

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**

**FRANCE.**

PARIS, June 28.—The Emperor has addressed the following letter to M. de Rouher, President of the Council of State:—

"PALAIS DE FONTAINEBLEAU, June 24.—M. Le President.—Our system of centralisation, notwithstanding its advantages, has had the serious inconvenience of producing an excess of administrative control. We have already endeavoured, as you are aware, to remedy this inconvenience, but there still remains much to be done. Formerly, the incessant control by the administrative departments of a great number of affairs had, perhaps, some reason, but now this supervision is only an obstruction. In fact, how is it possible to understand that some mere communal matter of secondary importance, and to which no objection can be raised, should require an investigation extending over at least two years, caused by the necessity of reference to 11 different authorities? In certain cases, industrial enterprises are equally delayed.

"The more I reflect on this state of affairs, the more I am convinced of the urgency of a reform. But in those cases in which the public good and private interests come in contact with each other on so many points, the difficulty is to give each its due weight—securing to one all the protection, to the other all the freedom desirable.

"This task will necessitate the revision of a great number of laws, decrees, orders, and official instructions, and the first step of the process must be a careful examination of all the details of our administrative system, with the purpose of retrenching those which are superfluous.

"The several sections of the Council of State appear to me fitted to conduct this examination, for, if they do not act administratively themselves, they see the action of all departments of the Administration. They are the best witnesses that can be referred to.

"I beg you then to charge the sections of the Council with this work, of which I conceive the plan should be this—in every section the reporter should draw up a table of the forms, the delays, the different authorities, and the various kinds of control to which every question is subjected. In a certain number of special tables the form and average duration of each case may be stated, omitting and exceptional circumstances. The section will then state its opinion on the changes or suppressions it may deem necessary.

"On any matters not submitted to the Council of State the heads of departments will furnish documents of a similar kind, that may serve as the basis of a general examination by each Ministry.

"As I attach great importance to this, I count on the enlightened zeal of the Council of State to obtain a speedy and satisfactory solution.

**"NAPOLEON."**

The presence of M. Drouyn de Lhuys in the French Foreign Office is the proof that the Emperor will not permit the Holy See to be further despoiled, and that the malignant efforts of the Queen's Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs to drive the Pope from Rome in order that the excommunicated King of Sardinia may make it his capital, have signally failed.

There seems no doubt that the prosecution of the seven Archbishops and Bishops for their excellent letter of advice to the electors, as well as that of the Archbishop of Tours (one of the seven) for his letter to the late Minister of Public Worship, has been abandoned.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says rumours of war are more prevalent than ever. It is impossible not to be struck with the tone of the semi-official organs. They speak as if it were desired to prepare the public mind for a catastrophe.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says the French are preparing for war, and the officers of the garrison are wild with excitement. Orders were yesterday received at the arsenal of Vincennes, to place on the full war footing, and prepare for immediate service, three batteries of 12-pounders, twelve guns, and 100 artillery waggons, the 12-pounders being only employed as the reserve of field artillery and of cavalry and infantry, divisions i.e. rifled 4-pounders; three batteries of the reserve generally form the artillery support of *corps d'armee* of three divisions, say 40,000 men. This news is no secret in military circles, but it has not yet transpired among the public. The officers at Vincennes think that war will probably break out before the month of July is over, and boast that the French army will be ready for any emergency before that time.

**THE FRENCH ALLIANCE—WAR SIGNS.**—Lord Palmerston's suspicions glorification of the French alliance is followed by the announcement in the *Morning Post* of Saturday, that "a few dispatches of importance leave the Foreign-office of either country without their substance being known to the respective Ministers of Foreign Affairs."

**THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND MEDIATION IN AMERICA.**—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"A rumour has got abroad, and been repeated in some of the papers, that the Emperor Napoleon had changed his views with respect to American affairs. The rumour, I can assure you, has no foundation. Not only has the Emperor not changed his views, but he is more confirmed in them by the events which have lately taken place in America. The subject was mooted in the Council of Ministers held on Friday at the Tuileries, and I have some reason to believe it is intended to make fresh propositions to the English Government. The Emperor is desirous to act with England in this as in all other questions of first-rate importance, and I believe he would recognise the Confederacy to-morrow if England joined him."

