

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of the French has made a most pacific speech. He has professed that his only desire is to do good, and to secure the peace of the world, and has quoted with approval the sentiment of the great Pacificator, Napoleon I., that all wars in Europe must be looked upon as civil wars. The only answer yet made to these pacific protestations outside of France has been, 'Then, why don't you reduce your armaments; it is not pretended that anybody wants to attack France, and therefore nothing can be easier than to prove that you don't mean to attack anybody by reducing your forces, which are so wholly out of proportion to any of the requirements of legitimate self-defence.'

On the other hand, the expectation of war naturally aroused by the Emperor's manifestation in favor of peace has been diminished by other considerations. Two years ago it was announced that France had a deficit of £40,000,000. It is now announced that the deficit again amounts to £38,000,000. An annual average deficit of £20,000,000 is thought to be a stronger security for peace than any promise. But it is a security on which we should be sorry to place much reliance. The French Senate has presented a most obsequious Address, and the city of Paris has made a still more decisive and unmistakable demonstration in the opposite direction by electing the Opposition candidate, M. Pelletan.

The *Charivari* gives a woodcut representing one Polish girl, apparently in great anxiety, who says to another, looking through a telescope, 'Sister Anne, Sister Anne, do you see nobody coming?' The other answers, 'Yes, there are your brothers, but they are still at an immense distance.'

The *Insurance Record* observes that several offices in the city are accepting proposals for an insurance to a large amount on the life of the Empress of the French. The risk is being divided among French and English offices, and the total amount of insurance is £200,000.

In 1854 two twin brothers belonging to the important Jewish family of Lemann, of Lyons, became Catholics at the same time, at eighteen years of age, and after five years' studies in the great ecclesiastical seminary of St. Sulpice, they were ordained Priests at the same time and returned to Lyons, where they have been engaged in laboring to found a new parish. The Holy See, having now approved the Institute and Constitutions of the Order of Our Lady of Zion, founded by the brothers Ratisbonne to labour specially for the conversion of the Jews, the brothers Lemann have been authorized by the Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons to join the brothers Ratisbonne, to form, along with other Priests, the male community of that new Order.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.—The *Novelliste* relates that, among the passengers of the *Sabel*, recently wrecked on the coast of Catalonia, there were six Sisters of Charity. When the ship's crew were being saved, they were offered a place in the first boat, but they refused, saying that the children and other women should be saved first, and that, as for them, they would be the last to leave the ship.

An experiment was lately made in Paris for the preservation of corn from fermentation and the attack of insects by enclosing it in a metal vessel and exhausting the air. The experiment was made in the presence of forty persons, and succeeded perfectly. Ten hectolitres of wheat were placed in a metal vessel, and the air was exhausted. The vessel was opened after fifteen days, and the wheat, which were seen quite lively when the wheat was placed in the vessel, had quitted their cells and were dead. They were warmed, but did not stir. Being placed on white paper, they were crushed and reduced to powder, without leaving any stain on the paper. From various experiments made on wheat under glass, it was found that the weevil retains life longer than any other insect when deprived of air.

Those gentlemen who said, after the famous Second of December, that Europe would henceforth be in perpetual trouble, may well boast of their foresight, and of their insight into the character of the Emperor of the French. They have been true prophets, and he has fulfilled their expectations. Europe has never had a day of peace since then, and it is doubtful whether it ever will be at rest again before it shall have exhausted itself in a general war, the elements of which abound everywhere. France is not satisfied, and we know from the Emperor of the French that Europe can be at peace only under that condition. But he does not help to reassure us even when France is satisfied, because we know too well that the greater the satisfaction the greater the want; and the daughters of the horse leech are always crying—give, give.

