

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The time is past in France when a change of Ministry had a cheering effect upon the press by reason of a hope that the incoming chief of the Home Department would tolerate a greater latitude of discussion, a freer expression of opinion. If any such hope was entertained by the sanguine on occasion of the advent to power of the present Minister of the Interior, it must by this time have been completely dissipated. It was recently reported to Paris that M. Boudet had expressed an intention of forbearance with regard to journalists, but it is clear either that the report was very ill-founded, or that his notions of forbearance are rather singular. Since he has been enthroned in his official armchair in the Rue de la Ville l'Évêque, the press has had a particularly rough time of it, especially the provincial journals. Among these warnings have been liberally distributed, and now we learn the suspension for two months of the *France Centrale*, a paper published at Blois.

The Opposition papers of course murmur, and the *Temps* especially is probably as outspoken on the subject as it could be without getting warped itself:—

"The appointed time," it says, "is not yet come, and the press cannot delude itself into a belief in the proximity of the crowning of the edifice, for never were the papers so severely treated as they have been since the day when the electors of Paris and those of most of the large towns declared by their vote that a little more liberty would not be hurtful. Certainly, if some foreigner, knowing nothing of our institutions and of our affairs, arrived in France, and if he learned with what rigour other dispositions of the organic decree on the press are still carried out, he could not but believe that France is traversing a troublous period, that instincts of disorder agitate the masses; that a Government newly established, is constrained, by exceptional circumstances, to impose silence on ardent competitors. But when he came to learn that the Government had been established 12 years; that the most perfect order reigns everywhere; that hardly three months ago millions of electors went up to vote without the slightest disturbance occurring; that in Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, in those great centres where the Opposition triumphed, the victory was striven for and hailed with admirable calmness, such as would be witnessed, perhaps, in no country in the world; when, in one word, he should come to know our situation, we may defy the defenders of the organic decree to make him understand why the French press is less free than the English, Italian, German, American, or Spanish press, and what is the motive, at this moment, of a doubled rigour?"

In an interesting article, in which the *Public* glances at recent events and the present aspect of affairs in America, and declares the cause of the South to be very far from lost, and that it would be difficult to understand the *Hannibal* of the North if one had not long been familiarized with Yankee exaggeration, we find some rather curious statistics and details respecting the Confederate men of war or privateers, which ever they may be called:

"Since the destruction by its captain of the *Thetis* and the capture of the *Arcturion*, the Confederate privateers, the identity of which is well established, are five in number, the steamers *Alabama* and *Florida*, and the three-masted *Lepanto*, which cruise in the Atlantic Ocean; the steamer *Georgia*, which has sailed for the arena of the Sea of the Antilles; and the three-masted *Robert Lee*, which watches the waters of the Bermudas. There is a sixth, which bears about Cape Horn, and to which several days have fallen a prey, but her name is not known. With the exception of the *Sumter*, it was some time before the names of any of these vessels reached us, and it is to be observed that we do not even yet know them all, and that many other anonymous ships follow the waters of the two oceans in search of the merchantmen of the North. It is the struggle of the weak against the strong. The amount of damage inflicted on Federal commerce by the Confederate cruisers is considerable (by the *Alabama* and the *Florida* alone it exceeds 50 millions), and the incessant stings of these audacious skimmers of the seas have excited to fury the anger of the North, which finds it impossible to tear from its flank this well-barbed dart. In vain does it equip whole fleets, in vain despatch its swiftest cruisers. Some privateers have certainly been captured and destroyed, but the most famous and dangerous, those which the Federal cruisers are so anxious to take, have hitherto escaped seizure. Captain Semmes, the South American *Sumter*, has hoisted his flag on board the *Alabama*. This daring sailor is commander in the Confederate navy, he is the terror of the Federal cruisers, through whose hands he ships like an eel. The Washington Government has sent a whole fleet on the track of the privateer. The gunboat *United States*, steamers *Richmond*, *Honduras*, Governor *Beckingham*, and *Star* of the South, have long been traversing the ocean in every direction. From Boston have just sailed the steamer *Hopewell*, Iron Age, Admiral *Duport*, *Essex*, *Danville*, *Webster*, the schooner *Massachusetts*, the revenue cutter *Morris*, and the schooner *Thomas Woodward*; from Newport the sloop of war *John Adams*; from Philadelphia the steamer *Shattuck*; and finally, from Philadelphia, the steamer *Young America*. All these efforts are particularly directed against the *Alabama* and the *Florida*. To escape this accumulation of enemies, Captain Semmes and his fleet will have to redouble their energy, audacity, and skill. They are not caught yet. Like the famous Red Rover of Fenimore Cooper they seem to have a talisman that protects them, and enables them to set both man and the elements at defiance."

