

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 29.—Of the various amendments to the Address now under discussion in the Legislative Body there are two in particular which are not without a certain degree of importance. The one proceeds from the majority; the other from all the fractions of the Chamber. The first demands, in unmistakable terms, the guarantee of the Pope's temporal power; the second recommends the liberty of testing.

The second amendment is entitled to serious consideration, for it would repair an enormous social error of the great Revolution. It is beginning to be felt, as yet only by the few who have seriously reflected on the subject, that the law enforcing the subdivision of property has struck at the very root of individual independence. By decreeing that law, as one of the ablest of the Paris journals remarks, the Revolution sacrificed reality to an ideal of abstract justice, and yet it stopped midway; for, between the compulsory partition of a father's property between all the citizens, there is but a difference in degree, but none of principle. The suppression of the liberty of the father of a family involves the suppression of liberty in general. The mathematical justice of the Civil Code grinds into dust the fortune acquired after a long life of labor. The elements of liberty, which are not to be sought in abstract formulas but in the independence of each individual, never can have consistency enough to be a check on absolute power. Families and citizens are too much absorbed with their own private interests to attend with anything like success, independence, or disinterestedness, to the public weal. No one felt this better than Napoleon I.

Perhaps Napoleon was the only man of his empire who thoroughly understood how the perpetual subdivision of property is favorable to absolute power, and how the liberty left to a man to make a will as he pleases is the corner-stone of general liberty.

To the paragraph relative to the means of 'increasing the general prosperity by opening a career to individual initiative and the spirit of association,' it is proposed to add as an amendment:—

'To attain that end it would, perhaps, be useful for your Government to study the question whether, by the transformation of wealth and the change in manners and customs which has been the consequence of it, our laws of succession do not require certain modifications favorable to the extension of the rights of fathers of families.'

This amendment is supported by 56 persons, many of whom are the habitual supporters of the Government.

When alluding in my letter of Saturday to the resolution of General Cavaignac's Government to send a small force to Civita Vecchia after the assassination of Rossi, for the protection of the Pope, I omitted to mention that in the division which took place in the National Assembly nearly 300 representatives abstained from voting. Among those who so abstained was one representative in particular, who published in the *Constitutionnel* his reasons for so doing. The letter was to this effect:—

Sir—Being informed that my abstaining on the occasion of the vote relative to the expedition to Civita Vecchia has been remarked, I deem it my duty to declare that while I am decided on supporting all measures necessary to insure in an efficacious manner the liberty and authority of the supreme Pontiff, I could not approve, by my vote, a military demonstration which seemed to me dangerous even to the sacred interests intended to be protected, and of a nature to affect the peace of Europe.

L. N. BONAPARTE.

Representative of the people.

The writer of this letter is the present Emperor of the French.—*Times* Cor.

The French Government are in active warfare against the press. The able Catholic organ, the *Monde*, has, we regret to find, received a first warning, for copying into its columns a paragraph from another journal, which stated that a conversation of the Pope and the French Ambassador at Rome relative to the Convention of the 15th of September—a statement for which, according to the *Moniteur*, there is no foundation in fact. But, as it is not pretended that the *Monde* concocted the story, and as it quoted its authority, we conceive it to be very hard upon that excellent journal to visit it with so severe a censure. Another warning, no matter for what cause, places the *Monde* completely at the mercy of the Government, by whom it may be suspended, or even suppressed, at their pleasure. Considering the fate of the other Catholic journals in France under the Empire, most of which have disappeared under official hostility—while republican, revolutionary, and even infidel prints like the *Sicile* are flourishing in Paris—we must say that in the Imperial system there seems to be one measure for the friends, and another for the enemies of the Church—an impression which none will be so anxious to spread abroad as the enemies of the Empire.

It is generally believed among Catholics that the question of the temporal power of the Holy See will meet with a satisfactory solution in the next debate of the French Corps Legislatif. On the 21st of March several Catholic deputies met at the house of M. Anselme, the deputy from Havre, on which occasion it is said to have been resolved that an address should be presented, praying that the temporal power might be upheld.—*Bien Public*.

We are informed that 49 nuns, who have been driven from their native land by Mourvillere, have just arrived at Paris from Wines. Forty-five belong to the Order of the Visitation, and 4 to that of the Carmelites. They have been most affectionately welcomed to the Convents of their respective orders. The Russian Government had given them 2,000 roubles for their journey, having first stripped them of everything, even to their rosaries, &c.

