

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, May 5.—There can hardly be a better indication of the wish of the French people to maintain cordial relations with England, and generally to pursue a peaceful policy towards Europe, than the speech delivered in the Legislative Chamber by M. Garnier Pages, who, in 1848, was one of the Provincial Government, and who had been a leader of the Republican or Revolutionary party, which was never believed to feel over kindly to 'Albion.' M. Garnier Pages advocates the reduction of the war Budget as the best security the French Government can offer of its abandonment of warlike tendencies. In the course of his arguments he challenged the Government or the Chamber to show that any great nation of Europe justified by its attitude towards France the keeping up of an immense army, the foremost among all he pointed to England. England has a regular army of 150,000 men and 100,000 Militia, and she has had the skill to create an army—not an army of offence, but of defence—of 170,000 Volunteers, in a state of high discipline, and composed principally of employes, tradespeople, and working men, and these 170,000 men cost England but 12,000,000*fr.* (£480,000.) England is organized only for defence, and not for attack. Most assuredly it is not from this quarter that France has anything to fear. He had heard with indescribable pleasure the praises bestowed on Mr. Cobden by every party in the Chamber, as he had also heard on the late Mr. Lincoln, by the President of the Legislative Body and the Government Commissioners. He was pleased, because when words of sympathy for great men devoted to progress are heard from all sides of the House, nations are drawn nearer to each other, mistrust vanishes, mutual esteem grows up, and that which he and those who acted with him desired the most in the world—namely, the union of nations, is promoted. "Gentlemen," he said,—

"Some persons may have wished to revive old rivalries and old mistrust between England and France; but I declare solemnly to you that no feeling of mistrust exists any longer on the part of the English. I have had the happiness to be present at many crowded meetings in England, and I declare to you that the heartiest good wishes were at all times expressed by the people towards the honest working classes of France and the French nation."

The speaker took a survey of other Continental Governments in order to show that each of them had enough on its hands with its domestic affairs to prevent it from harboring a single hostile thought against France, and that, consequently, the French Government had no excuse whatever for keeping up its present immense military expenditure.

The Corps Legislatif met yesterday. The order of the day was for resuming the debate on the Bill for authorizing the Government to call out 100,000 men of the class of 1865. M. President Schneider said that the debate on the general principle of the bill having been concluded on the previous day, the debate would commence on the first clause, as follows:—A call of 100,000 men of the class of 1865 will be made in 1866 for the reinforcement of the troops by land and sea. He called on General Allard to speak to this clause. General Allard said he would endeavor to remove the confusion of ideas which prevailed in the discussion of the previous day. The entire state of Europe was introduced into the debate. Poland, Venice, and even a supposed coalition of the Northern Powers, were spoken of, as well as the eventuality of a general disarming and the possibility of a distant expedition. He would demonstrate that all these subjects were quite foreign to the Bill before the Chamber. The simple question to be considered was whether an annual contingent of 100,000 men is the best organization for maintaining an army of 400,000 men in time of peace and of 600,000 in time of war. All nations, great and little maintain an army for time of peace and an army for a period of war. Switzerland, a small country, of which M. Garnier Pages spoke the preceding day, with a population of 3,500,000 men, can place an army of 6,000 men under arms. Prussia, with a peace establishment of 200,000 men, can in case of war bring 780,000 men into the field. France, with a peace establishment of 400,000 men, can raise 600,000 in time of war. The peace establishment is supported by the annual contingent of 100,000 men. In the year 1818 Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr formed a committee to report on the force to be called out annually to provide for all eventualities, and the committee fixed 80,000. In 1820 the question of a reserve was again discussed, and the Bourbons, with a national feeling for which he gave them credit, admitted that 600,000 men were necessary to provide for all eventualities. The same was admitted at all times, but until the present reign the recommendation of the committee remained a dead letter. The events of the year 1848 enlightened the deputies of that period and they occupied themselves with the formation of a reserve. Two modes were proposed—either an annual contingent of 80,000 men to serve for eight or nine years, or 100,000 men to serve for seven years the Chamber, after a mature discussion, adopted the latter.

