THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE APRIL 29, 1864://

FOREIGNINTBLLIGENCE West and Ling L. Anneland

FRANCE. PARIS, APRIL 6 .- A writer in the Opinion Nationale discusses at some length the results which, in his opinion, will follow from the visit of Garibaldi to England at this moment. He doss not agree with those who fancy that all will end with the meetings, the speeches, and the accla-mations with which he will be greeted, or that he will return to his native land with those empty. honors only. Garibaldi is the person destined to put an end to the system of cold and selfish neutrainty which the English people have observed up to the present moment, with so many stirring events passing in Europe. He has grave doubts whether the present Cabinet is the faithful representative of public opinion in England, and whether there is so perfect an accord between it and the nation. It is clear that since 1859since, in fact, the annexation of Savoy and Nice the principle on which the policy of the English Government rests is mistrust of France. It is through mistrust of France, it is to keep her fixed and motionless that England has condemned berself to do nothing and to accept nothing. than two years. Yet the noble spirit, within Such policy is, to say the least, very strange, and hardly worthy of a great people. The Opinion Nationale does not think that the English ceased not to write in defence of the Church and people will submit to it any longer, ' for by leaving the management of their affairs to the politi- Preparation for death,' was written while he himcal heirs of the Pitts and the Castlereaghs they self was standing on the confines of his mortal give an additional proof of the inconvenience of day, and is replete with beautiful thoughts on that putting new wines in old bottles.' It expects solemn subject. His work, "The Immaculate that the presence of Garibaldi in England will Conception as a Dogma of Faith," is a treasury powerfully contribute to lay bare the dissension of all the Fathers have written on that interestbetween the people and their Government; and ing question, and shows at once that its author it is very probable that Lord Palmerston and was a learned theologian and a profound thinker. Russell are among those to whom the arrival of the great Italian will prove a serious cause of uneasiness. Possessing the happy privilege of hav- he also took part in every question of interest ing nothing to fear from revolution, the English will only see in him the finished model of patriot- gium. He was especially prominent in the ' Ceism and disinterestedness, and will receive him meteries question,' and wrote so determinedly with the enthusiasm a powerful and a free people and forcibly on the point, that he made himself owe to a great citizen; but who shall say that the terror of the Liberals and Freemasons, who that enthusiasm will not help to break the ice in are even now gloating over his death, as if it which the will of the people is bound? Whatever be the result, the Opinion affirms that something more will come of it than the applause which awaits Garibaldi. The meaning of all this as that the English people would willingly embark in the cause which Garibaldi has at heart, took in the establishing of, and his continued pathat cause being not merely the unity of Italy, tronage to the English College, founded by pribut the redressing the wrongs of oppressed nationalities everywhere, were they not kept down pal City; and which has already sent so many by the 'heirs of the Pitts and the Castlereaghs,'

who govern them. This, I think, is the opinion of the Democratic party in France, which not very long ago ap- of civil and religious liberty; and with good reapeared to think that the natural foe of France son, for he was ever, in sickness and health, the was England.

is formed of this event by the reflecting and en- what have been, in this our epoch, the struggles lightened class of Frenchmen. M. Forcade, the and the trials of this great defender of the Church able writer of the political articles in the Revue a prolessor of theology, an exalted intellect, an des Deux Mondes, takes a different view of the eloquent orator, a clear and precise writer, an subject. What is now going on in England does able apologist. Mgr. Malou had all the qualinot appear to him likely to produce any political ties which make a man emminent: tenderly vious consequences.

"Without knowing accurately," says the Nation,-

"What the English Cabinet hopes to obtain rom us by this strange sort of intimidation ; without seeking if it means to threaten France, ever no wonder that his early death is bitterly felt; jealous on the principle of nationality, with let- no wonder that the enemies of the Church reting the most zealous partisans of that principle joice that he who so long kept them in check is toose upon us ; without trying to search out the now no more. secret of a policy which we are bound to mistrust even when it is not directed against ourselves, but against Austria, we cannot but deplore the blind condescension of Garıbaldi, who is made the instrument of these puerile machinations.

ed him while actually engaged in directing a plot? against the life of an illustrious ally. "That your Majesty may ever be preserved from all such designs, we, your Majesty's faithful servants, will always pray." SPAIN.

