

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The contradiction given by the Minister to recent rumors of changes in the liberal press, to be promulgated on the 14th of October, is reproduced by the Paris papers, accompanied, in most instances, with remarks in conformity with the traditional tendencies of those journals. You are aware that great importance was attributed to the reported changes, which had been spoken of as a sort of liberal coup d'état. The Debate and the Presse object with reason, to the terms of the contradiction in the Minister's statement.

The France is neither surprised nor disappointed. That paper is a model of placid contentment. For its consumption, there is already abundance of Henry in France and to spare. It finds everything for the best of all possible worlds. To develop public liberty and crown the edifices of our institutions, it says—

There is, indeed, no need either of a change in the Imperial policy, or of a sort of coup d'état. The Empire is an essentially progressive Government.—There can be no question to-day of a change of tone; it suffices to persevere in the one already entered upon.

This reads like egregious nonsense, a mere wordy vapour; but perhaps the France knows what it means, although nobody else may be able to divine it.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The *Moniteur* of this evening says—

The interview which has taken place between the French and Spanish Courts has produced a most favorable impression in both countries. The two reigning houses had already exchanged mutual assurances of sympathy on the occasion of the Emperor's journey to Madrid, and the visit of the King of Spain to France. The Emperor and the Queen have met in their turn, and have thus afforded each other a fresh pledge of the friendly feeling which unites their Governments. His Imperial Majesty expressed this recently in receiving the Queen's Ambassador: "The two nations have none but common interests, and are separated by no rival ambition." These words characterized with equal authority and justice the condition respectively of France and Spain. "The two Sovereigns were animated by the mutual desire of forming a personal friendship, and the realization of this wish cannot but still more fortify the confidence inspired by the relations between France and the Spanish Government."

The *Opinion Nationale* expresses its belief that—

The energetic measures suddenly taken against Fenianism have apparently anticipated its complete organization in Ireland. It is probable that this great movement will be checked; but blood will flow; scenes of carnage will take place on the other side of the Straits; that must be expected.

We (*Times*) may venture to hope that the *Opinion* is mistaken in its prediction of bloodshed.

The *Times* of London has written a second long letter from London on the topic of the day. His facts, taken from the sources open to all, are doubtless correct; the tint of his narrative is his own, and in his opinion Ireland, after all that England has done for her of late years, has but two real grievances—the absence of Tenant-Right and the presence of the Established Church. His views are naturally influenced by his own peculiar political tenets, and he is sufficiently well known in England for them to be estimated at what they are worth. The *Sicils*, in its last number, limits its reference to Irish affairs to a rather curious paragraph. On the origin of the name of Fenians, which it does not admit to be derived from the word 'Phoenician'.

In the first place, as everybody knows, the Phoenicians are not at all the ancestors of the Irish; they only trafficked on the coast of Ireland, but never occupied the island. The Irish are Celts, with some admixture of the Iberian element. The Fenians or Fenians were a corporation, at once military and bardic, which ruled in Ireland towards the commencement of the Christian era. They belonged to the race of Scythians, from which descended the Scotch properly so called (highlanders), and it is their exploits which supply the subjects of the Ossianic poems of Ireland and Scotland. Their name came from that of their principal chief, Fin Gall, father of the famous bard, Ossian. The Fenians, then, are the men of Fin Gall, and not the sons of the Phoenicians. It is the national recollection of these ancient heroes—the Red Branch, as they called themselves—that the present Fenians invoke against the English, whom they designate as Saxons. The various populations of Celtic tongue—the Welsh, the Scottish mountaineers, and our Bretons—persist, as well as the Irish, in giving this name of Saxons to the English, although the present English, a mixture of ancient Britons, Anglo-Saxons, Danes, and French, are very different from the real Saxons.

Opinions may be divided as the real meaning and probable issue of this agitation. One fact is certain—the explicit condemnation of Fenianism by the Catholic clergy. The clergy see in these movements the work of the revolution, and protect order and property. Nevertheless, Protestantism is not wholly blameless in the matter; and we are astonished to find a journal writing that Ireland has no ground for complaint. The chief reason alleged is that the country enjoys religious, civil, and commercial liberty. In this way, and by employing big-sounding words and empty sentences, the *Presse* endeavors to deceive its readers. Where is the religious liberty of a people whose orphan children, born Catholic, are educated in Protestant institutions, in defiance of the wishes of their parents, Italian perhaps on the field of battle for the interest of a race of oppressors?—*Monde*.