The suggestion of a Congress in the address of the assembled legislators of France was not reassuring; but it produced a general consternation when the Emperor invited the Sovereigns of Europe to discuss their affairs in his presence, and under his direction. The danger has been avoided for the present, but it is not altogether a thing of the past; for the Minor States of Europe may be tempted to join the Emperor and from a Congress of some kind or other, from which it may be hazardous to be absent. The Emperor of the French has a great advantage over other secular Governments in this; he is the most unscrupulous, and not the least of the strong ones. He has on his side the Great Liberal Party in every State, and has given pledges to the Secret Societies of his good faith towards these conspirators against the human race. He speaks the language of the sect fluently, and his habits and education are of that nature which always conciliates the good wishes of all those who are bent upon destroying the old institutions of Europe.

According to the information accessible to all the world, it does not appear that the Congress is more than postponed. Probably the later despatches of the Minister for Foreign Affairs may

mean nothing more than that the Emperor wishes to withdraw his proposal; perhaps, however, they may mean nothing of the kind. It is just possible that a Congress may still be held, but of the minor Powers, who will range themselves, for certain advantages, real or feigned, as the vassals of France, but in fact, as the terror of Europe. If such a Congress should ever meet it will be a serious affair, for even if it were to do nothing but talk, and consign its talk to a formal instrument, the danger to Europe would be immeasurable.

The English Government perverted the last Congress into an occasion to rob the Pope, to jethrone the king of the Two Sicilies, and to rob Austria of Lombardy, as well as for the ruin of the lesser States of Italy. In the new Congress the members of it may agree to recommend another series of changes, simply as a matter of kindness, and as evidence of their anxiety for the common good. It is possible that it may be recommended to this country in the first place to restore Gibraltar to Spain, and to give up Malta, in accordance with the precedent lately given by the present Ministry when it abandoned the Ionian Islands. It is very easy to say that England will not be bound by any such advice or recommendation, but that will not meet the real difficulty. Neither the Pope, nor the Emperor of Austria, nor the King of the Two Sicilies felt themselves bound by the Congress of Paris; but they suffered nevertheless. The evil spirit so complacently roused by Lord Clarendon and others never rested till the plans of Lombardy were covered by the soldiers of the Emperor of the French. A formal instrument, drawn up in a Congress, however insignificant, presided over by the Emperor of the French, denouncing the retention of Gibraltar and Malta, would issue in the cession of those places, or in a war for their retention.

BELGIUM.

The Catholics of Belgium have derived new spirit from the Malines Congress. One of the measures resolved upon there was to petition for liberty of conscience for Catholics with regard to burials. The anti-Catholic party insist that the Clergy should be compelled to bury in the Catholic burial-ground, and with the rites of the Church, men who have notoriously lived and died out of the Church.

There is a society of wretched men bound to each other by a compact to die without the Sacraments. It has been made a grievance that even these should be buried without the rites of the Church. It is difficult to see how those who complain could give any clearer proof that they are out of their minds. The Belgian constitution establishes religious freedom for all. The Catholics say: Let Jews and Protestants practise their own religion in their own synagogues, temples, and burial-grounds, and let us practise our religion in our own churches and cemeteries. To this, one would say, no sane man could object, unless he professed that the Catholic religion should not be tolerated. In fact, however, the Belgian Anti-Catholics combine the demand that the Catholics, in their own churches, should abandon the principles of their own religion, on the question of burials, with the loud profession of liberality and universal toleration. This is nothing less than frenzy.—*Weekly Register*.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Bien Public* of Ghent, writing on the 5th inst., announces that the *Journal de Bruxelles* and its dependant journals, the *Emancipation* and the *Gazette de Bruxelles*, have been purchased for £16,000, by a society of which Messrs. Dechamps, Deceptor, and de Meens are the chief shareholders. The new editorship is to begin its work during January next. The *Emancipation* is to be the international Catholic journal spoken of at the Malines Congress.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—War is probably within a few weeks of us, and it is the great hope for Catholic Italy. It will test the value of the vapourings of Soma, and we shall see whether the recruits of Naples, Modena, and the Pontifical States will be as forward in the attacks on what is to them a friendly standard as the Italian journals would have us believe. The first diminution of troops in the Neapolitan provinces will be the signal for a general movement, though from very reliable accounts I received today, I do not believe the people will stir till they see their tyrant engaged, as they have neither arms, money nor leaders. A dozen capable officers, however, with a sufficient supply of arms and ammunition, which Austria will naturally be too ready to afford, as a diversion, would decide the game; but the people distrust so thoroughly the many feigned Royalists in the pay of the Sect who have raised the bands and then betrayed them, that it is only men of high mark and character who would have a chance of success, especially in the Abruzzi and the Terra di Lavoro, where the reaction of 1860 accustomed the population to regular military movements and an organized system of action for a great and holy cause never attempted since.—*Cor of Tablet*.