The Emperor, when opening the Session of 1857, announced that henceforth the annual contingent should be 100,000 men, in order that at any moment 600,000 men should be available to take the field, or to maintain the grandeur of France in Europe. This was a national programme, and the Corps Legislatif had since then maintained it. It should be recollected that the figure of 600,000 is not to be confounded with an effective force of that amount. There is a great difference between an effective force of 600,000 men always under arms and a similar force only liable to be called out in case of necessity. The speaker further observed that now that ironclad ships could approach the coast, and armies could be conveyed by railway, an army of reserve is more than ever necessary.

The actual numbers of the French army at this moment are 614,129, and the calculation proceeds as follows:—Algeria carries off 79,826, or as nearly as possible the equivalent of our Indian garrisons. Mexico absorbs 30,747, and Rome 13,041, which together represent something like the demands of our own colonies. This would leave for 'the interior,' that is to say, France proper, a balance of 286,513 men; but now come the drawbacks. It is said that the 'organic non-effectives' belonging to the auxiliary services of the army are 48,739 in number; the men detached or in confinement, 15,538; and those on leave of absence, 11,000. The sum of these several deductions is 75,277, which, subtracted from the total above given, leaves the 197,236 men put forward as the effective army of France. We have no doubt this reckoning is accurate, but we should be almost afraid to estimate the 'real' strength of our own army by so very rigorous a rule. We rather think a force of 30,000 was said some time ago to be the maximum producible at any time from our establishments.

These calculations, however, do not exhaust the subject. They account only for some 400,000 of the

600,000 men provided by the French Estimates, the remaining 200,000 being thrown into the 'reserves.' Consequently, France at any time could double her army of 197,000 by calling out the reserve to reinforce it, and these 400,000 troops would be available for European service even before the establishments had been actually put upon a war footing. Of course, our own Militia and Volunteers represent also a reserve force, but the conditions of their service are not identical with those of the regular army. France may be said, upon the whole, to maintain a 'peace establishment' of 400,000 men, of whom 120,000 are on foreign service, and 80,000 non-effective. This leaves about 200,000 for home service, but a reserve of 200,000 more is always at hand. These three totals of 200,000 each for absence, effective, and reserves give just the amount of 600,000 men which seems to be regarded in many quarters as the traditional and appropriate measure of the French military establishments.

It is satisfactory to reflect that we can now look at these statistics without the least concern. We have almost ceased to regard France as even a possible enemy, and, indeed, the amity now established between the two countries was recently made the subject of remark in the French debates. Nor can we say, looking at the armaments of European countries generally, that the French army is maintained on an extravagant scale.—*Times.*

ALGERIA, May 6.—The Emperor has issued the following proclamation addressed to the Arabs:—"France came to Algeria in 1830, not to destroy the Arab nationality, but to liberate the people from ages of oppression. Nevertheless, you have risen against your liberators. I honour your sentiments, of warlike dignity, but God has decided. Recognise the decrees of Providence. Your Prophet says:—'God gives power to whomsoever He wills.' I come to exercise power in your interest. I have irrevocably assured you the proprietorship of the land you occupy. I have honoured your chiefs and respected your religion. I wish to increase your well-being. Tell your mistaken brethren that 2,000,000 of Arabs cannot resist 40,000,000 of Frenchmen. I thank the great majority for their fidelity. Place confidence in your destinies—almost united with those of France—and acknowledge with the Koran that what God directs is well directed."

The Emperor has visited the principal localities in the plain of Sacha everywhere meeting with an enthusiastic reception.

The circulation in France of the newspaper *L'Europe*, published in Frankfurt, has been prohibited on account of an article which appeared in that paper in defence of political assassination.

*La Gazette de France* mentions that 18 months ago at a Spiritist sitting held at Dieppe in the presence of well-known and trustworthy witnesses, M. Douglas Home announced that President Lincoln would be assassinated within the coming two years. A *propos verbal* was taken down of this incident, and the paper is currently handed about in Paris, with the date and signatures.

