

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The freedom of the press and the debates in the Senate are at this moment of slight consideration, as compared with the aspect of affairs in the north. The public are in intense anxiety as to the conduct of the French Government in the complications, which seem to increase every day—almost every hour. They who persisted up to the last moment in hoping that France would keep out of them do not conceal their fears now that it will not be possible for her to do so. We hear of projects of sending a corps d'armes to the eastern frontier. I spoke some days ago of the Marshals whose advice the Emperor wished to have. It is said that the prevailing opinion of those high authorities is that 50,000 men should be despatched to the Rhine. Of course assurances will be given that nothing menacing is meant to Germany, but yet Germany will not hear of it without some emotion. While the Germans dismember a neighbor to complete their frontier, they can hardly complain of France wishing to round hers also.—*Times' Cor.*

*La Presse* has the following:—

"The investigation into the affair of the four Italian conspirators is being actively carried on. The official statement of the cantonal authorities of Tessin respecting the alleged presence of Mazzini at Lugano at the same time as Greco and Imperatori has arrived at Paris. This document has been addressed to the Federal Council by the Tessin authorities and transmitted to Bern in the usual diplomatic manner."

*La Presse* also says:—

"On Wednesday next M. Corta, one of the deputies of the Corps Legislatif, leaves Paris on an important mission to Mexico. M. Corta is deputy for the department des Landes, and has more than once been a member of the committees on the Budget. He was one of the members of the committee for auditing the accounts of the Ministry for the Budgets of 1861 and 1862. M. Corta, whose mission is purely a temporary one, has, we believe, instructions to draw up a report for the financial reforms in Mexico."

The *Siecle* (liberal organ) demands the support of France for Denmark, so shamefully abandoned by England.

It is stated that the *Moniteur* is prohibited from publishing Prince Napoleon's anti-English speech at the Suez Canal celebration.

WHAT THEY THINK OF ENGLAND ON THE CONTINENT.—The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

"The prestige we enjoyed from 1805 to 1850, and which contributed more than anything else to the preservation of peace throughout Europe, was not obtained by bullying and brow-beating weak powers, and deserting our allies in the hour of their danger. There will be no need to doff the lion's hide—it is likely to be violently pulled from us, and that at no distant date. You have no idea of the effect the events of the last few days have had on the Continent. From Madrid to St. Petersburg there is but one opinion as to the baseness of the policy set forth in the ministerial speeches. We are no favorites on the Continent, and the confession of our impotence is not unlikely to have the most serious consequences. Having declined to fight for the protection of an ally she was bound to support by every consideration of honor and interest, there is every probability that England will soon be compelled to fight in self-defence. You will not be surprised to hear that the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets have not the slightest idea of regarding the treaty of 1852 as anything but so much waste paper; and that, whilst they have been assuring the British Ministers with vague assurances that they will respect the treaty of 1852—if they find it perfectly convenient—they have assured the minor German powers that they mean to tear it up. Nothing is spoken of here but the invasion of England, which is pronounced 'inevitable,' and the regret which is felt at the defeat of the Danes is tempered by the consciousness that it cannot but increase the humiliation of England. All the papers notice, with evident satisfaction, that the North German *Gazette* points out that the demands of England and the reply of Prussia were made before the war broke out, and that by war all treaties are abolished. This declaration, combined with the proclamation of the Duke of Augustenburg at Schleswig, shows what value is to be attached to Lord Palmerston's declaration, that the two powers have promised to 'respect' the treaty which provides for the integrity of the Danish monarchy."

FRENCH ARMAMENTS.—We lately remarked that Frenchmen seem to be awakening to the importance of the great plague and disturbance of all Europe is to be found in the enormous armaments of France. The estimate which we then published of the armies of Europe and their actual cost is more important, because the man by whom it was published and who pointed out that these great hosts are not intended for aggression but are merely a measure of precaution rendered necessary by the immense armies of France, is a public official high in the French service. We have since observed two other circumstances which tell in the same direction. The first is that the *Monde* has published an article complaining of the moral effect of the conscription. No wonder. Every year as it passes one hundred thousand more of the agricultural youths of France at the age of twenty are taken from their families, kept seven years at least in a state of compulsory celibacy, and forced to associate with a class of morals notoriously low, and then returned to the world with habits which incapacitate them alike for family life and for useful labour. It is almost impossible to imagine a greater moral cancer in the heart of a nation.