The *Echo de Fougere* of this week relates the following anecdote of General Brun de Villaret, an old soldier of the first Empire, who, like General Dronot, had ever preserved in the camps his religious habits. He had especially distinguished himself by defending the Island of Loban, where for three days and with a small force he had borne the whole brunt of the enemy and held his ground until the French army could come to his relief. He was in 1831 seated at the Tuilleries at table at the Queen's right hand on a Friday, and as dish after dish was presented to him he refused them constantly, until the Queen, who perceived it, at last observed to him: 'Why, General, you do not eat?' 'Madam,' answered Brun de Villaret smiling, 'to-day is Friday, and I am waiting for some meagre dish, and I hope that at last some such dish will be brought.' Such unexpected words, which revealed the faith of the old soldier, made the Queen feel exceedingly pained on his account. Marshal Soult, who perceived this, hastened to come to the relief of His Majesty by rallying the General on his fidelity to the laws of abstinence, adding that this seemed very astonishing; answered: 'How is that? You think it astonishing,' answered the General in a loud tone and a thorough military straightforwardness, 'and yet you know me very well. You must know that I never eat meat in my

life on a Friday, except at the Island of Loban, where I had nothing to eat but the head of my horse.' A respectful silence greeted the words of the old soldier, and meagre dishes very soon made their appearance.

ITALY.

Some new outbreak is apprehended in Venetia, and this appears to be confirmed by a dispatch addressed to the Austrian Minister of War direct to General Benedek, Commandant of the Corps d'Armee in Italy. The despatch in question is as follows:—

Ministry of War, to His Excellency General Benedek.—Trustworthy intelligence received from abroad informs us that a fresh Garibaldian movement will be attempted in the Venetian provinces during the present spring: your excellency will therefore adopt all those measures pointed out by me last year, which were carried out with the most complete success by your excellency with the assistance of Gen. Krismazie, the Minister of War.

(Signed)

It is stated in a Belgian paper that the Prussian and Russian Governments have ordered their representatives at the Court of Victor Emmanuel to remain at Turin and await events.

The *Independence Belge*, a paper not likely to be suspected of any Ultramontane ill will, towards the so-called Kingdom of Italy states some important facts about the present financial position of King Victor Emmanuel's Government. From it we learn that his Excellency Signor Sella, the Turinese Chancellor of the Exchequer, has just presented his budget. He excuses himself for its tardy appearance on account of the extreme disorder prevailing in the various departments of the King's administration. He says that the accounts of the budget of 1860 remained up to the present time in a state of incompleteness and confusion.

The budget of 1864 was fixed at 800 millions of francs, with a foreseen deficit of 272 millions, but that estimate had been greatly exceeded. The Minister of the Interior's department had charged for the support of the prisoners alone seven millions of francs. This one fact speaks volumes as to the state of the country.

The deficit in the year 1864 was 400 millions, and 317 millions of it were wanted immediately and imperatively. Adding to these 400 millions a foreseen deficit on 1865 of 225 millions, Signor Sella makes out a balance against the Treasury on the year, of which one quarter has expired, of 625 millions.—Signor Sella hopes to get a seasonable supply of ready cash from the following sources:—Sale of Railways, 130 millions, and sale of Royal domains, 100 millions of francs. But these are hopes and nothing more; meanwhile there is a gaping chasm in the Treasury calling loudly to be filled. For this purpose the Finance Minister demands the following measures in augmentation of the public revenue:—1, Authorisation to contract a new loan of 425 millions payable in eighteen months; 2, a rise of the tax on new houses and other buildings; 3, a rise of income tax from 30 to 60 millions; 4, a 'revision,' that is to say an increase of the stamp and registration duty; 5, a discontinuance of all free ports; 6, a revision of the law of monopoly.

Upon the ruinous and retrogressive, or rather downward tendency of these measures as advised by the Finance Minister of Piedmont, it is unnecessary to descant. Their names sufficiently indicate their nature.

Such are the financial prospects of young and united Italy; such is the financial 'progress' of a country founded on revolution, buccaneering, and Church-robbery.

