

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The *Moniteur du Soir* in its bulletin states that in the general attitude of the Powers there is a concurrence of conciliatory dispositions and pacific symptoms. It refers to Lord Stanley's speech at the Bristol banquet, to the discussions in the Italian Parliament, and to the good understanding now existing between Prussia and Austria.

The same paper, in conclusion, says:—"The more Governments and peoples reflect, the more will they guard against exaggerated ambition, and by wisely giving pledges of general security will see that in the present state of European civilization peace is for them at once their interest and their duty."

The statement of the financial position of the French Empire, as given by the new Minister, M. Magne, is hardly reassuring. It tells us that on the first of last December the floating debt of the country amounted to about thirty-eight million sterling. Though there has been an increase in the revenue of 1867, in the matter of indirect taxation, there is, somehow, a notable deficiency between income and expenditure. This deficiency, the Minister tells the nation, must be met by extraordinary resources. Italian troubles, and the necessity of placing the French army on a footing which enables it to cope with the force of any hostile power in Europe, have brought about this grievous condition of things. Once remove the sub Alpine embarrassment, reduce the price of provisions, and next proclaim universal peace, and not only will the face of Europe be changed, but the French tax payer will enjoy an immunity from excessive demands to which he had been hitherto unaccustomed.—The Minister makes a plea for his demand by stating that "the Emperor could not leave half done a matter which concerned the honour and defence of the country, when all nations," he says, "are adopting a more powerful organisation. To stand still is to allow the balance of power to be overthrown to one's detriment."—The Minister is also anxious that railways should be pushed forward at the expense of the State, in order to develop the produce of the Empire. They will afford abundance of work, and keep the artisans, and those who help them quiet. A loan, however, is contemplated. The object of asking for it is to restore the financial equilibrium, and to make both parties—the Emperor and the country—good friends. The nation which elected Louis Napoleon by such an astounding majority is not likely to refuse this new appeal to its pocket and to patriotism.—*Tablet*.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—It is with the utmost fear and trembling that the Paris papers since their condemnation make the slightest allusion to the debates in the Chambers; indeed, they hardly venture to pronounce the words "Legislative Body" in their leading articles. As for anything like a rumour, it is out of the question, and the want of space compels them to spread the authorized report of the debates over two and sometimes three numbers. The *Temps*, for instance, says in its *Bulletin du Jour*:—"The sitting of yesterday in the Legislative Body" (and then stops short). . . . "If from the sitting of the French Chamber and the speeches of MM. Thiers and Pinard we turn our eyes to what passes abroad, &c., and then, as it cannot say a word of what is going on next door, it gives an account of what passes in the Italian Chamber."

The *Presse* says that it would not doubt be agreeable to its readers to know whether the discourse of M. Thiers to which it makes allusion was answered, and who answered it; but it feels the deepest regret at not being able to satisfy their curiosity. To do so would cost it from 1,000 to 5,000 francs, the Sixth Chamber (Police court) having decided that it was an offence to make known even in what order the speakers followed each other.

La France, not being permitted to give its opinion on what is going on in the Legislative Body, reproduces the debates in the Chamber of Deputies of 1819 on the press. It says:—

"It is the only means left to us to connect our efforts for this great cause with the noble struggles which it has always given rise to in the French Parliament; and what is more curious is that while recounting those ancient debates one may fancy he was reading the present."

It hopes that by doing so it will not expose itself to prosecution for an illegal *compte rendu*, and it also hopes that 40 years hence the French journals will be allowed to comment upon the debates of the Chamber in 1868; and so on of the others.

Such is the state of the French press 79 years after the French Revolution, and under a Constitution the very first article of which says:—

"The Constitution recognizes, confirms, and guarantees the great principles proclaimed in 1789, and which form the basis of the public rights of the French people."