Some of the vessels above enumerated seem hardly of sufficient force successfully to cope single handed with the Confederate steamers. I think it was the *Richmond* which some time

ago fell in with the *Florida*, and was glad to beat a hasty retreat after receiving a broadside, while the *Florida*, after a vain attempt to overtake her, consoled herself by burning a Yankee merchantman before her eyes.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—La *France* of this evening publishes letters from St. Petersburg to the 28th ult., according to which the retrograde party opposed the scheme of a Constitution. It was probable, however, that this party would not succeed in its endeavours. It was asserted that Prince Gortschakoff, who was also opposed to the scheme, had modified his ideas.

La *France* does not think that the new phase into which the negotiations on the Polish question have entered will weaken the good understanding between France, England, and Austria.

The *Pays* of this evening says the report is incorrect that France has protested against Article 8 of the project for the reform in the Constitution of the German Confederation.

La *France* in an article on the Polish question, says:—

"If Russia, by granting concessions to Poland gave satisfaction to the Poles and the guarantees demanded by the Powers, France would only have cause for congratulation."

The same journal states that it has information from Moscow relative to the scheme of a Constitution according to which the Russian Government would become constitutional. There would be a Senate of 300 members, and Elective Chamber of 450.

Independently of the central representation, the provinces would receive special Constitutions.

The Kingdom of Poland would have a Diet, and a completely self-governing internal organization. Poland would, besides, send deputies to the Chamber of Representatives at St. Petersburg.

Diets would also be granted to Finland and the other large provinces of the Empire.

The Court party is opposed to the project, but it is probable that the Emperor, who is animated by liberal intentions, will not allow himself to be influenced by this opposition.

The *Echo de l'Inde* publishes the following letter from the Abbe Gravel, missionary to the islands of Samoa, on the subject of American piracy in the Pacific:—

"We have in our neighborhood 29 American pirate ships, the crews of which hunt the natives of our island to make slaves of them, and then sell them for employment in the American armies. They have not succeeded in duping our Christians in Samoa, but they have completely stripped the islands of Nukunono, Tavea, and others of all their male inhabitants. The inhabitants of the island of Nukunono had been converted, and we were on the point of embarking to baptize the poor people when we heard of their forced emigration. Our ships of war at Tahiti have a ready captured two of these pirate steamers."

The Swiss correspondent of the *Monte*, writing on the 8th instant, says that the emigration from Switzerland, which is very considerable, is taking the direction of Mexico instead of that of the United States. This includes both agricultural and military emigrants.

ITALY. The Sardinian Government is giving priority to its beneficent intentions towards the Neapolitans. It has virtually declared the greater part of the country in a state of siege, and the military authorities may now seize upon them like when and where they like, and imprison, transport, banish, or shoot them upon suspicion of their being inimical to the emperor and favourably disposed towards their Italian Sovereign. Such is the mode in which the Federalist extend and practise liberty.

Every man is now free in Italy to do as he pleases and to say what he likes, provided he be a traitor to his King or an apostate from the Church; but if he be a loyal subject or a good Christian, he is a brigand and at the mercy of the brutal instruments of Victor Emmanuel's Constitutional (14) Government. If the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples issues a Pastoral to his flock calling them from his place of exile to attend to their religious duties and to keep clear of heresy and schism, the myrmidons of the Piedmontese Government forbid its publication, and when secretly posted up, tear it down; but the sheepheads and the scoundrels of the monarchist Government are allowed to be published at the corners of every street, because he insults the Archbishop, repudiates all ecclesiastical authority, denounces all priests as enemies of God, and vilifies the Pope.