It seems that the presence at the Grecian Court of the author of the 'Life of Jesus Christ' has made a sensation in the country, and given rise to several curious incidents. Recently, M. Renan was present at a *soiree d'adieu* given by Count Sponeck. Among the Count's guests was the Marquis de Lorency-Charras, known for his Legitimist and ultramontane opinions, and who has resided at Athens for some time. The Marquis is, besides, somewhat eccentric. M. de Sponeck presented M. Renan to his guests, and, among the rest, to the Marquis de Lorency. The latter, greatly moved by the presence of the Professor, drew himself up, and, striking his chest, exclaimed, 'I, Marquis de Lorency-Charras, as a Catholic and a devoted son of the Romish Church, cannot shake the hand that has written a blasphemous work.'

The Temps notices the same analogy alluded to in my letter of yesterday between the proclamation of the Emperor to the Arabs and that of General Bonaparte to the Egyptians in 1798, but doubts whether the Arab mind is capable of fully understanding their abstract arguments. The Arabs of Algeria certainly possess a nationality, and even a certain amount of civilization; still it is not certain that they have philosophical and historical knowledge enough to appreciate those lofty ideas, and to apply to themselves the lessons of wisdom that may flow from the vicissitudes of history. It may further be observed that if the language of fatalism be not inappropriate to the occasion, yet that it is a two-edged weapon. Two of the maxims taken from the chapter of 'The Cow,' revealed partly at Mecca and partly at Medina, and embodied in the Imperial proclamation, which itself might be appended to the Koran as a supplemental chapter 'revealed at Algeria,' may, according to circumstances, suggest revolt as well as resignation. When a fanatical Arab is told that God gives power to whom He wishes, and that he who is directed by God is well directed, he may cherish the idea that he, too, may gain the upper hand with the aid and under the direction of God. Be this as it may, one is puzzled to understand how those who are constantly talking of 'nationalities' praise as they do the Emperor's resolve to keep Algeria under French domination without regard to the wishes of the native populations. No doubt, it is not easy for two millions of Arabs to resist 40 millions of French, but the former have as good a right as the population of the Duchies to decide on their destiny and to choose the rulers of their predilection by universal suffrage.

## ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Turin May 5.—The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects, explaining the motives which induced the Government to withdraw the Religious Corporations Bill. The Minister says the opposition on the part of the Chamber, and other difficulties which presented themselves, led the Ministry to believe that the Bill would not be passed. Nevertheless, the Government has decided upon bringing it forward again in the next Session.

Referring to the mission of Signor Vegeszi, the circular states that it is not the intention of the Government to abandon the fundamental political principles of the kingdom. The Government could not decline the invitation of the Pope, but, on the other hand it could not forget its duty to protect the rights of the people, the laws of the State, and the prerogatives of the Crown, and has therefore refrained from mixing up political with religious questions.

The language of a portion of the clerical press seems to indicate an intention of showing fight at the next general election. At the last the clerical party abstained; it will not be surprising if they now struggle to the utmost. The supporters of the present regime in Italy will be proved much mistaken if the reactionists obtain more than a small number of places in the next Chamber. The Liberals, however, will do well to be on their guard, active, and vigilant. The influence of the priests is still great in this country, and you may safely accept as a fact that it swelled the majority against Government lately obtained in the Chamber by the antagonists of the Convent Bill.—*Times's Cor.*

The *Italia* of to-day contradicts the statement of some French papers that Signor Vegeszi had been nominated Italian Minister at Rome, and says:—'Italy recognizes the Pope as Chief of Catholicism, and will always treat with him upon religious matters, but does not acknowledge his temporal sovereignty.'

The same journal reiterates the statement that no engagement has been entered into between Italy and Rome.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the prefects of the kingdom on the double subject of the withdrawal of the Convent Bill and of the Vegeszi mission to Rome. It has been provoked by the attempts made to connect the two things and to impute to this Government unworthy concessions

to Rome and an abandonment of the national policy—that is to say, a reactionary tendency to the betrayal of the Italian cause. The Convent Bill, says Signor Lanza, was withdrawn solely because the Government did not believe in the possibility of its passing through both Houses of Parliament. Convinced of its political importance and of the moral and financial advantages to be derived from it, the Government firmly intends to bring it forward in the next Legislative Session. With respect to the mission to Rome, the Minister denies that it involves the slightest deviation from the fundamental principles of the kingdom which repels the policy of the Italian kingdom. 'If the Holy Father, in his religious solicitude, thought it opportune to address the King's Government with respect to the necessity of coming to an agreement with respect to the episcopal sees vacant in the kingdom, certainly the Italian Government could not do less than entertain that proposal,' and to this end alone was Vegeszi sent, to conciliate those special interests of the Church with those of the State. The prefects are to act in such wise as to prevent the people of their provinces from being misled in this matter.

