

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

GALICIANISM.—It is in clerical circles that the Archbishop of Paris is putting himself at the head of a movement among the Clergy...

On the foregoing we have to remark that we are happy to have in our power to state, on the best authority, that His Eminence is taking measures...

PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

Voltaire's heart has just been lodged in the Imperial Library, the French Academy having refused to take custody of the precious relic; whereupon the Siecle exclaims: 'The French Academy has just signed the certificate of its own decadence.'

The Siecle says:—Until '52, when a decree introduced universal suffrage in the election of the presbyteral council and consistories of the Protestant Church, the Paris Consistory renewed itself every two years...

A NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—An apothecary at Nantes has just discovered by the merest accident that ammonia will put out fires. He happened to have about 70 litres of benzine in his cellar...

of a conflagration must, infallibly, put out the flames. A large quantity of liquid ammonia, properly administered would be the promptest fire extinguisher ever imagined.—Galignani.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13, 1864.—The 'bourgeois d'etudes continue to occupy the public mind, not only here, but also in other countries, both Catholic and Protestant, particularly in France and Holland.

Notwithstanding petitions from Ireland to the English Parliament and Government for their intervention in so far as at least as the bourses of the United Kingdom are concerned, nothing has been done, no remonstrance, no protest for their Catholic subjects...

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—The Cortes were opened to-day. The Queen's Speech states that the relations of Spain with foreign Powers remain satisfactory, except with Peru...

DISCONTINUING DIVORCES.

The Queen continues:—The Italian question is still pending, and the revolutionary movement which has been going on in that country has given rise to fresh diplomatic combinations.

ITALY.

PEDMONTE.—Turin, Dec. 17.—We have been solemnly assured that the change of the Italian capital was long ago decided upon, and was postponed only for reasons which kicked the beam as soon as the

powerful inducement of a promised evacuation of Rome was cast into the other scale. If we can altogether direct ourselves of the idea of pressure from without, we are bound to recognize, in the large majority obtained in both Chambers, the will of the country clearly expressed. Those upon the spot cannot, however, but remark, not among the Piedmontese alone, but among the Italians from other provinces and their representatives here assembled, how little expression of satisfaction the removal to Florence elicits, and how numerous are the doubts, how great is the anxiety caused by the vagueness of the Convention and by the period of uncertainty and probation upon which Italy is entering.

As regards the question of disarming, although a few Italians may be already converted and more may waver, but one opinion is here openly expressed. Something is being done by the Government in that direction, but nothing like what the financial state of the country requires. Even the Ministerial press, while repudiating all warlike intentions, does not give its voice for an extensive reduction of Italy's present enormous armaments.

The circular addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the prefects of provinces, in which he declares the resolution of the Government energetically to oppose attempts to raise volunteers and effect inroads into Venetia, and warns those authorities to watch the party of action and denounce to the judicial power any of its proceedings that should transgress the bounds of legality and endanger the security of the State, has attracted considerable attention and won decided approbation from all reasonable men.

It is an important fact, and one not generally known in England, that the late Count Cavour, in order to stave off one of the greatest dangers that threatened his scheme of Italian unity—namely, a contest between Italian capitals which should be the metropolis of the whole—got a Bill passed in the Italian Chambers, declaring that Rome was, and should be, the capital of the Kingdom.

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POLAND.

The Warsaw correspondent of the Danziger Zeitung thus describes the present state of the Kingdom of Poland:—

The fact is, people are beginning to find out the real state of things—ground to the dust by over-taxation; every-thing lightened and harassed by the hated conscription; and in the South, shot and driven to desperation by a military Government little, if any at all, preferable to that of Poland—they see no end to their miseries—there is no able man at the helm in whom they have the slightest confidence; and the only point in which the Government makes concession to popular feelings—the passions of the minority of the dangerous classes—is in its hostility to the Clergy, and the Church, and the unbridled license which it concedes to immorality and blasphemy.

This cannot last. Many of themselves are getting tired of it, and only despair from overturning the present state of things by the fear of rushing into other ills they know not of.

The day of reckoning must come; exasperation has nearly "screwed up their courage to the sticking-point," and the barriers of society are on the point of giving way.—Weekly Register.

The Piedmontese party which has so obstinately opposed the Franco-Italian convention, has determined to start a new paper, to be called Le Alpi. Deputy Berti, a Professor in the Turin University, and an accomplished writer and philosopher, is to be the editor. This paper will uphold the interest of Piedmont, and is a sort of counterpoise to the 'Luscan influence, which is so much dreaded by the influential men of this country.

Rome, Dec. 18.—The Pope has issued a Bull, condemning all modern, religious, and political errors having a tendency hostile to the Catholic Church, and exhorting the Bishops to confute them.

The Bull, which was signed on the 8th of October last, was drawn up by a committee of theologians, under the presidency of Cardinal Catenacci.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

Our British press has, with its usual discernment, borrowed from that infidel and mendacious paper, the Independent Belgae, the bold assertion that the assassins lately arrested in Rome are Neapolitan Brigands. Unfortunately for this explanation, the three brothers who are the chief prisoners, are from Romagna. We do not know the birth-place of their accomplices; but we have no doubt that all belong to some Neapolitan 'League of blood,' who intended to do its nefarious work in the Eternal City, even if they did not actually aim at taking the life of the Holy Father.

