

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 25.—The *Constitutionnel* of this morning, in an article, signed by M. Luniayrac, points out the difference existing between the present resolution of Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston and their former policy, whereby passions were aroused which were to remain unsatisfied, and threats made which were to be followed by no results.

The *Constitutionnel* then says:—
‘Public opinion in Europe will hardly be able to understand these contradictions, and will find that they weaken the authority and influence of the English Government, and that if the negotiations have failed, it was, perhaps, owing to the reason that these contradictions had been foreseen.’

PARIS, Tuesday, June 28.—Many of those who felt or affected much indignation at the reception which the Emperor Napoleon's proposal of a general Congress met with half admit that the reasons alleged for the refusal of Lord Russell were not so unfounded or so futile, as they then imagined. Here we have a Conference, which is a Congress on a somewhat restricted scale avowing their inability, after much deliberation, to rescue a petty kingdom from the grasp of ambitious and unscrupulous neighbors. What chance is there, then, of a Congress settling to the general satisfaction the many important objects that would be brought before it, while the Conference cannot settle even one?

If there be war between Great Britain and Germany, there can be no doubt to whom it will be due. Of the Governments represented in the London Conference, only two really desire war, and those are France and Prussia. Prussia's motives are perfectly known. An influential military party, the Sovereign at its head, is elated, by a triumph, the merit of which it exaggerated, into a belief that its arms are invincible. A Ministry whose domestic policy is odious to the nation it misgoverns, seeks salvation, or at least a respite, in the chances of a foreign war. But Prussia could not alone have procured the renewal of strife. It is France that has throughout hindered the adjustment of the quarrel. In January she needed not to have done much to prevent the passage of the Eider. No stir of arms or mighty preparation was requisite, but merely one of those seemingly innocent but secretly significant notes which the Cabinet at the Tuileries well knows how to indite. In like manner, England had then no occasion to send a fleet to the Baltic or North Sea to preserve Denmark from invasion; she had but to draw a line and declare war the penalty of its passage. Again, peace would before now have been made had France, in May and June, co-operated heartily with England, instead of showing herself slack and luke warm in her efforts to compose the difficulty. Why has she pursued this line of conduct? Some of her reasons may be unfathomable, or only to be conjectured, but a prominent motive is certainly to be found in Lord Russell's refusal of the European Congress proposed last year by the Emperor Napoleon.—*Times Cor.*

The *Phare de la Manche* publishes some additional particulars respecting the engagement between the Alabama and the Kearsage. The crew of the Alabama was composed of 22 officers and 122 seamen. The name of the Captain of the Kearsage is Winslow. He is a Southerner, but he took service with the North. He and Captain Semmes served in the same ship. Three of the crew of the Alabama who were wounded during the engagement died on board the Kearsage after amputation. There are 11 wounded in the hospital with fractured limbs and burns. The surgeons expect to save them. Dr. Llewellyn, the surgeon of the Alabama, is the only officer supposed to have perished in the Alabama. Another officer who was wounded and was picked up by a boat sent out by the port admiral of Cherbourg died on board the boat. Five officers were saved by a French pilot named Mauger. These officers were landed in the afternoon at Cherbourg; one of them named Armstrong received a slight bruise in the left side from the fragment of a shell. Mauger likewise landed 7 seamen picked up by him. During the afternoon 52 of the crew of the Alabama who were received on board the Kearsage were landed at Cherbourg. The number of wounded on board the Kearsage is not known, nor is it known whether the commander of the Kearsage during the long stay he made at Brest did not enlist some experienced gunners. It appears according to the statement published by the *Phare*, that some doubt existed at Cherbourg as to whether any action would take place. It says further that the report of a challenge having been given and accepted is not true. All doubt, however, ceased at 7 on Sunday morning. The Alabama got up her steam at that hour, and the commander of the French iron-plated frigate Couronne sent an officer to inform Captain Semmes that his ship would escort him to the limit of the French waters; that she would not weigh anchor until after him, and that he would not in any way interfere with her movements.