As regards freedom of the press, there are few who desire to see the throne occupied by the present dynasty, and France remain tranquil and prosperous, who wish for uncontrolled freedom of the press in France, which unhappily means abuse of the press.—In my humble opinion Napoleon III. will never accord what is called 'freedom of the press.' The press is perhaps already quite free enough for the people who are addressed by it. Short of attacking the Crown and laws, a writer may say pretty much what he pleases in a French newspaper. The French Government, like the English Government, keeps an arsenal of repressive power in case of abuse. The British Government possesses the legal power to shut up at any time a newspaper with as little ceremony as such things would be done in France under exceptional circumstances. What took place the other day in Ireland. If a newspaper office had been surrounded by the police of Paris, and the paper and those engaged on it seized, what sublime indignation some people in London would have indulged in! Some of our 'quite sentimental' when we write about the want of press freedom in France; we systematically sympathize with the poor Fenian whose journal is often 'seized' and 'sometimes' but now very rarely, suspended. Although there are three powers desirous of governing this country—the Legitimists, with Henry V.; the Orleansists, with the Count of Paris; and the Republicans, with anybody that is least practical—the people of England generally look to sovereignty and laws with loyal admiration. There are no pretensions, and our constitution is no underdog; and we think it perfect. But only let such events as are now taking place in Ireland occur in any part of the United Kingdom, and then see what becomes of the freedom of the press! It is not the Legitimist's Messenger to-day an extract from the *London Daily Paper*, which is conspicuous for its liberalism. The writer says, apropos of the suspension of the civil power in Ireland: "It is the privilege of really free and responsible Governments that in emergencies of this kind they act with uncompromising vigor at the right moment, with the full certainty of being sustained by a vigilant and searching public opinion;

and, with the calm consciousness of being ready, and willing to answer for their acts, in the presence of a free Parliament. In some countries on the Continent the proceedings of the Irish Government last Friday and Saturday at Dublin, Cork, and Wexford, would have darkened the whole country, with forbidding fears of lawless and arbitrary violence, which the innocent world, have feared at least as much as the guilty. Responsibility and justice after, our tone and ideas on many subjects. The Emperor knows well the composition of the French nation.—*Morning Post Correspondent*.

The Cholera still rages in the South of France. In the Street of the infected Cities large fires are kept burning:—

The *Toulonnais* of the 23d ult. contains the following:—

We have already approved the fires lit in streets every evening during the last week, and we have above all borne in mind the moral aspect of those manifestations, encouraged as they are by the municipal authorities. Those fires are a distraction to the mind and serve to strengthen the courage of the inhabitants. It would besides appear that the epidemic of cholera at Constantinople suddenly ceased after the vast conflagration which destroyed two quarters of that city. The salutary effect of the flames was, therefore, shown on a large scale, and that is a sufficient encouragement to the administration of the town to persevere in those measures.

A writer in the *Opinion Nationale*, who attended the recent international hospitalities in the French and English ports, and who informs us that, before becoming a journalist, he was for many years in the navy, sums up, in a long article, which others, it appears, are to follow, the comparative merits of the ironclads of the two countries. He has examined, he says, all the different types shown by the English during the late maritime *Yates* also all the French ironclads; he has sought the opinions of his former comrades and of many distinguished naval officers both English and French and he asserts his conviction that France took the first place at what the Mayor of Portsmouth termed the general exhibition of ironclad products. By every unprejudiced and competent judge, he says, the French must be admitted to have established a real superiority in respect of naval construction and navigating materials. He does not, however, mean that his countrymen are in all respects superior by sea, and is convinced that the French officers must have gathered many valuable hints on board the English ships—hints which he hopes will hereafter be turned to good account.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15.—The *Courrier de Commerce* learns that the Minister of Justice has announced to M. Rogezard, author of the *Propos de Labienus*, the decision for his expulsion from Belgium. It is believed that this measure has been caused by M. Rogezard's new pamphlet in verse entitled "Pauvre France," violently attacking the Emperor and the Empire.