**MR. SLIDELL AND THE EMPEROR.**—Mr. Slidell, the Envoy at Paris of the Confederate States, had a very long conference with the Emperor on Thursday. His Majesty sent for him

as soon as he was up, kept him to a *tele-a-tele* breakfast, and did not part company with him until the Council of Ministers were assembled. This interview has given strength to the rumour that a renewed offer of mediation is likely to be the result of the fall of Puebla.

**EXTRAORDINARY ABERRATION.**—A soldier named Pierre Valin has just died in one of the charitable asylums of Paris after being subject to a single mental aberration ever since the battle of Solferino, where he was wounded in the head by a musket shot. The wound soon healed but the man, though apparently in good health, fancied himself dead from the time he received the injury. When asked how he was he invariably replied, "Ah, you are asking about Pierre Valin! Poor fellow! He was killed at Solferino by a musket shot in the head. What you see here is not Valin, but a machine made in his semblance, and so badly put together that you ought to get another in its stead." In speaking of himself he never said "I," or "me," but always "it." He would sometimes remain for days in a state of complete immobility, and so insensible to pain, that neither mustard poultices, blisters, pricking, nor pinching was felt by him. He would often refuse to eat, saying, "It does not want anything; it has no stomach."

**SPAIN.**

Private letters from Madrid inform me that proposals of recognition have been made on behalf of the Southern States of America to the Spanish Government, and that those proposals are made with the cognizance and full sanction of the Emperor of the French. The proposals are at this moment under the consideration of the Marquis of Miraflores and his colleagues, who are, of course, aware that they are approved by the Emperor, and also aware that if Spain consents she will have support of France. In a late letter I alluded to the injury done to Cuba by the war, and the privations incurred by her being cut off from the trade with the United States, and particularly New Orleans and the Carolinas. In the single article of flour Cuba derived nearly nine-tenths of her supply from New Orleans; while her ploughs, furnace-mouths, grate-bars, crown-wheels, shafts, rollers, steam-engines, and other indispensable articles, for her sugar estates used to come from America. The loss of this is, of course, greatly felt; industry is paralyzed, and the Crown revenues proportionally reduced. This is not the first time since the war that overtures have been made by the South; but it was hardly to be expected that Spain would take such a step alone and unsupported. Her necessities, however, are becoming more pressing, and as it is at such a moment that the overtures are repeated, and with the assurance that the Imperial Government would join her, I do not affirm that she will turn a deaf ear to them. Everybody knows how the possession of Cuba was coveted by the United States. It appears that Spain would now be completely tranquilized on this head, for my Madrid informant adds that the Confederate States are prepared to guarantee the possession of this rich colony, either by treaty with her, or by joining in a treaty with other Powers, in return for certain not unreasonable advantages.—The answer of the Spanish Government is not yet given, though with France by her side it may not be unfavorable. It is thought at Madrid that in any case the Emperor of the French will not much longer postpone recognizing the Confederacy—if with others, well and good; if not, alone.

**BELGIUM.**

We take the following general reflections on the result of the recent Belgian election from the *Moniteur*:—

The principal characteristic of the Belgian elections is, that they constitute a solemn protest against the Freemason party, and an indirect affirmation of those rights which have been peacefully enjoyed by the University of Louvain for over three centuries.—The party of order put forward former pupils of Louvain as their candidates, at Bruges, Antwerp, Furnes, St. Nicholas, Brussels, and elsewhere. Old cabinet ministers have been defeated by young men of less than thirty years of age. MM. Rogier, d'Hoffschmidt and Devaux have been rejected by the body of the electors. The chief heads of the Liberal party have been successfully attacked; morally, the triumph of the Catholics has been complete.

The Freemason party possessed a majority of sixteen votes in the parliament. They have been deprived of twelve by the admission of six new-Catholic members. Besides, there are many Deputies whose opinions are undecided, partizans of the utilitarian system, who always vote with the dominant party; we could mention more than four of this description. From all this it is clear that the majority of four votes which remain for the Cabinet are far from being in its favor. If the election had been general, instead of being only partial, the Catholics would have carried at least twenty seats. If the voting had taken place in the chief town of the canton, instead of in the chief town of the district, they would have secured a majority of from thirty to thirty-five members. If seven-eighths of the functionaries had not been compelled to obey the orders of the Cabinet and the Freemason party, and if the burgomasters had not been, for the greater part, the creatures of M. Rogier, it would have been clear as day that the Liberal party in Belgium exists only on the surface, and by means of intimidation and constant agitation. We are convinced that if order be re-established throughout Europe, and the Government succeed in overcoming the pressure of the Secret Societies, Belgium will rank among the first countries in Europe for order and tranquillity.

