

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The manifestation of ill-will of a part, however despicable, of the Parisian population towards the Czar, on the ground of his ill-treatment of his Polish subjects, and regardless of the claims of mankind as a well meaning and enlightened legislator, naturally awakened anxiety as to the treatment in reserve for the King of Prussia. Faithful to the appointed time King William I. arrived in Paris on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Out of the vast multitude that thronged his line of progress there could not be many to remember his former visit, the only one ever before paid by the same Prince to the French capital, three and fifty years ago, when, a young stripling of eighteen, he rode in by the side of his father. Strangely must the sights and sounds greeting the aged monarch in 1867 clash with the faint recollections of the young cavalry officer of 1814. Many are the views and even principles, many the schemes and even resolutions, that must be omitted and abandoned by any one who in our stirring times has left the whole period of half a century behind him. A stern man, firm of purpose, slow to learn, is King William of Prussia, acknowledging his Crown from the Almighty alone; identifying his own erring judgments with Providence's unflinching designs; willing that God's Kingdom should come upon earth, unable to conceive how that result should be obtained otherwise than in his, King William's own way. Even for King William in his seventieth year the journey to Paris has perhaps, more than one wholesome lesson in store.

This sentiment in favor of Poland is not confined to any class of politicians in particular; the Legitimists and clerical party from community of religious faith, and the Liberals from sympathy towards a down trodden nationality, are on this point agreed. The Gazette de France observes with truth that if a sense of decorum prevents the population from expressing their true sentiments by loud manifestations and cries of "Vive la Pologne," it is not less certain that each one says to himself, as he sees passing before him one of those Potentates who reign by means of the sword and rifled cannon, "There goes the vanquisher of the rights, the liberty, and the conscience of citizens; his power has bent all beneath his yoke, and his triumph is the moral defeat of our rights and our liberties." When the name of the Czar, the name of Mouravieff, occurs as the vanquisher of all those who have sacrificed their lives in defence of their religious and political faith, the recollection of so many noble citizens executed, so many priests killed or exiled, so many women and children persecuted is ever present.

"In vain you decorate your widows with banners fringed with gold, hang with garlands trees and railroad stations, they are not feelings of joy which the sight of absolute Sovereigns excites. Involuntarily we say to ourselves, but their glory is not in accordance with the progress of humanity, and we repeat with the poet that if peoples are powerful only by their Kings, it is only by peoples that Kings are great."

The sight of Prince Gortzchakoff recalls the memory of one of the most painful checks which French diplomacy has received in modern times, and the Gazette reproduces the despatches exchanged between him & Drouyn de Lhays, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of Poland. It concludes:—"Such is the history of the Czar and his Minister; of the men whom we behold passing before our eyes, followed by a brilliant escort, along the boulevards of our capital; and are Frenchmen expected to go out joyfully to meet this mighty master of 1,200,000 bayonets! No! there are some things impossible. The people are not obliged to practice diplomacy; and they cannot be blamed when they refuse to lend themselves to the combinations of a complicated policy. Their instinct and their sentiments are the safeguard of the genius which characterizes their patriotism."

A far different journal, Le Temps, declares that France received from Russia in the negotiations of 1863 no offer more serious than that which Prussia would have inflicted even if she had refused to evacuate Luxemburg. The public feeling is roused when the incessant extermination of Poland is thought of, for it is the extermination of Poland which has given to Russia her immense and priceless preponderance. The time is gone by when Russia would offer France compensation in exchange for her complacency in the East, and the question of the Rhine frontier is no longer with Russia. "The Russian alliance," it observes,

"Detestable as it is as regards principles, would be more than a cheat as regards interests. We trust that nothing of the kind is preparing; but it is painful enough not to be able to express anything but hope when we should be able to announce a certainty. The exclusion of a Russian alliance should be a fixed principle in our foreign policy."