The event of the week has been the suppression of the *emule* in the French Legislative Body. The Emperor in pursuance of a promise proposed a Bill on the Press, allowing any person to establish a journal without previous permission, abolishing the imprisonment of journalists, and referring all Press offences to the magistrature, who, however, can only punish by fine. The Imperialists grew frightened, declared that his Majesty had lost his head, and threatened to throw out the Bill. Even M. Rouher resisted the measure in private with his whole force. Napoleon, however, was in one of his fits of dreamy Liberalism, and an hour or so before the debate issued final orders to his Vizier. Mr. Rouher went to the Chamber, informed the majority that he "felt profound emotion" that the Bill must and should pass, that if they rejected it they might go to their constituents as the opponents at once of Napoleon and of liberty. Of the eight millions of voters who created the Empire four millions were dead, a new generation had arisen demanding a larger liberty, and it should have it. The majority turned white—knowing that a free press will lay them all—bowed, and the first clause was passed by 215 to 7, whom M. Grenier de Cassagnac, their leader, at once styled the "Seven Wise Men." It is believed that the Bill will now pass, but the Emperor is furiously assailed by his own followers and may yet introduce an amendment.

SECRET SOCIETIES ON THE CONTINENT.—The Paris correspondent of the *London Telegraph* says:—"I hear that in certain circles there is considerable alarm at the working of the secret societies, which

reach from St. Petersburg to Paris, and, perhaps, through Fenianism, to London and Dublin. It is said to be a great Radical Combination, with branches everywhere, the most important being at Berlin and in Wurtemberg. This alarm is not confined to Paris, but is generally written about from most of the capitals of Europe. Here people fully believe that these universal secret societies are the main support of Fenianism in England. It is considered serious by persons who should be better informed than myself; and I have no doubt the idea goes as far as to keep alive that feeling of disgust, for which nobody can exactly account, which seems to me to pervade all Europe, and is clearly to be detected here."

The *Semaine Religieuse*, the organ of the clergy, treats of Fenianism, and after noticing the "unexampled audacity of the conspirators, the crimes committed at Manchester and Clerkenwell, and the precautions taken everywhere against them, proceeds:—

In the midst of these troubles, of which the end cannot be foreseen, and which threaten the Government and society, what is the attitude of the Church in Ireland? Does the Church, which has so long demanded reparation of the injustice from which it suffers, make common cause with the Fenians? Does it even accord them its sympathies? We are happy to declare, to its honour, that, notwithstanding the just grievances it may have, it has had nothing to do with these revolutionary movements; it nobly repudiates all complicity with the conspirators, who have done more to compromise its cause than to serve it."

The *Semaine* afterwards remarks:—"It is true that some ecclesiastics have appeared to treat Fenian doctrines with indulgence. Allowing themselves to be led away by ill judged patriotism, they, while rejecting the name of Fenians, have shown themselves favourable to fatal tendencies which are the ruin of all established authority. But the exception is so rare, the part of the Irish clergy who energetically condemn such opinions is so large that we have the right to affirm that most of the priests have in these circumstances so delicate for them given the example of the most respectful submission. The bishops, in particular, have done their duty with prudence and firmness. No doubt they desire as much as the people do to see the end of the evils their country endures; like them they wait with impatience the day on which they may obtain the reforms always promised and always deferred. But, however legitimate these aspirations may be, it is evident that violence and murder must not be employed to satisfy them; and it is on that account that the bishops have employed all their efforts to preserve the Irish people from being led away in a manner which might cause the greatest disasters. This conduct of the episcopacy deserves to be pointed out; it proves once more the civilizing mission of the Church and its salutary influence—an influence which now, perhaps, saves England from the horrors of civil war."

SPAIN.

MADRID JAN. 24.—Letters received here from the provinces—from Aragon and Catalonia—are unanimous in considering probable a speedy Carlist rising in those provinces in favour of the eldest son of Don Juan. They also state that the widow of Don Carlos has forwarded 40,000,000 reals to promote the movement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The *Herald's* Madrid special says: Despatches received from the provinces convey the intelligence that the leaders of the Carlist party have effected a revolution against Queen Isabella in the north, and that their adherents have taken up arms in large numbers in Navarre. Skirmishes have taken place between the civil guard and the insurgents in the city of Navarre. The Queen's officers are maintaining their allegiance. Some few persons were wounded during the tumult, and the ancient province of Navarre is agitated at many points.

It appears as if the movement is the result of well-planned organization. The officers have already found and carried away 3,000 copies of revolutionary placards addressed to the people of Spain. Each copy is headed with a wood cut portrait, as it is termed, of the oldest son of Don Juan who is entitled and named Charles VII. of Spain. This young gentleman is second cousin to Queen Isabella and grandson of Don Carlos, who made war against her accession to the throne.

