

IGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The stagnation in business at present in Paris is something extraordinary. The Emperor is not lucky in his speeches. The cruel ingenuity of his commentaries plucks peril out of all his utterances. Agents of change, men who said 40,000, or more for their privilege, will tell you, as they glance sadly over their memorandum-book, that for the last ten days they have not made enough to pay for their dinner. The system of mystery and concealment is ruinous. It may be fine to be an inscrutable absolute Sovereign; but there are great disadvantages which counterbalance the pleasures of such reticence. Great industrial enterprises, the public wealth, the supply of labour by which the nation must live, cannot thrive and progress without some guarantee for the future. When silence is the rule it is surprising how small a word will cause a panic. To-day's *Semaine Financiere* says:—

The public has been struck by the almost melancholy tone of the Imperial words. The Emperor, more touched by events, and more frank than his intrepid advocate before the Chamber who lately represented the policy of the Government as faultless and free from check, alluded to passing reverses and to the black spots of the situation.

If there be no real grounds for the disturbance of public confidence, something should quickly be said or done to restore it. It is to be hoped the speech at Amiens may have a good effect.

The Journal just quoted says:—

The state of the Bank of France shows what the country loses by a political situation which is not explained to it, but of which its instincts tread the obscure consequences. The amount of specie in its coffers is 950 millions. The portfolio hardly exceeds 450 millions. In more prosperous times 400 millions of specie could lightly carry a portfolio of more than 700 millions. Calculate what the country would gain by the circulation of 500 millions of metal not idle, and by the movement of work which would represent the difference existing in the portfolio of the Bank between the present sums of 450 millions and the natural sum of 700 millions. This stagnation is deplorable; were it prolonged it would make a painful pause in the development of the wealth of France.

The *Echo Agricole* announces that the Prefect of the Department of Rhone has authorized the sale of the flesh of horses, mules, and asses, as an article of food in the city of Lyons and its vicinity. A series of 20 regulations fixes the conditions on which this sale is permitted.

LILLE, Aug. 30.—The Emperor Napoleon paid a visit to the Bourse this morning. In reply to a speech delivered by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, His Majesty said:—

Business would progress better if certain journals did not exaggerate the situation. I hope that commerce will improve with the certainty of peace, and I shall do everything in my power to re-establish confidence.

The *Etendard* says:—

The hopes of an understanding being arrived at between Prussia and Denmark by means of mutual concessions, increase, Prussia, it is said, will renounce several of the guarantees which she at first demanded, and Denmark will abandon her claims to Alsace and Duppel. This result is due to the conciliatory influence of France, Russia, and Austria.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.—The *Liberte* says:—We must acknowledge it; Europe has never had so formidable a crisis to go through; never has a more solemn crisis occurred; never has a future been so dark. M. Thiers was guilty of no exaggeration when, a few months ago, he exclaimed: My memory seeks in vain for a parallel to our present position.

The *Courrier Francais* says:—It is with heart felt sorrow, that we hear the Emperor declaring it is indispensable for nation like ours to trust to the wisdom and patriotism of the Government. Has the Government, then, not yet understood that the blind confidence which it invites is a source of weakness, not strength. The Emperor must not delude himself; he must not trust overmuch to the enthusiastic acclamations that greet him on his tour. The cheers which hailed Charles X. at Oberbourg were but the prelude to the Revolution of 1830.

THE SALZBURG INTERVIEW.

The *Moniteur* of Aug. 28 says:—The interview at Salzburg, far from constituting for the Powers an object of anxiety or inquietude, should be considered as a new guarantee for the peace of Europe. Two sovereigns, whose policy has been animated only by ideas of moderation, have been happy to exchange those proofs of esteem and sympathy which respond to their personal dispositions, as well as the feelings of their subjects.

The *Etendard* says:—We have reason to believe that the Government is preparing a circular to be addressed to the French diplomatic agents abroad, with a view to fix their ideas and regulate their language relative to the Salzburg meeting.

RELATIONS WITH ITALY.

The *France* states that the relations between France and Italy have never ceased to bear the impress of the most cordial understanding. According to the same Journal, the removal of Baron de Maraset from his post as French Minister in Florence has never contemplated.

