

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE MEETING OF BONAPARTE AND BOURBON.—The meeting of the Emperor Napoleon and Queen Isabella is remarked on by the 'Epique' in an article which touches deeply on the relative position of the two sovereigns and their antecedent careers. The following is an extract:—

One of the two, after having been brought up at St. Cloud on the knees of Napoleon the 1, was obliged when still a child to follow the road to exile. His youth, divided between silent reveries, turbulent amusements, and bold expeditions in arms, was passed by him among the Republicans of Switzerland and America, the pleasure-seeking sons of the English peerage, or discontented Frenchmen who flocked to place under the patronage of the heir of so great a name their plans for universal happiness, or their own personal views of aggrandisement and ambition. At last he arrived at the Tuilleries, after having met with imprisonment on his way, and he has had that rare piece of good fortune to be able to realize in mature age all the projects of his youth; he has made a new France and a new Paris, and is occupied in creating a new Europe, by expanding in the work perhaps a little more, but infinitely less blood than did his uncle. Will what he has founded last? No one can say. But even should his entire work perish he will not the less have left an indelible mark in history. And the Queen of Spain. What a glorious destiny has hers been! Even before she was born her expected birth lit up a civil war. She had not attained the age of reason when her person and her throne were universal objects of envy and ambition; the choice of a husband for her was European question; all the Cabinets were in a state of excitement; the greatest statesmen and the most consummate diplomatists disputed the honor of uniting the young girl with some claimant in reserve. She was at length suited, and her marriage became the forerunner of the fall of that Government of which it had been considered a success. The younger branch of the Bourbons went to join the elder one in exile; the face of Europe was changed; the Bourbons of Parma and of Naples fell in their turn. And now the heirs of that great name of Bourbon, the only descendant of Henry IV. that still wears a crown, is obliged to turn towards the most powerful adversary of her family, and to expect from him the safety of a throne so often shaken, and so greatly menaced at this present moment. There is, indeed, hardly any possibility of entertaining a doubt on the subject. The interview in question would probably never have taken place if Queen Isabella had not felt that the future and the welfare of the Spanish monarchy were in question. There are beyond the Pyrenees men who would sacrifice with a savage conviction the independence of their country to the idea of Iberian unity and the desire of taking part in the general remodeling of Europe—at least, unless proof can be given to them that they must count neither on the support nor the favor of the French Emperor. The object is, therefore, to gain this powerful arbiter over to the Royal cause. A Ministry such as was necessary to please him has been composed; the kingdom of Italy has been recognized; even still more will perhaps be done; the daughter of the Catholic Queen, notwithstanding the contradiction given by some of the Madrid journals, will, perhaps, be given in marriage to the son of the excommunicated monarch.

The 'Messager du Midi' publishes a letter from Toulon of Saturday last. It states that notwithstanding the zeal, activity, and devotion of the civil, military and naval authorities, in enforcing sanitary measures the cholera has made such progress as to produce an universal panic. Forty-four deaths were registered at seven on Friday afternoon, of which thirty-five were caused by cholera, and among them were several persons whose death caused a profound sensation. Captain Maistre, of the Imperial yacht, died on Friday of cholera, a victim to his zeal in assisting others. The deaths increased on Friday night.

M. Maupas, senator and prefect of the department, has addressed a circular to the several commissaries of police at Marseilles, recommending them, during the sad days of trial which that city is now encountering, to temper justice with mercy in the performance of their duties, and to show their solicitude for the interests of the inhabitants by obtaining the earliest information with respect to cases of cholera and providing relief for the sufferers. The Prefect adds that it is not only the duty of the civic authorities to afford relief, but likewise to prevent the disease from spreading, by seizing unripe fruit and unwholesome meat, and by enforcing the sanitary measures recommended by the medical commissioners. The cholera, which had caused some deaths at Martigues and Cabries, near Marseilles, has now disappeared from those localities.

The Epizootic (plague) which decimates the sheep and oxen in England has commenced in this country by attacking the poultry yards. The poultry of the neighborhood of Paris have had their poultry yards devastated in the most astounding manner. On account of this the poultry breeders in order to avoid being ruined, have killed the fowls which were attacked by the disease and carried them to market. But the police, unhappily for these gentlemen, were very soon on the alert for several persons, after having eaten of these diseased fowls, were seized with colic, vomitings, and giddiness in the head, in a word, with all the symptoms of the cholera. For this reason no one eats chickens at present in Paris, the housekeepers are even mistrustful of the fowls which are living; so great is the panic about them.

