

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

We abridge from the *London Times* the report of the trial of Greco and others in the Mazzini conspiracy against the life of the Emperor. It will be seen that, not only is the guilt of Mazzini fully established, but that a member of the British House of Commons is seriously compromised:—

After some preliminary formalities the President ordered the accused to be brought into court. The four entered one by one, preceded and followed by gendarmes, and took the places assigned them. Each was separated from his companions by a gendarme, and five gendarmes sat in a line immediately behind them. Their counsel occupied seats on a bench under them, and divided by a partition. The prisoners, who are of the true Italian type—dark complexion and black hair—presented themselves without any visible embarrassment. They wore waistcoats, but no whiskers, and in bearing and manner are of the most ordinary class. Their features, with perhaps the exception of Greco, who has a rather intelligent countenance, and seems superior to his companions, are of the coarsest kind. Scaglioni, the youngest of the four, is slight, and of a paler complexion than the others. They answered the questions put by the judge as to their names, age, and profession without hesitation. The jury were sworn in the usual form; the right hand held up towards the large picture of the Crucifixion, and repeating the oath after the clerk of the Court. When this was over the *acte d'accusation*, which you will have received before this, was read. The reading of this document occupied three quarters of an hour, when the direct examination of the prisoners (the *interrogation*) commenced. Greco was the first, and his examination lasted about 50 minutes. The *acte d'accusation* had been translated into Italian for the prisoners, who speak but little French. The questions put by the President were on the points set forth in the indictment. Greco had some difficulty in understanding these questions, or in replying to them, and an interpreter had to be employed for the whole four. There was no attempt at denial or equivocation on the part of Greco. He admitted all that is stated concerning himself, his relations with Mazzini, and the object for which he came to Paris—the object being the assassination of the Emperor, which was planned between him and Mazzini. From Mazzini he had received the letters which were found concealed on his person. From Mazzini he had received the money to enable him to live in Paris until the deed should be consummated; and from Mazzini he had received the weapons to be employed in it. No person came between him and Mazzini. He had never spoken with Mazzini's secretaries about the plot; it was directly with Mazzini, and with him alone he had to do. From Mazzini he had received the 3,000*fr.* The first four shells he had received were sent to him from London, and the other six he got from Mosto, who was not in the secret. He had introduced himself into the house of Prince Murat, in order to throw the police off their guard, as they never would suppose that a man who frequented Prince Murat's house could be engaged in a conspiracy against the Emperor. Imperatori had never shown the least desire to separate himself from the others; on the contrary, he always appeared decided to follow them to the last. He declared that his intention was to throw the shells into or under the carriage on his way to or from the Opera in the Rue Lepelletier; and the use he meant to put the revolvers, pistols, and poisons, was to defend himself; or, if necessary, to complete the work of assassination.

After the examination of Greco that of Trabuco commenced. Trabuco began by saying that all that had been said by Greco about the conspiracy and its object was the exact truth.—To the question as to whether he had not been convicted in London of theft, he said it was not for theft, but for having pawned a watch belonging to a friend; and that his imprisonment was only for three months. He had been engaged as a singer in a coffeehouse in London. To the question as to whether on his arrival in Paris he had not been condemned for a similar offence, he replied:—

'Yes; but I was in a wretched condition. I tried to gain my living by teaching music, but I did not succeed. I have been one of Garibaldi's soldiers; I have shed my blood for my country—for the country that I love. I am humane; but when I saw my unfortunate country given over to brigands, and when I saw the Emperor of the French shutting his eyes to the fact—and yet he is the father of a family, the father of a nation—well, he shut his eyes—I grew desperate. I have a ball for the service of my country. After that we had the immense misery of Aspromonte. My beloved General, Garibaldi, was wounded and made prisoner. I was very wretched. It was at that very moment I made the acquaintance of Greco. I was mad with grief; I could not advance or retreat. Greco asked me to dinner. He knew I was alone, and it is true that I was esteemed at Naples. I followed Greco. I had not a farthing in my pocket. Greco was very kind to me—he lent me a brother. We agreed to give up our concerns, but we earned no money. It was then that he confided his plans, and my head was on fire.