The *Giornale dei Debattimenti* gives the total of the crimes committed in the so-called Kingdom of Italy, during the month of August last, as amounting to 4,480, which gives a yearly average of one for every 407 inhabitants, as its population is reckoned at 23,900,000. The nature of these 4,480 crimes will be better understood when we see that there are reckoned among them 196 murders, 387 robberies, 1,462 thefts, 55 rapes, 255 assaults, 43 suicides, and crimes of various kinds. The assaults which have occasioned wounds amount, during that month, to 1,050. There have been besides 197 cases of desertion, 37 assaults against the police force, and 5,621 arrests.

Such is the state of morality under the Government which professed to invade the Papal State to re-establish there moral order.

Turin, Dec. 19.—'Italian unity' has its heart set on a far different subject at present, and more in accordance with its spirit than the Congress, viz. its Budget. The financial statement of M. Minghetti has been called by him a satisfactory one; but others who are interested in this vital question perceive the impossibility of being able to face the ruinous expenditure which has already nearly swallowed up the enormous loan of last year. The deficits of the years 1862 and 1863 amount to 732,000,000 francs, and which is to be liquidated by 500 millions taken of the 700 millions (the loan) of last year, and by the remaining 200 millions now to be called. The ordinary budget presents a deficit of 249 millions. The sources whence the payment of the latter is to be obtained is the sale of state lands and the church property of 275 millions is to be equated by the increasing number in four years, obtaining 100 millions by economy, 115 by new imports, and 60 millions by increase on the present taxes. This is about the clearest way to get at the end of a most crude and complicated statement of this momentous question, which is involving the country in difficulties beyond calculation, and for generations to come. Her external credit (I mean that obtained by loans) may conclude as expended, after last year's exhibition; and her own internal sources, she is now about to dip into, and will no doubt shortly consume. The irritation after the Sicilian debate can scarcely be said to have abated, as it has exposed the weakness of the Government and of the Chamber of Deputies, which has received to its face so great a rebuff as to be told it no longer represented the country, and which, thereon, to save itself, gave a vote of confidence to a Government its decided majority condemned. An approaching dissolution is the dread and hope of many.

As in my recent letters I have stated that the propagandist spirit here is in the direction, of war, I am enabled to forward you authoritative proofs of it. The force of circumstances obliges us to recognize in united Italy two opposing and contending administrations, each perfectly assured of its predominance,

and neither caring a button for the other—the Piedmontese and the Mazzinian. As the former has got the 'pas' in point of rank, it must have the precedence in citation of the following official documents hastening on preparation for war and declaring the moment for action at hand.

The following circular has been forwarded by the Piedmontese cabal to all principal military stations throughout Naples, and to all other parts of the 'Regno,' as far as regards the forced military service, and with the additional order of all troops marching 10 miles a day in whatever weather and in full marching order:—

'It is necessary to push on the conscription with all speed, and to show no mercy to the refractory, and to compel the commanders of the National Guard to exercise their corps in the management of arms. The Government counts upon the citizen soldiers to maintain tranquility in the Southern provinces in the event of the Italian troops being obliged to repair to the army on the Mincio.'

The next, from the Garibaldian interest, is quite as explicit as the former; but the warriors of the party probably would despise the tender offices of Victor Emmanuel's instructors, for it would seem that they infer that the citizen soldier must be Mignerva like, born in full fighting toggery, and Jos. Garibaldi being no doubt the modern Jupiter, whose pite the iron Vulcan has cleaved open. It says,—

'War is necessary for us; the *status quo* may suit France, but it does not suit our views. If the Government is not wholly to liberate Italy in the spring, the people must accomplish it without it.'

