FOR EIGNAINTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Addresses from candidates continue to fill the columns of the papers. They are from persons of opposite political opinions; but though the words may differ they are all written to the same air, and that is " Liberty-Reduction of the Army-and Retrenchment."

PARIS, May 16 .- The Constitutionnel of today contains an article, signed by its editor, M. Paulin Limayrac, upon the intrigues of men belonging to the old parties. The writer says :-" An end is about to be put to equivocation. Up to the present time these parties have undermined the power of the Government by subterranean intrigues, penetrating the administration by its former relations with it, and vitiating the principle of Government. The tendency of popular Government is vigorous, full of sap and energy, of love for the masses and sympathy for the popular classes, who, the first to had it, were often perverted by men of a different spirit, who insinuated themselves into many positions under false pretences of devotion, corrupting the best systems by introducing the poison of ancient influences. It was a source of surprise that a known enemy of the Government should exercise so much influence on the administration. Thank God, that is about to cease. False friends, false devotion, and false services will be unma-ked and placed face to face with the declared enemies of the Government. The part which the Government has to fulfill will be freed from all the obstacles which have hitherto impeded its progress. The genius of the Empire will be fortified by that which is lost by the spirit of intrigue M. Berryer, whom the Opposition have set up as candidate for the representation of Marseilles, and who was on the point of going down to canvaes the constituency, has, in order to prevent public manifestations of a compromising characrer, renounced his intended journey. It was rumoured on the Bourse to-day that the Prussian Chambers were dissolved, but the rumour requires confirmation.

PARIS, May 28 .- La France of this evening states that the Cabinets of Paris, London, and Vienna are on the point of arriving at an agreement to propose to the Russian Government to hold conferences for the settlement of the Polish uestion.

ITALY.

The Memorial Diplomatique publishes the following as the substance of an autograph letter addressed by the Pope to the Emperor of Russia. The full text has not yet been published:

" According to information we have received from our private sources, the letter of the Sovereign Ponniff, which bears the date of the 16th of April, was presented to Prince Gortschakoft a few days after the Notes of the three Powers, through the intermedium of the Austrian Charge d'Affaires; the Holy Father as it is known, not having an official representative at the Court of Russia. If we are rightly informed, Pius IX. says in this letter, which is elaborately written, that considering the terrible speciacle now of fered by Poland he should be wanting in his most sacred duties if, as Father of the great Christian community, he did not raise his voice in favour of his children, I langed into the deepest misery, and a prey to all the evils consequent upon war. That the daty to do so was the more binding upon one, as the evils which have now betallen that unfortunate people are to be attributed solely to the Russian Government uself. which has kept the promises contracted by treaties; therefore, he followed the example of his venerable predecessor Gregory XVI., who in the secret consistory of the 22nd of July, 1840. addressed to the Sacred College a very explicit allocution on the odious persecution then suffered by the Church in Poland, in which that Sovereign Pontifi reminded the Czar of the Concordat of 1847, the prescriptions of which have never been observed. His Holiness concludes by appealing to the sentiments of humanity, of justice, and of clemency of the Emperor Alexan der, and arges inm to restore at length to the Catholics of Poland freedom of religion and or their faith as the only means likely to put a term to the actual troubles, to stop the effusion of blood, and to effect a reconciliation between the Poles and the Russian Government."

MADRID, May 25 .- It is asserted that Senor Fecundo Geni will proceed to Mexico as Spanish Plenipotentiary after the French troops shall have entered that city. Twenty-one Prefects have been replaced. The rumours of a Ministerial crisis are unfounded. Senor Enriquez has been appointed Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Marine. The Duke of Montpensier will shortly leave for London.

Madrid, May 26 .- At a dinner given at the house of Senor Madoz to 200 members of the Progressist party, the conduct of General Prim in withdrawing the Spanish troops from Mexico was generally approved.

PORTUGAL.