As to Signor Vegeszi, of whose mission so much has been said, we hear that he returns, according to his own account, excommunicated by reason of the share he took (being then in the Ministry) in the dismemberment of the Pontifical States. Besieged by inquiries, often more curious than discreet, he is much upon his guard, and doubtless many of his answers are calculated to put his questioners off the scent. The public has been intentionally kept in the dark as to the progress of the negotiations, which has been more rapid than was supposed, but extending no further than to the question of the bishopric.—*Times's Cor.*

Rome.—The Pope, in the letter which he addressed to King Victor Emmanuel prior to the arrival of Signor Vegeszi, says that the Count de Sartiges spoke to him last summer upon the settlement of the pending religious questions. His Holiness addressed himself to the heart of the King in order to wipe away the tears of Italy, and requested him to send an envoy to treat upon the question of the episcopate.

The Pope styles the King Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, and concludes his letter without bestowing his apostolic benediction.

The Correspondent of the London *Times* at Rome gives a report of an interesting and affecting ceremony by the Americans in their church at Rome in honor of President Lincoln. Mr. Storey read the last inaugural of President Lincoln, during which almost every one was in tears.

I am told very confidently that during, or at the close of, the interview which took place between the Pope and Vegeszi on the 23d of April, His Holiness asked Vegeszi to telegraph to Turin entreating the King to withdraw the Bill for the suppression of the monasteries. Being rather incredulous, I pressed my informant, who has been invariably correct in his communications, when he replied, 'I told me that the Pope had declared it to him.' This has been suspected in Naples and other parts of Italy, and has created much 'mal umore.' The high Italian Government officers, however, stoutly denied it, and maintain that it was withdrawn for purely financial reasons. Still, my sources of intelligence are so good that I am disposed to place trust in them. There is one strong argument in favor of the result of the *trattative*, and it is that, as far as they are understood, they please neither extreme party. The clericals and divine right people are furious—talk of a *transazione*, a compromise of principle, having been made by the Pope; while the ex-King of Naples protested, I suppose officiously, to Antonelli on the subject; in whatever mode it may be, he has protested, and well he reads the significance of an agreement which virtually ignores his rights. The bishops too, many of them, intimate their resolution not to return to their sees. I may name Monsignor Vitelleschi, Bishop of Ostia, and Cardinal Ruffini. Perhaps, too, they are wise in their day and generation, for, from what I have recently heard in Naples, their return would, I think, be the signal for disturbances.

If the vacant sees are to be reoccupied, prudence would dictate that there should be exchanges. How, for instance, would it be possible for Monsignor Apuzzo, the tutor of Francis II., to return to his archbishopric of Sorrento? During the last week I have had the opportunity of feeling the pulse of the Neapolitans on the subject, and it is in a most feverish state.—*Times's Cor.*

It was on the 24th of April, 1864, that Pius IX., rising as if inspired in the midst of the cardinals and prelates assembled for the decree of beatification of Francesco delle cinque Pagine, at the College of Propaganda. Fide spoke his celebrated Allocution in defence of the Catholics of Poland, and warned the Czar of All the Russias, that mighty as was his power, he was not above the judgments of God, which invariably follow any act of persecution of the Church, whether by the blinded heretic, the schismatic power too proud to acknowledge the primacy of Rome, or the treacherous Catholic sovereign sinning against the Holy with the full light of faith and history to guide his policy. Who would then have dreamed of the rapid and fearful fulfilment of the Pope's words.

The 24th of April, 1865, found the Imperial house of Romanoff gathered in mourning around the premature deathbed of its heir, whose last breath his father had scarcely time to receive. The retribution is too signal not to be remarked by all, and even those least fanatical in the Polish cause, and the most disposed to make a truly large allowance for revolutionary exaggeration, have been struck dumb by the coincidence.