'The President—what were the conversations that set your head on fire?

'Trabuco—All the papers in Italy? He was asked if he had sworn to take away the Emperor's life. He said he had not sworn; and that this part of the business did not belong to him.

Imperatori was next examined. He appeared more intelligent than Trabuco. He tried to speak French a little better than Trabuco, and answered with calmness all the questions put to him. He threw all the blame on Greco, who, by little and little, he said, had got him into the plot, so that it was no longer in his power to draw back. It was he who had intro-

duced Scaglioni to Greco, but he denied that it was he who had incited him to join in the plot. He seemed to look upon Greco with the utmost contempt.

Scaglioni flatly contradicted Imperatori, who, he said, was the first to speak to him about the plot. He told Imperatori that he should take time to reflect; and two days after he had made up his mind to join them. His introduction to Greco was, therefore, a mere formality. Scaglioni admitted that he was present when the bombs were loaded.

The impression produced by the examination of the prisoner may be unjust, but, as far as I could perceive, it was that Greco had enticed the others to join in the conspiracy with the intention of denouncing them at the first favorable opportunity. It was even rumoured that he had at one time served as an agent in the secret police. What, perhaps, led people to think so was the facility with which he accused Mazzini. It was chiefly on the complicity of Mazzini that the investigation seemed to turn, and Greco invariably declared that the orders for everything were given by Mazzini.

An expert was examined to prove Mazzini's handwriting. It is understood that a document in the writing of Mazzini during the Republican Government of Rome, now in the archives of the Foreign Office, was produced, and compared with the letter of instructions said by Greco to have been given to him by Mazzini. The expert entered into a long statement to show that the handwriting was the same.

The Procureur General, M. Cordion, rose and addressed the Court for the prosecution. He remarked with pleasure on the fact that crimes such as those for which the prisoners were on their trial were foreign to the French character. In this instance as in the case of Orsini, Italian hands were those that prepared it, and he dwelt forcibly on the ingratitude of these men, plotting against a Sovereign, a high and glorious among all others, whose safety was the guarantee of order, authority, and social peace, and who had done so much for the aggrandizement and independence of Italy. M. Cordion went over the whole of the facts already set forth in the bill of indictment. The factions into which Italy was divided had as their chiefs two men. One made no attempt to conceal his aspirations and his hatreds; but, at all events, he was wont to put himself at the head of military adventures in which he exposed his life like the meanest of his followers. The other occupied himself in directing secret societies, dark councils, and schemes of assassination. He abused the security afforded him in the hospitality of England. He took no part in dangerous enterprises, and it was in safety and at a distance that he sent money, instructions, and arms to the accomplices of his choice. The present plot was conceived by Mazzini in April last. It was matured, but adjourned, when the Emperor left Paris for Fontainebleau.

In the course of his speech M. Cordion, alluding to the address, "M. Flower, Thurlow-square, 35, Brompton, London," said that he had referred to the *London Commercial Directory* to discover the person who was thus placed in correspondence with Greco. At page 670 he found—and it was in sorrow, he added, that he found it—the name of a member of the English Parliament who already, in 1857, had been appointed by Mazzini treasurer to the Tibaldi plot which was concocted against the life of the Emperor. At that period two letters from Mazzini had been discovered,—one to Massarelli, and the other to Campanilla, containing these lines:—

'Mazzini to Massarelli, "If you want money, apply to the friend of the brewer who will give it to you. I have given him the order."

'Mazzini to Campanilla, "The Paris affair is become more than ever desirable and urgent. Ask James for money; I have advised him, and sent it to him."

M. Aillon addressed the Court at some length on behalf of Greco, and made a strong appeal for mercy.

M. Roussac pleaded for Trabuco, M. Delpon for Imperatori, and M. Cohnel d'Agee for Scaglioni.

Neither Trabuco nor Scaglioni had anything to add to their defence.

