

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 11.—It is asserted that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the Emperor at the Palace of Fontainebleau towards the middle of May.

The following is the full text of the semi-official article in the *Constitutionnel* on the Polish question:—

"We have refrained from expressing any hasty opinion upon the last two measures adopted by the Russian Government. We have thought it advisable first to place before our readers the various appreciations of the European press, waiting our turn to express our own views on the decree of sequestration and on the decree of the amnesty. It must be admitted that these two measures imply a contradiction. Yet, as we have but very imperfect information on the bearing of the first ukase, we may be allowed to entertain the hope that the first decree does not annul the second beforehand, and that the Russian Government does not withdraw with one hand what it offers with the other.

"The amnesty may, therefore, be considered by itself—not, it is true, with absolute certainty, but at least with serious presumptions. Everything leads to the belief that the Act of the 12th April is not an empty promise, but that it is a sincere idea and a generous inspiration.

"After the defeat of Langiewicz we were the first to pronounce the word 'amnesty.' We were the first to say that brute force could only put down resistance, and that the Emperor Alexander II. ought to have a nobler ambition—that of quieting the public mind and of disarming resentment.

"But, while applauding the Act of the 12th April, and sincerely congratulating the Russian Government at having given this proof of generosity and of power, we put the question to ourselves—What will be the consequences of this amnesty? And we put that question with some anxiety, as blood still continues to flow in Poland, and Europe is still disturbed.

"The Russian Government promises an amnesty to all those who will lay down their arms. This is well. But, will the amnesty be extended to those who have been the victims of that law of recruitment against which the public indignation of all Europe has been aroused, and which has been branded with the name of transportation?—to those who have been torn away from their homes and transported to the extremities of the Empire?

"Will the amnesty obviate that state of things which was the chief cause of the present insurrection, or does it provide a remedy? If the institutions which are promised are the same which existed on the eve of the rising which has already cost so much blood to Poland and to Russia, and which caused that rising, what change will have been made? What reforms will have been accomplished? Where are the guarantees which Europe expects for preventing the return of another sanguinary and lamentable crisis?

"Let us not, however, come to a hasty conclusion that the decree of the 12th April is a useless act and a dead letter. The amnesty testifies to the noble and enlightened sentiments of the Emperor Alexander II. We would fain believe that it is the first step in the path advised to him by the great powers, who jointly advocate a friendly policy which will permanently insure the internal tranquillity of Russia and the peace of Europe.

"The amnesty is not a solution: it is the hope of a solution."

The Paris correspondent of the *Express* says he thinks it is not too much to say that the Emperor Napoleon is seriously revolving in his mind the possibility of a war with Russia. For some time past the word at large has been laboring under a similar misapprehension; but the difficulties are so enormous that the Emperor will not move unless he can carry with him some of the Great Powers, and to obtain their cooperation is well nigh impossible.

THE POLISH QUESTION.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* speaks of increasing apprehensions on account of Polish complications. It is reported that the Emperor spends hours over the maps of Prussia, Poland, and Russia.—There is also a report of an Italian vessel, suspected to be laden with arms and munitions of war, having been lately seen in the Baltic, and given chase to, but ineffectually, by a Russian ship-of-war, and of explanations demanded at Turin.

The Poles in Paris speak most confidently of the impossibility of the Emperor of the French avoiding war with Russia, and the instructions to the Committee of Warsaw, from Frenchmen who must know on what authority they speak, are to avoid encountering the enemy in any force; to content themselves with harassing and surprising him; and, above all, to hold on till the favorable moment comes for France to pick a quarrel with Prussia, for which, of course, any pretext will serve.

The *Morning Herald's* Paris correspondent reports increasing distrust in the maintenance of peace. All the iron-clads ordered to be got ready are directed, by a later dispatch, to rendezvous at Cherbourg.

