persists, notwithstanding, in exaggerating the importance of this incident by reproducing, if not as well founded, at all events as plausible, certain suppositions, the improbability of which it would have recognised if it had been better informed of the real position of the incriminated agent .---M. Theron, who quitted Europe 20 years ago to settle in Texas, is not a consul-not even a paid consular agent of France at Galveston .---The gratuitous functions with which he was invested in 1859 make him simply a deputy of the consul at New Orleans, and in this capacity he has never corresponded except with his immediate chief. The only instructions he has received request him to maintain the greatest reserve, and to carefully abstain from every kind of are condemned to the galleys for reaction, both cap-interference in the political affairs of the country. tains in the ex-army of Frandis the Second. Rome All the consuls of France in the United States have moreover been requested to transmit similar recommendations to the agents placed under their orders. As to the other agent, M. Tabouelle, whose name has also been mixed up in the discovery of pretended diplomatic mancentres, he is neither consul nor vice-consul, but simply chancellor of the consulate of France at Richmond. Mr. Jefferson Davis sufficiently order he had given him to quit Virginia, that the futile incident, which in consequence of an entirely accidental concurrence had excited the suspicions of a senator of the Confederate States, did not seem to him to deserve serious

attention. In a long article on M. Barthe, the late President of the Court of Accounts, the Monileur states that, a speech in the Senate, in which, to his eternal honor, he asserted that the idea of the unity of Italy and of the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope had its origin in ideas profoundy hostile to The successor of M. Barthe, as President of the Court of Accounts, is M. de Royer, a jurist devoted to the Empire. He has given proofs of learning and consistency in his career as a magistrate and a statesman. In the discussion alluded to, he also defended the cause of the Holy See in other points of view.

Horace Vernet for several years before his death bad returned to the practice of religion, and Cardinal Morlot had paid him a visit shortly before his falling

Spiritualism is still occupying public attention, and exciting the apprehension of Christians. The 'supernatural science,' as it is called, reckons 30,000 adherants in Lyons alone ; and it numbers also numerous groups in several towns in France. Allan Kardec, who is its head, holds an assembly of the believers weekly. In one of these meetings they lately evoked, they say, the spirit of Cardinal Morlot, who expressed to them his regret for having attached too much importance to the temporal power of the Pope. They, however, add, that he is a Saint, and enjoying a state or beatitude! What next? I am emancipation of the negroes is really the cause of war between the Federals and the Confederates in America, and what he thinks of the result of that unfortunate war.

'A new bishop,' says the Monde, 'who leaves for him forts exas carries o

aBirs, when they do so not in behalf of the Pope, expression of his willo This is wby his Majesty te suspected his servants. Not one would confess, even but against him. The party of setion at Genoa, headed by Ber tani, Mosto, and Corfe, propose to raise 'free corps,' or bands of volunteers, intended for the suppression of Southern brigandage. The Government, however, strongly object to this measure, which would give rise to a new force within the State, after all the efforts which were successfully made to put an end to that dualism between the Garibaldian and the Royal armies which created so great a danger and cost so heavy a sacrifice to the country. Those volunteers who might wish to enter the lists against Southern brigandage can always gratify their martial ardor by entering the battalions of National Guards mobilized by the Government, and regularly organized ... Times' Cor. RCME. - There is news from Umbria and the

Marches of considerable excitement-discontent in the present instance to the actual Government taking the form of Garibaldian or Reactionary demonstrations of which the spring: will tell the issue. Two men of the sect or secret society have just been sentonced and executed at Ancona, and there is no oc-casion to say died impenitent. It is singular how rare a matter is a Christian death among those who have once been members of those terrible brotherhoods where the negation of Christ is the primary condition of admission to the higher grades. Milano, Locatelli-all died blaspheming and rejecting religious consolation.

Ten reactionaries of Tristany's band have just passed the window, under escort of the Roman police, for Castel St. Angelo, a pretty clear proof that the reaction has not sprung from Rome. Colonel Castagon, one of the ex-officers of the Neapolitan army, has just been killed in an encounter with Tristary's band, and was buried at Valdipietra. His two sons swarms with emigrants from Naples, and the terrible proscription of all that is Royalist seems to know neither rest or slumber, if we may judge by the sad tales of fine, of imprisonment, of fusillation brought here by those who have fled from Piedmontese tyranny to the ' City of Refuge.'- London Tablet.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The Commendatore Ludovico Bianchini writes from Naples on the 23rd ultimo to the Monde, to deny that he has ever offered his services to Farini. He says :- 'I have never left Naples, where I live as a stranger to all parties, and proved, by revoking within twenty-four hours the only occupied with my family addirs.' Signor Bianchini is a former Minister of Ferdinand II.

