

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Patrie gives a sketch of the French army, as it exists and is distributed after the 1st of September, since the breaking of the Camp of Chalons. The expeditionary corps in Mexico consists of eight battalions of the line, two of Foot Chasseurs, four of Zouaves, one of African Light Infantry, six of the Foreign Regiment (formerly Legion), making a total of twenty-one battalions. To these are to be added thirteen squadrons of cavalry, eight batteries of artillery, and a company of engineers. The division of occupation at Rome consists of eighteen battalions of the line and one of Foot Chasseurs, four squadrons of Hussars, three batteries, and a company of engineers. The strength of the battalions at Rome is probably inferior to that of those in Mexico, which are constantly kept complete upon the war-footing by drafts from the depot battalions and companies in France. The army of Africa, or 7th Corps, under Marshal the Duke of Magenta, consists of fifty-four battalions, forty-seven squadrons, seventeen batteries, and four companies of engineers. The army of the 1st Corps, at Paris and in the forts, under Marshal Canrobert, reckons thirty-nine battalions, twenty-four squadrons, and sixteen batteries. The 4th Corps, head quarters at Lyons, under Count Palikao (General Montauban) has twenty-seven battalions, twelve squadrons, six batteries, and one company of engineers. At Lunéville, under General Planhol, the cavalry division, of sixteen squadrons and a battery of horse artillery, has its headquarters. The troops not included in the above enumeration are not organised in brigades and divisions, but are scattered in garrisons over the interior of France. The Imperial Guard alone, both in Paris and in the neighboring garrisons to which it is specially allotted, is always organized in brigades and divisions. The whole of the French infantry, exclusive of the Guard, consists of 100 line regiments, of three battalions each, three regiments of Zouaves, three of tirailleurs, one foreign Regiment of six battalions, twenty battalions of Foot Chasseurs, and three of African light infantry (Turcos), in all 347 battalions. Of these 189 are on a peace footing in garrison in the interior of France, and 158 in divisions on the footing of war or muster (rassemblement). Of the 348 squadrons of cavalry, 116 are in divisions or campaigning, and 232 on the peace footing. The artillery, composed of six regiments of sixteen batteries, ten of ten, and four of eight, or 235 batteries, including those of the regiment of Pontonniers, has fifty-five batteries, with the corps d'armee and active divisions, and consequently 177 in the schools of artillery. (The Patrie reckons to total 2.8 batteries, and those in the schools at 187, but this is manifestly an error in addition.) The engineers, consisting of three regiments, each regiment three battalions of fourteen companies, have seven of these companies in campaign or with the divisions. There exist, moreover, in the interior of France about 20,000 men in the legions, companies, and brigades of gendarmes who may always be considered, if not on the war footing, at least on the footing of muster. The city of Paris has a reserve brigade, composed of two battalions of infantry guards, four squadrons of mounted guards, and a battalion of firemen, picked troops, and always at their full strength, under the command of General Souleim. The effective strength of the army does not much exceed 400,000 men, but the cadres (establishment of officers for the full strength) are always complete. You will observe that the Imperial Guard is not included in these estimates.

PARIS, Sept 2.—It is asserted that, at the request of the King of Portugal, the Emperor of the French has agreed to stand godfather to the infant son of His Majesty.