We read in the *Belgian journals* that Armellini, one of the "Trimmyres" of the Roman Anarchy of 1849, died recently at Brussels. He refused the aids of religion in his last moments, and demanded to be buried by the infidel society of the *Libres Pensees*.

**ITALY.**

**PERDURANT.**—The *Paisolo*, a Milesian journal, boasts that out of 400 communes in the province of Milan 309 Priests joined in the national rejection, and sang the "Te Deum." This statement, which, if true, would imply a sad degeneration in the successors of St. Ambrose and St. Charles Borromeo, is altogether at variance with facts. It is unfortunately undeniable that a minority of the Chapter of the Cathedral, with the Provost and several of the Clergy of the city, prostituted their sacred offices on the occasion referred to. It is also true that a section of the rural Clergy also were equally compromising, but the vast majority kept aloof, and in some instances where the most pressing entreaties, and in not a few, where menaces were used by the Mayors and other petty officials, to secure the co-operation of the clergy. Of the 400 communes of which the entire province is composed, it has been ascertained that about 160 Priests lend their services. The matter, however, will be beyond evil in a few days.

as the *Armonia* is about giving the list of the 'recusants.'

The arrest of Monsignor Arnaldi, Archbishop of Spoleto, is the event of the greatest prominence in the Pontifical dominions this week. The venerable and courageous Prelate whose loyalty to the Holy See, and his unflinching defence of religion in his Diocese, have gained him the hatred of the Revolution, was arrested on the 11th of June, and conducted on foot and escorted by Carabinieri to the Rock of Spoleto, on an accusation of "offences tending to excite disobedience to the laws of the State by means of a circular published in February last." This circular was the Archbishop's Lenten Pastoral, and it is a strange coincidence that no notice was taken of it till the remonstrances of the Italian Episcopate and their refusal to celebrate the statute with any religious observances. Then, and after Peruzzi had been obliged to withdraw his requisition, the Italian Cabinet thought of a revenge on one of the most zealous and fearless defenders of the Church, and this arrest is the commentary on the liberal professions of the Government. All this is so much fuel for the reaction of feeling that is steadily setting in in the annexed provinces; that is wakening the Clergy into quickened action, and raising them as persecution ever will, to the level of their times.

Communications from Italy have latterly an almost unvarying character of sadness. Occupied as they generally are in tracing the deplorable wants connected with the struggle of parties, or rather with the antagonism of the good and evil principles now going on in that afflicted country, the gloomy monotony which marks their details is hardly avoidable. Nor was my correspondence, unhappily, as you and your readers know, been exempt from a similar imputation, recording as it has been reluctantly obliged to do, outrages on justice and religion, sacrileges, the spoliation of monastic property, the pusillanimity and oftentimes the apostasy of individuals of heroism and unbending constancy in the cause of truth and the common Father of the Faithful, instances of long suffering and self-sacrifice in the interests of the Church and her indelible rights. The spirit of infidelity and irreligion is, I grieve to say, extending its roots through this lovely land, and its fruits are already but too apparent in the widespread demoralisation of the people. To be convinced of this melancholy fact, we need only cast our eyes on any of the Italian journals, all of which, irrespective of their political or religious bias, bear unmistakable evidence in the dark details of crime which fill their columns, to the corrupting and retrograde tendencies of the Italian Revolution. With the proofs which Lord Palmerston's antecedents afford of his anti-Catholic propensities, or rather of his demoralized hatred of Popery, it would not be difficult perhaps to explain his sympathy with and approval of the Piedmontese rule in Italy; but certainly the singular obligity of the Prime Minister's intellectual vision is not to be envied if he can see matter for congratulation and rejoice symptoms of progress in the following facts: Beginning with Turin, we learn from the *Zenara* (a popular journal) that prostitution has made fearful progress in that city, the licensed vices alone of the Cyprian Goddess amounting to 14,000. The same journal mentions that they occupy 21,000 families, which would furnish accommodation for 20,000 families. In the list of shareholders in this immoral speculation figure the names of several men of position and eminence, a fact scarcely credible but for the positive assurance given by the same journal. With a population of little more than 80,000, the reader can infer what a precious state of morality must exist in the focus of Italian revolution.

