

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, May 20.—The recent mission of the French frigate *Panama* to Morocco to demand satisfaction for the murder of a French subject has been completely successful. By order of the Emperor of Morocco Assa, the chief culprit, has been beheaded at Targier, together with the other assassins.

The *Etendard* of this evening says that the difficulty with Tunis is upon the point of being settled.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body, the debate relative to Free Trade was continued.

M. Rouher, who resumed his speech after reading a letter written by Mr. Gladstone, said he admitted that the practice of giving Customs permits had given rise to some abuse. The Government was still examining this question.—M. Rouher then entered into statistics to show the progress of French industry. He stated France exported to European markets to the amount of 700,000,000l. more than England, and was only behind that country as regards her exports to the East. He expressed hopes that by means of energetic competition, and by throwing off the shackles of timid councils, the trade of France might rival that of England even in the East. (Cheers.) M. Rouher continued.—

'To those who ask that the Government should give notice of withdrawal from the Treaty of commerce, we reply quite blank—No! The Emperor has the constitutional right to conclude treaties of Commerce, but the Government desires to have recourse for the future to the legislative powers when the question arises of reforming the Customs' tariff (cheers), only it is to be held firmly to the path of progress.'

M. Jules Simon remarked that political liberty should accompany freedom of commerce.

The simple order of the day was performed by a large majority.

In the Senate the debate upon the inquiry relative to the materialist tendency of the teaching of certain professors was continued. Speeches were delivered by M. Quentin-Bauchart and Cardinals Donnet and Bonnehose.

PARIS, May 28.—In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body a bill was presented for calling out 100,000 men of the class of 1868 to recruit the forces of the army and navy in 1869.

M. Gressier laid upon the table the report of the committee on the new loan.

The *Constitutionnel* declares that it has received authentic information to the effect that the rumours of insurgent bands having made their appearance in Galicia are without foundation.

The *Siecle* says that General Langiewicz has arrived at Constantinople.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* publishes the following note:—'Some excitement has been created by words said to have been addressed by General de Failly, commander in Chief at the Camp of Chalons, to the officers assembled, recommending them earnestly to prosecute manoeuvres on a large scale in view of a war being possible. Certain journals which see war everywhere and in everything, or who desire it for one reason or another, have conceived the notion of putting language into the mouth of that officer of which he had not even an idea. Perhaps the journals have reported the words in good faith, being misled by some correspondent who is either unskillful in recollecting what was said or who had heard it only imperfectly. In any case, the fact is that General de Failly, having assembled the officers of the infantry divisions after the review on his arrival, addressed a few words to them, as is usual on such occasions; but in no respect did he, as has been reported, hold language calculated to make them believe in the probability of an early war. The statement that he did so, we repeat, completely unfounded, and, in the interests of truth, we cannot allow it to become accredited.'

## ITALY.

NAPLES, May 27.—Yesterday evening a well-known Brigand chief, cousin of Manzi, was sentenced to death. Manzi himself and the remainder of the band were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

We (*Tablet*) find in the *Monde* the following particulars concerning the death of H.E. the late Cardinal Andrea, which has produced a deep and painful impression in Rome, and which the enemies of the Church have, according to their wonted tactics, endeavoured to convert into a foundation for the most hateful slanders. The Cardinals health was greatly impaired, but nothing had occurred to lead anyone to expect so speedy and terrible an end to his career when, at the beginning of the week, he visited the Pope, and after paying his respects, requested his authorisation to pass the season at Eaux Bonnes, first visiting Sorrento, where he had important family affairs to settle. The Sovereign Pontiff granted his request, but with a recommendation to make his stay in the kingdom of Naples as short as possible. The preparations for the journey were in hand, when, on the 14th inst., having driven out for an airing to the Villa Borghese, he felt a great oppression, became extremely unwell, and ordered his servants to drive him back to his palace. On his arrival he told his attendants that he felt extremely ill, and that he wished the parish priest to be sent for to administer the Sacraments to him.