General Lamoriciere died suddenly on Sunday night at his country house at Prouzel, near Amiens, of an attack of gout. He was a great sufferer from rheumatism, but no symptom had occurred to alarm his friends or indicate his approaching end. An hour after midnight he felt himself suffocating; he rang for his servant, and sent for the parish priest of Prouzel. When the clergyman arrived the General was nearly gone, but he still had strength to stand upon his feet, and, clasping the crucifix, he expired in the priest's arms. He had intended going this week to join his wife on her estate of Guillon, in Anjou. Born of a Legitimist family, Lamoriciere was educated at the Polytechnic School and at the School of Metz, and left the latter an officer of engineers. He was lieutenant in Algeria in 1830, captain in the Zouaves when that corps was first formed, afterwards major and colonel. Intelligent and daring, he distinguished himself greatly at the taking of Constantine in 1837. Horace Vernet painted him dashing at one of the gates of the town, heading his Zouaves, and blown into the air by the explosion of a mine. In 1839 he came to Paris to cure his wounds, but returned in 1840 to Africa, in which country he made altogether no less than eighteen campaigns. Hard services and high qualities bring speedy promotion—at least in armies where merit is of greater avail than interest or money.—Distinguished at the affair of the Mousais in 1840, he became Major General; in 1841 Lieutenant-General. In 1847 he directed the operations in which the Duke of Aumale took part, and effected the capture of Abd-el-Kader's Smala, receiving at last the submission of Abd-el-Kader himself. For a time he was Governor of Algeria. The 14th of January, 1848, a month before the Revolution, he was named Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. He had then been for two years a Deputy. On the 24th of February, in the uniform of a colonel of the National Guard, he tried to stop the insurrection by proclaiming the King's abdication and the regency of the Duchess of Orleans, but the rioters would not listen to him; his horse was killed, himself was wounded, and he would have lost his life but for the interference of some workmen, who rescued him from the fury of their companions. Under the Provisional Government he was offered the Ministry of War, which he refused, as well as any command in France. He was elected Representative of the People in the Department of the Sarthe. When the terrible and bloody insurrection of June broke out, he placed himself at the disposal of his old comrade, Cavaignac, fought against the insurgents in the Faubourg Poissonnerie and Place de la Bastille, and accepted, on the 28th of June, the post of Minister of War, which he held till the 20 December, 1848. He laid down his portfolio at the same time as Cavaignac handed over the supreme power to the new President of the Republic. As a Minister he showed ability; in the Chamber he gave proof of decided oratorical talent. In 1849, at the moment of Russian interference in Hungary, he was charged with an extraordinary mission to St. Petersburg. The war in Hungary was at an end before his arrival. Vice-president of the Legislative Chamber, he employed his influence in opposition to the designs of the three Presidents of the Republic. In 1851 he voted against the revision of the Constitution, and for the Bill to submit the military power to the Chamber in case of extraordinary events. Arrested in the night from the 1st to the 2d of December, he was first shut up at Ham and then sent to Cologne, escorted by police agents. His name was in the decree of expulsion. Called upon to take an oath to the new Constitution, he gave publicity and éclat to his refusal, and was struck out of the French Army List. For some years he lived in various foreign countries, but in 1857, one of his children having died in France, the Emperor spontaneously granted him permission to return to his country. Since then he left France only on one occasion, to take command of the unfortunate Papal army which came to such grief at Castel Fidardo. He was probably the best general in the field that day, but the big battalions were against him.

The Patrie says:—

"France has not protested against the Gastein Convention, but has despatched a circular note to

her diplomatic agents, wherein the Convention is represented as an act of a former age. The note further states that the provincial character of the Convention still affords a hope that a solution of the Schleswig-Holstein question more in conformity with modern principles may be arrived at."

The Patrie also says that Earl Russell has addressed a circular note to the British agents abroad, in which his Lordship expresses the same views upon the Gastein Convention as the Cabinet of the Tuileries, and in which he declares textually that the Convention is an act deserving of blame and unworthy of the present age.

The cholera has increased so much at Marseilles that the mayor summoned the physicians to meet him on Tuesday last to concert measures to relieve the sufferers. Sixty deaths were registered at Marseilles at 2 o'clock p.m. on Monday last, of which 40 were caused by cholera, and five took place in the military hospital.

One of the most memorable instances which occurred during the stay of the French fleet at Portsmouth was the very offensive piece of impudence practised by some of the English Biblical Societies on the sailors of the Heroine. A Paris newspaper relates that one day after the arrival of the fleet this vessel was invaded by an army of "Evangelicals," who went amongst the sailors, thrusting bibles and tracts into their hands, the absence of the ship's chaplain having been previously ascertained by these fanatics. Should the French sailors ever take it into their heads to read the tracts thus presented, a rather improbable contingency, their feelings towards the English people will hardly be improved by a perusal of documents so offensive to their religion. The gross breach of hospitality and good taste perpetrated by the Evangelists at Plymouth is worthy of the "Irish Church Missionary Society," and we cannot doubt that the French nation will know how to appreciate it as it deserves.—Times

Robin, the wizard and conjurer of the Boulevard du Temple, has published a letter giving an account of an evening with the Davenports, now performing near Paris. He explains in a natural way all the spiritual manifestations that took place. The letter of M. Robin closes with a challenge to the American mediums, in which he offers to repeat their exercises at a public representation to be given by him and them for the benefit of the Charenton Hospital. He makes three conditions,—he must tie the Americans himself with a cord of his own; he must be tied with them in the closet; and the five persons who usually attend on them must not be allowed to take part in the proceedings.