SPAIN AND THE POPE.—A diplomatic note was recently addressed by the Italian Cabinet to the Spanish Government relative to a passage in the speech of Queen Isabella on the opening of the Cortes. The Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid has replied by another note, an analysis of which is given by the *Official Gazette* of Florence. The document declares, above all, that "the Spanish Government entirely shares the views of the Crown on the subject, and that whatever may be the nature of the insinuations contained in the Italian note, the Cabinet of Madrid is ready, if occasion should require, to give its assistance in defence of the temporal power of the Holy See." The despatch adds that "the speech does not at all refer to the affairs of Italy, but exclusively to what relates to the interests of the Holy Father, and that on this question Spain pursues a traditional policy from which she has no intention to depart."

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The financial scheme laid before the Italian House of Deputies by Count Cambray Digny falls lamentably short of the mark. The pressing want of Italy is not so much of the replenishment of her Treasury, or the extinction of the floating debt, as it is the restoration of her credit. For the attainment of this object one thing mainly is required, and it is that the deficit in the Budget should be supplied at whatever cost. So long as the expenditure constantly exceeds the revenue, so long as year after year adds to the vast accumulation of national liabilities, the apprehension of evil is greater than the evil itself. The danger of bankruptcy is all the more threatening as it is indefinite. Italy has gone at a geometrical rate of speed on her road to ruin. All the world knows it that from 1860 to 1867 the yearly deficit has ranged between £20,000,000 and £10,000,000; that the funded debt, which in 1861 was £84,000,000 has almost been quadrupled in five or six years, even without reckoning the State and Church property, the railways, and other capital, which have been sunk in the same insatiable maw of national extravagance. All this would be in itself, a very serious evil, but not altogether irreparable, if it could only stop there. Had the balance been established in 1862, the financial situation was not desperate. It need not be considered hopeless even at the present moment, if the yearly deficit could be supplied, and the balance could be re-established, no matter on what terms.

It is with this difficulty that Count Cambray Digny seems to have shown little ability or inclination to grapple; it is this great enemy, the yearly deficit, that he has not dared to look manfully in the face. He proposes to fill it up by new taxes, which may be paid or not; by reforms in administration which even if practicable, may be of doubtful usefulness; and, finally, by the gradual development of commercial prosperity, for which, even if it were certain no definite period can be assigned. As for any relief that may accrue from the imposition of new taxes, one should first consider how the Government proceeds in the collection of the old ones. At the close of 1865 the taxes, if we may believe the *Opinione* were already in arrears to the amount of £1,900,000. A twelvemonth later this sum had risen to £2,800,000. Up to September, 1867, of about £1,000,000 that were due, £2,800,000 had been collected—an exhibition of administrative impotence for which the *Opinione* observes, "it would be difficult to find a parallel in any other community, Turkey and Egypt not excepted"—*Times*.

FLORENCE, Feb. 19.—A report is current here that the French Government has detailed a frigate to watch the movements of the United States squadron

under the command of Admiral Farago in the Adriatic Gulf and the eastern end of the Mediterranean. France asserts that Chevalier de Nigra, the Italian Minister to Paris, has pledged Italy to a faithful observance of the September Convention, as it now stands, and also to the payment of principal and interest of her share of the old debt of the States of the Church which were annexed to the Kingdom.

Rome.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Rumours of the resumption of the negotiations for a Conference on the Roman Question are again circulating in Paris. The chief points of the basis proposed for these negotiations are said to be the evacuation of Civita Vecchia by the French troops, the arming of the Papal fortifications and troops with French guns, and the protection of the coast against the incursion of Garibaldians by French vessels. It is even confidently stated, on good authority, that this basis was accepted by the Italian Government last Christmas Day. Prince Napoleon, allying to these rumours, is reported to have said to the Emperor: 'Wonderful man! It is barely a fortnight since he ceased to conspire with Italy, and now he conspires against her, with Austria and the Pope.'"

