

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, September.—I told you long ago that, in spite of all official assertions, General de Goyon was not to return to Rome. The *Patrie* of to-day confirms this intelligence, which demonstrates the continuance of the suspicious attitude of our Government towards the Pontifical court, which has so grieved the hearts of all true Catholics. Garibaldi, who might at first have been easily beaten by the Neapolitan troops, is now too strong for General Bosco. What will be the issue of his struggle with Lamoriciere? This is now the anxious move. It is difficult to admit that Austria will not be forced to take part in the war, and then all Europe is in flames.—*Corr. Weekly Register*

The desire for the maintenance of peace expressed by Count Persigny in his recent speech is commented upon approvingly by the *Debut*, which believes that his novel and sensible remarks with respect to the Rhine frontier are of a nature to produce a salutary impression abroad. The substance of those remarks was, as you will have seen, that, in the present state of military science, the Rhine is no strategic frontier, and that France, as a military Power, is twice as strong on the continent without the Rhine, and with Germany divided, as she would be with that river and in presence of German unity.—The *Debut* regrets that M. de Persigny, while speaking out and frankly on foreign affairs, should have been silent with respect to the development of home institutions, and it holds that there is some inconsistency in advocating a policy of peace, and in not feeling that peace must engender a daily increasing desire for liberty.

The fulsome adulation indulged in by some of the Paris Government papers on the occasion of the Emperor's progress excites remark and disgust. The *Constitutionnel* and the *Patrie* vie with each other in flattery. Although the ground is delicate, the *Debut* ventures gently to jeer and reprove the genuflections of its contemporaries:—

"After an interminable series of bad weather, the sun at last showed itself at the moment when the journey of the Emperor and Empress commenced. A newspaper relates that, at Dijon, the Emperor having asked a Mayor of the Cote-d'Or what was the state of the crops in his district. 'A Sir,' replied the rural functionary, 'you should have come a fortnight sooner.' The compliment is delicate. The *Patrie* will not be outdone by the Mayor, and, when speaking of the splendid sun which has suddenly shown itself, asks, 'whether, in this instance, which seems futile and due to chance, one must not behold one of the numerous and profound signs which behold the Napoleonic legend, the true national tradition.' At all periods poetry has been addicted to introducing the sun into the lives of illustrious personages, but never has she made the luminary intervene in so daring a fashion, nor accompanied with such ingenious and, to use the *Patrie's* word, such 'profund' reflections. Cannot that journal be satisfied with noting the exclamations which greet the Emperor and Empress everywhere on their road without making ill-disposed persons laugh by calling in the heavens and the stars to its assistance? No wonder that the *Constitutionnel*, a friend of the *Patrie*, remarks this morning, without a sign of regret, that praise is difficult in France.

The *Siecle* contains the following remarks on Count de Persigny's speech:—

"When we compare the moderate language of the French Ambassador with certain passages of the speech of the Queen of England we find that all the advantage is in favor of M. de Persigny. Without being wanting in firmness, he gives explanations of a character to calm the susceptibilities of our irritable neighbors. Nevertheless, the conciliatory words of our ambassador do not satisfy *The Times*. That journal prefers to the friendly words of M. de Persigny the continuation of defensive preparations and the organization of the Volunteers, who are 'the pride' of the Queen of England. Singular pride which consists in announcing *urbis et orbis* that France is entertained of France? We believe that the sole rule of conduct for the French Government to adopt is not to take any notice of the senile language of the English Ministry and journals, but to confine in the great force of the common interests of France and England. In the next Session of Parliament these displays of ill-humor will be forgotten, and the good harmony of the two peoples will inevitably triumph over the paltry jealousies of a few statesmen."