Wednesday's Times, in a second colition, has

the following : -

Lisbon, May 24 .- The feeling in the north of Portugal is very minical to the Government. In Foscoa tumults have occurred. At Braga, on the occasion of the Pope's anniversary, a large number of people paraded the streets with a band of music. Seditions shouts were raised, and it was found necessary to call out the guards to

suppress the tumult. The Monde gives at full length as follows the account of the events which the above telegram has probably misrepresented: - Auglo Demo cratic Portugal, dragged on by its Prime Minister to an abyse, is persecuting religion and endearouring to repress all expression of its fault on the part of the Catholic population. On the 13th of May, the birthday of Pius IX., several good Priests of the town of Braga, and several ecclesiastical students, on the eve of their ordination, had met to celebrate that day, and express by prayers and songs of joy their devotion for the Vicar of Christ. From day dawn the chines

phal arch of the new streets of Sousa. A solemn High Mass was celebrated in the Church of Nuestra Supera des Remedies while a partrait stastical Confrateraity of St. Peter, decorated understood the point of the query, and three out the with its badge, which is the tiara and keys embroidered on the habit, attracted all eyes to the imposing cortege and the number of its members. prayers for the Pope and the Church were disand during the distribution the choir performed views of the last Royal message, and contains :the hymn of Pius IX. After the Te Doum, the Blessed Sacrament having been replaced in the Tabernacle, all the ecclesiastics present signed the evening there were splendid illuminations, and a large band of musicians, followed by several thousands of persons, went to the Archbishop's palace singing, to the sound of the instruments, the hymn of Pius IX. On all sides the cry was heard of Long live the Sovereign Pontiff! Long live Plus IX.! Long live the Catholic, this festivity and these unanimous demonstrations, my assent." an official personage made his appearance; it was the Administrator of the Town Council, who shouted with anger, "Stop! I will have no vivas! Rejoice at the life of the Pope; I wish also that he may live, for I am a Catholic; but I allow no vivas!' At such an order f om civic authority to repress so arbitrarily an innocent expression of religious loyalty, the acclamations were redoubled. The Administrator gesticulated in for vivas for Free masonry? But in the middle of the way a force of 150 bayonets, commanded by a captain, came to enforce the despotic orders of the Administrator, who accompanied the officer. Another company of soldiers was placed behind the people, and it was evident that these troops had been ordered up beforehand to repress the Catholic demonstration.

"The musicians ceased to play; the people seemed at first to prepare to resist, and some spoke of arms; but prudent counsels prevailed in the end, and every bods went home, sielding to the brute force and material repression of the authorities.

"'It is proper to observe,' says the excellent jourual A Nucuo, from which we take all particulars of this event, and remarks upon them, that the Civil Governor had received notice long before of the intended demonstration, and had raised no objection against it. The measures adopted originated at aply n the personal zeal of the administrator, or, if the Government had nor share in them, it was at the solicitations of the revolutionary party, who were chagrined at the demonstrations of loyalty to the Pope made by the whole population of Braga.

Senhor Latino Coelho has resigned his sent in the Cortes in consequence of the Opposition having made so much political capital out of the protest of his constituents. His friends intend giving him a banquet. The Cortes are discussing the budget. The Minister of Figure has aunounced some important afterations in the duties, which are in many instances exorbitantly high. The last steamer from the Brazils was put in quaractine in consequence of Bahta bring declared infected by the Board of Health. The weather still continues dry, and rain is much wanted

NAPLES.

A letter from Naples, dated on the 8th inst., and addressed to the Firenze, eags: You cannot imagine risoners are shut up in large rooms, and are all pule and starving. They are obliged to feed there on very black bread, and the most corrupt food ; and in the midst of the damp and fifth of these trafy infernal dangeons, they cannot even receive any comfort from their unfortunate relations; for it is forbidden o visit thum.

Within the last few days, the inspector, Avitabile. went to visit the prisoners; and he, who serves the present Government in the police department, could not do less than lament the state of these unfortunates, so that completely horror-struck, he went out of those prisons, saying the following words, which have been reported to me from a sure source : - 'Ab! Our prisons may well be made the mark of the censure of the press of Europe! The state of our prisoners is but too truly weetched !"