The pleadings concluded at 4 o'clock. The presiding Judge proceeded to sum up. His charge to the jury lasted 45 minutes. The jury retired to deliberate, and remained in their room nearly an hour. Their verdict was affirmative on all the points of the indictment, excepting that which concerned Imperatori. They negatived the aggravating circumstances of 'acts accomplished' as commencement of execution; and they found for Scaglioni, the youngest of the prisoners, and the last to join them, extenuating circumstances.

The Court retired to deliberate at 6 o'clock. They remained about a quarter of an hour in deliberation. Judgment was then delivered. It was as follows:—

'Whereas, Greco, Trabuco, and Scaglioni, having avowed themselves guilty of a plot against the Emperor's life, the said plot being concerted by several persons, and followed by acts with a view to carrying it into effect; whereas there exists in favor of Scaglioni extenuating circumstances; as regards Imperatori, whereas he has avowed himself guilty of the same crime, but out of the preparatory acts which were to complete it, the Court, pursuant to the 17th, 20th, 26th, 27th, 29th, and 463d Articles of the Penal Code, sentences Greco and Trabuco to transportation for life, and Imperatori and Scaglioni each to 20 years' detention.'

The convicts Greco and Trabuco are to be transported to New Caledonia, instead of Cayenne.

People now discuss the point as to whether any communication will be made by the Imperial Government to the English on the subject of Mazzini. The principal efforts of the Procureur General directed to establishing the fact of his being the suborner of these wretched men and supplying them with the means of executing their crime. They remind you, that this time at least, no violent language has been heard against England; no colonels have put forward addresses of anger and of vengeance, and not a word uttered about England being 'the lair of wild

beasts.' I leave to others to decide whether the fragments of letters introduced in the indictment, the allegations of the Procureur General, and the avowal of the criminals themselves be sufficient proof against Mazzini; or whether Greco was, as some persons still suspect, merely a decoy to entrap his companions and then betray them. If it be established beyond reasonable doubt that Mazzini is really what he has been repeatedly called during these proceedings—the organizer of assassination—few would think it unwarrantable if the French Government renewed in a friendly manner the request that something may be done to put an end to a scandal which is now become intolerable.

On the occasion of a petition addressed to the Senate on Saturday, touching the abuses committed in the practice of 'vivisection,' reference was made to the proceedings of the London Society for the Protection of Animals. M. Le Verrier, the well-known astronomer, was pleased to observe that he was tired of always hearing people praise England and English institutions, and that he was still more so when London societies permitted themselves to give Frenchmen lessons on humanity. 'I remind England,' continued M. Le Verrier, 'of a situation much more grave, and which would be sought for in vain elsewhere. It is only there (in England) that members of Parliament are found who can be accused, proof in hand (*pieces en main*), of hiring assassins.'

M. de Boissy thought there was no reason for rejecting a measure, if it were good, though it came from England. He agreed that, in general, what came from that country was bad; and though it was the refuge of assassins, 'who were kept as ferrets are kept in a cask by sportsmen for the chase,' if by chance a measure otherwise well founded and just came from London it should not be rejected. He hoped that his words would reach England, and that people would in future be a little less partisans of the liberty of assassination.

These are serious imputations to hear repeated in full Senate, and what is more important, by so high a public functionary as the Procureur General of the Imperial Government. A course of public lectures is now given in a large hall called the Salle Barthélemy, in the Rue du Chateau d'Eau, for the benefit of the Poles wounded in action against the Russians. This mode of giving relief to the insurgents was approved by the Emperor in despite of the opposition of the Russian Ambassador and the remonstrances of other personages whose tendencies are more Russian than Polish. At the first lecture, or, as it is called 'conference,' upwards of 3,000 people, of every class of society, were present to bestow their sympathy and their offerings in a cause which, whatever be the issue, must always meet with interest in civilized countries.

