

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

Paris, Dec. 27.—Several days before the... notice of the termination of the extradition...

Most Englishmen were taken back a few days ago by a paragraph in the Monitor to the effect that the Emperor had resolved to abrogate the extradition...

M. Bixio's funeral has given rise to a controversy between what is termed the clerical and the democratic papers...

A letter from Paris says that, although the negotiations between France and the Holy See with respect to the transfer to the Italian kingdom of a portion of the Papal debt are at an advanced stage...

THE FRENCH MARRIAGE LAWS.—A Paris correspondent says:—A civil tribunal of the Seine was yesterday engaged in trying the validity of a marriage contracted in London between French subjects...

In the political article of the Revue des Deux Mondes, by M. Forcade, the following passage on the Fenians deserves notice:—'The reports which prevailed in the United States on the proceedings of Fenianism were doubtless much more serious than the real acts of the conspirators justified...'

rather their want of foresight, and their presumption. Their avowed object was civil war. They strove to acquire a military organization; and in a country which they described as deprived of every sort of liberty they were able for many months, and without being interfered with by the police or the military...

BELGIUM

A Roman letter, in the Journal de Bruxelles, says:—I am informed that the Pope has received from your new king a letter, in which his majesty asks for the blessing of the Head of the Church; for this, writes the king, 'should be the first act of a Catholic prince on coming to the throne.'

SPAIN

The Spanish journal Esperanza states that the cholera has broken out with great severity at Santander. On the 22nd 130 cases and 56 deaths occurred, and on the following day the number of the latter had increased to 60.

ITALY

Piedmont.—There are only two ways for Italy out of the financial dangers in which she is involved—a reduction of the military expenditure so sweeping that it would be tantamount to the abandonment of all hope of acquiring Venice, or the submission to an enormous augmentation of a taxation which even now is found almost intolerable.

The other resource is a large increase of taxation, and that is the expedient upon which Signor Sella relies. He asked of the Parliament authority to raise an annual additional sum of six millions sterling by new taxes, four millions of which were to be obtained by a tax, no doubt, a very objectionable kind, but still the only one which the Minister could advise—the meal tax; a duty of ten per cent. upon all corn taken to the mill to be ground.

THE GAZETTE OFFICIALE OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY publishes the following statistics on the brigandage in the Neapolitan province for the year 1863 and 1864:—'Shot, 410; killed fighting, 755; taken prisoners, 929; voluntarily surrendered, 444; total, 2,538. Adherents of brigands (manuengoli) arrested, 4,257. The losses of the troops and national guard employed against the brigands, in 1863 and 1864, were:—Killed fighting, 343; wounded in action, 174; missing, 2; total, 519. Assassinations committed by the brigands, in 1863, 492; in 1864, 244; total 736. Ransoms were demanded, in 1863, on 454 persons, and in 1864, on 497, making a total of 951. Head of cattle killed or stolen, in 1863, 1,896; in 1864, 11,792; total, 13,688. These statistics are preceded by a part of the report of the Minister of War to the King, in the administration of his department for 1864. This document dwells on the gravity of the evil, the difficulty of surmounting it, the immense sacrifices and proofs of courage on the part of the troops; it also shows that brigandage either finds some support from the inhabitants of the country, or that the populations remain passive.'

A SCENE IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.—To-day was the great fight in the Chamber, which satisfied its ardent longing to assail Ministers, and put them on their mettle. Pretext was taken of an interpellation by Nisco, directed against the Royal decree granting the service of the Treasury to the Bank—a grave question, indeed, and which assumed a frightful proportions. Boggio, Crispi, Valerio, all against Ministers; even Dovincenzi, the upholder of Government, breaking out against the official bench. In defence of the poor Cabinet, Broglio alone stood up, proposing a certain suspensive question—an anchor of salvation cast out to the dying. The Chamber laughed. Mancini pressed upon the Ministry, and alluded to certain intentions of dissolving the Chamber. La Marmora got furious and cried out that, if necessary, he had courage enough to decree the dissolution.—Furions in its turn, the Chamber stormed horribly.—The President was obliged to quit his chair and put on his hat. Crispi shouted, 'Go to school, Signor La Marmora!' 'Go there yourself!' retorted the General. The two sides of the Chamber shook their fists at each other, and the left exclaimed, 'Bismark! Bismark!' and treated La Marmora as a corporal, and inquired if Florence was in Prussia. General La Marmora tried to explain and extenuate his words, and said that if the Chamber were to be dissolved it would be done in a constitutional manner. This

