

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

PARIS.—The majority of the Legislative Body is growing as injurious as the majority under the Restoration; if we may judge by the storm of reprobation directed against M. Jules Favre, and which forced him, after he had spoken for some time, to resume his speech. The amendment to which he was speaking demanded restitution of what 1789 had given to France—namely, a free press, responsible Ministers, and communes administered by mayors of their own election. In the course of his address he alluded to the former speeches and writings of the Emperor—as candidate to the Assembly, as candidate for the Presidency, and as President of the Republic—when he was interrupted by the cries of the majority on the ground that he was drawing up a regular indictment against the Sovereign. He was called to order, too, by the President, and the ill-humor, real or affected, of the House was so unmistakable that the eloquent member had nothing for it but to sit down, with the additional mortification of being requested by the President to condescend, which the President knew very well the majority would not permit him to do. It is curious, indeed, that the mere reference to the writings of the Emperor should be taken as a direct attack upon him. His Majesty has given to the world his speeches, circulars, proclamations, and other writings. They are published by his own Imperial printer, may be seen in the shop windows of Paris booksellers, and bought by any one who chooses to pay for them. They have gone through several editions, and their front pages are adorned with the Imperial arms and emblems. They are often referred to in the press, extracts are made from them, and from the moment they first appeared in a collected form, ten years ago, they have never been once disavowed. To forbid any allusion to the adhesion of the Emperor to the institutions of the Republic when he was seeking the suffrages of the electors is as just as to forbid all reference to the fact that he accepted the Presidency of the Republic, or to speak of him as a writer other than the biographer of Julius Cæsar. M. Schneider the acting President of the Legislative Body, expressed his astonishment that M. Jules Favre should have introduced the name of the Sovereign into the debate, which, he added, would not have been permitted in any French Chamber. M. Schneider has forgotten the Constitution to which he is so sincerely attached. By an innovation in French institutions the present Sovereign is responsible, and it was only the very day before this debate that M. Thullier dwelt on the manifold advantages of that responsibility, while M. Thiers as emphatically pointed out the inconvenience of it.—Times.

Last week there was an election in the Academy. Such an event has always been watched with interest in France, but under the Empire it has become of greater importance than ever. The only case of perfectly free election left in the country, it attracts an attention which not even the standing of the electors would secure for it under a Parliamentary Government. Political speculation, forbidden elsewhere, turns towards this, the only opportunity remaining for its exercise. But the election of last week exceeded in interest even the ordinary elections under the Empire. It was felt that more was involved in the result than a determination of the literary qualifications of the rival candidates. M. Jules Janin and Prevost-Paradol were competitors for a vacant chair—the first the prince of French critics, the second the unflinching advocate of Ministerial responsibility and the power of initiating legislation in the Chamber, as the necessary conditions of free government. Both were admirably well fitted for election were their literary abilities alone considered; but the one had never aroused the resentment of the ruling Powers, while the other had fallen under the ban of M. de Persigny, and every successive Minister of the Interior had attempted to gag his utterance. When two such men sought the suffrages of the last free assembly in France it is not surprising that all Paris and, indeed the whole intellect of the country should watch the proceeding and keenly speculate on the result. The electors, too, felt the responsibility of the situation, and almost every one who could by possibility be present attended to give his vote. On the one hand was M. Jules Janin, the literary veteran who had amused France for more than forty years, who had gaily canvassed the merits of every actor, every poet, and every painter that had risen above the horizon during that long period,—subtle and discriminating in his eulogy, tender towards debuts, but terribly severe upon any attempt to trifle with the public; full of caprices, but in his caprices never losing sight of his one object—to maintain the high quality of the amusements which occupy the life of Paris. Who could withstand an antagonist who had thus laid France under obligations, who had been a revered authority when the greater part of the existing generation of Paris were in their cradles, and who shared with the Emperor himself the glory of directing *Civivenses*, if not of administering *paenem*? Strange to say, M. Prevost-Paradol, a comparatively young author, unknown before the *comte d'Etat*, who had never intermeddled with popular amusements nor courted popular favour, whose great distinction was the persecution he had suffered from the *avertissements* of successive Ministers was elected in preference to M. Janin.