The Journal de Paris also notices the correspondence between the Russian and French Ministers of Foreign Affairs on Poland, and asks, "What has Russia done since?" It is one hundred and fifty years since the Emperor Alexander's ancestor, Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, visited Paris, having arrived on Friday, the 7th of May 1717. Some years before he had expressed his desire to see France on his return from England and Holland; but Louis XIV. declined with much politeness, the embarrassing honor, which mortified the Czar extremely. His visit was made nearly two years after the death of Louis. The Regent Duke of Orleans made grand preparations to receive him. He had the Hotel Lesdigueres prepared for him and his host judged very justly that the Czar preferred the freedom of a private house to being lodged in state in the Louvre, as in all probability Alexander now prefers the Blysee to the Tuileries. The Hotel Lesdigueres was a spacious and noble mansion, close to the Arsenal, belonging to the Marshal Duke de Villaroy, who had his apartments in the Tuileries. It was fitted up splendidly, and furnished from the Royal Palaces. St. Simon thus describes the Czar's appearance and habits:—"He was tall, well made, rather slender, round face, an ample forehead, fine eyebrows, the nose short, but not too much so, and thick at the end; his lips thick; complexion ruddy and dark; fine black eyes well opened; his look majestic and graceful when he pleased, otherwise stern and even ferocious, with a nervous twitching of the features, not often recurring but which gave a frightful expression to his eyes and face. It lasted, however, but an instant, and his face grew calm again. His whole appearance betrayed intelligence, reflection, and grandeur, and was not deficient in a certain grace. He wore a linen collar, a round dark wig without powder, which did not come down to his shoulders, plain dark coat, close fitting, with gold buttons, waist-coat, breeches, and stockings. He wore neither ruffles nor pines, the star of his order on his coat with the ribbon over it, his coat often completely unbuttoned, his hat on a table, and never on his head even when abroad. With all this simplicity there was an air of grandeur about him perfectly natural. What he ate and drank at his two regular meals is inconceivable, without counting the quantity of beer, lemonade, and other drinks which he swallowed between his meals, and his attendants still more. A bottle or two of beer, as much and more of wines and liquors, and at the close of his repast a pint of prepared eau-de-vie—this was ordinary allowance at meals. His attendants drank more, and they ate in proportion at eleven in the morning and eight in the evening. He had a chaplain who sat at table with him, and who ate half as much again as anybody else. The Czar liked him, and was greatly amused by him. The Czar understood French well, and, I believe could have spoken it if he pleased, but, by way of keeping up his dignity, always made

use of an interpreter. As for Latin and other tongues, he spoke them very well. He had the King's guards in attendance on him, but he would let none of them follow him out of doors. He would not stir from the Hotel Lesdigueres, whatever curiosity he had to see Paris, nor give any sign of life, until he had a visit from the King."

Paris, June 25th.—The trial of Brzezowski, for attempt on the life of the Czar, will commence on the 12th of July. It was mentioned, our readers will remember, in one of the early accounts of the attempt on the Czar that the escape of the Emperor was due in part to an Englishman, Sergeant-Major Laver y. The incident was dropped out of subsequent descriptions, but his own account of the affair is this:—He felt a hand resting on his shoulder, on which he turned suddenly, and thereby contributed to save the Czar's life, and naturally this sudden movement on his part altered the aim of the pistol. He himself was so near the carriage that he could easily have lain his hand on the door. The report of the pistol, which was literally fired at his ear, produced deafness, which lasted some hours. The shoulder-piece of his uniform is partially burnt. The crowd, naturally associating powder and uniform, first attacked him as the supposed murderer, more especially as Laver y was the first to collar Brzezowski.

Here in Paris, the museums, the theatres and the ball-rooms are open on the Sunday, and it is then they are most frequented; it is the people's day. In London, such a sight would be accounted a return to the social ethics of Sodom and Gomorrah. The pious folk there assemble in gin-palaces instead, and swear, and slander, and talk lewdly, as they get fuddled, to the honor and glory of religion. In Glasgow, where Forbes McKenzie's Act operates, and whistling on the "Sabbath" is sacrilege, the godly ones get to their liquor the night before, by a prudent precaution in the interests of discreet drunkenness, and do their debauchery in the dirty glesstoun of a devil's cloister, up a narrow wynd. There is much to be admired in this nice theological distinction which the Times has been to the trouble of recalling to us in re their Royal Highnesses Albert Edward and Alfred. Surely what Eugenie, a lady who is not remarkably dissipated, does occasionally might be good enough for this virtuous English public.—Corr. of Dublin Irishman.