The preceding day Captain Semmes, whom several persons had earnestly advised not to engage the Kearsage, had shown himself inflexible on that head, replying that he would prove to the most incredulous that his ship was not a privateer, intended for the attack solely of merchant vessels; that he was in a warlike port; and that he had consulted different French officers, who all declared that, in his situation, they would fight. Who could blame him for regarding military honor in a higher point of view than any political feeling?

At 10 o'clock on Saturday evening Captain Semmes told M. Bonfils, the agent of the Confederate Government, that he was a Roman Catholic, and, as he could not assist at divine service the following day, he asked M. Bonfils to promise him to attend mass, and have it offered up for him. This request was religiously executed. Everybody aware of these facts was convinced of Captain Semmes's inflexible resolution, when they saw the Alabama sail out of the western entrance at 10 o'clock, and when out of the harbor, change her course towards the Kearsage which was coming from the east. The first shot was fired at 11 o'clock, the Federal and Confederate vessels being at the time eight naval miles from the Cherbourg breakwater. The Kearsage was a heavier vessel than her antagonist, and her machinery was better protected by chains. The Alabama carried eight guns, six of which were 30 pounders—on her stern of 58, and a pivot gun on her poop of 100lb. The Kearsage carried one gun less; four were 30 pounders, two of 150, and one on her fore deck. The two ships from the commencement of the action presented their right side to each other. They sailed round five or six times, the Alabama always endea-

voring to approach her adversary. Shots were exchanged during an hour, but not so well aimed by the Confederate as by the Federal, who fired patiently and accurately, having the advantage of skilled gunners. Nevertheless, the Kearsage received a shot at the beginning of the action which would probably have sunk her were it not for the chains with which she was protected. She received several other shots which damaged the plating, and one ball struck her stern-post six inches from her rudder. The Alabama received a shot in her machinery at the commencement of the action, and from that moment the crew fought the ship with water up to the knee—some say up to the waist. A second shot, which shattered her screw, caused her to sink stern foremost. Even before the decisive shot the Alabama had diminished her fire and let off her steam. The Kearsage continued her fire at a long distance; the Confederate hoisted sail while the Federal continued firing.

‘The steam vessel Yeddo,’ says the *Gironde*, ‘which has just been constructed in the building yard of M. Arman of this city (Bordeaux), and which is supposed to belong to the Confederate Government, left the roadstead yesterday morning. She had made a trial trip on Monday last, and completed her preparations on the following day. The Yeddo measures 682 tons, and has a crew (entirely French) of 65 men. She is commanded by Captain Pater, who is a native of France also, and was for a long time master of vessels belonging to Bordeaux. She is freighted with different kinds of goods, and is dispatched by M. Arman himself through M. Ousse, shipbroker. The Yeddo is bound for Amsterdam, but everything concerning her departure and the object and aim of her voyage remained a profound mystery. To the last moment the freighters, officers, and seamen maintained an absolute silence to all the questions put to them.’

The editor of the *Phare de la Manche*, who visited the Federal corvette Kearsage at Cherbourg on Tuesday last, states that she received one cannon shot in the bow, which caused but little damage; another in the chain which protected her machinery. The shot passed through the chain and lodged in her ribs; another struck the rudder and remained there; another shot passed right thro' the captain's cabin, another in the sternpost, which it perforated; another struck the chimney, but did not pass through, and her longboat was smashed by a discharge of grape shot. It is said there are now two Confederate steamers cruising outside Cherbourg, preparing to challenge the captain of the Kearsage.

The following correspondence between the Captain of the Kearsage and M. Bonfils, the commercial agent of the Confederate Alabama, has been published at Cherbourg:

Cherbourg, June 21.
To Monsieur Bonfils, U. S. S. Kearsage.—Sir: Certain pilot boats which I, from feelings of humanity, allowed to save several prisoners when the Alabama had gone down, took them into Cherbourg. These officers and sailors are not the less subject to the laws of war; they are my prisoners, and I demand that they come on board the Kearsage to surrender as such. If they should endeavor to free themselves from this obligation under cover of the means which have been used for their escape, they must expect to meet with no mercy another time.

