THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, -SEPTEMBER, 29, 1865.

FORBIGN INTELLIGENCE.

with the one with the part of the section of - , 11 th 5 FRANCE.

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PARIS, SEPT. 6 .- The Moniteur, in its bolletie of. this evening, says: -- 1t affords us great satisfaction to call to mind that the government, the people, and the press of England have greeted the French fleet in England 340 The entente cordiale which prevailed during the preceding reign has been frendered fruitful through the policy of the Emperor. The friendly relations existing between France and England are founded on their mutual interest, and upon the nniformity of their principles, on 'matters' of public law. They rivalled one another in disinterestedness to insure the 'independence of the' Ottoman empire, and when France fought for Italy, England on her part determined no longer to retain the lonian Islands, and consented that they should be restored to the origin of their nationality."

The Paris London Times, of the 5th Sept., says :-Decidedly the Portsmouth fetes have been a great success, and such they are in the warmest terms proclaimed by the Paris press. The Opinion Nationale 8875:---

The Portsmouth fetes are over. The French fleet left on Saturday, followed at a certain distance by a flotilla of pleasure boats, and accompaniea by the hurrahs of the multitude. The hearty bursts of applause which during the stay of the French fleet at Spithead everywhere greeted our naval officers have given to this international reception the most enthusiastic and flattering character.

The letters from Portsmouth are in the same strain. The correspondent of the France, speaking of the vanquet on board the Duke of Wellington, says :--The table was royally served, the second battery had been trausformed into an elegant banquettingroom. The bill of fare was French, and completely refuted the bad culinary reputation that has been assigned to our neighbours. On board the English ships, which had divided our officers among them, toasts were drunk to the Emperor, the Queen, and to the health of the two nations. The utmost gaiety never ceased to prevail. There is no sort of courtesy and attention (gracieusele) that has not been shown to our officers. Scarcely had they arrived when they received the most pressing invitations from the secretaries of the Albert Yacht Club and of the Prince of Wales's club, and all houses were spontaneously opened to them. More than 200,000 visitors from all parts of England thronged the narrow streets of the three towns that compose Portsmonth. And the people shout, applaud, manifest their joy with an expansiveness and a fury which have nothing British. Everywhere the French flag floats beside that of England. Our officers and sailors cannot take a step alone. They are surrounded, applauded, carried off. They must see everything, accept everything.

The writer proceeds to speak in the most admir-ing terms of the Royal Sai or's Home, as an estab-Ishment unique of its kind, essentially English in its nature, and which could hardly be the creation of any other people.' He mentions, also, good-humouredly, and without comment, a piece of intrusiveness on the part of some of our societies of British saints, which seems to me to have been in the very worst tasie :-

Proselytism was not wanting at the festival; this morning the Heroine was invaded by these innumerable biblical, evangelical, and metbodist societies on which England plumes herself, and which are everywhere to be met with. Every sailor had his Bible and his little bundle of tracts. 1 suspect the absence of the ship's chaplain was known. The distribution was made with unparalelled generosity, but I have great doubts of its results. What particularly pleased our men was the gilt edges and bindings of these books, which they carefully wrapped up and put away in order to make presents of them on their return to France.

The distributions of our well-meaning but not always well judging missionary associations are sometimes worse used. Lately, in a summer camp in North Italy, the leaves of the small Italian Testaments distributed were found by the soldiers to be powers develope, brutal instincts gather strength, just the right side for cigarrette paper. Borrow tells and crime multiplies abundantly. Hence the inus that when seeking to diffuse the true light of the Gospel in Spain he used to leave his Bibles in ruins and deserted houses, where banditti and other vagrants were likely to take shelter, in hopes that they might be found and do good to the finders. Perhaps in those days days gilding was not employed. The experience of Portsmouth clearly shows that gilt edges and a neat binding will insure care, though they may not command converts.

The special correspondent of Temps is not less

the Greenwich Hospital, is as eloquent as the stump | bimself is responsible for issuing orders to treat deof the Vistory's mast at the foot of which fell Nelson servers so barbaronsly, after they had been drawn into mortally wounded in the desperate struggle of Tramortally wounded in the desperate struggle of Trafalgar. 1 . Ashall from

The Presse is of opinion that the iron fleets which cost so many millions will last but a little while, and predicts that in five years they will be warped, worn, eaten by rust, impotent, unable to make five knots an hour, or, perhaps, even to keep the sea at all. This is, a bad look out, and we must hope that the Presse, in its aversion from ' Such useless and foolish expenditure,' has rather exaggerated the probable -apidity of decay. The Presse remarks that the Eogish papers do justice to the beauty and power of the French naval armaments, and that they do so with a good grace. It regrets that many of our journals should write in so very different a tone with respect to the canal of the lathmus of Suez.