The issue of a new Catholic organ, to be named *Le Catholique*, is entrusted to Louis Veillot, who proceeds to Brussels to bring it out on that neutral ground of comparative freedom for the press. He is now in Rome, obtaining, it is said, a final sanction and fixing a detail of plans. Mgr. Merode is reported to be connected with it, as also Mgr. Dupanloup, who guarantees 30,000 francs indemnity, and M. Keller, to whom the larger sum of 100,000 francs is allotted.

Judging from what has occurred to the author of *Labienus* during this last week, M. Rogezard, we are not so sure that Belgium is placed beyond the reach of Imperial censorship, for it would appear that they have covenanted for his expulsion entirely on literary grounds.

SPAIN.

BIARRITZ, Sept. 20.—It is not believed that the San Sebastian and Biarritz interviews had a political significance of an unusual character, or were meant to have any. They were no more than the interchange of courtesies between two Sovereigns whose territories are contentious and between whom there exists no serious motives for political estrangement. The first advances were not made by Queen Isabella, who, if she had no decided repugnance to the meeting was at any rate slow in responding to those on the other side.

The Spanish character is somewhat suspicious, even when there is no legitimate motive for suspicion. When the visit of Queen Isabella to Biarritz and Bayonne was no longer a matter of doubt there were certain indications of dissatisfaction. Among other things one might hear allusions to the Chateau of Marra, where her father was coerced by the First Napoleon into abdicating the crown of Spain in favour of Bonaparte. The blackened walls of that mansion, where the perfidy was perpetrated, are still standing, and the Queen might have seen them had she turned a few yards to the left on her return from Bayonne to Biarritz the other day. But the time has gone by for deeds like that; the world has undergone great changes since then, and Napoleon III. is a different man from Napoleon I. An incident said to have occurred during the Emperor's visit to San Sebastian is repeated with much pleasure by the Spaniards. When the dinner-table was set out, the Queen perceived that four arm chairs had been placed under the same canopy at its head—for herself, the King Consort, the Emperor, and the Empress. The story goes that she instantly ordered two of them to be removed, observing with much vivacity that under a Royal canopy surmounted by the Crown of Spain none but the Sovereign of Spain should sit. This seems to have had much success among those who deem that 'the daughter of a hundred Kings' greatly descended in leaving her own territory, were it but for a few hours, to visit a Napoleon, however powerful.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The only precautions that Victor Emmanuel's agents seem to take for the cholera consist in forbidding all public celebration of religious festivals, even in places where the chance of the cholera ever coming seems to be the most remote; and in driving Religions of both sexes out of their convents and churches, under the pretext of their being wanted for cholera hospitals or as additional barracks for the troops, who must now be lodged in the most spacious way, even in the very churches themselves. Such precautions resemble vastly the Orange policy of removing men to make room for beasts. A day comes when men are found wanting to tend those beasts. Room is now made in Italy for cholera patients by driving away the only attendants that can be relied upon for such patients in case of need. The present rulers of Italy are Orange enough in all respects, to be sure.

Another of their wise feasts is to turn Priests into soldiers. The *Unita Cattolica* of Turin tells us that actually two soldiers may be seen to enter every morning the church of the Consulate in that city, and there take off their uniforms to assume their sacerdotal vestments to offer the Holy Sacrifice. They are two young Priests, and good ones too, as their acts prove, who having been ordained before reaching the military age, neglected at the time of their ordination to ask for exemption from military service. They have been enrolled by force by order of the Minister of War, General Count Pettiti, who now so loudly complains that the press is attacking individual officers of the Piedmontese army for fulfilling his treacherous orders. His military chicanery will soon outrage the Father's military *brimstone*. The increase of taxation and the arbitrary mode of raising the taxes has led this week to popular demonstrations in Brescia, Piacenza, Leghorn, and Parma.