'Let the friends of Italy arm themselves and organize, and they will find their redoubtable General, the martyr of Aspromonte ready and happy to march at their head to complete the enfranchisement of Italy and to exterminate her oppressors.'

The *Alleanza*, the Mazzinian journal of Milan, has also its proclamation, and thus expresses itself:—

'Events long looked for are at length at hand. After so long waiting, to day we announce to you the hour of action approaches. Prepared and sworn, let us await the signal.'

If the above are not 'the aneews,' I have at least given you 'the rumours of war.'

After a lengthened debate, the Parliament of Turin has refused, by an overwhelming majority, to direct an inquiry into the charges brought against the Government of King Victor Emmanuel by the respectable and distinguished members of the representation of the island of Sicily. This decision is perhaps the most serious step that has yet been taken by the majority of the Parliament to mark the gradually widening and deepening line that divides Northern and Southern Italy; and it has already been followed, by the resignation of their seats, by a considerable number of the Sicilian deputies.

The *Italia* of Turin states that negotiations between the Piedmontese and the Portuguese Governments for the cession of an island destined as a place of transportation for the Neapolitan insurgents and other exiles, have brought about the concession to Piedmont of the island of Mozambique. A Government ship is to go from Genoa to that island, with 100 laborers, to begin there the necessary works.

Mgr. Caccia, Vicar-Capitular of Milan, has been summoned to Turin by the Minister of Public Worship, Pisanello, to give an account of his presuming to send to the Parish Priests of the diocese of Milan a circular prohibiting the Priests who have signed Passaglia's address from preaching in the churches during Advent. This act of the Vicar, which is but a repetition of previous circulars, has especially irritated the man in office.

Rome.—Politically there is little Roman news. The understanding, however, between the Holy See and the Tulleries is far more satisfactory since the Pope's dignified and beautiful reply to the invitations to the Congress, and there seems little need to fear any change here, or that the occupation will not be in any case maintained. It is even rumored that Marshal MacMahon is to take the command of the army of occupation with six additional regiments, and if this be so it is the strongest declaration of amity that France could furnish, for the gallant Marshal had the firmness, as is well known, to refuse all participations in the iniquitous spoliation of the Papal States in 1860, and to express his bitter indignation at the violation of all honor and good faith sanctioned by Napoleon.

The Holy Father enjoys excellent health. He attends indefatigably to his unceasing occupations, and from time to time he manages to give such an agreeable surprise as that of making his appearance on the Piazza-hill at the usual hour of the public promenade as he did on a fine day last week, when it was truly surprising to see all there present crowding at once towards him, going down on their knees to ask for his blessing. The number of foreigners in Rome this year is immense, and it would be difficult for them to find lodgings had not the accommodation for them been increased, whether as to the number of apartments to be let, whether by the opening of a large and convenient additional hotel on the Piazza San Carlo at the Corso, called the Hotel de Rome.

The amount of Papal subjects who have emigrated from the provinces occupied by the Piedmontese, into the territory still under Papal rule, amounts now to more than fifty thousand. They belong chiefly to the industrious classes, and have come to seek employment, which they have happily found. Mgr. Howard, who has returned not long ago to Rome from Goa in the East Indies, whether he had accompanied the Papal Legate, has been promoted to the rank of Prelate di *mantellata*.

We learn from Rome that the Congregation of the Index has condemned all the works of various French, German, and Italian authors.

June to the 15th of October; 745 of them were committed against persons. In 1862, out of the number of crimes whose perpetrators were known, 2,497 were crimes against persons, and 1,698 offences against property. In 1863 the average of crimes amounts to 3,000, and that of offences to 6,000; so that by calculating the proportion of crimes in the provinces, which was always more numerous, from those of Naples, we should have, for 1862, 21,000 crimes for 32,000 criminals, and 42,000 offences for 52,000 delinquents. This proportion has hardly varied in 1863, and it is calculated that there is one prisoner out of every 312 inhabitants, while before 1860, the proportion was one out of every 1,032.