SPAIN.

The union of the French and English fleets and the cordiality manifested between the two nations suggest some reflections to the *Epos* upon the necessity for Spain to issue from her present isolation in Europe. The *Epos* regards the close friendship of England and France as a demonstration against possible aggression on the part of America, and considers that Spain could not remain neutral in the event of war between the great nations.

PARIS, September 11.—The *Moniteur* of this morning says:—

The meeting between the French and Spanish Sovereigns at San Sebastian was most cordial. The entire population, by its enthusiasm, appeared to take part in an event which is of a nature to draw closer the ties between the two Sovereigns and the two countries.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Florence, September 7.—An official decree published to-day orders the dissolution of the Chambers.

The general elections will take place on the 22nd of October, and the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies are convoked for the 15th of November.

The Party of Action has celebrated the anniversary of Aspromonte at Brescia, and other places in Northern Italy, by very serious emetics. A hostile demonstration took place outside the palace of the Municipality. The windows were broken, the doors forced in, to the cry of "Viva Garibaldi! Viva l'eroe di Aspromonte!" The National Guard in vain attempted to bar the entrance of the infuriated mob, the crowd rushed them aside as if they had been so many old wives armed with broomsticks, and rushing into the palace completely gutted it, breaking the furniture and destroying the archives. The line and cavalry at length came up and easily cleared the piazza, the crowd retiring with the repeated cry of "Viva l'eroe di Aspromonte!" The demonstration seems to have been prepared by the Mazzinian party above a month before, and was one of a number which were organised and came to nothing. Demonstrations are also expected to take place on the 15th September to celebrate the Convention.

ROME.—The Holy Father returned to Rome on Wednesday, and will remain there until after the coming Consistory, at which it is expected that His Holiness will deliver an Allocution on the present state of the Church, and especially on the negotiation with the Piedmontese Government touching the Ecclesiastical affairs of Italy.

From the recently published Budget of the Papal States, it is seen that the St. Peter's Pence only covers one-third of the deficit caused by the continued payment of the interest of the public debt due on account of the provinces now under the usurped rule of Victor Emmanuel.

ECCLESIASTICAL MAGNANIMITY.—The *Unita Cattolica* of Turin informs us that Cardinal Antonelli has for the last 10 years paid a pension to the widow and children of Antonio Defelici, who attempted to assassinate him on the 12th of June, 1855.

Letters from Rome announce that the approaching departure of the French troops becomes every day more apparent; the preparations for the evacuation are already made, and it is stated that more than two regiments will return to France before the end of the year. The contractors to the French army for provisions and fodder have received orders to diminish their supplies to a considerable extent.

A Correspondent, writing from Rome to the *Gazette du Midi*, says:—"All idea of withdrawing the French army by degrees has been given up, and Mr. Armand, the French Charge d'Affaires, has officially informed Cardinal Antonelli that it will leave Rome en masse. An opinion prevails, however, that the French troops will halt for some time at Olivita Vecchia to see whether the wall force of the Pope will be able to make head against the revolutionary party and to maintain internal order. The Holy Father has, indeed, been filling up the ranks of his army, but this step must not be considered as a compliance with one of the clauses of the Convention, inasmuch as he ignores the treaty of the 15th September altogether.—The most illustrious members of the Sacred College and of the Episcopate are of opinion that they ought, notwithstanding, to provide against the immediate results of that treaty, and that the only way to effect this object is to reinforce the little Roman army.

The Duke of Modena is reported to have offered to the Pope the arms and artillery which he took away with him on quitting his duchy.

