#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE MARCH 20. 1863.

# FOREIGN INTBLLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE. 1 N 7 3

PARIS, Feb. 19 .- A remarkable change is observable in the official and semi-official press on the question of Poland. The same journals that but a week ago had for the insurgents only invective and disdain are all of a sudden loud in their praise. The Monsteur, for instance, has ceased to publish its "Correspondence from Warsaw" compiled at the Russian Embassy in Paris, and recommended by M. de Morny, and prefers reproducing articles from German papers of territory; and, fourth, that the Convention, should which cry out against Prussian intervention and denounce the cruelties of the Russians in Poland. 'The Constitutionnel is discreet and mute ; the Patrie, after ten days' silence, now tells us that the " Polish question" is the most important and the most urgent of all European questions. The Opinion Nationale has already issned its programme for the Imperial Government to carry out if it care to stand; and this letter you will find the epitome of an article by a public functionary clausing Polish sympathies for the Napoleons, and charging both branches of the House of Bourbon with guilty connivance at the spolation of Poland.

With all this it seems strange that the sale of engravings and pictures relating to passing events in Poland is prohibited. One paper is refused permission to give the portraits of the leaders of the insurrection, and another was near being confiscated for a description of the palace of the Kings of Poland in Warsaw. A manifestation of some of the working classes was spoken of, but the democrats have been requested to discourage it; and a posthannous prosecution of a Polish journal published in Paris and now defunct was contemplated.

It is evident that there are two opposing currents in official regions. Two mighty personages coalesce with the Russian Ambassador, abetted by two journals rather notorious than celebrated for their reactionary spirit. The other official departments sympathise with, and to the best of their means support, the Poles. -So far as one can know anything of the feeling of the army, it is decidedly favorable to the Polish movement and to French intervention; and the sort of agitation carried on in French society by the Russians about the alleged cruelties of the Poles has but small effect.

Tie Russian journal Le Nord, published in Paris, has for days past dwelt on the atrocities committed by the Poles on the Russian soldiers who left into their hands. These are calumnies; and we have seen that disarmed Russian detachments gained the Prussian frontier, and suffere no ill-treatment from the insurgents. -On the other hand, the inassacres perpetrated at Tomaszow and Suchedniow show in what fashion the Russians act. The Nord has but few customers n Paris, but the Russians circulate it in society, and read these terrible details made up for the purpose. One Russian of high rank, who was enlarging a day or two ago in a place of public resort on the enormities of the Poles, received from one of his hearers this reply, "The stories you tell us seem very doubtful; but even were they true they would be quite natural after all you have done in Peland."

The Opinion Nationale, the organ of the Palais Royal, returns with renewed vigor to the subject of Poland. It would not do so if it were distasteful to the Emperor. These articles in a paper which represente "Cemocratic Imperialism" may be thrown out as feelers. It is worth while to ascertain whether intervention would be popular, while, at the same time, they do not compromise the Government, and may be disavowed at any moment. It also gives occasion to exalt the Bonapartes at the expense of the Bourbons, if we may judge from the second article in the Opinion Nationale of yesterday, headed "The Bourbons, the Napoleons, and Poland." The to ask, in the name of the travellers, for the blessing Poles, it is well known, had no great reason to be satisfied with Napoleon, whom they served with fidelity to the last, but who never realized the hopes which he had excited of reconstituting their nationality. He certainly said that had he reigned during the first, the second, or even the third partition, he would have armed all France to defend them. But at Tilsit the provinces which before the first dismemberment formed part of the kingdom of Peland, and were subsequently annexed to Prussia, were detached from it, crected into a separate principality -the Grand Duchy of Warsaw-and bestowed on the King of Saxony, with the exception of Binlystok, convaining 200,000 souls, which was ceded to Russia In order to humble Prussia to the dust, Napoleon had roused to the utmost the population of Prussian Poland; but he resolutely refused to encourage the Russian provinces of Lithuania to raise the standard of independence. "I love the Poles," he said to Rapp, after receiving one of their deputations : Their ardour pleases me. I wish to render them independent, but the task is not easy. Too many nations are interested in their spoils,-Austria, Russia, Prussia. If the match is once lighted, there is no saying where it would stop. My first duty is towards France, and it is no easy part of that duty to sacrifice its interests to Poland; that would lead us too far. We must leave its destinies in the hands of the supreme disposer of all things- to Time. It will possibly teach us hereafter what course we ought to pursue.

der the command of the Archduke Ferdinand. Why I asked myself, do you send a single man to Poland? It is against Bonaparte that you should concentrate your forces. If you do not beat him, your 120.000 will not beat the King of Saxony. If you beat him a detachment of 120 men will suffice to annihilate the King of Saxony and the Duke of Warsaw-and let there be no more about it.