Such are the amounts given by the statistics of one province only of the Kingdom.

The *Movimento* published a letter from the prospective King of Naples, Prince Lucian Murat.

At the present moment public exasperation in Naples has reached such a pitch that it is difficult to believe that such a straw as Murat may be clutched at by drowning men. The cup was brimming, previous to Victor Emmanuel's visit—it is now running over. Two bitter wrongs have been added to the measure. The first most glaring is the rejection of the inquiry demanded by D'Ondes Reggio, and the iniquitous vote of confidence in the Ministry, which coolly and insolently ignores all the existent misery, and attributes the facts of Palermo, Girgenti, Patralia, and every other act of cruelty and oppression to the condition of Sicily under the Bourbons. It is now clear to the Neapolitan deputies that if they wish to expose the wrongs of their country they must seek another arena than the Turin Parliament, and the despair that is gaining ground daily will evidently seek some outlet, and treat with some strong power, no matter what, for the remedy denied to domestic legislation. The second grievance is the utter bad faith of the Italian Government with respect to the amnesty.

The *Unita Cattolica* publishes the following, in a letter dated from Naples on the 4th ult.:

'There is a truly monumental house of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Alphonsus Liguori at Nocera de Pagani, where St. Alphonsus first instituted his Order, where he died, and where his sacred body is kept. A few days ago an ex-heretic of the Piedmontese Perfect of Salerno ordered the Rev. Fathers to leave the premises, but as soon as this became known in the town, the general feeling was so strong that the whole of the Municipal Council, with the officers of the National Guard, and several other citizens of importance, came as a deputation to the Prefect to request him not to inflict this misfortune on the town. The Prefect, who is a young Piedmontese, received them at first politely; but on hearing the purpose of their visit, he became very angry, and expressed with great violence his wonder at their coming on such an errand. He had expected, he said, that they would thank him for ridding them of those monks; and they ought to know that he had brought about their dismissal, being convinced that the Southern provinces could not be civilized if they did not free themselves entirely from these corrupt and corrupting Priests. One of the deputation was beginning to defend the Liguorian Fathers, but the Prefect interrupted him and repeated that they were essentially corrupt and corrupting, because they professed and practised the morality of a saint—Alphonsus Liguori. The members of the deputation remained astounded at so unexpected an assertion, and the first speaker continued to say that he did not understand how the Prefect could feel so scandalized at St. Alphonsus's morality, which was respected by all civilized nations, while he took no trouble to prevent the sale of Renan's impious work. But the Prefect immediately replied that Renan was either not read or not understood, that his book contained the true Gospel, and he concluded triumphantly: 'The true morality contained in the Gospel is that professed by the Mormons. I am a Mormonite!'

SPAIN.

Affairs in Spain appear in a very unsettled condition. The Queen having been alarmed at an article in one of the Madrid papers, in which the writer says the existing situation in Spain is pregnant with danger, the Marquis de Miraflores was sent for, and he was requested to cite the proprietors of the journal before the tribunal. From this proceeding, however, he dissuaded the Queen, who immediately sent her servant to the Cortes to inquire what the Government intended to do. The paper thus offending is the avowed organ of the Duke de Tetuan, who was one of the supporters of the last rebellion, and her Majesty thought she had discovered indications of revolt in the article in question, which created so much uneasiness and alarm. The declaration of two of the supporters of O'Donnell—whose views this journal represents—that, though the present state of things was calculated to inspire uneasiness, they would be the first to resist any attempt at insurrection, has somewhat restored the royal confidence.

GERMANY.

The excitement in Germany on the Schleswig-Holstein question continues unabated. The new King of Denmark withdraws his troops from Holstein, and the German troops march in. English diplomacy exerts all its ingenuity to preserve peace, and as far as the Sovereigns of Denmark, Prussia, and Austria are concerned, it would probably succeed in inducing the Dane to fulfill his engagements, so as to enable the Prussian and Austrian to uphold the Treaty of London and the integrity of the Danish territories. It is surmised and not without good grounds that the refusal of England to attend the Congress has deeply mortified Napoleon III., and as our Government has committed itself to interference in the Schleswig-Holstein question it is shrewdly suspected that the Emperor of the French may not have long to wait for an opportunity of making his displeasure felt. He has only to wait until the British Government shall have committed itself to some decided course, and then to use his influence to defeat the arrangement.

