

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The elections now occupy a great deal of men's minds. They are to take place in June. The result is expected to be a legislative body nearly as favorable to the Emperor's Government as that which has now existed for six years. At the same time, the opposition which has lately comprised only five members, will beyond a doubt be more numerous. You have seen that after meetings held at the house of the Duke de Broglie, it has been agreed by the leading men attached to the constitutional monarchy as it existed under Louis Philippe, that they ought to offer themselves as candidates, although the taking an oath of fidelity to "the Constitution and the Emperor" is a necessary condition of candidature. I do not see how this can be questioned. No one who held the absolute, inalienable right of a legitimate King to be such that a good subject might not acquiesce in the rule of any Government founded on a revolution, could have taken office under Louis Philippe. Why, then, may not those who prefer his system give to their country the benefit of their service under that which now exists? It is manifest, however, that the Imperialists, though they have invited men of different parties to take the oath, are disappointed that their invitation is to be accepted. The *Journal des Debats*, a very prudent paper, which, while taking the liberal side, has hitherto managed to keep out of scrapes, received a "warning" last week for an article in which it advocated the co-operation of the different parties opposed to the present Government. The following threatening notice has also appeared in the *Moniteur*. The fact being admitted that the Government does openly recommend one set of candidates, it is strange indeed to our mind to see such an official threat of undefined woes:—

"Several journals affect to designate the Opposition candidates by the expression 'independent candidates,' as if independence belonged exclusively to the candidates supported by certain parties, and was wanting in advance of those who might be countenanced by the Government. Such a designation is not merely an insult to the honorable men who possess at the same time the sympathies of the country and the confidence of the Government. The Administration warns those journals that it will repress with severity any such manoeuvres."

This notice has led to questions as to what such candidates may be called. If a candidate is called Catholic it will imply that his opponent is not Catholic. It seems as if the only safe term is "Candidate not supported by the Prefect."—*Corr. of Weekly Register.*

M. de Montalembert has yielded to the repeated solicitations of his friends in France County; he will present himself as a candidate for the Legislative Body in the electoral district of Besançon, the chief town of the department of the Doubs.

**THE POLISH QUESTION.**—The replies of Russia to the Government of England, France, and Austria were delivered to those Governments respectively on the 2nd instant. The *Paris Pays*, in reference to the note to France, says:—"Russia declares her good intentions toward Poland, and expresses a desire to satisfy the Powers within the limits prescribed by her own safety and dignity. The reply, on the whole, is of a pacific character."

The *Patrie* says:—"The reply of Russia expressed, in substance, ideas, &c., intentions on the part of the Emperor Alexander which correspond in every respect with those of the Emperor Napoleon. The means of applying them still remain to be discussed."

A Vienna despatch says the French Emperor has with his own hands drawn up a prospective rejoinder to the Russian reply, in which his Imperial Majesty lays stress upon the gravity of the situation. His proposed note is now in the hands of the Austrian Government, with an invitation to join in it.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* suspects the Emperor is of opinion that Russia will do nothing unless England, France, and Austria act in unity and put a great pressure upon her. She will do nothing if the act separates France; thinks the best results ought to follow from the united action which she so much desires, and that with little or no cost in men or money.

In such cases the Emperor would disclaim all intention or desire of seeking any advantage for himself, but if France be left alone to decide, which is not so improbable as may be supposed, on acting by herself in rescuing Poland, she will think that all her blood and treasure should not be lavished without compensation; where that compensation is to be sought for is another question.

**ARMY AND NAVY OF FRANCE.**—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is supposed that next year the army will be reduced to the nominal state of 400,000 men, and 85,605 horses for France and Algeria, and 188 ships afloat, with a crew of 38,250 men. It appears that there are at present 419,394 troops under arms, of whom 16,200 are in Rome; 19,500 in Cochinchina; 34,800 in Mexico; and further that her distant expeditions compel France to maintain 300 ships afloat, with a crew of 47,500 men.

