## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### ak weller and the selection of the selec FRANCE.

Paris, Jan 26 .- In the Senate to-day M. Troplong

read a draught of the Address. After approving the Speech of the Emperor upon thome policy, the Address applauds the friendly tendencies of the foreign policy of the Emperor, who in his relations with Cabinets does not separate the Legitimate aspirations of peoples from the law of

treaties. It then proceeds:rely entirely upon our heroic army. The attitude of Eculy tends to allay apprehensions after having brought them into being. The period of conflicts is receding; that of arrangements appears to be drawing neur. Rome is no longer spoken of at Turin, and at Rome berself the Government is occupied with reforms Supported by the presence of our same, the Pope has loudly expressed his gratitude to His Holiness is aware that the indethe Emperor. pendence of Italy is not based upon a pact of France with the revolution (applause), and that your Malesty's assistance may be recknned on when the claims of honor and past engagements have been

The Address concludes with an expression of regret that the proposal of France for mediation in America has appeared premature to the other Powers.

THE FRENCH INTERFERENCE IN THE AMERICAN QUAR-BRL. - The following is a summary of the note addressed by M. Dronyn de L'Huys to M. Mercier Freuch Minister at Washington, dated 9th January. In reference to fresh proposals to be submitted to the Federal Cabinet M. de L'Huys says in adopting this course France is above all guided by her friendship for the Government of Washington The Government of the Emperor has, therefore, thoroughly examined the objections which have been raised against Eriendly intervention. Among these objections were the reluctance of the republic to admit any foreign influence, and the hope entertained by Americans of a solution being arrived at by the force of arms .-The assistance of the good offices of foreign powers, has nothing incompatible with the pride of a great tality used against these unhappy populations. On the people, besides which we abstain from prejudging 13th inst. about 100 'Conscripts' arrived at Genoa people, besides which we abstain from prejudging these bases. France in no way disputes the rights of America to decline the assistance of the great maritime powers, but this assistance is the only means of Exstening the end of the war. Should the American Government reject foreign mediation, could it not, at Least, enter into direct negociations with the authorities of the South? The opening of negociations between the belligerents would not involve the cessection of hostilities. Nothing would hinder the Eederals gaining the advantage which the continuation of the war might offer, and they might enter Ento direct negociations with the South. If the South consented, representatives of the two parties maight meet in a city which could be declared neutral; the grievances which have led to the separation might be examined ; the representatives might also consider whether accession is the unavoidable ex-Exemity; whether the recollection of former times and common interest are not more than the causes which have brought two people under arms; negocrations of this character would not be open to the objections which have been raised to European inrervention, and, without giving rise even to any frope of immediate reconciliation, the armistice erould nevertheless, have an ameliorating influence urson present events. M. Drouyn de L'Huys authorises M. Mercier to leave a copy of this despatch Italian Church, may have had a hand in securing with Mr. Seward.

An idea may be formed, says the Siecle, " of the actinual sum required for the naval and military serwices in France from the fact that the expenses of an additional day, in consequence of 1864 being leap grar, will cause an increase in the credit of the Minister of War of 545,000fr, and in that of the Minister of Marine of 200,000fr."

THE ISLAND OF MALTA FOR THE POPE .- This quesraion continues to amuse the French; it is commented can by all the papers, and the public in the whole country seems to feel it rather as an insult to France Elenn an act of generosity. The Gazette de France

STYS:inceping with the part she is playing. Since the be-grinning of the Italian crisis all her efforts tended to this one object—to build up the unity of Italy on the ruins of our preponderance."