CRIME .-- We read in the Monde :--

"Orime, and that of a horrible kind, has been on the increase in England for some time. It is, as it were, a frenzy, combined with a kind of British doggedness which makes one shudder. All the assassins to whom we allude are people of respectable appearances, express themselves well, and state the reasons for their crimes with the utmost sang-froid. Orime is no longer a violent rebellion against society, it is an exaggerated estimate of the right which mo dern ideas recognize in each individual to push his way to the front, It is not called killing, but get-ting rid of obstacles. And yet this is the moment that revolutionary philanthropists choose at which to insist upon the abolition of capital punishment.-The Daily News enumerates the recent trials in London, and concludes as fellows, 'We cannot escape from the deplorable conclusion, that the increase of crime in England defies the increase of executions, and that the hanging of a Pritchard, a Muller, and others, is not an example which stays the murdeaer's hand.' In Christian society there are two weapons against crime - i.c. moral education, and judical repression. Modern society, such at least as peop e are striving to render it, does away with education. Faith is the sole basis of moral education, not that vague speculative specimen of it, tainted with materialism, of which a certain journal draws a pleasant picture, but the one, firm, sincere, immutable faith of the Christian. It is by clearly understanding his duty towards God, and towards his neighbour, that man perceives how small is the extent of his autual rights, that he learns to see them violated without rebelling; and patiently to abide, or temperately to lend a hand to the attainment of them. Take away this faith and the education which is founded upon it, and you disseminate crime. A system of education, into which religion does not enter inevitably produces cupidity and ambition, The new sciences which are taught are considered by the pupil, in boyhood and upwards in manhood as new rights which have been acquired by him, and he seeks here below the reward of exertions whose object is earthly. Men pass, in search of material enjoyment, from ambition to envy, from envy to anger, from anger to hatred, and become, some rioters who attack society, others assassing who attack individuals. The former have no longer the penalty of death to fear, and there is a party who are bent upon flording the latter a similar encouragement. And what weapon of defence will society have then ? What will future generations be, when all religious feeling, all shame, all faith shall have dissappeared, and when there shall be no terrible scaffold to restrain them, what ground will there be for even mitigated penalties ? Do we not see juries allowing of extenuating circum stances in cases of the most horrible crimes? And the certainty of escaping death will multiply yet more the number of criminals. The most odious crimes have been on the increase in England since the Protestant Church has began to lose her Chris tian element. Men's minds are not so independent of spiritual influences, as is said, and as they believe themselves. The soul cannot be fed on bales of cotton and cargoes of coal ; something more is wanted, and without that she becomes starved, exhausted, and the body strives at her expense; the physical crease of crime in England, in America, and elsewhere it furnishes no argument against capital punishment; but do away with that punishment and you will

A VESSEL PROPELLED BY ELECTRICITY .- Great curiosity has been excited at Cherbourg by a small the delegate De Ferrante, a traitor to his king and vessel propelled by electricity. The inventor, a his faith-a Neapolitan Liberal, noted for his cruelty French engineer, has shown his discovery to the to the prisoners under his charge-has fallen a vic. Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, Minister of Marine. Another of the favourite scientific questions has been submarine locomotion. Several trials have been made, but without much success. However, an Italian engineer, Gughelmo Giustiniani, has presented to the French Government the model of a submarine boat. The French Government has di rected a special committee to examine and report upon the system. CURIDUS INSURANCE CASE .- A French paper relates the following singular case arising out of a policy of insurance upon a quantity of cigars. A gentleman one day pres.nted himself at the office of the Phœnix, and said he wished to insure a quantity of cig rs which he had imported from Havaansh. 'Oigars,' said the manager, ' that is droll; however, what is the value of them? The gentleman having replied that he wished to insure them for 2,000f., an inspector examined the cigars, and, having satisfied himself as to their value, the premium was fixed and paid, and the policy delivered to the insurer. Four months afterwards the gentlemen returned to the insurance office, and suid-' Gentlemen, the cigars which I assured with you have been burned, and I apply for the amount of the policy.' 'We have had no intimation of the fire,' said the manager; ' how did it occur ?' In the most simple way in the world,' replied the gentleman; 'I have smoked them one after the other. Here is the certificate of my lodger and a neighother. Here is the certificate of any stage is hing;' the bour, who attest the fact.' 'You are j king;' the bour, who attest the fact.' 'You are j king;' the manager told him; 'we shall not pay you.' affects to call them, but a loyal intimacy ; they are not serious, and you shall pay me,' rejoined the insurer. The result was an action at law. The presiding ment, said that, as it was not denied on one side that heavy cost, but of reciprocal sentiments of confidence | certain merchandise had been insured against fire, and on the other that the said merchandise had been deers abdicates its liberty of action. Each preserves stroyed by fire, he must give judgment against the company. The latter did not offer much defence to the action, but on the following day a summons was served at their instance upon the plaintiff for arson, he baying wiltully set fire to merchandise which had been insured. This crime being punishable by death, the sharper, who no longer chuckled over the supposed success of his trickery, was too happy to make terms with the company by paying all the expenses which had been incurred.