The *Globe's* correspondent says there continues a very decided feeling that Russia may leave France no admissible alternative save a warlike demonstration in the Baltic, if not actual hostilities.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—While Lord Palmerston is spouting in Scotland, insulting every Catholic people about "the incubus that still weighs," on the capital of the Catholic world, and expressing "his belief that error and wrong are not everlasting," &c., the brethren the principal friends and agents of Mazzini from Turin, Genoa, Florence, Bologna, &c. hold a lodge in Milan to forward the designs and hopes of the English Minister. At the first meeting Mazzini declares himself profoundly convinced that the state of health of Garibaldi leaves small room for hope, and in the interests of the Italian Re-

volution he points out the necessity of nominating another "generalissimo." Opinions are discordant regarding the only two proposed—Sir-tori and Nullo. To avoid the difficulty it was decided that Garibaldi should be named "generalissimo" with the power of selecting his "alter ego."

In the second meeting it is announced, "that there must be a change of system. If those who are in power remain opposed to us on the day upon which we enter Rome, it will be necessary to change in a great measure the present order of things. The day upon which we enter Rome, we shall not only have made Italy, but we shall have destroyed the Papacy." That the wishes of Lord Palmerston and Sig. Mazzini shall coincide surprises none, but what astonishes all is that his Lordship can obtain even one Catholic vote in the House of Commons, and it is constantly asked here, "Is Catholic Ireland losing the Faith, or do her faithful people know that their representatives as far as they are concerned have sold them and the interests of the Vicar of Christ, to the Whigs?"

The report that Sig. Farini had left the Lunatic Asylum is unfounded. It is so far from being the case, that the last measures of restraint have been applied. The wrath which some newspapers have exhibited at the very natural reflection universally expressed that the hand of God seems to have punished in an undeniable manner those who more particularly and for the time being have personified the iniquitous Italian Revolution, may be calmed when they turn to some of the antecedents of Cav. Farini and learn those of the new mad-house Novalesa.—For eight centuries, Novalesa (at the foot of Mont Cenis, near Susa) was one of those grand Benedictine Convents which (with thousands of others throughout Europe) formed in a wild and desolate region, one of the great strongholds for the defence of religion and civilisation, which the Church only was able to create against tyranny and barbarism. In the first attempt of the Piedmontese Government to plunder the hallowed domains of the Church, it was the same Cavalier Farini who, then Minister of the Interior, upset this great Christian Sanctuary, ejecting its inmates, those holy and ascetic men, that he might prepare an asylum for the madmen of the "Kingdom of Italy," and in the all-wise decrees of heaven, for the maniac-Minister Cav. Carlo Farini.

The Parliamentary sittings recommenced on the 9th and the discussion on the supplies for the Ministry of the Interior occupy the Chamber.—On the same day the King left for Tuscany.—The official journals announce great ovations in honor of His Majesty; but private correspondence shows the real value, and that they will subtract, or as the Italian expression has it, "will eat" (mangiaranno) no small amount out of the Turin Treasury.

It is a species of consolation that Victor Emmanuel has never yet had a "cheer" in the other Italian States that was not purchased by the same means.—*Correspondent of Tablet.*

M. Pisanelli, Minister of Public Worship at Turin, has issued the following circular to the prefects and attorneys general of the kingdom:—

TURIN, March 24.—It has been doubted whether the omission of the august name of the King in the prayers which, according to the Roman Catholic Liturgy, it is the custom to recite in the religious service of Good Friday and the Saturday following, constitute an offence lying within the compass of the penal laws. The Government of the king, while it wishes the rights and dignity of the Crown to be respected, does not intend to encroach upon the ecclesiastical power on those matters that are within its strict competency. The undersigned, therefore, considers it his duty to signify to you, Sir, that, according to the rules of the Catholic Liturgy, it is not customary to name any person in the prayers, even though invested with a civil dignity without the consent of the supreme ecclesiastical authority, and a special rescript of the Sacred Congregation of Rites; or else, failing this rescript, unless a tacit acquiescence has acquired the force of a lawful custom acknowledged and admitted by the competent ecclesiastical authority.

Now, as it does not appear that any such consent has been granted for all the provinces of the kingdom, the omission of the King's name in the prayers above alluded to cannot be looked upon in the light of an offence on the part of ecclesiastics, except in case the tacit consent, resulting from lawful custom, can be proved. It is hardly necessary to observe that the case of mere omission is very different from that in which the name of a fallen civil power, the recognition of which would be in contradiction with the national suffrage and integrity of the kingdom, were pronounced in the said prayers. Please to act according to these instructions.