Le Monde relates the following anecdote, in which the apostolic simplicity of the lamented learned Cardinal Gousset is admirably depicted:

Some years ago a wretched workman of Reims was on the point of death; a prey to the most violent pains, he was cursing life, and he was determined to close it without any priest's assistance. His sister, a virtuous and devout woman, was the only one to attend him.

"I beg you, brother," she said, "let me send for a priest."

"No; no priest for me," was the dry reply.

"I beseech you, brother, prepare yourself for your confession! In the name of God! In the name of the Cardinal!"

"Of the Cardinal? Ah! for certain if you make that one stir himself for me, I will go to confession; but there is not much fear of my putting himself to that trouble—your Cardinal!"

The next hour the poor woman was at the Cardinal's house. His Eminence, always accessible to all, received her with his usual kindness, and soon learned of her the object of her visit.

"Very well, my good woman," said the Cardinal, "there is only one thing to be done: let us go and see the sick man? Where does he live? Let us go at once; you will show me the way. I am ready to follow you."

They soon reached the residence of the poor patient. "Here is the Cardinal you have sent for my good friend," said the pious prelate. "I am glad you sent for me."

The rest can be readily anticipated; the poor man was too much surprised and abjectly to offer any further resistance. He immediately made his confession, and soon after died reconciled with his God, in the sweet enjoyment of peace, and blessing his good sister to whom he owed a debt of eternal gratitude.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 6.—The Minister of State has declared that there is no truth in the statement published in the English papers asserting that, in consequence of the decision of the Council of State, the Spanish Government had informed the English Cabinet that the legal proceedings relative to the Tornado had been declared null and void.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT—STATE OF ITALY.—The hope that the revolution in Italy would have been kept within the limits of national emancipation begins to die out in the hearts of the most sanguine lovers of the country. The movement seems as if it must go through every phase of social and moral disorder. Perhaps the past can be obliterated on no other terms; perhaps things must grow worse before they begin at all to improve. The throes of a new birth, through which France, Spain, and so many countries have gone, are, perhaps, equally unavoidable for Italy. For her, also, the ordeal of fire and the baptism of blood may be necessary. Only, the world had hoped for better things. The long sufferings of the enslaved and divided nation had, it was fondly imagined sufficiently tempered and purified his nature. Sweet it was thought, had been the use of Italian adversity. Great, also, among that people were supposed to be the consecutive genius, the spirit of moderation, the political sense. They came last to the work of reorganization; they had the benefit of the hard-bought experience of all who had gone before. All these fond preconceptions seem now doomed to meet with bitter disabusement. What may come of it ultimately it would be rash to foretell. There are countries, like France, which, whatever convulsions they may go through, always contrive to fall on their feet. There are others, like Spain, which only fall deeper and more irreparably at every step. Six years are but a short space in a nation's life; but Italy has managed even in that space of time to move at an alarming rate on her downward way.—London Times.

FAILURE OF THE SCHEME TO REHABILITATE THE TREASURY AT THE EXPENSE OF THE CLERGY.—A recent leader in the London Times commences as follows:—

The letters of our Florence correspondent cannot have failed, of late, to produce a painful impression on the friends of Italy. The nine Bureaux of the Lower House of the Italian Parliament have rejected Signor Ferrara's Bill for the extraordinary tax on ecclesiastical property, and with it also necessarily the Convention with Messrs. Erlanger, Fould, and Oppenheim for a loan of 430,000,000. It is true that the Committee appointed by the Bureaux is busy drawing up a counter-project to the Ministerial project; but it is by no means sure that they may hit upon a measure acceptable both to the Ministers and to the Chambers; and, on the other hand, were even Government and Parliament driven to the necessity of a compromise, there may be serious doubts as to any national or foreign financial company being any longer disposed to listen to their proposals. In the meanwhile June is already far advanced; Florence is withering under a torrid heat, and to keep the Legislature at work beyond a very few days becomes an absolute impossibility.

