

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 19.—The France of this evening asserts that the Emperor Napoleon has no intention of paying a visit to Berlin. It also states that the rumour of a proposed visit of the Pope to Paris has no serious foundation, and expresses doubts as to the accuracy of the statement that the Queen of Spain would visit the French capital.

PARIS, June 29.—The *Moniteur* of this morning says:—

Yesterday the Emperor visited the Viceroy of Egypt at the pavilion Marsan. Immediately afterwards His Highness went to St. Cloud to pay his respects to the Prince Imperial, whose health is now completely re-established. He was received by the Prince most affably, who thanked him warmly for his gracious attention.

The *Moniteur*, to-day, has an article expressing its detestation of the murder of Maximilian. In the senate and Corps Legislatif to-day, speeches were made denouncing the execution as a crime against civilization. Orders have been sent out suspending from their functions all the French Consuls in the Mexican Republic. All festivities in this city have ceased, all the preparations are forthcoming, and *festes* have been abandoned out of respect for the memory of the ill-fated Maximilian.

MILITARY ACTIVITY.—The Paris correspondent of *The London Globe* says that the demand of the Government for 158,600,000 francs for the army and navy has produced a profound impression. It had done so on the Chamber also. It completely deranges the budget, and the discussion of that measure, which was fixed for Wednesday, was postponed to Saturday.

If reports from France may be relied upon, great activity prevails in all the Military department of the Empire. Indeed ever since the signature of the Luxembourg treaty, military preparations have been resumed on a large scale. The reorganization of the artillery is being carried on and great improvements have been effected in the 'train' which will render the artillery service more perfect. In the infantry corps the officers are very busy, all the trained soldiers are being sent to the reserve, where they are available at a moment's notice, and their places are being filled up by recruits, who are being drilled with the greatest care and activity.

A petition praying for the removal of the remains of Louis Philippe to France has been presented to the Senate.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.—An announcement is made in the *Moniteur* that Prince Napoleon has been appointed President of the International Monetary Convention.

The King of Prussia left Paris yesterday morning. He has never received much popular attention during his stay; but the Emperor Napoleon has not failed to show him all courtesy and attention. The King and Count Bismark arrived in the afternoon at Brussels, and dined with the King of the Belgians.

The Americans at present residing and visiting in Paris had to forego the commemoration of Independence in consequence of the receipt of the tidings of Maximilian's assassination.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.—As a curious sign of the times I may tell you that lately a newspaper was founded at Paris with a capital of \$150,000 called the *Situation*, with the avowed object of abusing Prussia and pushing the two countries into a war, and that the paper, which issued its first number while the King and M. de Bismark were still at Paris, was permitted by the authorities to publish four days ago the following article in big type:—

'To-morrow, the 18th of June, is the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Do not let us forget this date. We have avenged ourselves on all those who have crushed us by numbers in 1813, 1814, and 1815. We have beaten the Russians in the Crimea; we have beaten the Austrians in Italy; we have done better than baten the English—we have saved them at Inkerman. We have avenged ourselves on every body except the Prussians. When is their turn to come? To those not in the secret of the foundation of the *Situation*, this article and the general tone of the paper are an enigma; to those who do know the secret it is a terror, for it shows that if the question of Luxembourg is settled, the question Franco-Prussian, as it is called, is not. It is admitted on all sides that neither the monarchs nor their ministers talked politics at Paris, that no alliances were made nor no understandings arrived at, so that the relations of the different countries stand precisely as before the visits. The Emperor Napoleon himself is understood to have informed the ministers of these monarchs, before their arrival that he did not desire to talk politics.—*N. Y. Times* Cor.

PARIS, June 19.—Lord Stanley's explanations on the Luxembourg difficulty have been given at length in most of the Paris papers, and have added to the reputation he had already acquired as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Luxembourg affair has indeed, made Lord Stanley more popular than any English Minister has for a long time been in France, and the sentiments cordially avowed by a journal not often favourable to the English, *Gazette de France*, express accurately those of the public:—

'The speech of Lord Stanley contains, in fact, a complete exposition of those most important negotiations, and to the honour of this Minister he is said that it is to his able conduct of affairs that Europe is indebted for having escaped the distress of a general war.