In truth however, France is absolutely free from all fear of attack. No nation, unless its rulers were mad, would ever think of attacking it. The French army, therefore is and can be maintained only for three purposes:—the maintenance of government at home, especially in Paris, against risings of the people; direct aggression upon Foreign Powers; or, lastly, the extension of the influence of France in Europe

by the fear of such aggression. And this last is in truth only a peculiar form of the other, for he who compels you to do what you dislike by holding a bludgeon over your head does not materially differ from him who knocks you down. In one word, therefore, every soldier maintained in France beyond the number necessary for preserving order at home, is maintained for aggression on its neighbors, not for defence. It is in this that France materially and fundamentally differs from every other European Power, except, perhaps, from the Government of Turin. The rest keep up armies for defence, France for aggression.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—It is so uncertain whether the best efforts of France and England will prevent the war now going on in the North from spreading, that I am assured it has been found necessary to have the Imperial Guard in readiness to march towards the Rhine at the shortest notice—of course, only as a measure of precaution.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The legal papers of to-day state that an order has been issued by the Chambre des Mises en Accusation sending the case of Mazzini and the four Italians before the Court of Assizes of the Department of the Seine upon the charge of conspiracy against the life of the Emperor.

The case will probably come on for hearing on the 25th inst.

## ITALY.

TRIESTE.—The little success of M. Pasolini's visit to London and Paris may cool the military ardor of the Italian people. That ardor, according to every account, is as high as if the Italian army were on the eve of the passage of the Minio. Yet, with all these warlike aspirations, it is not likely that the Turin Government will, so soon after the failure of M. Pasolini, imitate the fault committed by Austria in 1859. Such are the views expressed in one or two private letters from Turin, dated the 6th inst.

The writer, who has a good deal of experience in Peninsular politics, is of opinion that the Government will not precipitate matters—will not throw the first stone, or rather the first shot, without being assured of the co-operation of France, whose destinies it seems disposed to follow; as it must now be evident that to count upon assistance from England in an attack upon Austria would be folly. The more ardent spirits are, as might be expected, impatient and irritated at what they are pleased to call the immobility of the English Government in its foreign policy, and its indifference towards 'suffering nationalities.' The warlike rumors which prevailed so long have just acquired consistency by the presence of M. Ricasoli and General Cialdini, who are at Turin since the 5th. Since warlike tendencies are becoming general, people talk of a Della Marmora and Ricasoli Administration. The King will very likely profit by the presence of the latter personage in Turin, and learn the opinion of so eminent and so honest a politician on the state and prospects of Italy. The future conduct of Austria towards Denmark may have much influence on Italian affairs.—*Times' Cor.*

The tremendous preparations for action in Brescia, Peschiera, Pavia, and Mantua, give no augury of weakness or inertness on the part of Gen. Benedek, who has returned from an interview with the Emperor furnished with instructions of the most warlike character. The Italian armament is also proceeding with unvaried activity. The arsenals of Liège are forwarding enormous weekly consignments of rifles, cannon, and mortars, to Italy, and those of Turin are in full work. The fabrics of biscuit, military clothing, and stores of all kinds are also labouring at high pressure, and a camp of 100,000 men is to go under canvas as soon as the season permits on the plains of Modena. What will be the conduct of that army in the field is, however, the important question. Troops whose sympathies are in great measure with the enemy are a weakness rather than a strength, and that the Tuscan will fight at all, or the Modenese and Neapolitans keep their lines, the moment an Austrian flag is in sight, is what no one knowing the materials of which the new army is composed can believe. At Palestro and Magenta the troops were composed of the tried veteran troops of Charles Albert, commanded by the Piedmontese aristocracy and old military families, but now the 35,000 men who fought for the honour of the country are completely swamped in the heterogeneous levies of every part of Italy, each province hating and despising the other, and the old and well-born officers heartily rebelling against the wholesale introduction of the Garibaldian canaille, who having been, for the most part 'pekinis' all their lives, found themselves in the ranks of the volunteers of 1859, and were thence transferred, with military grades, into the ranks of the regular army, and by way of currying favor with the 'Sect' in many cases, promoted over the heads of officers who had faithfully served at Novara and in the Austrian campaign of 1849, and who are in every way their superiors in both education and antecedents. Mazzini has issued a circular for a loan for the liberation of Venice, which event he offers to accomplish for the astonishingly small price of £5,000, and tells his countrymen it is a shame for them to make an appeal out of Italy for so paltry a sum. The ladies of Milan are also putting forth a manifesto, and mean to contribute their mite by means of a bazaar, at which Garibaldi is to be invited to assist.

