

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The *Empress* seems it a great mistake to regard the Emperor Napoleon as the sole arbiter of peace and war. Whatever designs he may have, he is not the only ambitious or intriguing Power in Europe. The hopes of peace depend very largely on the moderation of Prussia and the abstinence of Russia. Will Prussia give a pledge that she is satisfied with the position she has acquired in Germany, and that she will not push the principle of Prussian Germanism to the Danube and the Alps? We do not say that it is not perfectly right for Germany to wish to be united in one political organization; but we should like to know how this end can be accomplished by peaceful means. As a matter of fact, German unity is less of a reality at this moment than it was before the Treaty of Prague. A large portion of the German race, though within the geographical limits of Germany, is politically excluded from the fatherland. If there be any law guiding the course of political forces, Prussia must surely proceed to accomplish the work she has begun as the ball, let loose upon an incline, must roll till it finds a level. But in pursuing her policy of absorption she will inevitably have to encounter the united strength of France and Austria. The peace of Europe, therefore, depends quite as much on Count Bismarck as it does on Louis Napoleon.

**THE EASTERN QUESTION.**—The *Independent* says that it has learned from a source which inspires it with confidence that the Emperor Napoleon and Francis Joseph came to an agreement at Salzburg to support the Ottoman empire in Europe against Russia, in concert with England, to whom overtures were to be made. If M. Beust goes to London, as it is said to be his intention, it may have reference to this subject.

The *Temps* says:—“According to intelligence we have received from Berlin, it is now decided that the Emperor Napoleon will shortly pay a visit to the Prussian Court. Count von der Goltz will convey to Biarritz the formal invitation from King William. The Sovereigns of the German Confederation would be at Berlin simultaneously with the Emperor Napoleon, the latter being accompanied by the Empress Eugenie. The period for the journey has not yet been fixed.”

The *Epique* and *Liberte*, publish comments upon the speech delivered by the Grand Duke of Baden at the opening of the Baden Diet.

The *Epique* pronounces this speech a warcry from Germany.

The *Liberte* says the language used by the Grand Duke leaves open no means of retreat, and adds:—“A choice must be made, and promptly, between renegeing the alliance of France with Prussia and Italy, or going to war without hesitation or delay, with a Germany placing herself wholly under King William of Prussia.”

The *Etendard* states that Garibaldi, on his way to Geneva, was entertained at Belgrate, in Piedmont, by Count von Usedom, the Prussian minister at the Italian Court.

The French paper *Toulonnais*, of the 13th of September, says:—

“A letter from Warsaw reveals the sentiments of distrust with which the Russian authorities in Poland regard the French. Since the trial of Berezowski, the Russian government is very severe not only on everything Polish, but everything French. In the new programme of the colleges instruction in the French language has been suppressed; the day of the opening of the classes the professors of that language received their dismissal. The names of these gentlemen are MM. Carriere de Prechamps, Leclerc, Denoix and Hivonet.

Negotiations are said to be on foot for a future marriage between the young Napoleon and an Imperial Austrian Princess. Their respective ages are now eleven and twelve.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The city is excited to a great degree by the publication of the news of Garibaldi's arrest, and the present frustration of the revolutionary advance on Rome.

TOULON, Sept. 24.—A number of French transports and war vessels are already assembled at the Naval station, under orders of the Minister of Marine, ready for the duty of embarking a force of Imperial troops and conveying them to Italy to the aid of the King's Government, in its action against the revolutionists.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—“A deficit appears more and more clearly in the French harvest. In the east of the French empire the deficiency is considerable, and at Strasburg prices have advanced, notwithstanding the arrival of German and Hungarian wheats. The deficiency is also clearly established in the South of France, and Marseilles will this year be the centre of large commercial operations in cereals, which have already commenced. The west and the north of France are also less favored than had been expected. Germany, Russia and the Danubian provinces appear to be the only parts of Europe which have reaped more wheat than is required for the consumption of their inhabitants, and it is in these districts that French wheat-merchants will seek to supply their requirements. The wants of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis in the matter of wheat are represented to be of a pressing character, and they are expected to exert an immediate influence on the general market for cereals.”

**THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AT A PENITENTIARY.**—A letter from Lisle gives the subjoined details:—When the Empress went to the prison of Loos, her Majesty visited the penitentiary in its most minute details, inquiring into everything, the sanitary state, dietary system, and the general spirit of the inmates; nothing, indeed, escaped her investigations. The Empress exerted astonishment at the precision and multiplicity of her questions on the most varied subjects, hygiene, discipline, and administration, discussing everything with equal competency and solicitude. The young prisoners—who, knowing her Majesty's kindness of heart and her charity, had given her a most hearty welcome on her arrival—were astonished to see so high a personage

descend to all those details; they pressed around her, and endeavored to touch her dress, while their looks showed even better than any applause could do, how grateful they were to see the Empress interesting herself in their welfare, and recommending that nothing should be neglected for their improvement. The Imperial visitor, in examining the dormitories, turned down several of the beds to ascertain the state of the linen. One of them being badly made, the sheets being too short, her Majesty observed it, and, joining example to precept, remade the bed with the precision of an accomplished housewife. The folding of the sheets would have done honor to a pupil of St. Cyr, where the dormitories are models of the kind. The Empress did not confine herself to receiving several petitions presented to her by inmates whose good conduct proved their repentance, and promising to mediate for them with the Emperor, but also conversed at length with some of them.

## ITALY.

Piedmont.—Gen. Garibaldi, in pursuance of his plans against Rome, was on Monday last at Snigaglia, a fortified sea port of Central Italy, 15 miles west-north-west of Ancona. Here the General was summoned by Italian authority and by virtue of the King's name to retrace his steps. Garibaldi at once refused, and was immediately arrested by officers of the Crown and conveyed to the Fortress of Alessandria. The arms and war munitions intended for the Garibaldian troops were seized on the frontier. The Italian volunteers who formed the Garibaldian ranks were also made prisoners. Intense excitement prevails in the city.

Florence, Sept. 24.—Garibaldi was engaged in perfecting his plan of invasion of the pontifical territory, which embraces the idea of an immediate attack on Rome, after which, if successful, the Eternal City was to be proclaimed the Capital of United Italy by the leader of the party of action. His intentions and designs were made known to his adherents, and consequently to the Government in this city by the circulation amongst the revolutionists of a very inflammatory address dated and issued on the 22nd inst. The issue of this revolutionary paper placed King Victor Emmanuel in a difficult position, by the recent convention with France, under which French troops evacuated Rome, he is bound to maintain the Papal territory free from filibustering coming from Italy, even at the cost of offending his progressive friends among the people. The King has executed his treaty obligation with fidelity. He replied to Garibaldi's address by a royal proclamation, circulated on Sunday, in which he denounced the Garibaldian movement and cautioned his subjects against aiding or taking part in it, and declared his resolve to arrest and rigorously punish any of his people who disobeyed him as well as others arrested on the soil of Italy ever engaged in a crime against the laws of nations. By the virtue of this proclamation Garibaldi has been arrested, and from this act may ensue the settlement of the long vexed Italian-Roman and Papal temporalities questions.

The arrest of the General will produce very considerable excitement although his prestige has been tarnished somewhat in the eyes of the people by the report of his proceedings at the Geneva Peace Congress.

The Italian Cabinet, under the Premiership of M. Rattazzi, is determined to prevent the invasion of the Papal territory by the Garibaldians or party of action, and also to preserve from violation the articles of the Convention of September 15th with France and the other treaties guaranteeing, or which may be held to guarantee the integrity of the Papal dominion as at present constituted.

Florence, Sept. 26.—Attempts have been made to renew disturbances, but proved futile. The Government called out the national guard, and checked all outbreaks. Several men have been arrested, and the city is now quiet. Reports show the condition of the country tranquil.

The Italian paper, *La Riforma*, gives, in a letter dated 28th ult., the following report of a scene which took place before the Hotel des Beaux Arts in Vienna:—“Garibaldi addressing the crowd from one of the windows said:—‘I cherish a grateful recollection of this dear people. I have had occasion to see them in times of more difficulty than the present—times of peril and of fear. I have seen them, when certain Jesuits would have shut the gates against us, insist upon their rights, and affording an asylum to the wreck of liberty—the defenders of Rome. (Orie of ‘Rome or Death.’) No, it is no longer Rome or Death; it is ‘Rome and Life. Our enemies are not only the priests; our chief enemy is the French Emperor who prevents us from going to Rome. The priests who else? The French Emperor. (Orie of ‘Death to the Emperor,’ ‘Death to Bonaparte.’) Don't confound the nation with Bonaparte. The nation is great and generous; the nation is with us; all nations are sisters. Now I tell you there is no Italy without Rome. (Orie of ‘To Rome, to Rome!’)—We are told there are 40,000 there. If we make a new appeal we shall not be 40,000 but one million, and united with a brave army we shall accomplish our redemption. (Frenzied applause.) Many of us are accustomed to the fire of battle, but we shall not bestow the honor of bayonet on mercenaries and priests. We shall bundle them out with the butt ends of our guns. (Orie of ‘Out with the Priests; death to the Priests!’) These people have come to the degradation of the noblest people on earth—(‘True, true.’) International right permits the Romans to revolt. It allows them to rise out of the mud into which the Jesuits have flung them.”