The Brigands get the first instalment of the subscriptions for their suppression. We read in the Armonia : ---

A month ago the subscription against the brigandage was begun by the Minister Peruzzi, and on all sides much labor and trouble were devoted to raise money. But the first to enjoy the fruit of the subscription are precisely the Brigands which it was intended to oppose. The Marquis Avitable, Governor of the Bank of Naples, having gone out of town, was overtaken by the band of Pilone and had to pay 85.000 francs to the Chief; wherefore the poor Marquis is a victim of brigandage and has a right to be reimbursed with the money of the subscription. Hence the 85,000 francs which he has paid to the Chief Pilone have to be deducted from the subscription against brigandage, and it will so happen that the subscribers to the fund will find themselves in the unlucky predicament of contributing funds to the brigands, instead of their defeat and suppression.

NAPLES, Feb. 14 .- As the smashing of a bishop was laid down by one of our wits as the necessary condition of precautionary measures on railways, so the capture of the Governor of the Bank has led to increased efforts to seize the brigand chief of Vesuvius. Only two months have clapsed since a gentleman of Torre del Greco was laid hold of and valued at 2,000 ducats. 'Impossible to pay it,' was the remoustrance. 'Oh, yes, you can,' said Pilone -You declared that you would like to make Maria Sofia your servant (which he remembers to have said in his own drawing room in the presence only of two of his relatives), and if you can afford to keep Royalty in service you can pay down 2,000 ducats. So cash up.' The money was paid. Since then Di lone has been master of the country, has visited the houses of friends of my own, mulcted some, walked openly in the streets of Scagati, and, it is added, in those of Naples, and set all the military and police force at defiance. At last a banker is taken, and Heaven and earth are moved. Six police stations have been formed on Vesuvius, a flying column of 60 soldiers is on the spot, 40 persons of the small towns in the neighbourhood who supplied and entertained him have been arrested, and hopes are entertained that he will be captured. I doubt it,-Pilone will not wait for his pursuers. Two words as to the history of this notorious chief. His present career, as may be that of many others, was determined by persecution. A stonecutter in Bosotrecase, a village at the foot of Vesavins he was irritated and perescuted by a custode of woods and forest, and finally condemned to two years of imprisonment in the good old times. Rescued from prison by a captain in the Bourbon army, he went to Palermo with all his family, to avoid further persecution. Garibaldi made his appearance soon after, and by accident, about the same time, Pilone met his friend the captain, to whose persuasions he yielded, and joined the Royalist force. He fought and took a flag, which he wrapped round his body, to keep it from the hands of his fellow-soldiers. The flag was sent up to Naples, and exhibited at Portici as one of the trophies of the Bourbons. As soon as the insurrection was over Pilone came up to Naples. and being much taunted by an officer of the National Guard for his attachment to the Bourbons, killed his man, fied to the mountains, and formed a band which was cut up. The country had then become too hot for him, and he escaped to Rome - as he may do now, for all are his friends-was received by Francis II. with open arms, decorated, appointed a General, and sent back to the neighbourhood of a capital with 500,000 inhabitante. Here, in defiance of the military and civil power, he has communicated regularly with the Committees in Rome and Naples; pillaged and prayed (for his chaplein says mass daily; captured, and fixed heavy ransoms; shot the most obnoxious of his opponents; and lived a jolly life among his friends, who were in fact the mass of the people who bask in the sun which shines on the coast of the Bay of Naples. The end of his career we have yet to see. Were I to send you his likeness, it would be that of a man wearing a Calabrian hat, December, 1862, was 374,000,000 lire. The Minister jacket, with several decorations, and fastened round the waist with a girdle, terminating with red unated by extraordinary credits, to be opened by royal mentionables. Several very important arrests of wealthy proprietors have been made at Vico during the last week. It is a small village between Castellamare and Sorrento, and here these worthies have been in correspondence with the Bourbonite Conncils and brigands, sending them money, and siding and abetting them in every possible way .- Cor. of