'The present cries aloud a warning to the future,' and the augury is a strange one for other sovereigns who have not the excuse of early prejudice and education for their acts. A fearful commentary on injustice and its punishment, even on earth, is the chronicle of the last few days, and the terrible events which have darkened the triumphs of the Northern cause in America must come home, with a voice of awful warning, to those who, in the old Puritan phrase,

'Sate in the high places and slew the Saints of God,' for five long years of persecution in Southern Europe as well as to those who held the clothes of the executioners, and stood neutral or connivent at acts whose undying infamy will be as a heritage to their dynasty when no other remains to them.

There is calm here, however, the storm may rage without; and whatever powers rise or fall in the scale of nations, there is one whose basis seems to strengthen and take root more firmly, in proportion to the intensity of the crisis.—*Cor. Tablet.*

KINODOM OF NAPLES.—The *Times* correspondent writes:—

The fine weather seems to have caused quite a revival of brigandage.

The *Gazzetta del Popolo*, writes as follows:—

'To the shame of Italy be it said that our journals have a special column for brigandage, and while our impractical Utopians spout noisily in behalf of the abolition of the punishment of death, the brigands work so well that the special column rarely lacks matter to fill it. Almost five years has this disgrace to Italy lasted, without one *bona fide* indication of its being about to cease. Like chronic maladies which augment at certain periods of the year, this is the fifth spring in which brigandage manifests itself in all its perversity by facts similar to those related by the Naples papers.'

This is but too true, and while the ex-King of Naples and his agents are allowed to make some head-quarters, and thence to pay, to stimulate, and reinforce the brigands, the Italian Generals and troops may toil and suffer in vain to put an end to this frightful evil.

## AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 11.—The official *Abendpost* of to-day

says:—

'The negotiations between the Papal Court and the Turin Government merely concern ecclesiastical questions. It need hardly be stated that the rumours asserting that the Austrian Ambassador at Rome had taken part in the negotiations are without any foundation, since these are in no way connected with Austrian interests.'

## CHINA.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN CHINA.—A great religious movement is at present taking place among the population of China. Hundreds of villagers are becoming converted to Catholicism, but the number of missionaries are quite insufficient to gather in the abundant harvest; the bishops of China are making an earnest appeal to the devotedness of the Catholic priests in Europe to aid the salvation of so many millions of souls.—*Standard.*

## UNITED STATES.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.—By Henry Randall, D.D.—The proprietor of the Salt Lake House kindly gave me an introduction to Brigham Young. We found him in his official reception room, where also were Kimball, the Surgeon General, and three or four other officers of state and dignitaries in the church. The president is about sixty-five years of age, quite stout, his hair light and thin, his jaw heavy, his chin, mouth and lips indicating unusual decision of character. He is natural and self-possessed in his manner, and apparently genial in his nature. But he is evidently never troubled with doubts as to his course, and never goes back to review his reasonings or reconsider the steps by which he has reached his conclusions. Having become a Mormon thirty years ago, the theory is debatable no longer, the question is never opened. Increasing honors and increasing wealth do little to break the charm. This clearness of conviction, and firmness of nerve, with a mixture of fanaticism, and a somewhat impetuous temper, have been the leading traits of many an ancient persecutor, and undoubtedly qualify Brigham Young to hunt down and burn at the stake those who differ from him, if it seemed necessary for him thus to sustain the faith. His firmness, his unswerving confidence in himself and his cause; his practical good sense, of which he also has a large share; his ready solution of difficulties with the Indians and among his own people; his paternal and patronizing air toward the credulous and the young, with a terrible power of vituperation and a rough and ready eloquence, naturally point him out as the presiding genius for such a people, and undoubtedly prove him far superior to every other man of the Mormon church for the difficult and responsible position to which he is called. He also impresses his simple-minded followers as a very courageous man; sending men to hell across lots, is a common, but ineffectual threat which he hurls against his opponents. His views are narrow, as might be expected of one whose opportunities have been limited, and his denunciations, especially against Gentiles innovations are very severe. He delivered a sermon aimed partly against the introduction of hoop-skirts in Salt Lake City, which was astonishingly bitter and vulgar. But the lambs of the flock proved refractory, and carried their point; fashion was too much for him, and as if in spite against the interference of their spiritual father, they have given their skirts a wider expanse than usual.

