

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 10.—The Prussian Minister has given the Government explanations on the occupation of Jutland by the German troops, explanations, however, which throw new light on the subject. It seems the occupation is a temporary measure, adopted for strategic purposes or as reprisal for the capture of German ships, and not out of hostility to Denmark, &c. A report has been current for some days in Paris that the British and French Governments were agreed, or all but agreed, on the principle of a treaty, with the view of putting an end to the war in the North, and "maintaining peace elsewhere in Europe;" and that a joint Note is to announce the fact to the Governments of Austria and Prussia and the Diet of Frankfort.

PARIS, March 5.—The Constitutionnel of to-day, in an article signed by M. Paulin Limayrac says:—

The proclamation of a state of siege in Galicia is a serious and lamentable fact, but the English press draws exaggerated consequences therefrom in concluding that a political combination exists between the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg. As we are in the habit of commenting on precise information only, we will say no more on the subject now, but confine ourselves to pointing out the contradiction between Austria making war in Denmark in the name of the principle of nationalities and her conduct towards the Poles in Galicia.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN. MARCH 6.—The Archduke and Archduchess Maximilian reached Paris on Saturday afternoon and were received upon their arrival at the Tuileries by the Emperor and Empress.

PARIS, March 10.—The Archduke Maximilian will leave Paris on Saturday or Sunday next.

The bulletin of the Monteur says that the disturbances in Rome were not of a serious nature. The measures taken in concert by the Duke de Montebello and Monsignore de Merode permit the hope that they will not be renewed.

The following paragraph appears in the Pays: Among the painful and odious incidents of the trial which terminated on Friday there is one which, perhaps, more than any other has produced a melancholy impression, i.e., the revelation of the part played in this sad affair by a member of the House of Commons. His name was denounced to public indignation by the Procureur-General with a warmth and vigor of expression which will find an echo in France. This emotion will spread to England, and we do not doubt that the London press will join in the sentiments of reprobation which such acts must provoke in all honest minds.

The Constitutionnel of to-day, in an article signed by M. Limayrac, considers the assertions of the English journals respecting the re-establishment of the Holy Alliance to be at least exaggerated.

The writer dwells upon the diversity of interests between Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and continues:—

We do not say that this alliance does not or will not exist, but we refuse to believe in its existence on the terms and conditions denounced by the English press.

Before judging of the triple alliance, M. Limayrac wishes to know if it really exists and upon what conditions.

The Pays of this evening announces that a strong body of Austrian troops has been despatched to Italy.

The permanent Great Exhibition at Paris has broken down before it was opened, and the building has been offered for sale at 90,000.—Guardian.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 24.—We are here still in statu quo. The Liberals are striving vi et armis to carry all before them and crush the Conservative party. But men who are at all versed in Belgian politics are well aware that their endeavors, though desperate, are useless. Brussels seems the focus of their futile, I may say insane operations and exertions. Before I proceed I should wish you to take notice, that Liberalism and Conservatism have a different signification here to what they have in England. Liberalism here forms a revolutionary godless party that sticks at nothing that could possibly forward its selfish, anti-Christian views, and thinks all means however vicious and criminal, just and praiseworthy to gain their wicked anti-social ends. Their hatred of religion in general, and Catholicity in particular, is really awful and horrifying. It would seem incredible to an Englishman of any persuasion whatever. Lately, this party has been foolish enough and so madly impious as audaciously to proclaim, by means of the press, their impiety and atheism throughout the length and breadth of the land. The shock that has thus been given to the religious feelings of the nation has roused its dormant energies, and awoke the Belgian lion, whose incipient roar has already struck dismay and consternation into the ranks of disorder and rebellion. Their now puny efforts are like the flickering flame of a dying lamp that will soon be extinguished, and leave nothing behind but disagreeable and unsavoury odours. It was the cemetery question last year that completely unmasked the Liberals, brought things to a point, and stopped them short in their mad career. How true is the saying in the present instance, "Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat?" "God allows madness first to seize on those whose destruction He intends." As long as the Liberals kept within bounds and even trespassed upon their temporal interests and privileges, the Belgians were quiet, pacific, obedient, and in good humour; but when an attack was made upon their religion and private family concerns, by the education and cemetery questions, then they saw was the time for action. They arose as a giant conscious of his strength, as an impenetrable phalanx, to assert their rights and defend their dearest spiritual and domestic interests which were at stake. The question here was to be or not to be, the struggle for that without which existence would become worse than non-existence; the combat