plies to the Chamber without the intervention of his Ministers. The address states the grave disagree-ment between the situation of the Ohamber and that tration without the fixing of the budget, and of hav-ing by this means violated article 99 of the Constitution ; but it has taken some acts of his Government done with his assent as the buses of complaints against the Ministers. He would not have admitted these acts if they included an attack on the Constitution. He must, therefore, reject the complaints of the Chamber. The Chamber has made use of its constitutional rights relative to the establishment of a budget in such a way that his Government finds it impossible to adhere to the impracticable decisions of the Chamber. The Chamber of the Lords has used its constitutional rights only to reject the budget. His Majesty is of opinion that the Chamber of Deputies has exceeded its powers in maintaining that its partial decisions are defloitely binding upon his Government. If, on the one side, the address says that the now session has begun without the Government showing by some initiative the possibility of returning to a normal state of the administration, on the other, it has passed over in silence the fact that the royal speech has promised some propositions for that purpose. On the occasion of these regrettable conflicts His Majesty has received numerous addresses, in which the signers express their adhesion : but his Majesty has seen with pain that his subjects are spoken of as a small minority which has long been foreign to the nation. The Chamber has spoken, moreover, of an abuse of power in some measures directed against some public functionaries. The limits of legal discipline have not been exceeded, and the representatives of the nation have no reason to raise complaints in that matter. His Majesty much regrets the divergence of views, but he will not lend himself to an arrangement, by sacrificing the constitutional rights of his crown, and of the Chambers of Peers. It is his duty as Sovereign to maintain intact the constitutional rights and prerogatives of the Crown. His Majesty expects that the Chamber will take into account the counciliatory steps of the government, and will contribute on its part to an arrangement. This accord is a necessity for his loyal heart; for all his efforts tend to develop the prosperity of the Prussian people, and to. secure to the country its historical position, the result of a glorious harmony between the King and the nation.

The Kreuz Zeitung announces that, in consequence of the serious nature of the Polish insurrection, the 1st and 5th corps of the Prussian army, as well as a division of the 2d corps, are to be concentrated in readiness for possible events. The battalions, it is said, will be made up to 800 men. The head quarters of the five divisions in question are all in the direction of the Russian frontier.

The King of Prussia has hastened to conclude with the Russian Emperor a Convention the object of which is to help him in reducing once more to slavery the gallant people who have again risen against his government. No doubt the stipulations are mutual, and if any disturbance takes place in Russian Poland the King will have a right to call on St. Petersburg for assistance. But for the present the war is confined to the Russian territory, and the only meaning of the Convention is that the troops of the Prussian Monarchy should be employed against the Poles be-yond its own frontier. We have not the details of the Convention, but, as will be seen by our correspondence, 80,000 men are being concentrated in the eastern provinces of Prussia, and, if the insurrection lasts, may be expected soon to cross the frontier .-In the meantime, the Russian troops are permitted freely to enter the Prussian territory in furtherance of their military operations, and they receive all the aid the King's officers can give them. This alliance indicates that in the opinion of the two Governments the insurrection is an event of the very highest importance. Were it, as represented by the Russians, merely a class movement, or confined to one or two districts, there would be no necessity for so humiliating a confession of impotence as is involved in a Convention with the Court of Berlin.- Times,

POLAND.