In the sitting in the Chamber at Turin on the 11th the Minister of the Interior, Peruzzi, laid before the House the following figures which we extract from the official lists. Respecting the number of convicted culprits in the provinces of Palermo, and especially in the neighborhood of that city, Peruzzi gave the following result:

For murder and robbery, 1st quarter, 1862	149
" " " " 2nd " "	170
" " " " 3rd " "	77

Peruzzi also, in the same sitting, furnished to the Chamber a list of various ex-prosecutions in the different provinces of Naples, from which, in order not to tire our readers, I extract only a few:—At Avellino, from the first to 5th of April of the present year, 19; at Santa Maria in Lucania on the 3rd April, 22, of whom 11 were burned alive, on April 11th at Benevento, 10. Resuming his remarks about Palermo, Peruzzi says:—"The numbers convicted of all classes of crimes are very great indeed, and prove a most abnormal state of the public security in that province. I have," he adds, "thought it my duty, however unpleasant the intelligence may be, to disclose the fact to the Chamber." D'Onofri, a Sicilian Deputy, confirms the statement of Peruzzi, and says that in Palermo and the neighboring provinces of Girgento and Caltanissetta, highway attacks, robberies, and abduction of individuals with violence, are innumerable, and that there is no longer any centre of police, such as existed in the days of the Bourbons.

**ROME.**—At Rome, by latest advices, all was tranquil.

The Abbot of the celebrated Benedictine Abbey of Monte Cassino (Monsignore Pappalera), whose letter of felicitation to Victor Emmanuel on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to Naples some months ago caused such surprise and regret amongst the friends of religion, is at present in Rome, having come to say penance, and to ask forgiveness of the Holy Father. His first step in retracting was to betake himself to Cardinal Cagiano, the Grand Penitentiary, and having thrown himself at his feet, he besought His Eminence's counsel as to the best means of obtaining pardon of God and the Holy Father. It appears that the Abbot has had episcopal jurisdiction over several countries, and his first act was to renounce for ever all his spiritual and temporal rights and sovereignty as having rendered himself unworthy any longer to hold them. This abdication he put in writing, and then begged the Cardinal to forward it to the Holy Father, and beg his forgiveness, and restore to him the peace of mind which he had forfeited. This act of humility having satisfied Pius IX. of the sincerity of his repentance, the Holy Father directed Monsignore Stella to write to him and tell him to present himself of the next day. One can imagine the joy of the Holy Father at seeing him at his feet, and the joy of the Abbot when he found himself raised by the hand of the Vicar of Christ, and affectionately pressed to his bosom. The Pope having addressed a few reassuring and consolatory words to him, told him to return no more to Monte Cassino, assigning him as his future abode the Monastery of St. Paul's, outside Rome.

The Bishops assembled in celebration of the 300th Anniversary of the Council of Trent have asked for a representative of the Holy See to preside over their meeting, and His Holiness has just deputed Cardinal Ruffini as his proxy.

The Pope having been asked recently what subject should be represented on the reverse of his medal struck this year, answered with a smile, "Represent Daniel in the lion's den."—*Armonia*.

**KINGDOM OF NAPLES.**—The Neapolitan journals contain little else than accounts of *rencontres* with reactionists, especially in the Basilicata. On several of these occasions the National Guard have refused to assist the military. The Royal troops are harassed by the unwelcome calls on their services, and their ranks are thinned by disease and casualties in action while the bands of reactionists everywhere increase. Embarrassing situations might be made from the local journals.