The Herald's Florence special says:—The feeling prevailing just now in Italy against the Catholic clergy is very bitter. On Monday, the festival of St. John, the patron saint of the City of Florence, the people refused to join the ecclesiastics in its observance, for the reasons that the priests refused to celebrate the national festival of free Italy two weeks ago. Cholera has broken out in Sicily, and prevails there as well as in some few other portions of the Italian territory, including this city, where it has been more or less extant for some time past.

Rome.—The Herald's Rome special says, there are already assembled in this city four hundred Catholic prelates, arch-bishops, and bishops, and some thousands of priests, who have journeyed from their sees at the call of the Holy Father to be present at the celebration of the sixteen hundredth anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom. Crowds are coming from all parts of the world. The Bishops from the United States of America who have already arrived are lodged in the different convents in the city. Great preparations are being made for the festival of Saturday, and the services and ceremonies of Sunday. St. Peter's Church will be illuminated on the evening of that day.

It is asserted that some of the heads of the Garibaldian party who had been sent to inspect the revolutionary forces at Rome have returned to Florence extremely dissatisfied; they found, in short, nothing but a few unstable individuals, who were greedy after money, but who showed very little inclination to shed their blood. The design of drawing away the main part of the army into the provinces to deal with the brigands and of bringing about a rising in the city, has of necessity been abandoned. The following circumstance throws a light upon the character of the revolutionists at Rome: After the investigation which was made by Colonel Tanari, assisted by the Garibaldian officers, Visconti and Mammi, some arrests were made; and the very next day almost all the young men of whom this pretended army was composed skedaddled, some towards Naples, others towards Florence.

The gathering of so many bishops at Rome greatly disturbs certain parties who are but slightly versed in Church matters. What are they come for? "They won't make us believe," said one diplomatist, "that these prelates are putting themselves out of the way, are coming from afar, at great cost, to perform ceremonies which they could very well manage at home. The canonization of martyrs is the Pope's business, and does not require the presence of so many witnesses; there is therefore some hidden motive for this proceeding." This language shows how blind our statesmen are, owing to their ignorance of religion; they cannot take in, from a supernatural point of view, the importance of these festivals and their supernatural results; they look upon them as having a purely political bearing.

M. Mancardi, manager of the Public Debt of Italy, has quitted Rome abruptly, having been recalled, it is said, by M. Ferrara. A propos to the financial project of this Minister, an attempt has already been made to represent that there is, or shortly will be, a community of interest between the Holy See and the Italian Government. The Revolutionary party would, doubtless, be glad, under pretence of taking upon themselves upon the payment of so much of the debt as belongs to the usurped provinces, to convert Roman consols into Italian securities, at all events up to an amount sufficient to cover that debt. But Rome is immovable, she will never yield a consent which would be made the most of as a kind of recognition of faits accomplis.—Corr. Weekly Register.

The following paragraphs appeared in the Tablet correspondence from Rome:—

"The Municipality have announced the distribution of 11,000*l.* in dowries to girls of respectable character, for the Centenary of St. Peter, and invite all eligible candidates to send in their claims at an early date. The prosperity of the city is wonderful in comparison with the misery of all the Italian provinces, and contrasts most happily with the facts daily presented by the Italian provinces, and which prove that a social revolution against property as well as against family and religion is aimed at. Only last week the peasants of Ossale revolted to the number of four hundred, and proceeded, armed with pikes and pitchforks, to the communal lands, and there proceeded to measure and divide them. They threatened to burn the Hotel de Ville, and were only deterred by the reflection that it was their own, and that it would be wiser to occupy it with their families, which they did, the authorities being powerless to prevent them.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Naples continues his apostolic labors in a spirit of courage and self-sacrifice worthy of St. Charles B.romeo. His life was, as you are aware, attempted by a suspended priest a few weeks since, but his courage is equal to his zeal and charity, and he pursues his task of reform and order undaunted and unbecked. Cardinal d'Andrea has published another attack on the Holy See, and it is probable some steps will be taken for his solemn deposition at the next consistory.