According to the regulations, a committee of inspection must evisit the prisons every year. It consists of the Mayor, the King's Attorney, a few Councitiors of the Commune and province, and a few well known persons of the locality. It has the duty to propose to the Minister the reforms which it deems needful for the internal improvement f the prisons. Last Tuesday, therefore, this committee, of which Signor Colonna, Signore Rosics, Settembrint, Ameto and Turchi formed a part, went to visit our prisons They went about for three hours in the prisons of Castel Campano : and the wretched prisoners, betieving they would find advocates in the members of the committee, hastened to set forth to them their innumerable petitions, part of which were directed to ask for measures to be taken for their better treat ment, and part of them (which is worthy of special mention) were drawn up to ask for the reasons of their arbitrary detention in those prisons for severa years. In fact, as I wrote to you before, very many prisoners are incarcerated by order of the Questor (Police Communioner), and not from judiciary authority; so that a good number of them are pining for the lost three years in our prisons, without knowing what late is in reserve for them. Thus is the Statute inferencely violated in our city, and indivi-dual freedom trodden under foot and despised.

It is reported that the aforesaid Committee came out of the prisons moved to compassion at the deplorable state of these unfortunates; and that they wished to propose useful reforms to the Ministry .-As for mo, I do not believe t, because the men who form it give me no security that any good is to be hoped. And, moreover, what would they obtain from Spavents and Peruzzi,?"

PIEDMONT. - The Armonia, during the mouth of May, heads its delly leading article with the words, A Flower to Mary and an offering to Pius IX, in May, 1863 Then follow lists of contributions to the St. Peter's Pence, prefaced by a few lines from the editor. "On the Iwentieth day," as the Armonia, heads it, we find the following: "The English Protes and, during this month of May, insult with more than ordinary reasons our Holy Father Pine IX. Lord Palmerston, on the 16th of May: dated to can him a pupper in the hands of Napoleon III. In 1805 another English Minister fling the same insur at Poss VII., calling him the miserable puppet of the usureer of the throne of the Bouch ins Permentary Departed vol. iv. London 1805, in 8 , col 726) But Pous VII proved to England that he knew how to reals; the French despot; and his

of Pius IX., and the bells of the whole town the effrontery of a Palmerston to ignore the merits. Osgothland, and the Princess Eugenie centributed the courage, the interpidity of our Holy Father, largely.

The Pontifical banner was placed since the heads of Napoleon III. The Suprey University of the Catholic Colinto the hands of the statue which personthes the but in the arms of Mary most boly, who covers him city of Bragu on the top of the majestic trium with the mantle of her patronage. And you will see

Nuestra Sonora dos Remedios, while a portrait dent of the Armonia of the 17th inst, "it was said of the Sovereign Pontiff was placed under the in a group of persons who keep an eye on the gloricanopy. A large number of ecclesiastics, and ous design for Parliament that when the news of an numerise crowd of people, had come up to the the Bill on the oath of the clergy reached the Tuileries, Napoleon III. put the following question, by ceremony. In the afternoon, a solemn Te Deum | telegraph, to the Tarin Unbinet : - Arce you still was sung before the Blessed Sacrament, in the in your prisons room enough to throw into them midst of another large assemblage. The eccle- twenty-two theusand ecclesiastics? Your Minister PRUSSIA.

Bernin, May 27. - At to day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the reply of the King to the address of Before the Te Deum, printed papers containing the Chamber was read by the President. The reply was not countersigned by the Ministers The antributed in the whole church, on silver dishes, swer of the king states that His Majosty lipnoids the

'The position of the country is known to the King. The Chamber by its address has cut away all hope of community of action. The attitude of the House in Foreign questions has grieved the King deeply. Prusa congratulatory address to His Holiness. In sin is not more isolated owing to her foreign policy than other Powers. Some members of the House have threatened to refuse the supplies in the contingency of a war, but the King will seriously oppose such unjustifiable endeavours to enlarge the constitutional rights of the Chamber. The King will main tain the power of the Crown undiminished, and will not allow the foundation upon which it rests to be removed.'

The message concludes as follows : . The Minis-Apostolic, Roman religion! In the midst of ters possess my confidence, and their actions have

> The reply of the King was read by the Minister of the interior, Count Fullenburg, who also gave notice that the Parliamentary session would be closed in the afternoon.