This plague cannot do otherwise than render the Government uneasy, for it must be remembered that the Cholera of 1849 was preceded by an extraordinary mortality among the rats in the drains at Paris. The disease mounted from the drains to the surface, and passed from animals to men. At Marseilles the rats have been struck first, and the inhabitants have not been long following their example. In that unhappy city the cholera makes terrible ravages and is far from diminishing so much so that the postmen have refused to deliver the letters, and this has obliged the director general of the post office here to send from Paris a number of supernumerary postmen to take the place of those who had deserted their post. Must we expect that the disease will extend itself even to Paris. It is very probable, and every body there expects its arrival. Regarding it as probable, Mr. Haussemann has doubled the service of street sweepers, and has caused large quantities of quick lime to be thrown into the drains of Paris. I suppose this time, at least, he will not be blamed for the enormous expense the precautions cause.—'Corr. Herald.'

General Lamoriciere was buried with all the honors due to his rank, and amid a profound and general demonstration of popular emotion, on the family estate in his native Brittany on last Saturday. Many of his old comrades in the French and Roman Armies attended, among whom were particularly remarkable General Trochu, who had served on his staff in Algeria, and Major Count Quatrebarbes of the Pontifical Zouaves, who had fought by his side at Castel-Sardo and in Ancona. General Trochu made a noble and touching speech over his grave—and considering Lamoriciere's relations with the present Government, under which General Trochu holds the rank of Inspector General of Infantry, the following passage does not lack dignity and courage:—

The day arrived—that day which all men ought to foresee at the height of their prosperity, but which they never do—when fortune deserted him. He was deprived of; he was deprived of his high and well-earned position in the army; those who had raised and befriended him had passed away; and the heaviest blow of a father, could sustain, was added to his other troubles. But he was sustained by the gentle piety, the virtues, and the resignation of which he

had an example at his side, and he allowed malign, ungodly calumny to distort his acts and intentions without allowing a word of recrimination to pass his lips. When with a rare and disinterested devotion to the great religious cause, the ruin of which he was confident would involve that of society, he offered notwithstanding the obvious military impotence of the effort he meditated, the support of his sword and name to the Supreme Pontiff, he was taken with ambition—a gratuitous insult—and he was sneered at, when he fell in a struggle ennobled by his prodigious inequality. Now, he dies before his time, one of the most striking examples the world could have of the fragility and inconsistency of human happiness. But, mon General, your life and death afford us another lesson—your country will do you that justice, that you served her faithfully, loved her deeply, and lived a noble life. The last battles that you led fought the battle of the weak against the strong, a fact which, in the eyes of all honest men, of every country and every creed, will increase the lustre of your honored name.

LORD FRANCIS DOUGLAS.—R.F.P.—We give the following, slightly condensed, from the 'Sennine Religieuse' of Nantes, as we find it quoted in 'Le Monde.' The name signed at foot of the article is Edouard de Kerabiec:—

For many weeks past the papers have been ringing with the dreadful accident to the three English Alpine travellers and one of their guides; who, after having reached the summit of Mount Cervinus, were, on their descent, precipitated from an altitude of more than four thousand feet. We should not now recur to these painful details, but that one of the victims, Lord Francis Douglas, was for some time an inhabitant of our city, where his mother and sister have left so many edifying recollections behind them; and but that we have room for believing that God had wrought in him one of these works of wondrous mercy which never fail to answer humble and persevering prayer.