PISANELLI.

ROME.—The *Europe of Frankfurt*, and the *Journal des Villes de Paris*, state that His Holiness Pius IX. has addressed two letters—one to the Emperor of Austria, and one to the Emperor of France, on behalf of the Poles. In these letters we are told that the Pope reminds the Emperor that eleven millions of Polish Catholics have been forced to deny their faith and to become Schismatics. That out of these eleven millions there are great numbers who desire to re-enter within the fold of the Church, like the Bulgarians, but that they are prevented by the tyranny of Russia; and the Pope concludes with a glowing appeal to the Catholic Powers, whose business, he says, it is to interfere in favor of the Poles to terminate the long and terrible oppression under which they are in danger of succumbing.

The Roman correspondent of the *Monde*, writing on the 8th inst., relates that in one of the public audiences given by the Pope to a large number of foreigners, the Holy Father, after having addressed them in French in a very moving discourse, was retiring, accompanied by a few Prelates of his household, and going through the crowd, he gave his hand to kiss, and allowed the faithful to kiss his feet, and to stay his progress by their filial demonstrations, while he addressed to each one words of kindly sympathy. On arriving near a group of ladies, Pius IX. said to them, in his usual considerate manner, "Are you not French?" "No, Holy Father," answered one of them, with a strong British accent, "we are English." "And do you belong to the good religion?" said again the Pope, with that archness of expression which is so peculiar to him. "We are Protestants." "Well, now, God has allowed you to come into my presence, that I may tell you that the abode of truth is here, I wish that the blessing which I have given in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, may enlighten your souls, and show you the way of salvation." The Pope then went on. These ladies, the elegance of

whose dress showed them to be rich tourists, felt a blush rising on their cheeks, and one of them, more impressive than the others, could not repress her tears of emotion.

Did Pius IX. know the sufferings inflicted on the Catholics in St. Peter's and the Sixtine Chapel by the greedy curiosity of Protestant English women? Did he mean, by the words which he addressed to these ladies in so fraternally familiar a manner, to give to all their female co-religionists a gentle warning as to their behaviour?

On the 7th inst., three Pontifical gendarmes, who were patrolling in the province of Viterbo, near the line which the Piedmontese are pleased to call their frontier, were assailed by nine armed men, who came from the usurped province of Spoleto. One of the gendarmes was killed, and the two others were wounded. The assailants then crossed over the Tiber again in all haste, having, however, left one of their number on the scene of conflict.

The Pontifical Government has endured, with great forbearance, the continual and open violation of its territory by Piedmontese bandits and soldiers during the last three years. Already many of the Pope's subjects have been robbed and murdered, owing to the harbouring of these ruffianly Piedmontese soldiers within sight of Rome. The Cardinal Secretary of State is now said to be decided on protesting loudly against such acts, and on recording in a note to the French Ambassador the numberless assassinations and robberies committed since Castelfidardo, to the prejudice of the States and subjects of the Pope, whom France pretends to support. Every insult thus inflicted on the Holy See, recoils on the honour of the flag which pretends to protect it, and the duty of France is clearly either prevention or punishment.

A telegram, dated from Rome, April 11th, states that Cardinal Barberini, recently made Secretary of the Briefs of His Holiness, is dead.

The return to Rome of the Queen of the Two Sicilies, long delayed by the state of Her Majesty's health and the advice of her physicians, has at last taken place. Queen Marie Sophie embarked from Marseilles on the 11th, on the frigate which the Queen of Spain had placed at her disposal. A great crowd and many carriages attended the Queen of Naples to the place of embarkation with every mark of devotion and sympathy.

