

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, May 9.—The interest people have taken in reading the lucid and instructive speech of M. Thiers on the budget does not prevent them from remarking certain contradictions in these passages which relate to the armaments. They who are opposed to France being involved in the difficulties of the Danish question, or in any other likely to endanger peace, as well as those who are ever proclaiming that the mission of France is to redress the wrongs of nations and to protect the weak against the strong, are alike unable to explain his inconsistency. His advocacy of protection may be accounted for; but what they cannot understand is the unqualified approbation he has bestowed on the armed peace which, according to him, should be the permanent condition of France. M. Thiers is deeply afflicted at the bare mention of disarming. The peace footing of France should not be less than 400,000 men, and she cannot, in the present state of Europe, renounce the faculty of completing her establishment to 700,000; while at the same time he reproaches every sort of military intervention in the affairs of the Continent. In other words, M. Thiers admits the critical situation of Europe, which necessitates a war budget of 385 millions, exclusive of that for the navy; but he will not hear of France stirring a step to put an end once for all to the uncertainty and disquiet which justify these heavy charges. These are the contradictions which, perhaps, M. Thiers himself, with all his skill, would find it difficult to reconcile.

PARIS, May 11.—In his speech in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, M. Rauber said peace at present rests upon serious guarantees. I have pleasure in repeating with M. Berryer, that peace is in the hand of France, but France will only open this hand when compelled to defend her honor or the inviolability of her frontiers. As regards the sad conflict in the north of Europe, we now hope that a pacific solution will be effected.

The *Monde* of the 7th inst. published the Brief addressed by the Holy Father to the Archbishop of Lyons in which he states that he will, orders, and directs that, as has been determined, the Roman Missal and Breviary be gradually introduced into the Diocese of Lyons. The Brief is dated from St. Peter's, March the 17th 1864; and it is perfectly ridiculous for any Government to pretend to stay the execution of what has now become a conscientious obligation for each Priest of that Diocese.

The department of La Haute Loire has lately been the scene of one of those grand Catholic solemnities which inspire consolation and confidence; 80,000 persons came in procession to the feet of Notre Dame-du-Puy, to invoke for France her powerful intercession, and to protest against the blasphemies of Renan; 80,000 persons came there freely and of their own accord to offer their homage to Mary Immaculate, the patroness of France; 80,000, exactly the number of copies hawked about every part of France through the agency of the Freemasons. The *Siecle* is greatly alarmed at this. For if 80,000 persons came on this occasion to render a solemn and public homage to the Mother of God, dethroned by Renan, what shall it be when, in the month of June next, the inauguration of the sanctuary of Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde is to take place, at which it is said eighty bishops and four cardinals are to assist.—*News.*

## ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The state of religion, morals and order in the Northern Provinces is just what might be expected from the teachers it has chosen, sacrilege, suicide, and public vice forming the leading tenets. A Genoese marine, on receiving the Holy Communion the other day in common with the rest of the crew, spat out the Sacred Host in the face of the Priest. His captain, who seems to have been a good Catholic, immediately put him in arrest, and expelled him from the corps. The increase of suicide is so remarkable, that all the journals are trying to account for it on natural principles, and do not find the task very easy. A correspondent, writing from Bologna, says:—"The increase of vice is something scarcely conceivable. Every incentive to it is not merely tolerated, but encouraged and the systematic corruption of the youth of our city is carried on with a zeal which bespeaks the aspiration of the powers of evil. Bad books, atrocious exhibitions, opened gratis to the young of both sexes, the closing of the Churches and night Oratories, which were such a powerful bulwark against dissipation, the tolerance of everything too bad to be named, is bringing the social system of the new era prominently before our eyes, and in a few years the Christian family will cease to exist if some merciful interposition of God does not raise up a counter-movement in these unhappy provinces." Five convents of Religious have been already suppressed in the same city, the Benedictine Nuns expelled, and two churches destroyed, and in a few months the entire destruction of the Religious Orders in Italy will show lax and liberal Catholics what their cowardice and inertia is responsible for in a great measure. I know many, even holy people, who say, "Oh, but the Church in Italy wants a persecution, and like the French in 1793 will be all the better for it." This may or may not be in the designs of God, but one thing is clear, that in a general persecution, though there may be countless Martyrs and Confessors, the loss of souls is what every one must shudder at; the sacrileges alone, to those who rightly consider the dignity of an Altar, the sanctity of the cloister, the inviolability of the Priesthood, are enough to enlist, not the sympathies, but the united action of the Catholics against the scourge that may any day be let loose over Southern Europe. The schools are secularised, the youth grow up without Christian instruction, the Sacraments are neglected save by the very fervent, the closing of the cloister leads to the corruption of numberless women left without protection or virtuous influences, and what the general effect of such a movement on a population is, can be

best judged of by looking at the condition of the masses in France under the Restoration and the Orleans usurpation.