In the darkest days that the Papacy has known since Pius IX. was brought back to his capital by French arms there was never a sign of relenting. When Umbria and the Marches were taken when the Papal army was scattered and Lamerione returned crestfallen to Rome, when the last French soldier had left Civita Vecchia, and when Garibaldi's volunteers came down to the very gates of the sacred city, the same dogged and unbending spirit was ever manifested. 'Non possumus' was still the cry, and the threat of departure was successfully employed. It is not now that submission or concession is more probable than on any former occasion. The priests are in high spirits, and in no mood to make compact with the enemy whose downfall they believe approaching. They are looking forward to an early breaking up of Italian unity, and to the formation of a federation of two kingdoms, with the Pontifical States restored to their former limits, as a barrier between them. Impressed with such ideas, Pius and his advisers are unlikely to prove pliant.—*Times* Cor.

The *Correspondence di Roma* treats as insulting to the Episcopate the Court of Rome, and the august person of the Pope, sundry statements which have of late appeared in the press concerning the forthcoming General Council. It says: "To dare to represent the Pope as changing his mind about a resolve which is one of the glories of his Pontificate and of our age, to say that this resolve is unpopular at Rome, and disapproved and opposed everywhere else except among the French bishops, who are described as capable of being the organs of a revolt against the Church, is enough to rouse the indignation of every honest and sensible man."

The announcement of the future Council far from encountering any objection in the religious world, has met with unanimous adhesion, and has given occasion to researches and works of the highest importance. All over the world the bishops, who have already replied to important questions put by the Sacred Congregation of the Council, are now studying with the help of their theologians and canonists, the subjects which are to be treated. Six commissions, composed of prelates and consultants, are pursuing the same studies at Rome, and meet weekly, each at the house of its Cardinal President, who then deliberate and communicate to one another the results obtained.

These six commissions are the Dogmatic Commission, the Diplomatic Ecclesiastical Commission, the Philosophical Commission, the Disciplinary Commission, the Commission of Ecclesiastical Public Law, the Commission of the Religious Orders.

Society has little idea of the virtue, science, elevation, and wisdom, brought together in these assemblies, where the interests of the Universal Church are discussed, and where the problems of politics and of social economy are solved. But when these special gatherings at Rome are all united in the vast general assembly of the Bishops, Prelates, Generals of Orders Monks, and Theologians, who will compose the Ecumenical Council, almost the entire sum of human intelligence will be found there obedient to the Sovereign Doctor, the Infallible Chief, whose mouth speaks the very words of Christ.

While we are writing, or know men living in retirement, humble Priests divided between the cares of their ministry and the habit of meditation, are revolving more thoughts than are to be found in all the universities, academies, parliaments, tribunals, diplomatic closets, and Councils of State. And if during the Council of Trent, worldlings who accused churchmen of gross ignorance, saw prodigies of learning arise, it will be found that during the Council of Rome the worldlings who, while they treat the clergy with contempt, call themselves men of progress and of light will see still greater prodigies arise, and will, perhaps, confess in their astonishment that progress and light came from God, and are dispensed by His representative on earth.

Meanwhile, an illustrious and learned Archbishop is writing at Rome a historical-critical work upon Ecumenical Councils—a work full of learning and replete with instruction, in two volumes, one on the Eastern, the other on the Western Councils.

Another Archbishop, whom we may name Mgr. Manning, has written some magnificent pages on this vast subject, and we know that they have been approved so highly that they have been immediately translated and printed for distribution.

Subscriptions are being organised in Italy and will certainly be extended into both hemispheres, to offer to the Pope funds sufficient to enable him to provide for all the wants of the Church at this solemn gathering. Such are the very incomplete data which we are enabled to furnish concerning the Council. Its suffice however to put the press upon its guard against the calumnies of Roman correspondents.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—We find the following paragraph in the Paris correspondence of the *Daily News*:—"The *Liberte* reports from Naples that the Italian authorities have lately discovered that one franc piece are circulating, some with the effigy of 'Francis II., King of the Two Sicilies,' and others with that of 'Humbert I., King of Northern Italy.'—Both these coins bear on the obverse 'Confederazione Italiana,' and both were struck in France. These stories are scraps of evidence in support of the idea that the Emperor is now compassing and imagining the destruction of Italian unity and a return to the theory of confederation which he broached at Villafranca."