"' L'Unite est Anglaise,' said the Constitutionnel means possible; and in spite of what some of the however strange it may appear, to have this offer Trought before the public. She wants to appear to haold an important position in this Italian question, Ext which she would not have given a man or a guinea. If the writers of the Nation and other French papers were not blind, this incident would have converted them to the cause of the Holy Father-if not for love of Pius IX., at least for the attachment they feel in the faterests of France. They ought to know that Eng-Eand wishes to see the Pope lose his temporal power, Because the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff and the splendour of the tiara weigh heavily in the traiance of French glory, and gives France influence and preponderance over her rival.'

following remarks on the same subject are From the Union : -

" Does England imagine that foreigners have invaded Rome as she has invaded India, and that the City of the Seven Hills is bowed down under oppresion as Freland is under the British yoke? England asking the Pope to leave Rome, to abandon the tombs of the Apostles, to reside in Malta under the guard of the British leopard, is unquestionably the greatest piece

of buffornery of our century. " Pope Pius IX going out by one door, and Popess [Papesse] Victoria entering by the other! What a glorious destiny for the chief of our religion!

But," the sharp Frenchman continues, 'what is more worthy of notice is that England is making great efforts to substitue her influence for ours. We gave our blood and treasures, when England was declaring that Italian liberty was not worth a drop of English blood, or a British guinea; and now Engfand wants to decide everything in that country. A shange has come over the opinions of her statesmen, mowever, since Palmeraton, in 1847, wrote to Lord Ponsonby the following words: - The integrity of the Roman States must be considered the essential element of political independence in the Italian Pen-รักลนใล

Dean Swift, it is said, was once obliged to preach a charity sermon. His work was soon over. The text and the discourse consisted of two short sentences, Text-' Whose giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.' Sermon - 'If you like the security, down with your dust.' The report goes that the collection was one of the largest ever made in that church. Not very dissimilar in style, sententiousness, and effect, was the sermon preached by the illustrious Bishop of Orleans in his cathedral last Sunday on behalf of the distressed operatives in the department of the Lower Seine, of which Rouen is the capital.

His Lordship ascended the pulpit and said :-This is no time for long sermons but for good works. You are all acquainted with the calumities of those whose cause I am come here this day to plead before you. Once upon a time a King, who is still cherished by us, said to his companions in arms, on whom he thought with reason he could rely-"My good friends, I am your King; you are Frenchmen; yonder are the enemy, let us march." I will mot address you in any other words this day than these: 'I am your Bishop; you are Christians; youder are, not our enemies, but our brothers, who

auffer : let us fly to their succour.' The Bishop then descended from the pulpit and made the collection himself, which amounted to the sum of 15,299f. [about £612], a very large sum considering that it was the collection in only one church

answer to the malignant sneers and sarcasms of the infidel Siecle. The most devoted partisans of the Temporal Power of the Pope, and the most zealous defenders of the Holy See, are the most onergetic and effective promoters of charitable deeds, and the truest friends of the people. - Weekly Register.

The Charivari publishes a woodcut representing a body of Greeks with the majority of the faces marked by great perplexity. One man in the centre, however, suddenly exclaims: 'Oh! I have an Idea!''What is it?' What is it?' ask some of the orners bending forward cagerly. 'Suppose,' is the some-what unsatisfactory reply, 'we were to recall King

#### TALY.

PIEDMONT -TERIN, Jan. 17 .- All parties quote the Emperor's speech in their own favour; though the Revolution betrays great irritation that one of the strongest points in it is the assurance of continued defence of the Holy See, which is deemed 'an honor' by France. This latter expression was omitted in all

telegrams and papers throughout Italy.
What is called the 'National Subscription' is the next important topic in the journals. Can we have a better proof of the depravity into which the Powers that be' in this country have fallen than this official act of instigation to wholesale murder exalted into Patriotic virtue. England and France have their subscription lists at the same moment to bring solace and comfort to the hungry and distressed, while the Kingdom of Italy' adopts the same means to furnish with bribes and arms one portion of the population to murder the other. Called by its proper name, the Piedmontese list is - Blood Money! And every subscriber to it is clearly an accessory before the fact. As far as the subscription goes it is a positive failure and a flagrant deception, as its chief sources are the Municipalities which are under the influence of Government. The object of the funds, it is universally understood, is to serve as an incitement to fresh murder, not to alleviate the distress, cunningly pleaded as the charity-plate goes round.

