

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 6.—The Monitor, in its bulletin of this evening, says:—It 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...

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

The letters from Portsmouth are in the same strain. The correspondent of the France, speaking of the banquet on board the Duke of Wellington, says:—The table was royally served, the second battery had been transformed into an elegant banquet room.

The writer proceeds to speak in the most admiring terms of the Royal Sailors' Home, as an establishment unique of its kind, essentially English in its nature, and which could hardly be the creation of any other people.

Proselytism was not wanting at the festival; this morning the Heroine was invaded by these innumerable biblical, evangelical, and Methodist societies on which England plumes herself, and which are everywhere to be met with.

The distributions of our well-meaning but not always well-justified 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 just the right side for cigarette paper.

The special correspondent of the Temps is not less 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.

The letters in the Patrie, by M. Launoy, a calm observer to whom English usages were already more or less familiar, are not less expressive of the satisfaction of four French visitors at the manner in which they have been received.

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 affects to call them, but a loyal intimacy; they are not founded on the letter of a treaty, but on identity of interests and ideas.

The Presse, referring to the revolution that has taken place in the art of naval warfare, says that there can no longer exist a sensible disproportion between the forces of England and those of France.

the Greenwich Hospital, is as eloquent as the stump of the Victory's mast at the foot of which fell Nelson mortally wounded in the desperate struggle of Trafalgar.

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.

Crime.—We read in the Monde:—Crime, 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.

The Government are actually selling the coarse gowns, the wooden beds, and earthen pots and pans of the Clarissas of Ohiti, 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.

At Sanseverino, 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 the delegate De Ferrante, a traitor to his king and his faith—a Neapolitan Liberal, noted for his cruelty to the prisoners under his charge—has fallen a victim to it.

Rome.—Our latest intelligence from Rome is contained in a letter published in the Gazette de France to the following effect:—The purveyors for the French army have received instructions to make no further contracts for provisions.

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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.

Italy.—The Monitor contains a recent paragraph which is worth noting. It recommends to the Government of Victor Emmanuel to resume the negotiations with Rome without insisting on any oath on the part of the Bishops, or any Exequatur on Papal decrees.

himself is responsible for issuing orders to treat deserters so barbarously, after they had been drawn into the trap previously laid for them by the barefaced encouragement and reward given to desertion to Garibaldi, when he went to reap in Naples Count Cavour's own crops.

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 Bernabé Castro, 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 true to her cousin of Naples than to her uncle Don Carlos.

The representations of the Liberal press in matters concerning the Papal Government and the Church are coming pretty thickly upon us. Thus, instead of discouraging on the sufferings of the prisoners in Victor Emmanuel's dominions—where, in spite of turning convicts into galleys, persons arrested on suspicion are kept for years without trial in a state of confinement somewhat similar to that of negroes on board a slave; where 89 prisoners, arrested for reaction 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 34 a day, even against the provisions of that very law of blood; where fowls are officially numbered, 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 martyrdom of fourteen political prisoners in the Bagno di Civita Vecchia.

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much so that those whose health requires it are sent to prison near the sea. I beg you to publish this letter. Your obedient Servant, GEORGE BOWYER.

The following extracts are taken from a lengthy article in the Monde:—The negotiation between the Pope and the Emperor Maximilian has utterly 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.

Spain and Italy.—Referring to the late rumour of a projected alliance between Prince Amadeus and the Infanta Isabella, the Epoca says:—Friendly 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.

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.

Miss Emma Latimer, of Edgfield, Tenn., is to be indicted and tried for that she did tear down and had trampled under her feet, with intent to express contempt for the same, the American flag, which 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 rebel, at the time he was shot and killed, was preparing to establish his innocence of the damages, by proving an alibi. Tragedies like this are of frequent occurrence.

Wise Thrives Steal 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 dialogue:—How much does your defalcation amount to? One hundred thousand dollars. 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.

The young man listened and took on wisdom. He doubted 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 colloquy is said to have taken place somewhere between a marshal and an Irish 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. Ah well! I mind it. A success-shiner day never guided the sky of owd 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! My I be blessed if I wouldn't rather live an owd maid and bring up a family on butter-milk and praties.

Hymns for the Negroes.—At a recent 'coloured' festival near New York the following hymn was chanted amongst others by the darkies. Two or three stanzas will suffice:—We's nearer to the Lord Den the white folks, and dey knows it, See de glory gate unbarred, Walk in, darkeys, past de guard, Bet yer a dollar he won't close it. Walk in, darkeys, troo de gate, Yark der kullered angels holler! Go' way white folks, you're too late, We's de winner kuller. Wait Till de trumpet blows to foller. Hallelujah! tanks to praise, Long enuff we've borne our crosses, Now we's de scoperior race, And wid Gorrainigh's grace We's going to Hebben afore de bosses.

CRIME IN AMERICA.—Whether the sudden close of the war made minor sensations seem of greater importance, or whether it left this country more depraved 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 few chapters of murder, fraud, and embezzlement is unfolded with every rising sun. It has been estimated that on an average five hundred persons have been killed and wounded weekly by accidents and strays of various kinds since Gen. Lee's surrender; yet no one is punished for any of these crimes, and it is very seldom, 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 penalty of a black skin. Soldiers have been dragged, or murdered, and robbed. The amount of crime 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 Regiment 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 'Massachusetts Boys' have been born in Ireland, Germany, Belgium &c. &c.; that they know nothing whatever about Massachusetts, except that the pious 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 as one 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 plentiful 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 such a thing is possible. There is one thing, however, that will never be subject to discount, and that is Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir. Every Bottle is worth 25 cents, regardless of the price of gold 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. 1m

IS IT TRUE.—That nine-tenths of the diseases with which mankind is afflicted are the result of negligence? We fear it is. A little of Henry's Vermont Liniment, if taken in season, may save an 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 toothache, earache, cholice, &c. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C.E. September, 1865. 1m

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 be cured, but it may be prevented by the use of Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, which medicine is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation 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., Montreal, C.E.

MURRAY & LANMAN'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 flocion of this odoriferous toilet water has been opened. As compared with the heating 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 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. See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine. 186 Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

WHY ARE BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS A POPULAR 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 appetite and revive the mental energies. Because they never produce tenesmus, but act like a healing balm on the irritated membranes of the stomach and intestines. Because no mineral ingredient plagues 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 CURED? Sherbrooke, C.E., June 20, 1864. Mr. R. J. Foss, Druggist: 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 SARSAPARILLA. For a long time I had been troubled with a sort of breaking out on my legs and arms, which some called salt rheum and some a scrofulous humor. 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, HOBAC BARRAS. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, R. H. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 455