DENMARK.

The most authentic news of the week respecting the affairs of Denmark and the Duchies confirm the correctness of our remarks last week on this subject. France and Sweden decline to take any part in the present controversy, and leave to England the task of making terms, if she can, between Denmark and the German Confederation.

POLAND.

A private letter from Warsaw of the 12th Dec., states that the military commanders in that city are beginning to be uneasy at the forcible manner in which opinion has expressed itself throughout Europe against the tortures inflicted on political prisoners.

UNITED STATES.

Of 5120 vessels that arrived at New York last year only 1730 were American, and of the balance 2280 were British.

KIDNAPPING IN NEW YORK.—The *Tribune* contains the following account of what one of its reporters saw on Ricker's Island.—There are about three hundred colored soldiers on the island, and in one company of ninety men only four had received the \$300 bounty which is their due. We saw an old man of sixty who had been forced into the army, and yesterday a poor fellow who had volunteered the day before and received his money. He says a Lieutenant advised him to place his bounty money in his (the Lieutenant's) keeping for the night, so that it would be safe. The officer took the money promising to return it to the recruit in the morning. Morning came to him but the officer did not. White men are treated by the runners as badly as the blacks. Recently, three who were dragged by these scoundrels died a few hours after they reached the island. The writer saw two men of powerful frames languishing under the influence of poisonous drugs that had been administered by these cruel swindlers. The

officers do not hesitate to say that not more than one-third of the white recruits have received the full amount of their bounty, and they receive about \$100 each, the lion's share being seized by the runners.

HOW MORGAN'S MEN ARE TREATED.—Columbus.—Morgan is not caught, so far as we know here, but his officers in the Penitentiary are well caged. If we can't get the chief, to punish we can punish his colonels captains and lieutenants left behind him. Every one of his officers is in solitary confinement, in a stone cell, seven feet long by three and one-half feet wide, cold and dark at that. Here their exercise is walking a plank six feet long and one and a-half broad, laid lengthwise on the floor of the cell. Three short steps forward—wheel to the right about three steps farther way—about again, march three steps forward, and so they exercise until the short steps make them dizzy, when they are glad to rest themselves on their cots. We are punishing them because they didn't escape, or because Morgan and a half a dozen did. Anyhow, we are punishing them. We allow them to write to their parents, wives or sisters, if they have any; and if they haven't any, they can't write at all; and when they do we inspect their letters. Nobody can complain of that. Nor do we allow them to receive shirts or clothing from friends or relatives. We complain of the way our Union prisoners at Richmond are treated. I guess the rebels can't beat our Ohio Penitentiary, nor the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, at Alleghanytown.—*Correspondence of Cincinnati Inquirer*.

BEST BUTLER OUTDONE.—A Norfolk (Va.) correspondent of the *New York News* gives some idea of the Reign of Terror which prevails in that section under the Federal General Wild, who seems to be a brute with even a more fiendish spirit than the infamous and universally detested Butler, who now commands that department. The correspondent says:—

'He (Wild) has visited the surrounding country with fire and sword, literally so, and far beyond the Federal lines devastated whole provinces; and threatens that this is only the beginning of that terrible vengeance which he purposes to call down upon the heads of defenceless women and children.'

'In the County of Pasquotank, N.C., forty miles from Norfolk, he hung Daniel Bright at his own house, because it was believed he was attached to an organized, commissioned guerrilla company. He seized more than one hundred thousand dollars worth of personal property in the adjoining counties; stripped the farms of every living thing, and brought it all away, leaving hundreds of inhabitants without a pound of meat or a peck of meal.'