RUSSIA

The world will learn with regret that the emancipation of the serfs is not producing the results expected. A St. Petersburg letter says:—'At this moment the condition of the country is very melancholy. The description given of it by the Russian papers is very gloomy indeed. The peasant, in many cases, interprets personal independence as the right to do nothing beyond what is required to buy him a little food and a great deal of gin.'

seemed rather to add fuel to flame, by confirming the idea that a dissolution really was intended. Amid great agitation Broglio's suspensive motion was rejected, and Valerio's, which forbade the carrying out of the decree relating to the Treasury, was voted, by an immense majority. General La Marmora left the Palazzo Vecchio in company with Baron Malmare. It is well known that with the present Chamber no Ministry is possible. For this state of things thanks are due to the sagacity of Baron Natoli. The affair of the Treasury was a mere pretext. Henceforward we know how things stand, and parties have no longer any motive for hesitation and uncertainty.—Italian paper.

ROMA.—The Bien Public says:—A despatch from Rome announces that the Holy Father officiated at St. Peter's on Christmas-day, and that he received the felicitations of the Sacred College at the conclusion of the religious ceremonies. In replying, the Sovereign Pontiff expressed his unalterable confidence in the triumph of the Church—a confidence which explains his calmness and serenity of soul in the midst of the perils which surround and menace him. We read in the same journal:—'Several newspapers which can hardly be animated with good intentions, speak, with singular persistency of a financial arrangement between Rome and Italy. These reports have but one object—to discourage Catholics from carrying on the work of Peter's Pence, and by this means render the arrangement, originated in the imagination of these pious newsmongers, necessary. The story of the organisation of a body of troops by France to be placed at disposal of the Holy See, has an identical origin. It has been concocted in the hope of shaking the generous resolutions of the Pontifical Volunteers.'

His Holiness will hold a Consistory on the 18th of January, when Monsignor Hohenlohe certainly, and very probably Mgr. Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, will receive the purple, and all which several Bishops will be preconized. I may mention here that an Irish priest who was admitted to an audience of his Holiness a few days since, enquired whether he was to condemn the Fenians, of whom he said his parish was full. 'Certainly,' replied the Pope, 'condemn them as you must do all other secret societies, and say I authorised you to do so.' So much for the 'Fenian non inquietant' theory!—Cor. of Tablet.

THE RECRUITING OF THE PONTIFICAL ARMY is going on admirably, and before September it may be hoped that the standard may reach 11,000 men. A great number of the army of 1860, who served under Lamoriniere, are preparing to rejoin the service; and every boat brings fresh batches from France and Belgium, many of them young men of the highest names in both countries.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Naples, Dec. 23.—In a few days it is to be hoped that Naples will be declared perfectly free from cholera, as the cases that occur are so few as to merit notice only to complete the history of this year's visitation. The cases for the last four days have been 3, 1, 4, and the deaths 8, 1, 1, 2. In Ponticelli the registers have recorded for the last two days—cases, 5, 1; and deaths, 2, 1; and at Posillipo 1 case and 1 death. The utmost that can be said then is that cholera still lingers here, but so very feebly as to create no apprehension. Indeed, no one thinks of it, except so far as the interests of many thousands who depend on visitors are concerned, and to them it is lamentable to think that the malady will be the occasion of great loss. From the other neighboring townships no cases have been reported for some days, so that cholera may be said to have left them, and the Board of Health, I see, has declared the province of Bari perfectly clean. From Sicily, too, the news is encouraging; the public health is good, not a single case having occurred there, and the best proof of the improved state of the health of the continent is that Sicily is relaxing her extremely rigid quarantine.