The closing of the Prussian Chambers took place at two o'clock to-day, in the White Saloon of the Royal Castle, by Herr von Bismark reading a speech from the Throne, of which the following is a sum-

DIMEY :-By its address to the King upon the 29th January the Chamber of Deputies has placed itself in direct vain, and somebody shouted out to him- Ask opposition to the Government; and, notwithstanding the answer of the King, has remained in a position adverse to an understanding. By its debates upon foreign polities the Chamber has condeavored to paralyse the influence of the Government, and has there by increased the excitement prevalent in the provinces bordering upon Foland. It has accepted misrepresentations of the opponents of Prussia, and aroused apprehensions of external dangers and entanglement in war, for which the existing relations to foreign Powers give no well-founded cause. In the recent address the Chamber, moreover, has altogether refused its co-operation with the Government. This renders the close of its deliberations unavoidably necessary. The Government reserves to itself the power of determining the manner in which the unsettled financial measures shall be brought to a conclusion, and hopes to come to a future understanding with the representatives of the country. POLAND.

> Wansaw, May 21. -On the 19th, Konoswicz, at the head of a body of Poles, chiefly peasants, completely defea ed the Russians at Chojrow. The latter escaped to Warsaw, having forty wounded. The insurgents in the government of Mobilew, after a desperate fight with the Russian troops mear Orsza, occupied the town. At flydzow, in the district of Prasynsz, twenty Polish iffemen held out against a large body of Russian troops for upwards of two hours, while the insurgents were concealing a large quantity of ammunition. This heroic band fell dead to a man. On the 14th, Colonel Sierakowski, alias Colenza defeated the Russians at Birz, on the frontier of Samogitia and Courland, but was captured the next day through the creachery of some German colonists. Anenkoff, Governor of Kinw, has resigned, and has been succeeded by General Launits. There are now 400 noides in the citadel of Dynaburg, They are promised their freedom if they will consent to sign an address to the Czar.

> Brody, May 24 .- There are 5,000 armed insurgents in Volhynia. The peasants are favourable to the inancrection in all but three districts, those of Kijow Wasilkow, and Zetomic. In these districts they have been provided with arms by the governor, Drucki Sokolinoki, and encouraged by promises of rewards to some every one suspected of favouring the insurrection. About 250 persons have been brought by them to Kijow. The Government is actively spreading reports among the peasants that the bject of the insurrection is to murder them and their

> VINNA. May 27 -- The General Correspondenz of to day says: - "The Polish question presents more tranquilizing symptoms, and during the last few days no event has accurred to justify a gloomy view of it. The hope that Polish affairs will be brought to a solution by diplomatic means has not been abaken."

> Posen May 27. - A series of engagements has just taken place between the Russians and the Poles at Nova Wies. The Poles, commanded by Drewnwaki, were attacked at Ulow by the Russians in arge force. After a long and desperate fight the Russians retreated, losing a field officer and fifty main body, advanced towards the river Pilicia to join another body, literally fighting their way through nosis of Russians. Having crossed the river they returned to Nova Wies, were again attacked, but repulsed the Russians with the loss of some hundreds, they (the Poles) having on their side twenty killed end seventy-five wounded

LEMBERG, May 28 - A general levy is being organzed in Podolla in several districts the peasants tive declared themselves wiling to fight against the managents. The insurgent bands in Volhynia have been dispersed by the military and peasantry. Oz-chowski's corps has been defeated by the Russians. Beomwski and three priests were taken prioners by the Russians, who also captured the insurgent camp, with the aims, horses, and forage.

Caacher, May 28. - On the 25th inst. the band of insurgents Oxinski gained an important victory over the Russians near Komecool, on the Pilica, in the Government of Kalisch. Oxiocski was attacked by six companies of Russian troops, 150 of whom were killed and the remainder put to flight.

SWEDEN.

A letter from Stockholm, of the 21st inst., states that at a moment when Swedish ships of war are about to unite with French frigates at Cherbourg, while Russin is sending troops into Finland, and while appearances are more in favor of war than of peace. the King of Sweden has commanded the formation of a committee to prepare a Scandinasian Exhibition at Stockholm. Prince Oscar, Doke of Os gothland, s president of the committee. The uncertainty of the maintenance of peace, however, does not permit the King to neglect the preparations for war, and a proposal for increasing the army has been submitted to the Reichsrath by order of the Government. The War Committee is to be charged with the administration of the army. The Reichsrath sauctioned at its last sitting the construction of several railway lines, but the means recommended have not been aparrived by the three orders - the nobility, clergy, and citizens-and the committee has been requested to present other propositions The cause of the insurgent Poles is exciting the warmest sympathy among the population throughout Sweden. A concert was before the Committee, on the Conduct of the War the Vicar of Christ. From day dawn the chunes glorious successor, Pius IX, is ready again, if reliately given in Stockholm in aid of the wounded have just been furnished to the various correspond- Oo, J Gardner, J. A. Harte H. B. Gray, and Picant of the Church of Santa Cruz sounded the hyun quired, to prove the same. And it requires indeed Poles, to which the Queen Downger, the Duke of ents of the Federal press. These volumes make in & Sont