## ITALY.

**PIEDMONT.**—The Correspondent of the *Standard* says:

The amiable Major Fumel has just terminated his labours in Calabria, and in retire from business with the pleasing souvenir of 250 murders in cold blood since last October. Fortunately for Piedmont the race is by no means extinct, and his successors seem to keep up the good old tradition to the best of their power, which is plenary. There are 31 new fusillations this week, according to the official report, and God knows how many that will never be reported till the great assizes is held, and the "devil's advocate" will have a thing to say. As Carlyle hath it, touching the deeds of Sardinia in the wedding process now going on. Italy was to forge a word in 1859. Had it kept her faith and honor pure it might have been so, and every

true man would have bid "God speed." She hath trafficked with bribery and injustice, removed her neighbor's landmark, and poured out innocent and loyal blood as water, and the only form her steel seems likely to take is the chain and the dagger. Italian unity is already a fiction; for Venice is as much a missing cantle in the shield as Rome, and it is settled on all hands and especially in Downing-street, that Venetia is sacred. The old policy dear to Whiggery—bone of its bone, and consecrated by a thousand cheap and petty triumphs—of bullying little States and knocking to large ones. The Republican party are fully alive to this inconsistency, and will never be satisfied with Rome; even if it were given them to-morrow an expedition to Venetia would be their first idea, and they would only efface one of the two holes they are fond of punching in each side of their felt hats to designate their two wants. They are very humble servants just now, to any statesman who is silly enough to hold out hopes of what he cannot give them—Rome as a capital; but they want Venice and Venetia, and are as insatiable as the gentleman who, being offered the British Islands for a park, asked for the Isle of Man as a cabbage-garden.

The Party of Action is a far more formidable and wide-spread conspiracy against law and order in Italy and elsewhere than is at all realized; and the present Italian Government is in no state to suppress or guide it. Like fire, it was a good servant and a bad master; and the utter paralysis Italy is suffering from results from this fact. Piedmont was only strong in the strength of destruction, and no power has ever shown such entire inaptitude for reorganization. Measure after measure is tried in Naples and found wanting—the fusillade, the firing of reactionary villages, the "law of the suspect," the monstrous and penal and detective system to which fresh victims are daily added, the commission of brigandage, the secret police, the interception of letters. There is not a stupid or brutal measure popularly attributed to arbitrary governments Sardinia has not employed and failed in. Her Princes of the blood have been sent on missions of popularity and received with the most humiliating contempt and dislike. The finance is utterly past retrieval, save by a reduction of the enormous standing army necessary to maintain the conquest of Piedmont, and the disinclination to her rule is now universal in the southern and central provinces. Sicily is in a state of disorder that beggars all description. People living in Palermo dare not go outside the walls, such is the insecurity. Law does not exist, the prisons overflow, fusillations are daily, and the Piedmontese, both there and in the Calabrias and in La Puglia, cannot leave their garisons save in large bodies, and even then are cut up. The movement is strongest and fiercest at the points most distant from the supposed centre of reaction at Rome, and is daily increasing, especially in Sicily. La Marmora has sent despatch after despatch to his Government, saying the country is untenable save by means he will no longer be a party to, and has loudly expressed his disgust at the task of butchery and repression that has been forced on him. It is stated on very good authority that Victor Emmanuel is much of the same way of thinking, and is only restrained from revolutionary measures by his Ministers and English emissaries.

Mr. Bishop is now removed to the district of Alessandria with MM. de Christen and Garibaldi. That a considerable amelioration has taken place in his treatment is no reason that the respective governments of England and France should longer retard an urgent claim for justice and reparation in both cases. As Mr. Bishop's imprisonment has now lasted a full year, and the two other gentlemen's nearly two, and in their case with the aggravation of every sort of cruelty, justice has surely been satisfied for offences never proved to have been committed. If they arrived two years since at the same conclusion that Ricciardi, Rota, Negretta, and Ferrari have since come to—namely, that Piedmontese rule is a tyranny and no blessing to Naples (for it was that conviction, and no over act, they have been punished for) the crime has certainly been deeply expiated, and it would be a simple act of decency and justice to concede to the revolutionaries we are officially informed have been made from Paris on the matter. The discussion of the affair in the Senate will take place very soon, and it is said Mr. Billault will present the resolutions which were passed between the Courts, and strong in the Chamber of Turin in the issue of the 2nd of April.

The first appearance of the Abbe Passaglia as a member of a revolutionary Parliament can be nothing so laudable as to those acquainted with the noble resolution from which he has fallen. His perjury will revolve from the stern restraints put upon it by the wonderful Order of St. Francis, and we now see the man who, in the midst of his Father's house, planting his blind footsteps on the sacred threshold of Rationalism, has been actually come to again himself out of excommunication, even the plea that the temporal power of the Pope is usurpation, and that an excommunication issued in its defence was null and void.