MADRID, April 7 .- The Epoca of to-day says :- " A number of Mazzinians have left the principal town of Italy to excite revolutions in Spain and Portugal. Their rendezvous is Gibraltar.'

BELGIUM.

The Catholic Church and Belgium have just lost a faithful son and a valuant defender. Mgr. I. John Baptist Malou, the illustrious Bishop of Bruges, is dead. Born at Ypres in 1819, he was called by Pius IX. from the Theological Chair of the University of Louvain in 1849 to succeed Mgr. Boussen, so that his short but brilliant career as Bishop was scarcely 14 years. He died on Wednesday, March 24th, from the effects of a dolorous malady, which caused him excruciating pain, almost incessantly for more would not yield to mere physical suffering; and while he could hold pen in his feeble hand, he the liberties of Belgium. His last work, "A

Nor were they theological questions alone which occupied the fecund mind of Mgr. Malou : which of late years have been discussed in Belwere a real triumph to them. They seem to feel, and with truth, that they have lost an opponent able and willing to vindicate Catholic right.

The Catholics of England are not a little indebted to Mgr. Malou, for the active part he vate munificence, a few years ago in his episcozealous Priests to labour for the conversion of England. In Belgium, the death of Mgr. Malou is deeply and universally regretted by the friends gifted with an ardent zeal and a burning charity -he had also the virtues of a perfect Christian, singularly fit for the sublime function of the Episcopate.' No wonder then that he was beloved ;

His remains were honoured with a public fune

avowed professed assassing and of having shelter- tria, baving performed her share of the paot in Schleswig, finds, Germany arrayed, behind her, to arrival of the steamer. The casks, which were of guarantee the provinces threatened by a Mazzinian gigantic proportions, were marked G.Z.R." [Grats insurrection: Whether France will remain quiescent, is more doubtful, especially should there be any truth in a statement made by the Correspondance Generale Autrichienne, to the effect that the Polish National Government have after a long delay obtained the right of coining money in France, and that they have erected a mint under the protection of the French Gevernment in one of the smaller towns of Auvergne. The Revolution does not limit its pro-gramme to the east and south of Europe. It turns its face westward now, and the Italie of the 14th contains a long leader pointing to the certain accomplishment of Iberian unity, and incorporation of Spain with Portugal under Don Luis de Braganza, as one of the consequences of the triumph of Italy in reward of the contingent of 15,000 Portuguese which are to be put at the disposition of Victor Em manuel, by his dutiful and disinterested son-in-law.

That Spain has been faithful to the Holy See, and has consistently refused to recognise the mushroom royalty of Turin and the spoliation of the legitimate Sovereigns of the Italian Peninsula; that she has given a generous refuge to the exiled Royalists of Naples, that her faith and practice are still Catholic to the heart's core, and her very watchword a profession of faith in the Immaculate Conception ; that her Bishops sate in the Congress of Catholic Christendom on the 8th of June, and landed on Papal ground with Cross at the mast head in the spirit of the "Conquistadores " of old, and that there has been neither fear nor faltering in their loyalty to the Hely See-those are crimes the Revolution can neither forget or pardon. For more than two years the Sect has done its best to extend its tenets to the cities of Spain, those especially lying on the Portugese frontier and counts on the harvest, when the victory it anticipates is won in Rome and Venice. Were the revolutionary programme carried out, it would be tantamount to a complete remodelling of the map of Europe, a reconstruction of every European State.

The friends of Italian Unity are a rather disunited body. There are not perhaps in Europe three par-ties so bitterly hostile to each other at this moment as Garibaldi, Mazzini, and the Piedmontese Government. The Arch-assassin durst not show his face beyond the Alps, and we verily believe that he would be safer in Venice than in Turin. The Arch-buccaneer is equally ostracised from the country which he has revolutionized and subjected to Piedmontese rule; and we now learn that the Turin Government have ordered a domiciliary visit to the house of Garibaldi's Agent in that city, and seized some money belonging to him, which they have sequestrated .-Weekly Register.