My private letters from Florence speak of a belief prevalent among many persons there to the effect that General Della Marmora—encouraged, perhaps,

by the Gastein transaction, and by the indemnity accepted by the Austrian Crown for its interest in Lauenburg—either has sent, or is on the point of sending, serious proposals to the Vienna Government with respect to the cession of Venetia against a sum of money. In the same quarter in which this statement obtains credit it is also said that this attempt at a transaction is to be supported by the good offices and urgent friendly representations of the English and French Governments. And as the Italian Minister is well aware of one of the principal objections put forward in Austria against the sale of Venetia—namely, that were that province willed Italy would then commence agitating for the acquisition of other portions of the Austrian dominions where Italian is spoken,—it is said that the contract proposes the river Isonzo as the definitive boundary of Italy.

There seems an expectation in Florence that we shall soon hear of the departure of part of the French garrison from Rome. It is said that the Emperor Napoleon caused it to be made known to Antonelli and the Pope that he considered them to have acted wrongly in rejecting the Vegezzi proposition. Thereupon, it is related, the Vatican would fain have renewed negotiations, but Florence would no longer hear of it. From Paris it was hinted to the Italian Cabinet that better conditions might, in resumed negotiations, be obtained than those it would have consented to in the first instance; but this consideration had not, it appears, the requisite weight. A disposition to conciliation and compromise had been unmistakably manifested; it had been rendered unavailing by Papal stubbornness. The Florence Cabinet did not feel bound to weaken by renewed parleying with Rome its position before the country on the eve of a general election.

In a recent letter, with reference to certain statements that had reached me from Florence, I expressed a doubt that the Italian Government would reopen negotiations with Rome on this side the meeting of the new Parliament, which is to be elected on the 22d of October, and to come together on the 15th of November. I find confirmation of this opinion in a letter from the usually well-informed Florence correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*. The letter quoted concludes as follows:—

"To sum up, is the Italian Government on the eve of resuming negotiations with the Court of Rome? No; it will await the result of the elections and the passage of the Bill on religious corporations; but it seems already mindful of the best means to render subsequently possible a reconciliation which doubtless appears very advantageous to the Church but which is not the less likely to be very useful to Italy."

That the resumption of negotiations is for the present deferred admits of even less doubt than that they will be resumed at no very distant date—in all probability before the winter is nearly over.—*Times* Cor.

FLORENCE, Sept. 19.—A report of the Minister of Public Instruction to the King in reference to the system of education pursued in the religious establishments, has been published to-day. The Minister calls attention to the extraordinary number of these establishments, and expresses his opinion that the education obtained in them is not in accordance with modern ideas, and that their suppression, therefore, would be attended with no inconvenience.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a Circular to the Prefects relative to the approaching elections. The following paragraph sets forth the policy of the revolutionary Government as towards the Church:—

In order to meet, as in duty bound, the legitimate wishes of public opinion, the principal points to which the Ministry contemplate drawing the attention of the new Chamber so soon as it shall have been constituted, are the following:—Faithful to an engagement undertaken with pleasure before the country, and convinced that the conquests of present civilization and the interests of society loudly call for the suppression of religious bodies and the organization of the ecclesiastical property, the Ministry will promptly bring forward a Bill upon this subject. This measure will propose an equitable improvement in the present miserable position of the greater part of the country clergy, and in the repartition of the revenues enjoyed by the suppressed religious bodies, the amount formerly employed for secondary and elementary instruction will still remain for that purpose. In addition to this, in the communes, where the religious bodies have their principal seat, a part of these revenues will be assigned to works of public utility and above all to education, to better transform the masses into an intelligent people worthy to live in a free country.

ROME, Sept. 25.—A secret Consistory was held this morning, in which the Pope delivered an allocution. His Holiness nominated one English, one Irish one Belgian, and four Spanish Bishops, ten for other countries, and eight in *partibus infidelium*.