I shall never forget what I witnessed the other day, with my own eyes, as a proof of the force and brufrom Tuscany. I saw them as they left the boat. Amongst them was an object who attracted universal attention-a youth of twenty years, carrying his musket and equipped in marching order as the rest: from his neck to his feet, a cripple in every joint : his right foot as large as a pair of ordinary feet, huge, and twisted out, his legs dreadfully distorted, his back considerably humped. I watched him on the march, quickly left behind he could scarcely drag himself along. I afterwards ascertained his history from one of the troop. Any one can ascertain the truth of this statement by enquiring for the son of Giuseppe Magni of Pistoin, who fell down stairs at six years of age, and was left a cripple for life. When I expressed my astonishment - I was answered - Oh, they spare no one who falls to their lot; the deap and those almost blind they take by the arms and force then away!! - Cor, Tablet.

Genon, Jan. 20. - Among several elections which took place on Sundays, the 11th and 18th, I see that of Father Passaglia, returned as deputy for Montecchio, in the province of Reggio, in the Emilia. This election is looked upon as an event of great magnitude. Undoubtedly, the Government, which, unlike the one under the leadership of Ratazzi, feels the greatest regard for the champion of the Neo-Catholic the triumph of so illustrious a candidate. - Cor. Times.

The unhappy partisans of Piedmont have maintained that political power is detrimental to the true interests of the Church. Some men have made shipwreck of the Faith upon this point, and among them is the Abate Pussaglia. The unhappy Priest has had the temerity to press his follies upon the attention of the Poutiff, whom he urges to despoil himself of his power, and whom he urges to give up to Piedmont what Piedmont has no title to receive This fallen Priest considers that Temporal Power is incompatible with the functions of the Apostolate, and has joined himself to the faction which robs the Church of her own in every conceivable way: it has robbed the Pope, it has robbed the Bishops, it has robbed Priests, neither has it spared even Nuns, who not being in Orders, may, upon the Liberal theory, hold their own property. If any man of this bosstful one day: Lord Russell continues his work by every than another, that man is the Abate Passaglia, behe has made greater sacrifices than any other, genpois say, it is by no means displeasing to England and becase he professes to be guided situgether and exclusively by higher considerations than the generality of his colleagues in sin. He has given up the creed for his party, and if nothing else, mere personal consistency should have kept him from doing what he has done.

Well, the Abate Passaglia suspended, and now excommunicated, holds that Priests should have no Temporal Power or jurisdictions, and at the same ime is elected a member of the Chambers at Turin. late those Chambers he is expected to enter, and there to bacangue them upon the text, 'My kingdom is not of this world.' He a Priest, having temporal power, a temporal legislater, is expected to say that Priests have nothing, and aught to have nothing to do with temporal power and temporal legislation. And, no doubt, he will do it, for his friends must know what they were about when they coerced the College of Monticchio to elect the rebel and suspended Priest. The great Liberal party delights in the degradation of the Priesthood, and it occasionally finds a victim, as it has done in the person of Passaglia, but the joy and the pleasure last but for a moment When the Priest is once dishonoured he becomes useless, and nobody is more convinced of it than the great Liberal party. For the present it is convenient to honor Passaglia, but to-morrow he will be cast aside, worthless and mistrusted. - Tablet.

The researches of the Commission appointed by the Turin Parliament to investigate the brigandage Question have already resulted in the ascertaining that 4000 "Brigauds" have been legally shot and that 3,000 have been dispatched more summarily

still. - Armonia Singular events are occurring in Italy. Money is wanting to the new Kingdom, and to contract a loan it has found an ingenious method - that of drawing ou M. de Nigra, the Minister of Plenipotentiary at Paris. These drafts are discounted by the Rothschilds at 9 per cent. The Diritto of Turin has been the first to disclose this fancy operation in finance, and the official journal driven to its last entreachments has confessed the fact; but it has thrown the responsibility on the Ratazzi Ministry, and says the expedient was at once abandoned by the Farini Mi-