GRAND PROJECT IN ROME.—Many French and foreign journals (says the *Union*) are much occupied with a vast project which is in course of realisation at Rome, and execution of which would assuredly be one of the glories of the reign of Pius IX, already so fruitful in grand undertakings. It is a question of nothing less than the reconstruction of Ostia, the ancient port of Rome, and which the power of Claudius and the genius of Trajan had made a depot for the commerce of the Old World. A Roman engineer, M. Ousta, has submitted to the Holy Father plans which would re-establish at the mouth of the Tiber, in a situation which the late progress in navigation and internal relations designates as the most favourable in the Mediterranean, a magnificent

free port, with docks, Magazines, and a commercial flotilla destined to render the greatest services to the industry of the whole of Europe. Pius IX, always so zealous in prosecuting anything that may contribute to the well being of his people, has accepted the idea with the greatest readiness, considering it as a wide career open for active labour, and in that point of view it is a noble reply to the undeserved reproaches of indifference and immobility which people persist in addressing to the Pontifical Government. In a more exalted sphere it is the development and propagation by navigation of the true seeds of civilisation of which Christianity alone possesses the secret. It appears that many Catholics have promised the aid of their resources to the project of M. Ousta.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Naples, September 8.—It is highly satisfactory to state that the cholera, which has committed such ravages on or near the Adriatic, and has struck our city with a panic, is now sensibly declining.

In looking back on the history of this year's visitation, it cannot be too generally known that the limits within which it has been confined are narrow, and just those places have been attacked which might be expected to suffer from typhus or any other epidemic. Cholera has taken up its residence in filthy and confined localities and converted them into slaughter-houses. San Severo, according to the representations of Italians themselves, was a vast sty. Three thousand pigs, the cherished companions of the inhabitants, were driven out of it, not however, until the enemy had decimated the happy, or rather unhappy, families. Then the comparative want of all decent conveniences in the houses, and the consequent dirty habits of the people—observations as true of the Neapolitans and Italians generally as of the inhabitants of San Severo—greatly contributed to the extension of the disease. It revealed amid the luxuries provided for it by the ignorance and filth of the poor people, and in a short time slew 1,000 persons in a small town. The normal population of San Severo is 17,000, of whom nearly two-thirds fled, leaving about 10,000 of the poorest and most helpless.

The Times, on the subject of the 'brigands' as they are called, has the following, showing that the political sympathies of the people are not with their Piedmontese invaders and conquerors.

One thing is very clear, that but for their private sympathizers or supporters these bands could not hold together a week. They depend for their information entirely on the inhabitants of the towns and the country in the neighbourhood, and it is on these that the Government should exert all their energy. In 1810, Gen. Marchus, who was serving under Murra, put down brigandage, then much worse, in an incredibly short space of time. No one was spared who was found in communication with the common enemy; but such is the sickly sensibility of the Italians of the present time that the measures resorted to by Marches would not be permitted, and ten lives must be sacrificed where the sacrifice of one save them all. Indeed, the game that is now being played, and has long been played, between soldiers and brigands is almost ridiculous, and is certainly a losing one for the former. It is a question of who shall run up or down a mountain the quickest, the comparatively heavily-armed soldier or the man who has bounded from one crag to the other all his life. A few shots are exchanged, and the brigands disappear over some inaccessible precipice, and reappear at the borders of some distant wood, into which they vanish after having picked off a man or two. To do all this would, of course, be impossible without active sympathy and support.

It is to be borne in mind that Piedmont is not—as the Papal Government was in modern times—since its plunder by the first Napoleon—poor—and, in a material sense, weak. It has trebled its territory and population, it has wrung all it could from them by taxation, it has acquired a large revenue, it has maintained an enormous army; and the result of all this is a rule so hateful or so weak, that it has produced—or permitted—a wide-spread system of brigandage.

The advocates of Piedmont surely are placed in this dilemma. If the existence of brigandage is no proof of bad government, why was it urged as a reproach against Papal or Neapolitan rule? If it is so, how much more does it attach to the Piedmontese?

The truth is however, that the charge had little foundation in fact as against the Governments of Rome and Naples; it rested chiefly upon gross exaggeration, and applies far more to our own land. What instances of brigandage occurred took place chiefly in remote and lonely places, not—as in this country—in the streets of populous cities. Moreover it was rarely in Italy marked by any personal cruelty. There is far more of cruel, ruffianly brigandage in the streets of London or Liverpool in a single night than was ever heard of in Rome or Naples during a whole year.