The Government maintains an attitude of the most astute reserve, and even Crispi's interpellation the other day failed to elicit any expression of sympathy with the movement. The fact is that a 'regnum regno' is growing up very swiftly, which must be accepted and used, or crushed. The Italian Government is not strong enough for the last measure, and must necessarily go with the Sect sooner or later, and perhaps the sooner the solution comes the better for the present state of matters is ruinous to the country. The profound demoralisation which everywhere accompanies the Revolution, and which every one conversant with the towns in the Kingdom of Italy can answer for, the utter neglect of useful public institutions save such as are hopelessly under infidel supervision, and the encouragement to everything that is irreligious in literature, education, and art, are far worse evils than the strong passions that war would call into action, and the slow poison of the Sect working in silence and darkness is far more to be dreaded than all the legions of Garibaldi it can bring into the field of battle.

PUBLIC FEELING IN ITALY.—The *Opinione* of Turin—very moderate and cautious journal—of Friday last says:—"Italy has no reason for seeking to avert war. We adhered to the Congress, knowing that peace, but also what is the cost of an armed peace. The Congress having been ill received by the other great Powers, we must regard a general war as a solution as useful as honorable. Italy can put in line upon the Po and the Minio 250,000 soldiers, while she can maintain order and keep the extreme parties in check by her national guards. We follow the changes of the Danish war with feverish anxiety. The noise of the guns on the Baltic echoes along the Adriatic and Mediterranean. Diplomacy must have foreseen it."

A Turin letter in the *Debats* says:—"You may consider it certain that if the war lasts a month in Schleswig it will be very difficult to prevent it from breaking out in Italy. Austria knows it well, and this is why she has taken her precautions in Venice, and is making preparations which resemble provocation. The Italian Government will make no rash movement; but it must consider public opinion, and it is making arrangements for all contingencies. Thus we have noticed the presence here during the last few days of General Cialdini and Admiral Persano."

A letter from Mantua mentions the following:—"General Alfred Keislikstein, recently appointed to the command of the fifth corps d'armes, in the place of the Count Stadion, on assuming his command,

three days since, made a speech to the officers, in which he advised them to keep themselves in a state of constant readiness for action, as under present circumstances Austria might probably be attacked on two sides at once. The general added that the Austrian army was now much stronger and better organized than in 1859, and that, in case of grave events, victory could not be doubtful."

Letters from Bologna, in the *Opinione* of Turin, state that a vast quantity of ordnance and military stores is daily arriving there, and that the fortifications are being armed with guns of the largest calibre.

We learn from Modena that during the celebration of a 'triduo,' in atonement for the blasphemies of Renau's book, and during the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament on the Altar, some wretched miscreant horrified the congregation by shouting out 'Vive Renan!' The name of this miserable individual is not given, but we are informed that a couple of nights after, having been on duty as sentinel of the National Guard, at the Palazzo Treasury, he was found frozen to death, the body having been carried to a warm chamber, and every possible means used in vain to restore vitality. This, unhappily, is but one of many instances of audacious impiety in revolutionised Italy. May we hope that the striking and speedy judgment with which it was visited will operate as a salutary lesson? English travellers of reliable veracity, who have just come from Naples, assure me that the prisons are still full to repletion, and that the distrust in the Neapolitan jail officials, owing to the recent escape of prisoners is such, that many have been sent northwards, having been replaced by Tuscans and Piedmontese. Republican demonstrations occur almost daily in the streets, and the Mazzinian and Garibaldian parties become every day more uncontrollable, while reaction increases in the country districts and the so-called Brigands not unfrequently show themselves in the neighbourhood of the city. The excursion of Tourists are in consequence unsafe beyond the limits of Castellamare and La Casa, and the visit to the famous temples of Paestum, beyond Salerno, is rarely attempted.—*Correspondent of Weekly Register.*

ROME.—The Pope officiated at the blessing and distribution of candles yesterday in St. Peter's, and assisted at High Mass.

