EOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FLANCE.

The Legislative Chamber to have voted with ?o-comparatively little opposition the 9th article of the Press Bill. The 9th article says that-

The publication by a journal or other pecriodical of an article signed by a person deprived of his civil and political rights, and to whom the territory of France is forbidden, is punished with a fine of from 1,000f. to 5,000 , imposed on the editors and managers of the said journal or periodical." - Times Cor.

The Imperial Government of France will not suffer the grass to grow under their feet. The new Army Bill only became law on the 1st of this month. Three days later Marshal Niel ordered the census to be taken of those youths who had been exempted from military service in 1864. 5, 6, but who will now be called upon to enter the National Guard Mobile. Four days later again the Bill fixing the contingent for 1868 at 300 000 conscripts was laid before the Legislative body. We can hardly attempt to describe the sensation created in France by these hasty measures. There has been no lack of nonular demonstrations to convince the Government that the new law will ruin the country. The year of the Great Exhibition was in many respects one of unprecedented prosperity for France. The Second Empire has been an era of comparative meace, and there is no country in which the effects of prolonged tranquility may not be perceptible in some branches at least of material advancement; but no real, solid well being is compatible with an armed peace. There is this drawback to all the apparent blessings of France, that agriculture does not keep pace with the general progress of trade and industry. Nothing is more distressing to French economists than the rapid depopulation of rural districts. Every contrivance of modern civilization, the randity and cheapness of communication, the spread of contribute to promote no less than to facilitate a general migration townwards; but the chief attraction lies, of course, in the high wages offered by the contractors of public works in the cities. Baron Haussmann has been rapidly melting down the manhood no less than the wealth of France an his Parisian improvement. Nor is it agriculture alone that suffers. The drain is equally felt in all other branches of industry. The unusual -concentration of all the active forces of the nation on works of mere embellishment, the condensation of enormous consumption within a small compass, the creation of fictitious prices of labor, and the corresponding rise in all the necessaries of life must have a tendency to disturb all the laws of economy, and to threaten the very foundations of public prosperity.

Everywhere throughout the Continent you see the Land and the people withering and decaying under this deadly shade of wholesale armament. Everywhere is the weak ground to dust with taxation to supply the want of the strong, doomed against his will to ignoble and unproductive leisure. Everywhere you see women at work in the fields or the highways that great big fellows in uniforms should play dominoes, in cafes, or lounge in their estaminets with cigars in their mouths. This great result will our age have to set against all its prodigies of invention and its intellectual achievements - that the busimess of every nation should be to hold the knife at the throat of every other nation, and that every one should be as loth to lay down its weapon as it is afraid to strike. It's for this that we pay our dip-To matists, that we boast of our statesmen, that we thang with awe and trembling on every word that

Fifteen thousand signatures have been obtained in Roubsix asking the Emperor Napoleon not to renew the treaty of commerce with England The petition is to be presented in a personal audience by a deputaof workmen chosen for the people. - Times.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - The end seems drawing on in Italy, and her fall threatens more closely from internal than from external causes. Her ruined finance and the universal discontent entailed by the consequent grinding taxation' would alone suffice to enguiph a stronger and more compact nation than she can ever

The plans of the present Finance Minister are. of course, plentifully abused, even before they have been completely exhibited; but the difficulty is to find something better. It is to be hoped the Opposition does not reckon as one of its resources a reduction of the interest on the Debt, but it comprises many men who have advocated such a measure. On the other chand, Rattazzi, who, whether or no he were to form part of a new Ministerial combination, would certainly have great weight if the Opposition came in, expressly and solemnly when last in office declared himself resolved to keep faith with the national creditors. A contrary course - however tempting, when

reduction from 5 to 3 would at once strike 5 mil-Nions sterling off the annual expenditure - would be the commencement of a downward progress, which might ultimately bring italy as low as Spain.