Deputy Greco addressed a question to the Government concerning brigandage in Calabria; public safety did not exist there, and the number of the troops employed was insufficient. Lanza and Pettiti replied. General Pallavicino, they said, was about to open a fresh campaign against the brigands, with the co-operation of battalions of mobilized national guards.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRIESTS.—A Turin letter of the 24th, in the *Sicile*, says:—'The law on civil marriage has been voted by a majority in spite of the efforts of a minority which spared no means to obtain its rejection, or at least to delay its coming into operation. The most remarkable feature of this long discussion was the attitude of Mgr. di Giacomo, Bishop of Alike, who opposed all the amendments moved by the minority, thus implicitly adopting the substitution of civil for religious marriage. One most important amendment, tending to declare all persons in holy orders incapable of contracting marriage, was rejected by a very large majority, and Mgr. di Giacomo was one of its most eager opponents. The question of the marriage of priests, which has given rise to so many contrary interpretations in France, seems to be decided in Italy in the affirmative by the rejection of the amendment tending to declare them incapable of marriage. Our Italian jurists seem all to agree on this point. In France the tribunals have always declared priests incapable of marriage, because, by an article in the concordat, the registers of marriages are bound to observe the ecclesiastical laws which forbid marriage to persons engaged in the higher orders of the priesthood. Here there is nothing of the kind. All the concordats have been annulled by the overthrow of the dynasties which reigned in Italy before 1859, besides our concordats could not provide for the present case, as hitherto everything relating to marriage has been subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Church. The vote made a profound impression on the Senate, never before has such agitation prevailed in that grave assembly.'

PASSAGLIA A SPIRIT RAPPER.—There has been at Turin a spiritualist sect having its journal published weekly and its mediums and all the usual apparatus and meeting regularly for the purpose of evoking spirits. At the last seance (says the *Unita Cattolica*) the spirit of the celebrated conjurer, Cagliostro, was summoned. One of the initiated asked the spirit a variety of questions about the nature of the soul, &c. The answers will be inserted in the next number of the journal of the sect. The questioner was no other than the notorious Passaglia.

Piedmont has just suffered another severe loss in the death of Mgr. Manzoni, Bishop of Coni, who has recently died at Genoa. There now remain in Piedmont, properly so called, only the Bishop of Mondovi (who was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for having published the last Encyclical), the Bishop of Susa, an octogenarian, and the Bishops of Ivrea, Pignerol, and Bielle, and Aosta. The Sees of Saluzzo, Coni, Alba, Asti, Turin, Aosta, and Alexandria are vacant. Mgr. Gava, Bishop of Feltra, has just died at Genoa, his native place. He was born on the day on which Bonaparte crossed the Bridge of Lodi. He was highly respected for his wisdom and sanctity. In the month of June, 1863, when they were keeping the three hundredth anniversary of the closing of the Council of that name, Mgr. Gava inspired his audience in the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore with some of his own enthusiasm, when he exclaimed, with tears in his eyes, 'Yes, Pius the Ninth, we will follow thee, whithersoever thou mayest go.'—*Monde*.

The *Unita Cattolica* of Turin of the 10th inst. announces that a quantity of chalices and other sacred vessels, including small vessels for the holy oils, still containing the consecrated oil, have been stored in Turin, at the Government Casa Ecclesiastica.—They are the proceeds of the seizures made in the profaned churches of Umbria and the Marches.

Rome.—Letters from Rome, 22nd March, state that the Holy Father enjoys the best health, and continues his daily walks through the city, where he is received with the affectionate acclamations of the people.

March 29.—In the allocution delivered at the last Consistory the Pope expressed his surprise and sorrow at the sad events which had recently taken place in Mexico. His Holiness hoped that the Emperor Maximilian would abandon the course upon which he had

entered and satisfy the just desires of the Holy See. The Pope further thanked the Bishops of the Catholic world, and especially those of Italy, for their zeal in defending religion and the liberties of the Church, despite the decrees of secular authorities.