lege. His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney has publege. His Grace the Archdishop of Sydney and pao-lished a Pastoral, which appears in our latest files tent? As an illustration, General Buller said, W. lished a Pastoral, which appears in our much used to send a picker guard up a mile and a half from subjects and on Catholics generally for contributions towards the completion of St. John's Catholic College within the Sydney University. The College was commenced some years ago. Some of its re-sults the Archbishop is already able to describe as rigorous examination; but it was already able to describe as sults the Archinehop is airchay able to describe as rigorous examination, but it was always the same follows:— The advance, says his Grace, which we rigorous examination, but it was always the same have made in appreciation of the higher forms of education, and the success of the Catholic young men who have as yet graduated, are greater than could have been expected. We have now amongst the Catholic members of the University of Sydney, two Masters of Arts, and six Bachelors of Arts, and this, we repeat is, even so far, a harvest beyond the proportion of our numbers and circumstances. You od the packages sent to the soldiers by their friends, have already wrought deeds which justify the words of confidence we ventured in our first address to utter on your behalf, and we now come to you for more of them. There are deficiencies to be made up arising from the causes we have specified, but we by no means confine our exhortations to the filling up of these deficiencies. Do something more; we call upon you all. Clergy and laity, to renew the spirit and determination of your first love in this matter. The object is as noble, the good is as permanent, the credit as bright and substantial, as it ever was, and will be.'

UNITED STATES.

THE JESUITS' CHURCH SCHOOL APPAIR - PERSECU-TION IN NEW ORLEANS - Father Anthony Jourdon, the Principal of the Jesuits' school in the church of the Immaculate Conception, on Baronne street, New Orleans, was before the Provost Court this morning, May 21, on a charge of permitting the scholars to draw and keep Confederate flags and other rebel emblems in their school books. Officer Ford said that, accompanied by three other officers, be visited the school in order to search it, having been informed of treasonable practices among the scholars. As soon as they made their appearance, the scholars commenced tearing the leaves from their books and destroying papers, as if they knew exactly the purpose of their coming. On examining the books they found many of them illustrated with Confederate emblene. Ford says the priest in charge told him the school was under French protection, and he should report this to the French Consul, and asked the name of the officer for that purpose. This Father Jourdon denied when giving his testimony, and explained by saving that the officer having threatened to place the American Flag over the school, he told him that they were neutral, and could not permit anything of a political character; that he had used every means to prevent the scholars from making these emblems, or exhibiting any other signs of political predilections, and had informed them that if they committed these acts they would be severely punished. If the teachers were to be held responsi ble for these nets of the scholars, it would be impossible for them to continue their school, as they could not keep a sufficiently stric; surveillance over two hundred and fifty pupils to prevent all these acts. It was not true as a city poper had stated, that they taught treason; they had remained new tral, and not interfered with the politics of the country. 'I must regard it,' said he, 'as an absurdity to Oil creek, Venango Co, Pa. The well commenced hold us responsible for such little things done by our flowing on Saturday, the 30th ultime, the oil spouting scholars.' Judge Hughes considered the Principal to a height of fifty feet, with a roar like a hurricage of the school responsible, however, for the treasonable practices of the scholars, and fined the reverend Father \$250 .- New Orleans Paper.