It is now exactly four years ago since the Marchioness of Queensberry, the mother of Lord Francis Douglas, having become a convert to the Catholic religion, suddenly quitted England with her three young children and took refuge in France. She fixed her abode first at Poulignen, and afterwards at Nantes, her motive for this step being to withdraw from the pursuit of those who wished to make her change of religion the pretext for depriving her of a mother's rights. She left behind her three other children still in Protestantism—the Marquis of Queensberry, his younger brother, Lord Francis Douglas, and their sister, Lady Gertrude Douglas. The latter shortly afterwards joined her mother at Nantes, where she soon became a Catholic, and received baptism in the Chapel of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul. The two youngest children of Lady Queensberry were baptised on the same day, the other, Lord Archibald Douglas, has been converted previously at the same time as his mother.—Subsequently the Lady Gertrude had completed her vocation by devoting herself to the service of the poor in one of the religious communities of London. Soon after the arrival of his sister, Lord Francis Douglas also visited the Marchioness, his mother, and stood by her on all occasions. He was at the time of which we are speaking, sixteen years of age. The influence of his Catholic relatives had, we are assured, a perceptible effect on him, and he fell on several occasions expressions indicating a disposition favorably disposed to examine and embrace the Holy Faith. Having visited and spent some time in Germany and at Rome, he returned to England in the early part of the present year, and passed an examination with great credit for his commission in the Guards. He was a young man of much promise, as well or account of the excellence and amiability of his natural disposition as on account of his superior mental endowments and acquisitions. We have learnt from an informant on whom we can place full reliance, that during the few days immediately preceding the melancholy accident, Lord F. Douglas showed himself more than ever inclined towards Catholicism. There was one of the Alpine guides to whom he was particularly attached. This man was a good practical Catholic, and Lord Francis had followed him to Church, and had attended Mass regularly on Sundays.

The writer concludes that Lord Francis died a Catholic.

THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.—The failure of the Great Eastern, says the 'Nord,' has not discouraged either the shareholders of the Transatlantic Cable Company or the new French company which has obtained permission to lay down a cable between France and the United States. M. Alberto Biondini has undertaken this enterprise at his own risk. But this time the company does not intend to submerge a cable for any enormous distance, as there will be intermediate stations. The following is the track at present contemplated:—From Paris to Lisbon, and thence to Cape St. Vincent, by land; from this place to the Canary Islands, along the coast of Morocco; from the Canary Islands to Cape Verde, along the African coast, with stations at St. Louis (Senegal) and at Gorse; from Cape Verde to Cape St. Roque, on the coast of Brazil, a distance of less than one-half that of the cable intended to be laid by the Great Eastern; from Cape St. Roque to Cayenne, along the American coast, and from Cayenne to New Orleans by the coast, or probably by cables connecting the principal West Indian Islands. The enterprise is more easily practicable than that conceived in England!

A WONDERFUL TALE.—Italian conspirators bribed the Emperor's hatter to manufacture a new infernal machine in the shape of a hat, so arranged that on putting it on, a circle of needles issued, which entered the head, while each formed a sort of gun-barrel, which was discharged into the brain. The conspiracy, however, was discovered; and when the hatter to the court went to deliver the machine, he was shown into the imperial cabinet. The Emperor ordered him to put the hat on himself. The hatter refused, with the declaration that he could not possibly put on a hat intended for an imperial head.—The Emperor produced a pistol. 'Will you put on the hat—yes or no?' The hatter obeyed the order, and fell dead on the ground.—'Napoleon the Third and his Court. By a Retiree Diplomatist.'

IS CHOLERA CONTAGIOUS?—'Approves' of cholera, the 'Debut' publishes a highly interesting letter from the pen of M. Alphonse Peryere, director of the Anglo-Indian Bank. The writer, who has evidently taken pains to make himself acquainted with the subject, gives the result of the experience of the medical profession in Italy to show that the notion prevalent in England, as well as in France, that cholera is not contagious, is wholly erroneous.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 17.—M. Rogeard, author of the 'Propos de Labienus,' having been sentenced to be expelled from Belgium published the following declaration:—

I have defended liberty of conscience in France; I have defended it in Belgium; I shall defend it everywhere, and to the end, to the extent of my power. I received this morning a Royal decree deliberated upon by the Council of Ministers, by which I am arbitrarily expelled from Belgium. I declare that I shall remain in Belgium, in my dwelling. I declare that I shall protest against this arbitrary conduct by all the means which shall be at my command; that I shall await the employment of public force; that I shall not leave, save at my own time, and that I shall only yield to violence. I consider that I have a duty to fulfill towards the Belgian people, and I shall fulfill it. I have a debt of gratitude to discharge towards Belgian public opinion. I desire to declare this publicly, and if I cannot hope to pay it, I wish at least not to be considered ungrateful. I shall therefore do what I ought for the cause of liberty in all countries, and what I owe to hospitality in Belgium. I shall resist arbitrary proceedings,

and shall protest in all forms; and shall not (save by force) be arrested.