THE POPE AND GENERAL LAMORICIERE.—ROME Sept. 19.—The Minister of War has issued the following Order of the Day to the Pontifical Army, upon the death of General Lamoricier:—

"General Christophe Louis Leone Juchault Lamoricier, illustrious among the captains of his age for valour, virtue, and spotless reputation, was at your head. More solicitous of following the noble impulses of his generous heart than of being able to say with Brannnonides 'I die unconquered,' he hastened to respond to the voice from the Vatican which summoned him to defend the rights of the common Father of the faithful, supreme guardian of the dignity of the redeemed human race. Son of a nation which glories in the title of 'Eldes Son of the Church,' patriotic love itself urged him to defend the mother of the Church, without fearing the number and arts of her enemies. You know how he was conquered. He was only awaiting a favourable opportunity in which he might again usefully offer, and perhaps sacrifice his life. It pleased God to summon him on the night of the 10th or 11th September, 1865.—Overtaken, but not surprised by death, Christophe de Lamoricier was found kneeling in prayer, his hands grasping the crucifix. In the mournful loss of him who lived for honour and duty there remain to us his memory and the example he affords, and in the hearts of all, the ambition of being worthy of so noble a chief. Solemn funeral obsequies will be celebrated on the 22d instant, at ten a.m., in the church of Aracelli."

"SAVERIO DE MESSINA, The Pro-Minister of Arms."

Fires have been the principal local events in Rome this week. One took place on Thursday, outside the Piazza del Popolo; another at the magazines of storage at the terminal, belonging to the French cavalry, and one of a similar description last night at the 'Yacca della Verita'. The 'Sect' is more than suspected as being at the bottom of the affair; and active requisitions are making on the matter. The Roman firemen greatly surprised the public expectations by their activity and courage, and were most ably seconded by the French troops and the Roman population.

Cardinal Antonucci has unintentionally answered the lies of the Sicile in the most practical manner; not by words, but by sums. He has already spent 13,000 dollars (\$2,750) of his patrimony on his poor flock. The Sicile may boast of the success of its accusations in that respect. However, if the Cardinal wished to be exempt henceforth from such attacks, he should not have given that money to the poor, but sent it to certain virtuous scribblers.—The Holy Father has also sent a letter to Mgr. Della Scala, Bishop of San Severo, to express to him his heart-felt joy at his having returned to his flock in spite of so much of the cholera as of the decree of exile which kept him away from his See. The praise of Pius IX. in this instance is the most prized from the act that there is no doubt possible about his being

the same for his own flock. Only thing now of the effect of the new decree of power on some people's heads, when you actually read in the *Florentine-Ministerial*, *Perseverance*, that the Bishops of San Severo and Lucera deserve certainly to be considerably treated for; having only listened to the voice of their duty, as soldiers of charity, (sic) in going to their dioceses in spite of the Government decrees; but that the ministry must of course reserve to itself the power of making its decrees respected, as soon as the present excuse has ceased to exist. Really, you must be Minister of 'The Kingdom of Italy' if only for half an hour, to reach such a sublime degree of nobility. Meanwhile these sublimities are obliged to have recourse to Nuns and Friars to make up for their selfish blunders in sanitary policy. Sisters of Charity have been sent by a relief committee in Naples to San Severo. Eleven of those Catholic heroines were carried off by cholera in Ancona, after their return thither. As for San Severo, the infidel Pungolo itself declares that if it had not been for the Friars no one would have been found to attend the sick.—*Cor of Weekly Register*.

The Holy Father held a secret Consistory on Tuesday, the 26th Sept., at which his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster received the Pallium, and was afterwards admitted to the honor of a private audience with His Holiness. The text of the Allocution delivered by the Holy Father upon this occasion has not as yet been published; but if we are to credit the account of it, which transpire through Florence telegrams, His Holiness inveighed weightily against secret societies and especially the Society of Free and Accepted Masons. His Holiness is also said to have censured the Sovereigns who protect this society, and in connection with the subject, alluded to the recent obsequies of Marshal Magnan at Paris. Marshal Magnan was, we believe, the Grand Master or Grand Orient of the sect; to which office he was nominated by the Emperor. General Garibaldi fills the same office in Italy. His Holiness is also reported in his address to the bishops preconised to have warned them that they would still have trials to undergo, but that sooner or later the hand of God would intervene to restore peace to the church and to king of good will.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—A great demonstration came off at Naples on the 7th, for the feast of Garibaldi. A number of private houses and public edifices were illuminated, and the hymn, "Fuori il Straniero," was repeatedly demanded in the public gardens, a demand which was so often replied to by the National Guard.