It is remarked, however, by others that there is a notable divergence between those passages of his speech in which he stated the reasons of the French Government for demanding the evacuation of the fortress of Luxembourg, and certain very peremptory statements of M. Rouher, Minister of State, in the Legislative Body, in his reply to M. Thiers on the foreign policy of France. Both cannot be right; and I must say that the public is, and was from the beginning more in accordance with what the English Minister has said than with the theories of M. Rouher. The reason for that evacuation ascribed by Lord Stanley to the French Government are those which really existed; they are natural and perfectly intelligible—namely that Germany had come to be in a different situation altogether; that all her force was, in point of fact concentrated in the hands of Prussia, and that France had on her frontier a powerful and menacing military State, whereas the old Germanic Confederation was, as everybody knew good only for defence.

Monseur Thiers, a few days since, while promising with one of the Emperor Napoleon's ministers, made the following remark: 'His Majesty is entitled to the credit of having brought forward a great minister.' The person at his side, thinking a compliment was intended, looked as though he would like to bow. 'Two great ministers, in fact,' added M. Thiers—here his companion thought it better to bow in acknowledgement. 'Cavour and Bismark, said M. Thiers. Napoleon's minister did not bow this time.

THE CONCORDAT OF SOVEREIGNS AT PARIS.—*Why the Pope was not there*—There is one Sovereign who will not come. He is poor, he has no armaments, and he does not even know how many days he may be left in possession of his throne. But his crown nothing can strip him of, and that he will transmit to his successor. He is humble, but no human power can force him to bend. He says to two hundred millions of men: 'This is what you are to believe, and two hundred millions of men believe; for, whatever may happen, there never will be wanting on the earth men to testify to his truth, and to seal that testimony with their blood were it to be drawn from them drop by drop. If that King came and traveled by slow stages, he would see from one end of France to the other, multitudes on their knees as he passed along, the people strewing the ground with their garments as a carpet for him, and the Emperor of the French throwing before him her Imperial man-

tle. What would happen in the world had this King been called to the Councils of the Sovereigns, and had he deigned to appear there; and if things took such a turn that he could go back to his city, where he has no need of barracks or of boulevards, nor any of the engines with which European civilization dishonors its splendor? We are not prophets, nor the sons of prophet; but we do not hesitate to affirm that, were the counsels of that King listened to something more clear and more certain than the Articles of the London Conference would issue from them to reassure mankind. There would then be no such urgency to reduce the *minimum* of the soldier's height, nor to urge on armors to their work. The house of Rothschild would not venture to lend money even to the King of Italy, and Poland would cover in joyous purple her mutilated form, before which the impudence of the modern world is strained to cast down its eyes.—*Paris Univers*.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, June 20, Evening.—An attempt was made this morning to invade the Papal States. A band of 200 armed men were seen by the Italian troops to be approaching the frontier at Terni. Several were arrested, and the remainder withdrew into the mountains. The troops have been reinforced, and are carefully watching the passes into the Pontifical territory.

The Garibaldian party is said to be a stranger to this attempt, which was organized by the National Committee. Instructions had been sent by Signor Rattazzi to prevent the success of the movement.

The *Opinione* of this evening announces that the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has not yet settled the bases of the counter scheme relating to the ecclesiastical property.