Some of the Paris journals announce that a petition to the Senate is now being signed, praying for the abolition of capital punishment. The following is the text of the document:—'Messieurs les Sénateurs—You are the protectors of the principles of 1789, inscribed at the head of the constitution. Your mission, however, is not confined to the guardianship of those principles on which society and the State repose. The legislator has willed that you should have the right of receiving the expression of what citizens desire, and of transmitting it to the Emperor's ministers. The Senate is not only the guardian of the progress already accomplished, but is designed to become the initiator of future improvements. The undersigned think that in the first rank of the reforms which public opinion respectfully solicits, should be placed the abolition of the punishment of death. The most exalted and the most generous minds, during the last hundred years, have professed and propagated the eminently Christian and democratic belief that human life is inviolable. History, when it shall be called on to speak of the 19th century, will say that it was greater than all which preceded it, because it was more humane. Louis XVI. will be eternally respected for having abolished the rack. What glory is therefore reserved for him who shall sweep away the scaffold! The undersigned express a desire that the punishment of death be expunged from the penal code. They hope that you will take that wish into consideration, and they subscribe themselves, with profound respect, your very humble, etc.' (Here follow the signatures.)

The *Figaro* of Cherbourg asserts that the Minister of Marine has sent orders for filling up the crews of the iron-clad vessels before the 15th of March, and the arming of those vessels within the shortest possible time.

AN ECCENTRIC MARQUIS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York World is responsible for the following bon mot: Every one who has been in Parisian society has heard of the eccentricities of the Marquis de Boissy who is an elderly peer, privileged to say and to do just what he fancies without being frowned upon. The marquis has a particular dislike for the uniform it is necessary to don in order to appear at the Tuilleries. So at the last ball, resolved not to be decorated with official embroideries, he drew forth from his wardrobe a coat of the time of Louis XV., very rich to be sure, but rather antiquated, as it was one which his grandfather wore at Versailles in the palmy days of monarchy. At the ball this coat naturally produced a very decided sensation. Every one remarked upon it, but with a shrug, and 'the marquis must be different from other people.' When the Emperor arrived, followed by Prince Murat and other intimates of the Court, His Majesty could not avoid exclaiming, 'Why, M. de Boissy, what an odd coat you wear to-night.' 'Sir, it was my grandfather's,' the marquis replied, and the bystanders of course smiled. 'Yes; sir, I have put on my grandfather's coat, and I think (here the marquis glanced at Prince Murat, who is a unusually large man) that if every person here did the same mine would not be the one to attract most notice.'

ITALY.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* claims that the Italian Government offered to England an army of 40,000 men and all her fleet, in case the Cabinet of London should join with Sweden and Denmark in a war against Austria and Prussia.

A letter from Venice of the 25th of February states that a proclamation from Kossuth is being circulated among the Hungarians who form part of the Austrian army in Venetia. The ex-Dictator prays his countrymen to desert the Austrian flag, declaring that the Hungarians are about to be freed by an alliance with Italy. The proclamation adds that the King, who has merited the title of 'gallant man' from his people, is preparing to lead his brave army against Austria, and that all Hungarians who desire the emancipation of their country from Austrian tyranny should rally round his flag. Kossuth tells them in conclusion that there is a Hungarian Legion being formed in Italy, and that it is of pressing necessity to fill its ranks with devoted patriots. Some copies of this proclamation have fallen into the hands of the Austrian authorities, and it is said have produced alarm among them.—*Times* Cor.

TURKEY, March 1.—The *Italia* of to-day says:—'It is stated that the Austrian Government has ordered the men belonging to the 3d 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.'