The disturbed state of affairs in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies has brought a great number of the Neapolitan aristocracy to Paris, and the style in which some of them appear on the promenade of the Bois de Boulogne justifies the inference that they have not left their native land with empty pockets. Conspicuous among them is the Count of Aquila, the King of Naples' uncle, who seems to endure exile with much philosophy, and to be disposed to make himself as comfortable as circumstances and a tolerably good income permit. His fortune, said to be derived chiefly from his wife, a Brazilian Princess, is stated to be an enormous sum. The Paris papers confirm the report of his purchase of a large, fantastical looking villa, situated about half way down the Avenue de l'Imperatrice—a most complete residence it appears, fitted up in princely style, with winter garden, hothouses, icehouses, aviary, an artificial lake in extensive grounds—a mansion, in short, in which a Prince might find banishment endurable.—The seller is M. Hardon, contractor for the works of the Suez Canal. Of the price, two-thirds (£40,000) are to be paid in money.

Prince Murat, from his retreat in France, has published a letter to declare his hope that one day his family may be recalled to Naples by the universal vote of the people, and to disavow all connection with those who now attempt to excite troubles in his name in that capital. The *Monitor* publishes a note approving of this part of his letter, but declaring that the Emperor's wishes are quite opposed to the hopes of the Prince. At any rate, for the present, the Prince may make himself easy; he has no partisans in the country, and any move of his will be as contemptible a failure as was Plon-Plon's promenade in Tuscany.

A daughter of Abd-el-Kader has arrived in Paris for the purpose of becoming a Sister of Charity.—Having been sent to Constantinople to be educated, she had an opportunity of seeing the Sisters, who have a branch establishment in that city, and she determined to enter the order. Every postulant, after a certain period of instruction and preparation, must come to Paris to receive the habit at the head establishment, called "La Maison Mere," in the Rue de Bac.

The *Patrie* and *Pays* give a positive denial to the report that Prussia and Russia are about to send 6,000 men each to Syria.

BELGIUM.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* says:—It is credibly reported that the French government has made a communication to the Belgian Cabinet, which may have important consequences. It relates to the constitution of the Belgian committee for national defence. The French government calls attention to the fact that when the fortifications of Antwerp were discussed in the Chambers, though the debates showed that the measure was directed solely against France, it let the matter pass without showing the least irritation, as it might very reasonably have done. But if other measures of similar tendency were taken with the avowed sanction of the government, France would be under the necessity of demanding an explanation as to whether it was intended to continue a course so calculated to compromise the good relations existing between the two states, and to encourage feelings of distrust which France was conscious of not having merited on the part of Belgium.

The *Independence of Brussels* states that there is no truth whatever in the rumour, published by some of the Paris journals, that the French Government had addressed a note to the Belgian Government on the subject of the committee at Brussels for considering the most effective means of national defence.

RUSSIA.

Widow BURNING IN RUSSIA.—A strange affair is related in the Russian journals: At Moscow ten nights back, the occupants of a vast house at the corner of Great West street were awakened by the glare and crackling of a fire, and, on getting up, found that a large pile of fuel, consisting of logs of fire trees which had been collected in the courtyard, was in flames. The conflagration was extinguished as quickly as possible. On examining the remains of the fire, the calcined bones of the female were found, and it turned out that a widow named Theleska T., about forty years of age, who had lived in the house, had disappeared. Nothing could be heard of this woman, and as she had repeatedly declared that in these times the sacrifice of human victims is necessary to appease the wrath of God against sinners, the conclusion was come to that she had lighted up the fire and placed herself in the midst of it to be consumed! In the Russian empire, the Moscow journals state, self-eremation, from motives of religious fanaticism, is not rare. In the province of Olonez, for example, in the course of last spring, not fewer than fifteen persons, men and women, burned themselves to death, in the belief that they were performing an act pleasing God.

ITALY.

With respect to the measures likely to be promptly adopted by the Sardinian Ministry a Turin paper makes the following statements:—

"The project of the Government appears to be to proceed to the annexation of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies within the briefest possible delay. The manifesto of Mazzini the loudly-announced projects of the celebrated agitator, the almost anarchy that prevails in Sicily, are nearly decisive arguments which may be victoriously opposed to the objections of the Powers. Immediate annexation offers two advantages: the first is the avoidance of the internal anarchy which, in a kingdom of 10,000,000 of inhabitants, would not be without peril for Italy and even for Europe; the second, and the greatest, is the assumption of the direction of the military movement, and the consequent power to stop it at the necessary point, so as not to authorize the intervention of Austria. These motives are of such gravity that they will, doubtless, decide the Government."