nistry. The Bourbon brigandage daily increases, and seriously menaces the so-called unity of the young Italian Kingdom. Three Provinces are devastated, and a deputation has waited on the Minister of War praying him to take the necessary measures for their protection. Palermo is in a state of stupefaction; for other assassing have taken the places of the wretches who have been tried and for the most part condemned to death. In Tuscany they rob the mail coaches. At Florence, Milan and Ferrara burglaries succeed each other without cessation. The Ex-King of Naples and this on a population which, by an atrocious must rub his hands with joy on the top of the Vatican at this spectacle. It appears certain that Farini is about to retire, the state of his health not permitting him longer to take part in business .- Cor. Montreal Herald

Roun .- A letter from Rome, dated on the 20th of January and published by the Journal de Bruxelles, accuses Mr. Odo Russell of having written to General Lamarmors to denounce the Princess Sciarra .-Barberini, during her stay in Naples, while, the better to conceal his game, he hastened to announce to General de Montebello her arrest, and even invoked the intervention of the French authorities in her be- skipping to and fro across the frontier, and laden

in a city that contains only 40,000 inhabitants. half, at Derin and Naples. It is from Naples that with sould by Kingy Francis. The mest serious and This sum exceeds by about £40 the recent collection of Peter's pence in the same Diocess. That is the plot, adds the letter. The same correspondence and are at present, for away from the Roman frenches. Bays :- On the very evening when Princede la Tour d'Anvergne had a conversation with General de Montebello, about the 500 reactionists who were reported by Mr. Odo Russell as having passed from the Pontifical territory into the Neapolitan, in French uniform. the roung British diplomatist presented chimself as quietly as usual in the French General's drawing-room, where conversations are held twice a week. M. de Montebello received him very coldly, and taking him into a private room, requested him to declare from whom he had received the absurdatale of the 500 reactionists. Mr. Rubsell, put out of countenance, stammered some sort of explanation, which the General pur an end to abraptly by bowing him out of the house

KINSDOM OF NAPLES. - The King is in good health and spirits. Ae has just received three most imporant addresses; one from the twenty-two provinces of the kingdom; one from the city and commune of Naples, and one from the Island of Sicily. Each of these were signed by the majority of the influential are more than 110,000 signatures. These who have signed these addresses, with a degree of courage exceedingly unusual with Neapolitans, have requested the publication of their names. These addresses are now being translated into English, and I presume, will be made public.

The reaction is every day stronger and stronger. The Neapolitans are much belder then they were only five months since. In Naples itself demonstrations occur daily, and many of them are very serious, although they are, of course, kept as quiet as possi-

ble by the party in nower. The Church is already, and will be more and more, the object of attack. Five Monsigniore and the Bishop Acciardi have been arrested and will be exiled to different towns in the provinces. Meanwhile the Passaglia movement is to be tried before long. All the Religious are to be expolish, and Passaglian Priests are to be introduced in as large numbers as possible. In Naples notice has already been given to the Priests that they must preach to orders, or prepare to leave their parishes. The monks of San Severo, among others, have already been expelled to the great grief of the people. Among recent arrests is that of the Princess Sciarra Earberini at Tortells on the accusation of carrying reactionary letters. With regard to the unbappy prisoners-whose iniquitous trial and condemnation has created just indignation - De Christen, Mr. Bishop, an another-there has been a delay in the execution of their sentences, which made us believe that they would be liberated. At the moment at which I write to you, these hopes have received a rude blow. We have just heard that on the 15th instant they were all sent to the galleys at Pozzuoli, near Naplez. This is certain. What may follow we can only conjecture. The Catholic party in France, however, and especially the Fau-bourg St. Germain, is exerting itself. A petition on the subject has been drawn-up by Berryer, and will Register.