An accident of a singular nature threatens the railway from Rome to Civita Vecchia. It consists of a subterranean flame, a sort of incipient volcano, which has shown itself at the place called Mont-des-Pietres, seven kilometers from the town. The focus of the flame is on the slope on the right-hand side of the railway in going from Rome to Civita Vecchia. The space occupied by the crevasses which give forth the sulphurous exhalations is about 20 meters in length by 10 in width. The temperature of the surface of the soil is remarkably high, so that at certain points it is painful to remain standing for a few moments, even with strong shoes. In penetrating the soil to the depth of a meter the rock is found to be incandescent and visibly red in open day. This ignited rock is a clayey state, rich in ligate and in fossil vegetable deposits reduced to a bituminous state.—*Express.*

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The following letter has appeared in the *Standard*:—

Sir,—It is refreshing to hear the truth from the lips of a Liberal, and the novelty of the emotion adds to the piquancy. Still greater is the value of the confession when it emanates from no less distinguished a supporter of Italian unity than the cousin of Carlo Poerio, Paolo Imbriano, who, as an exile of 1848, is scarcely a suspected witness, and whose employment as Minister of Public Instruction under the late Ministry, and his present charge of inspection of the public libraries, belie the suggestion of his being inimical to the established Government. It is refreshing, I repeat, to hear the public statement of such a man—a man who swears to the principles of 1789, and declares that "all men are equal before the law" to the effect that "although the violence and cruelties of the Piedmontese are indispensible, the Royalists are without the pale of the law." Such is the verdict of Signor Imbriano, publicly expressed during the 'brigandage' meetings in Naples, and acted on during two years and a half with a pertinacity and purpose which leave nothing to be desired by the most ardent advocate of exceptional measures. The *Official Gazette* of Naples has become a register of cold blooded murder, and its statements are not open to the charge of exaggeration which might be advanced with an appearance of foundation against the Bourbonist press. The numbers are naturally pared down, rather than increased, to its own discredit, and yet within three weeks there are 43 executions for political offences, if the hill-side fusillade of a reactionary peasantry, taken in some suspicious act, can be dignified with a name which implies something of judicial formality. A short shrift and a crack of the rifle, and all is over. The official journal chronicles a 'fucilazione di briganti.' The commandant of the district is praised as well deserving of Italy. The lieutenant in command of the firing party gets his epaulettes after a few like deeds of heroism, and, if he is rather more zealous in the man (or woman) hunt than his fellows, is decorated with the Cross of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, (the latter Saint forming a most appropriate patron for the finance of Italy, by the way); and La Marmorata's report goes back to Turin to be stamped with the approbation of a senate of philanthropic denunciations of Bourbon tyrants, and the laudation of honourable members of an English House of Commons, whose verdict on the atrocities committed by Russian soldiers in Poland would lead us to look for a like censure of parallel facts in Southern Italy. An amnesty is, thank Heaven, to be given to the Poles, and they are to enjoy virtual self-government. If one-half the boon is to be denied to Naples for the purpose of centralising every sort of administration in a sub-Alpine city, where Italian was not spoken fifty years since, and whose inhabitants are even now barely intelligible in the Two Sicilies, at least let some word of remonstrance go forth to prove to the world that Englishmen do not confine their sympathies to the oppressed people; that the fusillade, the packed jury, the dictated verdict, the subversive judge, the chain gang, and the crowded prison for political offences are as alien to her feeling and her policy in 1863 as they were in 1851, and that the newly-created kingdom of Italy can only enjoy the suffrages of English moral support on condition of conformity to the usages of civilised nations. Can there be a bitterer satire than the late speeches in the Italian Chamber passing a calm and dignified censure on the massacres of Michow and Lublin, and adding the weight of the remonstrances of the fifth great Power in favor of an amnesty? The Italian beam needs extraction as much as the Russian mote, and no better basis can be afforded than the urgency with which the *onorevoli* have pressed such a measure on the Czar, who it appears is more inclined to accede to it than the liberal monarch of Italy one and indivisible.