The committee of enrolment has been re-opened in Genoa with the connivance of the Itali n Government. The men are colleted ostensibly for the service of General Prim, but it is supposed that another movement in Italy is the real object. That anything serious will occur, however, before the Rastern question takes a more decided form is scarcely probable.

FLORENCE, March 1. - A delegation of the working men of Genoa waited upon Admiral Farragut last week, and presented to him an address in which they way they desire to do him especial honour as reprementative of the country which sympathises with the wiews of the illustrious patriot Mazzini.

It appears that from the 1st of January last the prosecution of the work at the Mont Cenis tunnel bes been intrusted to a company, which has at its head the engineers Sommeiller and Grattoni two of the Tirst projectors of the great undertaking, and whose names have throughout been honougably associated with it. The company undertakes to finish the tonmel in four years, ending the 31st of December, 1871 and to pay a stipulated forfeit for every month beyoud that time during which it shall not have been completed. If it ends the work before that time the came sum is to be paid to it for every month gained. The Savoy Journal says the tunnel is pretty sure to connect St. Michel and Susa, the present termini of all, who have visited the hospitals, can bear witness, the railway north and south of the Alps, with the was pushed to the point of exaggeration. extremities of the tunnel. Ground has been broken wa this side, but upon the other it will not be begun

and General Dumont arrived yesterday and took up the residence as commander-in chief at the Palezzi There the enlightened reader will insert any notion Smonette. The Italian Blahops are everywhere or- which may occur to his imagination appropriate to dering public prayers for the intentions of the Holy the case.

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Father. The Bishop of Trans, in his recent pastoral. Are not these men capable of every sort of crime? says:—"Pray with ferwour, humility, and constancy, Where the wounds with which our men enter the says:-" Pray with fervour, humility, and coustancy, and fear not! Jesus conquered the world, and He will send down on us and on our erring brethern light and faith and charity!", The Bishops of Ra-PARIS, Feb. 10 .- It does no great credit to vana, Torni, and Verona have also issued pastorals in the same strain of devotion to the Church.

At the instance of Mr Odo Russell, the 'Scotch Lsgion' forming at Rome under Papal auspices has been disbanded, and the men cent home. It appears that the supposed 'Scotch,' so eager to fight for the Pope, had in reality come from the Emerald Isle to learn the trade of arms with a view to eventually employing their attainments nearer home.

46 A correspondent at Rome informs us that a certain Mr. O'Conner, assistant in the well known library of Signor Pielts, in the Piszza d'Espania, was ordered away from Rome at a day's notice, on account of certain Fenian speeches he made against the British Government. This is the same individual who tried to have a solemn Requiem Mass said at St. Andrea della Fra te in honour of the three men executed at Machester. Mr. O'Donnor was expelled from Rome by the direct order of the Papal Government and not on account of any action taken by Mr. Odo

NEGOTIATIONS OF AUSTRIA WITH ROME -The France says :- " The negotiations of Austria with Rome for the revisions of the Concordat encounter serious difficulties. Baron Von Beust has demanded the abouttion of the Concordat as a preliminary step but the Pope wishes that it should serve as the basis for the modification proposed." On the other hand, the France add: -" Prussia is endeavouring to establish more intimate relations with Rome, and has taken steps to obtain the establishment of an Apostolic Nuncie at Berlin."

THE POPE ON THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG WOMEN .. We read in the Bulletin Religieux of Versailles:-Our bishop has received a brief from Pius IX., dated the 4th January, 1868, in which the measure established by M. Durny relative to the instruction of young women is judged in significant terms. It is described as 'most pernicious,' and the Holy Father expresses the hope that, with the Divine assistance. which has never been wanting to the Church, the plan will remain without result, especially consider. ing, says the Papal letter, that the French episcopate has on all sides protested against it and has warned parents of the snares and fatal consequences of the messure."