The *Times* has a very good leader on Garibaldi from which we extract the following:—“Garibaldi's visit to Geneva manifests the sublimity of his optimism. The Pope may have peace with him, if he will only lay aside his tarsi. So may the Emperor Napoleon if he will give back Nice to Italy, and to France her freedom; so may all soldiers and monarchs, if the former will only turn their swords into ploughshares, and if the latter will reign by that grace of God which shines through the works of Victoria of England and Victor Emmanuel of Italy. But if pontiffs and sovereigns make doers of iniquity, why let the blood that the champions of righteousness may be compelled to shed in putting them down be on the evil-doers' own heads! Garibaldi is a man of too much feeling to have room for discretion. Indeed, had he ever had only a grain of that common-place commodity, he would never have embarked for Marsala; and precisely because his success at Marsala persuaded him of the power that faith has to remove mountains he is now at Geneva, believing that the fabric of the old world is not more sound than the walls of Jericho, and that a mere flourish of trumpets is sufficient to bring it to the ground. It is a sad hallucination, certainly, and there is something in those banners and cannon, that coach and four, and in that gazing, shouting mob at Geneva, which sounds very much like the desecration of a character distinguished by a simplicity that is not of modern times. We feel that one of our idols is broken, and we are not thankful to the iconoclasts who involved Garibaldi in the ridicule provoked by their senseless schemes. Already we are told that Louis Blanc, Jules Favre and other men have pleaded ‘urgent private affairs’ to account for their absence, and even James Fazy, the old Red Republican, whose place was Garibaldi's home in Geneva, has resigned the vice-presidency of the Congress. As soon as it became evident that Garibaldi in a Quaker's broadbrim was too much for the world's gravity, the very men who brought him to Geneva were only too anxious to fall away from him, and had he stopped to his ninth day, it might be doubtful whether the clamour which greeted him on his arrival might not have been changed

to some somewhat different demonstration at his departure.”

Rome.—The Roman correspondent of the *Tablet* writes:—“Several Italian journals have the statement that France has claimed from Italy the valley of Aosta as part of Savoy, and has sent several agents there. This report is strengthened by the fact of the Empress Eugenie having sent an immense sum to the cholera patients there. The Cabinet of Florence being ‘aux abois’ in consequence of the abuses and robberies in the various administrations, has sought out all the old employees of Venice under the Austrian regime as likely to be more honest than their own. A pretty testimony to the fallen regime and the efficacy of the ‘bastion Tedesco.’”

Rome, Sept. 24.—The Eternal City is greatly excited by the important events which are transpiring in Italy. The Papal troops including the famous Antilles legion, which many Romans regard as a French force in reality, and which caused by its presence the recent military mission of Gen. Dumont from Paris to Rome, are very active, and on the alert everywhere.

We can never as Catholics too frequently recall the too often forgotten fact, that the revolution means war with God and that the specious words of progress enlightenment, philanthropy can only serve to hide the hideous and diabolic reality a very brief space longer. Sacrilege, rapine, and socialism are at the gates, and Italy is as evidently, on the eve of her '98 as France was when La Harpe's prophetic words struck terror into the assembled literati and savants of Paris. What, let us ask, can be the after fruits of a life whose political initiation begins in a would-be Deicide; and let us bow before the wisdom of the Church, which has known and pointed out the danger when invisible to others, guided by the divine and infallible instinct which enables us to judge between that which is of darkness, even when the superficial demonstration is so similar that even the elect are deceived. —*Cor. of Tablet.*

If as we all hope, the infallibility of the Chair of Peter is defined in the coming Council, what we have all along believed and accepted, it will be the occasion of a heartfelt ‘Te Deum’ in Italy, above all other lands, as separating for ever the wheat from the chaff, the weak and erring from the apostle of the sect, the deceived from the deceiver.

