

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

PARIS, Monday, June 10.—Addresses to the Emperor by the Emperor of the assassin are coming from every part of France.

PARIS, June 14.—The King of Prussia left at 10 o'clock this morning on his return to Berlin.

PARIS, June 12.—The *Monteur du Soir*, in its bulletin, says:—

"The attempt to assassinate the Emperor will have had no other consequence than to draw closer the bonds of confidence and friendship existing between the Sovereigns and Empires of France and Russia."

The days spent in Paris by the Emperor of Russia were far from being days of delight to the Prefect of Police. This unhappy functionary must have had a sad time of it. What was a pleasure and a pride to others must have been torture to him. He was to be seen during the entertainments graced by the presence of the Emperor, with sad and anxious countenance, trying to appear calm and unconcerned, but betraying by his nervousness, by his inability to remain long in the same spot, by the rapid changes of his countenance and the abrupt movements of his hands, the intensity of his emotion. A passing rush among a group of spectators either inside or out of doors, any unusual noise, the slamming of a door, the slightest obstacle in the progress of a cortege were sufficient to flush his countenance, and to quiver or arrest his movements. The emolument, the station, and the privileges of a Prefect of Police are considerable, but were they ten times more they could hardly repay him for all he must have suffered during the stay of the Emperor on French soil, and particularly since the affair of the Bois de Boulogne. I alluded in my letter of Friday to the rumor of suspicious-looking persons being noticed about Fontainebleau on the day of the Emperor's visit to it. It is now affirmed that there was a foundation for the rumor; that two men were taken into custody, and that pistols were found upon them—whether for any evil purpose I cannot say. That they were arrested I am assured is certain. It was done quietly, and in a few minutes. Information of the fact was conveyed privately to the Emperor, some say before the party set out on the excursion, others on the arrival at the Palace of Fontainebleau. Their intention was to visit the forest; and the Grand Duke, who is passionately fond of field sports, expressed his desire to see the Imperial hunting establishment. It was thought more prudent not to say anything about this new incident to any of the guests, but the difficulty was to find a pretext for not entering the forest. The Emperor, who knew what had occurred, undertook to manage the affair, and she succeeded admirably in this little bit of diplomacy. The object was not to gain time, but rather to employ it so as to make it impossible for the visitors to see all they wanted, and the hour for the departure of the Imperial train was fixed and could not be changed. Time wore away as agreeably as possible in inspecting the Palace, the park, and the grounds, and when they had done so the moment arrived to separate. Regrets were expressed on both sides, but the visit to the forest was put off for some future occasion. It was only when the Emperor and his suite reached the frontier that they were told by the persons who accompanied them thus far the real cause of their not having seen all that Fontainebleau contained. It is a tale that all this anxiety arose from an excess of vigilance or zeal on the part of the authorities, but under the circumstances it was better to be on the safe side. It is said that two persons were arrested, and that one of them is a Pole. Whether they were set at liberty on being found to be harmless, or whether they are still in custody, I have not been able to discover. I may add that some incredulous persons pretend to believe that the whole was an invention of the police to get the Emperor and his suite away as soon as possible.

M. Jules Favre was to have undertaken the defence of the Pole, Beresowski. The distinguished orator will, however, be unable to do so. He was attacked some days ago with a bleeding at the nose of so violent a character that serious fears were at one moment entertained for his life. Jules Favre's constitution is robust, but no constitution can resist his intense application to work. He suffers from want of sleep and the doctors declare that absolute repose for some time is indispensable for his complete recovery.

The *Journal de Paris* contains the following:—

"Two days before the departure of the Emperor a conference was held at the Russian Embassy, at which were present Prince Gortchakoff, M. de Moustier, M. de Bismarck, Lord Cowley, and M. de Budeberg. The deliberation lasted two hours, when M. de Metternich was invited to take part in it. From information which we think correct, the Franco-Russian proposition, to recommend to the Sublime Porte an international inquest into the affairs of Crete, was adopted. Nevertheless, the representatives of England and Austria took occasion to observe that their Governments would not consider themselves bound by the resolutions of the mixed Commission charged with prosecuting the inquiry."