On the 5th of January, 1810, the Duke of Vicenza Ambassador of France at the Court of Russia, signed the draught of a Convention, stipulating, first, that the Kingdom of Poland should never be :e-estab-lished; second, that the name of Poland and of Pole should be proscribed in all public acts; third, that the Duchy of Warsaw should never have an increase be made public.

Napoleon refused to ratify this Convention, and persisted in saying that the re-establishment of Po-land was desirable for all the Western Powers ; and as long as it was not re-established Europe would be without a frontier in the direction of Asia. The severity of the weather, the Opinion adds .-

Triumphed over the efforts of Polish patriotism and French valor. Napoleon, vanquished by the elements lost his throne, and the Bourbons returned to France. The following passage, in a letter from King Louis Phillippe to Prince Taleyrand, his Ambassador.to England, is a strange contradiction to the annual assurance in the Chamber of Deputies that Polish nationality should never perish :--

It appears that you have not yet succeeded in making it understood at Vienna or at St. Petersburg, that but for non-intervention Europe would have been convulsed, that Austria would have lost Italy, as Belgium was taken from Holland. Can it be or should it he forgotten that under the government of Czartoryski Poland, under the revolutionary influence, would have been up, and but for our judicious and salutary influence she would have united herself to France to repel, to crush - it cannot be doubted -Russia, notwithstanding her colossal strength, because it is true that when a people, rise for liberty there is no power sufficient to subdue them? I hoped for better from the information you might have given as to the immense service we have rendered to Russia, to Austria, and to Prussia, a service which appears from the fact since Poland has fallen, and not without some peril for us. Let us think of that a little more, not to be under the necessity of being incessantly reminded of it. Have you not the two letters of Lafayette containing reproaches against our Minister for having, by his advice and his promises, paralyzed Poland's means of defence ? Can the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg want more, and can all the danger be unknown which existed for Russia in the plans and system of defonce adopted by the Poles under Prince Adam? And can it be forgotten what they owe to us the sole and powerful mover of the measures which have parelyzed these resolutions-neutralized the system and realized the prophetic words of Sebastiani ? But let us break off bere. Poland is no more ; and it is we, rather than the conqueror of Warsaw, that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg ought to thank for having extinguished this focus of incessant rebellion. Arrange so that they may thick a little more of this at Vienna, and particularly at St Petersburg.

France has taken very decided ground against the intervention of Prussia, and in favor of concessions to the Poles. The Constitutionnel, which is regarded as Napoleon's mouth-piece, publishes a warning, if not a menacing article, towards the King of Prussia. There were rumours in Paris of an alliance between England, France, and Austria, to obtain a solution of the Polish question. The English and French papers treat the matter with great gravity.

Havre has witnessed again one of the defying scenes which are so frequently renewed in its port. A more than usually numerous phalanx of Missionaries were gathered on the deck of the fine ship Sninte Genevieve, as it left its quay on the 4th inst. at 11 o'clock, to the chann: of the Ave Maris Stella, to implore the Blessed Virgin protection over their pacific expedition. Mgr Dubois, Bishop of Galveston, in Texas, fifty-two Missionary Priests destined for Texas and Louisianna, and eight Nuns, were leaving France, full of joy and hope, to spread the kingdom of God on the banks of the Mississippi and the Brazos. A moving scene took place at the moment of their departure. Mgr Odlin, late Bishop of Galveston, and now Archbishop of New Orleans, stood in the company of several Priests on the quay alongside the ship which was being towed out, when Mgr Dubois came forward at the head of the pions company in France. This blessing was given, and received with the most respectful devotion, and it will accompany the Apostolic pilgrims to the privileged shores where they will continue the work of civilization and sulvation of that great founder of churches, who has come back to his own country to seek for new labourers for his beloved vineyard. - Monde.

#### I have seen an army of 120,000 men in Poland in- the power of a very corpulant man to dance, he would have asked her to become his partner for a redowa. - Star. TALY.