THE CAVALRY FAMILY.—The Marquis Gustave Cavour, elder surviving brother of the late Count Cavour, has just died of apoplexy at Turin. In 1849 the deceased belonged to the Conservative party, and was one of the founders of the *Annuaire*, at the head of which journal he remained until 1851. From the time of his brother's accession to office he gradually fell off from his former associates, and in 1859 he was completely in accord with the Piedmontese Government. He was at first a great admirer

of Father Passaglia, whom he kept at his house for some time, but at length got tired of him. Of the Cavour family there now only remains Count Bignard, younger son of the Marquis. The elder brother died in Lombardy in 1848, where he was serving as a lieutenant of artillery. The Marquis leaves a daughter, married to Count Alberi.—*Galignani*.

The *Italie* gives the numbers of Masonic Lodges now existing throughout the world as above 8,411, and the active numbers (which are synonymous with those affiliated to the Sect and Ventes of Upper Italy and France &c.) as above 500,000. The non-active members and those in retirement it estimates at above 3,000,000 persons, which would embrace most of the English and Irish Masonic lodges, and the numberless persons admitted to the society without previous knowledge of its political bearing. The Italian and French armies are very fruitful schools of Masonry, and few regiments are without a lodge with a revolutionary organisation.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

ROME.—The *Moniteur* says the French Ambassador at Rome has expressed to Cardinal Antonelli his painful astonishment at reading the letter of Cardinal Bonaldi, which stated that the Pope had complained to him of the French intervention. The Pope regretted the publication of the letter, considering it would have a deplorable effect. An indiscretion whereby what passed within the walls of the Pontifical Cabinet was not held sacred would deprive the Pope of all liberty of thought when conversing with the faithful. The Pope has desired that Cardinal Bonaldi should be informed of his displeasure at this circumstance.

The certainty of a war absorbs all other subjects of conversation in Rome, and though it seems very certain that the tranquillity of the city will be preserved by the continuance of the French occupation, the first shot fired on the Po or the Mincio is fraught with too serious consequences to Southern Europe to be looked forward to with indifference. It appears certain that the conference between the Count Pasolini and the Emperor resulted in a demand on the part of Napoleon for a French occupation of the Port of Ancona and the Kingdom of Naples, which (of course as a merely temporary measure) the Italian envoy conceded in the name of his master. The Turin journals, however, state that a counter despatch from the English Cabinet negatives such a proposal, and also adds that Pasolini has little reason to be satisfied with the conversation he held with her Majesty's ministers, and that he was distinctly warned that England would not remain passive in case of any attack on the Venetian provinces. Why Venice should be sacred and Rome given up to the Revolution is not for us to determine, but the theory of Italian unity seems to common intellects as much impaired by the absence of one castle of the shield as the other; and the fact is that it is a theory that will not hold water in the present balance of European powers. Austria has never ceded one inch to it, and hold staunchly to her own signature of the Treaty of Villa Franca, and if Napoleon cannot succeed in placing a Murat on the throne of Naples, a contingency with England can never look on with indifference, a restoration of the deposed dynasty must necessarily follow in the wake of the reconstruction of Federative nationality, the only nationality possible in Italy, and which will give her a strength and development she has never yet known, or is likely to do under the grinding centralisation of Turin; ignoring as Piedmont does all local traditions, privileges, municipal rights, or popular or aristocratic self-government. If a common council and its Syndic presume to differ with the Prefet appointed by Peruzzi, it is at once dissolved, and if it happens to be Neapolitan, summarily imprisoned till it comes to a sense of its iniquities; or if the Government is in a merciful humor, deported in irons to Ancona or Genoa, kept for thirty or forty days without rhyme or reason in the hideous prison of Delta Torre, and then shipped off to starve in Sardinia, as happened only a week since to seventy persons, half of whom were women, for the mere suspicion of being sympathisers with Reaction in Basilicata. As this is no isolated case, but an every day occurrence, it is scarcely a matter of surprise that the Turin authorities are so deservedly abhorred in the South of Italy, or that Murat should appear a welcome change from Victor Emmanuel. A French occupation would be hailed as a deliverance, and once having gained a footing in the country it is difficult to believe in a willing evacuation on the part of the Imperial troops.—*Tablet* Cor.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The rumours of a Muratist occupation of Naples continue to increase and strengthen; the Italian journals openly stating that Count Pasolini ceded the point, including the Port of Ancona; and the refusal of the French Government recently to allow any of its numerous Neapolitan prisoners for Reaction, to receive any benefit by a similar act of clemency as resulted in the liberation of some few prisoners of distinction in the Kingdom of Italy, is another confirmation of the idea that they are reserved for a general amnesty on the Kingdom of Naples being occupied by Napoleon. The Austrian lines continue to be strongly fortified, and Benedek and Cialdini are making tours of inspection in the Neapolitan districts of command. The suspension of our demolition of the forts of Corfu can only be taken as an augury of approaching war in the Mediterranean, and serves as the best commentary on the absurdity of the policy which decreed this destruction, and laughed to scorn the remonstrances of the Conservative party last session, as the ravings of alarmists.—*Correspondent of Tablet*.