This once sound theologian and good man takes as completed driver as was ever practised by a Protestant. As soon, however, he is reported to have said, "as the Church descends to temporal matters—when she says, 'This is my land, these people are my patrimony, my property,' then it is no longer the Church, it is Papal Rome. The Church is false to her mission, false to her rights." That is, in the Abbe Passaglia, know better than Pope, Divines, Religious, Councils, than the Church herself. If the Church is false to her mission, Abbe, what is left? You need not in such case trouble yourself about her excommunications. The bottom is out of the Ark, and all alike must sink into the abyss. Or, rather, there never was an Ark at all; and every individual of present and future generations of mankind must, like those of the past, be drawn down in turn by the ever-mounting deluge into its vast and indiscriminating destruction. Neither can we commend the Abbe's own example to the erring Church. *Facilis descensus Averno.* A Priest and a Religious seems to have made a considerable descent to temporal matters in taking his place amongst the Bixios and Gallinagos, and other chosen vessels of Revolutionism in the councils of the saintly Victor Emmanuel. —*Weekly Register.*

Don Passaglia, who deems that the Pope, as being an ecclesiastic, has no business to meddle with temporal power, is meanwhile engaged, though himself a priest, in temporal law-making at Turin to the following edifying and consistent purpose. He proposes a Bill, to prevent all priests from exercising their sacred ministry, unless they take an oath of allegiance to the present usurping and infidel government, which rules over the greater part of Italy, to compel all ecclesiastical students and candidates for holy orders to spend some years in the Stato Collegio; and to compel the Bishops to pay an indemnity to all priests they suspend, a divine, or political motives. This he calls, "A free Church, and a free State."

In 1856 the Brothers of the Christian Schools were expelled from the direction of the municipal schools of Turin; but they had been immediately enabled by the pecuniary aid of the faithful Catholics of that city to set up at once a college. Now, a most foul calumny has been invented against the Brother Director of that College, Brother Theodor (who has been for years at the head of the Turin schools, uni-

versally respected and beloved) and under the pretext of that lying accusation, Brother Theodor is ordered to be arrested and his college dissolved, on the 22nd of April last. Brother Theodor was absent from Turin by a more chance, when forty gendarmes were sent to surround his college of San Pidinivito to arrest him, and immediately the foul press of Turin has spread the report that he had fled.

Many of our readers are doubtless aware that there are several persons awaiting their trial in Rome; accused of plotting and conspiring against the existing order of things and the sovereign authority in that city; amongst these are persons named Venanzio, Fausti, Barberis, &c. The prosecution of the charges against Venanzio has incidentally discovered the greater part of the evidence in possession of the authorities of the crimes and plots contrived by Victor Emmanuel and his Ministers for the overthrow of the Government of the Holy Father. The Judge before whom Venanzio's case had come, had ordered a separation in the *Carceri nuove*, where these men are confined, of prisoners accused of crimes of that nature, from the ordinary prisoners. On Tuesday evening, the 14th inst., it was found that, of the nine volumes containing the papers and documents of evidence against these miserable criminals, four had been stolen and taken off by means of skeleton keys. The person suspected is an under-garder named Petronari, who, two days before, had spent several hours in Fausti's room, applying leeches for some indisposition, real or assumed. The man has an unlimited command of money outside the walls of his prison, and he apparently availed himself of the corrupting influence with whose use these mean-spirited and infamous conspirators are so familiar, as usual, but too successfully. It is satisfactory to learn that the robbery has not destroyed the testimony of the evidence; but that enough remains to bring home these foul plottings to the Piedmontese Government. If, unfortunately, this had not been the case, we are unhappily too well versed in secret society tactics not to know well enough beforehand what use they would have made of the incident. The revolutionary press, including the Turin correspondent of the *Times*, would have announced that the Roman Government having no evidence of the facts alleged, had devised this method of covering its failure. The spaniels of the *Times* would have taken up the cry, and this vile fiction would have become one of the facts which, to a great extent, make up the history of these days.