was pro aris et focis, for their hearths and altars. They appeared on the battle field with the noble and sublime determination of death or victory. The dastardly Liberals covered before the very presence and attitude of the battle array that was advancing against them, and gave themselves to flight and dishonour. Thus was a bloodless glorious victory obtained by patient long-suffering virtue, and bloodthirsty iniquity compelled to retreat in ignominy and disgrace.

Conservatism here has a more extensive meaning than it has in England. It includes more of Whig than Tory principles. It comprehends the Church, the moderate and progressive, liberal and constitutional party. Strictly speaking, there are only two political parties, Liberalism as above explained, which means nothing else than destructionism, if I may be allowed the expression; and Conservatism in its comprehensive signification. The Belgians are very much attached to their political constitution. Now one of its principal bases are the rights and liberties of the Catholic Church, which was declared the religion of the State when Leopold ascended the throne, both by the King and both Houses of Parliament. The Church then is quite on a firm basis as the State, and its freedom and privileges are equally inviolable. Should a collision by any chance or contingency ever take place, which is extremely improbable, not to say impossible, as the Belgians are a sound, sober-thinking, Christianly, educated people, so widely different from the light vain-glorious Frenchman, the ardent, passionate Italian, and go-ahead American—should, I say, such an extreme case ever happen, I have no doubt they would without the least hesitation prefer their God to Cæsar, their conscience to guilt, their religion to their political constitution, and like their ancestors, martyrdom to apostasy.—Weekly Register.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—From Piedmont we receive the new programme for the early suppression of all Religious orders and bodies corporate, and the pensioning off on the most miserable pittance of the existing Religious. No fresh inmates are to be received, and no exception is made for the Orders engaged in works of public utility—such as teaching or attending the sick. That such an iniquitous bill will be suffered to pass the Turin Chamber is scarcely possible, as the religious element is still very strong amongst the higher classes and the poor, and the feeling will be very great against its execution. It is an other evidence the Revolution has given of its anti-Christian tendency. At the very moment when even Protestant England acknowledges the utility of Sisterhoods, the infidel of the Continent would abolish them, and with them the strongest hold that religion retains over the minds of the sick, the young, and the destitute. The Nun is often the best and most efficacious missionary, and the Revolution pays the highest tribute to her influence in restricting it or banishing her from this sphere of action.

The political interest is chiefly centred at this moment in the North of Italy, whence the war rumours come thick and fast. There appears a certainty of action before the summer sets in, though it is almost impossible to believe that Italy will provoke the attack without the direct assistance and sanction of France. If, however, a war on the Rhine is decided on, the help of Italy on the Po and Mincio will be no despicable aid, and 'nothing for nothing' is too decidedly an 'idea Napoleonienne' to leave much doubt that if that sanction is given an equivalent will be exacted. The Italian journals are loud this week in their assertion that a revolutionary war is decided on, but as they change their tone every day according to the varying telegrams from Paris their opinion is of very little weight or value.—Cor. of Tablet.

Replying to a clerical deputation the other day, Victor Emmanuel is reported to have said,—"I am aware a report is circulated of my being on all terms with the Holy Father, from whom I nevertheless again received, during the past year, further proofs of affection on the occasion of my daughter's marriage. His Holiness has invited me to Rome. I will add that I am in correspondence with him, and that I have good hopes that the time is not far distant when all differences will disappear." The Pope has given an official denial in the "Giornale di Roma" to the statement. The denial states that his Holiness entertains no relations whatever with the Italian King.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS IN ITALY.—The Catholic Press, intent on the sublime object of preserving in our Italy the Faith and the principles of right and justice, is daily gaining strength by means of fresh and valiant champions. An excellent journal called the Osservatore Cattolico, has lately appeared in Milan, having been transplanted thither from Brescia. This journal ably defends the cause of order and of religion. We predict a long life for it, and we are confident that the public favor with which it has been received will increase from day to day.—Osservatore Romano.