Rome.—The following order of the day has been issued by General de Nove:—

"Officers and Soldiers.—A Ministerial decision, dated 24th August, appoints me to the command of the French troops at Rome. You have known me for a long time. You know how fully I appreciate your exact discipline, your devotion, and your excellent spirit. 'Sure of the loyal and sympathetic support of your chiefs, I can only feel proud of having to continue the command which is left to me in such excellent conditions by General Count de Goyon, to whom we all pay a unanimous tribute of regret. 'To-day, as yesterday, our duties are the same; indifferent, strangers to the sentiments which may divide the Roman population, we shall have but one will—that of assuring tranquillity, of not allowing any species of disorder under any form whatsoever. 'We will also give the most firm and solid support to the Holy Father, and we shall attain the object desired by all—to fulfil the intentions of the Emperor and to deserve his approbation. 'General of Brigade, Commandant of the French Troops at Rome."

"Rome, Aug. 29, 1860. Comte DE NOVE." The special correspondent in Rome of the *Armonia* writes on the 21st ult.:—"Do not believe that the intrigues of the revolution to invade the Roman States are not known. We know them all, and are on our guard on all sides. The military preparations are now arrived at a point which may be called final. The fortress of Ancona is in a condition to support a siege of six months, even from a large army. More than 150 cannon are placed in the batteries, and it is provided with food and ammunition for a long period. I shall not reveal the several positions of the Catholic army, nor the number of the soldiers, as prudence would not allow it. Of this alone I can assure you, that it is capably placed, and that the robbing the Pope of the Marches and Umbria will not be so easy as the affair of Sicily was for Garibaldi. Here our generals are neither bought nor sold. Then the spirit of the soldiers is sound and ardent. The other day, at Ancona, a grand review was held. Hardly had Lamoriciere appeared with his staff, than such applause for the General and the Holy Father broke forth from the soldiers that it could scarcely be suppressed. You know probably already that the valiant De Pinodon has been made a general, and commands the Corps of Observation placed on the frontiers of Tuscany. The Franco-Belgian regiment (in which are several English Catholics) are to wear a uniform of the Zouave pattern, and are to be drilled like the special corps, which was so well disciplined by Lamoriciere in Africa. For the education of your readers, I may say that the Commander-in-Chief of the army gives a beautiful example of Christian piety. He approaches the Sacraments in public, and assists at Mass with a most edifying piety. In a speech he made to the troops in Loretto on the 3rd of August, he told them openly that he had made a vow to the Blessed Virgin to hang up his sword to the walls of the Holy House if his efforts to defend the Pope to the last drop of his blood are crowned with success. Add to this frank and loyal faith and piety the valour and fame which he enjoys, and how would you not have his troops not break out in applause at sight of him? Search as you will present history, you will not find any personage who represents a finer or more glorious part than that now represented by the magnanimous General de Lamoriciere, worthy as he is in every way of the praise offered him by the good men of the whole world."

The Roman correspondent of the *Armonia* says, in a letter dated August 16th:—"General Lamoriciere pursues his noble task with alacrity, and has already produced wonderful results. Ancona is superbly fortified and defended.—The port is closed with chains, and guarded with temporary gunbrigs; the fortifications towards the sea are completed; every ship that arrives is compelled to pass before a range of batteries well situated and fortified. I think I may assure you that Garibaldi would fare badly if he attempted one of his usual *coups de main* in that quarter. Such is Lamoriciere's activity that he has visited Ancona eight different times in fifteen days, to superintend the last preparations for defence. At his review of the troops, he was saluted with loud cries of 'Long live our brave General!' The enthusiasm of the army is immense and universal."