A distinguished Pole has written the following letter to the papers:—

"In a state of suffering, now living retired in Paris, I have heard with the greatest grief that a Pole has been shot at the Emperor of Russia. It is a great misfortune for the Poles. The Emperor of Russia is the guest of France, where we found a second country in the generous hospitality of this noble nation. Our duty was to remain neutral without occupying ourselves with our unfortunate country and our unfortunate countrymen; but we should not seek to revenge ourselves on the guest of the Emperor of the French and of France. I am sure that every one of my countrymen will protest against an act which words cannot properly describe, and which is without excuse."

Receive, &c.,

GOUST KROENOWSKI.

Paris, June 10.—The Polish refugees at Le Mans have presented themselves to the Prefect of the Sarthe to express their deep regret and their reprobation of the attempt made on the Emperor; and their example will, it is hoped, be followed by the Polish residents in other parts of the empire. Meanwhile the Emperor of Russia drives out and rides out just as if nothing had happened, and the reception he meets with when recognized by the people shows how strong is the indignation of the public at the crime of which he was so nearly being the victim. Beresowski is still in the Conciergerie, and not at Mazas, as was said. He is not lost sight of for a moment. He still suffers from fever, caused by his wound and agitation of mind. He has not made disclosures, if, indeed, he has any to make, and he persists in solemnly denying that he has had accomplices. The cell he is lodged in is one of those specially set apart for persons who are under the charge of committing great crimes, or who have had sentence of death passed upon them. It is said to be immediately over that part of the chapel which was once occupied by Marie Antoinette. It was also that of Marshal Ney; and, long after, of Verger, the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris, and of Orsini.

THE INSULTS TO THE EMPEROR—DUEL BETWEEN A GOVERNMENT EDITOR AND A MEMBER OF THE PARIS BAR.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—

An encounter with swords took place the day before yesterday, at 3 o'clock, near La Celle, between Viscount Jacques de Latouche, editor of the *Pays*, and M. Flouquet, advocate. The seconds of the former were M. Granier de Cassagnac, Deputy, and his son Paul, both attached to the same journal; and of the latter M. Glais-Bizotin, Deputy, and M. Drey, advocate. It had been arranged that the affair should terminate on one of the parties receiving a wound serious enough to disable him. After a combat of a few minutes M. Flouquet was hurt in the hand, but as he was still able to handle his sword,

the duel continued. A second attack led to another wound, and this time the surgeon present declared that the injury was serious and that the combat must cease. The seconds also decided that honor was satisfied, and the parties left the ground.

The cause of the duel was an article by M. Cassagnac in the *Pays*, reflecting strongly on M. Flouquet, for crying "Vive la Pologne!" when the Emperor visited the Palais de Justice. A second duel has taken place between one of the editors of the *Soleil* and one of the *Pays*, for a similar article in the former on M. Cassagnac, and with similar results.

TAN PANOS, IMPERIAL AND HIS SUNDOWN.—A KING AND THEOPHETUS GIVE.—The *London Lancet* says:—

The past week has been a most eventful one for M. Nelaton, and most certainly he reckoned among the most fortunate in the whole career of this celebrated surgeon. On the Monday he was named a member of the Institute, and on the day following he received from the hands of the Prince Imperial the insignia of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. On this occasion he was merely called upon by the Prince at St. Cloud to pay him his usual visit, when, his young patient said to him, "Wait a little, doctor; I have something to give you." He then presented the cross and ribbon to the surgeon, saying, "It is not quite new, as my father has worn it for some time. M. Nelaton immediately drove to the Tuilleries to thank the Emperor. Her Majesty confirmed the welcome fact, and added, "I shall not forget, doctor, the care which my son has received from you." It would seem impossible to confer a signal favor with greater delicacy and grace. M. Rayer, formerly Dean of the Faculty, is the only other member of the medical community in France who has been invested with this high honor. It was conferred upon him on his retiring from office.