RUSSIA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* asserts that the Russian Government has sent a circular to its diplomatic agents abroad respecting the Gastein Convention, in accordance with the circulars of the English and French Governments. The same correspondent also learns from the best sources that England, France, and Russia long since exchanged views respecting the Duchies, and that a perfect agreement exists between the three Powers in their manner of viewing the Salzburg Treaty.

TURKEY.

THE GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—This terrible fire, we regret to state, has been attended with far more serious loss of property than was expected when the first telegram was sent to London; and it now turns out that 2,800 public buildings, houses, and places dedicated for Divine service, have been for the most part levelled to the ground. There are certainly a few exceptions, where the walls are standing, but the principal mosques are nowhere to be seen. The accounts forwarded on Friday morning to the different insurance companies in the city are of a harrowing nature. The idea of the extent of the sufferings of over 22,500 persons who had to rush out of their habitations almost naked to escape from the ravages of the flames. It would appear that the conflagration commenced in a building two storeys high, from that part the flames spread with rapidity, igniting in succession whole rows of houses and stores on the north-west side. The scene amongst the poor people was pitiable in the extreme. The meagre means of extending with such a fire were found perfectly inadequate, and added to that the water supply was equally insufficient. Explosions of a fearful character followed in rapid succession.

A correspondent of the *Times* publishes some extracts from his diary during the epidemic:—

August 5.—Here is an opinion of an undertaker about cholera, my opinion is, that the poison of the cholera is in every man's blood, and if anything is eaten which has an affinity with the poison the disease is produced.

August 6, Sunday.—What a change in the gayest and most dissipated of European cities! The shopkeepers in their gay dresses, the mounted swells making their horses prance and looking round for a little admiration, the groups of idlers waiting outside the churches, self-constituted critics on the points of female beauty as the congregation breaks up, the singing on the cafes, the boats decorated with flags and crowded with laughing holiday-makers have disappeared from the scene, and gloom and misery have taken the place. I am unable to say how many died yesterday. The number is stated variously from 1000 to 2500. The newspapers still continue to lie.

August 7.—For the first time to day I begin to feel a little alarmed. The weather continues intensely

close. I am almost prostrate with debility, biliousness, and indigestion. A stink from the imperfectly buried corpses in the adjoining cemetery blows through every room in the house. There is a rumor that the plague has broken out in Egypt. Dead and dying men pass every half hour. Nothing but songs of death; nothing but funerals, priests, sisters of charity, processions, and news of fresh losses among our English community.

August 8.—I have learnt more details about last Friday. By the testimony of every one it must have been an awful day. A doctor who practises on the other side of Stamboul says that from 1,500 to 2,000 died at Stamboul alone on that day.

August 9.—Garracino, the vice-consul, has been visiting the sick at Therapia. He found 80 of the houses deserted, with dead bodies inside. There is little doubt that the malady is aggravated to a frightful extent by ignorance and imprudences. I will give you an example which occurred under my eyes. The day before yesterday a consular ovass had a longing for some raw tomatoes. Remonstrances were ineffectual. "Nonsense," said he, "if the soul longs for anything, it is a sin not to gratify." He ate them and was attacked with cholera. Prompt attendance cured him, and I think, also, it will have cured him for the future of his religious scruples. A gentleman who had been hunting up the sick at Stamboul tells me that he went to a khan and asked the porter if there were any sick inside. "No," You are not telling the truth; let me in to see." He went in, and the first thing he saw was a man in the last extremity who had not received the least attention. The cholera is going away; 50,000 to 80,000 have died. Not a soul less.

UNITED STATES.