We have just had a specimen of what the Free Church in a free State" theory is worth in the hands of Italian regenerators. The venerable Archbishop of Spoleto had only just been set at liberty from the utter impossibility of finding matter for a judicial process, when the authorities of the Marches resolved on avoiding any imputation of sympathy with 'les Clericaux' by issuing a warrant of arrest against the Cardinal Bishop of Jesi (Morichini); and he was accordingly incarcerated in the public prison of St. Pelagia, at Ancona, where he now remains. The Canon Penitentiary of the Diocese has also been arrested on the accusation of having refused to hear the confession of the Judge of the City; the fact being that he had no power to absolve him, his case being as a public functionary in the annexed provinces a reserved one. Another Canon of the Cathedral of Jesi, Don Luigi Planeta was arrested at the same time. The affair will do good, because the Cardinal Bishop and the 2 Canons are among the most popular of the Clergy of their Diocese, and there is only one voice of execration against the Government for so tyrannical and arbitrary an exercise of authority.

ROME.—The *Unita Cattolica* says:—"Since the most ministerial journals deem that liberty and delicacy allows them to discuss to any extent the probability of the Pope's death, while he is full of life and health, they must not object to our saying a few words on a certain advice which the mother of Signor Visconti Venosta gave to her son on her death bed. This noble woman was a good and fervent Catholic; it was then her greatest grief to see her unfortunate Emile engaged in persecuting the Church, insulting the Holy Father, and serving the Revolution. At the hour of death she sent for him and spoke to him as might be expected from a mother and a Catholic, reminding him that sooner or later he also would have to appear before God's tribunal and give a strict account of his actions both as a politician and a Christian. It is said that the Minister Visconti Venosta, who had always preserved a profound respect and veneration for his mother, felt the full force of this solemn language, and the wisdom of the advice prompted by maternal affection, and wrote at once to Signor Minghetti, to request him to accept his resignation. But Signor Minghetti, who regretted much to lose his colleague in the present circumstances, and for such a reason, immediately answered that he could not and would not at present lay before His Majesty the proffered resignation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; that he entreated Signor Visconti to think once more of the grave nature of such a resolution, not to allow himself to be struck down by his grief, and to remember that if he had lost his mother, he had another still left to him who was called Italy! A great comfort truly."

It would be highly satisfactory if we could feel sure with regard to the condign punishment of some of the revolutionary prisoners here, arrested in throwing the bombs on the 13th. The person actually taken in the act is dead, not having recovered the amputation of the leg, but those who employed them are even more to be reprobated; as being in a superior station of life. Two Pontifical sailors were tried on Saturday for a stabbing case at Olivetti Vecchi, in which a French soldier was the victim, and though it was clearly proved to have been unprompted, and in fact only the consequence of a row in a cafe, they were condemned to galleys for life. A little wholesome severity of a like description in the case of the Secarines here would do a world of good. The two men who murdered the money changer's clerks in the Corso last month, have been taken in the commission of a similar crime in Lisbon: they were living at one of the first hotels, and as persons of good condition.—*Cor. of Tablet.*