shortly see that the second weapon against crime,

i.e., judical repression, though it ranks below moral

education, will be as necessary as ever."

couragement and reward given to desertion to Gari-S 1 1 14 baldi, when he went to reap in Naples Count Cavour's OWD CTODS.

The most important news this evening's telegram brings us is the protest addressed by the Austrian ambassador at Madrid, to the Spanish ministry, against the recognition of the kingdom of Italy, and the answer of Bermudez Cast., that the crown of Spain is independent of dynastic pledges; a fact very patent if we take into consideration that the present Queen reigns in defiance of all principles of legitimacy, and that it 'can hardly be expected of her to be truer to her cousin of Naples than to her uncle Don Oarlos. As Prussia and Austria have evidently come to an understanding on the Duchies, we may look for their united action in other countries and especially in Venetia .---Cor of Tablet.

The micropresentations of the Liberal press in mat. ters concerning the Papal Government and the Ohurch are coming preity thickly upon us. Thus, instead of discoursing on the sufferings of the prisoners in Victor Emmanuel's dominions-where, in spite of turning convents into gaols, persons arrested on suspicion are keps for years without trial in a state of confinement somewhat similar to that of negross on board a slaver; where 89 prisoners, arrested for re-action at Viesti, on July 27, 1881, are now being tried at Lucerna, shut up in an iron cage ; where women are repeatedly flogged, as in the Pretorial prison of Florence ; where the exiles of the Pica law, compelled to live on the island of Lipari, are being starved on an allowance of 31d a day, even against the provisions of that very law of plood ; where fowls are officially numbe ed, as in the Salernitano, and their unaccounted disappearance punished by the imprisonment and exile of their owners, &c., &c .- the Siecle chooses to fill the minds (such as they are) of its million of readers with the account of the passion and martyrdown of fourteen political prisoners in the Bagno of Civita Vecchia. Now they are known-even to the French garrison and its officers-to be guilty of ordinary criminal offences against society, and to be kept in a hall where sixty prisoners were previously confued. Here is fine tood for your British press.

The Oardinal Sishop of Aucona has been reported dead, but found on the contrary, slive and actively working in the midst of his desoluted flock, as his recent admirable Fastoral shows, which begins, by the way, by recalling to his Olergy and Faithful that he returned to Ancona as soon as the first news of the existence of the cholers reached him. What do you think of the same Stecle informing its aforesaid reading-million that His Eminence is keeping himself esconced in his country house.

The Government are actually selling the coarse gowns, the wooden beds, and earthen pots and pans of the Clarisses of Chieti, who have just been expelled, and these objects, the riches of the poverty of Christ, are exposed in public sale to the scandal and disgust of the inhabitants. The Lazarists have been driven from their convent of San Nicolas de Tolentino, in Naples, in spite of their recourse to the French Government. The Visitandines of Bologna have also received notice to quit in 24 hours.

VICTOR EMMANUEL SNEBBED. -- It is well known that the King's sec ad son wept to Lisbon, in order to represent his father there as godfather to the young prince, the heir of Portugal, on his baptism ; but that it was decided, in conformity with a declaration male by the whole body of Bishops, that Victor Emmanuel could not be admitted to attend the baptismel ceremony, either in person or by proxy, inasmuch as he unfortunately lay under the censure of the Uhurch. The King is said to have been greatly irritated at this treatment, although he might have expected it, for the Ohurch knows no difference between the prince and the peasant. He is said, however, to be still more angry with his ministers, who flattered him with the hope that all would pass off smoothly, and who sent his son to suffer such an humiliation.