in Italy the cause of religion caunot be easily separ- himself as King of Naples. ated from that of Legitimacy, and that Catholic and I believe the Emperor Napoleon is quite well aware Reactionary are certainly synonymous terms in of this, and is patiently biding his time to take ad-Naples, and they are preparing to set on this patent vantage of it, and that he begins to feel his time is fact by a general razzia on the Eeligious Orders and I very near at hand. Nor has the loose policy of our the Parish Clergy The Cavalure d'Amore (of tor- Government in the affairs of Greece, and more lately ture celebrity), the new Questor of Naples, sent to a the infatuated proposition of Earl Russell to the number of the most pious and realous Priests here, a few days since, to say that they must preach in conformity with the ideas of Government or prepare to go into exile. The Sardinian Cabinet is about to send a quantity of Passaglian Priests from the Northof Italy; but they will be no prophets in this country and do comparatively little harm, as there is no

sympathy here for their doctrines. The prisons of Naples have been visited during the past ten days by Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P. Lord Heary Lennor remained some time in Sta Maria, conversed with a number of the prisoners, and saw several of the men who have been tortured; and it is a satisfaction to reflect that the matter will be placed beyond denial by the testimony of an English nobleman whose character and standing; offer a rather better guarantee of facts than R. W.'s lucubrations. Sta Meris, too, it should be remembered, ample of this; there the Reactionary geterus are de- placing a French Prince at the most important nos cimated by a virulent typhus from overcrowding.indeed all the provincial prisons, the treatment is that which humanity revolts at, but of course it is a matter of no consequence, as the victims are Catholic and Bourbonists. Philanthropy is a dead letter where party prejudices are in question, and Liberals have no sympathies for men who are not of their political creed. The day is, however, coming on space when the cup will brim over. - Tablet.

The following are passages of a letter recently received from Naples, and written by a person who has excellent opportunities of observation and sources of information. A certain emphasis is added to the statements concerning the advance of the Muratist party by announcements received on Saturday by telegram of the arrest of the Muratist committee :-

"Here things go from bad to worse. Whatever the Piedmontese papers or the Piedmontese correspondents of the English papers may tell you, do not believe that affairs can continue to endure here as they are, or that either by fair or by foul means (which, indeed, are those only that she has tried hitherto) Piedmont can continue to hold Naples. I put it in this way on purpose; for it is not brigandage, or Muratism, or Bourbonism alone that can account for the events constantly occurring here. Napoleon once said, 'What one nation hates most is another nation;' and what one sees here on every side and every day is the hatred of one nation for another nation. The Neapolitans perseveringly refuse to be Piedmontised.

"All the different phases of their resistance at this moment seem to be more than ever exasperated and exaggerated. The brigand hordes, which General La Marmora had so lately reduced to 280 men, and which nevertheless he is unable to keep in check with an army of 120,000 men, seem disposed to welcome the commission appointed to investigate the cause of brigandage by an extraordinary display of their tactics. The losses of the Piedmontese army in this desultory and wide-spread war are truly enormous, and the barbarities mutually inflicted horrible to think of. But the army which has razed towns and exterminated their whole populations has little claims to mercy from the people for whom it pretended to make a war of liberation, and with whom it makes a war to the knife. When our troops acted with unhesitating and sometimes reckless severity in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, there was always and rightly remembered the abominable atrocities which the sepoys had perpetrated at its outbreak but here we have day after day perpetrated in cold blood, and solemnly recorded in the official Gazette of the Government, acts such as no British soldier can think of without a shudder of shame; irony, is treated as emancipated from tyranny by the very hands of its unrelenting taskmasters. How long General La Marmora will continue to believe it to be possible to maintain this system I cannot say. But I observe that the too oft-repeated farce of assuring the world that brigandage is at last on the very eve of extinction has been given up. You no longer hear that Crocco and Ninco Nanco have been for the hundredth time shot and their bands dispersed. You no longer hear that the whole mystery of the movement consists in fanatical Bayarian or Spanish officers, and a few light-footed moss-troopers