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—At Naples, an immense number of arrests have taken place among the Religious and Clergy this week, and also among the Bourgeoisie and higher classes—the ex-General Vecchione the Commandatore Ales, Colonel Talo, Colonel Cavaliere Presti, two ex-Judges of the High Court of Assize, five eminent advocates of the Neapolitan bar, and about forty others supposed to be implicated in a Royalist conspiracy. If this accusation is true, it is a pretty fair answer to the everlasting story of the great Reactionary plot having its root in Rome and being carried on by foreign influence. The names here given, and indeed all the rest, are Neapolitans, *pur sang*, of every class down to Michele and Mose Pelusa, who are the head fishermen at St. Lucia, and whose feluccas few visitors to Naples who have crossed the Bay in them will have forgotten, and who I am sorry to say, are among the list of those committed to the Concordia prison. There are numberless arrests in the Provinces as a preventive measure, batches of 25 here, and 30 there, being looked up 'promiscuamente,' as Mrs. Gaup hath it, for the excellent reason that they might possibly give trouble. The Liberal journals are indulging in a flourish of trumpets over the arrests in Naples, and are urging Government to proceed to severe measures with the gentlemen accused, a piece of unnecessary advice, as their being all ex-officers or employees of the Bourbons is quite sufficient to ensure them the galleys if the affair comes to an open trial.

Then, by way of a pleasant variety, we have a recurrence to the regime of what Garibaldi calls the 'Santa Carabina,' in the shape of the cold blooded fusillades last week in different provinces of the Regno, of course with a view to general pacification and the progress of humanitarian ideas. A letter from Salerno contains some touching details regarding the Royalist prisoners incarcerated there, 'the number of whom now reaches two thousand,' says the writer, 'thanks to the famous Legge Pica, and the cipher is a daily increasing one. Among them are more than a hundred sick, who acquire their liberty by a brief passage to the Campo Santo. In their common misfortune, the prisoners have shown themselves most religious, and during Lent they crowded their grated windows to listen to the pious instructions given by some devoted Priests. On Holy Thursday it was a beautiful moving sight to see one of these excellent Ecclesiastics, their fellow-prisoner, (during the last two years he has undergone three imprisonments and trials, each time being declared innocent) celebrating the Holy Sacrifice, and addressing his poor congregation in words so touching that the Piedmontese gauders themselves were moved to tears; after which he communicated his brother Priests and a multitude of the prisoners. The Passion was preached by him the same evening, and on Good Friday a profound silence reigned throughout the prison, for the prisoners were all occupied in celebrating the 'three hours' agony of our Lord,' under the direction of the same pious Priest, who has shown himself a true apostle in his prison."

Will the *Times* correspondent, who has recently devoted his pen to an article headed the 'Bourbons in Rome,' of which the good taste and veracity are about equally conspicuous, venture to give any explanation of the notorious fact that Salerno, which was the most revolutionary part of Naples, is now a

focus of Reaction? Will he account for 3,000 Royalist prisoners in a town where, in 1848, he declared the entire population to be anti-Bourbonist, and only waiting the favourable moment to shake off the hated race?

## AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 9.—The Hungarian, Slav, and Italian inhabitants of this empire do not approve the policy of their rulers towards Denmark, but the Germans in Austria are very ill-disposed to the Danes, and to their quasi protectors, the English. For some time past the various steps taken by the British Cabinet in favour of Denmark have been slightly spoken of by those organs of the Vienna press which are under the influence of the imperial Government; and during the last few days the independent papers have joined in the cry raised against Her Majesty's Ministers. The abusive articles in the *Oesterreichische Zeitung*, and *Fremden Blatt* need no special mention; but those in the *Presse* and *Wanderer* (which are papers of note in Austria) cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. The *Presse* to-day contains the following:—

"Were it not for the insufferable arrogance, disgusting egotism, and almost inconceivable ignorance of the English in foreign affairs, the London papers would not dare to make such charges against the great German Powers as they are now doing. The leading organs of the British press treat with abuse of the German Governments and Germany. We are coolly told that few persons in England would care what became of the left bank of the Rhine if it were not for Belgium and Holland. Earl Russell is an honest and a well-meaning man; but the policy of the Whig Ministry makes England an object of abhorrence for every nation which has self-respect. The main springs of the foreign policy of England are a vulgar longing for profit and the most undisciplined egotism. England would not care if the rest of the world were changed into a desert, if her garden continued to thrive. The London papers dare to threaten Austria with insurrections in Hungary and Italy, and Prussia with the sword of the Emperor of the French. Notwithstanding her 3,000 Armstrong guns, the pride of England has been brought so low that she grew pale with fright when a couple of Austrian frigates passed through the British Channel into the North Sea."