Rous.-The Pope's health is quite reestablished. Noticing his absence from the ceremonies of Holy Week, the Times correspondent thus discourses con. cerning the "Man of Sin" :--

The great interest of all the ceremonies in St. Peter's was lost, however, through the absence of the Pope; everything was done by proxy, and while thousands on thousands were disappointed at not seeing a real Pope, great numbers were sorry not to see the benevolent features of him who, whatever his political failings have been, has succeeded in attaching so many to him by his gentle and genial manners. It is now some years since I had the honor of being received by him, and if it can throw any additional light on a rather useless controversy let me indefatigable advocate of their rights. 'History,' state that Pius IX. relieved the embarrassment and A more sober, if not a more correct estimate says the Bien Public, 'one day will recount besitation of myself and many other Protestants with me in the kindest manner by beckoning us forward, and holding out his hand to be kissed. A few Catholics who were with us remained behind, and kissed the cross on the slipper. The affair of the Pontifical Dragoons has been at

length amicably settled, and we may hope to hear no more of such injurious collisions between the two services. The murderers of the money changer's agents have been, it is said, arrested in Piedmont, and will be reclaimed by the Roman Government. and those treasures of grace which made him There have been no crimes of any grave description since Holy Week, and the panic seems quite at an end. - Cor. of Tublet.

> KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- Our [Tablet] Roman Correspondent writes :--

Having fairly disposed of Church functions a review of the political situation in Southern Italy will scarcely be out of place. Your very able Turin cor- | induce him to alight from his elevated station, ' the ent leaves me nothing to say on the recent debates on the 'Perequazion,' save that its provisions have added, if anything could add, to the ex-

maintained an intimacy for 17 years with an pectant armies, and all the more certainly if Aus- city they were taken possession of by some troops aspect. Ambassadors are again on the point of setwhich had long been waiting in expectation of the authorities managed to get wind of what had hap nister has availed himself of the same privilege. pened, and took their measures accordingly. Several of the persons recently arrested in Hungary have been set at liberty, so that there are now no more than 23 political prisoners in the Neugebaude, as the military prison at Pesth is called.

The Emperor of Austria has allowed the formation of a corps of six thousand volunteers, and three hundred sailors for the Empire of Mexico.

Maximilian leaves Trieste for Mexico on the 4th. GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The bombardment of Duppel was vigorously sustained during the 7th. The bombardment of Sonderberg recommenced on the 8th with extraordinary violence. The Prussians have completed the second parallel.

Although the German Diet will hold no sitting until the day after to morrow, I am able to give you the assurance that it has resolved to send a delegate to the Conference. The drawing up of the instructions for the representative of the Bund will be a difficult task, and it is not unlikely that they will be more in accordance with the policy of the minor German Powers than with that of Austria and Prussia. It is evident that there has recently been a rapprochement between France and some of the German States, and the other Powers will do well not to lose sight of the fact .- Times Cor.

A number of English amateurs are daily flocking upon us, all of them bent upon evincing their sovereign contempt of what are called the perils of war. Sentries are posted at the end of the bridges on the Sonderborg side to prevent civilians crossing over to Dybbol unless provided with a pass from head-quarters. The officers of the Staff are, however liberal to a fault, and they hardly ever dream of refusing a card to any person, especially to an Englishman, applying for it. Armed with that talisman, our fun-loving tourists walk up to the windmill, rummage about from fort to fort, jump upon parapets, crouch under block houses stand on the glacis, seeking the most advantageous position to view the exchange of iron projectiles - as eager for the sport as if it were a game of cricket or football. The recklessness of their daring and the oddity of their travelling costume puzzle the officers, and afford unspeakable amusement to the men. One of these strangers, a youth of noble blood and, fresh from Oxford, clad in a sort of buff leather cap-a-pie, has been nicknamed Robinson Crusce, and his indivisible companion, a staiwart fellow, 'up to anything,' goes, of course, by the name of his man Friday. The officers at head quarters, men of sterling bravery, though too ready to oblige England and the English to deny these gentlemen the gratification of getting themselves knocked on the head, if they are so minded, are at a loss to understand the foolbardiness ness which makes these sons of Albion court danger merely for danger's sake. They never themselves (the Danes) shrink from any trial of their metal when it comes to them in the way of business; but when not on duty they find no peculiar delight in watching and dodging 24lb balls. Life has suffi-cient charm for them with out enhancing its zest by unnecessarily staking it on the mere cast of a die. Indeed, did they not hold it at its full value, they would deem it a less worthy sacrifice to be laid down whenever duty to their flag and love of their coun-try demanded it. The pleasure derivable from the chances of breaking one's neck in a steeplechase or in the ascent of a snow-peak is peculiarly English. Foreign nations may envy, and can easily understand it : for the display of strength and skill in horsemanship, and of nerve and endurance in mountain climoing has something in it to flatter the con-scious pride of the possessor of similar gifts; but the mere ducking under a shell for the satisfection of being able to say that one has been 'under fire,' or perhaps of exhibiting the skirt of one's coat or the knee of one's nether garment which a fragment of one of such missiles has bespattered with mud baffles these noble Danes' comprehension, and gives them no very exalted idea of English sense, whatever estimate they may form of English heroism. There was a mere boy of 17 the other day who had perched himself on the very top of the Dybbol windmill to 'see the fun,' and no entreaty or expostulation could