On this, the last day of the last week of June, in the year of grace 1867, the Sovereign Pontiff, surrounded by cardinals, patriarchs, primates, metropolitans, bishops, and priests congregated from every kingdom, state and republic of the earth, celebrates in the Eternal City—the capital of the Christian world—in Rome (when Pagan) mistress of the world, in Apostolic Rome, the mistress of all Churches, the eighteen hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of Peter, the first Vicar of Jesus Christ, and of his colleague Paul, the glorious Apostle of the Gentiles. This is the event of the week—the event of the month, the event of the year, the event of the age. We cordially felicitate those who have the supreme happiness of taking part in any way in the sublime religious ceremonies of which Rome is to-day the scene, and we owe deep gratitude to God for having preserved ourselves to sympathize with Pius IX., the confessor of our own time, in suffering for the church, in celebrating the martyrdom of his predecessor, the first Pope and bishop of Rome. Such an influx of strangers from every clime and country was never before witnessed in Rome as this celebration has caused. Most of the French bishops including the Archbishop of Paris, have gone to Rome with the full consent of the Emperor, who has, it is said, and we believe not without reason, entrusted Mgr. Darboy with some important communications for the Holy Father, including a pressing invitation to visit Paris this summer. We are happy to say that the state of Rome is in all respects satisfactory, whether viewed morally or physically. The sanitary reports are favourable, and the anarchists are quiet, owing perhaps to the energy with which the Florentine Government lately suppressed a Garibaldian movement, and dispersed a filibustering raid across the frontier into the Pontifical territory.—*Weekly Register*.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY BILL.—In the sitting of the Chamber of deputies of June 27, Signor Ferraris presented the Report of the Committee upon the bill for levying an extraordinary tax on the ecclesiastical property. The report is fixed for discussion after the Budget. The following are the proposals:—The unification and extension of the laws for the conversion of all ecclesiastical property excepting only such as may belong to the parishes. An extraordinary tax of 30 per cent is to be levied on all the ecclesiastical property. All landed property of the Church is to become the property of the State, and be sold by provincial commissioners. The duty of the latter will be to control the financial operation, to fix the sale price of estates as well as to issue mortgage bonds redeemable at par in 15 years. This operation is to be continued until the advance of 400,000,000 of lire on the value of these estates can be obtained. In conclusion the report points out the necessity that these financial operations should be accompanied by the strictest economy combined with a reform of the system of public accounts and the collection of the taxes, and with an improvement of the ordinary budget.

ROME—GARIBALDI ON ROME.—Gen. Garibaldi, on receipt from the Students Committee of Bologna of his appointment as honorary sale of tyranny—as you say—and polluted by the embraces of the priest, knows well that I shall not fail in my task. An old remnant of Mount Janiculus in that city, I desire above all to return there, and to share in the deliverance of the sanctuary of Italian glories. And you, generous youths, you will be present also at the decisive banquet of redemption, from which not a single Italian must be missing since the question to be dealt with is one of Liberty or of slavery for the whole of Italy.

At a public consistory on Thursday, attended by 400 bishops, the Pope delivered an allocution, praising the bishops for their attendance, and speaking in high terms of the advantages arising from the unity of the church. The condemnation of errors pronounced by the allocation of October, 1865, was confirmed, and the Pope expressed a wish to convoke as soon as possible an Alenmenical Council to repair the evils which oppressed the church, and to point out the necessary remedies. The Pope concluded by recommending prayers to God and the Virgin Mary for the prosperity of the Church.

PROPOSED VISIT OF THE POPE TO PARIS.—'We learn a piece of intelligence,' says the *Etendard*, 'which, if confirmed, will produce the greatest and happiest sensation. It is said that his Holiness Pius IX., in the midst of a conversation which took place before him, and in which the successive visits to Paris of all the sovereigns was spoken of, expressed the idea that he himself would not be much averse to undertaking the journey, and that such an expedition would be the realization of one of his oldest and fondest desires. We are convinced that the Imperial Government will do all in its power to facilitate the accomplishment of a wish manifested in so touching a manner.'

AUSTRIA.

REVISION OF THE CONCORDAT.—It is asserted positively that the Austrian Government intends to make a proposal for a revision of the Concordat. The matter however, will not be brought forward until the appointment of a Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

An Austrian fleet is about to proceed on the saddest mission which ever devolved on the fleet of any nation. The Emperor Joseph has concluded to claim the body of his murdered brother in no whining Trojan fashion, but will back up his demand with the whole force of an arm fresh from the glories of Lissa, determined, we take it, to rain shot and shell on every accessible Mexican port if the request is not complied with. It will be well too for Juarez and Escobedo if they do not witness still another and quite unexpected act in the tragedy they are now so prominent in. The gold which betrayed the Mexican Emperor could just as readily buy two filthy Mexican half-breeds and lead them to a taste of Austrian justice.