It would be an amusing task to collect all the extravagant rumours and reports to which the interview of the Emperors has given rise, and which have appeared in print. Tidings of a quintuple alliance between England, France, Austria, Turkey, and Denmark, directed against Prussia and Russia, the restoration of Poland, the annexation of the Rhine provinces by France and of Bavaria by Austria, the betrothal of the Prince Imperial with the Archduchess Gisella, daughter of Francis Joseph—they are both of them 11 years of age—and other startling information got up for the benefit of the credulous, have been extensively circulated, but an almost equal fertility of invention has been displayed in the fabrication of the more plausible intelligence which is now every where the subject of serious discussion. It would be difficult to convince the most moderate politicians in this country that nothing more has been done at Salzburg than to prepare the way for an *entente cordiale* between France and Austria, a result which, if really necessary or beneficial to the two empires, might have been attained—although, perhaps, with less expedition—by diplomatic agency, without any interview of the Sovereigns.—*Times*.

A correspondent of the *Times* notices as warlike symptoms that large arrivals of oats from the north of Europe were being transhipped from London to France. The total quantity up to present time is estimated at a million quarters.

Napoleon professes peace, but the war preparations in France are unabated.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that in France confidence is gone and credit is dead. There is utter stagnation everywhere. No one believes in the specific assurances of the Emperor; everyone believes that there will be war next year. The preparations go on with the utmost rapidity. As soon as a battalion has learnt to use the Chassepot rifle it is sent off to the Eastern frontier. The trials with the terrible new cannon continue at Meudon. The utmost secrecy is observed. Cannon, carriages, and ammunition are brought in leather valises, and the trials take place behind a screen of planks. All that can be known is that at 2,500 metres these arms send a perfect hail of balls against a target two metres high and one broad. At that distance the balls pierce an iron plate two centimetres thick. Each cannon can fire twenty shots in a minute, and two men suffice for the transport of the arm, the carriage, the ammunition, &c. Lately these guns were tried against a clump of trees at 1,600 metres (nearly an English mile). The trees were moved down in a few

minutes, like a cornfield by a steam moving machine. Five or six men armed with such an engine could destroy a whole regiment in a few minutes. Persons who have heard them practising with these new cannon at Meudon have described the sound as being almost like the roll of drum, so quickly do the reports succeed each other.

The grain crops in France are stated to be below the average, and as not furnishing sufficient for home consumption.

The declaration on the subject of the real presence in the Eucharist, which was signed recently by Dr. Pusey and other eminent clergymen of the Anglican Church, appears to have attracted considerable attention in France and Germany. By the Catholic divines in both countries it is looked upon as the end of the argument respecting the Catholicity of the English Church, and that in it the Anglican divines have virtually declared their adherence to the Lutheran doctrine of consubstantiation. A French prelate who had previously said that he expected ere long there would be a great movement amongst the Ritualists towards the Catholic Church, has written to a friend in England saying that this recent declaration of Anglican divines has placed them farther than ever from the true faith and shows that for the sake of not being what they are pleased to call "Roman," these gentlemen are glad to declare themselves decidedly Lutheran. The doctrine they advanced says the same letter, is as utterly at variance with the Greek Church with whom they profess to wish for a union, as it is with the Catholic.—*Weekly Register*.

SPAIN.

According to the *Patria*, the Spanish Government know where Prim is, and are pursuing him. An Italian paper asserts that he had intended to declare the Duke of Aosta, second son of Victor Emmanuel, King of Spain, the Duke of Montpensier having refused to take any part in the insurrection.

ITALY.

FREMONT.—It is rumored in Florence that the King of Italy has reproached General Garibaldi, in friendly terms, with his attempts against Rome, and has pointed out to him the danger to the public peace and tranquility of the nation which would be created by any further hostile effort. This language is said to have deterred Garibaldi for the present from taking any active steps in the matter. The following letter, written from Florence, has been published in the *Debut*:—