It is not, however, a mere question of peasant brigandage, or of priestly excitation, as you would be led to believe. There is pervading all classes, from the highest to the lowest, a deep and bitter sense of shame and grief at the loss of its autonomy by this country, which has all the elements of a nation-and which so far from receiving the least-compensation, either in the matter of liberty or the matter of interest, suffers under a real tyranny, such as Mr. Gladstone would not even dream of charging against King Ferdiaand. The grave, honest, and dignified character of King Francis, which reveals itself more and more fully under the keen trial of exile, and heroic and noble spirit of the Queen, have won for them partisans, even amongst those once zenlous for the nity of Italy, once deceived by the vile arts of Piedmont : repentant now for the disgrace inflicted on the Meapolitan name by the absurdity of Aspromonta- The cause of King Francis becomes more an more, day by day, in the eyes of all the cause of inhabitants of the respective districts. In all there | Neapolitan nationality and liberty, and even, as more tian Mr. Hennessy happen to knows of Neapolitan material interests as well. This country is not merely deluced and dragoened, it is impoverished, overtaxed, and plundered as well. Only poll the whole population of the Two Sicilies, and I believe you will find them Bourbonist at heart, almost to a man. As it was well said to me, the other day, 'Le brigandage, s'est la population.' Notwithstanding that Muratism certainly makes rapid and increasing way, I do not believe in the numerical strength or the personal influence of the Muratist party. But I do not the loss believe that Muratism is here a very formidable power, as everything in Italy must be which is believed to be sustained by French support, or has me, however, is to observe that this party, taking advantage both of the open and undisguised dissatisfaction of the country, and of the morbid change of the policy of France concerning the Roman question, is acting with a degree of audacity, which is likely to force a crisis. Their emissaries invade the provicces, and have formed committees in constant communication with the central one at Naples, which is, of course, in direct communication with that of Paris. They do not want for money, and they possess that considence which can only spring from an assurance that they are safe. if the worst comes to the worst, in a higher protection than that of the King of Italy .-At the same time, they act with a degree of caution calculated to provent any ground for what they most Cread-the premature interference of England, if they can succeed up to a certain point, and at that point are sustained by France, I see every reason to believe that they will succeed altogether. Not that the mass of the people who would sustain them love Murat more, but they love Piedmont less, and that in order to be rid of Victor Emmenuel, and General La. Marmora, and Major Fumel, and the horde of cutbe presented both in the Senate and the Assembly, throat officers and plundering, prefects who have De Christen's family consists of three sisters. In awarmed down upon them from the north, they would Italy, I believe, he has no relations. - Cor. of Weekly consent, for the time at least, in order to recover the frame, "marrow bones and all." One of the even in a mutilated form their national independence, But the present rulers are becoming sensible that to serve under any Sovereign, who would establish

Pope, failed to give strength to his hands and adge to his determination. The arrest of the Princess Barberini, the refusal of the French Government's request-for her release, and the rumours which begin to prevail that General La Marmora has determined at last to lay a heavy hand on the Muratist organisation, seem to indicate that the Government of Turin is aware of the risk it cans of losing Naples, if not by a Bourbon restoration, then through the pertimecious pretentions of Prince Lucien. I can assure you, at all events, it is circulated among the party, and even believed by persons very, well informed, that the whole French Cabinet is agreed that the Neapolitan question should be more and more openly treated in a Muratist sense, and that the Emperor, at first apparently opposed, at last consented, on the ground All gourgets, however, admire the Cliquot Chambat that the time had arrived when it was evident that pagne; and lastes of taste and refined perceptions, Riedmont could not continue to hold that question; the prisoners are better cared for than in any other and that at all events it was necessary to meet the party were under obligations to be true to it, more prison in the Sicilies, and if such is the state of the policy of England, attempting to nominate a Prince the best Marie Faring Cologue. In South America best, what must the worst be? Teramo is an ex- of the house of Coburg for the throne of Greece, by the former is considered the finer article, and altion in the Mediterranean. Some of their Paris cor-At Potenza matters are as bad. At Avellino, and respondents even speak of a Muratist invasion after the manner of Garibalds. Other rumors which reach us from Paris have the same bearing, and are perhaps more authentic; and the advances which are made to the large Meapolitan immigration there, though attended, I believe, with but little success, show the anxiety of the Imperial Court and the Ministers to propitiate the ancient nobility of the kingdom to this.