It is possible that an election in the Academy may excite but little interest at the Tuilleries. It is not an event that can directly affect the Imperial power or hasten a revolution; it may suggest how improbable it is that the author of *Julius Cæsar* will soon cross the Seine to take his seat in the Palais Mazarin, and possibly it may give rise to no other reflection. But the Emperor of the French is wiser than his Ministers, and can scarcely contemplate with indifference the attitude of the educated classes of his subjects towards his Government. As it is, every fresh opportunity of expressing dissatisfaction is seized and turned to account. The Press, so far as freedom is allowed to it, never ceases to express disapproval of the existing order; the independent talent in the Legislature strains its powers in antagonism to the regime; a distinguished foreigner who has brought about a peace full revolution by recommending it argumentatively to his countrymen dies, and the reflection of Frenchmen is how impossible such a career would be among themselves; the Academy crowns the younger aspirant to honour in token of its approval of his steadfast advocacy of free institutions. Such phenomena ought to arouse attention and begot concern, for they show the permanent powers of the nation disaffected with the rule to which they are subjected.

THE POPE AND THE FRANCO-ITALIAN CONVENTION.—The *Moniteur* contains the following:—The foreign press has for some time occupied itself with many conjectures relative to the intentions of the Holy See respecting the Convention of the 15th of September, and it has been attempted by some pretended friends of the Papacy to strengthen the rumor which affirms that the Holy Father, so far from thinking of taking steps to place his Government in a self-defending position, intends to quit Rome before or immediately after the departure of the French troops. Those who amuse themselves with similar conjectures are, we think, very incorrectly informed as to the real sentiments of Pius IX. There is nothing in the attitude of the Government of the Pope to authorize the idea that it is unwilling to profit by the advantages secured to it by the arrangements made between France and Italy. The stipulations therein comprised guarantee the frontiers of the States of the Church, to release the Treasury from the burden of a considerable debt, and thus secure to His Holiness not only external security but also the resources necessary for organization of all internal means of defence. To renounce beforehand every endeavour to subsist in such a position would be making an avowal of impotence which could be related by the

enemies of the Church alone. We have reasons for supposing that the Pontifical Government is seriously occupied in increasing their gendarmerie, which is the most fitting corps for that kind of service to be expected from an army intended chiefly for the maintenance of internal order.—*Reuter*.

PARIS, APRIL 10.—The journal *l'Union de l'Ouest* has been suspended for two months for publishing false news, with the object of misleading public opinion and exciting hatred against the Government.

France indulges in a new china egg cup; half a hollow sphere resting on a thin ostentatious support, by caryatides representing Cæsar, Charlemagne, and the two Napoleons, I. and III. When the egg is in the cup, the figures appear supporting a globe. A pretty illusion; but easily broken.

The Bishops are still on the move to Rome. Those of Nancy, Soissons, and Coutances, have already arrived there; those of Versailles and Maas are about to start.

One of the many signs of the progress of Liberalism and revolutionary ideas may be seen in the fact that there are at this very moment in course of publication apologetic biographies of Robespierre, Marat, and that precious bloodhead, Anacharis Clootz.