All the accounts received from Poland bear witpess to the rapid spread and the fierce character of the insurrection. Although the Russians have the advantage in particular conflicts, which is duly communicated to the world by telegraph, yet the insurgents appear to be increasing in numbers and keeping a hold on whole provinces of the country in a manner which gives little hope for the speedy re-storation of what is called order. In the level districts of Poland, which make up the greater part of its extent, the rebellion has been able to make head against the military force sent against it, and its success has been such as to cause a belief that the Russian soldiers are not without sympathy for the unhappy nation against which they are condemned to fight The rebels, miserably armed, and with no more discipline than is inherent in a military people, meet the troops with the most desperate courage, and when overpowered by their adversaries separate and seek refuge in the forests, sallying forth again as soon as the Russians have retired. Small bands of the Imperial troops are attacked, their communications are cut off, and the prisoners, we hear, often treated with great severity. In the southern parts of the kingdom, in the Governments of Sandomir and Lublin, where the forests are thicker and the ground more irregular, the most important events of the rebellion have taken place. In the Government of Lublin the insurrection, under Frankowski, has forced the Russians to concentrate at Zamosc, of their strongest places in the country. To the westward another Polish leader, Langiewicz, has maintained a not unequal struggle. The outbreak in Poland proper is but the most prominent part of a movement which is extending itself deep into the heart of the Russian monarchy, All the neighbouring provinces are said, on trust-worthy authority, to be as weary of the military sys. tem of the Czars as Warsaw itself. Troops watch the citizens; spies watch the troops. Even the peasantry, who have always been objects of Legitimist admiration for their single-hearted devotion to their Emperor, have now learnt to think it possible that he and his subordinates may be hard taskmasters. Such is the general disquietude that Poland may prove she has not ill-chosen her time for asserting her freedom. Probably the inhabitants of the capital and the large cities began the movement as the only chance of safety to themselves, but it is evident that the whole kingdom, proprietors, traders, peasants and all, are now in rebellion. Again, the priests are at the head of the movement, which shows that it has nothing in common with the revolutionary movements of Western Europe. In short, it is a thoroughly national rising, and the Catholic priests are impelled both by their patriotism and their jealousy of the almost forcible conversions made by the Imperial Church to take part with their flocks. The insurrection can only be brought to an end by two means-either s long and merciless conflict with the rebels, or such a change in the administration of the kingdom as may content the Poles and regain for the Emperor the esteem of Europe. On the first alternative we will not speculate. But we do hope from the character of Alexander II: that he will not think fit to renew the horrors of 1830 before the face of this generation. Such an outrage would justify the cossistion of all cordiality between his Government and those of Western Europe, and would probably isolate Russia, if not from the Sovereign, at any rate from the Legislature and people of every constitutional State.

when sworn on the Koran, and the master took advantage of their superstitious belief to call in a Mussulman priest, who administered to each the ordeal of the Government is it accuses the Ministers of hav-acted unconstitutionally in cominuing the Adminis- guilty person that he will not be able to chew a grain of rice. All the servants passed the test except a table attendent named Munnoo Khan. He was pronounced to be the thief accordingly and urged to confess. He refused, and was tied up to a tree, where, when he had received a few blows with a cane, he began to abuse his master. Jackson-I take the statements in his own defence-very much irritated, bimself gave the man ten blows, when the cane split, and he sent for switches, which were cut from a neighboring date tree. He confesses that, with intervals of a lew minutes; the man was flogged for 45 minutes. The man received 50 blows, when Jackson ordered the flogging to cease, and went into his house. Workmen were repairing it, and their noise, he says, prevented him from being aware that the flogging was continued by one of his servants in his absence. Some neighbours saw the occurrence, and sent for Major Nicolls, the Deputy Commissioner on whose arrival Munnoo Khan was released and sent to the hospital, where he died in ten days. After much doubt as to how Jackson and one of his servants should be tried, he was brought before a court-martial, which sat at Moultan from the 12th to the 23rd of December. Colone! Boyle, of Her Majesty's 69th, presided ; Mr. Scoble, a Bombay barrister, assisted the accused, and a military officer in civil employment prosecuted. Jackson was tried on a charge of murder, under the Penal Code. His fate hinges on the medical evidence. In his defence he expresses deep contrition, declaring that he meant to do no more than give the man 'a sound thrashing' and turn him out of his service. The majority of the medical witnesses prove that the man was diseased from smoking a drug known as 'churrus' and from bronchitis at the time he was flogged. Otherwise he was a healthy, muscular fellow, whom flogging with date switches for three-quarters of an hour at intervals would not have fatally affected. Others, again, considered the bronchitis the direct result of the flogging. I doubt if a court-martial is a fit tribunal to try such a case as this, or to decide so difficult a question on conflicting medical evidence.

> LORD LANSDOWNE AND THE AMERICAN WAR .- A short time before his death the late Lord Lansdowne wrote to a friend : 'Is not the news of this morning sufficiently bad for the Federals to afford a hope of something good? I cannot conceive the mebocracy, much less those of the middle class, in New York, who have a grain of common sense in them, wishing or permitting the commencement of a new expedition to subjugate the South, with increased taxes and conscriptions looming b-fore them. This might be the moment for letting them understand that wethat is England, France and Russia-are ready, on the slightest hint to that effect, to do them a douce violence, finding the way to save the lady's honour whilst securing her person.'