The Roman correspondent of the *Monde* writes as follows, on the 22nd of April:—"The *Osservatore Romano* has published a very sharp article, entitled 'The theft of the Venanzio trial papers.' Many commentaries are made on the boldness of its language, which goes out very far from the reserve within which the Roman press is kept in everything relating to judicial matters. Petronari, the thief whom the official journals of Piedmont call the *barbar* of the documents of the Venanzio and Fausti trial, has written from Rieti a letter which has been intercepted, and which states that if he has stolen the papers, he did not take them away from Rome. He said that an Englishman took them to Naples. What would seem strange—if Piedmontese treasurers had not become proverbial—the Sardinian Consul in Rome, Signor Teccio, knew of the theft when it was hardly completed, and warned Turin of it. Perquisitions made in the houses of Silvestrelli, the lawyer Ricci, and Munnissi, had brought to light little of importance for the first, but very serious charges against the second, and very shameful ones as to the last. According to the most reliable newspapers, the Pontifical gendarmes have taken, among Silvestrelli's papers, letters of Mr. Otto Russell, a file of the *Nazione*, a Jewish journal published at Florence, addressed to Silvestrelli under the cover of a foreign diplomatist, and a note from the lawyer Ricci, an official of the Ministry of Commerce, and director of the railway department. This note has excited suspicion with regard to its writer, and immediately brought about the seizure of very compromising correspondence, coming from the German and Italian Secretaries. Ricci had a great many friends who still ardently believe in his guilt. As for Munnissi, he has been consigned to the tribunal which judges of outrages against faith and morals. The Government intends to give unwelcome publicity to the trial of Venanzio, Fausti and Co. The abominable machinations of the secret societies may thus be fully appreciated, as well as their danger, crimes, excesses of every kind, and the perfidy of their designs. The party of action men are very busy, and an attack on the part of some Garibaldians on the Papal territory at Caprazzato is spoken of. It is reported that His Holiness is about to call from Turin, Cardinal De Angelis, the exiled Archbishop of Fermo, to entrust him with the office of Secretary of Briefs, vacant by the death of Cardinal Barberis."

*Le France* says:—"The Pontifical Finance department is provided for to the end of 1864. It is known that from a praiseworthy scrupulousity the Pontifical Government pays the interest of the public debt of the whole of its provinces, although it has been despoiled of the greater part of them; as also the salary of the officials of those provinces who have refused to take service under the Turinese Government."

The Secretary of Mgr. Caputo, the late Bishop of Ariano, who is a Priest from the Diocese of Teramo, has gone to Rome to throw himself at the feet of the Holy Father, asking for penance and pardon. Amongst the documents he has brought, there is one which cannot be read without dread: it is the printed project of a national church, with a Patriarch of Italy at Milan, who was to be Caputo himself, and an Archbishop for Piedmont residing at Turin, and that Archbishop was to be Passaglia. Italy was divided into regions, and governed ecclesiastically by fifteen or sixteen Bishops. As for the Pope, he was no longer in question. The secretary relates the saddest particulars as to the death of the unfortunate Prelate, but we prefer to pass them over in silence, begging of God to have mercy on him. The Holy Father assigned to the penitent a monastery where he can expiate his errors previously to being admitted to reconciliation. —*Armonia.*

The *Correspondence de Rome* has an article entitled "Garibaldi and Palmerston." "The first of these two men," it says, "is not in our eyes worse company than the second. He is only less culpable and less loaded with the horrible crimes for which history and God have terrible judgments. The Fillinuster, with a red shirt, says that the Pope is the 'ulcer' of Italy; the impudent Octogenarian cries out at table that the Pope is the 'incubus' of Italy. Thus they are both rivetted to the same chair, and serve the same master. This makes us hope for a more complete vengeance."

**KINGDOM OF NAPLES.**—From Naples the news knows no alteration. It is one unvarying chronicle of conspiracies for a restoration, arrests, deportations, and so da capo. With a change of name and locality at Avellino, the brigands attacked the National guard, and left two prisoners in their hands who were instantly shot. At Ruvo in Basilicata four have been shot, and at Muro near Melfi on the 15th, two peasants, Angelo Parisi and Paolo Samone, were betrayed by a spy and instantly put to death. One change rather significant of the semi alterations in French policy in Naples, is the recall of M. Solanger-Baudin, whose conduct in M. de Christen's affair and his known Italian sympathies, appear to have given great offence in high quarters, and to have hastened his recall to France. The arrival of the Queen of Naples has done everything to rouse the flagging energy of even the lukewarm among the party, and the population of the provinces of Calabria, Basilicata, and the Abruzzi are giving token of something far more decided in the shape of reaction, than has taken place for some months. It is only the terrible system of repression that prevents a general rising. The movement comes from the people, and asks for leadership, recognition and the King's name as the only condition of suc-