General Carroll Tevis, late of the Federal army, now a volunteer private in the Papal Zonaves writes as follows to the Freemun's Journal about those 'good knowledge, the rise of new wants and luxuries, Obristian Republicans' whom our good Christian American press - secular as well as religious - loved to laud and apotheosize:

"D-cency will not admit of a full recital of all the ects of eacrilege committed by this 'band of heroes' as it has pleased certain anti-catholic papers to call them; and it is to be regretted that the sympathies of the American press, for everything which hears the name of a Republican movement, simply because it is called republican, should blind them to the truth and induce their correspondents to conceal outrages which would have disgusted the blackest cfabilitionists. Even the most bigoted Protestant would scarce dare to approve the proceedings of those ruffians who spit upon the Host, who used the pulpit as a sink, and who, after going through the mockery of a trial, chopped off the head and limbs of an image of our blesser Redeemer, and thus trampled them under foot, with every word and gesture of contempt which bestfality could imagine. I am not echoing a mere rumor in this, I state facts which defy contradiction; ye such papers as the 'London Times' expressly forbid their compondents to say anything favorable to the cause of the temporal power or to the Pope.

I need not speak of, though I may mention how great is the consolation of all whose hearts turn to England's conversion as the corner stone of their life in the great and visible change of the English Catholic attitude towards Spain. The lesson has been long in striking Rome, but it has taken root, and will bear manly and noble fruit with God's blessing in any future combat. There will be no second Mentans, in which English Catholic blood will not be There will be no Catholic battle-cry, in which English voices will not join. The oriflammes of St. Peter will never go forth to victory without the rampart of English Catholic bear's, and Lancashire especially bids fair to be a second time 'God's own County' if devotion to Rome, gives it any claim to such a title. The corthern element is conspicuous incidents, and their revival is to be attributed to the incidents, and their revival is to be attributed to the incidents, and their revival is to be attributed to the grievously even upon those parts of the old Monarchy and so is that of the Midland counties. Besides Mr. Hansom, we have received Mesers. Shartston, of Preston, Mesers. Bishop, Maudy, Newsham, Johnston, & ... from the colleges of Ascott and Ushaw, and Mr. Wellman, is expected this evening from the former seminary, and the hosorable Walter Maxwell from that of Stonyhurst, the friend and college companion of Alfred Collingridge. Mr. Ryger has arrived this evening for his second engagement, and several young men of high position in England are about to join the service.

It is with the greatest satisfaction I am able to state that the English Catholic reading room and club, for the use of our Zouaves, will be opened on Monday. The rooms have been secured near the church of St. Antonio Die Partugleri, where a course of English sermons will be preached on Sundays by Father O'Malley, S.J. Above two hundred volumes have been already contributed by the English residents. and the Catholic newspapers have kindly primised gratuitous copies of their journals. Much remains still to be done before our young Zouaves can be placed on the some par of comfort as their French and Belgian comrades and for this purpose subscriptions are most desirable. To an Anglo-Roman military centre, where Irisb, Scottish, and English, soldiers in the Pontifical service may find a home for their leisure hours, where they may be free to read, and improve their minds, to write to their friends, and receive the instructions of their spiritual guides, is a work too important to be neglected or left to chance, and any Uatholic desirens of joining in it will be glad to know that, thanks to the zeal of the Catholic committee and the energy of Mgr. Stonor, it is fairly set going, and that any subscriptions for this special purpose, and for recuring a few additional comforts for those of our gallant soldiers who have no private means will be most welcome. For those in hospital for the experses of postage, tobacco &c, a small fund placed in the hands of the military chaplain is necessary, and there are many among your readers I feel sure who only require to be made aware of the great utility of such a work for it to

secure their hearty concurrence and co-operation. Some more Irish recruits of a most promising description arrived yesterday. The little difficulties inseparable from a first arrival in a new and strange country are being quickly overcome, and our brave countrymen of both sides St. George's Channel are falling rapidly into requisite habits and excellent discipline: and above pineteen who had expressed a

desire to return have withdrawn their requisition. The force of falsebood has been atrained to its utmost limits in the following letter from Garibaldi, which he desires may be reproduced by all the press a request we have great pleasure in complying with, the finished early in 1871, but that this will hardly be as it shows the utter uselessness of the kindness the case with the two pieces of railroad which are to shown to the Garibaldian prisoners here, which we