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

M. Bonfils replied as follows:—
To Captain John A. Winslow.—Sir: I have received your letter of June 21. Your demand is one which I have no power whatever to entertain, and should have been addressed to the Government with whom those unfortunate have found a refuge. I know of no law of war to prevent a soldier from escaping from the field of battle after a reverse, although he had been made prisoner, and I do not see why a sailor who saves himself by swimming should be in a worse case. I must, therefore, refuse to act as your go-between toward certain individuals, whom you claim as prisoners. I cannot, moreover, understand how the authorities of the United States can pretend to hold prisoners in the territory of the French Empire.—I am, &c.

BONFILS.
The *Constitutionnel*, in a short article, which has the appearance of being meant to soothe the Confederates, states that Captain Semmes by going out to fight acted against advice and entreaty.—He was the weaker, and all the counsels, even the most pressing entreaties, were vain, they could not prevent him from engaging in an unequal combat. The *Constitutionnel* does not state from whom came these pressing entreaties, or who tried to prevent his fighting. It was in consequence of the remonstrances of the United States Minister that the Alabama was under the necessity of quitting Cherbourg; and once beyond the legal distance, she had no alternative but to fight, to surrender, or try to escape.

The *Moniteur Algerien* publishes a letter from Dalmatia in Algeria, containing an account of the invasion of locusts by which certain districts of the colony are now infested. The writer says:—‘The crop-devouring plague fell on us for ten consecutive days. The insects arrived in such quantities that all the fields were literally covered with them. In certain places they lay to a thickness of five inches. The crops of cotton, potatoes, and especially the kitchen-garden produce, were eaten up in a few minutes. The tobacco alone suffered but little. The hatching of the eggs has already commenced, and without a miracle from Providence, a scourge still more terrible than the first, menaces our agriculture for the first week in July.’

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The recent debate of the 8th of June in the Turin Chambers throws a strange but to us far from novel light on the conduct of the Piedmontese in the Sicilies. When the Minister of War dares to acknowledge in the face of a Christian House of Legislature, that he has no time for the revision of sentences, and that the military authorities locally invested with the power of life and death over all the Neapolitan subjects of Victor Emmanuel find it too troublesome a process to inquire previous to execution whether the sentence is just or not, and the guilt or innocence of the victim, a minor consideration to the valuable time of the court-martial, there is little need for external comment. General della Rovere's words, which scarcely be forgotten in the official acts of the Turin Chamber, and they remain a monument of the utter carelessness of human life, and the recklessness of the fundamental and immortal code of human justice which has characterized the rule of Piedmont from the landing of Marsala till the present hour. Apropos of Marsala, the amnesty of the ‘Aspromonte’ has been contemptuously refused, and this for the sole reason that its concession would entail a similar act of leniency in behalf of the Royalists. The deportation goes on apace. Sixty were yesterday embarked in iron, more than half of them women and girls. Women, as Signor Muirvini states in the debate of the 8th, are constantly condemned to the galleys for life for complicity, and girls for ten, twelve and fifteen years. The Reaction, owing to the season, is taking its usual increased proportion in the Basilicata, Calabria, and Molise, and in the Beneventano is fairly beating General Pallavicini's best efforts at suppression. Encounters with Crocco's mounted bands have been during the past week of almost daily occurrence, and with the unvarying result of loss to the troops and escape to the brigands. The country is absolutely overrun with armed bands, but at the points most removed from the Pontifical confines.—*Tablet.*

THE ITALIAN BUDGET.—Turin, June 27.—In today's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Budget was discussed.
The ordinary expenditure for 1863 is estimated at 787,480,539 lire. The extraordinary expenditure is estimated at 140,127,385 lire.

The budget of expenditure was passed by a majority of 142 to 60.

A question was put by Signor Sarrauco on the financial state of affairs, and he expressed an opinion that the deficit was larger than the Ministerial estimate.

June 26.—The *Moniteur* says:—

The Italian Government has taken every measure to repress vigorously all attempts at disturbance which may be made by extreme parties.