cess. It is this alone which is needed, and the absence of his Majesty from all cooperation with reaction which might compromise the position of the Pope, is the main cause of previous failures. Nothing is a stranger proof of this state of matters, than the fact of every important movement taking place in the far south, away from the Papal frontier, and where the Piedmontese tyranny has not quite such full scope as it has here, where the French outposts assist in every way the Bersaglieri—often against their own ideas of humanity. "Ah pauvres diables, ça ne me va pas les choses pour que Victor Emmanuel les passe aux armes," I heard a young French soldier say the last time I was on the frontier, and I know it is the general feeling among the better spirits in the French army, especially in the arrived regiments. A number of reactionary prisoners have lately been lodged in the Castle of St. Angelo by the French troops at Anagni, Nerioli, and Capranza, and if a proof were needed of the force and strength of the National movement, it would be the varying and discordant forces brought to bear on it without result—the French cordon along the frontier, the countless posts of Sardinia in the provinces of the Regno, the enclaves of the liberal press, the entire suppression till very lately of facts, telling in its favor—all has been tried and found wanting. A new measure is proposed by the 'Commission,' nothing less than an entire clearance of all syndics, municipalities, and local authorities, the appointment of district commissioners direct from Turin, and the proclamation of the state of siege all over the Regno. What this would add to present ills it is difficult to conjecture, for there is slender margin, but doubtless Petronari or some of his colleagues could suggest the last exceptional straw that is to break the back of the Neapolitan camp—a much enduring animal no doubt, but one that can be dangerous, and is already showing unpleasant tendencies to relieve himself of his burden. How long this present state of things is to last is difficult to conceive, but the example of Poland is too striking a one not to suggest resistance further south, and the knowledge that congress cannot be far off—a congress in which the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna form the basis, gives the National party in Naples strong hopes of a settlement. Years of anarchy are the sole alternative of an issue from such a condition as they are condemned to.—*Cor. of the Tablet.*

## BELGIUM.

April 28.—A fierce combat is now raging in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies. On the one hand, we have the anti-Christian Ministry and its supporters; on the other, the champions of the Church militant, exposed as they are to numerous and violent assaults from the enemies of the religion of Christ, and obliged to enter into a deadly struggle with the impious revolutionists and wretched free-thinkers who infest this Catholic land. It is to be hoped that one of the immediate results arising from the scandalous and intolerant proposal now made by the Freemason Ministry of Belgium, to confiscate the sacred and legal rights of so many pious benefactors to the truly Catholic University of Louvain, will be to warn the Belgian people of the dangers which threaten them, if this unjust and anti-Catholic measure should be adopted, and awaken them to a sense of their duty at the approaching elections. The discussion of this infamous Bill by which it is proposed to place all the pious and other college foundations under the control of the State, was commenced on Thursday week, and is not yet terminated. This grave question, now brought before the attention of the Belgian public, adds one more to the many arbitrary acts which have been accomplished by the Liberal rulers of this country, since the month of November, 1857, and is a new proof of the determination of these declared antagonists of all that is Catholic and conservative in the country, to scheme and carry out their diabolical plans of policy, against which every true patriot will never cease to protest. The measure now proposed by the Belgian Government is a direct attack on the rights and liberties of every Belgian.

## PRUSSIA.

Berlin, April 28.—In yesterday's Chamber the Bill establishing the responsibility of Ministers was carried by 249 against six votes. A motion by M. von Sybel, relating to the Polish question, was read. By it Government is summoned to lay before the Chamber, in accordance with its constitutional obligations, a statement of the expenses incurred by the concentration of troops on the Russo-Polish frontier. Among the "motives" stated—according to the custom here—for this motion is the following:—"It appears doubly important that the Chamber should guard all its rights in this respect after the recent declaration of the Premier that Government will wage war with or without the assent of Parliament—a public announcement of the intention of the Ministry to allow itself the most serious expenditure without regard to the contrary decisions of the people's representatives; a state of things," the mover concludes, "all the more calculated to inspire uneasiness, since the country has been placed, by the faulty and inconsistent conduct of the Ministry, in imminent danger of being most unnecessarily entangled in a war, into which it decidedly will not enter, and, least of all, under the guidance of these Ministers." The motion was referred to the Committee for the Budget.