There have been disturbances at Brescia on occa. sion of the collection of the income-tax, and the Na tional Guard was unable to prevent the riuters from forcing their way into the Town-hall and doing some little damage. The mob dispersed on the appearance of the military. The Mazzinian distu:bances, an-nonneed by a Florence paper for the 29th of August, anniversary of Appromonie nowhere took place.

At Sansevere, the mortality is very heavy for the numbers of the population. There have been a few cases in Piedmont-one at the fortress of Gavi, where much so that those whose health requires it are sent to prison near the seal ., G · L beg you to publish this letter. ी जेंश के जिस्

Your obedient Servant, GEORGE BOWYER.'

The following extracts are taken; from a lengthy article in the Monde :- The negociation between the Pope and the Emperor Maximilian has atterly failed. Having already determined upon his course of conduct, the Emperor, wishing to save appearances as long as it suited his purposes, sent to Rome a deputation consisting of three persons of distinction, who were instructed to come to an arrangement, but that arrangement was to rest upon a basis which had been already repudiated by the Nuncio.

PETER'S PENCE. - The Unita Cattolica claims to have collected 300,000 signatures to its address to Pius IX., and £4,000 for the Pope, within a month, and in spite of persecutions of every kind. The plucky ournal has determined on seeking the protection of the Council of State against the functionaries who are in the babit of sequestrating the address and molesting the subscribers to it.

SPAIN AND ITALY .- Referring to the late rumour of a projected alliance between Prince Amadeus and the Infanta Isabella, the Epoca says :- Friendly to Italy as we desire to be, we cannot carry this feeling to the extent of close intimacy. Our own dignity, and the liberty of action we must reserve in all that refers to the cause of the Pontificate, would oppose any recurrence of what has happened in Portugal. Prince Amadeus travels in Spain under the title of Count Pollenzo.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- Of brigandage we have little or nothing this week save in Calabria and the Salerno districts, where the rencontres have been very frequent.

The Italia contains another attack on the Queen of Naples this week for the terrible crime of having been greatly affected by the loss of her favourite dog, a magnificent black English setter, which shared her catemate at Gaeta and never left her eide. Attachment to a faithful animal might be forgiven one who has had so terrible an experience of the treason of men; but the revolution finds no mode of attack too low for its agents to stoop to.

A fact hes just taken place on the Neapolitan frontier which has raised a feeling of disgust and i dignation among even the French troops. A band of reacionaries offered to surrender to the French post at Veroli, and a day and place of meeting was appointed; the Neapolitans laid down their arms, and were on their way under eccort to Rome, when a desputch arrived from the officer replacing General Montebello, desiring the officer of the post to make them over to the nearest Italian post. It was done, and they were shot before the eyes of the French soldiers, who in vain protested against the act, and who are everywhere load in their expression of indignation at such a violation of the trust reposed in them, -- Cor. of Tublet.

UNITED STATES.

The Troy (N.Y.) Whig and other journals report that the cattle plague has made its appearance in that part of the State. Many valuable cows are said to have already fallen victims to the pestilence, which resembles that now raging in England. The disease resembles erysipelas, the attacked part sweding up sometimes under the breast, at other times on the side, but more frequently under and on the side of the throat, the victim dying in from 24 to 48 hours in great agony.

Miss Emma Latimer, of Edgefield, Tenn., is to be indicted and tried for that she did tear down and and trample under her feet, with intent to express contempt for the same, the American flag, = hich had been put up in honor of the anniversary of the independence of the United States."

An aged ex-rebel was mercilessly shot to death in Knoxville, recently, by a young Union man, who had already sued him in a civil court, and recovered the sum of nine thousand dollars damages. It was supposed the reble, at the time he was shot and killed, was preparing to establish his innocence of the damages, oy proving an alibi. Tragedies like this are of frequent occurrence.