'My dear Barili, -As I think it useless to make any reclamation in favour of our wounded soldiers in watil the end of the winter. The work will be carried Rome to the present Government, I beg you to pub-Rome is perfectly tranquil. One divison of French duced by every journal of the Peninsula. Our lish the following lines, which I hope to see repro-A Majercope returns, it is true, to Toulon, but the other re- | wounded are dying in Rome from the ignoble treatmains with the remnant of Corps of Occupation, ment they were subjected to, from the inquisitorial practices of priests and perhaps.'

hospitals are slight or grave, death is the result .-Such are the details I received from many respectable persons who draw moreover the most deplor. able picture of the hrutal insults to which our unhappy brothers in arms are exposed in the capital of Jesultism.

' G. GARIBALDI.'

It is well to note this for it is the best instance of the manuer of action adapted to the revolutionary cause. Ever since Mentant we have had the sole charge of the wounded prisoners. Catholic charity has supplied the reson ces necessary for their physical wants; Catholic nuns have watched and nursed them day and night; Catholic prelates and religious have ministered to their spiritual and temporal needs with that charity and delicacy which are the heritage of the Chu ch and which even the revolutionary leader Giuvana Cairolhas publicly acknowledged. Those who attended the Garibaldian hospital best know what extremes of tolerance have been exercised. and whether the 'insults' have not been on the side of the prisoners whose insolence has been in many cases intolerable, and such as no English bospital authorities would have permitted for one instant. Our best witnesses are the Protestant and Liberal English visitors who have had free access to St. Onofrio, and among whom I may mention Lord Clarendon; Hyde, Mount Edgecombe, Hichinbroke, Besumout the English and American Consuls, the English physicians Drs. Mayne and Small, all of whom I feel sure, would give a ready testimony to the calumnies of Garibaldi. The truth is, that exaggerated humanity has been the order of the day, and a little more severe treatment would, perhaus, have been attended with batter results. -- Cor. Fablet

KINGDOM OF NAPLES -- The King of Naples is so elated with the pr spects of the Reactionary party in Italy that he has reappointed his entire Cabinet, dis missed, it will be remembered, on the cession of Venice to king Victor Emmanual. Though the King ever since evacuating Naples has resided at Rome the Pope, true to his legitimist doctrine, never recalled his Nuncio from the Court of the Two Sicilies.' Cardinal Antonell, ordinarily so cautious and sober, been also heard to express his conviction that the armistice between Italy and France will not last long; that war will ensue speedily and and terminate in the establishment of a divided though confederate. Italy. Though there is nothing in the attitude of the Italian Government to justify these reactionary hopes, it cannot be denied that the fortification of Rome is being effected on a scale altogether out of proportion to any dangers -incidental to a Garibaldian attack.

The earthslips at Naples continue, and that of Fizza Falconi seems to be only the first of a series of similar disasters. The Caserne of San Patito has given signs of falling, and the houses all along Sta. Lucis and Chatternone are menaced. The eruption of Vesuvius is more magnificent than ever, and the lava is now threatening R sina and Torre de' Greco.