4th of February. - A most deplorable occurrence has just taken place here. The Syndic (Mayor) of San Gregorie had two sons, who deserted after having been pressed into a regiment of Carabineers. Their mother lying at the point of death, the young men, who were in hiding, stole to their parent's bedside to take a last farewell.

The Giornale di Naples says :- "Besides the prosecution and sequestrations of various reactionary journals, the preliminary loquiry into various political prosecutions is being carried on with praiseworthy energy and activity by the Royal Attorney, Cavaliere Marvasi. Among these is that of Mgr. Tapaldi, accused of baving suspended a divinis the Canon Palumbo, because he is a deputy, and of having opposed the taking possessions of the Church of Santa Brigida, on the part of new Rectors; and also that of several Parish Priests who refused burial to certain persons in the public cemetery."

The Monde of the 14th inst, aunounces that Count Cays, President of the Upper Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Piedmont, who, in the month of February, 1862, had been the victim of a domiciliary search, and whose correspondence with M. Baudon the President General of the Society, had been seized, and then given to the public by the Perseveranza of Milan, has been again placed in possession a few moths ago, of these documents, which were accompanied by a letter of exenses, declaring that there was nothing reprehensible among them. Meanwhile, confidential letters have been published, and the violators of secrecy have not been punished.

Rome -- Rome is calm, and we have about 1000 foreigners more than last year. Twice as many spartments are to be let; but that has not prevented prices from ranging very high.

The Revolutionary Committee is still in being, and active ; and from time to time reveal itself by its acts. It tried hard to spoil the Carnival, and made its wonted ridiculous demonstrations. Thus on Wednesday some two or three hundred young fellows, generally of the lowest classes, promenaded on the Pincio, instead of appearing on the Corco, where the Ournival is held. They insulted a few Papal policemen, who gave them in return a few thrusts, just sufficient to prevail upon them to withdraw.

The health of the Holy Father is good, but not so strong and steady as before. May God give him health and strength enough to bear the daily pangs of his many griefs.-London Tablet.

The Queen of Naples has officially announced her intention of returning to Rome. Letters were received last night at the Farnese ordering what alterations Her Majerty desired in her apartments, and fix-ing the time of their requirement for early in March. Her physicians wish her to remain later to complete a course of iron baths, but her resolve to refute the miserable slanders circulated regarding her absence has triumphed over every other consideration, and Mary of Naples returns to resume that post at the side of her husband which, since the atorms they passed together at Gaeta, she never quitted save to seek renewed strength at the foot of the Altar, and in the calm of her cloifter, which none but the Liberal Press would have invaded with cowardly and cruel calumny.

The Roman Observer has a telegraphic dispatch, dated Loudon, Feb. 5, quoting Lord Palmerston's declaration that the Pope had taken the initiative by asking Mr. Odo Russell whether he might reckon on the hospitality of Eugland. The Roman Observer :---"This fable of the English Prime Minister does not merit the honor of a contradiction." PRUSSIA.

# The Nord Deutsche Zeitung says :-

Too negotiations between Prussia and Russia had reference only to the insurrection in Poland, and not to any settlement of the Polish question in general. Much less also had these negotiations any bearing upon general European policy.

No negotiations whatever have taken place beween Prussin and Austria in reference to Poland. The engagements entered into by the Prussian Government are said to be as follows :---

'If Russian troops are forced by the insurgents to cross the frontier into Prussia they shall not be obliged to lay down their arms. Should revolution-ary bands be driven across the Prussian frontier the Russian troops shall be at liberty to pursue them. On the demand of the St. Petersburg Government Prussian troops will act either separately or in conjunction with the Russian forces, against the insurgents '

GREAT BRITAIN CIRCUMLOCUTION - The Irish Poor Law. - In the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, a case of pauper deportation came under the consideration of the House. Sir Rohert Peel, in referen co to the statement of a previous speaker, that the law was not carried out, stated that when a complaint was made by a Board of Guardians in Ireland an inspector was instructed to inquire into the matter. He reported to the Poor Law Commissioners in Dublin, who, in turn, reported to the Chief Secretary's villee. A communication was then made to the Home Secretary, by whom the case was transferred to the President of the Poor Law Board. Such was the course followed in the 73 cases referred to by the hon, and learned member for King's County. These cases were now under the consideration of the English Board, and he had no doubt that justice would be done. He was glad that the case of Pat. Bourke had been brought before the House, because if taere had been any irregularity or violation of the law, it would, no doubt be remedied by the full inquiry promised by the Pre- ir big type. sident of the Poor Law Board.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION IN ENGLAND .- The Arabia brings us the following admirable, manly and thoughtful letter upon the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln. It was written by Sir Fowell Buxton to the London Times, in answer to an inquiry of that journal as to the light in which that proclamatiod is regarded by the mee whose lineage and whose lives have most clearly identified them with the cause of national emancipation. Sir Fowell Buston inherits from his father a sturdy honesty of character and a superiority to all petty political considerations which clothe his language on such a subiect with a weight and dignity it is not easy to concede to the proceedings of noisy meetings or to the epistles of the illustrious obscure who vote themselves into committees of correspondence with a predent.