ting out for Europe-a fact which may of itself be accepted as a guarantee against hostilities for some time to come. The Prussian treaty has at length Zucker, Raffinerie), but they contained firearms in-Stead of sugar. Other consignments of weapons a treaty. The American Minister has procured seve-were made to Waitzen and Kanischa by rail, but the ral important tariff reductions, and the French Mi-

UNITED STATES.

THE MISSISSIPPI CLOSED AGAIN .- The capture of Fort Pillow by the rebels closes the Mississippi again at a point above Memphis. This is an urerpected blow to the Federal cause in the West; and proves that there must have been some conspicuous mismanagement of the Union forces in that quarter. With the immense numbers of men in arms, there can be no excuse for a raid six hundred miles within our lines, by what it now seems to be, a really large army. It is not at all to the credit of the officers in command that the rebels should have ventured so far, and have made so many impertant captures in Western Tennessee and Kentucky. The fact that the rebels were about to invade Kentucky on an 'extensive scale was foretold in the Washington and Baltimore correspondence of The World some time ago, from information derived from southern sources . If there was any thoroughness in the secret spy system of our military administration, a knowledge of what the rebels were about to do should have been in possession of the War Department. But we hear of no efficient steps having been taken either to foil the rebels in their several attacks upon important positions, or to intercept them on their return South. We forewarned the War Department and the country of this daring attempt, and upon the War Department rests the responsibility for its having been permitted to succeed. The capture of Fort Pillow is a conspicuous disgrace. There were no gunboats near by to render assistance to the beleaguered garrison, nor were there vessels to remove the troops when a further defence of the Fort became possible. The reported wholesale slaughter of the white and colored sodiers in the Fort will cause a thrill of horror throughout the country ; but we prefer to refrain from comment until all the facts in the case are known. If the colored troops and their white officers were all killed, it is strange that a number of them should have been removed to the steamer which stopped at the Fort to bring away the wounded. The country has been so often deceived by reports touching the conduct of the rebels to black soldiers, that it has lost implicit faith in all such stories. The country will very naturally marvel where the Union armies are gone to which should have protected Tennessee and Kentucky from this The probabilities are that they are employed raid. in chasing up the few stray rebels concentrated in Western Louisiana and Northern Texas. All these military misfortunes seem to come from the unfor-tunnte 'scatteration' policy, which even the accession of General Grant to the supreme command has not yet corrected .-- World.

At a meeting of some five hundred of the elect in Boston, on the morning of the late Fast, in the Meionaon [Tremont Temple] Rev. Mr. Grimes [Baptist] rose in the assembly, and earnestly requested his Christian (?) friends to join him in praying for the destruction of the Pirste Alabama. He then fell on his knees, and in a very boisterous prayer asked God to run her ashore, high and dry-or, if He could not destroy her so, that He would sink her to the bottom of the sea.