The congregation of Priests of the Belgian Chinese mission which has been established at Brussels, has just received its final consecration from Rome. By a degree of the Propaganda dated the 1st of Sept., 1864, the Holy See commits the extensive mission of Mongolia, in China, to the care of this congregation, which was already in existence, having been formed according to the canonical regulations. The Holy Father had previously relieved the Lazarists, or Priests of St. Vincent de Paul, of the charge of the above-mentioned district, at their own request. It was their wish to give it up, as they had already more missions than they could well serve. In addition to this decree which was approved of by Pope Pius IX.; Cardinal Barnabo, who is Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, prescribes the measures which should be taken to carry out the decree, in a letter of the 1st of September, 1864, to Theophilus Verbist, the superior of the Belgian congregation of missionaries for China, as also in another letter of the same date, and to the same purpose, addressed to the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines. The Lazarists will meanwhile remain at their post until the arrival of the Belgian Missionaries, who are to start as soon as possible. The Mission will be directed by one of the missionaries, who is to be proposed for that office by the Archbishop of Malines and Mr. Verbist, and who will enjoy the title and authority of Pro-Vicar Apostolic, without being clothed with episcopal rank. This will be conferred at a later day by the Holy See on some member of the Mission who will be named Vicar Apostolic, when the Belgian congregation shall have given such proofs of stability as to show that they are equal to the wants of the Mission. There are not more than about 7,000 Catholics as yet in the vast vicariate of Mongolia.

At the last sitting of the Academy of Medicine Surgeon Velpeau asked if the council has received any information with respect to the epidemic which prevails in Russia, and of which some alarming accounts have been published in the papers. M. Velpeau was told in reply that the Academy had received no information on the subject. The only fact known is that the French Government have not placed the Russian ships at Dunkirk in quarantine as reported.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, April 5.—In the Chamber of Representatives to-day the motion that the Chamber should express its regret that the Government had not absolutely refrained from taking part in the Mexican expedition was lost by 55 to 37 votes, four members abstaining from voting. The Chamber maintained its vote of the 2d of September last, and passed to the order of the day.

THE PROTESTANTS LENT, OR THE DEVIL'S CARNAVAL.—According to ancient custom the good people Basle make their public protest against fasting by holding their carnival during the early part of the first week in Lent, and they usually avail themselves of this opportunity to insult the Catholic religion. Sometimes a Priest, sometimes a Religious, sometimes one of our religious ceremonies is held up to public ridicule. This year the Pope himself was the object of attacks. On the 7th and 9th instant, a grotesque train, consisting of people dressed up as Cardinals, Prelates, Monks, and Nuns, with a man in the midst, clothed in pontifical garb, paraded the streets of Basle and scandalized the respectable part of the Protestant inhabitants, no less than the 11,000 Catholics who dwell in the town. Many Catholics of distinction applied to the police to put a stop to this indecent exhibition, but these latter refused to interfere, merely replying 'its only in fun.'—*Bien Public*.

SPAIN.

The Spanish journal *Epoca*, which is supposed to be in the confidence of the Prime Minister, states that a conference has taken place between Marshal Narvaez and the Papal Nuncio on the Italian question. The Marshal declared that it was necessary to adopt a policy of conciliation. The meaning of this is sufficiently obvious. The Duke of Valencia 'respects' the rights of the Pope.

How consoling to know that that succour will in due time come in abundance from a higher Power, and that when the spoliators and their sympathizers are no more, and when the traitors and the craven-hearted are gone to their account, and their names are remembered only to be despised and reprobated, the Pope will reign in Rome triumphant over the enemies of the Church and undisputed Sovereign of those very territories which have for the present been appropriated by an unhappy King with so much lawless violence and guile.—*Weekly Register*.

TURIN April 2.—The *Stampa* of to-day asserts that, according to a convention between the French and Italian military authorities, their respective troops will have the right of crossing the frontier in pursuit of brigands.

ROME March 23.—The letter of Mazzini which appears in this evening's *Osservatore*, and which has caused the immediate confiscation of every journal reproducing it in the land of regeneration and free press, may be looked on as the opening of the campaign the Party of Action is preparing against French influence in Italy. The existence of the secret treaty which I mentioned two months since, and which has since been asserted in the *Api Monarchia*, and other Italian journals, is put beyond a doubt.

The crisis may be even nearer at hand than events give reason to believe; but come what may, the Pope's cause is certain of ultimate and humane triumph, and no country will suffer so desperately by the removal of the Papacy to another country as Italy herself, and Rome most of all. Take away the Pope, and it is a city of the dead; no amount of spasmodic energy will even make a political capital of it in any other sense than it is now as the capital of Christendom.