In consequence of this declaration the order of expulsion was put in force this morning. M. Rogeard was conducted by the police at 5 a.m. to the Northern Railway station and sent on to Germany.

A numerous meeting was held yesterday evening at the Nouvelle Cour de Bruxelles, to protest against the decree issued by the Ministry. The three following resolutions were passed almost unanimously:—

- 1. The meeting protests against the decree of expulsion.
2. An address of sympathy shall be forwarded to M. Rogeard.
3. An immediate manifestation shall be made in front of his residence.

The meeting consequently adjourned en masse to the Rue des Sols, where a manifestation of the most sympathizing kind was made. M. Rogeard replied in terms of the warmest acknowledgment.

The expulsion appears to have been caused by the publication of a satire entitled 'Pauvre France,' of which M. Rogeard is the author, and which the Belgian Ministry considered insulting both to the Government of the country and to a neighboring friendly nation. The work contains several very violent passages, among others the following, extracted from the preface:—'I detest the French Empire,' says M. Rogeard.

Because, like all monarchies, and more than any, it leans upon the seven institutions, the seven scourges of modern society, which cause populations to live and die, the seven cursed columns of the accursed edifice, and which are the permanent army, salaried clergy, irremovable magistracy, centralized administration, prostitution, and organized pauperism.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—TURIN, Sept. 20.—The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects relative to the approaching elections.

The circular announces that shortly after the assembling of Parliament the Ministry will bring forward a measure for the suppression of religious bodies and the readjustment of ecclesiastical property.

In the division of the ecclesiastical wealth a portion will be assigned to elementary and middle-class education, and a portion to the communes where the religious bodies resided for works of public utility and for educational purposes.

The Ministry will also bring forward Bills for reforming the system of primary, secondary, and superior instruction.

The deficit in the Budget for 1864 would amount to about 280 millions if an attempt were not made to reduce the expenses and increase the receipts.

FLORENCE, Sept. 18.—This morning Senor Ulloa was received in solemn audience by King Victor Emmanuel, in order to present his credentials as Spanish Minister to the Italian Court.

Senor Ulloa said:—The ancient alliances which have existed at different periods between the Royal families of Spain and Savoy, and the common interests of the two nations, who have the same origin and the same political institutions, are a sure guarantee that the good understanding now happily re-established will every day become more firmly consolidated.

The King replied as follows:—The ancient alliances between my family and the Royal family of Spain are an agreeable historical reminiscence for us, and a pledge of durable affection between the sister countries, who have the same institutions, the same ancient traditions of friendship, and the same glorious recollections.

CONVENT DESTRUCTION IN FLORENCE.—The 'Unita Cattolica' gives the following list of monastic buildings at Florence which have been secularized, and are now used as Government offices:—The Convent of Santissima Annunziata, St. Apollonia, Badia, Santa Croce, Crocetta, St. Dominic del Maglio, St. Florentia, Spirito Santo, St. Jerome, St. James de Barbetti, Carmine, St. Mary Novella, St. Martin in via della Scala, All Saints, St. Paulinus, Santo Spirito, St. Silvester, Holy Trinity, and the Convent of Holy Angela, St. Mark, and St. Mary Major.

At the annual distribution of prizes in the College of Propaganda this year, the Irish students seem to have particularly distinguished themselves. Cardinal Barnabo presided.

Throughout all the examinations, indeed, the Irish took the immense majority of the places of honour; and as these are really competitive examinations of the whole Catholic world, their country is highly honored in the success of these young men.—'Tablet.'

Eleven Sisters of Charity have died of Cholera at Ancona. It will be remembered that they, with the other religious communities, were repulsed by the usurping government, and have only been invoked for their work of Martyrdom.

THE POPE'S LETTER TO THE BISHOP OF SAN SEVERO.—We read in the 'Unita Cattolica' of the 5th inst. that the Bishop of San Severo, having returned to his diocese in order to relieve the sufferers from cholera to the utmost of his power, has been honoured with the following letter, written by the Pope himself:—'Monsignor and Brother in Jesus Christ—Your resolution to return into the midst of your spiritual children, whom God is now visiting with the scourge of the cholera shows that you bear the mark of the true Shepherd, who is willing to give his life for his sheep, and has filled my soul with consolation at beholding this act, which does you honour in the sight of God and of men. May he bless and comfort you, and grant that this generous deed may bear abundant fruit as your reward. I, for my part, pray without ceasing for the pastor as well as for the flock, and I bestow the apostolic benediction upon you in the fulness of my heart.