A TORIN SCANDAL.—The Rattazzi Ministry, never in good odour with the country, has left an ugly memento of its official career, in what is now known as the Bastogi job. That Genoese banking firm had gained a preference over Rothschild when tenders were offered for the railway network at the south end of the kingdom, and patriotism was put forward as the pretext for so favoring native capital. This sham is now shown up, and a parliamentary committee, with Lanza for chairman, is examining witnesses, including a Milanese banker and sundry stockbrokers, with a view to bring home a charge of bribery against Deputy Sussani, and other members who had the carriage of the transaction. This scandal is the talk of all Turin, and Rattazzi's presumed connivance in the manoeuvre may extinguish that dubious statesman.—*Globe's Paris Letter.*

ROME.—June 29.—The Pope officiated at the Basilica of the Vatican this morning, on the occasion of the feast of the Holy Fathers. He afterwards renewed the protests against the invasions and usurpations of the Pontifical provinces on the part of Piedmont, already set forth in his allocutions of '59 and '60, and in the address to the Catholic bishops.

Of real news there is little of a nature worth record and save in case of a war breaking out, in which case we may look for ‘stirring times’ south of Arno, there is little in a Roman Summer to call for remark. Still the ceaseless work of the ever-active Church goes on here without let or hindrance, and to a Catholic Rome can never be other than the centre of all action and interest. The Holy Father has addressed a letter recently to M. de Montalembert, in which in the most fatherly and affectionate terms he points out the passages in his oration which are here held exceptional, or at the least inopportune, and in which he draws a line between the principles which have been so greedily seized on by the Revolution as an evidence of adhesion to their theories, and the eminent services rendered by the great Catholic orator to the cause of the Church.—*Tablet.*

We read in the *Journal de Bruxelles*:—‘Your readers remember, perhaps, the arrest, on the 14th of last April, of a member of the *sette*, Filicchi by name, who had been sent from Naples, where he filled the place of the President of the Committee of Emigration, to Rome, his native city, there to instigate a popular rising, to throw bombs, and to commit crimes over which it was thought proper to draw a veil. Filicchi is confined in the Carceri Nuove until the chain of evidence be completed, which is required to complete the case against him. But his party, fearing lest he should reveal their secrets, despatched on the 7th inst., an emissary from Naples with instructions to effect the escape of the prisoner at any cost. For this purpose it was necessary to corrupt the gaolers, who were, all of them, old soldiers of tried fidelity. The emissary set to work. After many conversations with one of the gaolers, he ventured to offer this honest fellow a large sum to induce him to co-operate in the escape of Filicchi. The gaoler, however, laying hand on the emissary, gave him up to the police, who took him, with no small trouble, to the Carceri Nuove. At the very moment when he was being forced over the threshold of the prison, he floored two of the police and sprang at a single bound into the street, where two of his brothers, and friends ready to assist in case of need, were awaiting him. One of the police, ashamed at his fall, rushed after the fugitive, seized him, and carried him back to the Carceri Nuove, under his arm as if he had been a child. It said that papers of importance and a large sum of money, which was doubtless meant for the gaoler, have been found upon the prisoner.’

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—It seems that the Piedmontese have to contend not only with the Royalist party, but with the extreme Garibaldians, who want not a ‘king honest-man,’ but a Republic of the Red pattern. The *Times* correspondent thus indicates the beginning of troubles, in some recent Garibaldian demonstrations which the Piedmontese police attempted to suppress:—