As to the departure of the French troops, there are abundance of threats, but no prospect of the movement taking place.—*Cor. of the Tablet*.

which is freely agitated—the extreme section of the College approve the step, fearing a reconciliation with the Italian Government, while the Liberals, on the contrary, oppose it. It is only last week that one of this party, whose name I abstain, of course, from giving, said: 'Even were the Piedmontese in the Courts of the Vatican, His Holiness ought not to do so there as, I think, he little doubt.' 'That he has long contemplated the probability of such a step is evident from an observation of his Holiness which I quoted at the beginning of the winter, and on the authenticity of which you may rely.'—'If I am compelled to leave, I will not do so as formerly, in a carriage, but on foot, with my breviary under my arm.' 'Nor,' say those who know him well, 'would the Pope's departure be the result of fear; he is ready to meet martyrdom; but he is highly imaginative, and has an idea that by moving from place to place he would serve the interests of the Church, and win many members to the fold. As to the place which his Holiness may choose for a refuge,' says the same informant, 'the Pope is indisposed to accept the hospitality of any Catholic country where his independence would be crippled and his presence would create strife and jealousy; nor would he make any fixed residence, always recognizing Rome as the seat of the chair of St. Peter. England or even Turkey would be preferable. The bare mention of the last country may excite a smile, but not many weeks have passed since one of the most zealous and exaggerated counsellors of the Pope observed, 'Why, where could he go? He would be better received and treated by the Turks than by his own people.' The outburst may have been suggested by a fact which occurred shortly before the receipt of letters by his Holiness from the Sultan and by Cardinal Antonelli from the Grand Vizier, 'full,' said Cardinal —, 'of expressions of the most profound devotion and respect.' I relate the anecdote, not, of course, under the impression that his Holiness is at all disposed to set up his tent in the land of the Prophet, but simply to show the animus which prevails here. The exodus of the Papal party would be preceded by that of Francis II., and, though the King speaks of Austrian intervention, he assured that arrangements are already made for departure at any moment; that he would be accompanied only by General del Re; and that his destination would be Spain, on which country as an infant he would have claims. For the present it is said in the Palazzo Farnese, that Count Pacheco, the Minister of Spain, at the Pontifical Court, will be accredited to the Neapolitan Court. His Majesty is negotiating very secretly a loan of 100,000, which, it is thought, is to serve for a probable contingency. A Mexican commission is expected here in a few days to arrange the difficulties between the Papal and Mexican Governments, and an autograph letter from the Emperor to the Pope announcing the fact was forwarded by the Commissioners from Paris shortly before the delivery of the Allocation. To this circumstance is attributed the modification of the Papal address, which originally was much more decided.—*Times Cor.*

KINODOR OR NAPLES.—The band of Guerra, sixty strong, was in motion near the village of Banco, and wishing to hear mass at the little shrine of Madonna della Grazie, a mountain chapel on the road between Banco and Casamari, they appointed a priest to meet them there and celebrate the Holy Sacrifice, as they expected to be attacked by the Piedmontese that day. They placed sentries outside the chapel, and were quietly hearing Mass, when they were surprised by a company of the 85me de ligne, in garrison at Veroli, who without further parley, began to fire. The Neapolitans rushed to arms and fought most gallantly, and drove the French down the hill, the officer being the first to take to flight, and turning them in flank they surrounded them in the chapel they had themselves left, and kept up a sharp fire for nearly two hours. The Royalists lost not a single man, but killed a French sergeant, and wounded badly nine soldiers besides taking prisoner a Pontifical *gens d'arme* who had accompanied the French, and whom they immediately restored to the outpost at Casamari. The Frenchman was killed by a young woman widow of a Neapolitan, who was given up by the French to the Piedmontese, and shot in cold blood a short time since. She and another woman whose brother was similarly murdered, were among the foremost of the combatants, and I may add that this is a frequent and terrible feature in the recent encounters: Guerra's band is with Pucco's one of the few strictly political Reactionary bands, and consists entirely of soldiers of the Royal army, and is highly disciplined and perfectly armed as is testified by the report to the French Conseil de Guerra, and is commanded by two brothers, one of them is a rich farmer, and the younger an ex-sergeant-major of Lanciers.