We learn from a Paris letter that persons lately arrived from Rome, and who have enjoyed the favour of private intercourse with the Holy Father and the members of the Sacred College, confirm the report of the perfect confidence which Pius IX. feels in the ultimate triumph of the Church. But, on the other hand, the Cardinals, and the rest of the Catholics at Rome, do not share this confidence. They are greatly disturbed at the apparent inclination of the French Government, at their intimacy with the Cabinet of Turin, which is becoming more undisguised day by day, and at their persistent refusal to make any promise, or to commit themselves to any engagement, which may reassure the Catholic body upon the subject of the upholding of the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See—a sovereignty with which all the religious and national traditions of France are so intimately connected. Comparisons are drawn between the complaints made against the Pontifical Government and the praises that are constantly lavished upon Victor Emmanuel, upon his Ministers, and upon their Italian politics; and it is remarked that the Catholic organs in France are treated with increased severity. These facts speak much more plainly than do all the common-place professions by official and officious organs. Accordingly it appears to be the belief of the Cardinals, and of society in Rome, that the Convention of the 15th of September will lead to the Holy Father being driven once more into exile, unless Providence interposes in his behalf. Meanwhile, it is worthy of remark that Austria (which can scarcely be said to recognise the Convention) Prussia, and Russia, have intimated to their representatives at the Court of Victor Emmanuel not to move to Florence, but to await the course of events. These three Powers thus clearly show that they do not hold themselves bound to take cognisance of an agreement which has been drawn up independently of them.—*Bien Public*.

THE LABOURER UNDER THE POPE.—The condition of the Roman laborer is very superior to that of his fellows in most other countries. He can easily earn half-a-crown a day, with five hours' labor, and never thinks of dining without his piece of ham or sausage, and a pint of good wine. If he is sick, the hospitals provide for him, or his confraternity or guild allow him a pension at home, and his children are gratuitously educated and frequently fed at the many convents. He is subject to no conscription, and the taxes are nominal.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—For months past we have been continually assured that brigandage in Southern Italy was at its last gasp. Leader after leader was announced to have been captured or killed. Some provinces were entirely delivered from the scourge; in others only a few scattered dispirited malefactors remained. Lately, however, paragraphs have crept into Naples papers calculated to shake our faith in the reality of this government. Strong bands of brigands have been seen and leaders reported dead have come to life at the head of fresh forces. Only the other day, at the very gates of Catanzaro, four carriages, escorted by Carabineers, and in one of which a high Government functionary was proceeding to his post, were assailed by a numerous party, and got away only after an obstinate conflict. We hear of bands of 100 and even 200 strong, and although the numbers may be exaggerated it is certain that some of them are both numerous and audacious. Fucio, lately reported dead, is alive and active. It is not a fortnight since a French detachment of 30 men, with an officer and four Pontifical gendarmes, went out in the direction of the frontier, expecting to surprise Capasso and his men in a church, instead of which they fell into an ambush, and were glad to take refuge in the church themselves. Some of them, however, were cut off, and two were killed and two badly wounded, the brigands tearing the medal of the Italian Campaign from the breast of one of them with cries of 'Viva Francesco II.' Letters from Rome say that they might easily have burnt all the French in the church had they chosen, and that Fucio, in conversation with some Custom house officers whom he met when retiring, explained his not having done so by the respect he felt for the holy edifice. It is not encouraging to find that on the very first appearance of Spring this curse of Southern Italy again makes itself felt.—*Times* Cor.

We find in the *Unita Cattolica* an extract from the Pastoral Letter which Cardinal d'Andrea has recently sent to the faithful of his dioceses of Sabina and Subiaco, dated from Naples, February the 15th last. It begins as follows:—'The necessity of yielding to salutary advice with the sole intent of avoiding an illness which laid its snares against our life, compelled us to go away from you on unwillingly, to breathe our native air, whether at Naples or at Sorrento alternately. Here by God's mercy, the vigour we had almost always preserved intact has returned in part; and now in the uncertain state of our health, it is a comfort to us to remember that we have consecrated its first fruits to the glory of God, to obedience, to the defence and splendour of the Roman Pontificate and the Catholic Religion; especially during the anxieties and dangers we incurred during our Embassy in Switzerland, and during the Republican tumults which disturbed Rome in 1848, when our Pontiff having hardly saved himself, we saw him abandoned by those who had the most serious obligation of shielding him with their breasts. Only those who would wish to render us completely unable to undergo any useful endurance for the flock entrusted to us, could oppose our longer sojourn in Naples. As we had not yet returned to our former health how could we resume the assiduous care which, although far from you, we still felt for the good of our flock? Although we are glad to know of the wise direction given to the seminaries, the progress made by the students in science and piety, the prudence and sagacity of those we left to direct you, we cease not to take account of everything and to incite you to good counsel, vigilance, and example as well as to provide for everything which might turn to the advantage, improvement, and decorum of the Church of Sabina and Subiaco. Wherefore, from Naples, whence to temper the rigour of winter we were obliged to remove to Sorrento, we believe it to be our undoubted duty to communicate to you a new Encyclical of the reigning Pontiff Pius IX., dated on the 8th of December, by which, animated by his paternal zeal on behalf of the whole Catholic world, he grants to the Bishops the faculty of proclaiming a new Jubilee similar to that of 1846, to last for a month.' Cardinal d'Andrea then proceeds to speak at full length on the august mystery of the Blessed Trinity.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 30.—To-day, in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, Count Mensdorff, in reply to a question put to him by one of the members, said:—