The Emperor of Austria and his wife Minister, Baron Beust, are doing their work of pacification and imperial reintegration admirably and effectively. The complete amnesty for political offences which has had so good an effect in Hungary, has been followed by an amnesty equally full in the other parts of the Empire, which has been equally well received. Klapka and Georgy, the Hungarian revolutionary generals, have returned home, and so may the contemptible Kossuth; if he think fit, though we doubt if he will do so, as his vanity would be deeply wounded by the cold reception that awaits him and he will probably prefer exile to the exhibition before the world of his utter insignificance in the present day. A sympathizing printer, at Pesth, who thought to promote his ideas and make profit by exhibiting the fugitive Dictator's photographic portraits in his windows, has lost by the speculation. Kossuth is no longer a hero or even an object of talk or attraction in Hungary. His countrymen have found out that their former idol was a rank impostor. *Weekly Register*.

PRUSSIA. BERLIN, June 15.—Russia, Prussia, and France have agreed at Paris to advocate at Constantinople the appointment of an International Commission to inquire into the state of Crete. England will probably join in the step, without, however, engaging to act upon the recommendations of the Commission. A similar policy will be adhered to by Austria. The late persecution of the Jews in the Danubian Principalities was not so much owing to any antiquated prejudice against the chosen race as to the conviction entertained by the Government that many of the ancient faith were among the most active agents of Russia in those parts. It is well known that Russia possesses considerable influence in the Principalities, and is ever eager to strengthen her hold of a country which is the high road to the East. According to what the Bucharest Government believe, Russian emissaries in Moldavia have lately encouraged opposition to the reunion of that Principality with Wallachia; while in the latter State, downright embodiment with Russia is reported to be the *mot d'ordre* of the day. With all this and a good deal of similar intelligence reaching us from the East, it is rather curious that, as we learn from Paris, the plan of a general disarmament should have been mooted during the Royal interviews there.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.—Despatches received here from Orenburg state that 2,600 Bokharians have advanced against the fort of Karabekid and killed 15 Oosacks. They have cut off communication with the remaining fortresses of the country and threaten Karabekid itself. In consequence of these operations the export of cotton from Bokhara is rendered extremely difficult, notwithstanding that a great want of the article exists at Orenburg.

AUSTRALIA.

CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS.—The annual report of the convict establishment at Western Australia has just been issued. From this it appears that on the 31st of December, 1866, there were 3,305 convicts in the colony, 1,762 of whom were employed on the public works, 1,442 ticket-of-leave holders in private service, 75 classified as invalids, and 17 in the lunatic asylum, there being also nine conditional release-holders. During the past year 580 convicts arrived from England, 50 died in the colony, and three were executed. The return of ticket-of-leave holders for 1866, who were then earning their own livelihood, was greater by 95, and the number of magisterial sentences less by 49 than those of the previous year. Of men employed on the public works, 78 were stationed in the district of Fremantle, 287 in Perth, 227 in Swan, 137 in Plantaganet, and 130 in Victoria, other smaller numbers being located in the districts of Murray, Sussex, Toodyay, Wellington and York. From a statement of expenditure for the year ending 31st of March, 1866, it is found that the sum for the convict service amounted to £27,572, and that for the military service to £32,112, making a total cost of £109,684.

UNITED STATES.

The *Herald's* Havana correspondent says, Santa Anna was still in prison. He had refused all food for three days, and was continually inquiring if they were going to shoot him. He had asked for a confessor.

