

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 13.—The Constitutional of this evening, in an article signed by M. Boniface, its editorial secretary, on the Notes of the Three Powers, says:

"In order to establish a community in the programme of England and Austria, France restrained the wishes with which her sympathies inspired her in favor of Poland."

The writer believes that negotiations on the bases of the six points might lead to a real independence of Poland, and continues:—

"France would have seen with pleasure an European question submitted to the arbitration of the whole of Europe, but, failing this, France supports a combination which would submit the discussion of the six points to the arbitration of the Eight Powers who signed the Treaties of Vienna."

The Constitutional further maintains that an armistice is desirable, necessary, and possible, and says:—

"It would be absurd and criminal to continue the sanguinary struggle. France, England, and Austria are prepared for a solution of the Polish question. When three Powers of this rank agree upon any subject their will is always supreme, either by pacific or other means. The Power, therefore, which would make obstacles to efforts so serious and legitimate would assume a great responsibility."

The Patrie publishes an article, signed by M. Drole, upon the Polish question. The writer considers that the Notes of the Three Powers are no longer suited to the actual state of affairs.

"Poland," he says, "does not wish for reconciliation with Russia, but desires independence. There can be no doubt that Russia will consent to negotiate upon the basis of the six points, as the negotiation will permit of her pursuing the work of destroying Poland."

The same journal says, that if the assertion of the Constitutional be true, that the six propositions are only the basis for further negotiations, that fact would entirely alter the situation.

In that case the six propositions are more than the last term of concessions. It remains to be seen if the novel expedient of asking for less in order to obtain more will be successful. We doubt it.

A resume of the notes of the Powers is an evidence of their powerlessness for good. The acceptance of the terms offered would be a triumph for Russia.

M. Gueroult, the Opinion Nationale, believes that no good results are to be expected in the Polish question from the efforts of diplomacy, which will only succeed in establishing its impotence.

July 14.—The Patrie of this evening publishes an article signed by M. Delamarre, which says:—"If Poland, finding herself abandoned, should throw herself into the arms of the revolutionary party, the countries most threatened would be Prussia, Austria, Russia, and England, for only France and Italy have already accomplished their revolutions."

PARIS, July 14.—The Moniteur announces that the Emperor has received the congratulations of the Queen and King of Spain, as well as of the Kings of Prussia and Holland, on the surrender of Mexico. People are rather surprised that the Spanish Government should be among the first to rush forward to pay compliments on this occasion for the Emperor Napoleon.

PARIS, July 15.—La France of this evening says it is asserted that the French Government has demanded formal explanations at Turin respecting the arrest of five passengers on board the Armes, and claims, in the first instance, the immediate liberation of the five prisoners.

HUGUENOT FAMILIES RETURNING TO THE CHURCH.—The two distinguished French Huguenot families, Sarigny and Floreacourt, have returned to the Catholic Church.—Le Monde.

ITALY.

TURIN, July 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signori Laporta and Miceli requested explanations from the Government with respect to the late arrest of brigand chiefs at Genoa.

Signor Minghetti desired that the question should be postponed for an indefinite period.

Signor Miceli insisted upon fixing to-morrow, stating that explanations were awaited with profound emotion by the country.

Signor Boggio supported the proposition of Signor Minghetti, desiring the infinite postponement of the subject.

The Diritto and the Armonia of to-day have been seized for publishing offensive articles against the Emperor Napoleon on the subject of the late capture of brigands at Genoa.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT, AND HOW IT IS ELECTED.—The Italian Election Act, which has already been twice altered since Charles Albert gave the Statuto to his most faithful subjects as soon as they were ripe for liberty, decided that there should be one member of Parliament for every fifty thousand Italians.

You may reckon and you will find precisely as many honorable members on the seats of the Palazzo Carignano as there are fifty thousands in the twenty-two millions of the kingdom of Italy.

The law for 700 millions, and other Acts of the most important nature, were passed by 200 votes.—This is owing to the remissness of the members, certainly, but not less so to that of the Election Act; since a member cannot discharge the functions of his office without serious personal loss, unless he is well provided with pecuniary means of his own, or practices a lucrative profession in Turin itself. Hence it is indispensable for the members to have an indemnity allowed them, and all of them should accept it. A Bill was proposed to secure this indemnity, so absolutely needed to place the members in an independent position; but there is hardly any chance of its being discussed during this session, and still less so that it will be voted by the Chamber.—Besides this Bill would create a necessity for other laws which would seriously alter the Election Act; as for instance, for the exclusion of Government officials from the Parliament. For, could an official receive two salaries? and then, how many masters would be here? as Della Rovere would say.