It is unfortunate for the public health that Christmas is so near at hand, for under the name of 'fasting, a vast deal of unwholesome feasting goes on, in which one of the articles prohibited by the sanitary regulations—capitons, a species of eel—plays a prominent part. It is brought into Naples at this season in large quantities, and from a great distance, arriving here often in an unseasonable state. Special directions have been issued, therefore, to inspect this fish rigidly, and destroy all that are not sound. To the Neapolitan capitons is his roast beef, to procure which he will make any sacrifice, and the druggists say that the most lucrative day of the year to them is the 26th of December. It will be well, therefore, if the bulletin does not then report a considerable addition of cases.—Cor. of Times.

Private advices from Washington report that in official quarters no reliance is placed in the professed intention of Louis Napoleon to withdraw the French troops from Mexico. The Fenian Brotherhood are about to establish an organ in New York under the title of 'The Irish People.' The New-York Times says relatives to the moral condition of that city:—'We gather from tradition very horrible ideas of the wickedness of the cities upon which the fire of Heaven came down; but Sodom, in all its infamy, was ages behind New York as one of the lowest and most dangerous vices.'

A CHILD'S FAITH.—An intelligent and sparkling boy, of ten summers, sat upon the steps of his father's dwelling, deeply absorbed with a highly embellished but pernicious book, calculated to poison and deprave the young mind. His father approaching, at a glance discovered the character of the book. 'George, what have you there?' The little fellow, looking up with a confused air, promptly gave the name of the author. The father gently remonstrated, and pointed out to him the danger of reading such books, and left him with the book closed by his side. In a few moments the father discovered a light, and an enquiring the cause, it was ascertained that the little fellow had consigned the pernicious book to the flames. 'My son, what have you done?' 'Burnt that book, papa.' 'How came you to do that, George?' 'Because, papa, I believed you knew better than I what was for my good.'

There is not a spider hanging from the rustic porch but has its errand; there is not a nettle growing in the corner of the church yard but has its purpose, there is not a single insect fluttering in the breeze but accomplishes some divine decree, and we can never believe that God created any man, especially any Christian man, to be a blank as a nothing.

CAUTION.—The danger of blowing out kerosene or carbon oil lamps from the top is greater than people generally suppose. There are several instances where lives have been lost by the explosion of lamps from this practice. The following explanation of the causes that produce the explosion are worth considering and heeding:—First—The oil in the lamp is generally low leaving more room for gas; Second—The gas is very inflammable, and will always explode when ignited; Third—In blowing the blaze down, it ignites the gas; Fourth—The less oil in the lamp the greater danger. The difference is, a lamp should never be blown out from the top. The wick may do perfectly fit the tube, and the flame may go down when the gas comes up.

BRIDESMAIDS.—Next to being a bride herself, every young lady likes to be a bridesmaid. Wedlock is thought by a large portion of the blooming sex to be contagious, and, much to the credit of their courage, fair epistemes are not at all afraid of catching it. So far as official conduct is concerned, when you have seen one bridesmaid you have seen the whole fascinating tribe. Their leading duty seems to be to treat the bride as 'a victim led with garlands to the sacrifice.' They consider it necessary to exhort her to 'cheer up.' Her fair assistants provide them selves with pungent essences lest she should faint at the 'trying moment,' which, between you and me, she has no more idea of doing than she has of dying. It is true she sometimes tells them she 'feels as if she should sink into the earth,' and that they respond 'Poor dear!' and apply the smelling bottle; but she nevertheless goes through her nuptial martyrdom with great fortitude. In nine cases out of ten the bridegroom is more 'flustered' than the fragile and lovely creature at his side; but nobody thinks of pitying him, poor fellow! If one of the groomsman does recommend him to take a glass of wine before the ceremony, to steady his nerves, the advice is given superciliously, as who would say—'What a spoony you are, old fellow!' Bridesmaids may be considered as brides in what lawyers call the 'incubate' or incipient state. They are looking forward to that day of triumphant weakness when it shall be their turn to be 'poor dear creature,' and otherwise sustained and supported, as the law of nuptial pretences directs. Let us hope they may not be disappointed.

SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, AND BILIOUS HEADACHE, all proceed from derangements of the stomach and liver, and to medicine yet discovered, so certainly, speedily, and thoroughly cleanses, tones, and regulates these organs as BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. The warrant for this unqualified assertion is a mass of testimony, which any jurist in the land would pronounce conclusive. For example: Edward Warren, of Clinton street, Brooklyn, writes, under date January 14, 1862:—'After having suffered eight years from constantly recurring sick headaches, two vials of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS cured me. This was five months ago, and I have had no relapse.' Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of Robert Wilson, of Great Jones street, New York, says: 'Your Pills have restored my enjoyment of life. I had been in almost constant misery with bilious headache for many years. No medicine seemed to touch the complaint until I tried your Pills. They have not only banished the disease, but wonderfully improved my general health.' They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any of them. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by, indigestion, BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

A NECESSITY.—In every house, is a bottle of Henry's Vermont Lintment. A burn, a bruise, a toothache that would otherwise go unrelieved, may then be cured. A wise man will take every precaution against accident, so that time of need will find him well prepared with a remedy. See advertisement in another column for the disorders for which the Lintment is a specific. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Price 25 cents. Sold by J. F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E. January, 1866.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, D.D.; Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church. Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir, I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoodland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. Winter, Roxborough, Pa. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

WHAT THEY SAY.—Go to business men for reliable facts. Read the testimony of a merchant. Lagrange, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1861.

Messrs. Henry & Co. Your agent left with me a short time ago two dozen bottles of Down's Blixir. I have sold it all and want more. It is the best lung medicine I ever had.

When dealers speak in its praise, and physicians recommend it, it must possess some virtue. Its sale is constantly on the increase. It is warranted to cure coughs and colds. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E. January, 1866.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW? As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has unselfishly devoted her time and talents to a Female Physic and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially in this case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.—Try it, mothers—try it now.—Ladies Visitor, New York City. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. January, 1866.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, And all Disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' 'I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches.' C. H. GAEDNER, Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, N.Y. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma.' REV. A. C. EGERTSON, New York. 'It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing.—They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.' T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. 'When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.' HENRY WILKES, D.D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box. January, 1866.

BE IT KNOWN WHAT IS SAID BY ONE WHO HAS TRIED BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Montreal: Gentlemen—It is with the most grateful feelings that I give you the particulars of the cure effected upon me by the use of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA bought from you. A severe and painful rheumatism had troubled me for years, rendering my right arm almost useless, and extending across my chest and down my back, made me unable to walk, and comparatively helpless, besides much pain in the side, from what my family doctor called liver disease. Mr. Kennedy, my neighbor, on whom the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA produced almost a miraculous cure, advised me to try a bottle or two. I did so, taking, at the same time, as directed by you, a couple of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS occasionally.

I am now entirely recovered, free from pain of every kind, and feel as if I had taken a new lease of life. I can with confidence recommend the SARSAPARILLA and the PILLS to any one suffering with the same troubles. Mrs. Crosby, Dry Goods Store, St. Mary's St., Montreal. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 473

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is not difficult to distinguish the lady of delicate taste and instinct, from the less refined of her sex, by the quality of the perfume she uses. The fashionable dames and dememoiselles of South and Central America prefer Murray & Lanman's Florida Water to every other odoriferous for the handkerchief, and have clung to it for twenty years to the utter neglect of Lubin's extractions and other full-bodied, but by no means refreshing, perfumes of Europe. Our own elegantes are now ratifying the Spanish verdict on this most flower-like of all floral essences. See that the names of Murray & Lanman are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine. Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.