The Naples correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 29th Jan. says:—"This town has been afflicted by a dreadful catastrophe, by which many persons have lost their lives. Those who have been at Naples will remember the way by Santa Lucia to the Chiattamone, passing between the ancient villa of Lucullus, now Castel dell'Ovo, and the precipitous cliffs of Piazzafalcone. Last evening, shortly before eight, part of the cliff became loosened, and rushing down with a horrid crash, buried the houses beneath its ruins. The shock was felt all around, and the barracks at the top of the cliff, as well as the neighbouring houses below, are in a very unsafe condition, and have been cleared of inhabitants. The ruined houses, on account of the confined space on which they are built, were fortunately no so large as Neapolitan houses usually are. Still it is feared that from 70 to 80 persons may have been in them at the time; among others, it is said, some foreigners just arrived by train from Rome, and who were going to their hotel in an omnibus, passing that way as the cliff fell. Some wonderful escapes are related. The owner of a corals shop had shut his shop and had gone only a few yards when the crash came, and he stood there safe in person; but a ruined man. A cafe full, was buried, but the vaulted ceiling resisted the pressure, and the inmates were enabled to make their exit through a fissure in the walls not quite blocked up. Next the cafe was a wine shop; this, however, completely buried, but it is hoped that it, like the

cafe, will have resisted the shock, and that the people there at the time may still be got out safe—a hope that is strengthened by the shoutings which are heard proceeding from beneath the ruins. The news spread rapidly, and all the authorities were soon on the spot; cordons were formed to keep off the mob, and the military were set to work by electric light to clear away the ruins. All Naples seemed to be flocking to the spot, and the excitement is intense as a mutilated corpse or some wounded person still alive is extracted from the ruins, and carried off in the military ambulances. The excitement is so great that the Prefect has published an address to the citizens inculcating calmness and order."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—The members of the Royal family of Hanover and a number of their adherents now here met at a private banquet this week, at which King George was present. It is reported that in a speech on the occasion, the King assured the company he would soon return home and resume his seat upon the Throne of Hanover in spite of Prussia.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia recently received a deputation of Catholics from Rhenish Prussia. In reply to their address his Majesty said:—"It is well enough known that my forefathers and myself have carefully respected religious equality, and this fact has been openly acknowledged by the head of the Catholic Church. In the policy pursued by my Government I shall continue to watch over the interests of my Catholic subjects and the dignity and independence of the Pope."

RUSSIA.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUTURE.—A St. Petersburg despatch of the 31st of Jan. says:—"The policy of expectation has prevailed in the councils of the Czar. It has been pointed out that Russia must first finish her railways, lest she should experience, as in 1855, the impossibility of sending in time troops to the different requisite points."

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Patrie to-day speaking under reserve, says:—"It has reason to believe that the Emperor of Russia is raising troops near the Danube."

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, replying to an article in some French papers, says that Russia is great and strong, and, equally with France, is free from any desire of aggrandizement. She wishes no extension of her frontiers, but solely a secure peace for the development of internal prosperity. Her only ambition is the furtherance of industry, commerce, art and prudent progress throughout Europe. She has no international hatred, and does not claim a preponderance of power; but at the same time, she will not suffer the arrogation of it by any other State. In conclusion it says:—

Whoever renders war inevitable assumes a fearful responsibility, and will earn the execration of history. A war at the present time would entail great misery and no glory."

The *Czar* asserts that, according to private intelligence received from Warsaw, an army of 200,000 men is to be assembled in the Kingdom of Poland as soon as the weather permits. The troops are to be chiefly stationed in the districts adjoining the Austrian frontier, and some of them will live in tents. Every owner of landed property in the kingdom possessing above ten acres will have to contribute two garners of rye, oats, and barley for the maintenance of the troops. If this intelligence is correct the national party at the Court of St. Petersburg must be assumed to be strong enough to attempt a certain pressure upon the resolves of the Austrian Government in Eastern affairs. Speaking of the Oriental question, it is a curious fact that, as we perceive from a published decree of the Council of the Empire, a secretary has been attached to the suite of Queen Olga of Greece, whose salary is paid by the Russian Foreign office.

Several thousand Poles from Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, who were transported after the last rebellion, have been allowed to return, if not to their old home, which is to be entirely Russified, at least to the kingdom of Poland Proper. Being there without any means of support, they were lodged in barracks to prevent starvation in the streets. The Poles are collecting charitable contributions for their suffering kindred.