To the Editor of the London Times :

Sir-In your paper of to-day. you ask "whether the sous of Wilberforce and of Buxton, who have all been brought up in the teachings of their fathers, now share the opinions of the present Emancipation Society as to the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln?"

If the proclamation means anything-if it is not a dead letter-it means to attack the weak point of the South by exciting an insurrection among the slavesan insurrection which would commence by producidg untold misery to many isolated families of whites. and would inevitably end in a wholesale massacro of the un-armed, ill-organised, ignorant negroes. Can you seriously ask whether the sons of Wilber force and of Buxton approve this?

I cannot doubt what view my father would have taken. There was nothing he more carnestly deprecated, nothing he so anviously dreaded, as the revolt of the slaves. His letters and speeches during the battle for emancipation are full of references to this greatest subject of anxiety. In a letter dated Oct. 15. 1832, he writes :

"If the emancipation of the slaves were in my power I could not dare to accomplish it without previous police regulations. These ought to be taken instantly, for I know our power of emancipating in one way or another is fast drawing to a close. I mean that the negroes will take the matter into their own hands. But whoever else is willing to undertake the weight of so enormous a responsibility, I am not, without considering the personal safety of all classes."

Again in a debate in the House of Commons on the 12th of June, 1833 he says :

"Were an amendment on this plan to be made and carried, and we were in consequence to lose this measure altogether, an insurrection would mevitably take place, and I confess I cannot with firmness contemplete so horrible a termination of slavery."

I hope no one will suspect, because none of my father's descendants have taken part in the recent emancipation meetings, that our abhorrence of slavery or our zeal for emancipation have grown cold. God forbid that such should be the case. I never was more strongly impressed than now with the cruelty, wickedness, and folly of the system of slavery I never was more convinced of its demoralizing effect upon both master and slave. Yet, in the cause of the negro himself, I cannot regard with approval the act of Mr. Lincoln, which, if effective, must bring about 'so horrible a termination of slavery ' as a servile war.

#### I am, sir, your obedient servant, T. FOWFLL BUXTON.

Leytonstone, Feb. 19.

The London Time quotes a Paris lever stating that the French Government does not desire any territorial changes in Poland, and still less the reconstruction of the ancient Kingdom of Poland.

### Geo. R Shirley, Portland, Me.

A valuable rosewood table which was with the other articles, belonged to --, Esq., of New Orleans, and has been delivered according to order of General Dow of date January 15. Submitting the matter of seizare of these articles under the circumstances set forth in the report which

will be handed to you by Mr. ----I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

# (Signed,) Joun B. Wilson,

Capt. 15th Me. Vols., Provost Murshal. To Brig. Gen James Bowen, Provost Marshal General, Department of the Gulf.

THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE NORTH- TO THE FREE NEGRO.—The following article, headed 'Liberty, a Romance,' appears in a New York journal called Vanity Fair .-

I. I am an intelligent contraband I am for ever free. Mr. Lincoln has said so. The Tribune has printed it

My Master was a tobacco-planter in Hog-hole Swamp, Arkansas. He was a descendant of the Ar-kansas traveller. When the Ucion army arrived, he became a traveller also. There is no law for the return of fugitive masters. I was left alone,

I went into the Union lines, and: on New Year's day a general read me Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation. and told me I was a free man. Then he gave me some bacon that smelt bad, and set me to work, digging trenches. I don't like to dig trenches. I told a soldier so. He laughed. I told an officer so. He said, Go to the d-l. I told him I was free, and wouldn't. Then he kicked me. The kick was of that character that makes sitting:down uncomfort. able.

I thought that my liberty was not properly respected, so I took to the swamp. A sentinel shot at me as I passed. What had I to do with the countersign? Am I not a free man? П.