From Naples we have nothing of any importance, save an interesting correspondence from Salerno, published in the *Pungolo*, relating to Mr. Moens. It is as follows:—

"The Englishman, Mr. Moens, has returned here, after three months and a half of captivity with the brigands, having returned to his own house to enjoy a little tranquillity and to recruit himself after his sufferings."

According to his statements provisions reached the bands from several villages, but with great difficulty, so much so that they frequently remained several days without food of any kind, and once remained five days in that state of privation. Water was also frequently wanting.

As to his clothes Mr. Moens describes himself as having suffered terribly, having been unable to change his linen during the greater part of his stay.

He states that the band, sometimes united and sometimes divided, remained always in the country and never took refuge in farms or houses; that it halted in the day and travelled in the night, generally taking the highest ranges of savage and uncultivated mountains, on which the marches were most severe and fatiguing.

Notwithstanding all this it must not be supposed that he retains any aversion for those who have held him prisoner for three months and a half. On the contrary, he asserts that Manzi is a civil and gentlemanly man, and that the brigands treated him with all possible attention and were most respectful to him, and he complains of the troops, because in attacking the brigands they fired on them, and nearly struck him with their projectiles.

He states himself to have been present at four or five skirmishes, and seeing the brigands disheartened and likely to give way, he did all in his power to encourage them! He also says that frequently being confined to the custody of a few brigands he had every opportunity of killing them in their sleep and flying, but he would never do so, 'for,' as he says, 'I did not come to Italy to kill Italians!'

GERMANY.

The *Konigsberg Zeitung* has been seized for reprinting Lord Russell's despatch on the Gastein Convention. In all the rest of Prussia the police have not interfered with the circulation of that diplomatic document; but in Konigsberg, the principal stronghold of Liberalism, the reins are always held tighter than anywhere else. In Prussia the local police are allowed to decide whether an article looks suspicious enough to require a closer examination on the part of the Courts as to the guilt that may possibly have been incurred by it. Should they form an unfavourable opinion on any article, the paper containing it is confiscated at once, and the final decision referred to the Courts. Regular proceedings are then instituted, and as there are two several Courts of Appeal, besides the lower Court which is first applied to, a year or so may elapse before the paper is either condemned to be destroyed or else acquitted and restored to the proprietors. Accordingly there is nothing in the law to prevent the police from interlarding with the regular issue and publication of any paper, even though the Courts should eventually rule that no crime has been committed by it. Nay, as is the case in the above instance, such a thing may be legally done, and repeated over and over again, though the paper may have merely published an article, a telegram, or a document which is allowed to go free in the rest of the country. I believe, however, that in cases of the latter class the accusation is, as a rule, summarily disposed of, and the paper restored to the owners. So the *Konigsberger* may hope to read the despatch of Earl Russell after all.

About the same time as the Catholic Congress at Treves, the Congress of Free-thinkers and Masons was held at Berne, with the ostensible purpose of progress and advancement in science and literature; but in reality, as is evident from their speeches on the occasion with the nefarious design of calumniating Catholics, in particular, and vilifying Christianity in general. The Swiss were highly scandalized and indignant—as we learn from a letter of one of the chief members of this pandemonium—at their blasphemous proceeding, gave them the cold shoulder, as our witty Irishman would say, and ridiculed their unchristian, miserable, senseless and absurd speeches, to the great discomfiture of the propagators of irreligion and advocates of the cause and interest of Beelzebub, the great architect, not of the universe, but of the masonic lodge. How different the reception and welcome of the members of the Catholic Congress at Treves, where every house and home were open to them, and the most cordial hospitality shown in their behalf! They were pleased and grateful for the good and edifying example given them by the promoters of Christian morality and religion. (The topics discussed at the Catholic Congress of Treves are much the same as those debated upon at Malines.) The same division of Congress into 'general' and 'sectional' sittings. To enter into the subjects treated of would present trespassing upon your valuable space. Should no communication from your numerous correspondents be forthcoming, I shall, then, feel most happy in furnishing you with further particulars. A friend of mine who has returned from the Treves Congress has just informed me that amongst the inhabitants of that city—who vied with each other in honouring and making much of the Assembly—was most conspicuous M. Beverlison, member of the Prussian Parlia-

ment, whose hospitality, and kindness, together with all the members of his family, exceeded all expectation, and seemed to have no bounds.—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