'The administration of Foreign Affairs is no secret of State, but it is the duty of the Government to observe great caution in giving explanations. The Government has never acted at variance with the obligations imposed upon it to maintain peace. No one could have expected a speedy solution of the question of the Duchies, the legal points involved in which are so very complicated. The Government will state its views upon this question on the 6th of April, at the sitting of the Federal Diet at Frankfurt, when the Bavarian proposition relative to the Duchies will come on for discussion. The possession of the Duchies gives equal rights to Austria and Prussia. A too hasty policy might have brought about an intervention on the part of foreign Powers.'

Referring to the recommendations made yesterday, that the Government should establish relations with Italy upon the basis of the mutual material interests of the two countries, Count Mensdorff said:—

'The Government wishes to promote the material interests of Austria; but Italy maintains a hostile attitude.'

GERMANY.

The *Owl* has started a half credulous, half suspicious, public by a document in diplomatic French, which purports to be a scheme for the reconstruction of the map of Germany. The *Times* republished it, and says it is strangely in accordance with the speech of General von Roon in the Prussian Legislature last week. The following is the substance of the plan:—

The German Confederation cannot live as it is. Its present organisation results in the deprivation of all energy and origination. It must be modified, and that promptly.

Except in the four kingdoms (Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg), in which the genuine German feeling reigns, the Confederation is a prey to confusion and to all sorts of intrigues. The so-called free cities and states of the third rank are swayed by intrigues. As things are the German Confederation can only end in disorganisation. The only remedy would be the consolidated union of the four kingdoms, which would form a Conservative and Monarchical power. They are the only representatives of the German spirit and of the vigorous German stem.

The free cities and small states must be mediatised to the profit of the four neighboring kingdoms. But a fifth new state might be formed with Mayence for a capital, and consisting of the two Rhenish provinces, certain parts of Hesse Darmstadt, Mannheim and its environs, the Duchy of Nassau, Frankfurt, and Hamburg. This state on the Rhine would have the fifth vote in the new Confederation. It would have the attributions of the Chancellor of the Empire, and in that capacity would serve as mediator by receiving all questions to be submitted to the Confederation.

The mediatised rulers would have a clear moiety of their actual appanages. If they preferred it they might have a fixed income or a gross sum. They preserve their rank and honorary privileges. The territories would be distributed as follows:—To the kingdom of Saxony would come the Grand Duchy of Weimar, the Duchies of Meiningen, Coburg, Gotha, Altenburg, the Principality of Schwarzburg, and such parts of Reuss as do not go to Bavaria. To Hanover would go the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, the Principality of Waldeck, with the adjacent part of the Electorate of Hesse, the Principality of Lippe, and the free city of Bremen.

To Bavaria would go the Electorate of Hesse, save the part above mentioned, and the remaining parts of the principality of Reuss.

To the Kingdom of Wurtemberg would be annexed such part of the Grand Duchy of Baden as had not been annexed to the new State of Mayence. This reorganisation would produce political unity, and would bind together the German nation. The four Kingdoms thus compactly united would be based upon Monarchical and Conservative principles. They would unite their policy with that of the larger States of the same sentiments. During peace, they would have no more need to seek the alliance either of Prussia or Austria, any more than of Belgium or Holland; and only when Prussia or Austria thought of attacking another, would the Confederation intervene to defend the assailed party. It seems natural, as far as the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein are concerned, that they should be annexed to Prussia. If that were not feasible, Prussia might be compensated by the Mecklenburgs, the Principality of Anhalt, Lubeck, and Hamburg. If this plan were realised, no one can doubt that the consequences would be very advantageous.—*Tablet*.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia intends visiting Warsaw in the course of May. He will, probably, be met there by the King of Prussia, when a cessation of territory, long contemplated by their Governments, will, it is said, be settled by the two Sovereigns in person. By order of the Governor-General, the Russian authorities in Poland have been directed to use the word 'Reussia' (Rus) instead of 'Russia' (Rosnia) in speaking of the great neighboring empire, with which the country is being embodied. Of these two, the former, in Russian parlance, refers to the Slavonian races in general, the latter being reserved for distinguishing Russia Proper. It has been also noticed that some decrees recently published in the Warsaw Government organ, and given in both languages as usual, were signed and dated only in Russian, contrary to wont.