The essential difference between the history of Poland and the history of Ireland is, that in Poland the Poles kept the ownership of the soil of their country, and that in Ireland the Irish lost it. In Poland the chief resistance to the endeavors of the Russian Government to destroy Polish nationality has been offered by the Polish aristocracy and by the Catholic clergy. Since the suppression of the unsuccessful insurrection of 1863, the Russian Government has brought to bear upon these two classes the most ruthless and systematic persecution in the belief that if their opposition could be overcome, the Russification of Poland would be accomplished with comparative ease.

To deprive the Polish aristocracy of their landed property, and to substitute Russian, German or Jewish, for Polish landlords, has been one of the avowed objects of the Russian Government for the last four years, during which period numberless places of Catholic worship have been suppressed, great numbers of the Catholic Religious have been banished, and many thousands of the people have been forcibly converted to the Russian Church. But the difficulties in the way of the expropriation of the land of Poland are great, the process is slow, and the Russian aristocracy regard with disfavour a policy which is advocated by their enemies, the Liberal party in Russia, and which they reasonably fear may weaken the position of the aristocracy throughout the Empire.—*Tablet*.

UNITED STATES.

The candid tone of the discussion in England upon the Alabama claims should provoke like candour here. Lord Hobart bravely declares that no citizen should fear to criticize or condemn the action of his own Government upon the exploded pretense that he is thereby aiding the success of his Government in its negotiations. The principle he thus lays down for Englishmen is even more worthy to be followed by Americans. The British Government during the war declared utterly to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration. They now offer to submit them, provided no question be raised of the propriety of the Queen's proclamation recognizing the Rebellion as a state of war, and the Rebels and the United States as "belligerents" between whom the Queen and her subjects claim the rights of "neutrals." Mr. Seward refuses arbitration unless this question also be submitted as one of the points of the case. He does not ask that the arbitrator shall be authorized to declare whether or no the royal proclamation was justifiable. He only demands that all the circumstances should be brought into court, by way of evidence, and shall have such influence in determining the decision as, after deliberation, they shall seem to merit. We think it would have been just and generous for Lord Stanley to admit this demand; but since he has made a point of it, may be well to inquire whether we cannot afford to go to arbitration without it. That the Rebels ultimately acquired the status of belligerents, there is no question. The only dispute is as to the precise time when they gained the rights and incurred the responsibilities of that condition. We do not see how the conclusion can be avoided that the first person to recognize them as belligerents was the President of the United States himself. The proclamation of blockade was issued 24 days before the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. Mr. Seward admits that a proclamation of blockade is a belligerent act and can only be enforced against neutrals. It is for our interest therefore to assume that the Rebels were belligerents at the time when the Southern ports were declared closed by Mr. Lincoln. If they were not then no war existed at that date between the confederacy and the United States, and for every British vessel seized in attempting to enter

a Southern port Lord Stanley has a claim against our Government. Some time before the royal proclamation was published, Mr. Seward declared that the Rebellion had assumed the organization and attitude of a separate political power, that it had "instituted civil war," that the Government had "established a maritime blockade." On May 4, 1861, Mr. Seward informed Lord Lyons the blockade would be conducted "as strictly according to the recognised rules of public law, and with as much liberality towards neutrals as any blockade ever was by a belligerent." Thus he followed the President in recognizing the belligerent, and styling England a neutral, nine days before the Queen's proclamation was issued. Our Secretary of State then used this language because he desired England to respect the blockade, as a neutral. The words used were true and honest, were used for our benefit, and secured to our advantage. The first step for Great Britain to take, as the legal mode of warning British subjects to respect the blockade, or violate it at their own peril, was to issue a proclamation recognizing the contest as a war, and the parties thereto as belligerent; and proclaiming herself neutral. Moreover, as soon as the first seizures of vessels were made under the blockade, the same question came before the United States Courts, and, on appeal, the Supreme Court declared that the proclamation of blockade recognized a state of war as existing, made the parties thereto belligerents, and imposed on foreign Powers the obligations and rights of neutrals. After Mr. Seward, as the representative of the Executive Department, and the Supreme Court as the voice of the Judicial department of our Government, have thus declared that a state of war, belligerency, and neutrality did exist, with all its attendant consequences. If we cannot, if indeed, it is part of our claim, why not admit it, or at least consent to an arbitration without disputing it? This may be valuable hereafter. Lord Russell has stated that such a proclamation so early in the contest was "unprecedented." If it was so, then we may thank Great Britain for affording us the precedent. As a rule, we sympathize with rebellions, and the conceded right to recognize a rebel as a belligerent will benefit no other power so early or so often as it will ourselves.—*New York Tribune*.