The closing lines above quoted express the opinion of a large portion—probably of a majority—of the Berlin public with respect to the perils of the present situation. The nature and extent of those apprehensions have been referred to in my recent correspondence, and letters from Brussels state them to be considerably shared by the Belgian public. It is natural that the countries nearest to France should be those most disquieted by the rumors of intended aggression which have lately been rife. On the other hand, those who do not believe in a coming contest are by no means destitute of good arguments in support of their opinion. France, they say, has in reality no pretext for attacking Prussia, and would be unwise even to attack Russia while she cap, at much less cost, and without risk, foster the Polish insurrection, and keep Eastern Europe harassed and divided. Few persons are here to be found who doubt that the Poles have been stimulated to revolt by French agents and assistance, or that French arms and money, and even, it is reported, French officers, have been liberally supplied to them. Notwithstanding that Prince Constantine retires, and that General Berg, with a reinforcement of 40,000 men, promises to bring the rebellion quickly to an end, it is here thought that it will not so speedily be overcome, considering the material support it receives from abroad and the moral support afforded to it by all Europe.—*Times Cor.*

## POLAND.

ONAGOW, April 25.—The principal official paper of Lithuania has just republished the notorious speech pronounced by the Emperor Nicholas at Warsaw in 1855, on receiving—or rather on refusing to receive—an address which the municipal authorities desired to present to him. The most remarkable passage in this revolting production is as follows:—

"I am glad to have this opportunity of speaking to you, as this is the first time that I meet you since the disturbances, and it is necessary that our mutual position should be clearly understood. If you abandon your dreams of distinct nationality, of an independent Poland, and all such chimeras, I will overlook the past, and will do you good in spite of yourselves, but if not, I have erected the citadel outside Warsaw, and I give you notice that at the first movement I will bombard the city. I will lay it in ashes; and in that case you will certainly not get me to build it up again."

It is difficult to understand with what motive these threats, worthy only of the tyrant who uttered them, are being revived now. When I first heard that the Warsaw had been brought up again, I naturally imagined that some journal carried on by Poles,

in the interest of the Polish cause, had printed it, and wondered that the Censor had allowed it to appear, for it certainly would have been the advantage of the Russian Government had it been consigned long ago to oblivion. It terrified the Poles when they heard it spoken from the lips of Nicholas, who, was an unsuspicious as Bata-Khan or Tamerlane, and who commanded an immense army, which obeyed his direction like a machine. But all the Russian machine is, out of joint now, and the Imperial troops have done and are still doing their worst without exciting their indignation to the highest possible pitch. As for bombarding Warsaw, that is out of the question, for there will be no rising there. Those of the inhabitants who want to fight go outside the town, and take up their position in woods beyond the reach of the citadel guns.

When Law, after the failure of his great scheme, was driving one day through the streets of Paris, surrounded and threatened by a mob of injured speculators, he is said to have exclaimed, "Arrive, canaille!" in such a tone that the crowd was silenced, and did not afterwards attempt to interrupt his progress. But the day afterwards Law's coachman, driving an empty carriage, was exposed to the menaces of the populace. He remembered the magic spell which had saved his master, and elevated forth in his turn, "Arrive, canaille!" But too were for him did not protect him. On the contrary, the mob had insulted him from his seat and destroyed him. General Berg, or whoever rules in Russian Poland just now, is to the Nicholas of 1855 very much what Law's coachman was to Law, and the fate of that foolish servant ought to be a warning to him.

In the meanwhile the Lithuanian insurrection is spreading day by day. Our latest news from Lithuania is derived not only from private letters, but from travellers who have come here for the express purpose of keeping the Oracow Committee well informed as to the progress of the national movement in the Northern and North-western provinces. I hear no more of the anticipated spread of religious incendiarism; but in many districts the peasants are making common cause with the proprietors and townspeople, either on general patriotic grounds, or from hatred of the Russian officials, or—what is far more probable—because the insurgents in these districts are already stronger than the Imperial troops.

