

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

A correspondent remarks that at the reception on New Year's Day the Emperor conversed longer and more privately with Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister, than with any other member of the diplomatic body.

The French Government, it is said, have recommended the Spanish authorities to act energetically and to put down the movement with a convenient speed.

The Mexican difficulty was before the last Council of Ministers at the Tuilleries. All, or nearly all, the Ministers were for the speedy recall of the French troops.

The *Monde* says:—What is taking place in Spain, proves once more the inutility of concessions when they relate to principles and are made to the revolution.

The Government of Madrid recognised the Kingdom of Italy; the Queen ratified an act as contrary to religious traditions as to the policy of the monarchy, and the Progressives, in order to show their gratitude, excite a revolt among several regiments and drive the country into the arms of the House of Braganza.

According to the statement of the last Minister of Finance, S. Sella, Dec. 31, 1865, the annual expenditure of the kingdom of Italy is over thirty seven million, one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling.

The London Star says that the Emperor Napoleon has positively intimated to the Washington Cabinet his willingness to withdraw his troops from Mexico at any moment, on condition that the United States Government recognises Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico.

One of the most imposing spectacles which Paris can offer to a foreigner is that of Notre Dame, especially at the present moment and of a Sunday afternoon. It is then that the celebrated Carmelite friar Pere Hyacinthe, draws crowded audiences to listen to his sermons.

A terrific iron-clad steam ram has just been completed at Toulon, called Le Faureau. This vessel will be the most formidable of the whole fleet. It is of extraordinary speed, and one remarkable quality is the facility with which it can escape from an enemy.

DEATH OF A FRENCH GENTLEMAN.—The Marquis de Larochejacquelin died on Thursday afternoon week, at Pecq, near St. Germain, at the age of sixty. He was the son of that Marie de Victorie de Durisson who, while fighting by her husband's side in La Vendee, at the battle of Cholet, held in her arms an infant ten months old, who became the marquis and infant ten months old, and who subsequently after the defeat of Savenay, fled to the woods, where, utterly abandoned and unprotected, she gave birth to twin girls.

THE VAULTS OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.—Of the vast additions to the buildings of the Bank of France now in progress, and which will afford considerable space to the administration and offices now crowded together, the cellars are the most important part, they being destined to receive, like the old ones, the metallic reserves of the establishment, amounting generally to several hundred millions of francs.

It is fitted up with fire-proof shelves. It contains all the important deeds, notes, and papers belonging to the Bank; also deposits of private persons. Here the Duke of Brunswick used to leave his jewels, previous to going on a journey. Madeleine Mars used to send her diamonds there; the *lingot d'or* was deposited in the same place, &c.

SPAIN. The *Moniteur* says that no further doubts are entertained in Madrid that Gen. Prim will be compelled to surrender, or enter Portugal within three days.

Spain, if we are bound to believe those who see in the fresh perils that surround every Catholic throne an accession to their interests, and the gratification of their desires, is once more in the incipient throes of revolution. The facts which are taken to warrant this conclusion are meagre and paltry enough.

ITALY. PIEDMONT.—Florence, Jan. 10.—A Royal decree has been issued to-day, proroguing the Italian Parliament till the 23d inst.

The decree is preceded by a Ministerial report, explaining that this measure has been adopted in order that the Government may conscientiously examine the important financial and other proposals of the late Ministry, with the object of determining what portions of the said proposals shall be accepted and what portions shall be modified.

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MAZZINI.—The *Moniteur* of the 20th ultimo, a Genoese newspaper, quotes the *Sole* as follows:—"In a small room in Crompton Giuseppe Mazzini lies sick. The recent change of weather, together with his interrupted application to sedentary labour, have impaired his digestion, and what little food he can take, his stomach rejects."

The *Unita Italiana*, the Mazzinian journal, announces that it is about to resume its publication, which had been suspended for want of funds.

ROME.—Persons who have recently had the happiness of seeing the Holy Father state that notwithstanding the fatigue and anxiety he endures, the general state of his health is excellent and assuring.

GIFTS FOR THE POPE.—The *Unita Catholica* says:—"We have collected more money during the year which has just expired, than to any of the preceding years, commencing with 1860. In that year we raised 253,515 lire; in 1861, 320,317 lire; in 1862, 410,253 lire; in 1863, 289,892 lire; in 1864, 336,893 lire; in 1865, 603,000 lire; making a total of 2,110,872 lire."

BRIGANDAGE.—The brigands who have hitherto infested the Papal territories continue to give themselves up to the authorities. Accordingly Mgr. Pericoli, hoping that others will follow their example, has allowed a further term of sixteen days to such as may choose to surrender, and so reap the benefit of Article six of his edict.

The census of Rome has appeared as usual, at the end of the year. It is drawn up in the Cardinal Vicar's office, and is called the "State of souls,"—"Stato delle anime," being made up from the reports of the parish priests sent in at Easter. The totals of this ancient and elaborate form of statistics show that at Easter, 1864, Rome contained 203,805 souls, while at Easter, 1865, it contained 207,338. There were 437 heterodox Christians and 4,462 Jews among that number.

ment is occupied with the arrangement of a plan which will relieve the Holy Father from the embarrassing position in which he has been placed, and that funds will be provided for defraying a great part of the interest of the public debt, without even the semblance of a recognition or sanction of the revolutionary proceedings by the Sovereign Pontiff.