NAPLES. Feb. 7. - A series of gross outrages were committed last evening by a party of men calling themselves Liberals. Forty or 50 persons. led, as some people assert, by a man called Pancrazio, who is an employe in the Teatro de Fiorentini, turned out shout half-past 7 o'clock and attacked several houses The 'Whiat' Club in the Strada della Pace, many of the members of which have the reputation of being Bourbonists, was one of the first assaulted. A man who pretends to have been an eyewitness declares that Paperazio with a stick broke the windows of the door, while others of his party, who came provided with somes, broke the windows of plate glass above. Not far from the Caffe Europa the shop of a druggist was attacked and the windows were deshed in by the mob, while a priest who was inside, and is the brother of the editor of a Bourbon journal called the Concilia tore, was wounded in the head with a stone. Another shop that suffered was the Strada Santa Brizida. The president of the Whist Club. Prince Gerace, went in the marning to the Police office to give information of some violence which would probably be committed in the evening and advised that some precautions should be taken; but, though a sufficiently large body of men passed through the streets to at tract notice, no guards were on the spot when the outrage in the Strada della Pace was committed. The public force arrived after the fact, and now claims to have saved the club from being burnt and the sorting to quacks' for the cure of this long-stand-members from being th-own out of the windows For ing political ailment. It may be that all the physiseveral years we have not had to lament any similar | cians are at fault, but the charlatan certainly is so. the invasion of the Roman territory. During the winter printed cards and proclamations have been thrown broadcast about the streets; the Conciliatore and the Mediferraneo have made continual attacks on the manner in which the government of the country has been carried on for seven years, and advocated pretty clear terms the independence of the South. Three procredings have irritated the opposition party and the outrage of last evening, which, if threats are to be believed, wi'l not be the last, is one of the consequences. The duels I reported in my last are another. As the law by its frequent sequestrations has not been able to silence the Meilterranco, which is the organ of the Bourboos, bodies of men by chal lenging the writers, or by disgraceful assaults such as I report to day, are endeavouring to rut down an obnoxions political party. To say nothing of the injury which is done to the cause of order by such excesses, there is a fear they will have the effect of ncreasing the sympathy in favour of the supporters of the fallen dynasty and of provoking retaliation. Unless, therefore, the law be administered with a strong and a just hand there is danger of lapsing into a state of greater anarchy than that which now already exists. It is impostible not to feel that if the authorities had done their duty the duels which were an attempt on the liberty of the press, and the outrages which I have noted, which were an attack on the security of the person, might have been prevented -Irmes Cor.

AUSTRI 4.

VIENNA Feb. 7. - In to day's sitting of the Committee of the Reichsrath Delegation on the War Budget, the Minister of War declared that a reduction of the effective strength of the army was, as a general proposition, impossible Nevertheless, it was notable to effect certain economies in the cavalry and the military hands.

Baron Von Baust, in raply to an interpellation on the political situation, folly explained the present foreign relations of the Empire, and in conclusion said be considered the foreign relations of Austria to be of an peaceful a nature that all danger of war must appear as a thing only to be brought about by extraordinary event. Although every effort was being made to ward off all dangers, and although there was every reason to hope that peace would be maintained. yet, on the other hand, it appeared necessary to maintain the army on such a peace footing as would enable Austria, if necessary, to assume an attitude inspiring respect, and at a short notice send her army in the field ready for action.

BAVARIA.

LOUIS II, KING OF BAVARIA .- Louis II, King of Bayaria, died at Munich on Saturday in the twentythird year of his age. He was born' on August 25. 1845, and succeeded his father, Maximilian II. the 10th of March, 1864. Like his father and his grandfather, King Louis I, who is still living, the late King was a great patron of art, and science. His passion for music, in fact, was so great as to lead to a neglect to the most important affairs of state. Lithuania for the present year. One-half of this Soon after his accession to the throne, the supposed contribution is to be paid within six days after the influence upon the young King of Wagner, the cele- publication of the ukase, and the remaining half by brated composer, brought on a Ministerial crisis, the the 1st of April next. This is the fifth contribution Ministry demanding the departure of Wagner, from of this kind imposed since the last Polish insurrection Munich, and the King heattating to comply with the and the landowners have become to impoverished with demand. About a jour ago if was reported that these successive imposts that many of them are unthe King had sudienly, without the knowledge of able to provide the requisite funds, and are consethe Ministry or any one else, left the capital in order quently threatened with execution. The measure Medicine.