A pregnant commentary on this intelligence is supplied by the fact (which we have on the authority of the *Times* correspondent, Colonel Ebor, who is himself one of the filibusters) that the 5,000 men collected upon the Island of Sardinia, for the express purpose of effecting a landing in the Papal territory, after being reviewed by Garibaldi, were not considered by him equal to the intended enterprise, which has consequently been abandoned for the present.—The "divine and ubiquitous hero" (as the revolutionary journals blasphemously call him) has therefore a prudent apprehension of "meeting his match," and will confine his experiments to Neapolitan runaways as long as he possibly can. The *Times* correspondent writes:—"We are now told that Lamoriciere has 30,000 men under his orders, and his military reputation is sufficiently high to authorize the presumption that all that discipline, drill, and organization could do, within the time allowed, has been done to convert the heterogeneous multitude into an efficient and formidable army."

The Swiss in the Papal service may be said to have formed the nucleus; they were not numerous, but as far as they went they were unquestionably good fighting men. Before the war in Italy they were reckoned, if I rightly remember, at about 3,000, but since then it is probable their numbers have been increased. The Franco-Belgian Legion has been joined, as you are aware, by a considerable number of French Legitimists, some of them very distinguished families. Its strength has been variously stated. A letter from Rome says that the garrison of Ancona consists of 6,000 Austrians, disguised as volunteers—probably in great part disbanded Austrian soldiers—and adds that it is expected that if Lamoriciere's army be attacked it will defend itself with great energy. It will certainly lack the stimulus of patriotism, and it can hardly be supposed to have as yet acquired much *esprit de corps*; but history affords innumerable examples of the most tenacious valor being displayed by mercenaries, and especially by Swiss and Germans.

We learn, by private letters from Italy, that the garrison of Perugia has been reinforced by some companies of the Irish Brigade from Spoleto, under the command of Major Howley. Giardini's Sardinians will soon be able to tell whether or not there is any Irish Brigade in the Pope's service—a fact that the Paris correspondent of the *Times* affirms still to doubt.—*Weekly Register*

NAUFRAG.—Though in every single respect save one, and that is the generous treatment accorded to our Common Father at Gaeta, in 1848 and '49, the Neapolitan Government has only merited the hatred of its subjects and the contempt of Europe, yet there incidents in the fall of the dynasty which may excite our compassion and sympathy for the youthful victim of his father's blunders and follies.—*Id.*

The army is not so unfaithful to the King as has been supposed; it has been betrayed and sold by its generals, as the Austrian army is supposed to have been treated last year in Lombardy. The officers were unanimous in begging the King to retire; then when that failed they tried to get up a grand military demonstration in favor of the annexation to Piedmont; but this has been adjourned in consequence of the sickness of the soldiers. What the traitors have to expect is shown by the example of General Brignani, who was shot by his soldiers for having betrayed them at Reggio.

Treason is everywhere, even in the Royal Family. First a plot of Count Aquila was discovered, and he was banished the country. Last week an uncle of the King, the Count of Syracuse, published a letter to beseech him to abdicate. The Count has now retired to Turin, where he occupies apartments in the Royal Palace, and doubtless expects from the charity of Cavour some subordinate place in the provinces where his family reigned.—*Weekly Register*

A letter from Naples in the *Armonia*, states that the Queen Dowager, with all her children except the Count of Truni, who remains with the King (his half brother), has taken her departure for Spain. Such a step on Her Majesty's part would seem to indicate either dissatisfaction with Her Imperial cousin of Austria, or a desire to dissociate the interests of her family from those of a Power which the Italians regard with so much hatred. The only other member of her Royal House (the Queen excepted), who still remains with the ill-starred King Francis, is his uncle the Count of Trapani. The Count of Syracuse (there is always an Exilite among the Bourbons), who is married to a sister of the Prince Carignano, now prefers to consider himself a member of the Royal Family of Piedmont, and has gone to Turin; and the Count Aquila, by the treachery of the Neapolitan ministry, has been driven into exile. The diabolical charges brought against His Royal Highness are now demonstrated to have been groundless.