A correspondent writing from Chattanooga, Aug. 28, says:—"The Southern women hereabout have undergone no change of heart, apparently. One of them, with whom I entered into conversation at the hotel, said, 'You wooden-nut Yankee does not understand the people if you think they are subjugated; and that they will submit to tyranny like a poodle pup, licking the hand that smites them. Our men treasure these things up, and when opportunity offers they will wipe out the stain of wounded honour with blood. I am a worse secessionist than ever, and only regret that I could not have done more for the glorious Southern cause.'—Amen

ALLEGED STARVATION OF ENGLISH EMIGRANTS.—A summons was issued yesterday, by the Castle Garden Commissioners, for Captain Anderson of the American ship *Villa Franca*, to appear before the Commissioners on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, to answer charges brought against him by the passengers of the said ship. The vessel cleared from London on July 6, and during the voyage the passengers complain of being kept on half rations, together with other irregularities. The following is the statement of the passengers. They say during the entire voyage, commencing the 6th of July, that only one-half of the rations which they are allowed by law were ever served out to them. The meat served out during a great part of the voyage had to be thrown overboard, it being unfit for human food. Three qts. is the daily allowance of water to each passenger, but they complain of only receiving three pints throughout the voyage, which they say was not enough to boil their rice in. They also complain that the captain on being remonstrated with made use of threatening language towards them. They also state that instead of being on the track to New York they were at one time within the influence of the Gulf stream, and in a fair way of getting to Mexico, but how this is, will be better explained at the trial. As many of the passengers as can will be present at the inquiry to substantiate the charges.—*New York Herald*

An Indianapolis (Ill.) despatch of the 26th states that 'A great temperance and anti-temperance excitement pervades the State. Those opposed to licensing liquor establishments are remonstrating against every application, and if they fail, appealing from the County board to the County court, thus suspending the liquor sellers' business.' On the other hand, a mass meeting is called to-night at Masonic Hall of all true temperance men, who can drink a glass of beer, wine or liquor without making boasts of themselves, and who are opposed to cold water fanaticism.' These are the exact terms of the notice. Speeches are to be made in German and English.

NEW ENGLAND POOR.—'Brick' Pomeroy, of the *La Crosse* (Wis.) *Democrat*, recently copied an article from the *Hartford Times*, entitled 'Auctioneering the Poor,' to which he appends the following forcible and earnest comments:

What's the use of writing about the poor white people of New England? God cursed them with Anglo-Saxon blood! Had these poor wretches whose bones are sold to doctors and whose lean bowels are made into speculations, been black, their case would be presented to the people all over the country for interference. But they are simply poor, half-starved white wretches. Old men, who with tottering limbs hobble along to the grave, cursed with a white skin. Old women, who with watery eyes turn their wrinkled faces to their dull ears, will catch the sound of a pauper's hearse, as it rattles over the stones of a New England road. Wives, whose husbands are foundations for monuments to heroism. Sisters of brave men dead in battle. Children of white parents. God pity the poor whites! The negro is cared for by pious preachers and political gamblers, out of the public purse.

Curse them—they are poor. And white besides! Most horrible crimes!

Let them paint their skins black. Let them kink their hair, and powder it with burnt amber. Let them cut their eyes open and double bit their faces; dance the break-down, be fat, saucy and happy. Then all of Christian America will pity them. Of late years the happy negroes have been giving us a break-down in blood—a break-down of credit—a break-down of white liberties.

Let them become purified by the odor of Ethiopia, and glory will burst upon their vision instantly.

Churches will be opened.

Fairs will be held.

Taxes will be collected.

Bayonets will be ground.

Blood will flow like water.

Debt will be heaped upon us as worthless ocean weeds are heaped upon surf-beaten shores.

Tax-payers of Connecticut! Black up your poor, and the Government will support them and lead them safe in Abraham's bosom.

Black them over—shine 'em up! and the West will support them for you.

Step this way, gentlemen, the sale is about to open. Here is the place to make money! Here is a fine lot of poor wretches to be sold to the lowest bidder!—Being white, the Government does not want the lot. We will sell their keeping to the lowest bidder.—First is an old man, eighty winters living. How little for him? He don't eat much. His teeth are all out. Examine his flabby gums, ladies and gentlemen! His appetite is poor. He can't hear what you say about him. He can't see the dirt in his porridge. He can't talk plain, and don't go visiting.—'One dollar a week! My God! friends, this is extortion! He is old. You can feed him on broth, and sleep him on straw. Down he goes to Deacon Skinstones, for nineteen cents a week. Let us pray!