In the absence of Garibaldi from Naples it may be allowed that such demonstrations were objectless, but feelings so strong as those of the Neapolitans, who owe their very existence to the man they worship, cannot be reduced to rule; and it shows an ignorance of human nature and a disregard of the sentiments of the Southern Italians to attempt to suppress these demonstrations of joy, however puerile they may be. On Monday night was the first. A crowd of young men, formidable neither from numbers nor quality, marched down the Toledo with flags and the bust of Garibaldi clothed with a red shirt, which one of the ‘Thousand,’ who was present, had taken off from his own shoulders. Of course the police interfered, and by persuasion endeavored to disperse them, but without effect; on they went to the Villa, where the band of the 4th Legion was playing, and a vast crowd, as usual in the evening, were listening and sipping ices. Garibaldi's hymn was called for again and again, amid enthusiastic ‘vivas’ until the guard interfered and ordered the band to leave. The crowd then followed, much increased, and those on duty, with the flat of the sword, endeavored to disperse them.—a friend of my own, an English gentleman, who was merely looking on, coming in for a blow. Let it be admitted that these youths cried, ‘Out with your lights; off with your hats,’ which are constructed by our timid authorities into grave offences, and that they even tore up some of the flowers with which the Villa is planted—not a new offence, by-the-by; still, the interference of the police was, I think, imprudent and irritating, and the ‘Fui, fui!’ (By, fly!) which ensued may be attributed altogether to the over caution of the authorities. On Tuesday night I went into the Toledo to watch events, and got into the thick of it. A small crowd, not exceeding 200 or 300 of well-dressed young men, came down from the Largo Mercatello without flags and in the most orderly manner shouting ‘Viva Garibaldi!’ On attempting to go down the S. rada di Chiaja, a cordon was drawn across, and they fled off in the direction of Santa Lucia, where was a large body of the Bersaglieri of the Marine. They then returned to the Toledo, and were followed by a considerable number of Garibaldians, whom I saw coming out of the palace of General Della Marmora. The military by the by, were first on the ground, without having been called for by the civil power, and National Guards, Municipal Guards, Guards of Public Security, and Carabinieri formed so strong a force as to remind me of the ‘good old times’ of the Bourbons. Shops, too, were suddenly closed, while a little army watched over the proceedings of a mob which three determined men might have dispersed. In the Largo Mercatello again the flat of the sword was used and arrests were made, and a bitter feeling has been created here against the Government, which has need of the co-operation of all its friends.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, June 25.—To keep up the spirit of the nation and the army, which would otherwise be more than human if they were not drooping, hopes of foreign, and especially English, aid, are held out to the multitude. There are rumors current of a Queen's messenger arriving this morning, and stated that, although he was not at liberty to open his mouth, news would be made public on Monday which would prove to be no less startling than cheering! There are men whose confidence about the imminent appearance of the English fleet in the Baltic no

croaking arguments can shake. There are others who are no less sure of the landing of red jackets in Jutland, ‘to the number,’ they say, as confidently as if they had counted them with their own eyes, of 35,000.

With all my heart and soul I wish these suspicious prognostics may turn out true. But I confess that my fixed idea is that England will not and cannot move in the matter, so long as France perseveres in her silent, equivocal attitude; and that France is too anxious to prolong this state of suspension—to play fast and loose, till she sees if she can commit England to a course from which there may be no retreat and in which she, France, may be able to follow or not to follow, precisely as her own interests, her ancient rivalry, her reminiscences of the Crimea, and Italy, or her more recent experience of Poland and Mexico, and her smart about the Congress, or even simply her whim may suggest.

In one word, I cannot divest myself of the thought that the position of Denmark is exactly the same as that of Piedmont at the close of the long, bootless negotiations of the winter of 1849, and the word that sounds most incessantly in my ears is—Novara!—*Times Cor.*

COPENHAGEN, June 26.—The Rigsgaard was opened to-day, at noon, by the President of the Council, who read the speech from the Throne, which contained the following passage:—‘The threatening crisis of the fatherland, and the expenditure necessary for the continuation of the war, have caused this convocation of the Rigsgaard. We have recently learned for how little the clearest right reckons in Europe, and how isolated we are. We therefore acceded to the painful sacrifice of the country south of the Schlei. The enemy demands more, but we reply negatively, being convinced that the people agree with us. May God grant that at least in a certain place the sympathy for us may grow into active support!’

In to-day's sitting of the Folkething (Lower House of the Rigsgaard) the President of the Council, in reply to a question upon the Conference, said:—

‘The Danish Plenipotentiaries were instructed to accept the line of demarcation of the Schlei, and to agree to a fortnight's prolongation of the armistice should England firmly adhere to that line. Earl Russell promised that neither would he make a proposal himself, nor support the proposal of any other Plenipotentiary which would be less favorable for Denmark unless Denmark herself should consent to such new proposals. Earl Russell nevertheless proposed in the sitting of the Conference of the 18th inst., that the question should be submitted to arbitration, although Denmark did not consent to this proposal.’