A GRAND BREAK DOWN.—The signs of the times are propitious, and there is a fine prospect of a grand break down of an overgrown, tyrannical party, which has been, and is still riding rough shod over the American people. When Radical Republican papers of the most Radical stamp, begin to repudiate the great leaders, including the 'Great Commoner,' alias the great Thaddeus Stevens, it means something. When they have to say with very inconsiderable exceptions, there has been no approving response to Mr. Stevens' letter, but almost universal dissent from it, it means something. True, they endeavor to butter up the rebuke by afterwards adding 'yet what has been regarded of his Stevens,' extreme policy, though not succeeding, has doubtless excited a favourable influence in holding Congress and public sentiment up to a line, that included within its circle the ends for which the war was prosecuted. There is no doubt at all, that Stevens, the driver, held the reins and the whip, and used the latter effectually on the backs of servile Congressmen.—There is no doubt that pilant prints of the Radical stamp obediently truckled to the same base policy. There is no doubt that a prurient public sentiment was originated and fostered, and that the masses of our people have been terribly humbugged at a cost to us of millions upon millions of treasure, and the dreadful incubus of a grievous taxation. We feel it, and see it, and understand it now. And Republican editors are not all so blind but that some of them see it, feel it, and know it well enough, and would back out of their responsibility to the people. But they cannot do it. They ought not to be permitted to do it. The people have been and are immense sufferers in consequence of the false teachings of these very pressmen, and it is the duty of the people hold them strictly accountable.

Conservative men, and democratic men and presses all over the Northern States, have never ceased to warn the people, and to urge upon Congressmen and radical editors, the dangers of their unscrupulous course, but all without avail. Now the people themselves are beginning to speak and act as far as they can under the congressional trammels which have been thrown around them. One of the best movements springing from the popular heart is the nomination of good, honest, reliable men to positions of responsibility and honor in the party of the people. There need be no question now that the nomination of such a man as Judge Sharswood is one to which the people will respond 'amen,' from the Delaware to the Ohio.

This is the beginning and a good beginning, of the popular movement in the grand old State of Pennsylvania. It is cheering to all men who wish well to their country. It is the forerunner of the grand break down of the Radical party throughout the Union.—*Pittsburgh Post*.

THE POTATO BUG.—The potato bug is just now here in myriads, and threatens destruction not only to our potato crop, but to every other plant akin to it. I have found its eggs on the egg plant and tomatoes in large numbers. I have declared war with him this week, and the way I have taken to subdue him is to employ a lot of boys to pick him up and drop him in a pail without two inches of water in the bottom. I pay the boy that catches the largest number five cents extra, and in this way they have collected from my potato patch nearly six quarts of bugs. For these I had a fire made of corn-stalks, sticks or anything one could find that would burn. After draining the water from the pails, I dropped the bugs into the fire, and left not a single one to tell the tale of his comrades. The whole cost of this wholesale slaughter was sixty cents. Now I think if every one who owns a potato patch were to do the same, we should get potatoes for considerably less money next winter. I intend to repeat my operations every two or three days and hope to conquer such a pest.—*Chicago Tribune*, June 10.

WASHINGTON, 6th.—Private information represents that Indian depredations on the upper Missouri, are on the increase. The hostile Sioux have encroached on over-awing to a great extent the friendly Indians, and the consequence is that the lives of all white men in that country are in imminent danger.

FOURTEEN MONROE, July 3.—Three negroes entered the house of Mr. Reeves Foster a few days since, seized the family, and shut them in an outhouse, then robbed the house, and afterwards murdered Mr. and Mrs. Foster, their daughter and her infant child, and fired upon a younger daughter who was escaping with a child, wounding the daughter and killing the child. The assassins escaped.

ROCHESTER, July 6th.—During the performance at Thayer & Noye's circus last night, Elias White, the Lion King, entered a cage of lions. One of the males attacked him, felling him to the floor, and fastening his jaws upon his shoulder, inflicting severe wounds. The circus men went to the rescue with iron bars, and finally succeeded in rescuing Er White from the cage alive, but seriously injured.

CONCORD, N. H., July 5.—The fire at Sanbornston Bridge last night destroyed three houses, five barns and a jeweller's shop. Loss, \$10,000.

ST. LOUIS, 6.—The Omaha despatch says:—Several steamers on upper Missouri River have been attacked by Indians, and 5 or 6 men were killed.

A white settlement on the Mulberry Tributary, of Salina River, had been attacked, and the settlers driven away. Two women were killed and two young women.