The chronicle of fusillations for the month of April, 1863, is now before me, taken from official sources only and far below the actual truth. From the 1st to the 5th of April 19 were shot in the Lieutenantcy of Avellino; the 3rd, nine, one at Montecelio, six at Ginestra in Basilicata, two at Sanzaio. The 4th, six, four at Avellino, two at San Marco in Lucania; the 5th, three, one at Delicato, one at Marco [Basilicata], one arrested at Giorgio and shot at Be-

nevento; the 6th, three at Torrecuso; the 7th, eight, one at Benevento, one at Avellino, two at Muro, one at Buvo, one at Montecalvo, two at Mone S. Angelo; the 8th, four, two at Montecalvo, two at Muro; the 9th, two in the wood of Bobbio in Abruzzo; the 13th one at Campo Basco; 15th, seven, one at Neri di Salerno, one at Seice in Basilicata, five at S. Marco in Lucania; 19th twenty-two, eleven burnt alive on the facade of Angiano in Benevento; the 20th, one at Popoli in Aruzzo; 21st, four, one at Benevento, one at Torre Maggiore di Puglia, one at Pietrilsalina, one at Muro; the 23rd, twelve, three in the wood of Cantalupo, one at Piedmonte d'Alife, two at Lancia, one at San Marco in Lucania, one in Aquila, one at Campo di Giove, one at Foggia one at Lova Capriola; the 30th, one at Apricena. Total for the month of April, one hundred and two murders of a Catholic and Royalist peasantry for the crime of loyalty, dedicated to the Catholic laymen who do not wish to be drawn into a 'Neapolitan' agitation and to the Apostles of immuity and progress whose claims the *Times* correspondent tells us are about to be acknowledged. If they ever are, neither to the *Times* nor to the Twenty-one will the gratitude of Italy be due, nor to il nostro Gladstone.—*Tablet*.

**MR. BISHOP'S CASE.**—As a question of international right the duty of our Foreign Office seems clear. It has always been held that one country has a right to demand common justice for its subjects at the head of any other country in which they may be resident. Whenever such cases arise the difficulty is always suggested of ascertaining rules by which we can review the judicial process of another country. But it is really not a question to be determined by the technicalities of artificial rules. Each nation must take upon itself the responsibility of determining whether in any particular case there has been such a failure of common justice as will amount to a national provocation. Where a weak Power has been concerned, or a Power with which a quarrel was to be picked, the Palmerston Cabinet has never shown itself very scrupulous in imposing the good faith of a foreign jurisdiction—witness Don Pacifico's case, and the more recent affair which has brought about a rupture between our Government and that of Brazil. But in truth, there is no need of appealing to international law, it is merely a question of influence. The lawless and rickety rule of Victor Emmanuel is chiefly kept up by the busy representation that it is under the patronage of England. Under such circumstances, it is obvious that a word from our Foreign Office will be all that is needed to set Lord Bishop at liberty. But it is the policy of Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell just now to pet and fondle the miserable imposture called the Italian monarchy, and therefore the required word is not uttered.—*John Bull*.

**POLAND.**

**THE POLISH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.**—It is stated, apparently on good authority, that the Secret Government has executed seven or eight persons accused of treason to the nation. The people having accepted this government, it has, of course, the position which would be occupied by a legal dictator, but power of life and death does not imply a right to dispense with the moral law. These men, whatever their crimes—and the committee strikes usually at the right person—are condemned unheard, and their executions are, therefore, neither more nor less than assassinations, most disgraceful to the cause they are perpetrated to defend. The secret sentences passed by the Russian government seem to have demoralized even the patriots, who forget that assassination is the one crime which in history has never been successful. We trust the foreign allies of the revolt will make the discontinuance of this practice the price of their continued support.—*Spectator*.

Many, June 20.—It will, perhaps, astonish diplomats to find how little importance is attached by the Poles to the presentation of the three Notes on behalf of Poland. As far as I can judge, it is generally feared, that in order to get rid of the troublesome representations of the Western Powers, the Russian Government will consent to all the propositions, with the intention of not carrying them out, and with the knowledge that they will be rejected by the Poles, who prefer the very hazardous chances of war with a view to the independence of their country to an arrangement which would have the appearance of a final solution, and yet would not satisfy any of their wants. What they are fighting for at the present moment is the independence of Russian Poland, or, if they cannot obtain that, the union of all the Polish provinces belonging to Russia into one constitutional kingdom under the Russian Crown. That also, unaided, they will not obtain. The Russians will never willingly reintroduce a Polish administration into the Rubeanic provinces, which the Russians of the present day have been taught to regard as almost entirely Russian, though they are distinctly recognized as Polish in the Treaty of Vienna, and are promised "national and representative institutions" in common with all other portions of "the Poland of 1772." They were even treated as Polish by the Emperor Nicholas until the insurrection of 1830 broke out, and had a Polish administration, and Polish law-courts and schools when Lord Palmerston wrote his celebrated despatch, calling the attention of the Russian Government to the fact that it had not yet granted the inhabitants of these provinces a system of national representation. It would be considered a great concession now to allow them to teach the peasants to read out of Polish primers.