Though the *Wanderer* is less rabid than its colleague, it strongly insists on the necessity for the Austrian fleet being sent to the Baltic. It says:—"It is not that Copenhagen must be shelled, but that the enemy must be punished for the piracy which he has been guilty of. We trust that our Government will not allow itself to be intimidated by the empty threats of England. If firmness and energy are displayed, England will not venture to quit her neutral position."

It is a settled matter that the Emperor and Empress of Russia are to meet the Emperor and Empress of Austria at Kissingen in the month of June; and it is not unlikely that the King of Prussia will have an interview with his fellow-potentials when he is on his way to Gastei. It is the fashion to assert that a return to the Holy Alliance is impossible, but I once again tell you that a very great rapprochement has taken place between the three Powers which have always been more or less opposed to political development and popular institutions.

## PRUSSIA.

The *Presse*, the Vienna paper which is so violent against England, contains the following important notice from Berlin:—

"From a reliable source I learn that M. von Bismarck is willing to make great concession to Austria in commercial matters. He will agree to a Customs Union, if Austria will not make opposition to him in Schleswig-Holstein. Prussia is so intent on acquiring something there, that she will even run the risk of a new war."

I can give no guarantee for the correctness of the foregoing news, but it is an undeniable fact that Prussia is less disposed to come to an amicable understanding with Denmark than is Austria. The Austrian Government does not wish to deprive Christian IX. of any part of his territory, and it will demand no more for the Duchies than autonomy and a personal union between them and Denmark. It will, however, expect to receive an indemnification for the expenses of a war which was unnecessary, as the same ends might have been obtained by the occupation of Holstein and peaceful negotiations. Not long since Austria and Prussia moved in the Bund that federal troops should be ordered to occupy the Danish island of Femern. On Thursday last the political Committee of the German Diet sent in its report, which was to the effect that the motion of the two great Powers could not be taken into consideration, 'it not being known whether the island in question belonged to Holstein or to Schleswig.' It is evident that the secondary German States distrust Prussia, and are resolved not to be involved in a war which would not have been waged had not M. von Bismarck been desirous to divert the attention of the Prussian nation from internal matters.—*Times Cor.*

## GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna declares that it is not the threats of England but the Danish batteries in the Sound which will prevent the Austrian squadron from entering the Baltic Sea. The two German Powers continue concentrating considerable maritime forces in the North Sea. A despatch from Hamburg announces the arrival of several Austrian ships of war at the mouth of the Elbe. The *Boten* after makes the following remarks on the movement of the Danish fleet:—"It is no longer just political combinations but national fantasies, momentary caprices, which direct English policy, and the very moment at which, according to all reasonable calculations we should expect to see it impose a limit to the sad game which is being played at Copenhagen, and to force the Danish Cabinet to renounce its absurd condition of the maintenance of the blockade, lo, and behold! we see it turn against Germany. This is a policy which baffles all calculations; but, nevertheless we do not seriously believe in the reality of the British threats. England, which left the Danes aided at the Dannenwerks, at the heights of Duppel and Fredericia, will not support them now that they have lost all their continental possessions and half their army. As to the understanding with France, we have reason to believe that that is all a fiction. Doubtless if England sends a fleet into the Baltic, France will follow the example; but it would be absurd to conclude from that the two powers were acting in concert; on the contrary, this demonstration might serve for directly opposite ends. In any case England will do better to abstain from this demonstration. It will not deceive the German Powers." The *Augsburg Gazette* says on the same subject:—"The conduct of England is, to tell the truth, inexplicable. A rage for peace brings it to acts which are an obstacle to peace. At the point which things have reached, a fleet—many fleets even—can do absolutely nothing against the allies in the Duchies of the Elbe and in Jutland. A blockade of the Prussian and German ports would be a violation of peace with Prussia and Germany, and this most certain is not what England has in view."

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT HELIGOLAND.—Heligoland, May 9.—A very severe naval engagement, lasting an hour and a-half, has taken place between three Danish frigates and the German squadron. An Austrian frigate appears to be in flames; and is approaching the island, accompanied by all the German ships, while the Danes are steering northwards. The whole Danish fleet is at anchor behind Sand Island. The fire on board the Austrian frigate has been extinguished. She lost her foremast and bowsprit.