WISS THIEVES STELL AND COMPROMISE .- Last summer a bank clerk in New York stole \$100,000. He lost the money by fighting the tiger. He then called upon a lawyer and informed him that he was a ruined man, and that he thought of suicide. This led to the following dislogue :--

How much does your defalcation amount to? (Ine hundred thousand do

CRIME IN AMBRICA. -- Whether the sudden close of the war made minor sensations seem of greater importance, or, whether it left this country more de-praved and reckless of life and property, is hard to tell ; but it is certain that at no period of our history. have there been more shocking accidents and, terrible crimes. A new chapter of murder, fraud, and dred persons have been killed and wounded weekly by accidents and afrays of various kinds since Gen. Lee's surrender, yet no one is punished for any of these crimes, and it is very reldom, even, that steps are instituted to bring the perpetrators to justice -At first, assassinations were of daily occurrence, and men were killed in all parts of the country by concealed foes who were never apprehended. The poor negroes, too, in all quarters have been made to pay the penality of a black skin. Soldiers have been drugged, or murdered, and robbed. The amount of orime is fearful, and in no part of the country are the police able to prevent it. Either the war has left us rather far more depraved than it found us, or the average amount of individual wickedness the world is capable of has greatly increased since our war ceased. -N. Y. Cor. of the London Times.

As the Massachusetts Regiments are being mustered out a large portion of the 'Massachusetts Boys' are found in the profane city of New York. It is singularly remarkable that nearly all the famous ' Masanchusett's Boys' have been born in Ireland. Germany, Belgium &c. &c.; that they know nothing whatever about Massachusetts, except that the pions and psalm singing Yankees of the old Bay State have deceived and defrauded them Long live Massachusetts !- Western N. Y. Catholic

A pewter plate is being exhibited in California agone on which President Lincoln ate his 'pork and beans.' When the Americans come to their senses. they will style this sort of thing 'hero-worship run into the ground.'

THE GOLD FIELDS .- When gold becomes as plentifui as silver in Canada, it will doubtless be subject to the same discount, and then Bank Bills will be worth more than their actual value, if each a thing is possible. There is one thing, however, that will never be subject to discount, and that is Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir. Every Bottle is worth 25 cents, regardless of the price of god or silver. Good for c ughs and colde. Sold by all Druggists

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C. E

September, 1865.

Is ir TRUE-That nine-tenths of the diseases with which mankind is afflicted are the result of negligence ? We four it is. A little of Henry's Vermont Liniment. if taken in season, may save no end of pains and a train of incurable diseases. Be wise in time is an old adage, but nevertheless a good and a true one. The Liniment is an unequalled remedy for tootbache, earache, cholic, &c.

Sold by all Drnggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C E. September, 1865.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION .- These great scourges of our people, cannot be too well understood, or the means of averting or curing them too highly appreciated. The person who discovers any means of cure or alleviation, confers a benefit upon his fellows, and is deserving of honor. This desirable consummation has been achieved, and not only may Dyspepsia 1 3 cored, but it may be prevented by the use of Housland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C M. Jack-son, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, which medicine is spoken of in terms of the highest commenda. tion by thousands who have tested its efficacy. It is perfectly innocuous in its nature, and possesses the valuable property of improving the health of the robust, as well as restoring the health of the sick. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Mentreal, C.E.

MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.-It may be fairly doubted wheth'r

"The many-tinted flowers that shed

Their perfumed leaves on Eden's bed, leaf a purer fragrance to the atmosphere, than fills the dressing-room or boudgir in which a flacon of this. odoriferons toilet water has bean orened. As compared with the fleating scent of ordinary 'essences' its perfume may be celled imperishable, while it is the only article of its kind, which vividly recalls the perfume of ungathered 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 perfuming the breath and the person, when used as a mouth wash or a cosmetic, it has no equal among imported toilet waters .---LT See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle ; without Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

gratified than his colleagues. He writes on the 1st inst. :--

'Fetes succeed each other here with such rapidity, and the fever spreads to such an extent even among the coolest, that to do one's duty as a chronicler and see everything one is obliged to defer sending off one's account of it. What you expect from me however, is not brief telegraphic notes, but the narrative of the life we lead, and the photograph of the phy siognomy of this people which welcomes us with so much warmth. • On board our ships there are razzias of officers whom the English visitors carry off with them to the shore, and do not allow them to return. Some have been taken as far as Southampton !

The letters in the Patrie, by M. Launoy, a calm observer to whom English usages were already more or less familier, are not less expressive of the satia faction of your French visitors at the manner in which they have been received. He is evidently struck by the combined cordiality and courtesy shows to his countrymen :--

The inhabitants show a real enthusiasm for the French, and the officers, when walking in the streets, are constantly accosted by persons who take their hand in the most hearty manner and address them in the most cordial and friendly terms.'