The *Omaha Herald* makes the encouraging announcement that "no man has been killed in Cheyenne within the last six hours."

Two Ways.—There are two ways of dealing with our fellow-men both of which may be considered honest. One is to give your neighbor his due, but not one cent more. In shovelling the snow from the sidewalk, take care and not shovel any from before his house. Stop exactly at the line, and give him to understand that he must shovel his own snow. Pursue the same policy in everything, and let him know that he has a neighbour who will not suffer his rights to be trampled on. The result is natural. You stir up the same spirit in him. He looks out for his rights as jealously as you do for yours; and you soon find that you have got one of the least accommodating, one of the meanest and most obstinate neighbours in the world; whilst he entertains precisely the same opinion of you.

The other way is to deal not exactly, but generously. Always be willing to pay all the things you purchase are worth, and show less anxiety about paying too much than about paying too little. Shovel the snow from before both houses when convenient and not look as if you expected some grateful return for the favour. Feel that it is a pleasure to accommodate your neighbors in all things possible, and that, in matters of slight misunderstanding, it is always better magnanimously to surrender your rights than to indulge in a petty quarrel. You will soon find that also in this case you will stir up a similar spirit in those you deal with; and that instead of jealousies and complaints of each other, which are the curse of a neighbourhood, you and your friends will imitate each other in doing kind offices. Or, if this does not result, you will still be the gainer. You will gain a noble and serene spirit of toleration, which will be more worth to you than all the trifles there may be dispute about. Your charity and generosity will be reflected back upon yourself; and the more liberally you treat those who use you ill, the larger and warmer your heart will become, and the sweeter and worthier your life.

Bubb Doddington was very lethargic. Falling asleep one day after dining with Sir Richard Temple and Lord Oxborn, the latter reproached Doddington with his drowsiness. Doddington denied having been asleep; and to prove he had not, offered to repeat all Lord Oxborn had been saying. Oxborn challenged him to do so. Doddington repeated a story, and Lord Oxborn owned he had been telling it. "Well," said Doddington, "and yet I did not hear a word of it; but I went to sleep, because I knew that about this time of day you would tell that story."

In London they have a man who gives exhibitions in a huge tank having glass sides and filled with water. He sits on the bottom crossed-legged and grins at the spectators; opens his mouth quite wide, eats, drinks a bottle of milk, laughs audibly, smokes a pipe without extinguishing—all under water. His feats usually occupy about half a minute beneath the surface.

The following colloquy took place between a municipal justice and an unmitigated loafer: "What is your name?" "Thomas I. Cann." "Where do you live?" "How I can." "Very well," said the justice, "I can send you to Deer Island; do you think you can live there, Thomas?" "I can for I have tried it," said the fellow and he was led off.

The following advertisement appears under the head of "A Wife wanted." "Any gal what's got a bed, a coffee-pot, skillet, knives how to cut out britches, can make a dandy shirt, and knows how to take care of children, can have my service till death parts both on us."

"Pa," said a little boy, as he was playing with a favourite jackdaw, who is the most liberal confessor I know? The gentleman looked puzzled, but did not reply. "Why Jack to be sure. He gives me a peck for nothing," said the boy, with a knowing look.

BAD TEETH.—Liebig asserts that the English people, on the whole, have very bad teeth, and does not hesitate to ascribe this dental deficiency to the practice of eating white bread with alum in it. The sulphuric acid decomposes the phosphate of lime in the teeth.

Mrs. Jones, a farmer's wife in Connecticut, says: "I love I've got the tenderest hearted boys in the world. I can't tell one of 'em to fetch a pail of water but what he'll burst out a cryin'."

READ! READ! READ!
PLEURISY.

MONTREAL, C.E., May 12 1864.

Dear Sirs.—Last Fall, my wife was attacked with Pleurisy in a severe form, so that she was helpless, and I felt doubtful of her recovery. By reading one of your almanacs which was left at the house, she was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. After taking two bottles she began to experience relief, and with Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, which were recommended to be taken with the *Sarsaparilla*, she was completely cured by the use of five bottles. I feel bound, for the benefit of the public, to certify to this cure.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN GOODBODY,

No. 8 Dumarsais St.

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