Cuxhaven, May 10.—The allied squadron arrived here this morning. The Austrian frigate *Schwabenberg* not only lost her foremast and bowsprit, but sustained other serious injuries. The loss of the squadron in killed and wounded is stated to be 170.

The engagement took place between Heligoland and the mouth of Elbe.

## POLAND.

The Paris papers publish the following telegram:—Leipzig, May 10.—Intelligence received here from Opotow states that six innocent young Poles were walking in the streets of that town, were arrested and hung on the same gallows without trial. The Paris *Moniteur* says, first, that 30,000 Poles, reduced to absolute want, have accepted from the Russian Government lands which will be gratuitously distributed to them in the Governments of: Bromberg and Samara; and secondly, that the Russian Government will put up for sale the confiscated lands of Poles in Lithuania, and that they will be sold only to Russians. This second part, says the *Debat*, explains the first, and assigns to it its true character. The Cabinet of the Petersburg, despoils Poles of the national soil, and offers, in exchange to let them go and cultivate the snow on the confines of Siberia. *Ubi solitudo facit, pacem appellant!* Russia goes beyond even that. She finds a pretext for calling spoliation munificence.

We cannot look back with pride to the Polish correspondence of last year. It is difficult to avoid feeling that this country was subjected to a humiliation which it had in some measure brought on itself. We know that the circumstances have not raised the reputation or increased the influence of England. We know that the ill-timed candor with which the unchangeably peaceful intentions of the Government were announced encouraged its able Russian antagonist to use his bitterest style, and also did much to create a coldness between us and the Emperor of the French, who fancied he saw himself deserted by his ally at the crisis of the controversy. But our own mortifications and our political errors are as nothing when compared with the disasters which befall the Polish cause. All that the Russians threatened to have executed. The despatches of Prince Gortschakoff have been justified in their laughtest tone by the success of the Imperial policy. Unless some almost miraculous occurrence changes the destinies of that unhappy country, we may truly say there is an end of Poland. The Russian armies have closed on the devoted bands which maintained the insurrection. These have been scattered or destroyed, and their leaders have perished in the fight or by military execution. All the arguments which our statesmen urged last year have been answered by the hard fact of success. Whether Russia's right to the Kingdom of Poland was conferred by the Treaty of 1815 or not, it is now evident that the Czar holds the country by the stronger title of military conquest. It is of no use to talk international law to an autocrat who holds possession with an army of 200,000 men. The Liberal party in Europe hoped against hope; they believed, almost against their better judgment, in the despatches which came across the frontier announcing the activity of the insurgents and the obstinacy of the struggle. But by little and little these reports died away. As the winter came on the insurgents were so hard pressed by cold and famine and the sword of the enemy that the rebellion became weaker and weaker, and at last its life flickered away. The Government of St. Petersburg now exercises complete authority in the country. Not only in the parts of Poland with which the Treaties of Vienna have nothing to do, but also in the Kingdom itself, the Government is fully reinstated. Any regret or irritation on account of the rebuffs we may have received is lost in the pity which we naturally feel for such a national downfall. We know that we have shown ourselves powerless to protect, but this mortification affects us less than compassion for the vanquished. Sensible Englishmen will be willing to bear the reproach of last year's failure, if they think that a renewal of the negotiation will bring any further sufferings on those who have been already so much tried.—*Times.*

## RUSSIA.

Letters from Lithuania dated on the 26th ultimo state that the persecution of the Lithuanian Clergy is being renewed. Fourteen Priests have lately been condemned to transportation in the Government of Minsk. Their names are given at full length in the *Monde* of the 8th instant. There is among them a Benedictine Monk and a Dominican Friar, the others being parochial secular Priests. The services of the Church and the administration of the sacraments are suspended in many parishes from the want of Priests. The Governor of Minsk has forbidden, under severe penalties, the Catholic Clergy to baptize infants unless the parents are provided with certificates of baptism and marriage on stamped paper.

During an imprisonment of several months the Rev. Rodowicz, a Capuchin Religious, has been subjected to frightful tortures, of which he has died. The Russians threw his body at night, without any funeral ceremony or prayer whatever, into the grave of those who die of cholera.