Garibaldi and the party of which he is one of the chiefs have a special manner of seeing things. They do not trouble themselves about the immediate consequences of their acts; they go forward with the idea that, whether victorious or vanquished, they assure the triumph of their cause, and in default of success they find martyrdom. They have the conviction that it is thus that Italy has been made, and that the foolish enterprises of Bandiera, Fiescane, &c., are what has produced the movement by which Italy has been constituted. Ordinary details of policy trouble them little; and it is they are told that they compromise the success of a financial operation, they shrug their shoulders with contempt. Garibaldi himself is animated with one great idea—he wishes to die under the walls of Rome. He does not admit the idea of dying in his bed like ordinary mortals. He believes that if he falls struck by the ball of a Zouave, the shot which kills him will be the death blow of the temporal power and will assure the completion of Italian unity. One must place oneself at that point of view to comprehend his present conduct, and his obstinacy in pursuing an enterprise, the success of which seems impossible with the slight support he finds in Rome and Italy. He is said to be completely shattered in health. But he also believes that, if he returns to Capraia without trying something, after his long campaign, speeches, and prophetic progress, he would be overwhelmed with ridicule, and his prestige would disappear.

The alliance between Ratazzi and Garibaldi, which for some time past has been suspected to exist, was lately manifested in a very remarkable manner at Orvieto, on the pontifical frontier. On August 28th a considerable number of Garibaldi's followers, joined by a party of the garrison, assembled in the streets, crying, "Rome for capital! Let us march on Rome! Down with priestly government!" For the first time for a long while Garibaldi spoke with moderation. He said repeatedly that Italy would shortly go to Rome, either with or without him. As to the fact of the coming occupation, there could be no doubt, and for his part he had no desire to insist obstinately on his own peculiar views of the means to be taken, provided only the end was attained.

The *Paris Presse* says that M. de Bismarck, who has already supplied Italy with 100,000 needle guns, giving a very long date for the payment, now offers large advances in money and full liberty of action in regard to Rome, promising even to make a *casus belli* of any fresh intervention by France for the maintenance of the Pope at the Vatican. The *Left* is altogether for accepting this offer. M. Ratazzi terribly embarrassed struggles as well as he, can against the tendencies of his friends, and refuses, at least in appearance, to allow himself to be chained, and bound by Prussian influence. These statements are contradicted with emphasis by other papers.

A letter from Italy states that King Victor Emmanuel used his personal influence with Garibaldi to deter him from his designs against Rome. The King would not leave Florence so long as there was danger of a Garibaldian attempt, and for some time there was great danger. It is over for the present.

Garibaldi has been speaking lately with rather more moderation, though he still maintains that Italy will shortly go to Rome. As to the fact of the coming occupation there, he says, there can be no doubt, and for his part he has no desire to insist obstinately on his own peculiar views of the means to be taken provided only the end was obtained. The *Press* emphatically affirms the truth of these details and thinks the moment is at hand when the French Government will have to take most serious notice of the new attitude of the Italian Government, which is altogether at variance with the spirit and the letter of convention of September 15th.

THE SUPPRESSION OF ITALIAN MONASTERIES.—The Nazine, of Florence, commenting upon the probable operation of the law of the 7th of July, 1866, enumerates no less than seventy-two monastic establishments in the Sicilian city of Palermo and the environs; forty-six of these are tenanted by monks, and twenty-six by nuns of various orders. At one of the monasteries, that of Santa Maria de Gesari, on a single day in July, 1866 a period of comparative plenty, the fathers fed no less than five hundred mendicants, and states that calculations have been made that in winter fourteen hundred, and in summer eight hundred souls, without other means of support, are daily fed by this monastery and the Capuchins of Mezomonteale, the Benedictines of San Martino Della Scala, the Brothers of Saint Antonio, and the monks of Olivella Baida. The Nazine predicts terrible suffering from any curtailment of the resources of the monks, and loudly calls upon the Government to devise some method for restoring its ancient fertility to impoverished Sicily.

For the following translation of an article in the *Osservatore Romano*, we are indebted to the Roman correspondent of the *Morning Post*.