'Pius P. P., IX.

'Castel Gandolfo, Aug 28, 1865.'

A letter from Rome of the 13th in the 'Debut' says:—'A French detachment of 40 men was lately sent on a reconnoitring expedition in the neighbourhood of Veroli, under the command of a lieutenant. When arrived at the mountain, our soldiers were attacked by a band of from 80 to 100 brigands, who fired upon them without hitting anybody. Our men, better armed, returned the fire with more effect; they wounded many of the aggressors, who fled towards some inaccessible sites, leaving on the field two killed and three wounded, it is said mortally. The two killed have been sent to Rome, in order to discover to what band they belonged by showing the bodies to the prisoners in the Castle of St. Angelo, where there is also a female prisoner. This is very unnecessary trouble; the banditti make it a point of never identifying any of their friends. On Friday last there was a fire at the forage magazines of the French army, situated in the ruins of the Baths of Diocletian. Some fears were felt for the safety of a timber-yard close by, as also, for the railway station; but the efforts to extinguish the flames were promptly and skilfully directed, and the conflagration extended no further. Three store-houses of straw were consumed, but the hay was preserved. The loss sustained will not exceed 22,000*l.*, but the buildings have been damaged. The sanitary state of Rome continues most satisfactory.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The Bishop of San-Nicandro, though banished from his diocese, has quitted the town (says a correspondent of the 'Union' writing from Naples), in spite of the prohibition of the Government, to minister to his flock, who have been attacked by the cholera.

The 'Conciliatore' of Naples states that in the course of six months the government has suppressed eleven convents of monks and six nunneries in Naples alone.

SOCIAL LIFE IN ITALY.—A letter from Naples in the 'Debut,' speaking of the late great theatrical performance in that city for charity, says:—'Of the three great tragic actresses who performed, Madame Ristori is considered the most noble in appearance, Madame Sadowski the most natural; and Madame

Gazzola the most touching. While these great artists were acting I could not refrain from remembering that Ristori and Sadowski are both married; and I remember, too, that Ristori, the actor, has recently received the cross, without any one being for a moment surprised; and that he is invited, as a member of charitable committees, to take his seat in company with dukes and princes. In France we boast sometimes of our equality, but the more I travel the more I see that we flatter ourselves a little on that point. All social distinctions, and the classification of professions are much more marked in France than in Italy. For example, in the latter country 'hottesses' bearing titles of nobility, are seen on the stage; commanders direct cafes and other public establishments; a prince accepts a secondary office; General Pomere, who is charged with a province containing 1,000,000 souls, breakfasts tranquilly at a restaurant at the corner of the street, and replies like every one else to any of the lazzarini who may ask the hour of the day; the Viceroy-General of the Archbishopric bathes in the sea with every one else for seven sous; no domestic would be surprised at eating at the lower end of his master's table; there is no pretension among people who are or who have been Ministers; no one considers himself as superior to the rest because he has been in office; there is, in fact, everywhere and in everything a certain reminiscence of Grecian simplicity, sometimes perhaps abused, but generally delightful.'

GERMANY.

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS AT TREVES.—We give the following summary of the letter of the Monde's Berlin correspondent, dated Treves, Sept. 11.—

The General Assembly of German Catholics seems to be more numerous this year than last. After the grand Pontifical Mass, which was performed this morning in the Cathedral by Monsignor Peilgram, the Bishop of the diocese, the first general sitting was opened by Professor Marx, a member of the local committee. After bringing before their notice the various personages who had figured honourably in the history of the Church in former ages and who had resided at Treves he drew a luminous sketch of the labours and exertions of Catholic Associations, and he concluded by proposing in the name of the local committee Baron d'Andlau as president and Messrs. Auguste Reichenperger and Adams as vice-presidents. Monsignor Goetz, Provost of the Chapter of Wurzburg, presented the report of the chief committee of the last General Assembly. The Catholic pamphlet society said the report established last year at Wurzburg had met with success, numbering at the present time 30,000 subscribers, Catholic clubs (circles) too had been founded at Wurzburg, Bamberg, Aschaffenburg, Augsburg, &c. In all dioceses of Bavaria, subscriptions for the foundation of a free Catholic University had been set on foot, and had produced the most satisfactory results. Ladies of the German aristocracy were organizing an association of St. Catherine of Sienna to assist the gentlemen in this undertaking. The committee had sent an address to the Piusverein of Switzerland, inviting its members to take a part in the gathering at Treves. There was a credit balance from last year of 272 thalers, which was added to the funds of the Society of Saint Boniface.