Prince Arthur's visit to Naples is a sad grievance to the *Italianissimi*. It appears H. R. H. did not pay any visit to Prince Humbert or any of the Government, and the omission has given dire offence, and a new text for several amiable diatribes against our good Queen, who is far from being in good odour with the patriots of the Italian Press. Their usual political idols just now seem to be, as far as a careful perusal of their most accredited organs enable me to judge, Prince Napoleon and Abraham Lincoln. General Butler, too, is sufficiently of a kind to the late lamented General Piazzi as to have his little follies very leniently dealt with. Her Von Bismarck is the *bete noire* of the Revolution but the Emperor Maximilian has been kindly mentioned since the confiscation of Church property, and Turin is not ashamed to recognise a kindred mind even in the form of a Hapsburg.

Victor Emmanuel intends visiting Naples on the 10th of April, and it is rumoured, giving an amnesty to the Royalists. I do not believe it, for the number of 180,000 is too formidable a force for any Government so unpopular as his to set at liberty; and the Garibaldians of Aspromonte are all paraded, and everywhere returning to their homes. When will such a day dawn on Naples and her miserable provinces, and when will Whigs carry out their worn-out theories of progress, philanthropy, and recommend so just and necessary a measure to the Italian Government with half the energy they did on infinitely less urgent grounds to Ferdinand the Second. Has political consistency died out, or was the *Plebiscite* a gigantic farce.—*Corr. of Tablet*.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has sent a Medical Commission to St. Petersburg to examine into the nature of the epidemic which is raging there. The malady is here believed to be the *petechial*, or spotted fever. It is reported that the Austrian army will undergo a reduction of 70,000 if things should remain quiet.

POLAND.

Brody, April 3.—It is asserted that General Szekul, the Russian military governor, has ordered the suspension of all functionaries of Polish nationality in consequence of the discovery of a wide-spread conspiracy among the employes.

THE RUSSIAN PESTILENCE.—Authentic intelligence touching the Russian epidemic states that three several maladies exist at the same time in St. Petersburg. In October last *meningitis spinalis* appeared at St. Petersburg. This is a spasmodic affection of the brain and spinal cord, by which children are chiefly attacked; the mortality from 20 to 50 per cent.

In November typhus was added to the first-mentioned disease, occurring sporadically at first and gradually developed into a malignant species of *febris recurrens*. The fever lasts a week at a time, the several attacks being separated by intervals as long. During these intervals the health is apparently so good that people have been dismissed from hospital who died soon after. A Special Committee has been formed under Governor-General Suwaroff to look after those apparently cured. On a second or third attack there is a general collapse, decomposition of blood, and paralysis. Quinine and stimu-

lants have no effect. The deaths, at first but 20, have risen to 40 per cent. The spleen and liver are much affected. In many cases epidemical inflammation of the spleen, or *putilla maligna*, has been observed.

Quite recently the Siberian plague has broken out also. Of this 70 per cent. die within a few hours. A strong disposition to vomit which cannot be satisfied, a swelling of the belly, pestilential caruncles, and dark colour of the skin are its unmistakable symptoms. It is the Black Death. St. Petersburg papers deny the existence of the plague in the capital, but the official *Northern Post* states it to have broken out at Szaniewo, in the Waldai hills, and the description in the St. Petersburg official *Medical News* and *Exchange News*, in which the dilatation of the pupils is especially dwelt upon, shows the malady in its present stage greatly to resemble the Plague. In many cases, indeed, it is difficult to distinguish Plague from *febris recurrens* at a time when typhoid epidemics are abroad.