His Holiness looked well, though a little fatigued by the long ceremony and a double procession and distribution of the candles.

The students of the Irish College presented Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, the other day with an address of thanks for his great services in behalf of the collection for the distress in Partry, and his unflinching sympathy with the cause of Irish Catholicity. The address was accompanied by a beautifully bound Breviary, presented by the students. His Lordship expressed his extreme pleasure and gratitude at this touching remembrance of his services by the students of the Irish College in Rome, and assured the givers of his constant interest in the Church, which has given such glorious proofs of its unflinching attachment to Catholic truth and its loyalty through good and ill to the Holy See. I omitted by the way to mention what has been a matter of rejoicing to all who knew and appreciated the faithful services of the Battalion of St. Patrick, that one of its most gallant officers, Captain D'Arcy, who led into action the only Irish company that had to share in the glory of Castel Fildardo, has been decorated by the Queen of Spain with the Order of the Immaculate Conception. An honour as entirely unlooked for as it was bravely won, was Her Catholic Majesty's spontaneous tribute to the faith and courage of Catholic Ireland.—*Cor. of Tablet.*

Home, the celebrated medium, or as some style him Charlatan, gives the following account of his dealings with the Roman people:—

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,—Would you kindly allow me to give through your valuable columns a copy of the agreement I drew up and signed by request of Mr. Sereni, the which was to be given to M. Matteucci?—

"Palazzo Pati, January 4, 1864.

I give my word as a gentleman that during my stay in Rome I will give no seances, and will also avoid all conversation on the subject of spiritualism.

DANIEL DUNGLAS HOME.

I only came to Rome as a student of art and for my health, and would therefore wish to be left free to continue my studies.

D. D. HOME.

I could not, as your correspondent states, have promised 'to abstain from all communication,' inasmuch as I have no control over the power with which I am endowed.

I could do no more than say that I would not meet persons with the intention of having a seance. The authorities, not content with my no promising to hold no further communications with the spirits, at last made me leave Rome. With the preceding agreement it might not be out of place to give a document which in its way is a curiosity, when we take into consideration that we belong to the nineteenth century.

I, Daniel Douglas Home, do hereby solemnly declare and avow that I have not sold my soul to the Devil, nor have I on any occasion been cognisant of holding communication with the Evil One.

Rome, March 13, 1856.

In had to draw up and subscribe to the above in the presence of the chief of the Inquisition, and the original is now in his possession at the Vatican.

My reply to L'Avocat Pasquaroni, 'It is not a power dependent on my will,' ought to have been sufficient to show that I could not promise to 'abstain from all communications,' whereas the French and Italian papers make every use of this phrase to prove that I can abstain from or have manifestations as pleases me, which is not the case.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Nice, Feb. 2.

D. D. HOME.

KINROSS OF NAPLES.—From Naples there is the everlasting record of fustillations, arrests, and escapes from prison, of men, women, and children huddled together in the crowded dungeons of Sicily for refusal of the conscription, and of measures of ruthless severity for its enforcement. The Supreme Court of Naples has, however, been forced by the firmness of the magistrates of Palermo, to send the affair of Petralia Soprano, where a whole family were burnt alive by the soldiery, who were in search of a conscript, to the higher courts for inquiry, which the military authorities have in vain attempted to quash. There have been an immense number of encounters in the Beneventano and Basilicata with the bands, and Crocco is said to have at his disposal more than a thousand mounted men in different parts of the country. The police of Naples have been employed during the last week in removing a great many of the small shrines and pictures of Our Lady at the corner of the streets, but have been obliged to desist in consequence of the indignation of the people. There are now not above three convents in Calabria which have not been turned into prisons, and the number of detainees at the present moment is above 70,000, twice what it ever was under the late King. Parliament is near meeting, and when the Italian question is again discussed, it is to be hoped that the fearful realities of the Legge Pia may be brought before the house, and that English humanity may raise its voice a second time in behalf of the thousands of poor royalist soldiers, Priests, farmers, and peasants who in the gullies and houses of relegation for reaction let it not be forgotten that the necessity has only liberated thirty-four, of the Legge Pia—300 are at Nisida, 700 at Pozzuoli, 1,200 at Ancona, 1,700 at Palermo, all condemned to hard labour in iron for the crime of fidelity to their lawful King. Besides these, there are countless others in the different bagines, in all 32,000, besides those detained without trial.—*Cor. of Tablet.*