HABITUAL CONSTITUTION .- Words of Comfort .-Dr. Cyrus W. Nelson, of Boston, Mass., author of Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Abdominal Diseases,' says, in a letter dated February 27, 1862 : 'I consider Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills the best remeay for Chronic Constipation at present known. With me they have never failed, and I have prescribed them in at least fifty instances.' He also states : 'That for all irregularities of the digestive functions, the liver, and the bowels, they are by far the most useful medicine he has ever prescribed-perfectly safe, and eminently reliable." Similar testi-mony is volunteered by Dr. Humphrey Lettsom, of Chicago, Ill., who enumerates thirty cases, with names and dates, in which he has administered the Pills. Wherever they have been used as a remedy for liver and bowel complaints, the result has been satisfactory. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTO.

PARIS, April 7 .- La France of this evening says:--

"In consequence of the explanations contained an M. Drouyn de Lhuys's despatch of the 20th ult., the British Cabinet is evidently more inclined towards the views of France. The labors of the Conference will be facilitated by the England and France are such as to render common understanding which appears to exist between action for above a few weeks a sheer imposthe two Western Powers."

The curtain has dropped upon the last scene in the Greco drama. Mazzini has been conin the Greco drama. Mazzini has been con- the speech made by the venerable Governor of victed by the Court of Assize of the Seine, of Mantua, Baron Stankowitz, to his garrison, and participation in the late conspiracy against the which is regarded by the whole Italian Press as the life of the Emperor of the French, and condemned to transportation. But, as the conspirator is in London, the only effect of the sentence will be to fix upon him the odium of having suborned the assassin Greco, and upon Her Malesty's Government the disgrace of having among them the bosom friend and partisan of the convicted telon .- Weekly Register.

ENGLISH ADDRESS TO NAPOLEON III .-The following address is in course of signatare :---

"To His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., Em-peror of the French.

"May it please your Majesty,

"We the undersigned subjects of the British Crown, beg leave to approach your Majesty with our unfeigned congratulations on your Majesty's sappy escape from the plot of the conspirators It is scarcely probable a general officer would have and the blow of the assassin. It is a source of given vent to such an exposition of the intentions very great pain and regret to us that the reproach of having afforded an asylum to one of the miscreants connected with that infernal design should demblatt, the Osterreichische Zeitung and Oit Deulfail upon England or any other country.

"We further lament that the public expression of the national sympathy in your Majesty's providential deliverance, and of the nation's exe- ter; but at Faenza, Ravenna, and the other towns cration of so horrible a deed, should not have been given, as it ought, in the most unequivocal Each patriot receives two frances a day and is marched to Genoa where the depots of clothing and arms exist. Two Itelian compared to Genoa where the depots of clothing and language, by those who represent the people of arms exist. Two Italian camps of 180,000 men each England, as well as by those who constitute Her are to be formed at Pavia under Durando, and Bo-Brittanic Majesty's Government.

Majesty will do us the justice to believe that the garrison stating that it would be difficult to hold out 15 days if attacked in force. Lloyd's Company geople of this country, the whole realm, from our whose packets, as your readers are probably aware, seloved Queen downwards; are altogether incapable of approving, in any way of the discredit- case of war, have received orders to be in readiness, ables excuses and palliations which have been, and the ordinary trains between Trieste and Venice able excuses: and palliations, which have been and the ordinary trains between Trieste and venice weeks about o dot guils have been select in Hungary made by more than one member of the Adminis-transfer of arms and ammunition. The month is not transfer of arms and ammunition. The month is not transfer of arms and ammunition. The month is not likely to close without something that will decide the Danube to Pesth, and on their arrival at that