THE WHEAT HARVEST.—Through most of the Southern States, and up into the Northern States as far as 38 degrees of latitude, which is on the line of St. Louis and Cincinnati, the wheat has been put in shock. The yield, as had been expected, is good both in quality and quantity. The harvest now is progressing through a wide belt from Big Blue of Kansas to Southern Maryland. In some sections, wet weather has done considerable damage. We shall know more in a few days. On the whole, the prospect for cheap bread still is favorable.—*Am. Paper*.

MAKING FUN.—Once when traveling in a stage-coach, I met a young lady who seemed to be upon the constant look-out for something laughable. Every old barn was made the subject of a passing joke, while the cows and hens looked demurely on, little dreaming that folks could be merry at their expense. All this was perhaps harmless enough. Animals are not sensitive in that respect. They are not likely to have their feelings injured because people make fun of them; but when we come to human beings that is quite another thing. So it seemed to me, for after awhile, an old lady came running across the fields, swinging her bag at the coachman, and in a shrill voice begging him to stop. The good natured coachman drew up his horses, and the old lady, coming to the fence by the road side, squeezed herself through two bars, which were not only in a horizontal position, but very close together. The young lady in the stage coach made some ludicrous remark, and the passengers laughed. It seemed very exasperating, for, in getting through the fence, the poor woman had made sad work with her old black bonnet, and now, taking a seat beside a well-dressed lady, really looked as if she had been blown there by a whirlwind. This was a new piece of fun, and the girl made the most of it. She caricatured the old lady upon a card; pretended, when she was not looking, to take papers of her bonnet; and in various ways sought to raise a laugh. At length the poor woman turned a pale face toward her.

'My dear,' said she, 'you are young healthy and happy. I have been too, but that time is past. I am now old, decrepit and forlorn. This coach is taking me to the deathbed of my only child. And then, my dear, I shall be a poor old woman all alone in a world where merry girls will think me a very amusing object. They will laugh at my old-fashioned clothes and odd appearance, forgetting that the old woman has a spirit that loved, and suffered and will live forever.'

The coach now stopped before a poor looking house, and the old lady feebly descended the steps. 'How is she?' was the first trembling inquiry of the poor mother.

'Just alive!' said the man who was leading her into the house.

Putting up the steps the driver mounted his box, and we were upon the road again. Our merry young friend had placed the card in her pocket. She was leaning her head upon her hand; and you may be sure that I was not sorry to see a tear upon her fair young cheek. It was a good lesson, and one which we greatly hoped would do her good.

It is pleasant to see a smiling face. We should encourage our hearts to look upon the sunny side of things, and there is no harm in being merry where no one is injured by it; but in this, as in every other thing, let us be conscientious. The wise man has said, 'There is a time to laugh; but remember, dear children, if we would not displease our Heavenly Father, we must take care and not be merry when conscience tells us it is wrong? I have heard children excuse themselves for laughing in the house of God, by saying that they couldn't help it. Now, what is to be done when children can't help doing wrong? When they kneel before God in prayer, do they say, 'I have done wrong, but I couldn't help it? No, they would not dare to say that. Let us, then, teach our hearts to be very honest, for unto Him who searcheth the heart we must tell the whole.

THE STRUGGLE AND THE VICTORY.—'Johnny,' said a farmer to a little boy, 'it is time for you to go to the pasture and drive home the cattle.'

Johnny was playing ball, and the pasture was a long way off; but he was accustomed to obey, so off he started without a word, as fast as his legs could carry him.

Being in a great hurry to get back to play, he only half let down the bars, and then hurried the cattle through, and one fine cow, in trying to crowd over, stumbled and fell with her leg broken.

Johnny stood by the suffering creature and thought to himself, 'Now what shall I do? That was the finest cow that father had and it will have to be killed, and it will be a great loss to father. What shall I tell him?'

'Tell him,' whispered the tempter, who puts wicked thoughts into our hearts, 'tell him you found the bars half down and the creature lying here.' 'No, I can't say that,' said Johnny, 'for that would be a lie.'

'Tell him,' whispered the tempter again, 'that while you were driving the cows that big boy of farmer Brown's threw a stone and huried that cow so that she fell.' 'No, no,' said Johnny; 'I never told father a lie, and I won't begin now. I'll tell father the truth. I hurried and frightened the poor creature, and she fell and broke her leg.'