'What is truth?' asked doubting Pilate. The same question will suggest itself to any one who resides within the influence of the Queen of the Mediterranean. What is truth? Is it true that Southern Italy has become happier and more prosperous since the expulsion of the Bourbons; that the distant provinces are now at peace; and that the Italian unity is an undoubted fact. Difficult, indeed, is the situation of the unhappy traveller who really wishes to arrive at facts; the difference of opinion is not between the Farnese at Rome and the Palazzo Reale at Naples; it is a difference of opinion between divisions of the same city, between opposite sides of the same street, between inhabitants of the same house and members of the same family. An officer high in military rank and authority will assert that the army raised to 360,000 men is in the highest state of efficiency; that Neapolitans, Tuscans, and even Austrians, the remnants of the Milanese soldiers, are incorporated together, understand each other, and are animated with one spirit, with one aspiration, expressed in the cry of 'Rome and Venice'; a bystander will pronounce the whole description a pure invention, and will declare the army to be in the worst possible state of disorganisation; that the Neapolitans are all sent to the North, where they are cast into warlike and discipline; that the Piedmontese rule the population in the South by the application of such laws as the Pica law, and by 100,000 foreign bayonets deeply stained in blood; that the hatred of the provinces for their conquerors grows more intense every hour. On one point, however, there cannot be any doubt—whether the army be well or ill disciplined, the population well or ill disposed, the one thing eagerly desired on all sides and by all parties is war. The United Italians, because they anticipate unbounded success; the Reactionists, because war in Northern Italy affords them the best chance. It requires a little self-command to bear with the exuberant vanity of this young nation. It is to be regretted that the junior officers do not take example of their great General-in-Chief, De La Marmora: for to hear these warriors express themselves in the cafes, no one would imagine that France has ever landed a soldier at Genoa or preserved them from defeat at Solferino. All those who reside in Naples must feel that the young gentlemen here require, in school phrase, a good flogging, which they will certainly get, unless Austria unhappily has her hands full, and French policy sets more towards Piedmont than it has done lately. The Government sees all the danger of an advance; they hear a voice which does not reach the youth of the country; but the excitement may be too strong for them, should Garibaldi head his new levies. There cannot be another Aspromonte. Besides, the finances are in such a desperate state that the risk of inaction, with a war conscription and a war taxation, may on the whole be greater than the chances of defeat; and as the Government is exhausting at once the persons and the purses of the people, an advance if not a good, may be the best policy.

## AUSTRIA.

The Reichsrath had closed. The Emperor said the Austrians' mission was peace. Notwithstanding the endeavors of Austria to exercise conciliatory influence, war had broken out between Germany and Denmark. In conformity with the Federal Diet vote I have, as a German Prince, taken part in the federal execution, and in concert with the King of Prussia, occupied Schleswig as a pledge.

VIENNA, Feb. 10.—The *Volksblätter* says:—

"Denmark, by its interior conduct, and finally by its armed resistance, has abolished treaties. The London Treaty no longer exists. The Great German Powers are masters of their policy towards Denmark. The ulterior events of the war, the circumstances under which peace will be concluded, and the regard due to the condition of Europe, will aid in determining what use they will make of this liberty of action."

## DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The *Opinion Nationale* thinks that the proclamation of the Duke of Augustenburg in Schleswig is a direct defiance to England. It makes the following observations:—"The Danish people were free and prosperous, possessed of every civil virtue, a people who to respect of established order joined a virile sentiment of independence and individual energy; their military qualities command the respect of their enemies, and now this admirable nation is the victim of a brutal *quædam* of unexampled perfidy. Nothing can equal the duplicity of the Austro-Prussian coalition in all this affair. The Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna are neither for the Duke of Augustenburg with the Diet nor for the integrity of the Danish monarchy with Western Europe. What they want is to impose upon the Duchies the blessings of the regime which M. Bismarck has fixed upon the Prussians, and to cement in Schleswig an alliance, the ultimate object of which is the oppression of all Germany and the ruin of Italian unity. We find only this morning, in the *Memorial Diplomatique*, the valuable admission that Austria and Prussia decided to occupy Schleswig, in order to prevent the Radical party in Germany from making that country their headquarters."