The churches are in many places now added to the list of goals, the ordinary prisons being insufficient to contain the reactionaries. At San Filyo and Montalto two large churches have been lately converted to this novel use. At Oatanzaro there are 600 political prisoners, all in the greatest misery; and as most of these are Liberals of Aspromonte there may be some chance of awaking that sympathy for them in the minds of the godfathers of Italian unity which is steadfastly refused to men whose sole crime is loyalty. There have been three communications already of the sentences of Garibaldian prisoners, and though I should be the first to deprecate a merciful construction of their offence, knowing, as I do, how entirely that offence had up to the last moment the connivance of the authorities to the point of enticement in the prisons for the attack on Rome, it is not the less just that the reactionary prisoners, who have as yet found no mercy, for whom no word of hope, of pardon, of toleration, has gone forth, should be sharers in the act of clemency which has been so often promised, and of which the perform-

ance is so tardy. No efficient advocate has risen up to denounce such injustice at the bar of the one free arena of public discussion—the English House of Commons—among the supporters of Lord Palmerston; and unless such a measure as will ensure a cessation of cold-blooded murder and causeless arrests in Southern Italy is pressed on the cabinet which traded on its denunciations of arbitrary power in the former reign, the government of Turin, growing bolder by impunity, will renew the worst scenes of 1861 in the autumn of 1863. What was the pretext for overthrowing the Government of Francis II? That it was an arbitrary and tyrannical one. Do the persons who advance this as a reason for the treachery of Liborio Romano, the desertion of Pisanzo and Muzante, the bribery of Cavour, and the open piracy of Garibaldi, the flagrant protection given to the revolution by Lord Russell and his agents, consider that the case is mended by the substitution of the present regime? Listen to the words of Nicciardi, in the Turin Senate in the debate of the 15th of November, who, speaking of the Government of Ferdinand II., says:—It was so scrupulously observant of law and justice that after a complete victory of the 15th May, 1848, (the Poerio affair) none of the deputies were arrested save those in open rebellion and known enemies to their sovereign who had attacked the supreme authority. Such testimony is scarcely suspected, coming from such a source; and when we remember how much virtuous indignation was wasted on previous facts, which are as dust compared to those now daily enacted without a comment, we can but wish there were such a thing as political consistency. It is in their journals alone that the voice of an oppressed nation has found vent; it is from their chiefs alone that a word of remonstrance has proceeded in deprecation of cruelties so cowardly and so repugnant to every better instinct of manhood, that it is only a resolution to ignore and suppress the truth that could have prevented their denunciation by men of every possible and varying conviction. It is to the Conservative party alone that men of Royalist principles, and supporters of order in Europe can look for any sympathy in the long and terrible struggle they have fought gallantly and lost nobly. It is only to men who can feel for a suffering lower class that the miserable peasantry of the Two Sicilies can look for protection against extermination.—Public opinion can do much if efficiently led and directed. It can stop the daily fusillades; it can free thousands of prisoners detained on suspicion; it can break the chains of the countless reactionaries doomed to the galley, and it can insist on an observance of the primary laws of humanity and Christian policy in the case of a power over whom it holds a just and legitimate influence. England did not create the kingdom of Italy to deliver over the South bound hand and foot to the tender mercies of Turin. She has made herself sponsor for the change of meters, and the least she can do is to see that it is a change for the better; the responsibility is far too grave a one to be declined, and the last to do so should be Her Majesty's present advisers, who have constituted themselves philanthropists at large to oppressed nationalities too long to decline the task now.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
Naples, April 2.

ANGELICUS.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 13.—The Reichsrath will assemble in the middle of the month. The Transylvanian Diet will also meet shortly afterwards. Langiewicz has declared to the authorities that he can no longer be bound by his parole. It is expected that we will therefore, be placed under the stricter guard.

VIENNA, April 14.—A fresh attempt on the part of some Russian Cossacks to violate the Austrian frontier has been frustrated by Austrian hussars. Several of the Cossacks were taken prisoners.

A telegram dated Vienna, April 16, says:—The Polish question threatens to assume greater complications. In anticipation of an unsatisfactory answer from St. Petersburg, Austria is said to be preparing a circular note for her ambassadors at the different foreign Courts with reference to her attitude regarding Polish affairs. Mr. Hennessy, M.P., has had an interview with Count Rechberg of considerable duration. The hon. member while in Paris was received by the Emperor Napoleon. He is proceeding to Cracow.

POLAND.

In Poland up to the present moment, there are no signs of the amnesty being accepted. The Revolutionary Committee are more active than ever, and the *Czas* announces a number of new victories over the Imperial troops, and the formation of three fresh bodies of insurgents in the Government of Plock, under the command of Padleuski.