The pitch to which even children are being indoctrinated in the hatred of the priesthood, on which the Mazzinians rely for the accomplishment of their infernal designs, is evidenced by the numberless addresses from the various godless Lyceums patronised by the present regime. One specimen may suffice for all. It is that published in the *Riforma* from the College of Meil, and is addressed to Garibaldi:—“Moved by your heroic words,” say these infant Brutuses, “and although cast down by the daily spectacle of sacerdotal orgies, and parried tendencies of Catholic doctrine, our minds nevertheless are free as yours to entertain the sentiments of humanity and patriotism. When will your words call us to revenge the disgrace suffered by our country from its cask-necked tyrants and foreigners. Shall we, whose creed is reason, whose God is Truth, hesitate. Let but the hour sound from the Eternal City; let the acce of Camillus arise and sweep from the land of their fathers the foot that profanes it and we will salute with joy the fall of the latest Pontiff. So shall the black shroud be torn asunder that covers as a pall the sublime ruins of Rome and suffocates a living people; and we, the youth of Italy, conveyed from her every province to this sepulchre of the mighty dead, will embrace the urns of our fathers, interrogating them as to our future, and from those marbles shall arise a consoling response, calling to us across the ages to tread in the path of a free and great people. May the good star of Italy preserve you, General, for the love and filial admiration of the undersigned.”

The “British Baby” who lived in Camberwell, and sent a penny to Garibaldi, was harmless compared to these nascent patriots. The ‘B. B.’ being unconscious of its patriotism, as M. Jourdain of his prose, may grow up a prosperous and, we trust, honest grocer, or draper, or be a decent vestryman, or a trusted pillar of medicine. But what can come of such a farago of profanity and bombast on the excitable minds of Italian boys of twelve and fourteen. We know how the children of the Revolution sat in the Jacobins, and listened to Danton and Robespierre, and what came of it; and something very like this is going on in every school, boys and girls, all over Italy; where the instruction is not in pious hands. What the rising generation will be it is fearful to think.

The tracts of the Anglo-continental Society are being greedily read all over Italy, and are constantly interlarded by the distributing agents with papers which do not bear description, all of them being in the pay of the sect for the corruption of the people.

It is almost impossible that Protestants professing morality and belief in Christianity should continue to subscribe to this infamous society, which is notoriously sold to Mazzini and doing his work; and it is fearful to think what the responsibilities are in the propagation of the hideous doctrines of which it is an instrument.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—In Naples the cholera is steadily, though slowly, on the increase. There is an amelioration in the condition of Messina. At Palermo the public health has improved but the discontent and agitation in the country are indescribable. The so-called Autonomists a party who are desirous of serving the interests of Sicily from those of the rest of the Italian peninsula, are every day making head.

THE QUEEN OF NAPLES AND THE CHOLERA.—The Queen of Naples has just added another title to the many she has to the sympathies and admiration of all generous hearts. No sooner did her Majesty learn at Zurich the danger to which the Royal Family was exposed than she announced by telegraph to the King that she wished to rejoin it and share its danger. Francis II., who feared that infection for his heroic consort which he feared himself with such admirable courage and self-devotion, returned a despatch strongly dissuading the Queen from such a step. The Queen replied by a new and more urgent message, to which the King opposed a formal prohibition. Her Majesty then addressed a private despatch to Cardinal Antonelli, begging him to send the Spanish friar lying in Oliva Vecchia to Marseilles. The Cardinal naturally communicated this request to the King, who requested his Eminence not to give any such order, and finally telegraphed to the General Comte de la Tour, the cavalier d'honneur of the Queen commanding him to prevent all possible impediment steps on the part of her Majesty as ‘her desire to rejoin the King was so vehement that it was feared, and with reason, that she would, in spite of all risks, leave Zurich and embark at Marseilles on board a private vessel or the Messageries packet service. The Queen has announced her intention of returning to Rome at the end of the present month in any case.

## PRUSSIA.

While the French people are still in the dark as regards the intentions of the Government, the rulers of Germany continue to be very outspoken. The addresses of the King and Crown Prince of Prussia, and of the Grand Duke of Baden, have been followed by a very significant speech from Count Bismarck. He defied any foreign nation to hinder the Union, if the German people wished it. An official organ of Count Bismarck at the same time indicates that the South German States may now at any time enter the North German Confederation.