Not only in Italy, but we may say in all Europe minds are held in suspense and uncertainty by the expectation of some coup de main of the revolution against Rome, under the leadership and investigation of Giuseppe Garibaldi, a general in the service of his Majesty the King of Italy. Even the revolutionary Italian journals demonstrate every day the anxiety of the men and partisans of their ideas, because Garibaldi constantly says and repeats that to complete the union of Italy it is necessary that the Pope's temporal sovereignty should disappear, and Rome become the capital, not of the kingdom

but the Government of Italy. The greatest tranquillity prevails in Rome, because here the sovereign and the people, trusting in the protection of Heaven and the sanctity and justice of their cause, hope for nothing, and therefore fear nothing from men, well knowing that the destinies of Rome are regulated by a Power against which the joint powers of the world and hell can do nothing. This state of things is, notwithstanding, abnormal and enigmatical, and the uncertainty, anxiety, and agitation which one man keeps up in Italy and Europe would have a mysterious and inexplicable character, if many and clear proofs did not show that now-a-days the boasted power and energy of Governments and Sovereigns are too often reduced practically to absolute and total impotence against the attacks, plots, and intrigues of a few audacious scoundrels. Every day lamentations are raised over the heavy expense incurred by the Florence Government for the maintenance of 40,000 soldiers on the Pontifical frontier to prevent Garibaldian bands from invading the Roman territory; the detriment in health and discipline of the soldiers encamped and detached in unwholesome districts in the summer season is deplored, as also the threatening and arrogant attitude of Garibaldi and his followers, who would fain dictate laws to their Government, to Europe, and to the world by wishing to attack against the express will of the people and Governments the last rag of his ancestral possessions which still remains in the power of the Pontiff. But why does all this happen? Why does not the Florence Government put a stop to this situation, deplored by all, desired by none? So strong so energetic, so resolute in driving friars and nuns out of their convents, priests from their parishes, and Bishops from the dioceses, why does it not drive this adventurer back to his remote island of Capraia? Who does it not detach a corporal and four men from the 40,000 stationed along the Pontifical frontier, to intimate to Garibaldi that he must desist from his attempts? Why cannot the Florence Government, which has sent 4,000 innocent persons to a forced domicile, send to his chosen domicile General Giuseppe Garibaldi? If for example, Garibaldi, instead of making preparation for an expedition against Rome, were to enrol men and collect money to get back Nice for Italy, would signor Urbano Ratazzi be satisfied with sending 30,000 men to the new frontiers established between France and Italy. If any other Italian here in the Pontifical State were to say publicly, without being hindered by the Government of the Holy See that he intended to conquer Florence or Naples—if in Rome and the other few cities subject to the Pontiff popular meetings were to be held to say and protest that Perugia, Ancona, and Bologna belong to the Holy Father, and that every effort must be made to get them back—if a general in the service of the Holy See were to say publicly and more than once that King Victor Emmanuel is the pagreone of Italy, that he is a vampire and that the pavement of the streets and piazzas ought to be broken up to stone and kill the ministers, deputies, senators, and generals of the kingdom of Italy, as General Garibaldi has graciously said and repeated of the Pope and the priests—if all this were to be said and done in Rome or out of it by anyone else than Garibaldi, would the Government of Florence remain quiet and silent, and be satisfied with a sterile declaration, or an enigmatical convention, or a problematical concentration of troops on the frontier? Why, therefore, we again ask, does not the Government of Florence put an end to the agitations which Garibaldi and his people are sowing in Italy and Europe? The Florence Government either cannot, or will not reduce, to obedience this audacious and intriguing party—there is no medium. If it cannot, where is the force of a Government, which has at its command 200,000 bayonets; if it will not, where is his boasted good faith, and the great respect with which it intends to observe the conditions concluded in the Convention of the 15th September, 1864? In either case, it becomes more and more manifest to what hands are entrusted the safety, integrity, and independence of the Papacy and the Church. Fortunately, however, these precious goods, these sacred rights of the Church and humanity, have other aids and other protectors. It is through this reflection that Rome and the Pope are calm and tranquil in the midst of the universal agitation, and still hope, because, as we said at first, they do not hope in men but uniquely in God. And from this trust will certainly come their salvation much more than from the 40,000 soldiers drawn up at the frontier and all the treaties and conventions in the world.