SPREAD OF CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND.—The Armoria has the following:—Catholicism progresses day by day in England, and the fact that the English Government, which is fostering in Italy so much hostility to Catholic institutions, tolerates those institutions within its own dominions, shows us how widely diffused is the spirit of truth in the minds of many. Only a few days ago, a new church was opened in the village of Caverwall, and Monsignor Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham, assisted by a considerable number of Ecclesiastics, solemnly blessed it. An asylum for poor Catholic girls will shortly be opened at Brentford, a town situated to the southwest of London. The Government has already authorized another similar establishment at Norwood; moreover, in the very centre of London, there are schools directed by Belgian Sisters of Charity, called Sisters of St. Andrew, where young girls above 12 years of age are received in order to be trained up into clever faithful servants, or to learn a trade.

The Archbishop and Bishops of the province of Lombardy have addressed a protest to King Victor-Emmanuel, against fresh acts of iniquity which are in preparation—namely, the suppression of religious orders, pious institutions, and ecclesiastical benefices.

GARBALDI WORSNIPPERS.—A party of English ladies have arrived at the chief hotel, having come as a deputation from some heaven-knows-what association in England, to see the General, and make their own report on his health, his appearance, and what they deemed his prospect of perfect recovery. . . . When their demand for admission was replied to by a reference to the general order excluding all visitors, they indignantly refused to be classed in such a category. . . . It was in this critical emergency that an inventive genius developed itself. There was amongst the suite of Garibaldi an old surgeon, Ripari, one of the most faithful and attached of all his followers, and who bore that amount of resemblance to Garibaldi which could be imparted by hair, moustache, and beard of the same yellowish-red color,

and eyes somewhat closely set. To put the doctor in bed, and make him personate the General, was the plan—a plan which, as it was meant to save his chief some annoyance, he would have acceded to were it to cost him far more than was now intended. To the half-darkened room, therefore, where Ripari lay dressed in his habitual red shirt, propped up by pillows, the deputation was introduced. The sight of the hero was, however, too much for them. One dropped, Madonna-wise, with hands clasped across her bosom, at the foot of his bed; another fainted as she passed the threshold; a third gained the bedside to grasp his hand, and sank down in an ecstasy of devotion to water it with her tears; while the strong-minded woman of the party took out her scissors, and cut four several locks of that dear and noble head. They sobbed over him—they blubbered over him—they compared him with his photograph, and declared he was libelled—they showered cards over him to get his autograph; and when, at length, by persuasion, not unassisted by mild violence, they were induced to withdraw, they declared that, for those few minutes of ecstasy, they'd have willingly made a pilgrimage to Mecca.—"Cornelius O'Dowd in Blackwood's Magazine."

ROMS.—The Holy Father continues in excellent health, and takes constant drives in the environs of the city, and I need scarcely add is received, as he ever is, with the loyal and enthusiastic affection of his Roman subjects, as well as the strangers—who are very numerous this year in Rome.—Cor. of London Tablet.

The report current this evening in Rome, is of the expedition of two or more French regiments to the Neapolitan provinces, and nothing positive is yet known; the recurrence of the rumor every few days, and its taking every time a more decided shape, is not calculated to change the opinions of those who have always held a French occupation as the almost certain development of the Neapolitan question.

The principal local topic of conversation in the city has been the murder committed last Saturday night, by a band of assassins and robbers, on two accountants belonging to an eminent firm of druggists, who were conveying a large sum of ten thousand scudi to the bank, being the weekly receipts of their master's business. At the corner of Via Lucina close to the Corso, their coachman (who is under arrest as a possible accomplice) slackened his pace, and the carriage was immediately attacked by four persons, who demanded the money carried by the young man. The latter made a gallant resistance, but was overpowered, and received two stabs from a dagger of so severe a nature that both have since proved fatal. The weapon used which has been found, is of the form used by the Revolutionaries, and the two principal murderers, who have been arrested, prove to be deserters from the Pontifical army, who have been some time serving in that of the King of Italy; and who have lately returned to Rome. Several other arrests have been made in consequence of the murder, and very severe perquisitions are still on foot in order to discover the rest of the accomplices, whom there is reason to suspect form part of an organized gang of depredators, so bold and so frequent have been the acts of violence and robbery in Rome of late. The Revolutionary party are much disgusted, as before the arrests were made they did all in their power to fix the crime on the poor Neapolitan Royalists, of whom there are many taking refuge here, and it is rather an unpleasant denouement to their theory to find that it is one of their own number that is the principal criminal.