CRIMINAL CONVICTION OF A PARSON PANOS.—The trial at Paris of Prince de Crœy-Chanel for *escroquerie* has ended in a conviction. Last year the cashier of the Sons Comptoir des Chénies de Fer, named Berthome, and a man named Dupray de la Mahera, his accomplices, were convicted of having by means of forgeries and false entries embezzled the enormous sum of 3,291,167 francs. Berthome being given extenuating circumstances by the jury, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Dupray de la Mahera's sentence was 7 years' hard labor, but it was subsequently commuted to 7 years' simple imprisonment. It was part of Berthome's defence that he had lent at various times as much as 155,000 francs, part of the embezzled money, to the Prince de Crœy-Chanel, who deluded him with glowing promises that he would make his fortune. The prince was charged in the indictment as a receiver with a guilty knowledge. He absconded when the other prisoner was tried, and wrote a letter from Italy vehemently protesting his innocence, but at the same time intimating that he did not intend to surrender to take his trial. He, however, changed his mind, for he came to France voluntarily and gave up. He has been several weeks in prison, the trial having been put off twice in consequence of his indisposition. On the 7th he appeared at the assize court of the Seine. He is a fine looking man, forty-four years of age, with a flowing white beard, and a large head covered with abundant grey hair. After a discussion between the president (M. Meunier) and the prisoner on the claim of the latter to be a descendant of the Kings of Hungary and the right of heir to the estates held by the Duke of Modena, which resulted in the judge and the prince at the bar being utterly unable to agree upon the subject, the trial proceeded. The public prosecutor submitted that the prince, who was a shrewd man of business, must have known that Berthome, an employe, with only 4000fr. a year, could not honestly have come by the large sums which he advanced him, and cited various specific facts to show that the prince was well aware that the money came from the till of the Sons Comptoir des Chénies de Fer. Three witnesses only were examined—M. Auguste Magnan, an expert in handwriting. The prince was found guilty as a receiver of embezzled money, but acquitted on the charges of forgery and abuse of confidence. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL IN THE FRENCH HOSPITAL.—The Princess Royal of Prussia is like her royal mother, very deeply interested in public charities. She has accordingly availed herself of her stay in Paris to visit, in company with Lady Cowley and without any suite, the Hospital Lariboisiere—one of the best built and worst ventilated in Paris. Under the guidance of the authorities of the hospital, and of Sir Joseph Ollivier, who accompanied them, she minutely inspected this excellently arranged establishment in the course of her visit, which was made says the *L'Union Médicale*, with touching simplicity. The Princess went to the bedside of several patients, French and German, and spoke to them in words full of kindness.—*British Medical Journal*.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—FLORENCE, June 6.—The struggles of Italy to retrieve her financial position to get rid of the forced paper currency which is a very blister upon her body, and to attain an equilibrium of the Budget, painfully remind one of the efforts of a drowning man, borne along by a fatal current, and who feels one branch after another, as he clutches them on his passage, give way in his agonized and despairing grasp, while the spectators on the bank, powerless to aid, painfully speculate on his chances of rescue or perdition.—*Times Cor.*

The *Italia* states the question as follows:—

"Two facts are beyond a doubt—there is a deficit of 600 millions; the present Ministers are not responsible for it, because it existed before they took office. Recrimination, therefore, is out of place, and would lead to nothing; what is wanted is to find the money. Moreover, it must be found out of the country, and quickly. Out of the country, because public opinion exacts the withdrawal of the forced currency, and consequently gold must be got, and this cannot be got in Italy; the natural consequence of the forced currency having been to send it out of the country. It must be found quickly, because, in a month, when the half-yearly dividend shall have been paid, the resources prepared by Scialoja will have ceased to exist."

An extraordinary number of foreign priests, chiefly French have passed through Florence this week. The Archbishops of Rouen and Tours, the Bishops of Angers, Périgueux, and Carcassonne figure in the list published by one of to-night's papers. They are all on their way to Rome for the centenary of St. Peter. Most of these great church dignitaries have retinues of priests. It is said that more than 800 ecclesiastics have passed through Florence during the last two days. The Cardinal Archbishop of Florence left last night for Rome.