The address which the local committee had sent to the Holy Father was read to the meeting, as also the reply of His Holiness, in which he sent his Apostolic Blessing to the members of the General Assembly. Before the sitting closed, M. Duquetiaux, of Brussels, read the address of the Catholic Union of Belgium to the Catholics of Germany. The president purposes to send an appropriate answer, as also to the address from the General Assembly of German Catholics at Milwaukee, in America. There are more Catholic visitors than usual, especially Belgians and French. Among the questions which were submitted to the meeting, that of liberty of education ranks first. I will send further particulars to-morrow.

BREMEN, Sept. 20.—The semi-official 'Provincial Correspondent' of to-day refers its readers to the explanation given of the Ottawa affair by the 'Nord-Deutsches Allgemeine Zeitung,' and adds:—

In compliance with the special request made on the 12th ult. by the Military Tribunal to the Procurator-General in Cologne, the judicial investigation is being conducted by a mixed commission of civil and military judges. The fact of Count Eulenburg not having been arrested is by no means attributable to undue partiality, but solely on account of his guilt not having been sufficiently established to justify his apprehension.

An Eye Witness of the row in which M. Ott, cook to H. R. H. Prince Alfred, received the blow from the effects of which he subsequently died, gives the following details in the 'Times':—

On returning from an evening party at Bonn on the 4th of August I was attracted by a row in the streets. Light or ten persons were fighting. One man (who I afterwards learnt was Mr. B., a student) lay senseless on the ground, and another (M. Ott) stood bleeding. M. Ott had been entertaining a party of friends on the eve of his departure for Coburg, and some quarrel having arisen in the public room where they had supped, they continued to talk in an excited manner on their way home. Count Eulenburg (a volunteer in the Hussars) and Mr. B., attracted by the noise, and supposing some friends they had left a few moments before to be engaged in a quarrel ran to their assistance. On discovering their error they turned to go, when M. Ott and party seeing two men rush towards them, mistook them for assassins. Words were exchanged, and both parties being inebriated, blows ensued. Mr. B. was knocked down, and Count Eulenburg attempted to draw his sword, but found the sheath empty. He then struck with his sheath in self-defence, the others using their sticks. It was at this moment I arrived on the scene, and several policemen followed almost immediately. The party dispersed, leaving the two wounded men. Mr. B. was carried home, and I myself accompanied poor Ott to the hospital in order to have his wound dressed. The surgeon pronounced the wound a slight one, and allowed him to walk home. I went with him to the door of his house, where I left him to the care of some of his friends. The next day a friend of Ott delivered Count Eulenburg's sword to the authorities at Bonn, with the statement that he had found it on the ground. Six days afterwards poor Ott died of erysipelas and brain fever, which though doubtless brought on by the wound, proved him in the doctor's opinion to have been in a very unhealthy state. At the post mortem examination twelve medical men attended, and declared the wound to be by a slight one, and inflicted by a stick or some blunt instrument.

TURKEY.

The official return of the number of deaths from cholera in Constantinople and its vicinity on the 6th inst. has dwindled down to the number of six only, and even these were not, I understand, cases of an aggravated type. The pestilence may be said, humanly speaking, to have passed away from us at length, after having slain about 70,000 of the million of inhabitants at which the population of this capital is estimated. Here, as elsewhere, an undue feeling of terror prevailed; and exaggeration was the natural consequence. Nearly the whole of the deaths have occurred among the obscure and indigent classes, the exceptions of a contrary character being so few as to be readily counted on the fingers. It is the old story; cleanliness, ventilation, and judicious diet have proved infallible preventives, and prevention is proverbially better and easier than cure. Among our English community, who number somewhat under 1,000, the deaths registered at the British Consulate are 52, men, women, and children, the women and children preponderating. Of the men nearly all were engineers at the arsenal, and resident near their work at Haskien, an unhealthy village on the Golden Horn, peopled chiefly by a race of squalid Jews, and situated in the vicinity of open drains and all sorts of sanitary abominations.