The Milan correspondent of the official *Baldacchino* writes, under the date of the 20th, to that journal as follows:—The military preparations which the Government has been lately making appear to us to exceed by far what can be required for home service. Officers of every branch of the service are travelling abroad with the object of making contracts for the supply of arms and materials of war to the Italian Government. A major in the regiment of *Lanciers* stationed here is at present in France, and has a *carte blanche* to purchase 20,000 saddles and bridles for the cavalry, and the same number of holster pistols. Lieutenant-Colonel Castelfranchi is in England, and goes from there to Belgium to purchase 50,000 flint-rifle rifles for the army, and 40,000 gun-barrels for the National Guard. Captain de Benedetti of the Engineers is going to Stockholm and Liverpool, to study certain arrangements, the introduction of which would facilitate the provisioning an army, in case war broke out. Two naval officers will also go to England to inspect the construction of a new sort of iron clad ships, on which system the Italian Government intend to have their new iron plated frigates constructed. The second engineering division here in Milan has received the order to draw out a plan of a great powder magazine, which is to be constructed near for the Mobilized National Guard. All the superintendents of military stores have received notice that they must see to it that their ammunition depots are provided with the maximum quantity of war material. It is only surprising that in its present financial straits the Government can find the money for all these expenses. The month of October is appointed as the period for a strict inspection of all the troops and all the stores. The King himself is expected here in the middle of September, and great military preparations are making in view of this eventuality.

It is long since the change of a diplomatic agent at the Court has caused so much stir and comment as the substitution of Mr. Elliot for Sir James Hudson. Nearly all the principal continental papers have had much to say about it, and although some of them may not be sorry to see so experienced and accomplished a British Minister at so important a post as Turin, reduced by a comparatively untried man, the number of those which express satisfaction, or remark favourably on the outgoing envoy, is small compared to those who impute blame to our Foreign Secretary for pensioning, instead of retaining, a valuable public servant. Concerning his motive is so doing few of them seem to entertain a doubt. The number of the *Independence Belge*, received to-day, has the following on the subject:—

"It appears that it is intended to make a complete change in the English Legation at Turin. Sir James Hudson has already resigned his functions in the hands of the first secretary, pending the arrival of Mr. Elliot, a near relative of Lord Russell. It is rumored that the present Charge d'Affaires, Mr. West is to be replaced by Mr. Russell, nephew of Lord Russell, lately at Rome, at present on leave in England, and for some time past attached, for Lord's sake, to the Turin Legation. It is maintained as you know, and with some appearance of reason, that nepotism has a great deal to say to the nominations of the British Minister for Foreign Affairs. Two of the under-secretaries of Legation at Turin are also to be changed; one goes to the United States, and the other to Pekin! One might really suppose that Lord Russell had discovered a conspiracy in the

heart of the Legation in question, and that he is resolved to scatter its elements to the four corners of the earth. Mr. Hudson, it is believed, will continue to live in the North of Italy, and it is even said that he will pass a good part of his time at Turin. His presence there might well be a little embarrassing for his successor."—*Times* Cor.

Rome.—The Cardinal Vicar announces it to be the desire of the Pope that special prayers shall be offered up for unhappy Poland, which His Holiness observes with grief to have now become the scene of sanguinary massacres. Poland, always Catholic and a bulwark against the invasion of error, deserves that the Almighty should be implored to deliver her from the evils by which she is afflicted. Petitions should be put up that, while retaining her character, she may remain faithful to the mission God has given her, and may maintain the Catholic banner thoroughly intact.

The *Armonia* of Turin announces in the following terms an encyclical letter of Pius IX. to the Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops of Italy:—

Our Holy Father, Pius IX., under date the 10th of August, has addressed an encyclical letter to the Italian Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops, in which he deprecates the very cruel and sacrilegious war to which the Church is everywhere subject, but especially in Italy, through the acts of the Subalpine Government. The Holy Father regards the triumph of truth and justice as certain; he rejoices over the constancy and firmness of the Episcopacy; he reviews his former declarations; he praises the Italian Clergy, who are strongly attached for the most part to the Holy See, and the *Religieux* who prefer to suffer hunger rather than leave the Cloister, and the Italian people who succour the Pope by means of the St. Peter's Pence. He recommends them finally to pray and wait with confidence.

This is a document, concludes the *Armonia*, worthy of Pius IX., who, in his paternal solicitude, points out the evil, suggests the remedy, and promises recovery in the name of Him who has rendered curable the nations of the earth.

The Roman correspondent of the *Tyde* of Amsterdam, writes, on the 22nd ult., that, "in consequence of the French influence, the action of the Roman police is constantly hindered; and thus many a malefactor escapes from his hold. One of the commanding officers of the French Gendarmes in Rome, seems specially acting the part of Piedmont. A few weeks ago a malefactor of the worst kind was on the point of escaping from the hands of the police. He is well known to the Belgian and Dutch police, and is the apostate who years ago made so much noise in Amsterdam that the police commissioner was compelled to arrest him. He was expelled from that country a little later; and here in Rome, among other misdeeds, he attempted to assassinate a Priest. At the time the Pontifical police arrested him, a French Captain came up, and the assassin appealed to his protection. This would not have failed him, but that the crime was so flagrant, and the Pontifical Gendarmes are not men easily intimidated. Since he has been imprisoned, facts have become known proving the importance of his arrest. He is proved to be a Piedmontese agent, who is in personal intercourse with Rattazzi, Minghetti, &c. He was formerly in close intercourse with Mr. Verhaegen, Grand Master of the Masonic Lodges of Belgium, and belongs to the *Société des libres penseurs* of Brussels. Like most men of his kind, he was the bearer of a British passport from the British Embassy in Turin."

KIXAPOH or NAPLES.—The *Contemporain* of Florence publishes a letter addressed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples to the Clergy and faithful of his diocese, on the anniversary of his expulsion from Naples, August the 1st, feast of St. Peter's Chains. In this letter, the text of which we shall give in our next, the Eminence interdicts five churches of Naples which are now served by Priests of the Passaglian stamp, intruded into them by the Piedmontese authorities. These wretched Priests have answered to this in the *Emancipatore* in an article in which, after speaking, according to their wont, of Savonarola and Galileo, they announce that "a great religious revolution will shortly take place in Italy, because by explaining, gospel in hand, the true sense of certain precepts of Jesus Christ, a light will be made to shine which will dispel all darkness and illusion." This has the true Eucharist ring.

Meanwhile the Piedmontese authorities have arrested the Parish Priest of San Giovanni Maggiore or refusing the Sacraments to an apostate Priest of the name of Antonio Miele, who died lately. The real fact is stated by the *Correspondance de Rome* to be that the Parish Priest who had gone to attend him, was rudely turned away by one of his friends; and on coming again at night, when sent for, found that Miele had expired. The Parish Priest is out on a bail of 1,500 francs.

The *Culte Italien* reckons fifty-three executions by shooting during the months of June and July last in the Neapolitan provinces. The *Contemporain* of the 14th of August 1861, published a statistic of persons shot during nine months, and it amounted to 9,044; among whom were 54 Priests and 22 religious. The same statistic reckoned the wounded at 10,030. In 1862 the *brigandage* increased; and in 1863, according to the very Government journals, it never had so much life as at present.

Of the fifteen Neapolitan provinces, eleven are proclaimed in a state of siege, and amenable to the new law of brigandage, which is a disgrace to any civilized country or age; military law will rule paramount from one end of the Regno to the other by Article 5. The Police will be able at pleasure to assign a compulsory residence to any suspected person, and this it is known will be in Sardinia, Ponza, or Elba; in most cases this will involve a sacrifice of all the means of livelihood, and the end of thousands will be a slow death by starvation and hardship, as has already been the fate of the greater part of the Royalist exiles at Ponza sent there after Uva. The pain of death, the galleys for varying periods, from perpetuity to ten or five years, with all their attendant horrors (which are scarcely susceptible of exaggeration) can be inflicted at the fiat of a drum head court martial on every person suspected of complicity with Reaction, friends of brigands, relations to the third degree, and any one who may be to the Christian end of giving a loaf of bread to a hungry man who may have "taken the hill side" rather than serve under the flag of sacrifice and rapine; more than this, a system of wholesale and arbitrary deportation to a colony in the Pacific is in treaty with one of the Southern Republics. I was severely far wrong in prophesying that the close of the English Session would see the inauguration of a new and more barbarous code of severity in Southern Italy; and it is greatly to be regretted that the same sympathy was not evoked for the miserably oppressed population here, as for the wrongs of Poland. The prisoners taken by the Italian Government have ever been or are now, and it is the intention of Prussia to retain them as hostages for some of the higher class of Neapolitan officers condemned to prison or the galleys for Reaction. The dissolution of twelve of the Municipal Councils of Naples and fifteen corps of National Guard are a further testimony to the horrible state of disorganization prevailing. All these dissolutions took place for Reactionary tendencies, and several of the prisons have lately been broken open, and the prisoners released by the connivance of their gaolers. Piedmont now sees clearly that, save by an entire elimination of all national elements, her rule in Naples could not exist one day, and a thorough state of siege is her sole chance. The Garibaldians are as completely opposed to the present system as the Reactionaries. The few Neapolitans of the administration are giving in their dissensions, and among the latest is the Marshal Affronti, who has quarrelled with La Marmora and resigned. Caricatures of Napoleon seem

the staple of the comic press. I have three before me; one representing the sacrifice of Abraham. Victor Emmanuel, as Isaac, is just going to be offered up by the imperial Abraham, when Garibaldi, as the angel, stops his hand, and points to the ram which wears the tiara, and typifies the Holy See. Another has the Emperor caught in a terrible storm of hail, with an immense umbrella. The hail storms, which are gigantic, are labelled "Polish Question," "Mexico," &c., &c. "Public Opinion," in a pair of spectacles, sits in the window of the Bains de Vichy, and waves him off, saying, "Non vi bisogna i bagni di Vichy ma i bagni di Tolone." "You don't want the baths of Vichy but the galleys (bagni) of Toulon." The third is a most absurd series of engravings of Murat's triumphal entry into Naples, not yet an accomplished fact, but one never absent from the mind of Naples as a possible alternative they have one day to accept. There were twenty fusillades the other day near Eboli in one village.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

## GERMANY.

It is said that the harmony and unanimity that marked the beginning of the Congress of Princes at Frankfurt have not characterized its close. Baden and two or three others of the smaller Powers objected, in the interest of Prussia, to permanent presidency of the new Directory by Austria, but the Emperor declared his resolve not to surrender a right reserved expressly to his House by the Act creating the Confederation, resolution in which he was supported by all the Kings and by the overwhelming majority of the Princes and the Free Cities. Considering the antiquity of the Hapsburgs, and the fact that for centuries they wore the imperial Crown of the Holy Roman Empire, it does seem extravagant on the part of so modern a family as the Hohenzollerns to claim equality with the Austrian Emperor in Germany; and it cannot surprise anybody that the Emperor declined to surrender his pre-eminence, or to reduce himself to equality with a former Elector now a King of a great State.

As regards to this matter we may mention that the French and other continental journals have been teeming with all manner of strange reports, as to the effect produced by the Congress upon the Rulers of France, Russia, and Prussia. According to these reports, the three Powers have taken alarm at the new attitude of Germany, under the Emperor of Austria, and it must be allowed that there are remarks in some of the French papers, known to be in contact with the Government, which give some countenance to the rumor that these great Powers do look upon what has been going on at Frankfurt with no friendly eye. It is said that Prussia, in order to thwart Austria, has effected a fusion between France and Russia, and that, to facilitate a tripartite treaty of alliance, the Czar is to annihilate his own despotism, and to give a constitution with representative government, to the whole empire; Poland, to preserve its autonomy, and to have its own Government and its own Diet at Warsaw. This is strange news, but we are not, for that reason, to pronounce it untrue. As strange things have come to pass; and it is possible that the Autocrat of All the Russias, having abolished serfdom, and flooded Poland with the best blood of his sons and daughters, in attempting to uphold the most atrocious despotism that ever cursed the earth, may proclaim himself a constitutional Sovereign. It is possible, and barely so, but it is not probable; and until we see the fact accomplished, we must withhold our belief from the report that alleges it to be accomplished. Still that there is an approximation between France and Russia, appears indisputable, and that the act of the Emperor of Austria in involving the Congress of Princes without the concurrence of Prussia, and the unanimity with which the Emperor's invitation was responded to, and his proposals were in the main approved, have been the cause of this change of feeling between the two Governments, we have no doubt whatever. Indeed, the *Pays* admits as much; and the non-appearance in the *Monitor* of the last French note to Russia on the Polish question, though its insertion in the official journal was refused, is further confirmation of the general opinion that the Czar and the Emperor Napoleon are on much better terms now than they were a week ago.—*Weekly Register*.

## RUSSIA AND POLAND.

THE *LAG*, Sept. 2.—The *Breslauer Zeitung* of to-day publishes intelligence from Kalisch to the 31st of August, announcing that a body of insurgents, under Tarnowski, had been totally defeated. The infantry were entirely cut up, and the cavalry very much so.

They in week had retreated towards Cracow. The *Official Journal* of Warsaw of the 27th ult., states that two columns commanded by Colonel Chmarnow and Colonel Salligorski, forming altogether 14 companies of infantry with six pieces of cannon, defeated by General Khrushchew against the insurgents, fought a battle on the 24th, near Boronow, with the united hands of Ruzski, Krysiński, and Wozniak, placed under the command of Krak. The insurgents were completely defeated and their chiefs killed. The Russians made six hundred and thirty-four prisoners.

A Warsaw letter of the 25th ult., in the *Posen Journal* says:—

"Within the last few days the struggle has been revived with the utmost desperation in the Kingdom of Poland. The insurgents have collected considerable forces in the palatinates of Lublin, Augustow, Radom, and Kalisch. The Moscowite commanders are apprehensive of an attack on the town of Lublin by the corps united under the orders of General Krak. The palatinates of Lublin being covered with impenetrable forests and impassable marshes, the insurgents can there easily avoid any general engagement and destroy the enemy's columns in detail. The Russian commanders are therefore obliged to act with great circumspection in this district, and it is only within the last few days, after receiving reinforcements of cavalry and artillery from Warsaw, that they have attempted to surround the corps of General Krak, which, after the brilliant success of Zyrard, had marched northwards, but has now returned to the south. M. Ruzski has occupied the town of Chelm, an important station between Krasnystaw and Dabikow."

WARSAW, August 23.—The following note has been addressed by the Lithuanian department of the National Government to the agents of the latter abroad:—

"The efforts of General Mouravieff to obtain a loyal address from the landed proprietors in the Government of Wilna have been brought to your knowledge. Having secured the connivance of Marshal Domjeko, every possible means has been employed to compel the proprietors to sign documents conferring upon that personatory powers. Steps are now being taken against those who have refused their signatures. Amongst others M. Louis Jeleniski, Marshal of the district of Trobi, has been thrown into prison for this offence, and the police officers throughout the province have received orders to procure adhesions to the address drawn up by Domjeko by every possible means. Whether refuses to pronounce in favour of the address is entered upon a separate list for proscription. The son of General Mouravieff, recently appointed Governor of Kovno, has promised to exert an address in that government whereby the majority of the landed proprietors have already been transported, or placed in confinement. The same process is to be carried out in the government of Minsk."

To reward the zeal of those who, treading under foot the national sentiment and incurring the reproach of all honest men, by allowing themselves to be employed in preparing the address, General Mouravieff has appointed them by his own authority to the posts of Marshals, who according to law, must always be elected by landed proprietors. Thus the Marshal of Trobi, Louis Jeleniski, now in prison, has been replaced by M. Henri Bielinski, the Marshal of

Volleyka, Tonkalko, transported to Petrozavodsk, has been succeeded by M. Sonitki; the Marshal of Wilna, by Count Stephen Plater; the Tartar Achmatowitch has been appointed Marshal of the district of Ojchmianski; and the dismissed General Sroynski has been named Marshal of Drisna. Arbitrary rule is everywhere the order of the day.

"Not having succeeded in apprehending the executioner of Marshal Domjeko, General Mouravieff has condemned four persons to the gibbet suspected by him of belonging to the National Gendarmes. The brothers Josh and Alexander Rukowski and Charles Sipowitch upon the 19th of this month. Arrests continue in masses. At present the Russian police chooses its victims from the working and intelligent classes of the inhabitants of Wilna; commercial and professional men and labourers are arrested daily. Several persons have been cast into pris a for having shed tears at the sight of condemned men being led to the place of punishment. Among others two peasants who had come to market have been placed in confinement for having uttered a few compassionate words upon seeing victims pass along the streets. The landed proprietors, Oczewitch and another, have been sentenced to transportation—the former to Orenburg and the latter to Perm, without trial, simply by order of General Mouravieff. The Abbe Lepitinsky, Inspector of the Catholic Seminary at Wilna, has been subjected to the same fate for having refused to sign an address to the Emperor in the name of the Catholic Chapter of Wilna."

"Persecution of the wearers of mourning dresses continues in the most barbarous manner. Respectable ladies have been sentenced to sweep the streets for having worn grey dresses with black mantles and straw bonnets, which the police have chosen to consider as mourning. One of these ladies, dressed in black silk, was exposed to this insulting ordeal for two hours and a half."