And here comes next on the catalogue an old female, 70 years of age. Hurrah for the days of '61! She is old and blind. She eats coarse mush and nigger molasses. She don't get in the way—just sits, drolls and mumbles all the day, and sleeps on a pile of old rags at night. Her son is a noted Abolition preacher—a bright star of Puritanism! How little for her? She has a bad thing against her—she is white! Tis awful! Her daughter, Mrs. Hon-

—, will keep her for that. It don't cost a dime a week to keep her. And down she goes to Brother F. Nurius for a shilling a week. Let us pray.

And here, patriotic cakes of humanity, baked on Plymouth Rock, here is a war-widow—very white and very poor. She is forty. Widow will be sold to the highest bidder, and the brats thrown in. She can earn money by washing, and serve to practice vicious sons on till they become husbands—all for nothing. And her children will soon be able to earn their keep money. How little, gentlemen? Figure close! She will earn twice her money, and you can draw school money for her children. Down she goes to Deacon Righteous for twenty cents a week! Let us pray!

The sale stands adjourned till we can attend a nigger picnic, clam-bake, and barbeque, to welcome our dear brothers to freedom. Ladies will look sweet as possible, and white men will stand the expense. After the picnic the sale will be continued. Let us pray!

NOTE.—It may not be known to all of our readers that in several of the States of pious, philanthropic, Puritanic New England, the poor of the town are put up at auction to see who will keep them cheapest—which means who has the heart to feed them least, so as to make money out of the operation.—The consequence is, that the paupers here are in many instances subjected to indescribable suffering at the hands of praying, psalm singing, hypocritical skin-flints.

I wish you would pay a little attention to your arithmetic, said an anxious man to her careless son. Well, I do, was the reply; 'I pay as little attention to it as possible.'

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 clogs and colds.

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 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 toothache, earache, cholera, &c.

Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. September, 1865. 1m

An ounce of fact is worth an ounce of theory; and the swarm of conclusive facts that cluster around that incomparable preparation, Hood's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, establishing its value as a tonic and restorative, are such as would prevent incredulity itself from questioning its efficacy. In all cases of Diseases of the Stomach, whether acute or chronic, it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial, and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Nervous Tremors, Relaxation and Debility, &c., are relieved by the Bitters in a very short space of time; and a perseverance in their use never fails to work a thorough cure.

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.—Little think those ladies who avail themselves of the empirical 'beautifiers' of the day that they are permanently destroying the health of the skin! From the time of the Borgias to the present day, it has been well understood by the initiated, that the pure essence of fresh and fragrant flowers is promotive of beauty. In the preparation of this Toilet Water, none but aromatic blossoms and leaves of a sanative nature are employed. In addition, therefore, to its excellence as a perfume, it has the property of clearing the complexion, and relieving the attacks of all eruptions, &c., calculated to impair its smoothness, whiteness, and transparency. See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine.—

Agents for Montreal:—DeVins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, K. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

EVIDENCE FROM TORONTO, IN FAVOR OF BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Toronto, C. W., July 8, 1864.

Messrs. R. H. Wood & Brother, Druggists:

Gentlemen,—I deem it necessary to acquaint you with the benefit I have derived from using BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I purchased from you. I was afflicted for some months with an affection of the skin, which caused me great pain; my face was covered with a dreadful eruption. After using a number of bottles of other medicines without any visible effect, I was persuaded to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. After taking one bottle the good effects of the Sarsaparilla was apparent. I persevered, and after taking five bottles was perfectly cured. You have my full permission to acquaint the proprietors of this valuable medicine with the great benefits I have derived from it.

JAMES THORP, No. 22 Masonic Arms Hotel, West Market Square.

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. 457

WHAT IS YOUR AFFLICTION?—A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach. For each and all of them, common sense suggests that the medicine which restores that organ to its full vigor, is the true remedy. If common sense demands what is experience answers, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Cathartics are plenty, but nine-tenths of them give only temporary relief, and many are dangerous. It is better to let dyspepsia have its way, than to attempt its cure with mercury. The so-called remedy will destroy the patient more rapidly than the disease. Not so BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, which owe their efficacy solely to vegetable extracts. If the liver is wrong, they put it right; if the bowels are clogged with obstructions, they remove them; if the stomach is incapable of perfect digestion, they impart to it the required tone and vivacity. 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. 413

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.