'Negroes were permitted to curse and abuse defenceless ladies, to strip them of their jewellery and clothing, and offer them indignities which it would offend delicacy to repeat. A small Confederate force captured two of his negroes in a skirmish, and for this he outraged all the laws of civilized war. He arrested two ladies of civilized character, permitted a brutal negro soldier to tie them hand and foot, [as I believe, and am credibly informed] and kept them in this condition for two days and nights; brought them to Norfolk, and now keeps them confined in a close room. These he holds as hostages for the return of his negroes. He visited the farm of Mr. Gregory, an old man of 70 odd years of age, who, I feel certain, never took any part in this war—set fire to his dwelling and outhouses, of immense value, and burned them to the ground; stripped him of all his personal estate, and brought him a prisoner to Norfolk. The old man, under the weight of many years, infirm in health, weeps in sorrow on his sad and melancholy fate, declaring before God and man he never had raised his hand in aid of this unholy war. He, also, is held as a hostage. I am ready to exclaim, with Madame Roland, Oh! Liberty, how many crimes have been committed in thy name.'

CORRUPTION IN HIGH PLACES.—In an article on the practices in vogue at Washington, the *New York Journal of Commerce* draws the following frightful picture:—The period in which we just now live is one of unbounded fraud and corruption. There was never an administration in Washington under which fraud was carried on as openly and boldly as now. The millions that are the plunder of the present army of hangers-on will never be counted. There is no end to the terrible revelations. Nor does the trouble stop with the mere robbing of the public purse. The most atrocious crimes are perpetrated with the stolen money, and the people are growing used to the recitals. Legislators are bought and sold in Pennsylvania, New York and elsewhere. Elections are fraudulently carried. The machinery of political parties is turned everywhere to the private account of individual office-seekers or money-seekers. The taint is spreading through the entire body politic. Men look calmly now on crimes from which they would have shrunk two or three years ago. Men think on the whole that it is a good thing when the Administration carry an election by shipping home a few thousand selected voters. Men chuckle over some political rise in which a Legislature is bought for money. Men approve the action of the Treasury Department in giving a responsible office to a man whose vote, conscience and reputation, as every one knows, were sold by himself and bought by the party which protects him. No one seems to think that fraud, public robbery is a very great crime. We meet daily in the streets nightly at receptions and grand assemblies, men who are known to be fattening on plunder, but whose social position seems wholly unaffected by the fact. We are not drawing any too dark a picture of the moral condition of affairs under the present Administration. The doctrine is in principle everywhere acted on, that if a man professes to be tight on the negro question, he may be as black a sinner on all other questions as he pleases, and not lose the social and public support of his party or his daily associates in life.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Ladies who are in the habit of using pearl powder, which clogs the pores, and prevents evaporation from the surface would do well to throw it aside, and substitute this pure floral cosmetic, which not only freshens the skin with a fragrance as fresh as the breath of opening flowers but removes the blemishes which impair the beauty of the complexion and gives a healthy tone to the superficial vessels. This fragrant washes lotions, &c., of the day wither and blight the skin, but this healthful aromatic water has an opposite tendency. When diluted with water it is an exquisite tooth wash.

Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lambough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Hacto H. E. Gray, and Picault & Son.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—'Happy is the man, I said great physician, who does not know he has a stomach! Few persons in this country are in such a state of blissful ignorance. The great majority are reminded by the twinges of dyspepsia, not only that they have stomachs, but that the said organs are very much out of order. Neglect is generally at the bottom of their sufferings. Let all this situated try HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The first wine glass full will relieve them and give them assurance of a good time coming.' If troubled with flatulency, constipation, nervousness, depression of spirits, flushes after eating, pain in the side and back, insatiable and debility, they will soon find a wonderful change in progress under the influence of this prompt and pleasant remedy. We are often told by persons who have used the Bitters, that no representations of others would ever have induced them to believe in such invigorating, such soul-body-cheering properties existed in any stimulant. We see therefore, to all dyspepsia, be skeptical, if you please, as to our statements, but try the preparation, which can be had in every drug class Apothecary in the United States, and then tell us what you think of it.