GARIBALDI.—So blinded are they by the brilliant fame of this wonderful man that few here look beyond the event of his arrival, and very few attempt to realize the consequence of an annexation to Piedmont. The Neapolitans never look far ahead; literal in their interpretations, they exclaim "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," and so Garibaldi is the Alpha and Omega of their wishes and thoughts. I doubt, however, much whether they will be pleased when they wake up and find themselves a province of Sardinia without a Court or Foreign Ministers, or all the other circumstances connected with the centre of power. I have no doubt but that the majority would be in favor of driving away the hated race of the Bourbons; but I do not believe that when once free of them the majority would wish to be annexed to Sardinia and sink into a province. Many of those, however, who might have sided moderate counsels have run away at this critical moment.—But let the Bourbons be driven out; let Garibaldi be defended by the greetings of the populace, and there will come a moment of calm, and with it reflection.—*Times Naples Corr.*

GARIBALDI'S ARMY.—After returning from Milazzo I find our army (12,000) stationed at Favò, in a bad condition. Favò is situated at the entrance of the Strait of Messina. It is a village of about 60 houses in two rows at the seashore; it forms a perfect plain opposite Calabria. The soldiers have no shelter all day; they are exposed to the burning sun, 96 to 98 deg Fahrenheit, and at night the cold is excessive (I cannot state exactly the degree of cold). It is surrounded by a marshy district. There is neither bread, nor water, nor anything to be had. I found 500 laid up with intermittent fever of a malignant type. The fever is tertiary, sometimes it becomes quotidian; its peculiar characteristic is epistaxis (sometimes very troublesome), and complete prostration of strength. We lose one or two per day. I told the General Commissariat that if we should have rain some of these days it is to be apprehended that the Messina hospitals will become very small. Several more will have to be opened. The sanitary arrangements being miserable, and everything in a state of confusion, one has to struggle against strange odds when wishing to do something for the benefit of these patriotic heroes. Pray draw attention to the fact that we are much in want of quinine, instruments, shirts, towels, linen of every description, pillows, &c., for we are in a desperate state indeed. I write that we are losing two per day, but it is rising rapidly; and the poor Volunteers are packed like herrings in the hospitals, or rather in holes of stench and filth, without pillows, sheets or anything. We are setting out upon a campaign without one ounce of quinine, in a marshy district, and without a sharp knife.—*Lancet.*

MARRIAGE AND REVOLUTION.—The *Official Journal* of Sicily contains two decrees, confirming two marriages which had been contracted between the parties in 1857 and 1858 without the usual legal formalities. These decrees are only in so far remarkable, as they show that the present Government of Sicily exercises powers hitherto exclusively belonging to the clergy.—*Standard.*

The events which are now occurring in the South of Italy are drawing Austria and Russia closely together. Austria is evidently anticipating a conflict with the Italians for the retention of Venetia, and she is also threatened with another insurrection in Hungary. If the first outbreak should occur, the second will assuredly follow. The recent intelligence from Pesth leaves little doubt that the train is already laid for the conflagration. General Benedek has determined to resign the Governorship of Hungary, on the ground that he cannot reconcile himself to the idea of doing what the authorities at Vienna require—namely, to shoot and hang those who are likely to rise in insurrection to regain their national liberties. Another and, perhaps, a stronger motive is said to influence him—the belief that, in the event of a conflict, the army cannot be relied on. The army in Hungary consists, for the most part, of Bohemians, Poles, and Germans, but they are said to sympathize with the wrongs of the people amongst whom they are thrown, and will not fight for the Hapsburgs. In confirmation of this fact, it is mentioned that a large number of officers have thrown