The news of a dozen Russian churches having been burnt in Lithuania points to the probability of a religious war, in which some ten or twelve millions of Lithuanian-Polish peasants would be found fighting against the Russian Government, and making common cause with the Polish nobility and middle classes. They were commanded to change their religion, and beaten until they obeyed; and since the persecution of 1833 the Russians have always congratulated themselves that in Lithuania at least, they were firmly established, whatever might be the case in Poland proper. It now appears that, owing to these very persecutions, Lithuania is the only part of the ancient republic in which the peasants have made common cause with the upper classes.

CRACOW, April 14.—News received here from Russia states that the Czar's amnesty has had an immense effect in redoubling the intensity of the insurrection. Every one wishes to set out, even without arms, to join the movement. At Konin the insurgents have gained a victory over the Russians. At Straszow an engagement has taken place between the Russians and a detachment of Poles under Major Polacki. Another large detachment of insurgents, under Andrzejewicz, has appeared in the district of Marianopol.

RUSSIA.

Three great Powers sent a representation to the Russian Government couched in most friendly phrase. The Emperor has anticipated the friendly intervention, and has taken so unwisely high a ground, that we should not be surprised if it were to provoke a note of a somewhat more pre-emptory description. At all events, it has had the effect of fanning the slumbering embers of the insurrection into a fresh fire. An Imperial manifesto, issued by way of increasing its graciousness, on the Russian Easter Sunday, grants an amnesty to all Poles who shall lay down their arms and return to their allegiance by the 13th of May; and actually orders the maintenance of precisely the same state of things under which the insurrection was so brutally provoked.—*Weekly Register.*

The *La France* says:—"At a Privy Council held upon Polish affairs, on the 19th inst., at the Palace of Tatzow Selos, the notes of the three Powers were simultaneously presented, and produced a very great sensation. The Government of the Emperor had not expected that this step would have been taken with views so completely in unison!"

The Paris *Payss* says:—

"We believe ourselves able to give an exact analysis of the French note sent to St. Petersburg. M. Drouyn de Lhuys states that the troubles in Poland are not the result of a temporary crisis. The periodical convulsions which occur in Poland are the symptoms of inveterate disease, leaving no doubt of the inability of the combinations attempted up to the present time to reconcile the country with the situation in which it has been placed by the treaties of 1815. The note says that these disturbances are a subject of alarm to Europe. It is therefore the interest of all the powers to see dangers incessantly reviving definitely removed."

The note concludes with a hope that Russia will reflect upon these considerations, will still show herself animated by those liberal dispositions of

which the Emperor Alexander has already given so many proofs, and will recognize in her wisdom the necessity of adopting measures which will place Poland in a position of lasting peace.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STALEYBRIDGE RIOTS.

To the Editor of the *Tablet*.

Sir,—A great deal has been said and written of late on the now notorious riots at Staleybridge, and a systematic attempt has been made in Parliament and in the Press to throw the whole blame of these unfortunate occurrences on the Irish portion of the inhabitants of this town. It would be useless in me to attempt to disabuse the public mind in this matter, but I should be glad if you would allow me to state a few facts which may tend to place this riot in a proper light before your readers. This morning's press occupations at this time have hindered my doing earlier. It will be a satisfaction to Catholic savages they have been represented.

As is well known, on the 20th ult.; there was much excitement in the town arising from the dissatisfaction caused by changes introduced by the Relief Committee. This excitement resulted in a riot, in which much damage was done to property in various parts of the town. Several boys and young men were apprehended and committed to Chester Castle for trial. These youths have been held up to the public as the ringleaders and instigators of the riot, and because they were chiefly from the Sister Isle, the Irish inhabitants of Staleybridge have been represented as the only turbulent people in the cotton districts; the riots have been termed an Irish row on English ground, and the press of every shade of opinion has concurred in removing the odium from the Lancashire operatives and heaping it upon the Irish immigrants.