The attendants unfortunately assumed that it was only a case of one of those physical and moral attacks to which the Cardinal from time to time was subject, and neglected to attend to his desire.

After some hours, no improvement having taken place, the doctor, who had already been with him, was summoned. He deemed the state of the case to be extremely serious, and ordered that a confessor should be immediately sent for. A natural want caused the poor Cardinal to ask to be left alone for a moment, and everybody withdrew. When they re-entered he was dead.

His mortal remains, after being exposed for three days in his own apartments for the prayers of the faithful, were removed on the 18th to the church of St. John. On the 19th the Pope repaired to the church attended by his household, and assisted at the Solemn Requiem Mass. The Cardinals, Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, and a great concourse of the faithful were present. The Roman law provides that in every case of sudden death a rigorous post mortem examination should be made. It took place on the 16th and lasted three hours. Knowing that among the vulgar the accusation was current that the Curia had caused the Cardinal to be poisoned, the Pope ordered that the operation should be performed with all possible solemnity and publicity. The physician and surgeon assigned by the Tribunal, the Chancellor of the Tribunal of the Major Domo, the parish priest, the Cardinal's own physician and surgeon, a notary, and several friends of the deceased were present. Decomposition had commenced already. One of the lungs was perforated by abscesses which had reduced it by a third, the other was full of tubercles. The liver and the spleen showed traces of serious lesions. The throat was ulcerated, and the diaphragm partly ossified. The death of the Cardinal was declared to be natural and to be due to pulmonary asphyxia, and the notary drew up an act, which all present subscribed with the formalities required by the law. Cardinal Andrea was created Cardinal by Pius IX. in 1852, and was born at Naples in 1812.

## PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 20.—The trial for high treason of the 22 Hanoverians was concluded to-day. The Court acquitted Freese, but found all the other prisoners guilty on the charge of committing acts of incipient high treason. Howald was condemned to be imprisoned for one year and three months, and the rest for one year.

In to-day's sitting of the Customs' Parliament the Bill imposing a duty upon petroleum was rejected by 190 to 99 votes.

A Berlin telegram of May 23 states that after the withdrawal of the Tariff Bill, the motions already passed for the reduction of the sugar duty, and for the reform of the tax upon sugar were also withdrawn by the movers. The motion for a tariff of one penny upon all raw materials came on for final consideration, and was adopted.

In his closing speech the president said that one result had at any rate been established by the labour of the Parliament. Every successive week of its sitting had shown that, notwithstanding the variety of views that had been put forward by the members, the feeling of warm community by which all were animated had only been increased and confirmed.

The present session of the Customs Parliament was closed at 4 p.m. by the King of Prussia in person with a speech from the throne. His Majesty took a retrospective glance of the labours of the Parliament, the favourable results of which he said did not, however, exclude the apprehension of a not unimportant reduction in the customs revenue in the immediate future. It was to be hoped that at the next meeting of the Parliament a reconciliation would be effected between financial and commercial interests, through the combined efforts of the allied Governments and of the Parliament.

The speech trusted that the past session had served to strengthen mutual confidence between the German races and Governments, and to dissipate many prejudices. The King considered it to be a point of honor to testify that he regarded the rights entrusted to him as a sacred deposit placed in his keeping by the German nation and its sovereigns, and one that he should maintain and turn to account with conscientious respect for treaties entered into as well as for the historical privileges conferred upon him. His Majesty closed his speech as follows:—'Not the power which Providence has placed in my hands, but the rights upon which I have agreed with my allies and the constitutional representatives of their subjects in free treaties, will both now and in future serve as the guide of my policy.'

At the resumption of the sittings of the North German Parliament on Wednesday, the petition for a grant to meet the expenses of a scientific expedition to the east to observe the total eclipse of the sun, not visible in Europe, on the 18th of August, was accepted in accordance with the report of the committee. The Astronomical Society estimate the expenses of the expedition at 16,000 thalers.