The Rev. Father Kajsiewicz is a distinguished Polish Priest, Superior of the "Fathers of the Resurrection," and resides at Rome; where, says the *Monde*, he and the Priests of his Order have done immense service both to the Church and to their country. A little before the present insurrection broke out he wrote a letter to the clergy and nobles of Poland, "inspired by the purest patriotism and containing the wisest advice." This letter fell into the hands of the Russian Government, who have published a garbled copy of it, omitting all those parts which allowed the writer's real meaning, and inserting only those parts which (being written before the outbreak of the insurrection, and published after it) may give the false notion that he has condemned it. Such are the dishonourable stratagems, to which the detestable tyranny under which Poland has so long groined, has been driven in order to obtain some appearance of support from respectable quarters. Father Kajsiewicz has felt it his duty to clear himself, and has published a letter explaining the fraud which has been practised on him and declaring his real sentiments. This has been published by the *Monde*. We regret that its length makes it impossible for us to reproduce it. We give some extracts. He points out the total change of circumstances since he wrote the letter. When he wrote, the "Central Committee" consisted of Revolutionists; "it now contains many moderate men, and its nature is wholly changed." He had been accused of having condemned the insurrection. After saying that he is ashamed to answer such charges, he goes on:—"Oh, my country, one thing I will say, that I do not condemn the insurrection which has taken place, and still less the right that thou hast to be independent existence. I may have regarded the insurrection as ill-timed; but to condemn it when it has taken place—never! O my nation, since the thing is done, I now pray to God for thee with so much the more ardour. I commend thee to that God of justice and bounty, and as I am his minister, I bless thee with my whole heart this day and ever. And now hear one word more which I address thee. Observe close to those holy things to which thou hast already so happily proved thine attachment—to God, to the Church, and to the Faith. If in any recess of thy heart there lurk any of those shadows or agitations inseparable from human things, strive carefully to purify thyself from them. And for this purpose do not lend an ear to the first comers, but listen with confidence to thine old friends, thine approved and faithful counsellors. Be sure that whoever is the enemy of God, of the Church, and of the Faith, is at all times still more the enemy of his country. Ah, my nation, I have no fear. The Faith, the Church, and God will, in return, be with thee. Having them, thou wilt have all, and will be blessed among all the nations of this earth. This is my desire for thee. This is the last benediction that I give thee. I have thy confidence, have I not? Well, then the only recompense I seek from thee is thy heart. The rest God will repay me."

**SAVED FROM IMPENDING DEATH.**—Among the maladies caused by mineral medicines, mercurial disease is the most terrible. It sometimes literally eats up the frame, "marrow, bones and all." One of the most horrible cases of this kind on record was that of a man named Hassett, described editorially in the *Buffalo Commercial* and many other papers a few years ago. This man was all but dead when he was providentially induced to commence a course of *Bristol's Sarsaparilla*. At that time he was almost a skeleton, while the little flesh he had on his bones was honeycombed with loathsome mercurial ulcers, and his miserable frame was racked with excruciating tortures. Two weeks' use of the great antidote brought him from his bed to his feet. It was almost a resurrection from the dead. The ulcers healed never more to open. Strength, flesh and health returned. These are attested facts—familiar to the public, and never questioned. For all ulcers and eruptive disorders *Bristol's Sarsaparilla* is an immediate and certain cure. Sold by all leading druggists.

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

**STRENGTH FOR THE EXHAUSTED.**—Thousands die as it were, inch by inch, of bodily weakness; for debility will kill as certainly, though not so quickly, as a raging fever. It is asked how the weak shall be made strong; the debilitated sustained and restored; the exhausted be-filled with vital energy? We aver that of all invigorating preparations given by science to man, from the institution of the art of healing to the present hour, not one has wrought such wonders in the way of restoration as *Hostell's Celebrated Stomach Bitters*. This is indeed the tonic of tonics. As a re-vitalizing, strength-supporting, life-prolonging agent, the like of it is not to be found in the catalogue of medicines. Among the various articles used to arouse the dormant powers of nature, it stands alone—the great awakener of the paralyzed physique. It not only awakens the physical powers from a state of collapse and inaction, but it imparts permanent vigor to the muscular and nervous systems—reinforcing, as it were, both the stronghold and the outworks of vitality. The aged, the decrepit, the nervous, the broken-down of both sexes, are recommended to try it. They will assuredly find it a present help in time of trouble.

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