> Women in their nature are much more gay and joyous than men; whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibres more delicate, and their animal spirits more light and volatile; or whether, as some have imagined, there may not be a kind of sex in the very soul, we shall not pretend to determine. As vivacity is the gift of women, gravity is that of men. They should each of them, therefore, keep a watch upon the particular bias which nature nas fixed in their minds, that it may not draw too much, and lead them out of the paths of reason. This will certainly happen, if the one in every word and action affects the character of being rigid and severe and the other of being brish and airy. Men should beware of being captivated by a kind of 84vage philosophy, women by thoughtless gallantry Where these precautions are not observed, the man grows sullen and morose, the woman impertinent and fantastical. Taking these facts as a basis for our premises, we may conclude that men and women were made as counterparts to one another, that the pains and anvieties of the husband might be relieved by the sprightliness and good humour of the wife. When these are rightly tempered, care and cheerfulness go hand-in-hand; and family, like a ship that is duly trimmed, wants neither sail nor ballast.

> BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA .- Poisons dug from the bowels of the earth, and used as medicines, kill thousands annually. Powder and ball are not half so murderous. From the curses of mankind called mineral specifics" Bristol's Sarsaparilla is exempt. Its thirty-five years of unbroken triumph over scrofula, cancer, crysipeias, and all the diseases of the skin, the flesh, the bones, the joints and giands, are due to the Vegetable Kingdom alone. It is the only medicine ever prepared by man, that eradicates from the system the virus of malignant maladies and at the same time recuperates the constitution. To the feeble it is strength, to the aged vitality, the agonized a soothing balm, to the broken in spirit a reviving elixir, to the sufferers of the gentler sex a present help under all their special difficulties to ALL tho most certain and innocuous of the means offered by science for the relief and prevention of human suffering. Sold by the leading druggists of all towns and cities. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray.

has officially notified the Brazilian Government and eight women devoted to religion and charitable acts. of its having reprimanded Mr. Christie.

on their way to Cochin China.

line, Turenne, Jean-Bart, and Tilstit and the dence against the British Press, and were inclined to steam transport Rhone, have just arrived at make the best of their liabilities to private Messages, Cherbourg to embark the troops for Mexico .-Cherbourg to embark the troops for Mexico. ______ ings, are now driven to desperation. To reproduce; Those reinforcements, as already mentioned, but not to condense- to copy, but not to discuss-is amount to 3,596 men and 464 horses. The a mockery. This is not publication, but suppression. Jean-Bart will take a battalion of the 7th Regi- To print every speech at equal height is to insure ment of the line, composed of 1,044 men and 20 that no one of them shall be read. To suffer the whole mass to go forth without ono line to indicate horses; the Turenne another battalion of the same regiment; the Tilsitit will have on board be a printer to the Government, not a journalist. 1,095 men, consisting of various regiments .--Lastly, the Rhone will embark 130 men to fill up vacancies in different regiments, and 220 in this cause. M. Emile Girardin signs an article in horses - Galignani.

We read in a Paris letter :- The Russian Ambassadors' at the foreign Courts have written to their Government describing the feeling of indignation throughout Europe at the system practised at Warsaw, and at the brutal manner in which the conscription was conducted. I hear The tone is taken up and comes back re-echoed. that Count Orloff has been written to from the Even great properties seem likely to be placed in Russian Embassy here as to whether a contradiction might be given to a statement in a Paris diction might be given to a statement in a Paris nothing; it may cause an explosion. It is as yet newspaper that he had gone to Warsaw to try but a lambeut flame passed along the mouth of the to dissuade the Grand Duke from carrying out mine just to see if there is any powder there.- Times. the conscruption. The reputed answer is that the statement was correct, and that, if it were contradicted, he should contradict the contradiction.

The Emperor of Russia is coming to Paris in the spring; such, at least, is his present intention as well as that of his Imperial friend. The ob-Leopo'd.

gular examination. His despatches were given back to him without being opened. He was conducted to the camp of the insurgents in order that he might see them, and report from personal observation. He was dismissed with this injunction :- 'You have seen us, and now you may tell your Government that we are not Socialists for independence and for our nationality.

answer to certain remarks upon the French Govcorrespondence contained in the intercepted politicians of Turin, for Priests to meddle in temporal

The Nord announces the death of the Bishop of The same paper announces the departure from Peigneux, adding that his decease and that of Mgr. Toulon this morning of 700 men for Alexandria de Cabois further increase the number of Episcopa! sees vacant in France.