The negotiations for a new regulation of postal traffic between the North German Confederation and the Netherlands have closed. The draught of the treaty has been drawn up. A satisfactory conclusion to the negotiations with Belgium as to the transmission of small packages by letter-post has also been attained. The treaty will be signed shortly.

The North German Parliament has adopted the first clause of the bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, according to which imprisonment of a debtor can no longer be resorted to as a means of enforcing the payment of any sum of money, or the delivery of goods or securities to the creditor in lieu of payment.

BERLIN, May 28.—At to-day's sitting of the North German Parliament all the paragraphs of the bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt were adopted, including paragraph 2 in its amended form. It is now to the effect that the prescriptions of the law that authorise the arrest of a debtor to facilitate commencement or continuance of legal proceedings, or for securing doubtful execution upon the property of the debtor, remain unchanged. A motion was made that the law should come into force upon its publication in the North German *Official Gazette*.

A motion by Herr Schultz-Delitzsch for the abolition of the attachment in advance of wages not yet earned was adopted.

The consideration of a motion empowering the house to appoint committees of inquiry was postponed.

The Parliament then adjourned over the Whitsun holidays until the 4th June. Twenty-six deputies of the South German Confederation have published a manifesto in which they distinctly state that the projected union of North and South Germany would not benefit either. It would 'neither favour the union of the entire nation, nor constitutional liberty, nor the particular interests of the Southern States; that, on the contrary, under one or the other of these points of view, and in face of the constitution of North Germany the maintenance of the autonomy of the Southern States is commanded by the preponderance given by the Confederation of the North to military aims which strike at the culture of moral and material interests, and lead, without lightening the financial situation of Prussia, to the imposition of increased burdens on its allies. As a necessary consequence of the traditional policy of Prussia, these burdens will continue. For almost all parties north of the line of Maine the subjection of the States of the South is

but a question of time and the aim of the mission of Prussia.' They say that the end of an amalgamation would be the absorption of the Southern States with Prussia, an event which they regard in the light of a calamity. But they think that the patriotic task of every Southern citizen is to harmonise the energetic maintenance of the autonomy of the States of the South with the honest fulfilment of national duties. There is but one mode of attaining this double end—a decidedly liberal policy and the firm union of the Southern States amongst themselves. We are convinced that for these States, governments and peoples, it is indispensable that they should emerge from the untenable isolation in which they at present find themselves, and that they should take common action, especially as regards the military defence of the South, even within the limits of the Zollverein, and to assume a fruitful initiative in regard to matters of general utility. The existing treaties give us a right to enter upon this road. The union of the political forces of South Germany for common action cannot be hostile to any other part of the German nation. On the contrary, its role will consist in acting as an intermediary between the great Powers; it will thus render a service to European peace and to material interests, and it will permit the States of the South exactly to fulfil the duties resulting from the treaties with the north of Germany without exposing them to the danger of being absorbed by Prussia.' The significance of this declaration leaves no room for doubt.

## AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 20.—At to-day's sitting of the Lower House the Minister of Commerce brought in the Austro-Bavarian Convention relative to the accession of the Tyrolese commune Jungholz to the Bavarian Customs' system, together with the treaty of navigation between Austria and England.

The Estimates of the Ministries of Agriculture and Justice were passed up to the item relating to the State Debt, when Deputy Ryger moved the adjournment of the debate until the consideration of the Finance Bills.

The Finance Minister showed that future financial measures would be in no degree prejudiced by the immediate discussion of the State Debt, but Deputy Ryger's motion was nevertheless adopted by 71 to 58 votes.

The sitting was then suspended to enable the Budget Committee to decide as to the further mode of procedure.

Upon the resumption of the sitting the reporter announced that the Committee had decided in favour of proceeding with the consideration of the Estimates, omitting for the present the item of the State Debt, but not to undertake the third reading until the Financial Bills had been settled.

The six remaining items of the Estimates were then passed without discussion.

At its sitting to-day the Budget Committee of the Lower House adopted the proposition of the sub-committee with reference to the conversion of the State Debt and the taxation to be imposed upon prizes in the lottery. It was resolved that prizes in the State lottery should be subjected to a deduction of 25 per cent., and prizes in private lotteries to a deduction of 16 per cent.