RITUALISM AT ROME.—It appears that in the Protestant Church here Ritualism is beginning to show itself. Last Sunday morning a wooden column four or five feet high, with an eagle on the top of it, was introduced into the English congregation. On the back of the eagle lay the bible, out of which the lessons are read. Scarcely anything could be less calculated to draw attention, or call forth criticism or censure. People going into a religious edifice, with the thought uppermost of assembling before God to offer him their humble worship, as the Catholic does, would not understand how the board upon which the Bible rests should become a thing of serious remark to anyone. The text of the Bible which is to be read—a sober person upon seeing such a thing would say—cannot be in the remotest degree influenced nor adulterated by the article, whether of carved wood or stone, which supports the sacred volume. This is not the view taken by all the members of the little Protestant congregation under the walls of Rome. The article in question, representing the graceful form of a spread eagle, introduced without any previous notice by the present incumbent, was looked upon last Sunday by some of the ladies of the congregation as a premonitory symptom of Protestant backsliding. No sooner was the service over, and the members outside the building, than a sharp volley of protestations against the innovation began to be heard. One lady who might be, and probably is, considered one of the pillars of the congregation, allowed herself to show an excess of excitement which none but English Protestants could possibly see reason for in so small a cause. The eagle is a token of Romanism, she averred, and if it was allowed to remain she would take her leave of the congregation. It were better to go over to Rome at once than to be dragged at the tail of a bird, bit by bit, not knowing what pits were being laid for the Protestant faith in the centre of Christendom. Had the lady a recent been North British we might have thought that Miss Headrig (one of Sir Walter Scott's famous female anti-Prelate preachers) had come to life again, and was come to Rome to stay in the Ritualistic plague, which is, as an Exeter-hall orator the other day expressed himself, desolating the fair face of Protestant Christendom. Whether the little incident will lead to a rupture in the congregation or to a few members leaving it to join some less ornate system of religion, time will show.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, 25th June. The recent reforms and wise terms policy adopted by Austria have inspired great confidence in its financial operations, and the credit of the Government is increasing here and on the Continent.

Kossuth is alive it appears, and as evil-disposed as ever. It is well that his egotism has so blinded him that he does not perceive the immense change effected in Hungary within the last two years by the wise policy and the good feeling of the Emperor and King, and that he has, in his blindness, assailed the true Hungarian patriot, Deak, and by the egregious failure of his malignant onslaught made patent to the world his own insignificance at the present day. Louis Kossuth is no longer a hero anywhere and least of all beyond the Danube. He once possessed great power and influence in Hungary but he abused both, and brought such calamities upon the country by his excessive vanity and selfishness that his voice no longer charms the most venomous of the Radiois at Pesth, where his arrant cowardice and his treachery to Georgy at Komora are not yet forgotten.

From his lurking hole, wherever it is, either here or about Florence—he is too contemptible a revolutionist now to make it matter much where—Kossuth thought fit to launch a strong philippic against Deak, because the latter has used his great and deserved influence, with his gallant countrymen to effect a solid reconciliation with their chivalrous Sovereign, and to restore the reign of law, peace, and order in Hungary, and strength to the empire of which it forms so important a part. The only reply that Deak has condescended to make his libellous calumnies and reproaches is that his character is his best defence against his assailant; and throughout Hungary this dignified reply has been deemed amply sufficient. Deak's vindication, if he needed one, against the aspersions of such a creature as Kossuth, is to be found in the effects of his wise and patriotic policy. The Hungarian Constitution has been restored; Hungary has its own Parliament and its own Ministry. Its ancient boundaries are revived. The abnormal system which Kossuth's rebellion produced is swept away. The unconstitutional acts done by the Imperial Government after 1848 are to be rectified by the Hungarian Legislature of 1867, and the King is to be crowned with all solemnity this day by the Hungarian Primate. Deak has aided immensely in all this good work. Without his co-operation and assistance the Emperor and Baron Beust could not restore order out of the chaos created by Kossuth, and this is his best defence against the malignant conspirators defamed by the Weekly Register.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, June 2.—An Imperial decree has been published, dated Wirballen, May 29, whereby all political prosecutions still pending in reference to the latest risings are quashed, and all persons implicated, excepting always criminal offenders, are amnestied. No fresh prosecutions will be instituted in reference to the Polish insurrection. All Poles 'interned' in Russia will be allowed to return to their homes if the officials of the locality where they may have been 'interned' give a good report of their behaviour. Polish priests will receive permission to return to their homes from the Governor of Poland, and natives of the western provinces who may have been banished from their homes by order of the Administration will receive permission to remove to Poland, upon obtaining testimony of their good conduct. All Polish priests are to be subject to the Governor of Poland as well as to their Bishops.