With the exception of a few well conversant with the Russian idiom, and whose fidelity was tested in the rebellion, the last Polish members of the Polish Civil Service were dismissed in the course of March. In the courts only Poles were allowed to continue as formerly, the codes of the two countries being too different to supersede them by judges from the other race until a fusion has been effected. Arrests are still very numerous. The despatch of convicts to Siberia, which had been falling off for the last few months, has been resumed with renewed vigor. The priests chiefly are subject to suspicion, and in many cases, have been carried away on information given by the spies with whom the country abounds.

Despite all this national misery, trade, however, begins to recover from the consequences of the long and perilous troubles. Artisans are more generally in demand than at any time during the last two years, and the great woollen and sugar manufactures begin to do a lively trade in the Polish and the Russian market too. Large sums are also being brought into the country by German capitalists, who, as has been their wont at the end of every Polish rebellion make their appearance on the spot flourishing money-bags, and buying up the confiscated land at nominal prices. In the Lithuanian provinces particularly, where everything is done by Government to promote the sale of land, and the annihilation of the Polish element, prime property has been frequently disposed of at from 3 roubles to 4 per acre. In Poland Proper the uncertainty as to immediate future of the country, and the mode in which the peasant question will be definitely settled, as yet militates in a degree against the progress of rapid and practical Germanization.

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.—The epidemic is still committing fearful ravages at St. Petersburg. Official returns as to the number of cases have altogether ceased of late; but from the large sums voted by the metropolitan authorities, or supplied by government, some idea may be formed of the extent and virulence of the malady. Besides 200,000 roubles contributed by the Treasury, 400 additional beds have been placed at the disposal of the town, and large subscriptions made by the princes and aristocracy. The town, too, has opened a new hospital at the cost of 60,000 roubles considerably augmenting at the same time the funds of the various charities, and aiding the convents in the care and reception of the sick. The malady is stated to have broken out originally on the other side of the Ural Mountains, whence it slowly treaded its way towards St. Petersburg, increasing as it went, and culminating at length among the destitute classes of an unhealthy and densely populated capital. In its steady advance towards the west it has now reached the Prussian frontier, and, in a milder form, already shown itself in the towns of Konigsberg, Dantzic, and Gumbinnen. In the Walda hills, to the southwest of St. Petersburg, whole villages are said to have been depopulated.—*Times*.

How dat, Sambo? You says you was at de battle of Bull Run? When I sees you at New York on de same night? 'Yes, Julius, you did for sartin. Yer see our colonel, says he, 'Boys, strike for yer country, yer yer homes!' Well, some struck for der country, but dis chile he struck for home. Dat explains de matter, yer see?'

A PARSON WITH GREAT MORAL IDEAS.—Decent people in the Republican party are beginning to appreciate the wisdom of the old proverb which counsels those who would sup with Satan to provide themselves with long spoons. The incoherence of their new Vice-President Johnson sits uneasily on their stomachs; and the worse than incoherence of the vulgar ruffian in a white cravat whom they have bayoneted into the position of Governor of Tennessee has reached a pitch beyond the tolerance even of that pliant piece of copperhead, the New York Times.

The *Times* reprints, with mild expostulation, the following specimen of capricious ferocity toward the people, just vented by Parson Brownlow at Nashville:—

'Improvise the villains—take all they have—give effects to the Union men they have crippled and imprisoned—and let them have their 'southern rights.' They swore they would carry on the war until they exhausted their last little negro and lost their lands. Put it to them, is our advice, most religiously—fleece them and let them know how other men feel when robbed of all they have! Let them be punished—let them be impoverished—let them be slain—and after slain, let them be damned!'