The Bishop of Orleans has been preaching a series of Lenten Conferences at the Gesu, which have very numerous attended. On Thursday Mgr. D'Orleans after concluding his sermon, made a short but powerful appeal to his auditory in favour of the new Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, dwelling especially on the fitness of the present time for such a work, being in itself an act of faith and loyalty to the Holy See, and a protest against the spirit of secular interference in religious questions, which is the peculiar development of the present century, and which threatens the liberty of the Church in the most subtle and dangerous form. A collection, which amounted to a considerable sum, was made after the sermon by the Students of the English College.

An event of painful interest in the Neapolitan Royalist circles has been the death of the Duchess della Regina (nee Carraffa) in premature childbirth, caused by the bursting of the bomb thrown into Spithover's library, last week, by the National Committee. The alarm occasioned by the explosion brought on premature labour, under which she sank after giving birth to a son and heir. Her funeral was attended by all the Royalist families now in Rome, and the solemn High Mass was celebrated yesterday in the Church of S. Spirito dei Napoletani, Mgr. Gallo being the Celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Charles Bullen of the Collegio Pio, all the authorities and students of the English and Pio Colleges.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The Naples telegrams brought us intelligence of the encounter between the Reactionary bands in the provinces of Benevento and the troops of General Pallavicini, in which the latter lost 50 men and horses. So much for the suppression of Brigandage; 27,000 troops are said to be about to withdraw from the kingdom of Naples, but this is an inaccuracy. It is 27 battalions only, and their place is to be supplied with mobilised National Guard, whose loyalty to the House of Savoy may be held rather more than doubtful. An ably written letter in the Morning Herald of the 12th, I see with great satisfaction, confirms what I have long stated to be the number of the political prisoners detained in Naples: it exceeds 80,000 in the 13 provinces; and as this does not include the Island of Sicily, which has at least 20,000 more, it gives a fearful idea of the state of affairs in the "Regno Reputato." There are at this moment exactly 34 prisoners of State in the Holy Father's dominions. A contrast it would be well for our English Catholic members to bring before the House when the Italian question is again discussed.—Cor. of Tablet.

The following letter from the gallant and unfortunate Achille Raccaciolo, Duca di Girifalco, the companion in arms and fellow-victim of the Count de Christe, needs no recommendation of ours. The facts it narrates speak for themselves, and we sincerely trust that the appeal which it makes to the members of the Legislature, on behalf of those who are still suffering from Piedmontese tyranny may not be unsuccessful:—

Paris, March 4, 1864.

(To the Editor of the Tablet.)

Sir,—The generous defence made by you in your journal of the unfortunate Neapolitans groaning under the iron yoke of Piedmont induces me to entreat you, now that the English Parliament has met once more, to raise your voice in behalf of the thousands of victims who are languishing in prison, and undergoing treatment the most horrible, without any comfort, and with no other hope than that a cry of indignation may be raised to unmask the hypocrisy and the ferocity of their oppressors.

Abstaining from describing the horrors which, in the name of Liberty, and with murderous irony, are daily being committed in the ancient kingdom of the Two Sicilies—borders which have partly been unveiled in the Turin Chambers, and published in the unsolicited press, I will confine myself to observing that the loudly trumpeted amnesty of Nov. 17, 1863, in which many persons out of Italy were a blind faith, has served only to impose on Europe by a piece of charity, by persuading the public that any generous thing could be done by men to whom their arbitrary will is their only law.