In answer to this, I will merely quote a few sentences from the charge of Mr. Justice Mellor, as reported in the *Manchester Guardian*. The learned Judge said that—"This was one of those unfortunate cases in which the parties who had been most active in the destruction of property had contrived to throw the blame on other persons, and escape from the punishment themselves. He should have been very glad indeed if those who were the leaders in the attempt to demolish the house could have been pointed out and apprehended."

Further on he says:—"He was happy to state that the gravity and importance of these riots diminished in importance the more they were examined. He believed that what began in a disorderly and riotous attempt to demolish a dwelling house, had been reduced, so far as the prisoners were concerned, to an offence of a very mitigated character."

The sentences passed upon the prisoners were exceedingly lenient for the *prime movers* of a riot; and Mr. Justice Mellor directed that these youths should be kept apart from the other prisoners in the goal. No doubt this would be to prevent them from infecting other inmates of the prison with a turbulent spirit, and perhaps organising a riot within the walls of Chester Castle.

Hitherto, I have confined myself to the first day of the riots—Friday. On Saturday, after the so-called ringleaders had been despatched to Chester, the excitement continued, and towards evening increased. The town was filled with constables from the neighboring districts; special constables were sworn in, and a troop of hussars paraded the streets. Notwithstanding all this, all the provision shops were visited in succession by the mob, some of them were broken open, and all were laid under contribution. All the bread on the premises and other provisions were demanded and carried off by the mob. No attempt was made by the authorities to stay this plunder, and not a single arrest was made. On Monday the populace visited the neighboring towns of Ashton, Duckfield, and Hyde, where the same scenes were enacted in broad day light. At these latter places some few were arrested, and the papers noticing these remarked that the persons arrested were mostly English. In the face of this we are gravely told, and are asked to believe, that these disturbances were the work of a handful of Irish lads and lasses, and that the operatives generally took no part in them, nay, that they disapproved and disapproved of them? If so, what were the magistrates, the military and police authorities about? I cannot imagine a greater condemnation of their conduct than this supposition involves. No sane and impartial man will believe that a few ill disposed persons could have kept these towns in the state of terror and disorder in which they were for so many days, unless they had been supported by a strong feeling on the part of the inhabitants generally. No doubt there were great numbers who disapproved of such violent acts, and I know myself, and can vouch for the fact, that these lawless proceedings were condemned as strongly, and regretted as much by the great majority of Irish Catholics as by any other section of the population.

Hoping that you will excuse the length to which I have felt compelled to extend these remarks, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. BRUCE.

St. Peter's, Staleybridge, April 13, 1863.

TO THE DEBILITATED AND DECREPIT.—For general debility and exhaustion of the powers of nature, whether occasioned by sickness, fast living, constitutional decay, old age, or any other physical or mental cause, the one thing needful and indispensable is *Foster's Celebrated Stomach Bitters*. When the fire of life seems to be absolutely dying out in the system, and the mind, sympathizing with the body, is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty restorative seems, as it were, to lift the sufferer out of the Slough of Despond, and recruit and re-invigorate both the frame and the intellect. An old farmer, in the Valley of the Missouri, writes thus to Dr. Hostetter:—"I can compare the operation of your Bitters upon me to nothing but the effect of a rain after a long dry spell in the fall of the year. The rain falling on the meadows starts the second crop of grass, and your whole medicine seems to have started a second crop of life and spirits to me." And this is truly the effect of this grateful and powerful preparation. Ladies of weak constitution, or whose strength has been impaired by sickness or age, find it most efficacious and delightful tonic, and it is administered with great success in marasmus or wasting of the flesh, in young children. In fact, it is a much safer and surer cordial for the nursery than any thing advertised specially for that purpose.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Liverpool, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is pleasant thing to afford a new and refined enjoyment to one's countrywomen. Lanman & Kemp have certainly accomplished that object in introducing Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, (for twenty years the favorite toilet article throughout Spanish America) to the notice of the ladies of this country. No first ladies alone indebted to that enterprising manufacturer for the article impart to the embroidered mousseline an exhilarating and refreshing fragrance, and to the complexion a softer bloom; it is equally efficacious in taking the sting out of the operation of shaving, and relieving the breath from the fumes of tobacco. For all these purposes, however, it is necessary to have Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, and not other.

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