The France remarking on the dissatisfaction betrayed by a Russian organ at the good terms on which England and France are, writes as follows .-

'These relations are not an alliance, as the Nord founded on the letter of a treaty, but on identity of interests and ideas. They are not the result of la-boriously calculated combinations. established at ment, said that, as it was not denied on one side that and esteem. It is not a tie by which each of two Powthe entire personality of its policy at home and abroad; but what guarantees, much better that a diplomatic convention, their mutual good understanding is, that they both represent in the world the same pacific and civilizing interests, and that, if they be disagreed on some points, they are generally agreed on all the great questions on which may depend the peace of Europe. . . Their union is not a subordination, and their respective independ ence is always intact. The important thing is that both henceforward abdicate the hatreds of another age; that they are sincerely friends; that they do not wish to make war upon each other; that none can hope to separate them so as to draw one of them into a coalition against the other. The ill-concealed vexation of their adversaries is an additional reason for them to persevere in this wise policy.'

The Presse, referring to the revolution that has taken place in the art of naval warfare, says that fuere can no longer exist a sensible disproportion between the forces of England and those of France. The reviews at Cherbourg, Brest, and Portsmouth serve subjected to these very Gallican burdens. out to make the destructive equality more manifest in the eyes of all.

respect and a natural desire of good understanding, and even of friendship, in the place of those absurd sentiments of animosity and hatred, of those senseless rages which have begotten the terms (gallopho-

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. -- The Moniteur contains a recent paragraph which is worth noting. It recommends to the Government of Victor Emmanuel to resume the negociations with Rome without insisting on any oath on the part of the Bishops, or any Exequatur on Papal decrees. This is the more to be noted from the fact that the previous obstinacy of the 'Florentines' in this respect was generally attributed to the influence of the ' proprietor' of the Moniteur, afraid as he was of the contagion of freedom in the French Olergy, who are

Victor Emmanuel's dominions are seriously sgitated at present by the question lately raised against the shield a Colonel de Villata from the odium of having lowed to have. shot Garibaldian deserters from the regular army, bia' and' anglophobia.' I be statue of Louis Bellot, army to resent collectively any attack against any to return at night. rected on the backs of the Thames, in the park of one of them in the press. The fact is, that Pectiti. The greatest care is bestowed on sick prisoners, so

tim to it.

Rous. - Our latest intelligence from Rome is contained in a letter published in the Guzeite de France to the following effect: --The purveyors for the French army have received

instructions to make no further contracts for provisions. The Pope's health is excellent. The revolutionary propagandists are organising themselves in all the villages on the frontiers ? Garibaldian clubs are springing up on all sides Everything is being prepared with a view to singing the De Profundis of the Papacy the moment the French troops take their departure. A new journal, called *U Monitore del* Subino, has appeared at Rietti. It is evidently under direct inspiration from Florence, and there is reason to believe that it will be the centre of the revolution. ary propagaudiam which threatens Rome. An augmentation of the Papal army appears to

have been decided on, in view of the events which may arise towards the end of the term fixed for the execution of the convention. It will be right and needful that a sufficient force should exist to preserve order within the limits of the actual territory, not against the Romans themselves but against the armed bands who will infallibly be detached by Piedmont under the disguise of Garibaldian volunteers, to devastate the provinces and excite revolt. Further than for measures of order and self-defence the army will not be increased, and the troops will be enrolled in preference among the Italian population, and will not exceed 4000 men.-Cor. of Tablet.

ROMAN PRISONS .- The following letter appeared in the Times of Monday : -

" Sir .- An article from the Siecle describing the supposed barbarities of Roman prisons, especially at Civita Vecchia, having appeared in the Times of the 29th ult., steps were taken, by application to a high official person, to ascertain the truth. The result is that the statements of the Siecle are in every particular untrue, both as regards Civita Vecchia and the other prisons of the Roman State.

There are not 14 but 15 political prisoners in Civita Vecchia, and some of these weee convicted of offences not political. They are confined in two rooms, each of them 14 metres (18 yards) long, and 6 metres (7 yards) broad. They have meat and wine every day, and are well taken care of, with. good bedding and the use of the baths. They take exercise moruing and evening, and they have no chains. They are allowed ordinarily to see their friends once a month, or more frequently on special application. A new prison is being erected, in accordance with a view both to punishment and amend. ment.

In two of the prisons great advantage has resulted from the service of a congregation of lay religious persons called the Belgian Brothers, who with much zeal and industry attend to and instruct the prisoners.