#### project. - Standard. AUSTRIA.

The Press of Vienna says, on the 21st inst., that the Queen of Naples is expected in a few days at Venice where the king is to meet her, and will spend some time with her in that city before raturning together to Rome.

# PRUSSIA.

The address in answer to the speech of the Jang of Prussia is ominous. There can be no doubt that if Prussia were to be a constitutional kingdom at all, the representatives of the nation must have the power of granting or refusing taxes for military purposes as well as others. What lessens our sympathies with them is, that, so far as it is possible to udge at a distance, the measures of the King seem to have been dictated, not by a desire to restore absolute power, but by the sheer necessity of raising a force sufficient to defend Prussia against forsign aggression. But if on that account he may proceed to make a Budget himself, because his Parliement refuse to make it, it is impossible to distinguish between the liberties of the Prussian Parliament and that which, by the law of its great founder, Henry VIII., is conceded to the Established Church in the election of so-called Bishops. The Chapters have, by Act of Parliament, the right of electing a Bishop. Only, if they elect any one except the King's nominee, or if they delay forty days in electing him, the King has then the power of appointing him without their election, and the electors incur grievous penalties. We cannot see any real difference between this and the state of a Pazliament which is formally consulted, and has the exclusive right of voting taxes, with this understanding -that, as taxes are necessary, the King is to impose them himself, if for a certain number of days the Parliament neglect or refuse to vote them. It would indeed be humiliating to any national legislature to be degraded to the level of an Anglican Chapter, which meets and solemnly implores the Divine light to guide it in its election, while the mandate of its royal and mortal Head lies upon the table, directing its members as to the person whom they must clect, and who, if they ventured to refuse, would equally be appointed without their election. We have no sympathy with the revolution; but we do not see how to deny that the Parliament in this case is really supporting, and the King setting aside the law. The address is a formal indictment against the King's Government-grave, bold, and perfectly outspoken. It declares that the Ministers have violated the Constitution, are carrying on the Administration without the sanction of Parliament to the necessary taxes; nay, that they are incurring expenses which the Chamber has positively refused to sanction; that they have violated the freedom of the press, iltegally interfered with individuals in the exercise of political rights, and recalled by their verdict 'the gloomy years before the Regency.' This address the King has, almnost of necessity refused to receive.

POLAND.

The Blectric Telegraph brought us the news on. Saturday last of an insurrection in Polarda. It broke-out on the night of Thursday, the 22nd. The immedate occasion of this desperate attempt has been the execution by the Russian Government of the forced recruiting or conscription for the Russian army, a measure which had been threatened for some time, but had been suspended for the last six months.

The mode of recruiting for the Russian army among the Poles consists in making out lists of as many thousand men as the Government, choose to select, and in sending police agents and soldiers into the houses of the conscripts to seize them by force, or take their parents as guarantees for their appearance. At ten o'clock on the night of Wednesday, the 14th, the Grand Duke Constantine signed the order at Warnaw, and at midnight it was carried auto execution. From that time till the date assigned by the Russian Government for the outbreak of the insurrection we have no certain information, except that thousands of young men fled to avoid the conscription, that a Revolutionary, Committee on the one hand urged resistance, and that many influential Poles on the other hand made every effort to dissuade the unhappy population from venturing on an insurrection which was only too likely to bring down greater missortunes on the country. On the 22nd, however, the induence of despair or of the Revolutionary Committee prevailed, the detachments of Enssian troops separately cantoned were everywhere attacked, and for the last week sanguinary encounters between the insurgents and the troops have been taking place in all parts. The news which we have comes from Russian sources, and may therefore be relied on, if for nothing else a least to show how desperate, how wide-spread, and how terrible is the insurrection .-Tablet.