to shut himself up several days, in some retired loca- bears with peculiar severity on the landowners who lity with Wagner, and wholly indulge his passion for music. The King last year was betrothed to his cousin Sophia. Duchess of Bavaria; but the engagement was soon broken off according to some reports, in consequence of a difference of opinion on Wagner; according to others, in consequence of different religious views. King Louis had the reputation of been the handsomest mocarch of Europe. With regard to the German question he was supposed to be personally in favour of establishing the most friendly relations with the North German Confederation. He is succeeded on the throne of Bivaria by his only brother, Prince Otho, born in 1848 who as king, bears the Name of Otho I.

PRUSSIA.

According to the Pall Mall Gazette the Catholic students of Germany are astir in tavor of the Pope A deputation of the students at Bonn lately requested permission to hold a meeting for the purpose of expressing their sympathies with the head of their Church. The permission, however, was withheld Sybel, the rector, refused on the ground that it would be looked upon as a political demonstration. The deputation withdrew, but once more returned, soliciting permission more earnestly than before. Where upon the rector had to break to them the news which till then he had withheld from them, that he had already refused his permission to a counter meeting organized by the Antipapal party, and that foreseeing stormy altercation, he had thought fit to refure both parties.

The German Catholic revival is one of the most hopeful signs of the present moment. Vo unteers are arriving from all the German provinces, more especially from those forcibly annexed by Prussia -The King of Hanover and his family have headed a subscription for the Pope, and at Bruchsal in the Duchy of Baden, the venerable father of General Kanzler was received with enthusiastic applause a: the meeting of the Catholic-herein. Hungary has sent Mgr. Mislien, of the chapter of Grosswardein, with the 18 000 floring, and 36 Zouaves for the service of the Pope.

BEBLIN, Feb. 6.-The Prussian Government has icquired at Paris whether the Hanover'an legion now forming at Strasburg is to remain in Europe. The answer was, ' No; it will be sent to Algeria. More disagreeable to this Cabinet than the military enlistment of the old exiles is the fact that their example is likely to be imitated by fresh fagitives As we learn from Hanover, numerous young men have run away within the last few weeks for fear of the recrulting officer. Actuated alike by the dread of the new military system introduced at home and the hope of leading an easy life at the expense of the Quelphian interest abroad, these rural innocents suffer themselves to be entice away to Holiand, Switzerland, and France Once arrived at their destination, the majority, it is to be forseen, will be obliged to turn Napoleonic legionaries for a livelihood.

BEBLIN, March 1 .-- In his speech in closing the Prussian Diet, on Friday last, the King expressed bimself entirely satisfied with the legislation of the past session, and declared that he was sure that no cause was now left for the disturbance of the peace of Germany or Europe.

The case of Prussia in the early part of this cen tury is illusory as a guide to that of Ireland. The condition of the peasants in the former country was that of seris, living upon an allorment from which they could not be ejected, but which on the other hand they could not leave, alienate, subdivide, or mortgage. In consideration of this they were subject to heavy payments both in the shape of labour and of produce, these being very uncertain in their amount, and enforced in an extremely abitrary manner. There form made the serf into a freeman, and commuted his services to the lord for a fixed produce rent, thus putting him somewhat in the position of an English copyholder. The Irish cottier has not been a serf (except in poetry) for centuries; be has for nearly the same time paid a money vent; he has been at liberty to migrate whither he pleased, and to make such terms with his landlord as the two might agree upon. That he has been as miserable as, unfortunately we know to be the fact arises from causes which no modification of land tenure, least of all the artifical subdivision of estates, will ever touch. Never was a sounder or honester word spoken than that at Bristol which warned the nation against re