In the tangled swamp I sat upon a highly pieturesque stump, and thought of Phyllis. O joy ! I cried in a sort of rapturous reverie ; li-

berty is mino. I will fly to Phyllis, my dark-eyed love of the slumbrous soul and raven wool, and bear her far away with me to isles where the mango apples grow.

So I rose up and went to the plantation where Phyllis lived. She met me with a childish delight, I told her we were free. O golly ! she said.

At that moment her master appeared. I accosted him in a friendly manner, and informed him of my project concerning the isles above-mentioned.

There's where you'll get your mango apple-cart up. sot, he replied coarsely; this yer is Union territory. The Proclamash'n don't take no effect here. No you jest come a-foolin' round my niggers agin, an' you'll git thunder.

Sir, I responded, with dignity, I am a fres mar, like yourself. That Proclamation makes my your equal.

He called two large and muscular slaves-thewy, physical creatures, without nobility of soul. They pumped water on me, and drove me forth, weeping, alone.

### III.

Northward ! Over dreary plains of frosty herbage, through forest deserts; among wild copses of laurel and rhododen lron that bruised my shins.

I trust I bear no shame for that. May not a free man's shins be his tenderest part? Does a long heel nocessarily accompany a feeble brain? I have not studied ethnology for nothing.

I was very cold. My race are not fitted for low temperatures. My clothing was scanty and thin. I felt that I was free. . . yet, somehow, fond memory would persist in reverting to the warm savanues of the old plantation. The North is cold, dark, forbid-

ding. Yet I toiled on. I had but little food. Nobody would employ me, and nobody wished to give me alms. Nor did I care to obtain work. Why should I? Was I not free? I worked when a slave; where the merit of liberty, if I must work now?

I knew that the North was full of great philanthropic souls. Greeley, Mrs Stowe, Garrison, Gerritt Smith, Lovejoy-these, at least were my friends.

I arrived at longth in Washington-a great city of intellect and power. I felt that I was one of the Sovereign People, who own. . . and support . . that city. I stood before the Capitol, and murmured :

I am free ! A very tail, homely man, with black whiskers and

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The Opinion Nationale quotes various passages from the addresses of the Emperor to the Polish deputations. In November, 1806, he said :-

Sa" France has never recognised the various partitions of Poland. Nevertheless I cannot proclaim your independence until you have decided on dedefending your rights as a nation, with arms in your hands, by all sorts of acrifices, even that of your lives. Instructed by your calamities, unite, and prove to the world that one and the same spirit animates the whole Polish nation."

Again on the 27th of the same month he said to the Polish senators, presented by Count Radzinunski:--

The misfortunes of Poland have been the result of its intestine divisions. What has been destroyed by force can only be repaired by force. Speeches and wishes are of no avail. If the priests, the nobles, and the middle classes make common cause and adopt the firm resolution to triumph or to die, they will triumph, and may count on my protection.

As a contrast to this encouraging language the Opinion represents 'a Bourbon, Louis Phillipe d'Orleans' (afterwards the King of the French), writing in the same month of the same year to Count d'Antraigues, who was letting out for St. Petersburg, a letter containing this passage :-

Tie Emperor of Russia must not suffer peace with Prussia; and it be made, he must not recognise it. He must put in movement all the forces of his vast empire in order to prevent the resurrection of Poland. and he must do it whether Prussia is cowardly enough to submit or courageous enough to oppose it. The fate of Russia, as well as of Prussia, depends on that of Poland.

Two years afterwards, the same Prince, while a refugee at the Court of Naples, wrote to Count d'Antraigues on the preparations of Austria for the campaign of 1809 :--

EPISODE AT THE TUILERIES .- Paris, Feb. 11.- An incident occurred last Monday night at the Tuileries which, were Mr. G. P. R. James in the land of the living might have formed the groundwork of a romance in the "One in a Thousand" style A masked lady, beautiful in form, commanding in her features, regal in her curriage, having a profusion of fair hair, speaking with a slight German accent, and followed at a respectful distance by a gentieman and two ladies whose speech proclaimed that they were from the south of sunny linky, made her appearance in the great drawing room of the Tuileries