FREE-MASONRY.—The following particulars are borrowed from the secret journal of the Freemasons (*Freimaurer Zeitung*), of the 15th of August last, which fell by chance into the hands of the Berlin correspondent of the *Monde*:—

The Garibaldi lodge, at Ancona, has been considerably enlarged, and provided with new fittings. Since the 1st of August, a Constituent Assembly of the Italian Freemasonry has met in Florence, and is especially occupied with politics. The thirty-three masonic degrees have been introduced everywhere in Italy, and find many adherents, especially among the rich friends from America and England who reside there.

Lyons owed its first lodge to the Albigenses, who founded some also in the North of Italy. But these could hardly keep up. It is only at the end of the last century that Italy had its first national lodge, established on board of an English ship in the harbor of Venice. Up to the present time the Italian lodges were dependent on the great lodges of London and Paris; but for a short time they have constituted a central authority in Turin, and they have entered into very intimate relations with the German and Swiss lodges. Lord Palmerston is so little pleased at this, that he has recalled his chief agent, the British Ambassador, who sympathised too much with the Italians, and who, by allowing the Italian lodges to acquire an independent self-government, by constituting a central authority, has compromised and even annihilated the influence and power of the secret English tribunal in Italy. Some time before, the English lodge had had the grief of seeing the grand lodge of Canada claim its regency right (*Sprenghrecht*), and separate itself from the Thames. The lodges of Montreal and Quebec alone are still dependent on the London Lodge. The political differences which have arisen between Great Britain and Northern America about Canada, are directly connected with this lodge affair. The Grand Master of Canada, Brother Douglas Harrington, has excommunicated two lodges which are dependent on England, and another one which is dependent on Ireland. The alliance between the lodges of Canada and the United States was sealed by reciprocal visits and meetings.

The supreme direction of the *Fabius Maximus* lodge in Rome consists of Jews only, because the Catholics even those who have committed the required sacrilege—by making a sacrilegious communion—offer but too little guarantee from their intercourse with their relations who are pious and good Catholics. The same is the case with many Protestants, on account of the numerous conversions to Catholicity which take place, so that there is hardly any great family in England which does not reckon one or two proselytes, and thus inspires serious fear for the maintenance of secrecy. This *Fabius Maximus* lodge reckons at present a hundred and twenty Brethren in Rome, and is redoubling at this moment its activity.

"I pause for a reply," as the cat said when she scratched at the door for admission.

THE PAINT AND VARNISH OF SOCIETY.—How should the world get on without Paint and Varnish. Though damaging to the core beneath, when laid on with too long a sweep and too nicely a brush, they are yet, in a certain degree, necessities in a make-believe old life, where nothing is but all things seem, and where matters are so oddly ordered that sometimes truths have the effect of the wildest falsehoods. Think what it would be, if we lived in a rough-bewn moral chamber, unpainted, and unvarnished—nothing but the bare boards, with the grain of the wood showing up in jagged lines, and the heads and points of the nails starting out for the riving of our garments. Horribly uncomfortable, surely, with no good sleeping accommodation possible—not so much as would give one space or ease for a moment's slumber, with the sun stalking through the open doorway! Think of the miserable, gorilla-like of the world, if the outside sweetness of society were laid aside, if the paint pot was empty and the varnish brush dry; if, instead of "My dear Mrs. Smith, this is indeed kind of you, I am charmed to see you," said amiably, and with an electric clasp of the fingers, your friend growled out: "Here is this odious woman again! why did they let her up? Think of the consternation that would seize on poor Mrs. Smith's undoubting soul, if, in place of the smooth serenity of formal custom, this gnarled and knotted reality was suddenly to meet her. Would it be right, indeed, that it should? Where the necessity of turning the seams outside, and let the north wind whistle through 'chinks' and 'cracks,' which a little putty painted and varnished, could stop out as well as heart of oak. Marrying for love seldom needs much paint beyond that belonging to the condition as by right; but marrying for money and making believe that is for love? convenience, transformed to passion?—interest putting on the semblance of devotion?—why, bushels of paint and gallons of varnish are not enough to make black white there, or to smooth over the awkward inequalities that cannot be planned away! The wicked little lady daubs herself all over with the rougiest pigment at command; she hides the pictures in her heart—the big yellow purse, the opera box, the diamond necklace, the flaming carriage, and the stately household, under the paint of an all-showering love; she scrawls all sorts of Arcadian pastorals over the hempen canvases which else would show too coarsely; and if she is wise as well as wicked, she will go on painting and scrawling to the end of time. Usually she is too indolent and too careless to renew the dilapidations; and when the first coating has rubbed off, never seek to lay on a fresh one. Unless, indeed there is a contingency: in the back ground, and her husband's will may still make or mar her fortunes. When rich old men, or rich unpersuasive young men, marry pretty portionless wives, they had better keep that contingency in their own hands, if they care for pleasing landscapes on their walls, or visions of Arcadian beauty in their galleries. We have our special paint-pots for love, whereby we cover up all the ugly spots of temper and unkindness, of small passions and mean ways that else belong to us, to we seem wingless angels of our fellow love. This we all do alike; not of design, and with no foregone intention to deceive, but by the natural ordering of the condition. Ah! well! wait till matrimony, that terrible disenchanter has worn off the varnish, and then see what knots come through the bare boards, what ugly veinings, what flaws and cracks and rents and rotten fibres are beneath, not one of which was seen in the beginning. Is it good for man that there should be this time for dreaming and deceit?—is it good that the ruggedness of the future should be masked beneath the varnished smoothness of the present?—that love should usher in the soul's waking with the morning songs of birds and the hoied sweetness of flowers, with rosy clouds resting on the mountain tops, and the gracious veiling of the lake breaking up into multiplied forms of misty beauty, when the truth lying behind this loveliness traces out but sadness and despair and the terrible rising to the gaunt day-work of disenchantment? It may be that some good purpose, some strong and holy shaping, lies in these fond dreams of the spirit; it may be that truth, in the beginning, would be too hard and angular for the soul to bear; and that if men were not so easily led by illusion, they would faint by the way, and drop and die, and never reach the goal at all. If love could not plume himself in angel's wings, who would care to harbor him in their hearts.