The *Union* calls our attention now to a pamphlet lately published at Paris by M. de Segur. The Bishop's book is entitled *The Exorcismists*; what they are, what they do, and what they wish. In it are shown up the most horrible practices of the sect on the continent. In order that a person be admitted into certain lodges it is absolutely required of him that he bring with him a particle of the Blessed Sacrament. The first act of initiation is, that he trample it underfoot. His Lordship maintains that this diabolical ceremony is practised at least in certain lodges in Paris, Marseille, Lyons, and some others, which he names. He mentions also the 'Masonic Mass,' as it has been called, which was practised also in Rome, as mentioned by Bresciani. It is performed on a kind of altar, on which are placed six black candles. On it is also a receptacle for a particle of the Sacred Host, which the perpetrators of these infernal orgies have procured by sacrilegious communions themselves, or purchased from some one engaged by them. These fiends then heap insult of the most unpeakable description upon what they have placed on the altar, and after spitting upon it, end by stabbing it with their daggers.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—According to letters from Sicily the cholera is diminishing a Palermo. On the 25th of August there were only 129 cases, but the deaths were 76. On the same day at Catania, there were only 5 cases and 4 deaths. In other places the malady seemed dying out, but at Messina it unfortunately was on the increase and a panic of terror prevailed. One letter says:— On the 18th of July, on the mere suspicion that two men had died of cholera, 10,000 persons left Messina in 48 hours and now that the number of cases has reached 79 and the deaths 42 (August 25), the town is as deserted as Pompeii. Trade there is none; the small shopkeepers are ruined, and those persons who remain in town are menaced with famine. Among the first to fly were a number of public functionaries. Three-fourths of the druggists' shops are closed, and 17 doctors, among them three professors of the University, have left Messina. Articles of consumption—bread, meat maccaroni, &c., have doubled and trebled in price within a few days. Articles of primary necessity, such as soap, potash, chloride of lime are completely wanting. Yesterday the children were removed from the Foundling Hospital to a Capucine convent. The Syndic has sent for physicians to Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

AUSTRIA.

According to a Vienna despatch the Austrian Government has drawn up a circular to be despatched to its representatives abroad, pointing out in what manner the meeting which has taken place between the French and Austrian Sovereigns at Salzburg should be interpreted, and stating that the results of the meeting afford eminent guarantees for the maintenance of peace. The official *Evening Post* of Monday last publishes an article upon the rumours current in reference to the Salzburg interview, in which it says that, there being at present no difference between the interests of France and Austria, the views of both Powers on pending questions coincide, and no understanding has been arrived at hostile to any other Power.

RUSSIA.

BARON, Sept. 14.—The King of Prussia has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor and Empress of

the French, inviting them to meet him and the other sovereigns of the North Germany States at some city in Prussia, hereafter to be decided upon.

The *Presse* inclines to the opinion that Prussia has, perhaps, overshot her mark by excluding Austria from Germany, and draws the following contrast between the capitals of the two countries:—

It is impossible that in the eyes of the Germanic populations a Germany without the Austrian countries can be otherwise than incomplete and mutilated. While Berlin is but a great barrack, Vienna is a true capital, and the place it holds in the traditions and habits of the German people by its scientific establishments, by its special literature, by its theatres, by its pleasant qualities as a residence, is very superior to that of a town like Berlin, where the scabbard-clatterers monopolize the crown of the causeway.

The *Economist* observes that the unity of Germany under the headship of Prussia and under the predominance of Northern Germany seems to be both desirable and inevitable. "One great Germany is the only counterpoise to one great France. And if Germany is to be one, she had better be one under the headship of Prussia, which is Protestant, highly cultivated, and without sinister interests derived from a non-German and miscellaneous population. Neither Austria nor France can alter the new world as we believe; but will they recognise the impossible, will they submit so the great fact which benefits the world, but which impairs and hurts them, without a blow or struggle? As far as the Emperor of Austria goes the auguries are not favourable. It is now known that the war of 1859 was, for the time at least, his work; that the Emperor of the French would have been glad, at least for the moment, to draw back; that it was a bolt of the Emperor of Austria which has caused the rupture. Francis Joseph's policy, a policy, it would be unjust now to say, pursued always under great and often under insuperable difficulties, has often shown the same impulsiveness. Austria, till now, has been before all things else a German Power.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN Aug. 30.—*Tidende* publishes a length article dwelling upon the long since expressed wishes of North America to purchase the Danish possessions in the West Indies, and advocating their sale to that Power.