Now, the enemy of the people at large in Italy against the Church, to a great extent, partakes of the nature of insanity. There are politicians, especially among the Deputies of the Left, who look upon the confiscation of Church property as a vital measure in itself, purely and exclusively on political grounds. In their opinion, it does not in the least matter, whether the State turns to great or to little profit the conversion of the goods of the Church. To dispossess the clergy is in itself, they think, an excellent political measure. To impoverish the priests and make them dependant on the State for their salaries is the only way to overcome their opposition; the only way so to reduce their numbers and to cripple their power as to withdraw the populace from their influence. As to their goods, if they cannot be sold, they should be freely distributed among the people. The important point is to get the Church estates out of mortmain, and to throw them into free and active cultivation. With the property of the clergy the cause of the temporal power of the Pope is closely bound up. Settle your differences with the priests, and you will have undermined the throne of the High Priest. Get the clergy under your thumb, and you may either bring the Pope to terms in Rome, or you may shut him and Rome out of Italy, while a

Church dependent on the nation can at any moment be turned into a National Church.

Such are the views, expressed or implied, of the Revolutionary party in the Peninsula. The impending danger of bankruptcy has nothing very formidable in their eyes.—*Times*.

Rome, June 10.—The *Herald's* Rome special says, the Pope held a public consistory this day, Thursday, at which there were over 400 Catholic bishops coming from every part of the world. The Pope delivered an allocution to the assembled prelates, in the course of which he praised their great zeal in coming to Rome from such distances, and thus evincing their attachment and devoted obedience to the Holy See. He said the example shown by the Union of the Church at large in its celebration of the centenary of the martyrdom of St. Peter's martyrdom, would show forth to the enemies of the chair of Peter the immense power which the Church wields on earth.

Rome, June 18.—At the anniversary of the Pope's accession to the Papal Chair His Holiness, in replying to the congratulations of the Cardinals said that during his Pontificate he had had to wrestle—first, against the enemies of religion and the Holy See; and, secondly, against the enemies of all social order who had as their aim, on the one hand, the advancement of purely material progress on the other, the total subversion of the principles of authority, justice, and religion, and to despoil the Church of her ancient possessions. He had sought to recall the misguided spirits by Eccelesiastical Letters, in which were pointed out the fundamental principles of right, honesty, and religion. He had been as the voice in the Desert which had directed the Jews the way they should follow. The Pope then, turning towards the bishops, said, with emotion:—

"Venerable Brethren—I pray you redouble your supplications to God and the Immaculate Virgin that we may be delivered from the serious dangers which encompass us."

The Vicar of Christ will raise continually his hands to Heaven. Sustain him as were sustained the enfeebled arms of Moses by his disciples. Close round me that together we may fight and triumph!"

In conclusion the Pope said:—

"Pray God that he may remove the spiritual and temporal scourges which now afflict us, that our souls may be saved from the mortal pest and our bodies from the material pest; thus the misguided may be saved and the Church triumphant."

DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.—Another very interesting discovery lately made is that of four skeletons—three female and one male—now lying in glass cases, which are preserved in almost perfect fullness of form and outline, but have been completely converted into gypsum. Even their fingers and toes are almost as plump and round as on the day when 1788 years ago, the fearful flood of fire and smoke took away their lives. The process is explained as follows: These bodies were prostrated in the streets by the cloud of suffocating vapors which came first and which soon stopped respiration, and after them came the ashes, light of course, but piled up in enormous masses, so that the lower strata were compressed into solidity. At the same time, then, that the process of decomposition was going on—very slowly, of course, so far under the surface—the ashes about the body appear to have become encrusted, perhaps with the assistance of the moisture that the drained down through from above. At last all the soft parts had disappeared, and there was nothing left but a hole in which the more imperishable bones remained. It was a long time before the workmen learned how to preserve these remains, and hundreds have been broken to pieces and lost.