The disease is apparently on the decrease. Dr. Erichson, surgeon to the Emperor Nicholas, aged 75, died while attending hospital.

In Poland, also, an epidemic has broken out. One case at Cole, near Warsaw, is represented in the *Warsaw Grzesze* as *meningitis spinalis*. Out of 5,000 inhabitants in that town there are 36 sick and 15 dead. In Eastern Prussia there are many cases of *meningitis* near Dantsic.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

From New Zealand we have unpleasant news to the 25th February. The war had recommenced, and the British troops under Brigadier Wall suffered a heavy reverse. They were rallied, however, by the energy and courage of their officers, and were thus saved from utter destruction. As it was 13 were killed and 33 wounded. The rebels were committing great atrocities. Mr. Hewitt, a member of the Provincial Council, was murdered and horribly mutilated. The Maori leader, Wm. Thompson, whose influence among the insurgents had hitherto been great, was reported to have surrendered to General Oarey. It is altogether a very unfortunate business. We cannot say that the natives are altogether in the wrong, and we have a strong feeling as to the serious moral responsibility of colonising in regions where the aborigines are fierce and warlike, and manifest a fixed purpose not to yield to or unite with the settlers. But atrocities such as the New Zealanders are charged with cannot be excused, and there is now but one of two courses to be pursued—either to abandon the colony to the natives or subdue them, which with their habits and spirit means, we fear, extermination. We gladly leave to others the responsibility of resolving which course to take.—*Weekly Register*.

UNITED STATES.

THE FENIANS.—The Right Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia has published in the newspapers the following contradiction of the false report spread last January that a Rescript from Rome had been received, to the effect that the Fenians were not to be molested. The Bishop says:—

"I take this opportunity to state that the assertion, or insinuation, contained in the *Univers* of Jan. 14, that a letter had been received from Rome announcing the decision concerning the Fenians in the words:—'Fenian non sunt inquietandi' (The Fenians are not to be disturbed), is both a falsehood and a forgery, no such letter having been received and no such decision made. What can we think of an association who are unscrupulous in the choice of means to further their impracticable projects. I am, gentlemen, most respectfully, your obedient servant."

"JAMES FREDERICK," Bishop of Philadelphia.

THE FEDERAL OUTRAGES IN COLUMBIA.—MORE HONORS.—The very altars of the Catholic Convent were desecrated, and a lady superior, while appealing, with cross in hand, to the humanity of the soldiers, was rudely thrust about. The building was afterward fired.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS IN NEW YORK.—Several persons have been arrested in New York for rejoicing at the death of the President. Among them are the following:—

John Gallagher, said to be a stage driver, for saying that "it served old Abe Lincoln right," was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

William Fanning, for making use of abusive language about President Lincoln, was sent to the Penitentiary.

Thomas I. Jackson, Treasurer of the Winter Garden. It is alleged that Jackson said that he was glad the President had been killed; was glad that Booth had shot him; that had he not taken his life, he (Jackson) would have committed the deed himself. Jackson denies using the language. He was taken to police headquarters, there to await the action of Gen. Dix.

A man named Peter Britton, for saying "I came a long way to see the old son of a—buried," was committed to the Penitentiary for six months.

John McKeezie, for remarking "Have you heard Old Abe's last joke," was conveyed to the First Precinct police station.

New York, April 27.—The *Times*' Washington special says, the statement that President Johnson declines all precautions for his personal safety is erroneous. True he has not given any special directions for guards to be placed about his person, but he approves the precautions taken by the authorities, which embrace the continuance upon duty of the late President's body-guard, commanded by Lieut. J. B. Jameson, of Ohio. This company consists of one select-man from each county in Ohio, and numbers nearly 100 men. A sufficient force of this guard is upon duty at all times, and the visitor who calls upon the President at his temporary mansion is confronted at once upon approaching the door by three or four soldiers, who do not permit him to advance further until his name has been sent in and the order given by the President to admit him. In the hall adjoining the reception-room are also found soldiers of general department, who quietly remain about the entrance, within a few feet of Mr. Johnson. Sentinels also constantly surround the house upon the streets and in the lot upon which the building stands.