The writer says:—

Thecession might, perhaps, be less agreeable to England, but no cause at present exists to take that consideration into account. It might also be possible to convince France of the policy of such a transfer of the Danish colonies to North America; for after an advantageous sale of those possessions, Denmark would be able to make a material increase to her fighting power, and notably to her ironclad fleet.

UNITED STATES.

The *Saturday Review* thinks 'the recent history of the United States illustrates the difference between a ruling democracy and an autocratic power resting on equality. In France their are practically no political parties, while in America the Republican majority is absolutely supreme. Without disturbance or open revolution the President has been deprived of nearly all his functions, and the military commanders who govern the States of the former Union are exempted from obedience to the Commander-in-Chief. The Lieutenant General, an officer unknown to the Constitution, has been invested with nearly all the military powers of the President; and the organs of the dominant party express cordial astonishment at Mr. Johnson's unavailing efforts to protest against the usurpations of Congress. Even the Cabinet ministers, whose powers have always been exclusively derived from the President have been made practically independent of their lawful superiority. Mr. Johnson long hesitated, in the midst of contemptuous ridicule from his opponents, whether he should dismiss General Sheridan, for the grossest contumace, from the military command of Louisiana and Texas; and though he has at length taken that step, he has in vain called on Mr. Stanton, the Secretary for War, to resign his office. A Minister who is at the same time independent of the President, and not responsible to Congress, occupies a singular position; but Americans at present regard with tolerance all anomalies which remove impediments to the free action of the Northern majority. If the President were zealously Republican, and if Congress shrank from violating the Constitution it is highly probable that a personal dictatorship would have been substituted for arbitrary legislation. No other political community could equally well afford to disregard its own institutions for temporary purposes; but experience alone can show whether the Americans will succeed in falsifying all the lessons of previous history. The Reconstruction Acts have thus effected the object of Congress by placing on the registers of nearly all the Southern States a majority of coloured voters; and by a monstrous invasion of natural order, four millions of negroes will for the moment control the destiny of eight millions Americans. The electors will, of course, be mere tools in the hands of political marauders from the North; but the dullest negro can understand some of the most important measures which will be submitted to the approaching State Conventions. The project of confiscation which have long been cherished by the leaders of the Republican party will be realised by the imposition of a ruinous tax on the excess of landed estates beyond a limited acreage. It will be easy to regulate the impost in such a manner as to compel a sale, and the confiscated lands will be divided among the negroes and some of the poorer whites under colour of purchase. The French Convention never attempted so violent a transfer of property; but the French provinces was treated like the Southern States as a conquered country. The Russian policy in Poland strongly resembles the schemes of the extreme Republicans for the government of the South, especially in the alliance of the alien conquerors with the indigenous peasantry; but although the Russians may be equally tyrannical with the Republicans, they are more likely to succeed. The lowest class of Poles may probably be bribed by grants of confiscated lands, and the negroes of the Southern States will not be less eager to profit by the misfortunes of their neighbours; but it is not in the nature of things that the Northern Americans should permanently maintain the supremacy of an inferior race. Two or three years of negro rule will produce feelings of indignation which may too probably end in fearful acts of vengeance. The appearance of a dozen black representatives and Senators at Washington will convince the Northern people of the errors of their present rulers more speedily than any verbal demonstration. There is at present no spot in the habitable world where men of English blood submit to foreign rule, and there is not the smallest need to fear that negroes will exercise political power in the United States, even though they may be invested with it.

THROUGHS OF YELLOW FEVER.—INCIDENTS OF THE EPIDEMIC.—We have received files of Galveston papers to the 21st ult., from which we extract the following:—The street scenes at night are suggestive of anything but the prevalence of a most fatal epidemic in our midst. At an early hour the negro hordes appear in great numbers, especially on the most frequented thoroughfares. They are most impudent and disgraceful in plying their vocations, and often the streets resound until a late hour of the night with their drunken revelry. The white court-eans are equally numerous and impudent, and as they often travel in flocks with their darker sisterhood of sin, the scene presented is a strange one indeed. Then come the midnight brawlers from the late taverns, some reeling along the sidewalks, and others in carriages; the dismal rumbling of which must make most discordant music in the ears of the sick and dying. And so the night wastes in debauchery and sin, while on every hand are the houses