ITALY,

PIEDMONT. - War, imminent long, seems more so than ever, and the correspondences of every journal of Northern and Austrian Italy add fresh confirmation to the certainty of an outbreak. The forts are now complety armed, and the defects I mentioned to you in my last remedied by strengthening the earth works. The spirit of the Imperial army leaves nothing to be desired, and the knowledge that Germany as one man will back the Austrian arms, and that the complications between the great powers of sibility, acts as a spur to the enthusiasm that is burning to avenge Solferino and Magenta. Nowhere is this feeling more openly enunciated than in forerunner by but a very brief space of a declaration of war. 'Russia,' said the Baron addressing his officers, 'engaged by her own interests in the Polish question, will make no alliance save with Austria and Prussia. That cordial understanding is now complete, and the provinces of Hungary and Gallicia are consequently guaranteed to us, which will ena. ble us to demand and obtain satisfaction from Piedmont, our eternal enemy, by means of a rapid invasion of the Italian Duchies. It will then be easy to revenge Solferino, as on this occasion Piedmont will not be supported by the arms of France. And why in effect should France engage in the contest ?- the differences of opinion existing between her and England, her embarrassments in Mexico, the opposition of the nation, her finances fallen into discredit, must cause her to reflect. She has no longer another Nice, another Savoy to acquire, and she will leave Piedmont to get out of the scrape as she can. As for ourselves, leaving to diplomats more skilled than those of 1859, the task of justifying our movements, we shall resume our ancient supremacy in Italy." of his Government had not the battery been about to be fully unmasked. The Vienna journals no longer deny the extraordinary preparations, and the remsche Post are as warlike as the Diritts, the Italie, or the Lombardia. At Bologna, the encolment of vo-lunteers for Venetia is proceeding but languidly, as the population are no way enthusiastic on the matof the Legation, the success has been greater. logns under Oisldini, the fortifications of the city "We venture, however, to hope that your being very unsatisfactory, and the officers of the

treme discontent in Naples, where the impost falls with great severity; the land under the Bourbons having been comparatively unburdened and every encouragement given to pastoral and agricultural pursuits; the farming in Terra di Lavoro, and the valleys of the Abruzzi especially being almost as highly cultivated as Bedford Level, and coming almost under the class of garden-husbandry. Since the Piedmontese occupation, an immense deterioration has taken place, from the conscription and consequent subtraction of labor and the very insecure state of the country, no one caring to invest capital, or send produce far at the risk of losing it. The Reaction is again rising to fresh life and vigor, and in the Terra di Lavoro especially and the Beneventano, the increase in the numbers of bands is very great, and all have mounted the Bourbon cockade, and are principally composed of refractory conscripts, and ex-officers of the army, joined with the Royalist pea-santry of the district. There is one body of more than 300 in the Pass of Itri; a reconnaissance in pursuit of it was made a few days since by the garrison of Gaeta. In Basilicata, though Ninco Nanco was killed, after his surrender by the way, and in cold blood, his men are fighting under Egidione, and the presence of twelve or thirteen large bands in the province testifies to the small progress made by General Palinvicini in his crusade. You see in the telegrams that Carusso is shot-true, but nobody cares for Carusso, he was only a name, and the element of disorder and resistance remains untouched save to the amount of the unit of reactionary humanity sent to his account. The loss in main falls far more heavily on the Piedmontese than on the Brigands, and for one life taken in open fight the Bersaglieri are minus three or four,--I don't include the fusillations in cold blood: The Re Galantuomowhose marine namesake, I see, has gone the way of Pharaoh and his chariots in the mid-Atlantic -- may boast of the murder of 15,000 Italians; their blood at least, in the Southern provinces, shed by the soidisant Apostles of liberty being the only reliable cement for Italian liberty. If the dead of Aspromonte be added, the cipher is no modest one and can scarcely bo. Garibaldi's stay in Malta was by no means a triumphant one. He could scarcely leave the hotel for fear of being bissed by the population, and it was with difficulty that a hundred and ninety names in the whole island could be collected to sign an address to him. The Secret Societies are working their best to stir up discontent, and hitherto unsuccessfully, and one of the ultra Italian editors has become so unpopular that his life is scarcely safe.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 5 .- The conspiracy in Hungary was a much more serious matter than the inhabitants of this city at first believed to be. A secret committee had been formed, which drew up and had posted in various parts of the kingdom those revolutionary proclamations of which it has repeatedly been the question in my correspondence. The committee made use of an official seal, which is now in the hands of the Imperial authorities. Within the last 6 weeks about 5,000 guns have been selzed in Hungary sight was so exciting l RUSSIA AND POLAND.

A Polish insurgent detachment had crossed the Prussian frontier into Poland, and had a sanguinary conflict with the Rissians.

The Paris Correspondent of the Independance has the following :- ' It is affirmed that a treaty has been signed between Garibaldi, Kossuth, and a member of the Polish National Government, for what purpose may be readily conjectured, and that the object of Gatibaldi's visit to London is to obtain financial resources to carry out this vast conspiracy. I give this as one of the thousand rumours to which the journey of the celebrated Italian patriot is attributed. But in any case I doubt whether this levving of war will have the least chance of producing any effect so long as the French Government continues its determinatian not to give its support to the cause of democracy of Europe.'