The Emperor sanctioned on Monday the bills relative to schools, civil marriage, and the position of the different religious denominations.

The *New Free Press* of Vienna alleges that a declaration is being prepared by England, to which all the Powers are to give their adhesion, stating their firm desire to maintain peace, and also their conviction of the possibility of its maintenance. As soon as the English Government shall have received satisfactory replies to the confidential communications on the subject which it has addressed to the various Powers, the formal opening of negotiations will take place.

VIENNA, May 23.—In well-informed political circles the telegrams published in some continental journals announcing assemblages of Polish insurrectionary bands on the Galician frontier are regarded as sensational reports without any foundation whatever.

## UNITED STATES.

SCUMMING UP.—A writer in an eastern paper thus sums up what has and what has not been accomplished by the war. He says:—

'I was one of the most patriotic enthusiasts who considered it to be his duty to fight for the Union. I was always very fond of the Union, Messrs. Editors, and supposed that all that was necessary to restore it was to lick the rebels. Candor, however, compels me to admit that I have been mistaken. Much, however, has been accomplished, and much if not more, has not been accomplished. We will state thusly:—

ACCOMPLISHED.

The Rebels cheated like thunder.

Five hundred thousand men killed. A few more disabled.

The desolation and devastation of the South.

The abolition of slavery and the abolition of the white people of the South; also the abolition of the Constitution of the United States.

An insignificant debt; say two or three thousand millions.

Heavy taxes.

Negro suffrage.

Negro representation in Congress.

Africanization, miscegenation, &c.

NOT ACCOMPLISHED.

The restoration of the Union.

These, Messrs. Editors, are but a few of the object which we have accomplished by the war for the Union. I trust, sir, that in future you will not have the audacity to claim that 'the war was a failure.'

## CIRCULAR.

MONTEREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners' Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, CURED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON,  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,  
443 Commissioners' Street,  
opposite St. Ann's Market.  
June 14th, 1867. 12m

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on mankind, than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.

## 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 untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician 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 arise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalised 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.

Be sure and call for

'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.'

Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

June, 1868. 2m

## 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. GARDNER,

Principal of Valzer's Female Institute, New York.

'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.'

Rev. A. O. EGLESTON, 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. DUCHARMÉ,

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.

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## FEVER AND AGUE CURED!

Dr. E. Simms, formerly of the Medical College, Philadelphia, 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 Bilious Remittent Fever. The following extract is from his remarks: '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. 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 ague and fever. They are tonic as well as aperient, and may be given, with great benefit, in cases where drastic purgatives would be dangerous.' Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be freely used at same time as 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, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

## MARVELOUS!

Toronto, C.W., July 8, 1864.  
Gentlemen,—I send you a certificate of the great benefit I have derived from using Bristol's Sarsaparilla. I have been terribly afflicted for years with Acute Rheumatism; my knee joints were swollen to an enormous extent, and it was with the greatest difficulty I walked. I was treated by the best physicians in the city without any apparent benefit. My friends persuaded me to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I was almost cured; and now, after taking the third, I am a new man. If agreeable, desire that you should publish this certificate, and let the afflicted know of the great benefit I have derived from your valuable medicine.

I am gentlemen, yours truly,

EDWARD SCOTT,

63 Queen street.

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AN ARISTOCRATIC PERFUME.—Bulwer Lytton, the great English romancer, says that a gentleman is known by the perfume he uses. The coarse scent marks the coarse man. There is a delicacy, an insinuating and luxurious softness, in the aroma of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, which is delightful to persons of taste and refinement.—Hence it is as acceptable to the true gentleman as to the lady of fine sensibilities. More than this: every gentleman knows, or should know, that when sufficiently diluted with water it is a wonderful emollient—the best odor possibly be used after shaving. Its refreshing odor is an exquisite contrast to the sickly taint of the heavy French extracts.

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