The *Chronicle* suggests that the hostile tone adopted towards France and Austria by the semi-official Prussian Press is probably due to the fear that, if the expectation of war were removed, the subordinate members of the Confederation, as well as the South German States, would be encouraged

to offer some opposition to Prussia reaping the full fruit of her recent victories. The increasing distress of the population in the old Prussian provinces must result in a considerable falling off in the revenue; and it becomes, therefore, additionally important that there should be no delay in sending the tax-gatherers into those of the newly annexed lands which have been less completely drained of their resources.

## RUSSIA.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—The *Peith* paper, *Moscow*, referring to the ‘interview’ of Salzburg, says:—

“In case of war with Prussia the Emperor Napoleon cannot reckon upon the active co-operation of Austria. It is only by neutrality that Austria is disposed to prove her friendship for France. The Hungarian journal thinks, however, that Russia intends to act in the East next spring, and that then neither Austria nor the other European States can remain inactive, and it believes that Russia will find Austria and France combined against her. The fact is that the intentions and state of preparation of Russia are a puzzle to politicians and the most diverse opinions are held concerning them. That Russia has fomented the insurrection in Candia, now apparently stamped out, and the rising in Bulgaria—which exists, although we hear little of it, and it has not yet taken a very active form—and that she is doing her best to get up a disturbance in Serbia nobody doubts. At the same time many persons here persuade themselves that she has no intention of joining in any war next year, and that she is unprepared as regards both man and money. Positive information has been received by the French Government that she has bought six large iron-clad frigates of the United States. She wants vessels of that class in which she has hitherto been deficient, her iron-clads being chiefly small vessels that could not well come into line in an engagement between iron-clad fleets. It is here supposed that she desires to make herself a match in that respect for Austria, whose fleet has lately assumed so good a position among the European navies. Its victory over the ill-commanded, ill-found, and badly fought Italian fleet at Lissa does not suffice to establish it in a very high rank, but competent judges who have lately had opportunities of observing ships of the Austrian navy have spoken of them in very high terms. The officers of the Austrian men-of-war lately at Portsmouth spoke of Tegobhoff with enthusiasm and unbounded confidence, as combining all the qualities of a great naval commander. The *Jugoslav Gazette* has just published a list of the Prussian navy, which comprises five iron-clads (three frigates and smaller vessels) mounting 64 guns, with 2,600 horse power, and a tonnage of 15,151. The wooden steam fleet has 37 vessels, 263 guns, 5,202-horse power, and 20,289 tons.

## UNITED STATES.

SHO'ING TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS AT NEW YORK.

“The emigrants who reach New York alive are ‘mercifully’ felled and victimised! They are first deposited in the Emigrants' Depot, of which the New York Tribune, in an article which we copied a fortnight since, gives us these vivid glimpses:—“The night scene, gives us these vivid glimpses:—“The huge circular hall used for the reception of emigrants during their stay in Castle Garden is about 300 feet in circumference, with galleries running all round, and resembles a circus more than anything else. Light is admitted through glass side windows, fifty feet from the floor, but no air. A deadening, stifling smell greets the nostrils as you enter the hall, almost overpowering. . . . A motley crowd or rather swarm of emigrants are herded together on the bare floor of the garden, like so many sheep or pigs. From every nation in the world from far off Sweden and Norway, from the homes of Delacour, from Saderman, char-coal burners from the Black Forest in their calfs, with light hair, red stockings reaching to their knees, and heavy wooden sabots. Peasants with ruddy faces from Cork and Kerry, from Dublin and Galway, fair fresh young girls with trustful look and laughing, wondering faces from the Danube, Rhine and Shannon, all mingled promiscuously, chatting, talking, eating, or sleeping quietly. . . . The emigrants who speak the English language are kept in separate compartments of this large circular hall, or bull pen, as it might be more properly termed. The floor is swept once a day, but even that does not suffice, for the place is in itself a sink of filth, and unfit for human beings as a place of occupation. . . . A thousand persons have often been confined in this worse than black hole of Calcutta.” So far we perceive the arrangements which are made from a sanitary point of view. Another quotation will tell us of the moral dangers which betray the innocent and unsuspecting, which degrade and ruin the ‘fair, fresh young girls’ with trustful look, and laughing, wondering faces. “Boarding house keepers are allowed to advertise their dens of infamy inside of the walls of the garden in every known language—English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, Danish, Swedish, Welsh, Russian, and Swiss. . . . The only precaution that is taken to protect the interests of the emigrant being to keep the boarding-house shark off until the routine business of the place is transacted with them, and then these scoundrels are free to do their worst. . . . Very few single girls, without friends, arrive in New York city with more than fifty dollars in money. These boarding-house sharks charge eight dollars a week for lodgings and food. Having got the girl into the lodging-house, the next thing is to buy her up with delusive hopes of a comfortable situation which they are certain never to procure for her, and having done this it is then necessary to encourage her to procure cheap finery, and end by keeping her at the boarding-house for a month to get her in debt. Then, should she desire to leave, the next move is to hold her clothing and trunk for a bogus board bill. The society of abandoned women, who are employed to sap the poor girl's virtue, and the troubles of procuring for debt, make the girl a pliant instrument in the hands of the boarding-house shark. She becomes an easy victim to the lust of the highest bidder, and her ruin is consummated.”—*Dublin Nation*, 7th Sept.