Bishop Monrad said in conclusion:—

‘I cannot explain how this proposal was consistent with Earl Russell's promise.’

THE CAPTURE OF ALSEN.—Flensburg, June 29.—Eleven battalions of the Prussian army crossed the Alsen Sound, north of Sonderburg, at daybreak this morning.

The Danish troops were beaten back, and are now in full retreat.

The Prussian loss is moderate.

The attack of the Rolf Krake was repulsed by the Prussian batteries.

The *Publiciste* of Berlin, which usually passes for a semi-official paper, has the following:—The first cannon shot that England fired against Prussia should be, in our opinion, the signal for the occupation of Hanover. It is peculiarly due to British egotism that we have received so little fruit from our immense efforts and sacrifices in the wars of deliverance. It was England who in 1815 made us leave the north-west of Germany where we had ceded the two districts of Eastern Friesland and of Hildesheim to Hanover, which had no right to them and could not develop their rich resources. English policy and German policy have been at all times anti-Prussian policies, and some times have approached the limits of treason. Already by her obstinate resistance to the military hegemony of Prussia in the states of Northern Germany in 1859, by her opposition to the Russo German fleet, to the railway uniting Prussian territory to the Gulf of Jutland, by her agitation in favor of the maintenance of the integrity of Denmark, Hanover has filled up the measure of her sins, and if, in general, the utility of a kingdom of Guelphic dynasty may be called in question, there is a case in point in the proof furnished in the last few years by the policy of Hanover, of the necessity that in the interest of Germany the kingdoms of the Guelphs should cease to exist.

AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN POLICY IN THE DUCHIES.—Berlin, June 29.—It is asserted that a motion will shortly be brought forward at the Federal Diet, that Schleswig and Holstein united should be placed under the joint administration of the great German Powers until the question of the succession shall have been decided, and the respective claims of the Princes of Augustenburg and Oldenburg been examined.

This is said to be the subject of the present arrangement between Prussia and Austria, and on this they are stated to be perfectly unanimous.

VIENNA, June 28.—The Allied Powers have despatched a Circular Note to their respective representatives abroad, declaring that they no longer consider themselves bound by the concessions made by them at the Conference, since peace has not been re-established.

Austria declares, moreover, that she will henceforth fulfil her duty as a German Power without regard to her own special interests.

A semi-official statement published to-day declares the assertion of Earl Russell that Austria will confine herself to the occupation of Schleswig and Holstein to be erroneous.

The resumption of the war will be generally regarded with satisfaction in Germany, and England's participation has been designated by most organs of all shades of opinion as matter of indifference, if not of joy. One can understand that the South and Central German papers should make light of a war with England; but such a struggle is treated by North German journals, also, as rather desirable than otherwise. One paper, for instance, considers that it would promote German unity, as the minor States would learn to organize themselves under Austria and Prussia. This organization under two great Powers, who agree like cat and dog, but especially under one of them, we have not been quite able to understand. Still less can we comprehend the statement of the same paper that war between Germany and England was the best method of reconciling both countries. War is generally supposed to have the opposite effect. The *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* is of opinion the English will be forced to admit themselves vanquished in less than a year. In short, a war with the mightiest Power upon the face of the earth is looked upon in the prevailing feeling in Germany as mere child's play. We can only wish that this patriotic sentiment may last.

to form a class of Russian landowners to the country. His greatest difficulty is the peasantry, who are nearly all Roman Catholics, and many of them devoted patriots. He not only compels them to sign addresses and to conform to the Greek rite, and persists in declaring that they are Russians, but orders the publication in the official paper of mendacious reports representing the peasants as actuated by a spirit of syncretism and adoration of the Czar which is quite opposed to their character and national traditions. One of these reports, published in No. 60 of the official *Wiesnik*, is conceived in a style of cringing adulation, and even blasphemy, which shows what sort of spirit the Government wishes to encourage among the peasants. After describing in sensational language the carrying of a portrait of the Czar in procession along the streets, which was shown to the peasants after prayers had been said, the report goes on in these words:—‘This was the most glorious, the most pleasing of moments. All burst into tears from an excess of feeling. We did not think this was only a portrait of the deified Czar, our father. It seemed to us that He Himself the most merciful, appeared to us in person to witness our joy. We knew not what to do, and each of us hastened before the others to apply his lips, were it only to the frame of the portrait!’