According to private letters from Warsaw, the Russian authorities displayed more than their usual brutality in the recent levy of recruits .-During the nights of the 15th and 16th some thousands of men were dragged from their homes and beds and sent under escort to the citadel. The different quartors of the city were completely surrounded by soldiers, and every one who appeared in the streets was arrested. In several cases fathers were seized because their sons were absent, and men of 40 and upwards have already been placed in the ranks. 'Never before has there been such weeping and wailing in Warsaw; never before has the Russian yoke been so heavily felt. The outery against the Russian 'barbarians' is very loud in this city. but some 40 years ago recruits wors levied in Hungary as they now are in Poland. The poor wretches were taken from their bomes in the dead of the night. and hand-cuffed and severely beaten if they offered resistance to the recruiting ganger. On the 15th the. hurry, bustle, and confusion was so great at Warsaw that the recruits in the citadel got nothing to est on that day.

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

Agents for Montreal, Davins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Dazidson, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray.

MIBRAY & LANMAN'S, FLORIDA WATER, - Tastes are as various in relation to perfumes as to wines. admit that the fragrance of Munray & Landan's Fig-RIDA, WATER that of every other floral essence, except shough recently introduced in this market, equal favor with our fair countrywomen. Like the German Cologne, It is prepared from fresh flowers, but as the aromatic vegetation of Flerida is more odoriferous than that of Europe, the Florida Water (bearing the above-trade mark) has decidedly a richer odor than any Cologue,

Agents for Montreal: Dovins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Hurte and H. R. Gray.

Towers of Silence.- A letter in the Times of last

Friday described a graveyard at Naples; a companion picture may be taken from the Bombay Salurday Review of the 20th ult, from which the following statement is extracted :- 'There exists in Bombay, on one of the fairest spots of Malabar-hill, a wide extent of ground, alloated to one of the vilest purposes which it ever entered into the heart of man to conceive. Here we have in modern times the vulture preying upon the doad body, as in heather mythology the bird is reported to have done on the living! The Towers of Silence ' are immense structures of varied diameter, raised twenty, thirty, or more feet from the ground, in the centre of which is a well, covered by an iron network, frame, or grating. On the latter are placed the corpses of the Parsee population, and before the mourning relatives have left the grounds hundreds of carried birds, of voracious vuitures and hungry crows, are quarrelling, fighting, &c., ike so many ornithological devils, at the specimen of humanity exposed to their ravages. The delicate Parsee female, the portly merchant, the withered sexagenarian, are all thus disposed of, and we are credibly informed that two hours after the deposition of any body in the 'Towers of Silence,' bones alone cre to be found, which are eventually thrown down into the well enclosed in the tower. At the same time the lonthesome carrion birds, with their bald heads and bideous claws, arrange themselves in rows on the summin of the towers, bloated and surfeited from their ghoul-like feast, secure in the knowledge that, by waiting where they are, a repetition of the festival will take place to morrow! But the blood, bones, and fluids of the body must escape the voracity of the carnivorous birds, and, gravitating downwards within the tower, there undergo the inevitable process of decomposition, rising thence in pestiferous gases, which are only less burtful than the missma of the graveyards, simply because the altitude of Malabar-hill allows the free breezes of the ocean to sweep them off into infinite space. We are, however, credibly informed that neighbouring residents are not unfrequently aunoyed by the 'Towers of Silence,' not only by pestiferous effluvia, but even in a more demonstrable manner. Thus, we have heard it rumored that it occasionally happens that feathered bipeds may be seen pursuing one another, and quarrelling over pieces of the human form divine! Nay, more: tales of our intrusive friends, the crows, hopping into verandahs with digits in their beaks have before now been related. The Parsees, who owe not only their wealth but their very location to the British, must not be longer suffered to carry on such a nuis ance in the fairest part of Bombay. They, equally with all sects, must remove their 'Towers of Silence' without the island, and, having been made to take this step in advance, it may reasonably be expected with a race so 'Europeanized' that they will event-

ually hit upon some less losthsome method for dis-

posal of their dead,"