at about twelve o'clock She seemed greatly agitated, and when accosted by two masked persons wearing dominoes, her uterance was choked by Bobs. Words of sympathy and of consolation were, I am told, addressed to her by her masked friends, the general outlines of whose figues gave rise to the suspicion that they were the Emperor and the Empress. Who the strange guests could be in a few minutes became a matter of conjecture to a group that witnessed from a distant corner of the room her extraordinary behaviour; and the wonder thus excited became all the greater when it was seen that she was conducted through the supper room towards the private apartments of the Empress by a geutleman of her Majesty's household, and in a short time followed by the two masks who had accosted her. The absence of their Imperial Majesties for nearly three

quarters of an hour from the ball room then took place. It was subsequently explained as being caused by the time which it took to change their garments, and the whole thing might have blown over, were it not that last night somebody in some salon, on the irresponsible authority of an on dit, said that the Queen of Naples was seen yesterday, accompanied by a few members of the Neapolitan emigration, who were on a late occasion so well received at the Tuileries, in the terminus of the Lyons Railway. In an incredibly short time the news thence spread through the capital that Francis II's young wife, on learning that the Emperor was beginning to think it advisable to desist from meddling in the intrigues carried on at the Quirinal, despatched a fortnight ago to the Empress a letter, in which she requested an interview with her and the Emperor. To obviate the difficulties which stood in the way of granting the request of the ex-Queen it was, it is said, arranged that the fancy ball which came off on Monday night should be also a masked one, and that the Royal visitor should not present herself till towards midnight, when thei: Imperial Mejesties would meet her disguised as a Spanish Senorita and Cavaliero of the 13th century, and wearing black masks striped with white. This supposed adventure is anyhow a delightful bonne bouche for the salons, where it will, no doubt be recounted how the Chevalier Nigra. with his accustomed gallantry, placed himself for the evening at the disposal of the fair unknown, how the

Emperor slyly winked and blicked when Prince Napoleon admired her splendid neck and still more splendid head of hair, and declared that, were it in Oo., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte and H. R. Gray.

In diplomatic circles it is stated that Austria was requested to become a party to the convention, and that Count Rechberg refused.

## POLAND.

The National Guzette of Berlin publishes a letter from Warsaw which gives some details of the affair at Wengrow. Two hundred young men, almost all belonging to the class, of the nobility, devoted themselves to cover the retreat of the insurgents, and rushing on the Russian cuppon, massacred the artillerymen. All these heroic youths remained dead on the field, but by their conduct they saved the main body of the insurgents. Poland is an independent and proud nation sub-

jected to Russin by no right except that of the strongest. Her whole history is one course of antagonism to Russia. Subjection to Russia is opposed to her very national life. No union between Poles and Russians has ever taken place, except that which existed between the Israelites and he Egyptians in the house of bondage. To make the division permanent, Russia is schismatic, heterodox, and vehemently persecuting; Poland ever Catholic. The Catholic religion bates revolution, and loves order and loyalty. But the tyranny of Russia in Poland is no legitimate Government; it is only revolution and wrong reduced to a system. It has never had any right except that of a bandil over the victim whom he holds down with his hand on his throat. Moreover, there is a spirit of dread, hatred, and envy, in all Christian organisations not Catholic, which seem to take away from a nation that adopts them all fairness in its dealings with the Church. However free, liberal, just and paternal is its Government, to the Church it is invariably lyraonical. Injustice has been doubtless done to the cause of Poland by the officious meddling of Revolutionary agitators.

"POOR TON'S A-COLD," SNYS Edgar to King Lear, as he cowers shivering in the blast. Thousands are 'a cold" at this moment. Thousands more, who are burning hot, will be "a-cold" to-morrow or the next day. For this is the season of outles and YSVER. To all who suffer from the complaint, whether shaking or burning, we offer the means of immediate, certain, permanent cure. Drop quinine, discard all arsenticated preparations. Betake yourselves, without delay, to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No intermittent can withstand their bygeian influence. Beware of acrid tinctures and adulterated As an invigorant, science has yet to discover its equal. All liver complaints yield to its anti-bilions properties. Taken as a protective, it is a sure defence against missma. Where the blond is impure it will be found an admirable depurative, and in nervous affections it is the one thing needfal. Call at any drug store and get a bottle, which will convince you of this truth.