So having taken this right and brave resolve Johnny ran home as if he was afraid the tempter would catch him. He went straight to his father and told him the whole truth. What did his father do? He laid his hand on Johnny's head and said, 'My son, my dear son, I would rather lose every cow I own, than my boy should tell me an untruth.'

And Johnny thought very sorry for the mischief he had done, was much happier than if he had told a lie to screen himself, even if he had never been found out.

A RIGID SENTINEL.—Hugh Mc—, a son of the Emerald Isle, who had volunteered from Fairfield district, S. O., in the 6th regiment of infantry, was stationed on the beach of Sullivan's Island with a strict order to walk between two points, and let no one pass him without the countersign, and that to be communicated in a whisper. Two hours afterward, the corporal with the relief discovered, by the moon-

light, Hugh up to his waist in water, the tide having set in since he had been posted. Who goes there? Hugh shouted.

Relief. Halt, relief; advance, corporal, and give the countersign.

Corporal—I'm not going in there to be drowned; come out here, and let me relieve you.

Hugh—Devil a bit of it; the lieutenant told me not to leave me post.

Corporal—Well, then, I'll leave you in the water all night. (Going away as he spoke)

Hugh—Halt! I'll put a hole in ye, if ye pass without the countersign. Them's me orders from the lieutenant. [Cocking and leveling his gun.]

Corporal.—Confound you, everybody will hear it, if I bawl out to you.

Hugh.—Yes, me darlin, and the lieutenant said it must be given in a whisper. In wid ye, me finger's on the trigger, and me gun may go off.

The corporal had to yield to the force of the argument, and wade in to the faithful sentinel, who rejoined: 'The bloody tide has most drowned me!'

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

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

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

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market.

June 14th, 1867. 12m

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton Street, New York; and 205 High Holborn, London.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. June, 1867. 2m

PERMANENT AND WIDE-SPREAD SUCCESS IS THE BEST EVIDENCE OF THE GOODNESS OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—They should be in every family, ready for use on the first symptoms of disease occurring. This method will often save life. Remember, the CHOLERA MUST BE TREATED AS A POISON, and your safety demands it should be got rid of without delay. Colic, rheumatism, asthma, pleurisy, diarrhoea, colics, in fact, all sickness is the consequence of active impurities in the blood. These being removed, the health is restored at once. Observe my name in the Government stamp in white letters. Sold by Druggists.

B. BRANDRETH, 1m July, 1867.

ST. LAZARE DE BELLECHASSE, District of Montmorency, O.E. 13th Aug., 1864.

Edmund Giroux, Esq. Druggist, No. 47 St. Peter St., corner of Vieux Marche, Lower Town, Quebec: Dear Sir,—This is to certify, that I have been, during eighteen months, sick and obliged to keep my bed, unable to walk a single step. After having tried the remedies prescribed by physicians, and many others, without success, I decided to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and took five bottles. To-day I walk perfectly well, and I am able to attend to my business. One of the most able physicians, after bleeding me, declared that my sickness was severe Rheumatic affection. I am, respectfully, yours, JOHN REBEL.

Sworn before the undersigned, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montmorency, Aug. 13, 1864. J. REBEL, Justice of the Peace.

Agents for Montreal—Derins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, K. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 466

BETWEEN HEALTH AND THE GRAVE there is but a thin partition, and all who value life are willing, it is presumed, to do their best to prevent disease from breaking it down. Who so mad as to await the final attack, when the first onset can be repelled with BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, a preparation so genial and balsamic, so searching, yet so invigorating, that while it fights down the complaint, and expels its cause, it also builds up the strength and braces the constitution of the patient. Composed of antibilious and cathartic vegetable ingredients, at once safe and searching, it is the only cure for disorders of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, which can be relied upon under all circumstances, and in all climates. The idea of pain is justly associated with ordinary purgatives; but BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS do not create even an uneasy sensation, either in the stomach or the alimentary passages. Need it be said that they are the best household cathartic and alterative at present known? 469

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.