EGYPT.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—The Nil of Alexandria observes.—Every one is talking for the last few days about a treasure found in the province of Faros. The story goes that an old resident of the province waited lately in a mysterious manner upon his highness, and asked permission to make a search in the garden of an ancient Optic convent, now abandoned, with the view of discovering a treasure which old manuscripts described as being buried in a certain spot. The Viceroy granted the necessary permission, allowing the applicant to retain a third of what he might discover. The researches commenced, and are said to have speedily brought to light a treasure consisting partly of ingots and partly of very ancient gold pieces rather larger than napoleons, of a total value represented as about 50 millions of francs. The discovery having been telegraphed to Rsa-el-Tia, the Viceroy left to investigate the matter in person. Can it be the cashbox of Amenopsis xxxvii., which that monarch lost on a journey, according to inscriptions on the obelisk of Lexter.

UNITED STATES.

The various Catholic Bishops who have sailed from the United States to Europe to assist in celebrating at Rome the sixteen hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Peter, have carried with them about \$400,000. This, added to the donations from South America, makes up the large sum of nearly \$1,000,000, to be given to the Holy Father.

HINTS TOWARDS REPUDIATION.—We observe that the New York Times says the party for confiscation at the North is no larger than the party for the repudiation of the Federal debt. In truth, the two tropics are more nearly related than might at first be supposed. The spirit of lawlessness once unchained, is like the loosed tiger; it will not confine itself to the prey on which it is turned. It will be an easy step from partial confiscation to a general partition; from farms for the poor at the South to farms for the poor at the North. It will be an easy step from free farms to freedom from taxation; and especially from an enormous taxation to pay an untaxed debt that was swelled by scandalous fraud and speculations, and created at the rate of thirty or forty cents for a dollar. The plundered and plunderers at the South, if agreeing in nothing else, would agree in supporting both partition repudiation at the North; the one class supporting these measures out of a natural resentment, the other from interest and sympathy. The great mass at the North, also, whose interests would incline them to such measures, have already been taught the way to secure them; and Southern confiscation would furnish them the incentive of an example. It is the dominant principle of the dominant party, that the will of the people as expressed through Congress, or in simpler phrase, that Congress is the supreme, and absolute power of this land; that it overrides all the other departments of the government, and overrides the Constitution itself. To obtain the control of Congress, then, is all that would be necessary to divide out the lands of this country as Lycurgus partitioned Laconia among his Spartans. If the President should demur, he could be intimidated or removed by impeachment. The Supreme Court would plead want of jurisdiction, or could be starved or abolished. The spoliation of private property once begun, would sweep the country with a wild carnival of robbery and repudiation. We think the men of property and the men of reflection at the North, will hesitate long before they commit their fortunes, and their public system, to such hazards, however intense their hate may be of us. Let us support this interested indisposition by a prudence of which our worst enemies can take no advantage.—Richmond Examiner.

Washington dispatches have given full details in regard to the jury empaneled to try Surratt. But one thing is omitted. The former jury was discharged because there were Catholics in it. The defendant is a Catholic, and therefore no Catholic was allowed to sit on the jury in his case. Such being the case in justice to the public, information should be given as to the religious tenets of the present jury.—Detroit Journal.