In the prison at Civita Vecchia called the Piaz. The eyes of all. ' Thence result a reciprocity of consideration and military despotism of his army by the Mazzinian pat. spect and a natural desire of good understanding, ty. The War Minister, Petitit, has endeavored to and are enabled to earn money, which they are alzetta there is a kind of street containing shops of different trades, in which the prisoners are employed,

At Port d'Anzio many of the convicts are allowed after Aspromonte, by requiring all the officers of the to work for the neighbouring farmers, but required

Got any left? Not a cent.

That is bad; you have left nothing to work with. What must be done ?

You must return to your desk and abstract another hundred thousand.

What must I do that for?

To preserve your character and save you from going to the State Prison. With the hundred thousand dollars which you are about to steal to morrow, I intend to compromise with the bank. Your stealing after to-morrow will amount to \$100,000. I will call at the bank and confess your offence; I will represent myself as your heart-broken uncle, 'honest but poor :' I will offer the bank \$50,000 to hush up the matter. The bank will accept. This will leave \$50,000 to divide between you and me-that is 25,000 apiece. With this sum you can retire from business.

The young man listened and took on wisdom. He doubled his defalcation, and compromised as the lawyer said he should. He is now worth \$250,000 and is counted one of the most respectable gentlemen in the city of New York.

Don'T LIKE THE WIDOWERS. - In endeavoring to take the census for the Government the marshals occasionally meet with such difficulties as to well nigh deprive them of their senses. The following colloguy is said to have taken place somewhere between a marshel and an Iriah woman :

How many male members have you in the family? Niver a one.

When were you married.

The day Pat Doyle left Tipperary for Ameriky .h well I mind it. A suc-shinier day never gilded the sky of owld Ireland.

What was the condition of your husband before marriage?

Divil a man more miserable. He said if I didn't give him a promise within two weeks he would blow his brains out with a crowbar.

Was he at the time of your marriage a widower or a bachelor?

A which? a widower did ye say? Ah now go away wid yer nonsense ! Is it the like of me would take us wid a second hand husband ? A poor divil all legs and consumption like a sick turkey. A widower ! Muy 1 be blessed if I wouldn't rather live an owld maid and bring up a family on buttermilk and praties.

HYMNS FOR THE NEGROES .- At a recent ' coloured' festival near New York the following hymn was chaunted amongst others by the darkies. Two or three stanzas will suffice :-

We's nearer to the Lord

Den the white lokes, and dey knows it, See de glory gate unbarred, Walk in, darkeas, past de guard,

Bet yer a dollar he won't close it.

Walk in, darkeas, troo de gate, Yark der kullered angels holler ! Go' way white fokes, you're too late, We's de winnin kuller. Wait

Till de trumwet blows to foller. Halleloojah ! tanks to praise,

Long enuff we've borne our crosses, Now we's de sooperior race, And wid Gorramighty's grace We's going to Hebben afore de bosses.

WHY ARE BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS & POPE-AR MEDICINE ? - Because they relieve the bowels, tone the stomach, regulate the liver, and promote the general vigor of the system, without causing pain. Because their action is not followed by increased constipation, and the necessity for larger doses. Because they are a safe cathartic for the weakest, as well as active enough to relax the constipated passages in the strongest. Because they create an appeale and revive the mental energies.-Because they never produce tencemus, but act like a healing balm on the irritated membranes of the stomach and intestines. Beeause no mineral ingredient p lintes the pure vegetable, antibilious, and aperient substances of which they are composed .--Because they act in harmony with nature, and without violence. Because no human being who ever used them has been disappointed in the effects .--And, finally, because they are a family medicine for which there is no substitute. 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. 412. 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.

> SALT RHEUM OURED? Sherbrooke, O.E., June 20, 1864.

Mr. S. J. Foss, Druggists :

Dear Sir,-For the benefit of those who may be suffering from the same disease, I wish to make known the great benefit I have received from the use of BRISTOL'S SARSAPABILLA. For a long time I had been troubled with a sort of breaking out on my iegs and arms, which some called salt rheum and some a scro'ulous hamor. Whatever it was, the torture from it was so great that I could not remain quiet. I tried a great many medicines, but all without benefit until I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, from the use of which I found immediate relief; and now, after using only four bottles, I find myself to all appearance entirely cured.

Yours very truly, HOBACH BAIBER. 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. 455 a set ball i e