Letters from Rome announce the fact that M. Righetti, the owner and discoverer of the colossal statue of Hercules on his property amid the ruins of Pompey's Theatre, has refused to part with it to the Czar for the sum of 25,000. The Pope has become the owner of it for half that sum, and the Roman Government have raised M. Righetti to the rank of the nobility in return for this liberal concession. The statue will be placed among the ornaments of the Vatican.

Reports have been circulating of a large treasure being buried under the great arcade of the Coliseum on the side of St. John Lateran, the knowledge of which has lately come to a respectable citizen of Rome. It is said that this latter found in an old book, which he brought at the piazza Navona, a parchment which stated that this treasure was buried during the civil wars of the middle ages, under the arcade, at a depth of about 20 metres. The skeleton of a horse as well as other objects were to be found over the treasure. The index of the manuscript has obtained leave to make an excavation, the expense of which is provided for by a banker who is to have one-fourth of the treasure, one-half of which is, according to law, to go to the State. So far, the skeleton of a horse has been found, at a depth of 10 metres; but water has since filled the hole, and is being pumped out with a steam pump.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—At the present moment brigandage is at a low ebb, and the authorities point to the fact with a satisfaction which ought to be tempered by the consideration that this is the season least favorable to it, and when that class of peasants who make robbery a summer pastime and profit will not engage in nocturnal expeditions over snow-covered mountains, and through forests converted into mazes by the winter rains.

Evidently the great need of a large army in Southern Italy arises from the brigandage, which no military force, however, will suffice to put down entirely unless certain judicious measures be taken to the same end. The malady is chronic, but by proper treatment it may be kept under until the arrival of those great changes in the circumstances of the country which will be requisite to eradicate it.

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cert for a charitable object. The only offence which these ladies were charged with, that they had refused to perform at one of the musical soirees which the director of the Conservatory of Warsaw gives for the amusement of Count Berg and his Russian friends. Both the ladies were imprisoned for three days in the police-court, and when at last they were set free, they were generally admonished not to feign sickness when called upon to fulfill the wishes of Count Berg, while being perfectly well when asked to sing for a charitable purpose.

Vegetable life is more vigorous than animal life. A tree can stand a great deal more hacking than a man.

When an inexperienced sportsman goes into the fields his expectations fall to the ground and the birds don't.

If all swallows had wings and bills, what a fluttering and twittering there would be in some stomachs.

I came off with flying colors, as the painter said when he fell off the ladder, with a palette on his thumb.

If a poor fellow's unfortunate in all his undertakings, no matter how soon he goes to the undertaker.

"Husband, I can't express my anger."—"Well, dear, I'm very glad you can't."

What comes with Saturday? The clothes (close) of the week.

The most reckless of animals are bats and mules; they always go it blind.

When it rains balistones as big as hen's eggs there is a rain of terror.

Wanted, by an attorney, a clerk to engross other people's attention.

If you want to know whether a tree is hollow or not,aze it.

What animal consumes the largest amount of malt and hops?—The bear; because he's always bruin.

Don't go to a concert, or you will have a singing in your ears.

There is no such thing as an easy chair for a discontented man.

A lady must think she has something valuable in her head, if we may judge from the number of locks she keeps on it.

A widow of forty-one years has just had her broken heart healed by a verdict of \$2000 from an unfaithful lover of 86, in Wayne county, Ohio.

George E. Gordon, convicted in Albany, N. Y., of the murder of Owen Thompson, was sentenced to be hung on the 16th of January.

Old Bachelor Seer would like to know what kind of a broom the young woman in the last new novel used, when she swept back the raven ringlets from her classic brow.

The following notice is posted conspicuously in a publication office down East:—"Shut the door, and when you have done talking on business, serve your mouth the same way."

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of the climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or 'common cold,' in its first stage. That which is the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine, at 35 cents a box.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

This is the original toilet water so much extolled by the Spanish press of South America, and of which so many imitations have been sold in this country. We understand that it was for the purpose of protecting the public against imposition, that the proprietors of the genuine article introduced in the Spanish republics, Cuba and Brazil, twenty odd years ago, commenced manufacturing it for the home market; as well as for exportation. It has already become popular, and is likely to supercede here, as it has done in South America to the finest of them.

FEVER AND AGUE. Astonishing Cures.—Dr. Egbert Simms, formerly of the medical College, Philadelphia, and now one of the most popular physicians in Minnesota, writes to a friend in New York, that BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS are working wonders in that region, in cases of Fever and Ague, and Billious Remittent Fever. The following extract from his remarks is published by permission of the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed: 'I am not, as you know, much in favor of advertised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS are an exception. No better family cathartic could be desired. There is nothing in the pharmacopoeia, as far as I am aware, that is equal to them. Nor is this all; the antibilious properties of the pills render them a positively invaluable medicine for the bilious remittent and intermittent fevers so common in this region. I have found them exceedingly efficacious in age and fever. They are tonic as well as aperient, and may be given, with great benefit, in cases where drastic purgatives would be dangerous. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS should be used in connection with the Pills.'

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS.

When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild-Cherry will cure coughs, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer, Consumption, it does more than most physicians can do. A single trial will satisfy the incredulous.