The decay of a people is a sad fact in humanity

It may be accomplished by war; but vices easily produce it. Virtue is the best guard against extinction. The native stock of New England is rapidly diminishing. We all perceive this. Great numbers of Putitan marriages are without children; great numbers of Paritan men and women are old bache- in an item. The ex-potentate of New Orleans has lors and old maids; and great numbers of Puritan infants die Tois is a triple condition of things, that all observe. The general fact it presents, namely, the decline of the native race, is confirmed by a recent 'Birth Report' of the State of Massachusetts. According to that document, there were born in the Commonwealth in the year 1861, of American parents, 15,097 children, and of foreign parents, 16,125 | complimentary kick of a horse without an attemptst children. This leaves a balance of twenty-eight on retaliation. General Butler's boss mason did set the foreign side. What is the cause of this? It is happen to belong to the non-resentful class. He is not war for nothing of that kind has happened in ported to have come to time instanter and sailed in New England-at least no exterminating war has fearlessly upon the redoubtable headpiece of the happened in it. The cause is not destitution, it is party who opened the fight. There was but are not emigration, it is not justificate; for the Puritans round fought, and victory fluttered down upon have never been in destitution, they are not emigrators—as the Irish and Germans are—and no plague of several unfought fields retired to 'change his bast' tors - as the Irish and Germans are - and no plague has cleared them away. What then is the cause of upon the occasion of his first severe action. Here this great dectine? The cause is in the vices of the quested to be let alone, and expressed himself as have people. They do not love their offspring, like other ling had enough and being deeply obliged. In fact parents; and their offspring do not love them, as he apologized and sued for mercy before bosilities other offspring love their parents. But besides parental and final selfishness, there are other and a sorry figure, we should have seen the other party, worse causes to this wretched decay. The physicand thereuponwe infer that party number one possess. cians of New England attest that the New Englanders love money so ardently that they exhaust their natural powers in pursuit of it—that their excessive thrift, that is, their avarice, buries them in prema-ture graves. The "Almighty Dollar" mows them down. This is a shameful truth. We regret that it is now in greater operation than ever before. But, worse still, the New England faculty of medicine shows that the New-Englanders are marked by abortionism in every stage of uterive growth. This is going to the source of life and cutting generations off, and, in most cases, it kills the source, for the mother rarely survives the diabolical process, and those wretched creatures who do survive it, are, in the majority of instances, destroyed for over in their powers of maternity. Finally, the law of increase is fundamentally sapped among the Puritans by a cherished statute of their own construction. This is the statute of divorce. Marriage was instituted by God for the increase of the human family. It is the only legitimate means for such an effect. The law of divorce destroys marriage. It is a law that encourages bastardy. Bastardy was not intended by Heaven to be a means of increasing the race. cannot, therefore, be such a means. There are basturds and they propogate themselves. But they are a spurious race, and it is fair to think that their spuriousness ultimately extinguishes them. Marriage alone is the fit means for human increase. Its destruction is the destruction of the means of human increase. But divorce is this destruction. Coasequently, the people who have divorce are their own legal exterminators. The people who cherish divorce merit the withdrawal by Heaven of the blessing of increase. But divorce operates in another way against increase. It is the suggestion of imparity. Now, a chaste people are always the most prolific. Lust is destruction to the race. We take these four facts to be the causes of the Puritan decrease, namely :- selfishness between child and parent, avarice, abortionism, and divorce. By the first, the offspring is prematurely destroyed, and the parent is poisoned against the operation of the blessing of increase; by the second, early graves are opened by the third, generations and mothers are murdered and, by the fourth, marriage, the only fit means for increase, is trampled out of sight by abominable lust. We have no doubt that there are other causes - such as intemperance in eating and drinking, and other vices too horrible to be named. But the causes given have undoubted existence; and, morally and physically, they are entirely adequate to produce the prfortunate effect assigned to them .- Boston Pilot ... FEDERAL ARMY REVELATIONS .- Advance copies of

the three volumes of the Report and evidence taken

the agregate 1.928 large octave pages. It appear Jagotnianu, mushi, district and the from a cursory grance at the documents that Majorland and the state of th Fortress Monroe. The men would leave perfectly sober, yet every night when they came back we would have trouble with them on account of the Their canteens were inspected, and yet we could find no liquor about them At last it was observed that they seemed to hold their guns up very straight and upon an examination being made, it was found that overy gra-barrel was filed up with whiskey; and it is not always the soldiers who do this. I ordered search of the Adam's Express Company, and examin and in one day I have taken 150 different packages of liquor from the trunks, boxes, and packages seat to the soldiers by their sympathising friends at home. General Batler says he took measures to suppress this abuse. Captain Williams, Brigade Commisser in General Blenker's division, said, in suswer to the question as regards sobriety, &c., 'I think it safe to say that you can go there any day in the week an find on an average, 500 men in that division wh you would say were unfit for duty-drank enough put the whole division to flight on the field of by

> THE NATURALIZED CITIZENS AND THE WAR. - The way in which the Secretary of War has treated Ger. Meagher and General Sigel, representing the Ger mans and the Irish is positively shameful. Those gentlemen ought to have active commands in the army, and that they have not proves that Mr. Stan ton is tainted with a remnant of that detestable Know-Nothing spirit which became rampart a fer years ago. - N. Y. Herald.