up their commissions, and others remain only to assist the Magyars when the opportunity arises. A gentleman in Pesth informs a London contemporary that General Benedek has honestly acquiesced in the Viennese Government with these facts, and the information has caused no little excitement in official circles in the Austrian capital. To avert such a catastrophe, Russia, it is stated, has addressed a very threatening letter to the Court of Turin. It is assumed in this communication that Piedmont will assist Garibaldi in an armed intervention for the independence of Venetia, and Victor Emmanuel is deliberately told that Russia will regard such an act as an infraction of the rights of nations, and that Piedmont will thus be responsible for the consequences of a general war in Europe. It is said that each of the Five Great Powers has expressed the intention of maintaining a strict neutrality in the Italian complication, and Piedmont is advised to follow the same discreet policy. It is said that the despatch in question was communicated to the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, and warmly approved by them. How far the Court of Turin will regulate its conduct in conformity with the desires of Russia must depend in a great measure on the views which the Emperor of the French entertains at this crisis. He is said to have declared that if Naples be annexed to Sardinia, the latter power will be more than a match for Austria, and the course of events in Italy may assume a form which will compel Sardinia to disregard the threats of the Colossus of the North. But whatever may take place, it is clear that a better understanding exists than formerly between St. Petersburg and Vienna.—*Times.*

On the subject of the contingencies which may arise in Italy, from the present state of affairs, the *Opinion*, Count Cavour's organ, expresses itself as follows:—"The Italian revolution has enjoyed the inestimable advantage of having been directed by the wisdom of the leaders instead of by the enthusiasm of the masses. The French are at Rome, and no one can harbor the thought of attacking them. As to Austria it is evident that not even at Vienna are there any hopes of preserving Venice for any length of time. Let twenty-two millions of Italians be united, agreed and disciplined, and the domination of Austria in Italy will be no longer possible. But our Government must not attack or let itself be driven to try once more the fortune of arms against Austria, by those who think that the time has come. Our Government cannot abandon a policy which has produced such good effects, in order to enter upon a course of adventure which would excite all Europe against it. Were ever such a policy to get the Upper hand—were the force of events to impose upon Italy any other attitude, the present Ministry could not comply with it, or accept the responsibility of a state of things which it could not sway. We believe all the Liberals of Italy who support the Cabinet to be of this opinion, and that there is wisdom enough in Italy to prevent any new complication; but the Cabinet will on no account whatever be responsible for facts leading to war with France and Austria."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 3.—During the last three years Prince Alexander of Hesse, the brother of the reigning Emperor of Russia, has made several attempts to bring about a complete reconciliation between the Emperor Alexander and the Emperor Francis Joseph, but hitherto his exertions as a peacemaker have not been attended with any great success. When the Emperor of Russia was in Germany about two years ago, the Emperor of Austria, at the instigation of Prince Alexander of Hesse, received an invitation to visit the Grand Duke of Saxo-Weimar.—The invitation was accepted, and the two Emperors, who were accompanied by their military suites, chanced to meet at Weimar. When first the Austrian monarch returned to his capital, it was generally stated that he and the Czar were reconciled; but it soon became very evident that the hostility of the Russian Government towards Austria was as great as ever. During the war in Italy Count Stackelberg, the Russian Minister at Turin, made no secret of his sympathy with the Sardinians; and not long since another Russian diplomatist told a person of my acquaintance that the news of the defeat of the Austrians at Solferino had afforded great pleasure to some of the highest personages in Russia. For a long time after the close of the war in Italy there was but little intercourse between the Russian and Austrian Governments, but since the meeting of the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Prince-Regent of Prussia M. de Balabine has been a frequent visitor at the Austrian Foreign-office. On Saturday evening the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, the elder brother of the above-mentioned Prince Alexander, arrived here, and it is understood that he is going to St. Petersburg, in order to persuade his Imperial brother-in-law to invite the Emperor Francis Joseph to meet him and the Prince Regent of Prussia at Warsaw. The wished-for invitation will probably be given, as the Russian Government has recently come to the conclusion that the French doctrine relative to the rights of nations to choose their own rulers is an exceedingly dangerous one.—*Cor. Times.*

As we recede from the interview between the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria at Toplitz, the conflicting account of the results achieved seem to converge towards an agreement that in case of Austria's being attacked by an Italian Power in Venetia, she is to be employed to use her contingent to the federal forces of Germany for the defence of her Italian possessions, but that in case of foreign intervention in the quarrel she is to be supported by the Federal forces. Prussia is to furnish an army on the scene of operations, and Bavaria is to occupy the Tyrol.