Gen. Beauregard sends word to Richmond that Butler is all right, and Butler telegraphs to Washington that he is all right. Perfect harmony seems to exist between them on this point, and no doubt, Jeff. Davis is as pleased about it as he was when Butler voted sixty-four times for him in the Charleston Convention.

DEPRIVATION OF MORALS.—The *Buffalo Courier* makes a statement that is paralleled in the experience of every village and city of the State. It says that more than thirty applications have been made to the Chief of Police in Buffalo, in the past two weeks, by parents who wanted assistance to the end of finding the whereabouts of runaway daughters. Most of the girls sought for are between the ages of sixteen and eighteen; and there can be no doubt that by far the greater portion of them have been enticed from their homes for the vilest purposes.

## RECALLED TO LIFE.

The following letter was received by Dr. Picault, of the Firm of Picault & Son, Druggists, No. 42 Notre Dame Street:—

Montreal, C.E., May 9, 1864.  
DR. PICAUT:—Dear Sir,—Do you not remember having been called by me last summer to see my wife, who was suffering from Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys for seventeen months. You were the ninth Physician called, as I had sought advice to no avail, though I followed the prescription carefully. She was reduced to the state of a skeleton, could not digest, and I had no more hope of saving her. You advised me to give her BRISTOL'S SASSA-PARILLA. From the first dose she experienced relief; and after the seventh bottle had been taken, she was completely restored. I thought it would be useful to the public to let them know of this extraordinary cure.

JOSEPH BALLANTRAE,  
No. 30 Aylmer Street.  
I do remember having been called for the above malady, and not hearing of anything since that time, I surely thought she was dead long ago.  
P. B. PICAUT, M.D.  
Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell, & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

OPEN YOUR EYES.—To the fact that Patent Medicines are doing more good in the country than most people are willing to admit. What a salacious it is to know that, when disease makes a sudden and unforeseen attack, you have a remedy at hand, a family physician in the house as it were. Such is N. H. Down's Vegetable Balsam, Elixir, that ought to be kept always at hand to be ready in season and out of season, like a faithful sentinel ever on the watch to guard off the attacks of an unscrupulous foe. Price only 25 cts. See advertisement in another column.

John T. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C.E.

THEIR NAME IS LEON.—may be applied to those who die annually of Consumption. Science has of late years sensibly diminished the number, and this gratifying to know that Dr. Williams' Balsam of Wild Cherry has created a potent influence in attaining this end.