The *Pays* says:—"The success of the Austro-Prussian army complicates the diplomatic situation, and gives the political question an importance to which we cannot shut our eyes. It is not to be supposed but that the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin have a secret understanding as to the eventualities that were likely to arise in the event of the Duchies. It is difficult to think they are entirely disinterested, and that, after immense expense and a considerable sacrifice of men, they will be satisfied with forcing Christian IX., to conform to the stipulations of the treaty of London in favor of the integrity of the Danish monarchy. . . . The project of mutilating the Danish monarchy is not, therefore, so devoid of foundation as some of the Austrian journals affect to say. If this project should be realised, what will be the attitude of England? We see that by the force of things the Danish question is, to say the least of it, likely to develop itself into a European question."

We read in the *Patrie*:—"There must be a political reason for the retreat of the Danes towards Jutland. It is by prolonging the war that the Danish Government hopes to secure the aid of England; by placing Prussia and Austria in the necessity of making a longer and more extensive campaign than they had expected, that the two Powers will be exposed to additional pressure from the minor States of Germany. . . . England will now see the mistake she has made in leaving Denmark unprotected, and that the balance of power in Europe now requires an armed intervention to protect the weak against the strong."

## POLAND.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Private letters received here from Warsaw announce the arrest of an individual named Powiski, and state that it had led to most important discoveries, in consequence of which 1,000 persons had been arrested in Warsaw and the provinces. Up to Saturday last the same letters further state, the archives of the National Government had fallen into the hands of the Russian authorities, and that important personages in command and abroad were thereby seriously compromised.

The *Dziennik* announces the discovery of ten infernal machines, together with bombs and arms, at the vinegar manufactory at Meckert. Cracow, Feb. 11.—Advices received here state that a sharp engagement took place on the 20th ult., at Prochok, in the district of Siedlitz, in the government of Lublin, between the combined insurgent corps of Zelazki, Pogorzelski, Owick Jagmin, and Wagner, and a strong division of Russians under General Haskin. The Poles lost 93 killed and 127 wounded. Epidemic typhus has broken out among the Russian garrison in the district of Cracow.

TURIN, Feb. 16.—Advices received here from Warsaw state that the Government had ordered the Bernardine priests of the Church of the Holy Cross to

quit their residence within three days, as it was required for a State prison. The priests declared that they would only yield to force.

The streets adjacent to the citadel of Warsaw were to be demolished, in order to make room for the erection of bastions.

## INDIA.

THE NANA.—Another 'Nana' has turned up in Meywar. The best way, perhaps, to stop this would be to hang pretenders on the strength of their own assertions. There can be little doubt that the real scoundrel is either dead or in the hands of Jung Bahadur. The former of these suppositions is by far the more probable of the two, for the only reason the Nepalese Minister could have for keeping him would be the intention of keeping him as a trump card should opportunity offer, and he knows that the man never had the slightest personal influence, and as a winning card always was, and will be, not worth playing.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

## UNITED STATES.

THE FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION RUNNING THE CHURCHES.—The St. Louis *Ansager*, a German paper of much influence, thus expresses itself in relation to the Federal Administration running the churches, as developed in the order from the War Department creating Bishop Ames bishop of a military department, and authorizing him to take possession of the Methodist Churches in Missouri, Tennessee, and the Gulf States. It says:—"Here we have, in *optima forma*, the commencement of Federal interference with religious affairs; and this interference occurs in cities and districts where war has ceased, and even in States like Missouri, which have never joined the secession movement. Doubtless the Federal Government has the right to exercise the utmost rigor of the law against rebel clergymen, as well as against all other criminal citizens; nay, it may even close churches in districts under military law, when these churches are abused for political purposes. But this is the utmost limit to which military law may go. Every step beyond is an arbitrary attack upon the constitutionally guaranteed rights of religious freedom, and upon the fundamental law of the American Republic. Government—separation of Church and State. The violation of the Constitution, committed in the appointment of a military bishop—one would be forced to laugh, if the affair were not so serious in principle—it is so much the more outrageous and wicked, as it is attempted in States which, like Missouri, have never separated from the Union, and in which all the departments of civil administration are in regular activity."