The recent disturbances at Udine have led to the discovery by the Government of a great conspiracy, organized by secret agents, with the object of provoking manifestations in favor of Garibaldi. Numerous arrests have taken place at Udine, as well as in other Venetian towns.

PESTH, SEPT. 4.—It is certain that although tranquillity continues to prevail in Hungary it is less to be attributed to the measures taken by the Government than to the perfect unity with which the national movement is organized throughout the country. The instructions for this course of action have been given by secret chiefs, and are observed by the masses with an admirable discipline. It is therefore believed that, unless the Government brings the present crisis to a solution, grave complications will result.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has addressed a letter to the Grand Vizier, ordering him to return immediately without visiting Bosnia and Herzegovina, although agitation continually prevails in those provinces. An *emeute* has occurred at Philippopolis, where the Russian propaganda is very active.

Austria is said to have offered to assist the Porte in the event of an outbreak in Bosnia. It is again asserted that Christians have been massacred at Basheo, Becka, Cofacham, and in the villages near St. Jean d'Acre. Some anxiety is manifested by the Jews in Palestine.

Constantinople is tranquil, but armed Montenegrins arrive there daily.

UNITED STATES.

THE EXECUTION OF WALKER.—The report that the career of the so-called General Walker has been brought to a sudden and fearful end, is fully confirmed by intelligence received last evening, and elsewhere published. He was shot at Truxillo by order of the public authorities of Honduras; and his companions, with the exception of Col. Rudler, who was also executed, were allowed to depart unmolested. Walker felt a victim to the violated Law of Nations. Whatever facts may be alleged in extenuation of his conduct, or however dexterous his skill may appear in

evading the legal consequences of his partial expeditions there can be no doubt that according to the code universally adopted by civilized nations he has legally and justly perished. He was a selfish, cruel, and unprincipled man; mulish and obstinate in temper, and his plans were utterly weak and impracticable. He was neither a hero nor a man of great purpose, but an unscrupulous adventurer, and a piratical invader of provinces at peace with the United States. The sufferings, cruelties and bloodshed which have attended him from his first raid upon Nicaragua to the present time, have now met the retribution they deserved.—*New York Journal of Com., Friday.*

"PROTESTANT ASSASSINATION."—It may be interesting to the public to know that murder, when committed from a railroad car by members of a "Protestant Association" on a spree, is to be regarded as simply an ordinary incident of civilized life. We infer this at least from the fact that no legal attention whatever appears to have been paid to the assassin who, at Newark, fired a loaded pistol out of a car window on Wednesday of last week, at a group of poor people on the sidewalk, and shot a colored woman in the breast. The religious persons with whom this pious individual was in company were probably so much absorbed in their devotions as not to notice the circumstance; but where were the Police, and where are they now?—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

DIMES VS. CENTS.—If you come out West, says a correspondent from St. Louis, don't bring three-cent pieces. The people, newsboys, and apple-owners among the rest, look upon them with the utmost contempt, and will not receive them at all. Coppers are extinct here. There is no less coin in use than a five-cent piece, for which the newsboys sell you the morning paper, and the huckster her handful of apples or oranges. Curiously enough, a huckster may sell you half a dozen peaches for five cents, but would not sell a single one for four cents. The terms "dime" and "half-dime" seldom heard with us North, are in universal use in these parts. The terms "shilling," "penny," "copper," in such general vogue in New England and New York, should be discarded. We have no such coins, and it is certainly just as easy to speak correctly, and give the proper terms, "cent," "dime," "half-dime," etc., as to misapply names to our own coin.