During my imprisonment I had occasion to observe innumerable miseries—miseries so great as to lacerate the soul, and make me oftentimes forget my own sufferings. I have seen unfortunate by thousands in the prisons and the bagnos loaded with irons and subjected to the most horrible treatment, whose only crime was simply their attachment to their legitimate Sovereign. I could mention innumerable vic-

times of Piedmontese brutality. It would be an Epic of sufferings, but too long for this occasion. I have many documents, collected during the two and a half years of my weary captivity, documents compared to which those brought forward by the philanthropic paragon, Mr. Gladstone, against the Bourbons of Naples were only faint shadows. Particular reasons at the moment hinder me from making them known, but at any request from him I can lay them before him, to make him know how far he errs in withholding his blame and anathema from the Turin Government,—he who boasts of being on all occasions the friend of the oppressed.

I will mention only *en passant* one case in the *bogno* of Nisida, which more than others demands pity—that of a respectable physician of Civitella Roveti,—by name Luigi Babussi, a father of a large family, flung into prison among robbers and assassins, solely because he is accused of harboring feelings favorable to Francis II. On his face is legible the depth of his woe at his ignorance of the fate of his numerous family, who have had to fly their native land, and abandon all their worldly possessions, in order to save themselves from the persecutions of the would-be regenerators of Italy.

There are still confined in Ancona, without having been ever judged, about two hundred individuals who formed part of the Neapolitan column in the Abruzzi at the time of the siege of Gaeta, and who bludily confiding in French honor, re-entered their country, and according to the formal assurance received by them, relied on not being molested. Not so: they were thrown into prison, where they are still lying, uncertain of their lot. For many of them perhaps, after three year's delay, the hour of doom is now drawing nigh.

But why say more? The subject would fill volumes. I will only add, that the very few who were set at liberty had been confined for no reason but the dictatorial discretion granted by the Legge Pica to d'Amore, the Neapolitan 'Questore.' And even they have all had to submit to the 'domicilio coatto,' which is worse than imprisonment itself.

Among the Deportati is the ex-captain of artillery Francesco di Blasio, arrested for the third time, because in his case hatred and persecution knew neither rest nor pause, and because he had informed the English newspapers of the tortures inflicted on him in his previous imprisonments.

AUSTRIA.

TURIN, March 1.—The Italia of to-day says:—"It is stated that the Austrian Government has ordered the men belonging to the 3rd and 4th battalions of the 42 regiments at present stationed in Venetia to rejoin their regiments before the 15th of March. Two more cavalry regiments are also said to have been ordered to Venetia. The army corps in Venetia will number 100,000 men. All the batteries have been provided with rifled cannon."

From Corfu we learn that an Austrian cruiser has taken a Danish vessel which had been chartered by the British authorities in the island, and was about to take various things belonging to the Government to England.

VIENNA, March 8.—I believe that I am correct in stating that Austria and Prussia are now closely allied, and that Austria and Prussia are pledged to stand by each other in the event of a general war, and to defend each other's territories. I am informed that the Prussian Government has acted as mediator between Russia and Austria, and has succeeded in bringing about a perfect understanding between those Powers in respect to Poland. I am also given to understand that Russia is about to accede to the Treaty of Alliance that has been concluded here; but I must doubt the correctness of the statement, as neither the Emperor Alexander nor his Minister for Foreign Affairs is disposed to run the risk of being involved in a war, although both of them have come to the conclusion that they have not been well treated by the Emperor of the French.