New York, April 29.—The *Post*'s Washington special says, it is estimated that Secy. Stanton's order will dismiss from the military service at least 50,000 persons.

NO FAILURE.—An Abolition paper asks the *Urban Union* if it considers the war a failure?—The editor responds: "Is the war a failure? Not entirely. You have made three thousand millions of debt, destroyed two thousand millions of property in slaves, four thousand millions in dwellings and farm improvements; made eight hundred sky-rocket banks, not a court of justice in any Southern State, and where Federal courts are pretended to exist at the North, they are not trusted with the trial of offences made such by Congress. Oh, no, no failure, the success is conclusively grand, and outstrips the wildest dream of desolation. Failure *avant!*"

In Illinois a genius advertises on behalf of a certain famous occultist railway that "an experienced coroner and six practical jurors will follow each regular train in special cars, together with a few surgeons and reporters."

New York, April 29.—The *Times* Washington despatch says, Senator Sumner was shot at last night by some person, who failed and was not recognized. Mr. Sumner received shortly after, a note saying, "it was fortunate for you that my aim was not good."

The Herald's despatch says that Harold has made a full confession, and pointed out all parties known by him to have been implicated in the plot.

The *Tribune*'s Washington special says:—It is believed that Jeff. Davis will be able to organize a force of 40,000 troops in Texas, with which he will move into Mexico, in the event of being pressed by the Union forces.

Philadelphia, April 27.—This afternoon Charles Ingersoll, the brother of Edward Ingersoll, and a notorious sympathizer with the rebellion, went to Spring Garden Hall for the purpose of going bail for his brother. On descending from his carriage he was set upon by the populace, and very badly beaten. He took refuge in the Hall, and was subsequently conveyed to his home. Several prominent Secessionists proposed to visit the Hall this afternoon to consult with Mr. Ingersoll, but they were warned not to do so, and desisted. The excitement on the subject runs high; and in the present state of the public mind, the lives of all sympathizers with the rebels can hardly be said to be safe.

Baltimore, April 15.—Jos. Shaw, Editor of the *Westminster Carolina Democrat*, was mobbed and the materials of his newspaper establishment destroyed on the night of the murder of President Lincoln, on account of his disloyal sentiments. He had been warned away by the people, but returned yesterday to Westminster. Last night he was again waited upon by a delegation of citizens who knocked at his door. He appeared and was ordered to leave the place forthwith. He then fired upon the crowd, wounding a young man named H. Bell. Upon this the enraged citizens fell upon Shaw and killed on the spot.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Yesterday morning a squadron of the 16th New York cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Edward Dougherty, traced Booth and Harold to a barn between Bowling Green and Port Royal, near Fredericksburg, Va. The barn was surrounded and a demand made for their surrender, which Harold was in favor of doing; but upon Booth calling him a coward he refused to do so. The barn was then set on fire, and upon its getting too hot Harold again presented himself and put his hands through the door to be handcuffed.—While this was going on Booth fired upon the soldiers, upon which a Sergeant fired at him. The ball of the Sergeant took effect on the head of Booth, killing him. Harold was taken alive, and he and Booth's body were brought to the Washington Navy Yard last night. Booth declared his intention never to surrender, and said he would fight the whole squad, consisting of twenty-eight men, if they would permit him to place himself twenty yards distant.—Booth was on a crutch, and was lame. He lived two hours after he was shot, whispering blasphemies against the government and sending a farewell message to his wife. Before breathing his last he was asked if he had anything to say when he replied: "I tell my mother that I died for my country." Harold and the body of Booth were brought into Bell-plain at eight o'clock last night, and reached the Navy Yard here at one o'clock this morning on board of the steamer John Sides, Captain Henry Wilson. The statement heretofore published that Booth had injured one of his legs by the falling of his horse has proved to be correct. After he was shot it was discovered that one of his legs was badly injured, and that he was compelled to wear an old shoe and use crutches, which he had with him in the barn. Booth was shot about four o'clock in the morning. He had upon his person some bills of exchange, but only \$170 in Treasury notes. It appears that Booth and Harold left Washington together on the night of the murder of President Lincoln and passed through Leonard town, Maryland, concealing themselves in the vicinity until an opportunity was offered them to cross the river at Swanpoint, which they did. Harold is supposed to be an accomplice of the man who attacked Secretary Seward. He was formerly a clerk in a drug store, is unmarried, and about 22 years of age.