When the President's order reversing the decision of General Burnside in the case of the Chicago Tirat was received in the latter city. 900 troops were on their way from Cairo to enforce Burnside's order. Of course they could not have done it, in the face of the decision of the court, were there 9000 instead of 900 men, as five sixths of the people of Chicago would have resisted to the death, and the whole State would soon have swarmed with defenders of civil liberty Every soldier in the army of the Mississippi would have been needed to put down the people of Illinois Upon the revocation of General Burnside's order, however, the troops were stopped at Urbanna and have since been sent to reinforce General Grant This one fact of itself shows the superlative fully General Burnside's course. Had be been allowed keep along he would soon have raised the siege Vicksburg.-N. Y. Herald.

A despatch from San Francisco saye :- As harves time approaches the prospects are that the yield o coreals will be larger this year than ever before, the breadth of ground under culture being much greater

The glazing mill connected with the powder works of J. C. Marble at Buckfield, Me., blew up at 4 o'close on Wednesday morning.

Touching the reported running out of our Canadian Oil Springs, a Harrisburg, Pa., paper of Monday no tices the discovery of one of the most vatuable vein of petroleum yet discovered, one the Farrell farm, Oil creek, Venango Co. Pa. The well commenced and escaping at a rate of 2000 barrels per day. Atother flowing well in that vicinity was so affected by the opening of the new well that its field decreased over 300 barrels per day. The Farrell well, which is about 450 feet deep, was at last accounts flowing steadily at the rate of 1200 barrels a day, - flow Ad

Major-General Butler has reduced the hewspapers to the necessity of presenting him as a leading figure arrived at physical and moral humiliation in Lowell To explain the circumstances to a Milesian precedent the general metaphorically tred upon the taile a boss-mason's coat, by slapping him the face. But few boss-masons are capable of allowing their fasts to be shapped with impunity by a major-general mvelling upon his laurels, or are willing to receive the ceased. It is not stated that if the general presented ed an over-supply of unpresentable features. The champion mason's name has not been divulged, but his address in obtaining effectual redress may be found attached to all future cartes de visite of his illustrious and discomfitted antagonist - New York

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- Through ont Spanish America, from Nothern Mexico to the Straits of Magellan, this is considered the most exof all aromatic waters. The Spanish ladies not only use it as a perfume, but habitually, in a diluted form as a morning wash for the mouth. By the way, w would hint to gentlemen, it will render them pre-sentable after having inhaled the fumes of the strongest Havana. Those of the 'bearded sex' who have tender skins will also find it a real luxury after share

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

THE SOLDIER'S SAVEGUARD .- This is the title testowed upon Hostetter's Stomach Bitters by an officer of the United States Army, writing from the Valley of Virginia. He says in a letter to the propietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith ; 'In every instance where your litters have been taken regularly and systematically, as a protective against the bilious epidemics) so common and so destructive here, they have and swered the desired end, you may therefore claim for your celebrated Tonic and Preventive the designstion of the Soldier's Safeguard! - Whenever it has been tried in the army, the result has been the same. The soldiers themselves are clamorous to bare ! substituted for the permicious liquors now used 65 stimulants in the military hospitals. Its well known basis, Spirits of Rye, the purest stimulant, in the opinion of chemists, that can be produced from any substance by any process, and this matchless invigorant is medicated with a combination of the finest tonic, antibilious and corrective herbs, barks, gums, roots, &c, known to modern pharmics. Heads Hostetter's Stomach Bitters- the best and only pre ventive in malarious diseases and the most powerfu of all recuperants in cases of debility and utter physical prostration-should be in every army hospita and convalescent camp and should form a portion the medicine stores of every regiment in the field Given promptly to the wounded, it would save the lives of thousands who must otherwise die of exhaustion on the battle field. Sold by Druggiste. Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lampilough, & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell &