FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 3. - At the close of a detailed account of the passage of the Emperor of Russia from the Northern Railway station to the Elysee, with the names of the Princes and high officials presented on both sides, the battalions of infantry drawn up at the station, and the squadrons of cavalry that formed the escort, the presentations at the Tuileries, &c., the Moniteur says,-'Along the whole line their Majesties received from the population the most enthusiatic ovations ' This is not strictly correct.

I'don't know what reports have been sent in to the police department by the agents posted about on Saturday, but if they set down faithfully all they heard where they stood, the remarks of the by standers would be found mingled with epithets in which the name of Poland was coupled with that of the Ozar, Gortschakeff, and Mouravieff. The experi ment of bringing the Russian Autocrat to Paris was a bold one. The national vanity was, and no doubt is, greatly gratified at the visit of so great a potentate; but the events of which Poland has been the theatre are too recent the ruthless chas isement inflicted upon the Poles, and the manner in which the humane interference of the Freuch Government was received by the Minister, who is now in Paris are too fresh in the memory of the population to be obliterated by the flatteries addressed to their amour-propre. Whether the Poles have or have not contributed towards their own national ruin, whether they have or have not proved themselves unfit for self government or for independence is not the question. Whatever their demerits, the cause of their country has always been dear to the French people. No Frenchman but knows that Poles have not spared their blood in the cause of his country; that they fought in the French armies with bravery and filelity, and that the first Napoleon did nothing for their country, though he might easily have restored it as an independent State.

Paris, June 7 -The Guzelte des Tribunaux of today gives the following account of the attempted assassination of the Czar. At he moment when the Imperial carriege was passing near the rocks of the cascade in the Bois de Boulogne an assassin suddenly emerged from the crowd and fired a double-barrelled pistol. The Emperor's groom-in-waiting, Rain beaux, perceiving the movement, caused his horses to make a sudden bound with the object of placing it between the assassin and the Sovereign.

The ball pierced the nostril of the groom's horse and passed between the Emperors and the Grand Dukes, wounding a lady on the opposite side of the carriage.

The distance between the groom's horse and the Imperial carriage was so short that the blood from the wound in the horse's nostril spurted on to the uniforms of the Czar and Czarewitch. The ball did no leave the second barrel of the pistol, which burst in the bands of the assassin. He was with difficulty rescued alive from the crowd, who cried out . to put him to death at the same time shouting energetically, ' Vive l Empercur!" 'Vive le Czar!"

The two Sovereigns, whose calmness and presence of mind were not disturbed for one moment, gave orders for the cortege to pr ceed at a walking pace. The assassin was raised from the ground almost

insensible, having the thumb of his left hand shattered by the explosion of the pistol. He declared be arrived two days ago from Belgium to kill the Czir. Some further details of the attempt upon the life of the Czar at yesterday's review have transpired. It appears that t e front of the Emperor Napoleon's

uniform was soiled by the explosion of the assassin's pistol. The Emperor immediately rose, apparently to point out the spor where the shot had been fired. Ories of ' Vive l Empereur I" were heard in all di-

In the course of the evening numbers of persons of all ranks left their names at the Tuileries and the Elysee.

BEREGOWSKI THE ASSASSIN-HIS ANTECEDENTS AND Coolness under Examination .- Beregowski, the Pole who made the attempt on the Czar's life was examined torday, and the following information was elicited from the prisoner, who gave his replies with great coolness: - He is 20 years of age, of Polish astionality, and was employed at M Gonin's, an instrument maker; after which at M. Cail's, whom he left on the 4 h of May, and he has since been living on his savings, augmented by the pecuniary assistance given to refugees. He was asked. " How could you Sovereign the guest of France, who ished you?" He replied, with tears in his eyes, " It is true. I committed a great crime towards France,' But you ran the risk of killing the Emperor Napo-"No" he replied, "a Polish bullet could not go astray. It must go straight when aimed at the Czar I wished to deliver the world of the Czar, and the Czar himself of the remove which must weigh upon him." He was subsequently questioned by MM. Reuner and Schouwaloff, and in reply said he was an insurgent at 16, when he broke off all intercourse with his family. He had not communicated to any one his intention of assassination, for fear of being betrayed After the examination Beregowski was was perfec ly collected. He signed the reports of the proceedings, and showed no sorrow, but expressed his regret at not having been successful.

The following reflections of M. de Girardia in the Liberte are but the faithful exponent of popular feeling at this moment: -

"If it be true that the Sovereigns of Europe are al of them brothers and cousins, and that they form but one family, the tidings of this new calamity which has fallen upon one of the number must sadden these festivities, and infuse hitterness in the Royal and Im perial cups quaffed at the Palace of the Tuileries, the Palace of the Elysee, and the Hotel Walewski, the residence of the King of the Belgians-the brotherin-law of a captive Emperor and the brother of an Empress deprived of her reason. Rarely have two such blows been dealt on two crowned heads. A second instance of so great a calamity is not found. in contemporaneous history, and they make one believe in the recurrence of the old fatality attacced to the House of Austria. It is impossible not to feel a sort of superstitious compassion tor this young Emperor when we know all that was done to persuade him to accept the Crown of Mexico, and to quit the palace of Miramar, where the Empress Charlotte is now enduring a torture far greater than the loss of her liberty -- the loss of her reason."

Of the Emperor of Russia the Opinion Nationale thus disposes:

Heaven forbid that we should use unkind language to a great Sovereign who is about to become our guest; but it is impossible to conceal the fact that the gravest dangers which Europe may yet encounter come entirely from him. The spirit of aggrandizement which pervades a nation still young, more than semi barbarous, whose territory represents even now the eighth part of the habitable globe-that refined civilization of the upper class bent before the will of one man, and by it transmitted to the very lowest dear bygone days of Exater Hall. Well, the whiteclass of an ignorant multitude who are the passive instruments of one all-powerful chief -- that lust of conquest of which the East is still the object-those barbarous proceedings by means of which the Muscovite domination is maintained in Poland and which are a menace to Western civilization, - all this raises between us and Russia a barrier which time | part of the 'Exposition' named 'Missionary Section' and the progress of liberty in that country can alone remove?

The amount which the preparations for war have cost France is estimated at 100,000 000 france beyond the ordinary, extraordinary, and reclified budget, and it is thought that the Government will at once ask cover the extra sum expended by returning to economy. - Paris letter.

olicy which he considered the best. In the opening waiting for the rain to blow over, and wanting to much further.

of his reign he proclaimed to the world that the Empire was peace. All the acts of his will must then have tended towards realizing that solemn promise. He did all he could to bring about the unity of Italy and the unity of Germany. He left Poland to be crushed by Russia, and Denmark to be dismembered by Prussia. He quitted Mexico despite the sad condition of Maximlian and of those who embraced French intervention; and only recently he said that the Treaties of 1815 must be execrated. All these acts were evidently inspired by his desire for peace. and it is after this fulfilment, in the old as in the new world-in Asia, Africa, America, Europe,-of his famous programme-the Empire is peace-it is after all this that we are told that all Frenchmen from 20 to 25 are soldiers; that they enrol themselves in the active army or in the reserve, or in the movable National Guard, which is an annex of the army.'

To defend the frontiers of France 250,000 men no longer suffice as under the Restoration; 400,000, as under Louis Philippe; 600,000, as during the first 15 years of the present Empire, but 800 000 exclusive for the appex, which is as considerable as the army itself France has the right to be told why she is called upon for these immense sacrifices at a time when, for the sake of peace she renounces the most paltry conquest, and why she enjoyed far more security under the detes ed Treaties of 1815 than since they have been form up; and it devolves upon the representatives of the nation to obtain an answer They are responsible to their constituents for the votes they are required to give; and, before consenting to an augmentation of the burdens imposed upon them, their imperative duty is to call upon the Gov ernment for public explanation as to its policy-past present, and future. Such is, in substance, the lan guage you hear in society, and the language of the independent press is but the echo of it.

The Paris correspondent of one of the London papers writes : -

The Prince Royal of Prussia has certainly no reason to complain of the manner in which he is received by the Parisians whenever he appears in public; and as for the Princess, she has won golden opinions from all. It does not follow, however, that his father, King William, will meet with the same cordial welcome. It was somewhat ominous that a squabble occurred among the workmen is the Prussian department of the Exhibition when the Germans proceeded to place a crown upon bis status, and since then it requires constant attention to prevent persons from manifesting their dislike, and writing on the pedestal epithets far from respectful to the original, and often too coarse for repetition. These unsightly inscriptions a e, of course effaced as soon as seen, but efficed, I am assured, only to appear again. It would be unpleasant for the Emperor to have his guests insulted in public places. What is written on his statue may no, after all, he repeated in his bearing, but it is certain that among nearly all classes there is a very strong feeling against the Prussian King A journal that distinguished itself in strongly supporting the cause of Prussia before and during the war has some observations on the subject

'If the King could convince himself that if France has seen without displeasure the rapid aggrand ze ment of his country, yet the military and conquering proceedings of his Government, the contempt of enly proclaimed for the wishes of the population the wor ship of brute force exclusively invoked, and the intexication of conquest which pervades a portion of his subjects, have not failed to excite in France certain apprehensions, and to cause a cloud to come between two peoples whose alliance, fortified by the of England, would be the surest guarantee of the peace of rurope.'

This is a very mild view of the feeling of the Parisians gene ally towards the Prussian King and his Minister, but it is much when it appears in the Opinion Nationale.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND COUNT BIS-MARK, Paris June 6 This, I believe, is the third time that King William of Prussia and the Emperor Napo lean have seen and conferred with each other; but it is the first time in Paris He arrived vesterday t Compeigne with M. de Bismark, where he was met by the Prince and Princess Royal, who left Paris at a very early hour. There was a good deal of noise, but I could not make out any cries of Vive le Rio. Vive ie Roi' is a cry which the Parisians have not for a long time uttered or heard. The cortege did not take the same route as that on Saturday. They went straight along the Boulevard Sebastopol, which the Czar did not pass through, for the same reason perhaps that his Prussian Mujesty may not enter the Exhibition by the Point de Jena, and then on by the Rue de Rivoli to the Tuileries. The spectators did not catch a good sight of the Prussian King, for he was contrary to expertation, in a close carriage; and M. Bismark did not seem ov ranxious to show himself. There were some cries of Vive l'Empereur and applause bestowed on two or three French Generals but, on the whole, so far as I could observe the affair passed off coldly enough. The King of Prussia bowed several times, perhaps to win rather then to acknowledge acclamations. Soon after his arrival at the Tuilcries the King took up his quarters. in the Pavillon Mersan; and his famous Minister cought the hospitality of the Prossian Embassy in the Rue de Lisle.

The Parisians-and others, too, for that matter, who frequent the great bezear, including many of our own countymen-complain bitterly of the English distributers of evangelical tracts at the Exhibition. When will there extraordinary people acquire a little common sense? It was the same 'wo years ago when the French fleet came so Portsmouth. French t-acts against Catholic doctrines were sent down by the ton and distributed by the bushel on board the French ships, the Catholic chaplains on . board those vessels laughing more than any others at the efforts made by strong-minded women and Stiggius like men to convert the cr-ws from the errors of Popery.' What would these persons say if the tale was reversed - if there was an exhibition in Landon or an English ficet at Cherbourg and Jatholic tracts against Protestauism were distributed amongst the sailors of our ships? What would Exeter Hall and the Evangelical Alliance say to such proceedings? Do these lunatics believe that they ovor do or over will 'convert'a Catholic by such means? Four years ago they tried the same folly at the camp of the Italian (Piedmontese) army near Milan, and with what results? The soldiers took the Protestant New Test-ments and made cigarettes with the leaves th reof! And yet, no doubt the all be lieving dopes who subscribe to t ese societies have paid pre ty well for this. The well fed respectable Briton is much given to sneer at what he calls the priest ridden' Spaniards and Italians, but does he

not pay a dood deal more than they do for what in his own case is a sheer imposition upon his creulity? MAY MEETINGS IN PARIS - There are many fonny things to be seen just now in Paris the funciest of all, per'aps is the attempt to bold there a May Meet We know what these were in London in the chokers, and the coal-scuttle bonnets and the cotton umbrellas are gone to Paris. And why not? Thanks to the Emperor's capacious building, side by side with the enterprise of commerce and the skill of mechanism, may be seen the fool's folly. Here is a bit of it. Time, three in the afternoon; pl ce, that with a view to higher wages. One is as rational We enter the 'The Evangelical Room!' How cheerful the old familiar name sounds. Go inplenty of room, though rain is failing outside and trade. The woollen manufacturers agitated for the weather cold, and un May like. The reverend beavy duties and got them. The wool-growers in gentlemen have on their top coats, but see the true their turn agitated for protection and obtained it. emblem of their order-the world amed whitefor a bill of indemnity instead of endeavoring to re- choker. Half adoxen but we are not sure there) neutralised the adventages previously gained by the were more than five - of these occupy the platform. manufacturers, who would have been better off with We look round we see two Frenchmen, who think

see and get all they can for their money and return tickets. - Northern Press, June 1.

It appears that, on the 19th of April, 'L'Univers had remarked, when speaking of the Protestant portion of the Exhibition, 'Certainly some curious things may there be seen; but we did not observe as at the 'Semmaire des missions etrangers,' any relics of the missionaries who had suffered martyrdom for but here nothing is too prominent or too extravagant the faith' Oh, M. de Chantrel how could you be so cruel as to say this. See you have pained the hearts of the reverend speakers and they tell us, though they have nothing to show, that there have been plenty of Protestant martyrs, plenty who have endured hunger and thirst, and burning suns, and fever jungles, and frozen seas, for their faith! Yes, and also for their wives and children, and the success of their little enterprise of commerce. There are no relies to show, but is there no martyrdom in a tender woman, of mature age and faded charms, going all alone all the way to Africa, there to be married to the man under whom she sat so many years in England, for whom she often prepared tea, and who can now thanks to his Bible and Pritish firearms. offer her a nice house and plenty of negro servants ! Shame on you, M. de Chaptrel! Thus, speaker after speaker, till the five or the six have all spoken. But they all spoke like men who felt their cause was a hollow one, and that they were supporting a fiction. Poor fellows 1-Northern Press.

The Progres of Lyons, peaking of the crops, says: -"The state of the crops is generally satisfactory, and the last news from the departments is excellent. In the North the wheat gives reason to expect an abundant and very early crop. In La Vendee and Brittany, except in a few places the fields are of good promise, the winter blades are fine and the outs and barleys look well. On the side of the Rhine and Vosges anticipations are favorable. A communication from the Bis Rhin says, 'Here the wheat and barley promise a fair yield.' From the Vosges, 'The autumn sh ots are superb: and contrary to what was expected from the mildness and bumidity of last winter, very few noxious plants have sprung up in the fields' From B urges, 'The grain in general has a fine appearance '... Landes. Gard. and Lot-et-Garonne in the South, the accounts are equally favorable. Only in a very small number of departments are the prospects bad ITALY

PIEDM INT. - The Journal de Paris asserts that Signor Villamarina has semi-officially proposed to the Pontifical Government that the Papal provinces should be occupied by Italian troops for the extirpation of brigandage and to preserve the temporal power from any attempts of the Party of Action. This proposition, it adds, was supported by M de Sartiges, the French Minister at Rome but was rejected by Oardinal Autonelli.

SPULIATION OF MONES AND NUNS. - The kingdom of Italy certainly offers no appearance of a condition calculated to excite edvy or emulation here. The commission appointed to enquire into the condition of Sicily is said to be so aspalled by the discontent and anarchy reigning there that they are on the point of abandoning their charge. The new Governm nt seems never to made the least way in Sicily. I need not speak of the bankrupt condition of the public exchaquer, or even of the daily inconvenience and detriment to trade from the scarcity of the circulating medium, as all that is ready familiar to you but we hear of daily evidences of the despest discontent pervading all classes. There was a very remarkable debate in the Florence Chamber on the 16th on the application of the law for the suppression of monasteries Damiani, a noted Liberal, had the honesty to demand justice for the dispossessed toocks and nuns, and wound up his speech thus - You tell me their pen sions cannot be paid because the treasury of the State has not sufficient means; in that case, leave them the revenues of their convents. The law for the suppression of monasteries is sacred (santa.) I myself voted in its favor, but I am not sure that I should have voted could I have foreseen it would have been used to cover so great inhumanity-inhumanity which is day by day fomecting the distik (disgusto) of the people t. wards us'- Westminster Guzette.

Rome. From every part of the world we hear of On holic bishops taking their departure from their various sees, all verging to ards Rome, where the great body of the universal hierarchy will be assembled for the Feast of St. Peter on the 29th i stant The number of presates assembled in the Holy City on that day will be very great indeed. There is hardly a province in Asia, from the most distant parts of China to the shores of Syria and Palestine, rom which patriarchs, archbishops and bishops a not now on their way to the centre of Christendom Armenians, Copts, Greek Catholics, Maronices, Coal deans, and the Syrian Church, are all sending their chief pastors to pay homage at the foot of St. Peter's Chair From the United States, from various parts of Canada and from the many republic; of South America all are bending their way to the same point of attraction The English Irish, and Scotch bishops are nearly all going - the few exceptions be ing owing to ill heal b, or inability to stand the great heat of R me in summer. The French bish ops will be there almost to a min, as will all the Austrian, Prussian, and most of the Italian, and from various English and French colonies in Africa and the West Indies, several pre-ates have already nassed through Loudon on their road to the same destination. If anything could prove to our Protestant friends the Carbolicity or the Chu ch, surely it ught to be an assembly like this from all parts of the known world, all coming at the invitation of an nged Pontiff, who, during the last twenty pears, has been robbed by the Infidel of the best part of his do minions Wha: a contrast will this great assem biage be to the Pan-Anglican meeting of bishops in Lambeth in September! Already have some of these Protestant bishops true to the instincts of Protestantism commenced to quarrel es to what they ought to do when brought together. Unless the conference is confined to mere convergation, what a scene of fighting we shall witness when they do meet. - Weekly Register.

UNITED STATES.

PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN LABORERS - REVIVAL OF THE 'KNOW NOTHING' CRY. - The following is from the N Y. Times: The doctrine of protection to domessic industry has attained its higest devalopmen; in the proceedings of a Republican County Convention in Pittsburgh, which has insisted that the exclusion of foreign manufactures shall be followed by the exclusion of foreign luborers. Lagically, perbaps, the demand is a proper sequence of the prohibitory principle, as applied to the tariff. If it is right to keep out of the country the products of foreign abour because, being cheaper, American labour cannot compete with them without loss and degradation, it would be equally rigid to keep out foreign labour itself. But want would then become of the manufacturing interest, to which imported labour is a necessity, or of the manifold advantages which flow from immigrant industry? Exclude foreign workers, and many bran bes of manufacture would be brought to a stand still. In the bare proposition the manufacturers may one of the difficulties which their probibitory doctrine is calculated to produce. They call for protection for the sake of higher profits, and their workmen call for protection and just as the other but they bappen not to harmonize in their bearing upon the high tariff policy of Congress The case has a parallel in the wool heavy duries and got them. The wool-growers in Protection in the latter instance however, more than lower duties, and raw m terial imported free. The

YANKERS ABROAD .- The American, a journal friend. ly to the United States, published in London and a bigger boy a ladder? Liverpool, asks : - What is there in the air on this side of the Atlantic, which makes so many Americans literally beside themselves? At home they talk and act and dress and go about their pleasure or their business like respons ble and rational creatures. for them. Their airs, their dress, their habits, their everything undergoes a chance, and this change appears to be for the one object of attracting the attention of others. We do not say that this is the case with all or even the majority of arrivals Many Americans regret, as we do, that these things are so and hide with shame their heads when they are forced to meet and acknowledge their countrymen. his diguity by doing it. In the European hotels especially the Parisian hotels this loudness is particularly noticeable. In the coffee room they monopolise the conversation, which always turns upon some private topic of no interest to any one else. The servants are ordered about regardless of the wants of others, and the whole establishment kept in a fever for their berefit. Their manners are coarse, their conversation vulgar. The men awayger about arm-in-arm, and their conversation, carried on in a loud tone is mixed up with oaths and slang. The women turn up their noses and flangt their extravagant finery in the drawingrooms, or spend their money recklessly in the shops, on dress or trashy jewellery.'

To much truth in all that for us Yankees - not all,

but, as the editor adds: ' Most of these persons are those who, through a rapid rise in their fortunes, either from some profitable speculation during the war or from striking oil, have been raised from a position of lowness, where they fulfilled, doubtless, their duties in an exemplary manner, into a sphere considerably above i'; and the manners of which they cannot copy, they they look at everything through the medium of money they do not know, because they have never been taught that others look at them for what they are, and not what they are worth '-N. Y. Express.

A correspondent travelling through the Southern States says that one of a thousand forms in which hatred of Yankers is engendered in the growing vonths of the South is the head-line adopted in some Southern schools for children's copy-books, Beware of the Vankees!' With such a sentiment inculcated upon the youthful mind, in a form, too, that can make it most enduring, we can easily imagine with what feelings the growing generation in the South will regard the Yankees, whom they are taught to regard as rogues and cheats.

Rudolph Kommerer, of Wadsworth, Medina Co., tiring of his wife, slily slipped off to Indiana and instituted proceedings for a divorce in that very accommodating State. He returned home in a few days and lived with Mrs. K. as usual. In due time he received a copy of the decree in divorce, which he put in his proket for future use. But Mrs. K. soon heard of it from another source, and, leaving him, produced a copy of the Indiana record, and sued her bushind for alimony, which the Medina Judge denied her

INCREASE ON DRUNKENNESS. - The N. Y Herald gays: - Wherever an unnecessary interference with Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are the tastes or enjoyments of people is attempted, it is useful in relieving an arritated Throat and will are to provoke excesses in the very habits which it is render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to desired to correct. This has been the effect of the present U. S. excise law. There never was so much drunkerness ob ervable as since it came into operation.

The Church Journal, a prominent and influential | 25 cents a box. Profestant paper, advises against the marriage of ministers. It says that the celibacy of the priests is one of the practical advantages the Catholic Church has over the sects.

Two young married men, residents of Albany became tired of their wives recently and swopped. Like obedient wives the women consented. The result is a law suit. The bushand of the homliest one promised to pay thirty dollars ' to boot,' and as he has neglected to pay over, the suit has commenced.

A newspaper in Connecticut has a standing head for divorces in that State, a list of which is regularly the fine blood vessels which supply the brain with i serted between the marriages and deaths.

Mr Sala mentions a punishment inflicted on her rebellions pupils by an American schoolmistress Now, this can be remedied. She made them stand on their heads, down East.' and poured cold water down the legs of their

A traveller in Georgia saw five hundred famishing women, many with babies at their breasts seeking br ad and clothing at one station near Dallas.

INFLUENCE OF MARRIAGE ON THE DEATH RATES .- In his report for 1863, just publihsed, the registrar General for Scotland says - In the seventh and eigh h detailed reports attention was directed to the influence of marriage on the death rate of the females. and tables were published showing the death rates which prevailed at each quinquennial period of life among the women who are married and those who unmarried. These tables proved that the influence of marriage on temale life was appreciable. They showed that the married women died at a slightly bigger ratio than the numarried during the three quinquennial periods of life extending from 15 to 30 years of age; but that during the latter helf of the child bearing periods of life namely from 30 to 40 years, the married women died at a lower rate than the unmarried. At the time when the usual change of life occurs in the fem le. viz: from 40 to 45 years of age, the mortality of the married female was found slightly to exceed that of the unmarried; but from 45 to 75 years of age, the married women died in a lower proportion than the unmarried. Desiring to complete the inquiry, the influence of marriage on the death rate of the male sex has been examined into for 1863 and the results are so startling that they merit the greatest attention. Table 18 shows the number of married and unmarried men in Scots land at each quinquennial age, the deaths at the same ages, and the proportion of deaths to the living at each age By that table it appears that, at every age from 20 to 5 years, the death-rate of married men is very much smaller than that of the numarried; in fact it proves that the influence of marriage on the male sex is much more potent than it is on the female-potent to an extent never previously imagined. Thus reading the table without decimals, so as to make it more easily intelligible and reckoning that 100 000 persons of each class were living at each quinquennial age, 1174 unmarried men died during the year in that number, only 597 married In other words, between the ages of 20 and 85 years, the death rate of the bichelors was exicily double that of the murried me !