PROCLAMATION OF THE POLISH PEASANTRY. - The Polish peasants have issued a proclamation addressed to the National Government, which is now being extensively circulated in Poland. The parties issuing the proclamation profess to have been delegated by the communes of Kujavis, Cracow, Mazavis, San-domir, and Lublin, to consider the misfortunes which hang over their country, and the proper means of remedying them, and have determined -after mature reflection, and after having consulted the most enlightened and experienced men they could find-to summon the whole nation to a common and vell-considered action. They deny emphatically that the peasants are against the insurrection, and say that the time has come to put an end to the machinations of the enemies of their country, and to pre-serve their children from the taint of corruption. The proclamation concludes as follows :- ' In the name of God, of our country, of our homes, we have resolved to proclaim a general rising en masse for the spring of 1864, leaving our National Government to designate the day on which it is to take place, Art. 1. Every man between the ages of 15 and 60, except the infirm, and the sick who cannot walk, shall present himself at the call, provided with provisions for ten days, and armed with a batchet, a scythe, or anything he can get. The commune will provide to the best of its ability for those of its members who have neither scythes nor hatchets. Art. 2. The delegates of the commune shall divide the peasants into tens, give them chiefs and lead them to the meeting house of the commune. The councillors will appoint captains, majors, and colonels and form com-panies, battalions, and regiments; after which they will take them to the district town, thence to the Government town, and finally to Warsaw." Art. 3. If the citadel does not yield immediately, it shall be burnt. When Warsaw is free and the citadel razed to the ground, the communes will select an army of two or three hundred thousand men for the deliverance of the Polish provinces groaning under the yoke of the autocrat. Art. 4. As soon as the rews is spread that a million peasants are beseiging Warsaw all the other great towns-such as Wilna, Kieff, &c., should; he attacked in like manner. Art. 5. After: returning home, each : commune will select its chiefs to see to the just reparation of taxes, &c., for the support of the army until the country has been com-pletely liberated. A national diet will then assemble and decide upon everything. AL 9315

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, A. J. Davidson, K. Camp-

bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son,

H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Ladies being the 'precious porcelsin of human clay,' are entitled to all the elegant luxuries which art, stimulated by gallantry, can devise. Among those which pertain to the toilet, there is none that surpasses the one named at the head of this paragraph. De-licately fragrant, a beautifier of the complexion, excellent, intermixed with water, as a mouth wash, and as a cure for nervousness, faintness, and hysteria, it deserves a place in the Muteria Medica, as well as in the repertoire of the Toilet. To avoid the mortification of purchasing an inferior article, ' Mur-ray & Lanman's' Florida Water should always be asked for.

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

SICK UNTO DEATH .- When the sick die, everybody can tell what they died of. It is not right, then, that when the sick unto death recover, all the world should know what cured them? And yet thousands are cured of deadly ills by BRISTOL'S SARSAPA-RILLA, of whom the public never hear. Cases that approach the sublimity of mira cles-such as that of the boy James Wyckoff, who was literally snatched from the jaws of death, when more than haif devoured. by scrofula-of course find their way into print. Perhaps a hundred such have started society through the columns of leading journals and medical periodicals. But BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA has wrought thousands, ay, tens of thousands of cures, after physicians had shaken their heads and said, "No hope." Everywhere, at all seasons, it is silently working wonders. Would that, for the sake of humanity, the whole truth in relation to its properties were universally known. 360

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

SIGE HEADACHE, DEBILITY AND INDIGESTION. -Where, among all the remedies for these complaints, is there one which so quickly, so effectually and permanently removes them as the Oxygenated Bitters?

TELL YOUR FRIENDS .- If you are a temperance. man, don't be ashamed to acknowledge your principles boldly, before the world. If you experience any benefit or relief from the use of Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, let your friends know it that they may also have the benefit of using it. The Elixir is warranted to cure coughs and colds. Give it to your children for croup. Take it for hoarseness and sore throat. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal O. E. M. AND some an ensemble with the advertise April 22.

JAPAN. From Japan the news wears a decidedly pacific