which have been submitted to it during two ginera tions, falls as an absolutely intolerable burden upon the newly annexed provinces and confederated States. The kingdom of Saxony, which under the old Frakfar: Diet was only bound to supply a contingent of 20 000 men, one-half of whom were always on forlough, has now to keep up a force of 70 000 troops, out of a population of little more than 2 000,000 souls, and of a revenue of 12,000,000 thalers Hesse, Nassau, and the Rbine lands are equally overburdened, and the consequence is a distress which even wholesale emigration fails to relieve. All the while the Governments assure us that all this warlike apparatus is kept up for the sake of peace. No amount of friendly notes and declarations on the one side can fully dispel the jealousy and suspicion of the other. So long as one State arms, so long as it maintains its doubtful attitude, not only can the other not think of disarmament, but not even of any slackening of those rigid institutions which can at a given moment bring all the forces of the nation into one band. Not merely prosperity but freedom is out of the question under a system of armed peace. The attitude of France and Prussis prescribes an equal state of armed preparation on the part of all their nei blours. Baron von Beust was the other day assuring the Council of Delegates that the foreign relations of Austria were so peaceful that 'all danger of war must appear as a thing only to be brought about by extraordinary events.' Yet the Minister of War insisted that a reduction of the effective strength of the army was as a general proposition impossible. It was necessary to keep up the army on such a peace footing as would enable Austria at short notice to send her army into the field ready for action; or, in other words, the peace footing was to be an actual war tooting.

RUSSIA.

The Russian papers have suddenly changed their language in regard to Poland and the Poles. By a sudden metamorphosis yesterday's wrath has been converted to-day into the most smi-ble and conciliatory sertiments. Even the Moscow Guze'te, so long the implacable enemy of the doomed race, as though a new inspiration had suddenly dawned upon it, professes sincere sympathy with their sufferings. It is noted in connection with this remarkable fact that Counts Wichopolski, Zamoyski, and Ostrowski, Liberal but loyal Poles, ordinarily residing in Warsaw, have been telegraphed for from St. Petersburg to advise the Government on some mys erious matter as yet hidden from the public ken. The Russian Government has at length commanded that the veterans whose services, after the late conscription of some 80 000 recruits, are no longer required are to be sent home on furlough, but it is impossible to ascertain how soon and to what extent the Imperal ukase will be carried out.

An Imperial ukase (says the Pa'l Mall Gazette) has just been issued, imposing an extraordinary conribution of ten per cent. on the Polish landowners in

wers banished to Siberia administratively—i. e. without trial during the insurrection, and whose estates are now being sold by order of the Government the ukase specially providing that the extraordinary contributions shall be a first charge on the estate in each case. Many of these estates have already been disposed of to Germans at prices infinitely below their real value.

The official Warsaw Descrik contains the follow-

ing:"Prince Napoleon asserts his old axiom that Russia, not Prussia, is the enemy of France, and the Emperor begins to believe him. No doubt, his only option is between laternal commotion and foreign war, and Prussia being too strong for him, the generral opinion is that he will take the East in band, and begin a regular campaign in the spring We could only congratulate ourselves on such an event.

UNITED STATES.

INGREASE OF THE UNITED STATES DEBT - The Buffalo Courier says .- ' The National debt was increased six millions in December - twelve millions in fanuary -and it is now announced that it will be increased twenty millions in February. We are rushing on to ruin at fearful rate. Congressmen talk of retrenchment ! But they plunder the treasury and buy them. selves kid gloves They keep up great at inding armies at the South, are supporting negro govern-ment, except the interest on the public bebt. They talk of retreachment, while they plunder and roll up up the public debt. This means ruin-it means repudiation - it means bankruptcy for the republic.