This order of the war department is the commencement of State and Federal interference in the affairs of churches. It is not a single military suspension or banishment order, which might be exceptional and for a temporary purpose. It is not the act of a general, who, sword in hand, commands the priest to pray for him; as we read of in times long ago—it is far more; it is an administrative decree of the Federal Government, appropriating church property, regulating church communities and installing bishops. A similar order has been issued for the Baptist Church of the South. If this is the commencement where will the end be? The pretence that it is merely a proceeding against disloyal clergymen, will deceive nobody. Bad actions have never wanted good pretences in vain. With the same right, with which the Secretary of War makes Bishop Ames chief of a church in the South, he may also interfere in the affairs of all other churches, or even dissolve any church at his pleasure.

THE NEGRO PHILANTHROPE.—A correspondent writing from the Cumberland river gives the following humorous colloquy with a philosophic darkey:—

I noticed upon the hurricane deck to-day an elderly darkey, with a very philosophical and retrospective glance of countenance squatted upon his bundle, toasting his shins against the chimney, and apparently plunged into a state of profound meditation. Finding, upon inquiry, that he belonged to the 9th Illinois, one of the most gallantly-behaved and heavily-losing regiments at the Fort Donelson battle, and a part of which was aboard, I began to interrogate him on the subject. His philosophy was so much in the Palatidian vein that I will give his own words as near as my memory serves me.

Were you in the fight?  
Had a little taste of it, sa.  
Stood your ground, did you?  
No, sa, I run.  
Run at the first fire, did you?  
Yes, and would hab run sooner, had I knowed it war coming.  
Why, that wasn't very creditable to your courage.  
Dat isn't my line, sa—cooking is my profession.  
Well, but have you no regard for your reputation?  
Reputation's nothin to me by the side of life.  
Do you consider your life worth more than other people's?

It is worth more to me, sa.  
Then you must value your life highly?  
Yes, sa, I does more than all dis world, more than a million ob dollars, sa, for whar dat would be worth to a man wid the bref out of him?

But why should you act upon a different rule from other men?  
Because different men set different values upon dar lives; mine is not in the market.  
But if you lost it, you would have the satisfaction of knowing that you died for your country?  
What satisfaction would dat be to me when the power of feelin was gone?

Then patriotism and honor are nothing to you?  
Nobin whatever, sa, I regard dem us among de vanities.  
If our soldiers were like you, traitors might have broken up the Government without resistance.

Yes, sa, dar would hab no help for it. I wouldn't put my life in the scales 'ginst any government dat ever existed, for no government could replace de loss to me.

Do you think any of your company would have missed you, if you had been killed?

Naybe not, sa; a dead white ain't much to dese sojers, let alone a dead nigger, but I'd missed myself, and dat was de pint with me.

It is safe to say that the dusky corpse of that African will never darken the field of campaign.

## A STARTLING TRUTH!

Hundreds die annually, from neglected coughs and colds, when by the use of a single bottle of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* their lives could be preserved to a green old age.

A GOOD DEED.—All men should be proud of noble deeds and noble actions, and it is with pride we this day call the attention of our readers to the name of a man who has done much to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow men. That man is the Rev. N. B. Downs, the originator of 'Downs' Vegetable Smitic Elixir.' This Elixir, which is composed of pure vegetable extracts and Balsams, is a sure cure for coughs and colds.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E.

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TO CURE TOOTH-ACHE.—Use Henry's Vermont Liment. Saturate a bit of cotton and put it in the cavity of the decayed tooth. If the cotton will not remain, take a teaspoonful of the Liment in a little hot water, as warm as you can bear it in your mouth and hold it there against the tooth as long as possible. Two or three drops, dropped in the tooth, will give relief. The first application may not always stop the pain, but repeated trials will certainly bring about the desired end. The Liment is good for pains of all kinds. See advertisement in another column.

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