UNITED STATES.

RELIGION OF THE PURITANS.—A writer in the 'Christian Witness,' reviewing the different religious societies of the world, gives the following vigorous picture of the religious creed and practices of the sect of Puritans:—

The Puritans, who left England and settled at Plymouth and founded New England, professed to have fled from persecutions, and sought a place to worship God according to the dictates and rights of conscience, and to christianize the Indian. They were not settled before they robbed the Indians, enslaved their women and children, sold them into foreign bondage, and visited the most inhuman and self-degrading cruelties upon all classes with whom they came in contact. They plundered the towns of the natives. They employed assassins. Bribes were paid for the assassination of chiefs. They burnt hundreds of the natives alive. They roasted at the stake women and children, and burnt them in heaps. Their ablest and favorite divines declared that the burning of four hundred Indians at once, mostly women and children, seemed a sweet savor to God, while they admitted that it was awful to see their blood running and quenching the violence of the burning wood, and smell the stench. Mather himself boasted that they had that day sent four hundred souls to hell.

They turned upon the Quakers. They imposed heavy fines for hearing them speak. They passed laws against all other sects. They flogged inhumanly women and children. They put them in prison and whipped them daily. They cut off their ears. They bored their tongues with red hot irons. They hung men, women, and children as witches, and continued it for fifty years. The colonies of New England were threatened with absolute extermination by their fanaticism. They exiled Baptists and Catholics. They drove women and helpless children, under severest penalties, to seek protection among the savages, where they were all murdered because they differed with them on metaphysical divinity.

An ounce of fact is worth an ounce of theory; and the swarm of conclusive facts that cluster around that incomparable preparation, Hood's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. U. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, establishing its value as a tonic and restorative, are such as would prevent incredulity itself from questioning its efficacy. In all cases of Diseases of the Stomach, whether acute or chronic, it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial, and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Nervous Tremors, Excitation and Debility, &c., are relieved by the Bitters in a very short space of time; and a perseverance in their use never fails to work a thorough cure.

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Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine. 458

FOLLOW DISEASE TO ITS SOURCE.—Local disease

cannot be cured merely by local treatment. For example: No application to the part affected will radically cure the piles. The habit of body, which is the primary cause of the Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills, the finest vegetable alterative ever compounded, is the medicine to be used. Constipation is almost invariably the immediate cause of this distressing disorder. This condition of the bowels is at once changed by the action of the Pills. Indigestion and morbid action of the liver produce constipation. These, too, are swiftly remedied by this powerful vegetable agent, and the organs toned and regulated to a condition of perfect health.—Thus are the symptoms and source of the disease removed together, and it is at an end forever. It is the same with all the complaints which come within the remedial scope of this great alterative, cathartic, and antibilious medicine. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 414 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, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The test of the genuineness and purity of a floral perfume is its duration when exposed to the air. The aroma derived from chemical oils soon dies out, and leaves behind it an odor which is anything but agreeable; but that which is obtained by distillation from fresh and odoriferous flowers and blossoms, improves by contact with the air, and lasts a great length of time. Hence Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, the concentrated product of rare Southern flowers gathered in the zenith of their bloom and fragrance, has not only the freshness of an unwithered bouquet, but it is indestructible except by the washing of the article moistened with it.

See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine. 188 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.

IT IS A MELANCHOLY FACT—That corrupt politicians aim at benefiting nobody but themselves, and do a vast deal of injury to those whom it is their duty to serve. But while such a state of things exists it is gratifying to know that some people still have the welfare of the people at heart, by giving them such good medicines as Henry's Vermont Linctum. Read the advertisement in another column, and get a bottle of it without delay.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, O. E. October, 1865. 1m

THIRTY YEARS AGO.—Do you remember what the world was like then, with its cumbersome stage coaches, its slow ships, and sluggish intelligence? How everything has changed since then. It was then that 'Dove's' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir first appeared before the public, and like the progress of the times, it has been steadily growing in popular favor. Have you never used it? Give it a trial, and satisfy yourself with what rapidity it will remove a cold or cough, cure a hoarseness or sore throat. Physicians recommend it. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, O. E. October, 1865. 1m