THE PRICE OF GOLD AND COTTON COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS.—New York, Sept. 18, 1867. I think a few remarks on the subject of gold and cotton may interest your readers. I have been closely watching the financial feeling in this great money centre for the past ten days. In the views I shall submit regarding the future of the gold market, it may be well enough to say that many hold a quite different opinion; yet a majority of those of a different opinion feel very uneasy regarding the uncertainty of the national financial affairs of the future. In the first place it must be remarked that so long as the farmers of the Western States obtained the high famine prices current the past three years for the products of the soil, taxation, although enormous, was yet of little consequence whilst the profit upon their productions was so large. But this condition of their affairs is changing. The prices of Western products are declining and must soon revert to the average before the war. The Southern States are raising almost sufficient for their own supply, and an export demand for Europe cannot not be looked for at extravagantly high figures in the markets of this country. Taxation is a light burden whilst there is great ability to pay and the farmers of the Western States did not feel its weight whilst profits were so large; but if the condition be reversed, and agricultural pursuits no longer remunerative, the cry of oppression will soon be raised. Already the political demagogues in the West openly talk of repudiation of the national debt, either on the *Ben Butler* plan or in part and direct. They begin to inquire who holds the Government bonds, and what amount of value did they pay for them—they say that the shabby aristocracy of the North, hold part of the U. S. bonds for which they never gave more than 50c. on one dollar in value, and the Dutchmen and European foreigners hold the rest, and this species of wealth is held free from

tax; whilst the working classes are called upon to pay interest upon the entire amount in gold. Therefore, they are called upon to pay 50c. on the dollar more to the holders of the bonds than they (on an average) gave for them, and interest on the same; whilst the wealthy holding are free from tax. The breath of repudiation is present in these remarks, and blows upon the cheek of the mass with delightful fragrance. Repudiation politicians will be in demand by and by. The fact is the country is in a condition of suspended war. Its credit cannot be maintained whilst the radical party continue to keep one half of the states in perpetual turmoil, and retard, by every possible obstruction, the executive functions of the Government. Gold has gone up 1 per cent to-day under a report that considerable U. S. bonds are coming back from Europe for realization. Every body looks for trouble about the time of the general elections, and it is pretty certain the Radical party are now fully committed to impeachment of the President, through their leaders and their organs all over the country, at the next meeting of the Congress. The manipulations in gold may twist it up or down for a few days at a time, but the tendency is manifestly upwards in my opinion. It ought to be a great deal higher or a great deal lower—and the condition of the country is in favor of the former.—*Correspondent Montreal Gazette.*

UNION SACKS' BILLS.—The stationary bill of the United States Senate for 1866, foots up something over \$30,000, as rendered by Secretary Forney, and includes these among other curious items: 504 pocket knives and 405 pen knives, \$2,223—19 knives to each senator—what fearful whittlers! 703 pairs of shears and 1,137 pairs of scissors, \$1,514—37 pairs to each Senator, which accounts for the Senatorial cutting and slashing, to say nothing of a liberal supply for editorial service on ‘my two papers, both daily’; 210 pairs of kid gloves, \$525—4 pairs each, in order to take off when the honorable Senators want to handle each other ‘without gloves’; 440 pocket-books, \$1,019—8 to each Senator, wherein to stow away mileage and other fat pickings; 303 brushes, and 556 pin cushions, \$384—to enable the Senators to brush up their ideas and to ‘stick a pin there,’ lots of corkers, eyelet machines, combs, cog wheels, soap, pomade, toilet powder lemons and other intellectual helps too astonishing and numerous to mention, in addition to the articles usually included under the title of stationery, go to make up this rather miscellaneous assortment. Not the least important is \$364 worth of sponges, if it could only be used to wipe out three-fourths of the disgraceful items, and to freshen up the hard-used consciences of men who can descend to or permit such petty stealing from the national treasury.