The process now adopted is very simple, but very efficient. As soon as the workmen come to a mass supposed to be a skeleton, it is carefully probed a hole out through, and melted gypsum poured in until the cavity is filled. The result is a perfect model of the person as he was on the day when he fell in the streets of Pompeii. Even the rings on the fingers remain in place, and are filled with gypsum. The male form has about it a belt filled with coins, forming a mass half as large as one's head, with which he was attempting to escape.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 13.—The semi-official *North German Gazette* of to-day says:—

"The presence of the Prussian and Russian Sovereigns at Paris, their intimate friendly relations with the Emperor of the French, together with the interviews that have taken place between the respective foreign Ministers are not only events of historical importance but events by which the certainty of agreement between the Governments is definitively established. New guarantees for the maintenance of peace are thereby gained, which it is a high satisfaction to us to be able to announce to Europe."

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND THE GAMBLER.—In the *Argus* Mr. Wolff relates the following anecdote quite characteristic of his Prussian Majesty:—The King had forbidden the Prussian officers in garrison at Rastadt to gamble at the Baden tables but more than one of them was often found in private dress among the group of players. One night a Prussian officer risked a sovereign on the rouge. He won, left the two pieces then four, then eight, and was about to draw his sixteen sovereigns when he perceived King William in front of him. What torture for a subaltern to see sixteen golden pieces before him, and dare not touch them. The rouge continued to win, and the heap of gold having exceeded the maximum the croupier cried out, "How much on the heap?" The officer, pale and trembling, had not the courage to reply; with one eye he looked at the King, and the other at the gold. How much on the heap? again shouted the croupier. At this moment the King of Prussia came round the table, and tapping the lieutenant on the shoulder, said to him with that *Bonhomie* characteristic of his Majesty, "Come, take up your money and make yourself scarce before your superiors meet you." It is hardly necessary to say that the officer did not want to be told twice. Some time after the King reviewed the garrison of Rastadt, and perceiving the lieutenant, made signs to him to approach. "Sir," said King William, I caused you to lose some money the other day in interrupting your game. The rouge won three times after you left. You may draw the difference from my private exchequer, but beware that you do not commence again."

RUSSIA.

The *Cologne Gazette* has the following:—The Governor-General of the provinces of Podolia has just published a ukase, in which every Catholic priest wishing to preach a sermon is bound to deliver beforehand to the censorship of the police a manuscript copy of his discourse. Any priest acting in contravention to this order is to be liable to severe penalties. This ukase seems to have no other object than that of in-ordination, or at least rendering most difficult, all public hearing of sermons in Catholic Churches for the manuscripts presented to the censorship are to be kept back several months, and during the whole of that time Catholics will be deprived of religious preaching. The sacred hymns, even the most ancient, are also to be subject to a preliminary examination of the police.

A young Russian recently had the misfortune, while promenading the streets of St. Petersburg, to step upon a lady's dress which was trailing before him upon the walk. The woman turned and in language more striking than elegant, applied the terms "clumsy," "loutish," to the young man. The latter preserved his politeness, and sought as best he could to appease her wrath, but in vain. The beautiful Amazon waxed more angry, and applied such epithets that he felt at least obliged to reply in her own language, and remarked that if animals persist in dragging their tails upon the ground, they must expect to have them trodden upon. This infuriated the woman to such an extent that she demanded the

way to the justice court, and compelled the unwilling criminal to accompany her. Once there she demanded one hundred roubles for the injury done to her dress. It was observed, however, that the dress was not very new, and that fifty roubles would cover the original cost; and this amount the young man was sentenced to pay. The woman was walking off in triumph when, doubtless a remembrance of Portia and Shylock flitted across the young man's mind and he said: "Wait a moment young lady; you have my fifty roubles in payment for your dress, but the article itself you have not yet delivered. Will you have the goodness to hand over one part or the other of my property." Blushes of shame now overspread the countenance of the female Shylock, and she turned again to the justice for advice. There was no help for her there; the young man's claim was good, and the money or the dress belonged to him. With a courage worthy of a better cause the woman sent for a hackney coach, went into an adjoining room, removed her dress, and again attempted to leave amid the shouts of the spectators. But her opponent was remorseless. He now indicted her on a charge of foul and abusive language on the street, the facts were proved by witnesses, and the unhappy and mortified creature was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred roubles. She gave back the fifty lately received in triumph, and all the money and valuables which she had with her, withholding one to pay her coach fare home.