The *Times* gently protests that while such strong language was proper enough on the lips of an exiled person, it is impolitic and unbecoming on those of an installed governor. That a professed minister of Him who, when He had not where to lay His head, so loved the world as to give His life for it, and who, when He was reviled, reviled not again, should thus unpack his heart with curses, and yell for vengeance like a Sioux squaw, the *Times* thinks consistent with 'great moral ideas.' It objects to the like proceedings from the same quarter now, because the party of great moral ideas' hath need of conciliation and tactical skill. But the ravings of this weak and wicked man, in the eyes of all honest Christians and patriots, were just as revolting two years ago as they are to-day; and it is utterly silly for the partisans who took him up and made a martyr of him then, that they might make a 'governor' of him now, to expect that the stream will rise above its source. Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh: and the man who is mean and malignant in his hour of trial will not easily be made magnanimous in his hour of triumph.—*World*.

THE FIVE PEACHES.

A LITTLE STORY FOR THE YOUNG.

A father brought home five peaches from market, the most beautiful that could be seen. His children were very much pleased over the beautiful fruit, with the rosy cheeks and soft down.

The father divided four of them among his children, and the fifth was received by the mother.

In the evening, as the children were going to their bed-chambers, they were asked by their father:—

'Well, how did those fine peaches taste to you?'

'Excellent, dear father,' said the eldest. 'I have saved the stone, and intend to rear a tree out of it.'

'Well done,' said the father; 'that I call prudent; providing for the future, as it becomes a husbandman.'

'I have also eaten mine up,' said the youngest, and thrown away the stone, and mother gave the half of hers. 'Oh, it tasted so sweet, and almost melted in one's mouth!'

'Well,' said the father, 'to be sure, you have not acted prudently, but very naturally, as children are wont to do. For prudence there is still room enough in your life.'

Then began the second son:—

'I picked up the stone which my little brother threw away, and cracked it. There was a kernel therein that tasted as sweet as a nut. But my peach I sold, and have received the money for it.'

The father shook his head, and said:—

'Wise it was, but not in the least childish or natural. May Heaven preserve you from becoming a merchant!'

'And thou, Edmund,' said the father, 'Calmly and openly answered Edmund:—

'I took my peach to our neighbor's son poor George, who is sick of a fever. He was not willing to take it, but I laid it upon the bed and came away.'

'Well,' said the father, 'who has then, made the best use of his peach?'

Then cried all three:—

'Brother Edmund has!'

But Edmund remained silent, and the mother kissed him with tears in her eyes.

DEPTHS OF THE SEA.—The soundings effected with reference to the new transatlantic cable have enabled comparisons to be made of the different depths of the sea. Generally speaking, they are not of any great depth in the neighborhood of continents; thus the Baltic between Germany and Sweden, is only 120 feet deep, and the Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, 130. The greatest depth of the channel between France and England does not exceed 300 feet, whilst to the southwest of Ireland, where the sea is open, the depth is more than 2,000 feet. The seas to the south of Europe are much deeper than those in interior. In the narrowest part of the Straits of Gibraltar the depth is only 1,000 feet, while a little more to the east it is 3,000. On the coast of Spain the depth is nearly 6,000 feet. At 250 miles south of the Nantucket (south of Cape Cod), no bottom was found at 7,800 feet. The greatest depths of all are to be met with in the Southern Ocean. To the west of the Cape of Good Hope, 16,000 feet. Dr. Young estimates the average depth of the Atlantic at 26,000 feet, and of the Pacific at 29,000.

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. H. Downs, the originator of 'Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.' This Elixir, which is composed of pure vegetable extracts and Balsams, is a sure cure for coughs and colds.

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

April, 1865.

POMPEY'S PILLAR.—A curious discovery has recently been made in attempting to repair the basement of this celebrated monument, which seemed to threaten ruin. M. d'Arnaud-Bry, a French engineer, having been appointed by the Viceroy of Egypt, to direct the work of consolidation, he first of all caused a few of the loose stones forming the basement to be removed with all proper precaution; but it was soon found that these stones had nothing to do with the support of the pillar, and that the latter rested entirely on a cube of very hard quartzose puddingstone within the basement. Upon further examination it was discovered that this cube bore an inscription in hieroglyphics turned upside down, and was, in fact, the capital of a column belonging to one of the temples of Upper Egypt, and conveyed hither for the express purpose of serving for the base of the column. M. Mariette has deciphered the inscription, and found the name of Sesostris II. the father of the great Sesostris, mentioned in II. so that Pompey's pillar, now 1,500 years old, rest on the fragments of a monument erected at least 17 centuries before the Christian era. A new basement has now been constructed with a passage all round the stone, so that visitors may inspect the hieroglyphics, and the whole has been raised in to protect the monument from deterioration.—*Galignani*.