The revolutionists are no doubt preparing to act on the Continent in the event of any movement by France against either Austria or Prussia with regard to the Danish question. Copies have been discovered of an appeal by Kossuth to the Hungarian soldiers in the garrisons of Venetia, urging them to desert and join a corps of anarchical Volunteers that is now being formed in Italy for the purpose of aiding Victor Emmanuel in the attack which, according to Kossuth, he is meditating against the Austrian Quadrilateral; and certain movements have taken place on the Danube which indicate an intention to create mischief in that quarter. Still we do not think any hostile movements on the part of the Piedmontese probable. It would be displeasing to the French Emperor, and the Government of Turin are well aware that by attacking Austria without the aid of France, they would be more likely to lose what they have ill-gotten, than to add to their dominion in Italy. The French army alone saved them from destruction at Solferino. Moreover, the Austrian commander and troops now in Venetia are much better prepared to resist an attack than they were in 1859. General Benedek, at the head of 160,000 such men as the Austrian soldiers now are, and those well organized and well equipped, is more than a match for any force that Victor Emmanuel could send against the Quadrilateral. There is, however, reason to anticipate an outbreak in Galicia, where a state of siege has been declared. It seems that the old leaders of the Polish insurrection have been put aside, since all hope of foreign aid against the Russians vanished, and that what are called the 'reds' are now at the head of the movement. This party are for revolutionising all the ancient Kingdom of Poland, and drawing the sword upon Austria and Prussia, as well as against the Muscovite exterminator. Their motto is, "Who is not with us is against us, and down with the nobles." If this should be true, and the Austrian Government are in possession of information which satisfies them that it is—the fate of unhappy Poland is irrevocably sealed, unless Europe is to be a prey to anarchy and war.—Weekly Register.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, March 9.—Two engagements have taken place yesterday and the day before yesterday in Jutland. Our troops being attacked in force, withdrew without offering great resistance. Our vanguard took up a position behind Eristo. A simultaneous attack was made on our fourth division, and a severe engagement ensued in the rear of Veile. The position was untenable, owing to many of our troops having previously been withdrawn. We effected our retreat towards the north. Our loss was considerable.

March 9.—At six a.m. yesterday the Austrians crossed the Koldingau in two columns. After a very exhausting march of one German mile and a quarter they encountered the Danish cavalry to the south of Veile. The Austrians forced back the Danes to Veile, where three Danish infantry regiments, three batteries, and two cavalry regiments took up a position to the north of the Veile river. The North Brigade, under the command of the Veile river, and the artillery reserve succeeded in dislodging the Danes, and in driving them back towards Horsens.—The Danish loss was considerable, and the Austrians took many prisoners.

POLAND.

WARSAW, Feb. 29.—A death-like quiet reigns in Poland in expectation of the spring. All the measures of the Russians to crush the revolution have proved abortive, and the few months' respite given to the insurgents will enable them to rise again more powerful than ever.

WARSAW, March 6.—At noon to-day an Imperial manifesto, announcing the emancipation of the peasants, was solemnly proclaimed in the public squares of this city.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, March 6.—The Journal de St. Petersburg of to-day publishes several Imperial de-

crees, one of which regulates the conditions of the emancipation of the peasants in Poland.

Another decree treats of the organization of the communal administrations on the principle of self-government in Poland, by which all connexion between the nobility and the peasantry is entirely severed.

The St. Petersburg Gazette says:—"We learn from Kijow that from the day on which the insurrection broke out in that province, i.e., from the 28th April, 1863, to the 1st of January, 1864, 1,386 persons have been arrested either with arms in their hands or on suspicion of secretly belonging to the insurrectionary movement. Of these 767 were tried by the courts-martial established at Kijow, Pultawa, Koursk, Zytomir, and Nowgorod Wolynski; five have been condemned to death and shot at Kijow; 224 have been restored to liberty on the responsibility of the communes where they reside, and under the surveillance of the police; five have been found innocent and set at liberty; one has also been liberated, not being of full age, and three in consequence of the manifesto of the 31st March.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, March 7.—A public meeting held yesterday in the city was very numerous attended. Thousands of people were unable to gain admittance to the Hall. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—First. It expresses its strongest sympathy for Denmark, whose resistance it considers to be just. It further considers the war a struggle for independence and the free development of the whole north. 2d. This meeting believes that the honor and real interests of Sweden render an energetic policy on the part of the country necessary.

UNITED STATES.

THE HERO OF FLORIDA.—General Finnegan, the hero of Lake City, is an Irishman by birth. In early life he enlisted as a private in the United States regular army. After his discharge he removed to Florida, where he became employed, we are informed, as an engineer. By intelligence and good conduct he prospered in his affairs, married eligibly, and became a leading citizen. Since the breaking out of the war he has risen in the Confederate service to the rank of Brigadier General; and he has just won a victory which makes him famous at home and honored throughout the Confederacy.—Richmond Sentinel.