But it is difficult to reconcile the idea of the veneration and esteem in which Brigham Young is supposed to be held, with the defenses which he throws around himself, if he be a truly courageous man. What mean those high walls around his residence, and that nightly guard? Besides, he does not hesitate in his public discourses to inform his hearers that he is fully armed, at all times. When he rides out into the country he has an escort of from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty armed men, as motley and dirty a company as was ever raised since the days of Falstaff. All these things seem un-American and very anti-Democratic, and strike the observer with surprise.

I found the 'President' quite ready to converse about the resources and prospects of Utah, and he was enthusiastic in behalf of the Pacific Railroad. He claimed that a large part of the China trade would pass over it, and thought that if a single track across the continent were completed to-day, it would demonstrate the necessity for a double track tomorrow.

On telling him that a part of my errand was to inquire if there would be any objection to establishing a church among the Gentiles in Utah (they call all who are not Mormons Gentiles), he replied promptly: 'No objection whatever on our part, or to sending missionaries to the Mormons either, if you like.'—*Hours of Home.*

An American editor published a long leader on hogs. A rival paper in the same village upbraided him for obtaining his family matters upon the public.

The authorities at Washington have been guilty of a serious breach of international comity in giving a place to the Fenians in the funeral procession programme prepared at the War Department.

Another prominent Federal General has ended his career in disgrace. Major-General Banks has been relieved of his command in the department of the Gulf, and is now on his way to report at Washington.

One account has it that the order recalling the pious New England General is the result of certain developments made in the course of the Government investigation which has been going on at Washington.

MORMON LETTERS.—The Boston *Transcript* publishes the following letter from a Yankee Mormon who proposes to relieve Massachusetts of the excess of women over men in the Commonwealth of which Governor Andrew complained in his late message:—

'Proro City Utah Co. Utah Territory, March 29th, 1865.

'Dear Sir:—I noticed in the *Telegraph* of March the 12th that your Excellency in your Message to the Legislature of Massachusetts that there is in that State a surplus of nearly 39,000 women—above the age of fifteen years—and that you recommend that they be sent to the Setting Sun to pick up husbands; that is right.

'You will please send me five or six ship loads; by the way of Panama;—and up the Coast of the Pacific; through the Gulf of California to Calio; landing on the Rio Colorado;—and bring them here;—to a land of plenty—where the people are of one heart and one mind—and they shall have Good husbands.

'But, Sir, Remember, that none but the honest in heart—those that are strictly virtuous industrious; please send us a few ship loads of those with their little ones and we will make them happy; for here is Zion in the mountains.

'I have the same number of sons that father Jacob had; ten of them wants wives now; and the other two will want soon; this from a Yankee Exiled from his home and the tooms of his fathers:—to wander in the Wilderness.

'To his Excellency Governor Andrews.

The *Transcript* omits to indicate the decision at which his Excellency the Governor arrived!

THE 'CONSPIRACY' TRIALS AT WASHINGTON.—The proceedings of the military tribunal into whose charge has been given the trial of the parties accused of plotting the assassination of President Lincoln drag on drearily from day to day; and the columns of the daily papers are cumbered with reports of a mass of testimony, elicited in a drifting, slipshod manner, revealing almost nothing and proving less. In any court of law, in which the rules which govern the reception of evidence are respected, the greater part of what is brought forward as proof, before this irresponsible tribunal, would be instantly rejected; and, a legal gentleman, of this city curiously expressed it, no judge, who knew or regarded the law