The married men of Janesville, Wis., whose wives have gone East or are absent from the city, held a meeting—at least, the Gazette so states. The oldest sufferer present called the meeting to order, and a regular organization was then effected, which, being done, all present united in singing "Come ye disconsolate" Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night" was then read, after which several resolutions were adopted denouncing the long absence of married women on visits to relatives and friends, as a serious and growing evil; asserting that a woman's obligations to her husband were greater than those to her "Eastern cousins" and "relatives by the wife's side" and suggesting the formation of a permanent organization for mutual aid protection, and for the promotion of the desired reform. A baby was then brought before the assembly, and received with deep emotion. The proceedings ended with the singing of "Days of Atonement."

GAY TIMES.—The St. Joseph West understands that the Kansas Legislature have granted 150 bills of divorce in forty days. Finally, the Legislature quitted the business, and the House concluded to do a wholesale operation, and immediately passed a bill divorcing all married people in the territory.

ORANGISM.—The *Scottish American Journal* of New York—a paper the Protestantism of which cannot be questioned—remarks in an editorial upon Orangism:—"It is saddening to reflect upon the frequent evils that have attended these Orange demonstrations here and in Great Britain. We have with our own eyes witnessed scenes of the most brutish character created in the name of this Order; in Scotland, England and once here in these United States, Orangemen, in procession, with the desecrated emblems of religion, on their breasts, and maddened by drink and ignorant fanaticism, cudgelling suspected Catholics, and shooting them, like dogs, in cold blood, we have ourselves seen; stood by when cool-blooded murder was being perpetrated in the name of Protestantism, and the fiends escaped the punishment they merited. Armed as they were, and surrounded by their armed associates, the onlookers dare not interfere, or they too would die, while the police, of the same creed chiefly, and sympathisers with the ruffians, were conveniently on duty where their services were not wanted."

TO LADIES WHO HAVE DANCED WITH THE PRINCE.—What an event among crinolinedoms—to have danced with the Prince of Wales! We are afraid he will have much to answer for. Young men who were formerly considered paragons of perfection by these same young ladies, will doubtless be snubbed ineffectually. A hand that has been grasped by a live Prince, will not be bestowed on every chance comer, depend upon it. Have a care girls!—Don't carry your heads too high, or at least not so high that you may not have the pleasure of telling to your children "all about the Prince." In short, don't be so puffed up that one of these days somebody will point out a withered old maid, and somebody else will exclaim, incredulously, in your hearing—"What! the Prince dance with her! well, truly, there is no accounting for tastes!" Not the consolatory "Oh, but she was very pretty once!" will take the sting from the rejoinder—"Is it possible?"—*Funny Fern.*

TWELVE MONTHS OF BAD WEATHER.—From the 1st of September, 1859, to the 31st of August, 1860, the number of days on which rain or snow has fallen, is 196, the proportion of wet to dry days being .53, or more than half. The majority of the remaining days have been dull, even though they have been dry.

(Advertisement.)

JOY TO THE WORLD.

DEAR SIR—I feel that it is a duty I owe to suffering humanity that I should give a relation of the great benefits I have derived from the use of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. Last summer I had the misfortune to lose two of my children by that dreadful scourge—the cholera—and in all human probability should have fallen a victim to the pestilence myself if a kind Providence had not provided me help in the hour of need. I first became acquainted with the Pain Killer whilst travelling on the river with my husband. A gentleman passenger had some terms as a remedy for cholera. I thought no more of it at the time, but the same night I was attacked by the cholera in the worst form. I resorted to various remedies used to arrest its progress, but all in vain. I was seized with violent cramps, and my discharges began to assume the same character as those of my dear children previous to their death. I was looked upon as lost, but all at once thought of the PAIN KILLER. My husband obtained the bottle from a fellow passenger, and administered to me a dose. I experienced almost immediately a cessation of pain. The dose was repeated at intervals of fifteen minutes, four or five times, and the result was my complete recovery. I feel confident that I owe my life to the Pain Killer, and only regret that I had not have known of its extraordinary virtues earlier. I then might have saved the lives of my dear children. Since that time I have used the Pain Killer in my family extensively, and the more I use it the better I like it. As a great family medicine, it has no equal.

SARAH SANDERBURY, St. Louis.

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