UNITED STATES.

The New York *Times* says:—The leaders of the Provincial Union Party seem to be gradually preparing the public mind to regard Confederation simply as the stepping-stone to independence. Some of the Ministerial utterances are indistinct and timid. But Mr. Galt who is to be the financial head of the Confederate Government, and who was an enthusiastic admirer of American institutions as long ago as 1849, is courageous enough to tell his countrymen that the Union once fairly established, the colonial condition of the Provinces must naturally terminate. In his recent political manifesto, Mr. Galt brings the whole force and point of his argument to bear upon a demonstration of the entirely new relations which the United Provinces will henceforth sustain toward the parent State and towards foreign Powers. He starts with the proposition that the Provinces had to "choose between Union and Annexation." He seeks to show that union even now is virtual independence; some of the very highest functions of an independent State—such as the right to form commercial treaties—having already been formally conceded to the Provincial Government—Mr. Galt also points out that responsibilities such as a Colonial dependency has never been called on to assume, now belong to the Confederate Provinces, and that it is their business at once to carefully weigh these. That Mr. Galt's estimate of the actual situation is not of doubtful interpretation, may be seen in the fact that the party known as Reds, whose opposition to the Confederation was long, bitter, and steady, has formally given in its adhesion to the principles of union. So long as the scheme seemed to be a patent device for extending and strengthening the colonial connection, so long were the Reds its bitter opponents. The belief, however, which is fast growing into a certainty, that the Union is a direct step towards independence, and that it was so regarded from the first in official and political circles in England, may fairly justify the Lower Canada Opposition in changing their tactics, even if it had been a party necessity for them to accept the change before they could have any hope of succeeding to office. The question, however, will now arise, whether the adhesion of the Reds to confederate principles, may not be counterbalanced by the distrust which it will naturally create in the ranks of the Hierarchical party of French Canada. That party includes the strongest supporters of the existing colonial connection to be found in British America to-day. Under it the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church have had virtual precedents heretofore. They foresee, no doubt that this state of things in an independent State, where they would be largely in the minority, might prove not only endurable, and in any case, the French or Gallo Canadian ecclesiastics of both the lower and titled orders greatly prefer a monarchical to a republican system of government. The former system would be impossible in the event of separation even if a majority of the Provincial people desired it, which is altogether improbable. The party political conflicts on which the United Provinces are now about to enter, promise to be of a different, and, doubtless, a broader character than any they have been accustomed to, and they are all but certain to be sharp and bitter from the hour when the Confederate Government is announced. The coalition of parties may work for a time, but the elements of political strife will be found as strong in the new as in the old Government arrangements.

THE CROPS.—A careful analysis of information received by the Agricultural Department from all the States, shows that the total area in wheat is ten to fifteen per cent greater than last year. It is too early to estimate a final result of the harvest, but with average success in ripening the crop ought not, it is calculated, to be less than 200,000,000 bushels. An average of winter barley has been sown in a majority of the States. The condition of clover is good throughout the country. The area of oats is larger than usual in the West. Ohio is the only State which cannot show an increase.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* remarking that the weather continues very favorably for maturing the wheat crop, which may now be considered out of the woods, expresses the opinion that the yield will turn on large per acre, but not so heavy, in the aggregate, as many suppose. It thinks the fact well settled that the number of acres sown last fall was smaller than usual, owing to the wet weather in September and October, the high price of seed and the general discouragement under which farmers labored in consequence of previous failures. This applies of course, to winter wheat only. In view, therefore, of the fact that the supply of wheat in the country has almost been exhausted, and that it will require a very large proportion of the crop of 1867 to fill the vacuum in stock usually carried, the *Gazette* believes that people if they desire not to be disappointed, should not calculate upon "large crop prices" for breadstuffs. It must be remembered, however, that the *Gazette* speaks from impressions derived from its own State, where the wheat prospect seems to be less favorable than elsewhere, and that the weight of testimony, taking all parts of the country together, is quite against its predictions. But it is as unwise of course to have extravagant anticipations of the bread crop indulged as to have it depreciated by "bull" speculative reports.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* of the 29th says:—We regret to chronicle an unfavorable turn in the prospects of the crops in some parts of the country. So far as wheat is concerned, that crop in the South is already harvested, and in the West it is generally beyond the fear of ordinary mishaps. The rust and the fly have appeared in some places, but as a general thing it is safe to consider the wheat crop much greater than in the average of years. The corn crop, which in many of the Western States is of more importance than wheat, is late, and present indications are that it will not recover from the drawback of protracted cold and wet weather. The same is true of the South, and there are (qually unfavorable reports concerning cotton and sugar. Happily a very little bad news is more noticeable than a great deal of good news. Such matters are likely to get quite as bad a report as they deserve.