Indeed, so far from admitting that the educated classes in these provinces have any right to the maintenance of their language, the Russian Government has often declared the contrary and has lately received a memoir from M. Pogodin, ex-Professor of history at the University of Moscow, in which it is seriously proposed to do away with 'the detestable Polish element' altogether in Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine. *Le Nord* picked a quarrel with a French paper which, by an error in transcription, had stated that M. Pogodin wished, not to 'extirpate,' but to exterminate the Polish element. The word the amiable Professor really used is, literally translated, 'annihilate.'

M. Pogodin, however, explains that he does not want to murder the Poles or drive them away by force [he will bear of "no bloody means such as the Poles themselves employ"]; he would have the Government by the proprietors out and send them to the kingdom or wherever they like to go. In the event of some hundred thousand families not consenting to leave a country where many of them have been established ever since it has borne a name, and where the so-called Polish "immigrants" have been settled for five centuries—in such an improbable event as this it is just possible that "bloody means such as the Poles themselves employ" would be resorted to.

I fancy all the Poles have ever hoped from diplomatic intervention is that it might lead to entanglements which it would be necessary to cut with the sword. In their national hymns and litanies they pray for war as regularly as in their Church litanies they pray, in common with other Christian nations, for peace; and they have, for the most part, said frankly enough from the beginning that if the Western Powers really wished to assist them, military support was the only support they cared for. In any case it is perfectly certain that the propositions made to Russia by Austria, France, and England, even if Russia accedes to them, will not be accepted, though they may ultimately have to be submitted to by the Poles. Diplomats may console themselves for this result by reflecting that even if they had asked for and obtained a great deal more—if, for instance, they had asked for and obtained the full execution of the Treaty of Vienna in reference to the ancient provinces as well as the kingdom—the Poles would still not have acquiesced in such an arrangement. Kosciuszko made the same reply to Alexander I., when consulted as to the wants of Poland, that Count Andrew Zamoycki made the other day, under similar circumstances to the Grand Duke Constantine, and

afterwards to Alexander II.; and the Poles, when (with the exception of Kosciuszko and a few other men not to be deceived by vain promises) they accepted and recognized the sovereignty of Russia in 1815, did so only on the understanding that the constitution of the kingdom would be gradually extended to the other provinces. It is well known that the proposed carrying out of this plan was looked upon with great disfavor by the Russian subjects of Alexander I.; while the Russian subjects of Alexander II. would be indignant if any thought were entertained of annexing to Poland territory which they have been taught to consider quite as much Russian as Calais and Dunkirk, when they were freed from the English were French.

The Polish question, however skilfully diplomatists may handle it, is quite insoluble if the intention in solving it be to satisfy both Russians and Poles. I am assured on good authority that even if Russia consented to an armistice, and agreed to discuss the affairs of Poland in a Congress, the Poles would still not acquiesce unless a representative of the National Government of Poland were admitted to the sitting. No one need be told that, even if Russia would consent to meet a representative chosen by some constituted body in Poland (which, to begin with, is more than improbable) a delegate from an unknown Power, unable even to show his credentials, could not possibly be received.

In the absence, then, of an intervention by arms, it will be seen that, whatever Russia may reply to the Western Powers, the Polish insurrection will continue—to the injury, the Poles should remember, of no one except Russia in a moral, and Poland in a material point of view. Poland will be devastated, and at last, no doubt, the Poles will be obliged to put up with whatever position may have been made for them. The insurrection, which was begun, will also be ended in despair; but the Poles will not have resigned their right to rise again in arms at the first opportunity, when Russia may be weaker even than she is now, or when Europe may be involved in a general war.