AUSTRIA.—The Austro semi-official correspondence of Vienna denies the rumored warlike preparations in Venetia, and most positively declares that Austria has not the remotest intention of assuming the offensive. The rumors are, nevertheless, repeated. The *Times* says that while the Austrian armies are 1,000 miles from home supporting a nationality and fostering insurrection on the inclement shores of the Baltic, one of the most formidable outbreaks of our time appears to have just begun in an Austrian province, and Galicia has been declared, by proclamation, in a state of siege. Very large preparations for insurrection have been made; taxes are levied with unsparing severity and with strict impartiality, the unwilling being forced to contribute as well as the patriotic. In order that the national money may be coined, gold and silver are collected, principally by women, and a secret army of policemen, or rather spies, enforce obedience to the commands of the unseen power. Revolutionary tribunals are sitting, which condemn the offenders against the national code, even to death. Armed bands are ready to rise at the first signal. Their leaders are appointed; their armies lie hidden, and the insurrection may begin at any hour. At first the Secret Galician Association was independent of Warsaw; now, however, Galicia has become the National Government of Warsaw. A sterner democratic element has gained the ascendancy. It is of a Socialist character. It is said the peasantry are tempted by prospects of division of the estates of unpropertied owners. Such is the dangerous rising against which the Austrian Emperor is now issuing proclamations and marching troops. The *Times* asks is it not strange that an empire, having within itself such elements of disquietude, should venture on the path of apolation in the name of popular rights?

Austrian officers are for the most part amiable and sociable—not so stiff and formal as their Prussian comrades, to whom they unquestionably are generally preferred. Moreover, the whole brunt of the campaign has fallen upon the Austrian troops, and the loss in office has been particularly severe.

One great advantage the Austrian army has over the Prussian is that nearly all the officers and over-commissioned officers (these latter are very numerous) have seen service, as have also a good many of

the soldiers. It is true that the majority of these are young men, but it is not yet five years since the commencement of the Italian campaign. The Austrian army has decidedly improved since 1859, and has about it a remarkable dash of fighting spirit.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.—STUTTGART, Feb. 27.—In this day, sitting of the Second Chamber, the Minister of War, Von Hagel, said:—According to the most reliable intelligence, a speedy termination of the war in Schleswig is not to be expected. Denmark is firmly resolved to oppose the most determined resistance to the claims of both Austria and Prussia.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 29.—The *Dagbladet* of to-day publishes an article, in which it says the English Government opposed by empty demonstrations the recent acts of Germany. It accepts sophisms of Germany in order to avoid war. The fall of Denmark must be bought with blood. Diplomatic strokes of the pen shall not urge the nation of 1,000 years standing.

PARIS, March 5.—The *Patrie* publishes that the three brigades of Austrian troops have received orders from General Wangel to enter Jutland rapidly and invest Fredericks.