We read in the *Wanderer de Vienne*:—

‘The indignation of the whole Catholic world is roused at the persecution which the Russian Government is inflicting upon the Catholic clergy in its Polish provinces. The cause of this permanent martyrdom of the clergy is to be referred less to hatred against Catholicism as such, than to the close connection which exists between Catholicism and the national spirit of the Poles. These religious and patriotic feelings are so bound up together, so strong and so generally diffused among all classes of the clergy that the Prelates who have lent their co-operation to the Russians are too few to deserve to be taken into account. It is the imprisonment or transportation of the Polish clergy which is more affecting than anything else; more even than the numerous reports which are published upon the impending decatholization of the country, especially Lithuania, that the wholesale distribution of so called orthodox crosses, the suppression of Polish schools, the establishment of Russian ones, &c. Unfortunately I have only the list of the ecclesiastical of the dioceses of Mohilew, Wilna and Samogia, 66 in number, who have been imprisoned in the fortress of Dunaburg, or who are still there. Now, as the persecution has extended, as is well known, to other dioceses also, the number of Polish Priests, who have been driven away, transported, imprisoned, and, sad to relate, hung or shot, may be fairly stated at some hundreds.’

TRIPLE CONVENTION BETWEEN RUSSIA, PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.—The *Gazette de Cologne* says that Russia, Prussia, and Austria bind themselves by a convention to act together upon all the European questions of the present time; to declare the Polish question an internal, not an international question, and mutually to guarantee to each other their existing frontiers.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? It so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

July 1864. 1m.

CAUTION!—In our changeable climate, coughs, colds and lung diseases will always prevail. Consumption will claim its victims. These diseases, if taken in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

RHEUMATISM CURED!

Read the following letter received by Mr. H. R. Gray, Druggist, St. Lawrence, Main Street Montreal:—

118 DOMINIQUE STREET, MONTREAL, July 18, 1863.

MR. HENRY R. GRAY:—

Sir,—I have suffered severely from Rheumatism for a length of time, and have been under the treatment of different medical men without any benefit. Having heard of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, I determined to try it. After using six bottles I experienced great relief; and after using six bottles more I found myself perfectly cured. The Rheumatism from which I suffered principally affected my back.

I am yours, respectfully,

Mrs. P. LAFRANCOIS.

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

A REMEDY.—A sure and certain remedy for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs is HOOGLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. They never fail in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, or Nervous Debility. The use of a bottle or two will work wonders. Try them. For sale everywhere by druggists and dealers in medicines.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E. 2t

WHAT IS YOUR ILLNESS?—A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach. For each and all of them, common sense suggests that the medicine which restores that organ to its full vigor, is the true remedy. If common sense demands what that remedy is, experience answers, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Cathartics are plenty, but nine tenths of them give only temporary relief, and many are dangerous. It is better to let dyspepsia have its way than to attempt to cure with mercury. The so-called remedy will destroy the patient more rapidly than the disease. Not so BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, which owe their efficacy solely to vegetable extracts. If the liver is wrong, they put it right; if the bowels are clogged with obstructions, they remove them; if the stomach is incapable of perfect digestion, they impart to it the required tone and vivacity. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

413

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MURRAY & LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—This is the original toilet water so much extolled by the Spanish press of South America, and of which so many imitations have been sold in this country. We understand that it was for the purpose of protecting the public against imposition, that the proprietors of the genuine article introduced in the Spanish republics, Cuba, and Brazil, twenty odd years ago, commenced manufacturing it for the home market as well as for exportation. It has already become popular, and is likely to supersede here, as it has done in South America, the more costly European perfumes. It is equal in all respects to the finest 195