The N.Y. Herald says: Whenever an unnecessary interference with the tastes of people is attempted, it is sure to provoke excesses in the very habits which it is desired to correct. This has been the effect of the present excise law. There never was so much drunkenness observable as since it came into operation.

Extravagance, waste and carelessness not only ruin those who practice them but have a demoralizing effect on those who may be benefited thereby in a material point of view. Persons seldom thrive whose occupations or modes of obtaining a living depend on chance, are in a great measure fortuitous, or uncertain—such as gamblers, stock-brokers, robbers, wreckers, hunters, office-holders, and speculators in general. Hence those parents are wisest who bring up their children to the expectation of making a living, or of becoming rich by some one occupation which brings with it gains which are moderate, uniform, and steady. As a general rule to young men, the first political or salaried office, the first bet won, the first successful speculation, is at the same time the first step towards material inactivity, towards moral degradation.

A German in New York this week hung himself to his bedpost from chagrin at his wife's scolding.

SINGULAR INTERRUPTION OF A WEDDING IN CHURCH.—Recently, a wedding was announced to take place in a church in a neighboring village, and a large crowd of spectators were assembled to witness the interesting ceremony. The bridal party were assembled around the altar, and the clergyman had announced in the usual form of the solemn injunction, "If any man know aught why this couple should not be married, &c. let him now appear, or forever after hold his peace, when a woman rose in the audience and forbade the bans. Upon being interrogated as to the cause why the ceremony should not be allowed to proceed, she stated that she was a married woman, and the bridegroom had promised to become her husband just as soon as her present lord should die. She wanted him held to his engagement. Of course there was a titter throughout the church, the bride turned pale and began to think that she should lose a husband after all, the groom turned red, and mentally reflected upon an avenging husband, with a derringer held in close proximity to his head, and the clergyman—he alone of all the company was cool and collected. He told the woman the bans would go on—her objections were not valid reasons why the marriage should not take place. Thereupon, the indignant wife, with an eye out for husband No. 2, went off in a swoon—the marriage was consummated and the audience dispersed in high glee over the amusing episode.—Troy Times, June 11.

SICKNESS THAT HAS NO NAME.—Thousands suffer, who have no specific disease. They are apathetic and listless, eat without relish, sleep without being refreshed, and are miserable without any tangible cause. A sluggish digestion, a semi-torpid liver, inactive bowels—are responsible for these indescribable, but not the less real and annoying ailments. To restore the inert organs to healthful activity, they have to resort to BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. Dr. Benjamin Wallis, of Boston, Mass., gives it as his opinion that there is nothing comparable to them, in cases where there is a lack of vital energy in the stomach and its dependencies, and general weakness and depression are apparent, without any distinctly marked form of disease. All who suffer from physical prostration, accompanied by low spirits, will find BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS of immense benefit. 432 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 SASSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Besides its superiority as a perfume over its costlier foreign competitors, this delicious floral essence forms a delightful tooth-wash and a soothing application after shaving, when mixed with water. A handkerchief wetted with it and applied to the brow will relieve the severest nervous headache, and ladies, who value a clear complexion and a velvet skin, will find it extremely useful in removing blotches, pimples, cold sores, chaps, sunburns, and all these external eruptions and discolorations which militate against the purity, transparency, and flexibility of the skin. It is Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton Street, New York; and 205 High Holborn, London.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. June, 1867. 2m

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—If the blood be pure the body which is formed from and by the blood cannot be diseased. But if there be in any part of the body any affection, such as a boil or ulcer, even a bruise, the blood circulating through that part takes up impure matters from the local affection and carries it into the general system. This is the cause often of sudden death to persons of full habit afflicted with boils and ulcers, and who use no medicine; the matter gets into the circulating system and chokes up the fine blood vessels which supply the brain with vitality, and life ceases as if

Struck by Lightning, Now, this can be remedied. BRANDRETH'S PILLS take all impure matters from the circulation, and save the general health soon curing local affections also. BRANDRETH'S PILLS protect from tedious times of sickness and often save life. Sold by all Druggists. June, 1867. 1m

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, EMB BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin & others. D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867. 12m