of the land, would hang a dog accused of killing sheep, on such testimony, wrought up in the fashion in which it is being presented. Yet, on the impression which this testimony may make on the minds of the officers who compose the commission, depend the lives of several individuals. It is evident, too, that Judge Advocate Holt and the Secretary of War, on the result of these trials to furnish grounds for future indictments. But, if the American people, set any value on their liberties, they will demand that there shall be an end of these Star Chamber proceedings, and that the administrators of the law shall not, in their desire to punish its violators, set the example of trampling on the most sacred safeguards and provisions of the social code, divested of which law quickly degenerates into an instrument of tyranny, for the oppression of the weaker party. The rebellion is now at an end; and there is no longer, in any part of the Confederacy either the power or pretence of disputing the supremacy of the Constitution, or the authority of the General Government, sanctioned by that instrument. There is, therefore, no longer any reason why the tribunals provided for the trial and punishment of offences should not be allowed to take cognizance of such cases as properly come within their jurisdiction. It is not only a violation of the Constitution but an outrage on decency and common sense to attempt to supersede them by tribunals whose proceedings are so farcical as to resemble the burlesque trial in poor Hood's 'Comic History of Rome,' rather than the deliberations of a body inspired by a sense of the responsibility that devolves on those on whose verdict may depend the lives, liberties and future happiness in this world of their fellow-men.—*Irish American.*

THE FENIANS AND THE MEXICAN EMIGRATION.—A New York correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says that the Fenians manifest great vexation about the Mexican emigration. The Fenians look upon it as very unfortunate that they should have to put off the days of their wrath upon England. They are said to be all ready to march upon Canada or to ship for Ireland.

A SAD PICTURE.—The New York *World* after quoting the arguments which are used in favor of trying civilians by military Courts, draws the following and picture of the state of administration of justice in the States:

Yet these are the very best arguments which have ever been adduced by anybody to shield the lawless, arbitrary, revolutionary proceedings of Secretary Stanton and his underlings during the last three years of war. Peace has come, but the bad disciplinary lawless mar at the head of the War department does not lay down his tools. Still he seizes the photographs not his own; taps news still off the telegraph wires; still he lightly esteems the laws of the land, and disregards them or wantonly tramples them under foot; still he strives to keep his muzzles on the press; still he rings his little bell and locks up in the national forts whomsoever he pleases, for the commanders of departments truckle still; daily some poor wretch is buried from these prisons in a nameless grave; and hourly the cry of hundreds of innocent men and women, and boys and girls, imprisoned by Stanton's orders for no one knows what crime—imprisoned and forgotten—ascends to Heaven for the mercy and release which never come. The assassins of President Lincoln, who should be sent to the gallows by the justice and the judgment of the sentence of Law, out of the interest respect to the dignity and honour of the nation which has suffered so keenly by their atrocious crime, will be buddled to the rope by platoons, with every contumace which this Stanton can devise to make justice look like injustice, and the avenging of a national crime seems the resentment of a chief of police.

Against every exhibition of arbitrary power, and every violation of the Constitution's guarantees of personal and civil liberty, this journal for four long years has lifted its voice, persistently, faithfully, in spite of such popular obloquy and in spite of constant official persecution. At last the tide turns; and the Tribune dares to say 'clear the prisons,' and the Post ventures to believe that 'people are getting tired of military courts for the trial of civilians.'

Why are cobblers eligible for medical diplomas?—Because they're skilled in the art of healing.

Grandmother used to say to grandfather, 'It is no use quarrelling, my dear, when you know we must make it up again.'

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CANADIAN DEFENSES.—We would most respectfully suggest to our 'grave and potent Senators, that Canada's best defense is Henry's Vermont Liniment. Let every man fortify his household with a bottle of this valuable remedy against disease and pain, and in this way he defends himself against a greater foe than any human antagonist, Ueigh for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, toothache, headache, colic, Diarrhoea, and all the pains that flesh is heir to. Warranted to be the best Pain Killer made. Sold by all Druggists.

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'Widely Known.'—It is generally supposed that the Websters, Palmers, Gortaschoffs, Matter-nicks, and Garribaldis of politics are the men of world-wide renown, and so they are where newspapers circulate, but not much beyond. One of our friends lately returned from China, amuses us with the recital of his journey inland for some distance, where the enquiry oftentimes made when he became known as an American, was whether he knew or had ever seen the great chemist of his country, Dr. Ayer, that made the medicines. They use his remedies—many of them have been cured by them—and they speak of him, as if he occupied the whole of America or were at least the great feature of it. A mandarin, who had been cured of a malignant disease on the hip by his Sarsaparilla, seemed to consider it our principle article of export, and its inventor one of the few men this continent had ever produced worthy the attention of Chinamen.—*New York News.*