AN OFFICIAL PRAYER FOR BRAINS.—A private letter from Washington, dated March 11th, has the following:—

"Yesterday, in the Senate, the chaplain prayed in the following words: 'To the Senate of the United States and our rulers, give brains, BRAINS, BRAINS, O Lord God!' Two of the Senators had their faces covered with their hands, but happened, through their fingers, to glance at each other, and literally, as their eyes met, burst out laughing.

The amount of the funded and certificated debt of the United States is now periodically published. On the 2nd of February it was \$1,469,192,000; on the 2nd of March, \$1,513,291,000, and on the 15th of March \$1,580,201,000. The total increase in 6 weeks is \$121,009,000, or nearly three millions a day. The increase for thirteen days of March is \$66,009,000, or over five millions a day. No other nation since the world began ever attempted such an expenditure, and its only result can be utter ruin.

The fact that probably gives rise to the most widespread despondency is, that we have as yet accomplished nothing in our spring operations. The Florida expedition ended in a disaster; the grand cavalry raid in Alabama, under General Smith, was interrupted by apparently a very inferior force; the mysterious invasion of General Sherman's flying column brought back only a few thousand mules and negroes, and wasted the enemy's territory. We see nothing of the *huitie strategie* in all this, which was expected. Charleston, too, is as far from our grasp as ever. Mobile has hardly been attacked. We hear nothing of any success in Texas. Gen. Meade's great army lies inactive in Virginia. Behind all these unfavorable aspects—as they seem to the imagination—looms up the perilous question of Finance. The debt is seen to be increasing enormously every day, while Congress is not awake to the duty of correspondingly increasing the taxation. The currency beside its apparent expansion, is believed to be expanding in modes which are not seen, by the constant paying out of 'certificates of indebtedness, and 5 per cent notes.' And worst sign of all, the extravagance of the people is growing at a frightful rate.—N. Y. Times.

Indeed, it must be admitted, injustice to General Banks, that the negro is here treated as an article of value, as something to be kept alive and well if possible and a real necessity in the social system. That has not been the case in the provision made for emancipated negroes in the North. But after some pious regard to the dictates of humanity and the minor requirements of a new industrial system General Banks returns to the principles or theory of his Order:—"These regulations are based upon the assumption that labour is a public duty, and idleness and vagrancy a crime." This soundest of doctrines the General illustrates by referring to different classes and appealing to various sanctions. We will not dispute it. But though labour be a terrible and universal necessity, yet we see it usually allied with some liberty of choice, and not made absolutely dependent on the will of certain employers, backed by Provost-Marshal's. There are men, even with the protection of a black skin, who cannot work in the sun ten hours a day. Yet they are to work on the plantations of Louisiana. They are to have no choice as to the nature of the work. What is this but prelatid instead of personal slavery? The negro is declared a serf, bound to the soil, and yet told that he is free.—Times.

VICTORY!—What a cheering, heart stirring word, that implies long struggles, determined action, patient suffering, and ultimate success. A victorious army marching with all the pomp of glittering arms and rolling drums is a glorious sight, but the conqueror of disease, though an obscure soldier, is none the less entitled to our encomiums. Let us then cherish the memory of N. H. Downes, the inventor of the celebrated Balsamic Elixir for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere, price 25 cents.

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

March 25.

SEDUCTORY HABITS.—There is no class of the community more subject to disease of the digestive organs than those whose business compels them to be continually within doors, either seated at a desk or standing behind a counter. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will prove a true blessing to those persons, and enable them to fulfil the duties of their station with a spirit and alacrity unknown to them before. These Bitters can be had of any druggist or dealer in medicines.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E.

CANADIAN DEPRESSSES.—We would most respectfully suggest to our 'grave and potent Senators,' that Canada's best defence 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. Use it for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, toothache, headache, cholera, Diarrhoea, and all the pains that flesh is heir to. Warranted to be the best Pain Killer made.

Sold by all Druggists.

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

March 26.