The proposals which Napoleon III. is said to have made with a view to carry out the Convention of September, without countenancing the idea that he is going to abandon the Pope, and the advantage-ground which France has held in Rome since 1849, are the topic of the day.

Little is now heard of Neapolitan brigands on the Pontifical domain. Some keep surrendering from day to day to the authorities, while the rest are quitting the frontiers. The Pontifical Zouaves, who enjoy the country, and who have shod themselves like mountaineers, in order to pursue their enemies the more successfully, complain bitterly that they won't show fight.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—NAPLES, JAN. 1.—In reviewing the state of this province during the year that has just passed away, the great prevalent discontent created by heavy taxation and the prospect of additional burdens, must not be passed over lightly.

With regard to the taxes actually imposed, and especially of that on industry and personal property, the mode in which it has been distributed is most unequal and unjust, though not so much from the fault of the Government. Every commune, in fact, has been permitted to appoint its commission for adjusting the proportion of taxation to be paid by every person.

In the townships under Vesuvius I find an uneasy feeling prevailing and a general expectation of an earthquake. The less educated classes say that as the cholera in 1856 was followed by an earthquake, so we may look out for another now. Whether there may be any atmospheric conditions calculated to connect the two facts I do not venture to say.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JAN. 6.—As the negotiations between the Crown and the Hungarian Diet are about to begin, I deem it advisable to make known to you the opinions entertained by the German Centralists on the more important questions at issue.

"What do the Hungarians aim at? What are their real intentions? For some time men of all parties spoke of the possibility of Hungary, on certain conditions, sending representatives to the Austrian Reichsrath (?). When by so doing, they had acquired friends in this part of the empire they began to speak in favour of the laws of 1848.

On the 11th of November a conference was held in the house of Baron J. Sotvos at which it was resolved that the laws of 1848 should be strictly upheld. In other words, that the Crown shall not only be called on to recognize in principle the validity of those laws, but also to acknowledge that they are in full operation.

vision of the prerogatives of the Crown. Austria would be a great Power but in name. Through there is some exaggeration in the article of which the foregoing is a summary, it cannot possibly be doubted that the Hungarians will be content with nothing short of a return to the status of chieftains. The Austrian empire has an area of 58,810 square English miles, 19,440 of which form the kingdom of Hungary.

A correspondent of the *Oracov Czar* asserts that but a year ago Count Bismarck put himself in communication with a certain citizen of the kingdom of Poland, and told him, in so many words, that if the Poles could be induced to lend him assistance he would have no difficulty in embodying with the kingdom of his master all the country on the left bank of the Vistula, Warsaw included.

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UNITED STATES.

A man named Mercer endorsed by Governor Andrew of Massachusetts and other philanthropists, calling themselves the New England Emigration Aid Society, has figured considerably in United States journals for some months past as the originator of a scheme for exporting the surplus population of New England to Washington Territory, or a market on the South Pacific coast.

INCREASE OF CRIME AT WASHINGTON.—In an editorial, the *Spectator*, a new Catholic paper published at the capital, remarks upon the fearful increase of crime there, that "during the quarter just ended over one thousand arrests were made in a single precinct."

THE WAY TO SELECT FLOUR.—First look to the color; if it is white, with a yellowish or straw colored tint, buy it. If it is very white, with a bluish cast or with white specks in it, refuse it.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The day has passed when ingenious advertising could force an inferior article into popularity.

It should be universally known—for it is strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, ARE RELIEVED BY USING BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Bronchial Troches.

O. H. GARDNER, Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, N.Y.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma."

Rev. A. O. NEWMAN, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing."

T. DUHAMME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief."

HENRY WILKES, D.D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box, January, 1866.

A NECESSITY.—In every house, is a bottle of Henry's Vermont Liniment. A burn, a bruise, a toothache that would otherwise go unrelieved, may then be cured.

WONDERFUL!

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court house, Montreal, have received the following letter from Mrs. M. J. Nolin Heroux, confirmed by her husband, and E. Roy, merchant of St. Phillips, Laprasrie, of a wonderful cure by BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA:

Sir,—The present is to certify that I, M. J. Nolin, 40 years of age, wife of M. Heroux, N.P., have suffered for a year with violent palpitation of the heart, sudden chills, extreme heat and cold in various parts of the body, attended with great pain, particularly in the arms; my pulse was very variable—very slow or quick; frequently a tendency to faint, with a sense of suffocation; sleep troubled; irritable, and very low spirits. I tried several medical men without deriving any benefit, and they all concluded by giving me up.

In July last I saw in the papers BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA 'Blood in Life.' I purchased five bottles at your store, which afforded me relief from the first dose. A substance resembling very fine white sand came from my legs in quantity, after which I recovered my nearly lost faculties, and was free from pains, palpitations, and chills, and perfectly cured of my affliction in ten weeks. I am convinced of the superiority of this remedy over all others, and I feel it my duty to recommend it to all troubled with similar affections.

(Signed) M. J. NOLIN HEROUX, EMILETTE ROY, Mercant, MR HEROUX, Notary Public.

Laprasrie, Sept 20th, 1862.

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

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA 'Blood in Life.'

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

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

See that the names of Murray & Lanman are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine.

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Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Liver Complaint, and many other diseases are enumerated in the city inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that, Dyspeptics! think of it, all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, resort at once to Hoffman's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, which, as an alternative, curative, and invigorant, stands alone and unapproached. We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above.—Philadelphia City Item.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.B.