Death Bed of Infidels. - When it became known in France that the arch infidel Voltaire, who had devoted the exhaustless energy of a most powerful and brilliant intellect to disproving the existence of God and everything good, on his death bed had pi'eously and frantically besought his friends and attendants to bring him a priest to bear 1 is confession, and grant him the last rives of the Church he fear'ul hiwl and said Voltrine was cruzy when he the result has been equally entisfactory. did it Not long since M Jules Favre, of France, declared in a late work that Orsini, the arch Revon lu ionist and handit-cut throat of Italy, asked also for a priest to hear his confession when dyidg. And then another bowl went up from the Free Thinkers. But this is almost invariably the case. There is no and ask for its last rites .- Catholic Telegraph.

If a small boy is called a 'lad,' is it proper to call

Parties at the dead lock should extricate themselves with the skeleton key.

This is paying dear for good company as the rock

said when he was put into a pigeon pie. A groom bad to place seven borses in six stalls. How did he do it? Do you give it up? So did the groom.

Obristian perfection in outward conduct consists, not in doing extraordinary things, but in doing things extraordinary well.

Modern majesty consists in work - what a man can do is his greatest ornament, and he always corsults

An editor, retorting upon an opponent, says ' Now this is a matter of taste, or rather of common decency, and something with which we have nothing

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NUKSK

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

> "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Dauggists. 25 cents a bottle June, 1887.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD,

and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Brouchial, and Asikmatic affec. tions sometimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seal of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The Tracuss are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military sudden changes in the weather they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occusion requires. Sold at

June, 1867.

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

Bereft by Lightning, BRANDRETH'S PILLS

take all impure matters from the circulation, and save the general health, soon curing local affections also. BRANDRETH'S PILLS protect from tedious times of sickness and often save life. Sold by all Druggists,

June, 1867.

ALMOST A MIRACLE!

Hamilton, C.W., March 6th, 1865. Dear Sire, - That others may be benefited, as my boy has been, I beg to send you the following partienlars of his cure by the use of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Three years ago next May, he got a severe fall, which bruised his arms and left leg. I called in medical aid, supposing it to be a simple burt, from which he would soon recover; but in this I was disappointed, for after having had thirteen different physicians at him, he was at last given up by them es in urable. He used many kinds of medicines and other Sarsaparilles by the dozen bottles, but without any benefit. At last he began to use your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA; and, during the time of uring it, a bone 9} inches long was taken away from his leg, and a piece 8 inches long from his arm. He used about eighty bottles in all, and after being confined to his bad two years and seven months, he is now well enough to go around and take care of himself. I consider that it it had not been for your Bristol's Sarsaparilla he would not have lived. Mr. Bickle, the Druggist, is familiar with the case, and can vouch for the truth of my statements. You are also at liberty to refer any person to me, when they can see

WILLIAM BURNS. Wellington Street, near Rebecca.

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

HAB.TUAL CONSTIPATION. WORDS OF COMFORT. --Dr. Oyrus W. Nelson, of Boston Mass., author of Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Abdominal Diseases,' says in a letter dated February 27th, 1862: 'I consider Bristol's Sugar coatea Palls the best remedy for Onronic Constipation at present known With me they have never fail d, and I have prescribed them in at least fifty instances.' He also states: 'That for all irregularities of the digestive functions, the liver, and the bowels, they are ty far the most useful mefficine he has ever prescribed-perfectly safe, and eminently reliable. Similar testimony is volunteered by Dr. H. mphrey Lettsom of Chicago, III., who enumerates thirty cases, with names and dues in which he has administered the Pills, with entire success for babitual success, for had during life so satanically opposed, the Free habitual costiveness and piles. Whe ever they have Thinkers and Infidals of that country raised a been used as a remedy for liver and bowel complaints,

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

should be used in connection with the Pills. J. F Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton, in ellizent Catholic who does not, when death stares Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Camp-The Guzette de France observes:— The Emperor they understand English, but don't, and some Pennsylvania iron people may useful y note the fact bim in the face, forget all his bitter animosity to the bell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, has in the plenitude of his will pursued the time of Englishmen tired of being on foot all day, and before their workmen push their claim to projection. The College May are the fact bim in the face, forget all his bitter animosity to the bell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, has in the plenitude of his will pursued the time of Englishmen tired of being on foot all day, and before their workmen push their claim to projection.