Boarding Around - Not many years since, in West Plymouth, N. H, it was the custom for the schoolmaster to ' board round' among his pupils.to save expense. Sometimes of course, the days don't come out quiet even - there would be eight and a halfdays at one house and nine at another One man, who was notorious for his meanness, just before the schoolmaster began his dinner, said to him : 'Mr ---I suppose, by rights, that your time is up just about half way through this dinner. That's as near as I ken make it, and I've calculated pret y close. But I don't wish to be small about it, and you kin eat just about as you would do for ordinary

A lady of Georgia was recently in Indians, looking for her daughter. The poor woman was the widow of a State Senator, who was a secessionist, and gave nearly all his property, about \$85,000 to the Confederacy. He then enlisted in the Confederate army, and was killed at the first battle of Bill Run. Her four sons were killed while fixhting in the Confederate service. One of her daughters died from grief for their loss, and the one for whom the mother had been looking had been sent North by Gen. Sherman for baving acted as a Confederate spy when his troops were near her mother's plantation. The soldiers also burned all the buildings and fences on the place.

AN INTERESTING CASE AT LAW -- Among the exploits of Admiral Semmes, during the war, was the destruction of a vessel which has been insured against ordinary marine risks, including dangers of piracy. The insurance company claimed that under the proclamation of Great Britain, recognizing the rebels as belligeren s, the destruction of the vessel was an act of war, and refused the policy. The owners brought suit to recover damages, and the case being decided against them, they have appealed to the Supreme Court, were the case is now under consideration.

The editor of a Western contemporary remarks that he is glad to receive marriage notices, but rea quests that they be sent soon after the ceremony and before the divorce is applied for. He has had severe! notices spoiled in this way.

Sunday is said to derive its name from the Sazons, who consecrated it to the sun in heathen times. From he earliest age of Christianity it has been solemnized in memory of the death of Christ, and of the descent of the Holy Ghost, both which events took place upon it. At first it was dist nguished merely by the recitation of particular prayers and passages of Perirture It does not appear to have been strictly observed as a day of cessation from labour previous to A D. 322, when the Emper'r Constantine published a decree suspending public business and military exercise The council af Landices, in 3.0 forbade labour in general 'erms; and the laws of Theodosius, about the year 104 sanctioned this interdiction by imposing civil penalties

NATURE OF THE SPOTS ON THE SUN. - On the sola: envelope, of whose fluid nature there can be no doubt, says Herachel, we clearly perceive, by our telescopes, an intermixture (without blending, or mutual dilution) of the two distinct substances, or states of matter; the one imminous the other not so: and the phenomena of the spots and pores tend directly to the conclusion that the non-luminous portions are gaseous, however they may leave the nature of the luminous doubtful; they suggest the idea of radiant matter flusting in a non-radiant medium, showing s tendency to so a ate itself by subsidence, after the manner of snow in air.

The Duke of Ormond, who was a true pattern of politeness, was visited a few months before his death by a German baron, who was also one of the politest men of his country. The duke, feeling himself dying, desired to be conveyed to his arm chair when, turn ing towards the baron, he said, - Excuse me, sir, if I should make some grimaces in your presence, for my physician tells me that I am at the point of death.' "Ah I my dear duke,' replied the baron, 'I beg that you will not put yourself under the least restraint on my account. This may be emphatically called 'running it-politeness-into the ground.'

A person talking to Foote of an acquaintance of his who was so avaricious as to lament the prospect of his funeral expenses, though a short time before he had been censuring one of his own relations for his p raimonious temper, added, in conclusion—" Now, s it not strange that this man would not remove the beam from his own eye before he attempted to take the mote out of other people's?" "Why, so I dare say be would "cried Foote, "if he were sure of sailing the timber."

THE TWO CARES -" Julia, here are two cakesone for you and one for Mary . Mary does not want hers just now, and you may carry it for her till we get home." After a while the mother observed that Miss Julia began eating upon the second cake, having already disposed of one Of course, she thought it was time to speak. "Julia, whose cake are you exting?"— 'Mine, ma." 'And where is Marys?"—
'Wuy, I ate hers up firs: "

A man's strongest passion is generally his weaker

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