**RUSSIA.**

**WAR PREPARATIONS.**—The movements of troops in Russia are daily becoming more important. This is especially the case in the government of St. Petersburg, which is incessantly traversed by troops on their way to the Baltic provinces and the western part of the empire. The Russian army in Poland is raised to 150,000 regular soldiers, and is daily augmented. The greatest activity prevails in the fortresses, the arsenals, and the depots. All the Baltic forts armed and placed in a state of defence. Cronstadt and all the naval dockyards present a very animated spectacle. The officers and soldiers on leave are rejoicing their respective regiments. The city of St. Petersburg is surrounded with a *cordón militaire*; the examinations of the passports of the persons arriving are very scrupulous and the baggage of persons leaving is subjected to a severe examination, as the export of lead, sulphur, and saltpetre is absolutely forbidden. The engineers had decided some time ago to raise the fortifications of Narva, and the works had already commenced, but on the 8th the order arrived to stop the demolition, and to rebuild what had been destroyed. It has been observed for some time that the insurgents frequently attack the Russians in the neighborhood of railway lines, and that they impede communication upon the line from Berlin to St. Petersburg, especially upon the section between Kovno and Wilna.

We read in the *Moscow Gazette*:—"All the commerce of England is on the sea. Thirty thousand merchant vessels convey on the ocean English property which Mr. Cobden estimates at 100 to 200 millions sterling. The course which these ships follow in the Atlantic, as well as on the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, is so well defined, thanks to the indications of Captain Maury, that it is like a high road. That Power which, traversing these parts, should seize English vessels appearing there would deal a terrible blow at British commerce, and it is what our sailors and vessels of war would be perfectly able to do in case of a war with England. A vast field for their activity would then be open to our vessels without presenting any very great dangers. The space is such that the pursuit of an enterprising cruiser would be difficult, and a good captain could destroy scores of cargoes without having to engage in combat. During the war in the East, after the affair of Petropaulowski, an American ship, on its arrival at Shanghai, announced that it had been stopped at sea by a Russian frigate, and that it was only released in consequence of its American nationality being proved by the papers on board. The rumor of this affair spread in the commercial world, and the merchants in the Chinese ports would only intrust their merchandises to American vessels. Hongkong at once expected an attack from the Russian fleet. Admiral Sir J. Stirling, commanding the English naval force in those regions, was unable to comply with all the demands for escort which were addressed to him. The rumor was, however, false; there was not then a single Russian ship at sea. If a false report led to such a panic, what would be the effect produced by 20 or 30 of our cruisers?"

The Russian papers fully anticipate war. One called the *Day*, admits that neither army, nor navy nor exchequer, is in condition for the encounter, but there is a small trifle called the Russian people. In 1818 the Poles, under Ladislav, had carried even Moscow. What did Ozar Michael do? He summoned the States (*duobas*), and the country rose like one man. Unfortunately the autocracy of one man has permanently emerged out of his last gathering of the said *duobas*, whatever it was. There is, evident apprehension at Court, however, and the *Petersburg Gazette* takes pains to deny that either French merchants have been driven out of Moscow, or French engineers, as alleged, dismissed from Russian railway employment. It is stated that Napoleon III. has felt acutely the death of Count Platen in the Polish ranks, that noble man being among his oldest intimates.

**MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.**—It is not difficult to distinguish the lady of delicate tastes and instinct, from the less refined of her sex, by the quality of the perfumery she uses. The fashionable dames and demoiselles of South and Central America prefer Murray and Lanman's Florida Water to every other *odeur* for the handkerchief, and have clinging to it for twenty years to the utter neglect of Lubin's essences and other full-bodied, but by no means refreshing perfumes of Europe. Our own elegantes are now ratifying the Spanish verdict on this most flower-like of all floral essences.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

**HOTTELETT'S STOMACH BITTERS.**—Who is there that does not desire to be always exempted from indigestion—to have a good appetite, a painless stomach, a clear head, a regular pulse, a healthy complexion? If this meets the eye of any who are not thus blessed, let them try *Hottellett's Stomach Bitters*. We guarantee that this delightful tonic will restore any stomach, however weak, to a healthy condition; that it will bring back the truant appetite and give permanent vigor to the whole system. The feeble and emaciated suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort to try it. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmlessness and its restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated quacks of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics, and it is certainly more agreeable than any of the other spirituous preparations of the day.

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