A letter from Georgia, published in the Washington *Intelligencer*, states that the crops of wheat and corn have been good, but that the amount of land planted in these crops was not large. The writer estimates the cotton crop of the South this year at half a million bales in excess of that of last year.

A PRACTICAL SPIRITUALIST.—A dry, old, codger connected with the railroad interests, a man who listens always and speaks little, and was never known to argue a hobby with anybody, has lately been all month and ear to a very communicative Spiritualist of the ultra school. He listened, to, and allowed all sorts of things from the other world with so much placidity of assent that the Spiritualist at last believed him to be one of the faithful. A few days since, the Spiritualist said to his pupil: "The spirit of B— appeared to me last night, and ordered me to borrow five dollars of you, for a certain purpose which was named. 'Yes, I know it did, replied he, and isn't it strange? the same spirit called on me half an hour afterwards, and told me not to let you have the money, as it had made a mistake in giving you the order.' The pretended Spiritualist hasn't been to see the old codger since."

"A gentleman, accompanied by a fine dog, walked up to a first class hotel, and recorded his name. The clerk nodded at the dog and said: 'What's your friend's name?' We like to register distinguished visitors.' 'I don't know,' said the guest, 'suppose we call him And' Johnson?' 'No,' said the clerk, 'that would be disrespectful to the President.' 'Suppose we write him down 'Ben Butler?'" "No, no," said the guest hurriedly, 'that would be disrespectful to the dog!'"

"Take those stones out of my way," roared Dr. Abernethy to an Irish pavior in front of his door. And where shall I take them, sir? Take them to—11 said the enraged doctor. And sure, wouldn't it be more out of your honor's way?

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 of Flour, Oatsmeal, Cornmeal, BUTTER, CHEESE, POOK, HAMS, LARD, BEERINOS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, CHIP BEANS, 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. 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

READ THIS!

St. Constant, Dist. of Laprairie, May 25, 1867.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists next the Court House, Montreal:

Dear Sirs,—When I began using BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA, I had been for nine months suffering with rheumatism, and had completely lost the use of my legs, being unable to walk during four months out of the nine. The first bottle of Bristol's Sarsaparilla gave me great relief and before I had finished seven bottles I was entirely free from pain, and able to walk as well as I ever could. You will confer a favor on many by making these facts public which I shall be glad to confirm.

Very respectfully yours, THOMAS QUELLAN.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 460

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is a pleasant thing to afford a new and refined enjoyment to the gentler sex. Lanman & Kemp have certainly accomplished that object in introducing Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, for twenty years a favorite toilet article throughout Spanish America, to the notice of the ladies of this country. Nor are the ladies alone indebted to that enterprising firm; for if the article imparts to the embroidered mouchoir an exhilarating and refreshing fragrance, and to the complexion a softer bloom, it is equally efficacious in taking the sting out of the operation of shaving and relieving the breath from the fumes of tobacco. For all these purposes, however, it is necessary to have Murray & Lanman's Florida Water and none other.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

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. Colds, rheumatism, asthma, pleurisy, diarrhoea, colic, 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.