RUSSIAN.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to-day says:— "The views expressed by the *Moniteur* respecting the reserve maintained by Russia on the question of the Duches are unjust. Russia has from the beginning not concealed her opinion of the conflict between Denmark and the two German Powers, which she considered had not remained on the ground of European treaties. She did not, however, think proper to encourage the Danish Government in illusions that could not be realized. Russia does not like war where corresponding deeds do not follow. Russia will not as she did two years ago, whenever her interest shall require it, but it is her own affair to judge whether the necessity for acting exists."

THIRTY YEARS AGO.—Do you remember what the world was like then, with its cumbersome stage coaches; its slow ships, and sluggish intelligence? How everything has changed since then. It was then that 'Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Blixir' first appeared before the public, and like the progress of the times, it has been steadily growing in popular favor. Have you never used it? Give it a trial, and satisfy yourself with what rapidity it will remove a cold or cough, cure a hoarseness or sore throat. Physicians recommend it. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, O. E. October, 1865. Im.

IT IS A MISERABLE FACT.—That corrupt politicians aim at benefiting nobody but themselves, and do a vast deal of injury to those whom it is their duty to serve. But while such a state of things exists it is gratifying to know that some people still have the welfare of the people at heart, by giving them such good medicines as Henry's Vermont Liniment. Read the advertisement in another column, and get a bottle of it without delay. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, O. E. October, 1865. Im.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—These great scourges of our people, cannot be too well understood, or the means of averting or curing them too highly appreciated. The person who discovers any means of cure or alleviation, confers a benefit upon his fellows, and is deserving of honor. This desirable consummation has been achieved, and not only may Dyspepsia be cured, but it may be prevented by the use of Looftland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. O. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, which medicine is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by thousands who have tested its efficacy. It is perfectly innocuous in its nature, and possesses the valuable property of improving the health of the robust, as well as restoring the health of the sick. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, O. E.

MARVELLOUS!

Toronto, C. W., July 8, 1864.

Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, N. Y.: Gentlemen,—I send you a certificate of the great benefits I have derived from using BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. I have been terribly afflicted for years with a acute Rheumatism: my knee joints were swollen to an enormous extent, and it was with the greatest difficulty I walked. I was treated by the best physicians in the city without any apparent benefit. My friends persuaded me to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. After taking the first bottle I was almost cured; and now, after taking the third, I am a new man! If agreeable, I desire that you should publish this certificate, and let the afflicted know of the great benefit I have derived from your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, yours truly, EDWARD SCOTT, 63 Queen Street.

Messrs. R. A. Wood & Brother, Druggists, 230 Yonge Street, of whom the *Sarsaparilla* was purchased, can testify to the correctness of the above statement.

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. 459.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Unlike the generality of toilet waters, which are scented essences and nothing more, this delicious perfume is a fine cosmetic and external remedy. Reduced with pure water, it becomes an excellent wash for the skin, removing roughness, chaps, sunburn, pimples, &c., and imparting resiness and clearness to the clouded complexion. Applied to the brow it removes headache, and when resorted to after shaving, prevents the irritation usually occasioned by that process. Used as a mouth wash it neutralizes the fumes of a cigar, and improves the condition of the teeth and gums.

See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine. 189.

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

FEVER AND AGUE. ASTONISHING CURES.—Dr. Egbert Simms, formerly of the Medical College, Philadelphia, and now one of the most popular physicians in Minnesota, writes to a friend in New York, that BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS are working wonders in that region, in cases of Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Fever. The following extract from his remarks is published by permission of the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed: "I am not, as you know, much in favour of advertised pills. Most of them are not worth anything; some dangerous. But BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS are an exception. No better family cathartic could be desired. There is nothing in the pharmacopoeia, as far as I am aware, that is equal to them. Nor is this all: the antibilious properties of the pills render them a positively invaluable medicine for the bilious remittent and intermittent fevers so common in this region. I have found them exceedingly efficacious in ague and fever. They are tonic as well as aperient, and may be given, with great benefit, in cases where drastic purgatives would be dangerous." They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by, impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

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

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

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