REPUDIATION.—We are horribly taxed on every article of clothes we wear, on every article of food we eat. From the roof that covers us, down to the match with which we strike a light, we are taxed. Most people are improvident, and do not mind a few cents here and a cent or two there. But, were they to sum up the amount total of all these taxes, levied on every trifle they use, they would soon see why it is that, month by month, they are growing poorer, while a favored class among us, are gaining millions. The grand story of liberation is already organized in the North-Western States. Their war cry is that thirty-five millions of people, whom their Government has compelled to take greenback paper as ‘legal tender’ for gold, will not consent to be taxed by the hundred millions a year to pay gold interest to creditors that have lent money to such a greenback ‘legal tender’ Government? The Bondholders lent only greenbacks. They lent them to a Government that was enforcing on its people the acceptance of greenbacks for gold debts? The Bondholders will be rightly served, in being paid in the ‘legal tender for gold,’ of the Government they trafficked with! Let all manner of ‘Societies,’ and ‘Leagues’ be formed—openly, however—for the promotion of stopping the high tariff, and the exhausting taxing—the great bulk of which the poor classes have, always, to pay.—*N. Y. Freeman.*

In Maine liquor can only be bought from town agents and commissionaires, specially appointed for the purpose. In Portland one of these commissionaires is a clergyman, named Rev. Eaton Shaw, who sells liquor, by permission of the State, to his subordinate town agents. This reverend liquor-dealer, who apparently knows all about the adulteration of liquors, has of late been selling the most vile stuff at \$12 a gallon. The good citizens of Farmington, however, are so disgusted with the clerical brandy and whiskey that even the doctors there have forbidden the use, for medicinal purposes, of all liquors procured at the minister's store. The State chemist of Massachusetts was recently called on to examine the stuff sold by the Reverend, and after making an analysis of six samples of liquor pronounced them all ‘spurious’ and ‘not suitable for medicinal purposes.’ The clergyman, however, insists upon the price of \$13 a gallon, and as the people cannot purchase it elsewhere he pockets the money, and, possibly, also the efforts to which his extraordinary doings have subjected him.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Lately since the office of the *Eagle* newspaper, at Camden, Ark., was destroyed by soldiers, led on by a Major Pierce. Col. Gillett communicated with General Ord, in which he said that the censures of the press directed against the servants of the people may be endured, but Generals Ord and Neil's forces were detailed to enable them to perform their duties, and that they were not servants of the people of Arkansas, but rather their masters. He said he felt it to be a great piece of impertinence for newspapers in the State to comment on General Neil, under any circumstances whatever.

President Johnson was serenaded at Washington on Tuesday night. He afterwards made a short speech, in which he said that the country was in great peril; that the Constitution was in peril, and that nothing but ‘conscience and conviction’ would save it. This rather misty declaration appears to have been favorably received. Other after cheer was given for the President, and an additional one for the President's ‘who was not afraid of being shot,’—a demonstration which must have made Mr. Johnson feel rather uncomfortable.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—Water must be adapted to the nature of the fish, or there will be no increase; the soil must be adapted to the seed, or there will be no returns; and the human body must contain impurities, or there will be no sicknesses. The man whose bowels and blood have been cleansed by a few

## BRANDRETH'S PILLS

may walk through infected districts without fear. “The life of the flesh is in the blood.” To secure health we must USE BRANDRETH'S PILLS, because we cannot be sick but from unhealthy accumulations in the bowels, or the blood, which Brandreth's Pills remove; this method is following nature, and is safe, and has never run true or false. See B. Brandreth in white letters in the Government stamp. Sold by all Druggists. October, 1867.

Our Fur Traders and Trappers in flitting out here, find Ayer's medicines one of their most profitable articles of traffic. Around Slave Lake and the wild regions of the north, the Indians know their value, and have an abiding faith in them. They say:—“Ayer's great medicine—cure sick man,” and his remedies for the diseases from which they suffer, will often bring forth their stock of skins over quicker than wampum, rum, or tobacco. Savages are not fools if they are unsophisticated in some of the arts of civilization.—[*Montreal Pilot*, October, 1867.]