Agents for Montreal : Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell; A. G. Davidson K. Campbell &

NINE YEARS OF AGORY .- Charles Montague, son of Mr. John Montague, of New York, after coduring unheard of 1 angs from malignant scrofula for nine consecutive years, was radically cured in a few months by that Elixir of Life and irresistible anti-dote to poison in the blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla.— The disease commencing at the aukle joints had mounted to the eyes. Physicians said that it was preposterons to suppose that any medicine could save the patient. Nevertheless, this awful case of heredit. ary scrofula, succumbed to the great Vegetable Specific. The letter of the father of the young man to Dr. Bristol, is one of the most remarkable documents ever published. Yet it is only one among thousands of proofs that no malignant external dismase, whether it exists in the skin, the glands, the flesh or the muscles can withstand the hygican properties of this bealth-restoring, life-saving preparation.

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

MOURAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .--- There is a healthful, exhibitating quality in the fragrance of this popular toilet water. It awakes the remembrance of summer's floral incense, as some old tune might recall the by-gone scenes in which we first heard it. Spiritual and delicate as the aroma of the original Cologne, it is perhaps more lasting, and the odor never changes as is the case with perfumes derived from volatile oils. Ladies who suffer from nervous headache, prefer it to every other local application as a means of relieving the pain; as a perfume for the sick chamber, it is eminently refreshing. We refer solely to Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. The imitations are worthless.

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

## UNITED STATES.

We (Commercial Advertiser) noticed some time since that Gen. Neal Dow, the apostle of the Maine Law, was before the police authorities of New Orleans on a charge of stealing silver plate; it appears from the following official report of the Provost Marshal of Pensacola that the eminent philanthropist has since been doing a wholesale business in plundering furniture and other effects, in Florida :

[Copy.] Office of Provost Marshal, Pensacola, Fia., Feb 6, 1863.

Sir-I send to your office, in charge of -Esq., of New Orleans, the following articles : One chair, marked Brigadier General Neal Dow Poriland, Me. One chest, marked Brigadier General Neal Dow, Portland, Me, claimed by Mr. Creary. One canvass-covered chest, marked as above. Une long box marked as above.

One trunk, marked as above. One small box marked as above. Two large boxes, marked George R. Shirley, Deputy Surveyor, port of New York, and on the reverse

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honest eyes, came down the steps. I caught his hand. He looked at me as if surprised, and Epoke:

Well; what is it?

I am a free man. 1 come from Hog-hole Swamp, Arkansas. I am hungry and cold. O, go away! replied the man. Don't bother me.

I'm sick of the very sight of you niggers !

Sir, I said, you insult your equal. I am your peer. The Proclamation.

Confound the Proclamation ! I almost wish I had never issued it. lever issued n. I turned away, weeping. IV.

A knot of Congressional magnates stood near, chewing tobacco. I approached them to ask for a chaw, and heard one addressed as Mr. Lovejoy. You are my friend, at least ! I cried, with real

motion : I was a slave. I am now at liberty !

The gentleman drew down his under eyelid with his little finger.

Do you see anything green there? he asked. Mock me not? I exclaimed ; am I not a man and brother?

Why don't you go to work, you lazy fellow ? asked another Congressman, who had a smell of cobbler's wax about him ; I used to work down at Natick.

Sir, I answered scornfully, I am free.

They laughed vulgarly, and I went away with a beavy beart. V.

Still further Northward. Colder, more inhospitable. Vague doubts and half-regrets crept inte my brain. Is this liberty? Ab? poor heart, take CONLAGE 5

Still, I was free-and free to confess that I had never suffered so much before. .

Some one showed me Mrs. Negrophile's bouse. A splendid carriage stood before the door. I rang. A servant came.

I wish to see Mrs. Negrophile. Tell her a newlyfreed slave wishes to see ber.

The lackey returned very soon.

Your card, please. I have no card. I am cold and hungry.

The lackey went and came again. She doesn't see that kind; he said. I shuddered,

and went to the office of the Tribune. I found two

young men there, with their feet on the desks

Hello? said one, here's a friend of Old Greeley? Thpeak up, brudder? yah 1 yah 1 Young man, I said, I am a friend of all men.

He keeps the place next door, said the other. I come to you in the name of humanity.

Look here, said the first, I don't want any blowed

nonsense round here. Olear out, before I put you out.

Is Mr. Greeley in?

Not for you. Leave this ! He raised a paper-weight, threateningly. I depuried.

A Herald compositor gave me signence that night and I had something to eat for the first time in two days.

7I. Northward still. I found Gerritt Smith, at length

and when a second second second second

- a large, white-baired man, with a restless, vacant

eye. My friend, said he, ethnologistic and sidersal in-