The Paris journals quote, in illustration of the manner in which England is viewed at this moment throughout Germany, an article in the *German Chronicle*, the official organ of the Berlin cabinet, wherein it is said:—"No one can suppose that the two great German powers can see in the attitude of the English cabinet a motive for departing even a hair's breadth from the just demands which they have for Danish arrogance. The moment is perhaps nearer than England thinks in which she will reap the fruits of the policy which has within the last thirty-five years so altered her position toward the rest of Europe. There ought to be no delusion on this head; the England whose traditions go back to the first 20 years of this century no longer exists. Another England has replaced the old, and if her traditions have been sufficiently powerful to cause public opinion to forgive the present for the sake of the past, that possibility does not exist now. As to us, we do not deceive ourselves about it—we no longer seek in this new England assistance for Germany."

The Danish army consists of three divisions, commanded by Generals Gerlach, Du Plat, and Wistner. Every division has three infantry brigades, each brigade composed of two regiments, with two battalions to each regiment. The three divisions make a total of 30,000.

UNITED STATES.—Gen. Grant intends to concentrate all his forces for smashing blows this Spring. Another call will soon be issued for 200,000 to 300,000 men.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A bill will be introduced to-day in the Senate, to deprive all deserters who may have escaped into the British Provinces, of all privileges of future citizenship unless they immediately give themselves up for military duty.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The Governor of Maine, in his recent message to the Legislature of that State, discusses at considerable length the policy of the prohibition of the death penalty for capital offences. Twenty-six years ago a law was passed forbidding the execution of a criminal until a year had elapsed after his conviction. Since that period no person has suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Capital punishment has been virtually abolished, although the laws prescribe the manner in which executions shall take place, after the expiration of the probationary year. During this term of more than twenty years, in which non-enforcement has prevailed, says the Governor, "the number of felons convicted of capital offences has most disproportionately increased, there being at this time in the State Prison, under sentence of death, no less than twelve convicted murderers." And he adds: "The argument most relied on by the advocates of the abolition of capital punishment, that the safety of society would be as well assured by the imprisonment as by the death of the criminal, in consequence of the increased certainty of conviction and punishment resulting from its abolition, has been signally negatived by the statistics of crime in the State."

A WARNING TO EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA.—'Maudslayi,' writing from New York, says:—'What chance has a subject of Her Majesty, or of any European nation, who arrives here a stranger, and goes to this or that lodging house? Perhaps the very first night he is made drunk or drugged. He is then searched. If he has money he is robbed of it. He is taken to camp and a uniform is put upon him. His captain, landlord, and another divide the robbery, and also get \$300 for enlisting him. He does not know what to do; helpless and hopeless, he goes with his regiment to the war, if not frozen to death on Ritten's Island. "Why does he not write or send to the British Consul?" Bah! he has no chance to do it. I have no doubt that there are at this moment 1,000 English British subjects, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, or English, in the army, who have been seized and forced into it in this rascally manner before they have been a week in the city. I have heard some stories connected with it that makes my blood run cold. No foreigner should land in this city alone. He should keep company with others. They should band together. If one is missing never let sleep come to them until they have roused the British Consul and rescued their countrymen from a fate worse than death. There will be horrible stories told, if these poor fellows live to get home, which is doubtful, as I believe five out of seven persons that have gone to the war from New York have perished. I have my information not from one but from many. I know that the seizing emigrants, robbing them, and getting rid of them is practised every hour of the day, and these poor helpless ones have no help except in God.'

SEBASTIAN 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.

MURRAY & LANKAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Ladies being the 'precious porcelains of human clay,' are entitled to all the elegant luxuries which art, stimulated by gallantry, can devise. Among those which pertain to the toilet, there is none that surpasses the one named at the head of this paragraph. Delicately fragrant, a beautifier of the complexion, excellent, invigorated with water, as a mouth wash and as a cure for nervousness, faintness and hysteria, it deserves a place in the *Materia Medica*, as well as in the repertoire of the Toilet. To avoid the counterfeits of purchasing an inferior article, 'Murray & Lankan's Florida Water' should always be asked for. Agents for Montreal, Devis & Botton, Lamplough, J. Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., & Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Those eminent men, Dr. James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistner knew this, when he discovered his *Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.