A moral rebellion has broken out in Paris. The TROOPS FOR MEXICO. - The ships of the newspapers which have even boasted their indepenand Communicated Articles, and Published Warnwhere lurks the wheat under the full-piled chaff is to The position is held to be intolerable, even in France. There are men stepping forward to court martyrdom the Presse. He declares that he exercises the right of discussion at his own peril. He demands that the Courts of Law, the Courts of Appeal, the Courts Cassation, shall, by formal judgment, define that line of demarcation which the Senate will not take upon itself the responsibility of tracing.' This means resistance. It is an appeal to public opinion in favor of a revival of the liberty of the Press in France. jeopardy, and earnest, hot-headed men are ready to go to prison - perhaps to Cayenne. It may come to

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - The Minister of Finance, in his report to the Chamber, stated that the deficit on the 21st | with a red and white feather; a blue military proposes that the Budge: for 1863 should be regudecrees. The Minister further demonstrated the possibility of establishing an 'equilibrium' between ject of the projected visit is said to be to come to an understanding as to a common action means of a loan of 700,000.000 lire by the sale of in Belgian affairs after the demise of King crown lands, and the consolidated converson of a large number of mortgage estates, by an increase of the land tax, by the establishment of taxes on certain Times. A French courier has arrived in Paris from descriptions of moveable property, by city tolls, the Russia. He was stopped on the way by the in- sale of railways, and the institution of a bank for surgents in Lithuania, and was subjected to a re-nular examination. His despatches were given perty, by a reorganisation of the existing banking system, and by a reform of the method of granting mortgages. The Minister stated in conclusion, that the Government considered it necessary to take advantage of the existing political lull to regulate the finances. The debate upon the financial scheme of the Government will commence at the next sitting.

We lears from the Armonia of the 5th instant that Father Passaglia has been excluded from the Turin nor Communists, but that we are fighting simply Chamber of Deputies. He was elected to the representation by the small town of Montichio, near Reg-We read in the Moniteur the following gio, in the Duchy of Modena. His election has, it remaining standing. The following is the substance appears, been annulled, on account of his being a of the Royal letter :-Priest, for there are already twelve Priests in that ernment which were based upon a part of the Parliament. It is allowable, in the opinion of the

PRUSSIA.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.-BERLIN, Feb. 7.-The Breslauer Zeilung of to-day publishes news from Benthen, dated yesterday, according to which Prussian troops had been despatched from that place to Stemanovitz, because the number of insurgents had greatly increased at the Polish frontier town of Czelacz.

It is rumoured that the insurgents have invaded Prussian territory near Sublinitz.

REPLY OF THE KING TO THE CHAMBERS .- Feb. 9. At the sitting of the Chambers of Deputies to day the President road the reply of the King to the Address of the Upper House, the Ministers and Deputies

INDIA.

A most deplorable story has just been made public by a court-martial held at Mooltan. Lieutenant The tenur of the address, as well as the mode by Jackson, of the Engineers, was stationed at Dera Is-which it has reached his Majesty, shows that the mail Khan on the Punjab frontier. On the 25th of lough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & Chamber desires to know his personal views and the June last he was tobbed of some silver plate, and Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte and H. R. Gray.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- All the finest perfumes are obtained from tropical flowers, and of these essences of the Aromatic Flora of the Tropics, this is one of the most permanent, pure and delicious. It imparts to the breath a pleasant fragrance, when used to rinse the mouth at the morning toilet, and neutralizes the taint of the cigar. Gentlemen who, in spite of the present pass on for beards, have still a prejudice in favor of the razor, will find that this delightful toilet water exempts them from the usual penalty of shaving-smarting and tenderness of the abraded chin.

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

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS-MUSH-ROOM IMITATIONS.-Success is the "prevalent cradle" of innumerable humbugs. No sconer had HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made their mark in the world, than up sprang a host of imita-tions, and as the fame of the great restorative grew and spread, the pestiferous crop of poisonous mockeries thickened. But the true medicino has lived them down. One by one they have disappeared. When the bellows of puffery, which kept alive the feeble fire of their borrowed reputation, ceased to blow, they ceased to live, and thus they continue to come and go. Meanwhile HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the great protective and remedial tonic of the age, have progressed in popularity with each succeeding year. Their success as a means of preventing and curing the diseases resulting from malaria, unwholesome water and all unhealthy climatic influences, has been boundless; and as a remedy for dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, general weakness and debili-ty, and all complaints originating in indigestion, they are now admitted to be superior to any other preparation ever advertised or prescribed. From the home market, to which a few years ago they were confined, their sale has been extended into every State in this Union, over the whole of South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, the Sand-wich Islands, Australia, Ohina and Japan Home and foreign testimony continue to show that HOS-TETTER'S BITTERS are the most remarkable tonic and invigorant now before the world.