The *Washington Star* of the 27th has the following of Booth: Booth and Harold reached Garrett's some days ago, Booth walking on crutches. A party of four or five accompanied them, who spoke of Booth as a wounded Marylander on his way home, and that they wished to leave him there a short time and would take him away by the 26th. Booth limped some and walked on crutches about the place, complaining of his ankle. He and Harold regularly took their meals at the house, and Booth kept up appearances well. One day at the dinner table the conversation turned on the assassination of the President, when Booth denounced the assassination in the severest terms, saying that there was no punishment severe enough for the perpetrator. At another time some one said in Booth's presence that rewards amounting to \$200,000 had been offered for Booth and that he would like to catch him, when Booth replied—Yes, it would be a good haul, but the amount would doubtless soon be increased to \$500,000. The two Garretts who lived on the place alleged that they had no idea that these parties, Booth and Harold, were any other than what their friends represented them, paroled Confederate soldiers on their way home. They also say that when the cavalry appeared in that neighborhood, and heard that they were looking for the assassins, they sent word to them that these two men were in the place. In other words, they assert that they are entirely innocent of giving the assassins aid and comfort, knowing them to be such. The *Ida tugboat* reached here about two o'clock last night with Harold, and the two men above referred to, as well as the body of Booth. Booth and Harold were dressed in Confederate grey new uniforms.

ADVERTISING OBITUARY.—Died, on the 12th inst., at his shop, No. 20 Greenwich street, Mr. Edward Jones, much respected by all who knew and dealt with him. As a man, he was amiable; as a hatter, upright and moderate. His virtues were beyond all price, and his leave behind were only three dollars each. He has left a widow to deplore his loss, and a large stock to be sold cheap for the benefit of his family. He was snatched to the other world in the prime of life, just as he had concluded an extensive purchase of felt, which he got so cheap that the widow can supply hats at a more reasonable rate than any other house in the city. His disconsolate family will carry on the business with punctuality.

ASTONISHING CURE OF INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

OF FIFTEEN YEARS STANDING! Messrs. Jones & Evans—Dear Sirs: Restored to health, as I have been, under God, by the use of your invaluable Hood's German Bitters, I feel that I owe you this public acknowledgment. About the year 1838, while residing in the city of Baltimore, I was attacked with inflammation of the bowels. For some time I paid but little attention to it, supposing it would soon pass off. But the disease grew worse, and I became seriously alarmed of its progress. I now had recourse to medical advice, but without any marked effect. I rapidly lost flesh, and became emaciated to such a degree as to attract the attention of all with whom I came in contact. I cannot attempt to describe the feeling of utter helplessness that almost paralyzed my efforts for fifteen years. At length, wearied of life, but still willing, for the sake of my family, to make another effort, I yielded to the advice of my friends, and as an experiment, bought a bottle of your Bitters. To my delightful surprise I felt a change for the better before I had taken half the bottle. I continued its use, and purchased a second bottle, which effected a PERPET CURE. Five years have passed away, and I have experienced no recurrence of the disease. I am now a resident of this city, and am willing to give all similarly afflicted a statement of my case. Very truly yours, WILLIAM CARBIS, 312 Thompson Street, Philad'a. JONES & EVANS, Prop'rs, 621 Arch St., Philadelphia. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.