"This is the rule to which the city of Wilna is subjected. Condemnations and transportation continue. It is impossible to learn the names of all who are transported, as the Moscowite Government endeavors to envelope its sentences with impenetrable mystery. We only, therefore, send you the list of persons transported in the first fortnight in August. Incomplete as it is, this in itself victoriously refutes the false assertions of the Russian Government, which tries to make Europe believe that the real movement is not national, and that the nobility alone is hostile to its rule. Of 212 condemned persons whose names and sentences are appended, not more than one-half belong to the nobility; perhaps a fourth to the class of landed proprietors, and the remainder are citizens, particularly peasants. You will find seventy-eight in to-day's list."

WILNA, Aug. 25.—As length the *Wilna Courier* has officially announced that the author of the attempt on M. Domjeko has been discovered. His name is Biakowski. The *Courier* says that he has acknowledged his guilt, and that his two accomplices, Jahnonski, and Sipowicz, who were named without trial for the attempt on M. Domjeko, were innocent—a fresh proof, it such were needed, of the unscrupulous tyranny of the savage Mouravieff. This faithful agent of the policy of Russia in Poland has recently added to his many crimes by another deed worthy of a Thour or a Tamarand. In the village of Dikha, near the town of Bialystok, two of the peasants, well known in the district as spies, were recently seized by the insurgents, and abundant proof of their guilt having been obtained, hanged by order of a court martial. The peasant guard of the village, knowing that the sentence was a just one, took no notice of the matter. Unfortunately it came to the ears of Mouravieff, who immediately ordered the whole village to be burnt to the ground. The order was executed to the letter; the village is in ashes; all the inhabitants, without exception, have been sent to Siberia, and their land has been sold to Russians.

## IT IS ASTONISHING.

Still another grateful letter sent to Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Montreal, Next to the Court House.

DEAR SIRS.—For years I have suffered severely from liver complaint, constant pain in the side, no appetite, intense drowsiness and a sense of suffocation compelling me at times to remain in bed for three or four days. For two years I was constantly taking medicine under the advice of two of our best city physicians, without getting any relief. By their orders I spent the whole of last summer in the country, but without relief; last March I was advised by a friend who knew its virtues to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla but I had lost confidence in every thing that was fearful of getting worse, at last I did try it, its effect was most beneficial, my appetite returned, the heavy drowsiness left me and my digestion became vigorous and healthy. I used in all 12 bottles and am now as strong and well as any man could desire. You are at liberty to make my case known to the public.

Yours very truly,

J. H. KENNEDY.

Grocer and dealer in wines and spirits,  
156 St. Mary street

September 24.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

MURRAY & LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It may be fairly doubted whether

"The many-tinted flowers that shed  
Their perfumed leaves on Eden's bed"

lent a purer fragrance to the atmosphere, than fills the dressing room or boudoir in which a flask of this odoriferous toilet water has been opened. As compared with the fleeting scent of ordinary 'essences' its perfume may be called imperishable, while it is the only article of its kind, which vividly recalls the perfume of unguished aromatic flowers. The volume of rich aroma diffused by a few drops upon the handkerchief is wonderful, and as a means of relieving faintness and headache, and of refreshing the breath and the person, when used diluted as a mouth wash or a cosmetic, it has no equal among imported toilet waters.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

"Poor Tom's A-Cold," says Edgar to King Lear as he cowers shivering in the blast. Thousands are 'a-cold' at this moment. Thousands more, who are burning hot, will be 'a-cold' to-morrow of the next day. For this is the season of chills and fever. To all who suffer from the complaint, whether shaking or burning, we offer the means of immediate, certain permanent cure. Drop quinine, discard all unproven preparations, prepare yourself, with-out delay, to *Hoseller's Stomach Bitters*. No intermittent can withstand their hygienic influence. Beware of acrid tinctures and adulterated stimulants. Use this purest, most wholesome and most agreeable of all tonics. It has never failed. As an invigorant science has yet to discover its equal. All liver complaints yield to its anti-bilious properties. Takes as a protective, it is a sure defence against miasma. Where the blood is impure it will be found an admirable depurative, and in nervous affections it is the one thing needful. Call at any drug store and get a bottle, which will convince you of this truth.

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