of sorrow and suffering, hearts of sadness and eyes of weeping. We noticed yesterday the hauling of several loads of coffins through the streets, piled up a *la corde* wood on carts. This is altogether wrong. We see enough at present to intimidate the timid without necessarily creating unpleasant remembrances. Among the incidents noted yesterday was that of a lady who, having been four days sick of the fever, and almost without hope of recovery, gave birth to a beautiful child—a son, we believe. Both died subsequently. The scenes during the day are suggestive as well as melancholy. Yesterday I counted eighteen funerals from my window, and the day before fifteen. Two have past while I have been writing this correspondence. Some of the streets are almost deserted; and in many others one can only see pale-faced women and anxious-eyed men, hurrying to the nearest dealer's or drug store for comforts for the sick. Many of the store keepers take advantage of the panic and charge the most exorbitant prices for the commonest necessities of the sick room. I heard of an old reprobate yesterday who charged a poor woman for some orange leaves which grow in luxuriant abundance in his own garden. The fever has its ludicrous as well as its grave sides. The nurse let his patient die—a friend started for the coffin maker, and the nurse had recourse to his bottle, which was so potent that he tumbled over dead drunk. The measurer came, and seeing an apparently lifeless man stretched out on the floor, took his dimensions and started off; on his way to the shop he met the messenger, and in the course of conversation the mistake was discovered and the right man measured for the coffin. The friend with dull gravity, excused the blunder, saying the measure taken would come in play in a few days. The Catholic priests of whom there are at present but few in the city have all they can do to attend to the spiritual wants of the sick. The nuns in charge of the Charity Hospital are few in number, and reduced by sickness. Their Mother Superior died yesterday at her post like a brave woman as she war. Some characters sometimes turn up. A number of misers exhibit their love for gold even while in the clutches of the fever. There is one old fellow with a bag of greenbacks under his head that is dying of fear lest somebody will steal them. He suspects the nurses, he watches the landlady, is fearful of the doctor, and it is the opinion of his attendants that while he might be saved under other circumstances, he will die. We suggested the propriety of bidding him to die, of expressing great anxiety lest he should live and of telling him that so such as the breath was out of his body his gold would be taken; perhaps he might rally and live out of pure aversion. There is another, with \$240 under his head, that refuses to pay his bills, and says the Association must give a doctor and a nurse. Another wretch, with an abundance of means swore he would be G—d—d if he would pay for a nurse—he would die first. The nurse was furnished by the Association, but he died that night notwithstanding.

TWICE MARRIED.—A SINGULAR AFFAIR.—Truth now-a-days, if never before, is quite as remarkable as anything in the line of fiction. One of the most romantic occurrences of which we ever heard, recently took place in Newark, New Jersey. A couple walked quietly up together to the house of a certain clergyman, and there were united as man and wife. There is nothing very remarkable in that, nor in the fact that no notice of the marriage was published in the papers; nor, indeed, in the further fact that this was the second time that each had taken part in the same fateful ceremonies. The singular phase of the affair is that this was the second time that they had been married to each other, a divorce having separated them for about the space of two years, and now they are united again, if not as long as they live—as well as long as they like. Twice lovers, twice married—What confidences will the new honeymoon disclose! What explanations, what revelations will be made! A circumstance which renders the affair still more interesting is that a brother and sister are thereby re-united, as well as a wife and a child; at the time of the separation the father having taken his little son under his protection, and the mother the daughter. Does this second marriage make the little ones doubly the step-children of their own parents?

The New York Herald says the cholera on Governor's Island is now believed to have been more violent and sweeping than has been admitted heretofore by the Board of Health.

The Republican majority in Vermont was 18,097.

The not very promising son of an anxious parent or two has been employed at board in a store for about six months. Parent writes to head of concern asking how he gets along, and if he sleeps in the store. Head of concern writes briefly: "Boy good as ever. Sleeps in the store daytimes; don't know where in thunder he sleeps at night."

The story of a boy scholar who spelled Andrew Jackson, and Juno, has been overshadowed by a genius out West, who wished to mark a half dozen new shirts. He marked the first John Jones, and the rest ditto.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"For Throat Troubles they are a specific."

N. P. WILLIS.

"Contain no opium, nor anything injurious."

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"An elegant combination for Coughs."

DR. G. F. BIGLOW, Boston.

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September, 1867. 2m

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