But let us leave honorable members on their seats

or at home, for it matters very little for the present.

Let us see what a share is allotted to the voters, and by how many votes do they send their representatives, who have to represent fifty thousand citizens. Out of forty constituencies, we have examined in verifying the elections of the Chamber, we find that in eight constituencies, representing about 400,000 citizens, there are 6,840 voters registered; in eight others, there are 7,908 registered; in eight more, 7,873; in eight others again, 8,658; and in the other eight, 8,418. In all the forty constituencies, which represent about two millions of citizens, 39,697 registered voters; less than two per cent of the citizens having the high honor of choosing their representatives.

But this is not all. Out of the number of voters registered, little more than one half voted; so that out of 39,697 voters registered, in forty constituencies, 20,050 actually voted.

And still this is not all; for 14,155 votes only were given in favor of the forty members elected.—So that the representative of 500,000 citizens is elected by 363 votes on an average.

There are even members sitting in the Italian Parliament, who have been elected by less than 100 votes; and yet they represent fifty thousand citizens.

So that in every constituency there are about 1,000 voters, half of whom vote, and one-third of whom choose their member. Taken away from that one-third the votes given by the innumerable Government officials, or those who are obliged to curry favor with the authorities, and what remains to represent the nation in reality? What should even be said of a law which, in a country where universal suffrage is appealed to, to choose the head of the State, limits the choice of its Parliamentary representatives to the hundred and fiftieth part of its inhabitants?

A hundred and sixteen designs have been sent in for Cavour's monument. The Armonia proposes a hundred and sevenieth, to consist of a statue of a double-faced Janus, with "Nice become French," "Naples regenerated," "The Church made free," and "Italy made one," along with groups of brigands to adorn its pedestal. The inscription, most appropriate would then be, "Camillo beneso a cubro qui cum fama et patria in sepulchro quiescit."

RONCHIS IN UPPER ITALY.—The Italian journals teem with accounts of robberies committed even in Upper Italy. On the 5th a gentleman, his wife, and a friend were attacked by five footpads on the Loreto and Milan road and robbed of everything they had about them. On the 6th three men attacked a carriage with two foreigners inside, close to the Porte Victoria of Milan, but made off without effecting their purpose, the two passengers crying out for help. The most curious of these cases is one which occurred at Ferrara on the 4th. Between that town and Porte Lagoscuro there is a very short railway, and it sometimes happens that, when they want to send something without delay from one of these two places, they find it shorter to push a car along by men than to get up the steam of an engine. On the present occasion the men had the impudence to put a sum of 10,000fr., the amount of salaries due to Government functionaries, on a single car with other things, and then set out in the way above described for Ponte Lagoscuro. They had not gone far, however, when they were stopped by a band of armed robbers, who drove them away, and thus got possession of all the contents of the car.—Galignani.

ROME.—In answer to the foul and ignorant bad faith of the Unità-Italiana, the Armonia quotes the book of Dr. Felix Jaquet, Physician of the Hospitals of the French Corps of Occupation in Rome, who states that his personal experience of several years' residence in Rome, has enabled him to certify to the relative moral superiority of the Capital of Christendom over all the other cities of Europe, in spite of the number of foreigners of all religions who congregate there.

There is scarcely an item of local news to send this week. Perhaps I ought to except one, of which it would be difficult to say whether it is calculated to excite pity or contempt. On Thursday evening a petard was thrown within the railings on the west side of the Palazzo Farnese, where the King and Queen of Naples reside. The explosion occasioned a momentary panic in the neighborhood, and, though the police arrived soon after, the author of the nefarious outrage had escaped. The Holy Father is well.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The Reaction maintains itself unshaken in the Farther Abruzzo. Near Orsara the bands of Carno and Schiavone attacked the Piedmontese posts on the 23rd, and defeated them with the loss of eighteen men killed, among whom were a Syndac, Grilli, Captain of National Guard, the notary Frassano, Lieutenant Spettarelli, the receiver del Demanio, Avvocato Buonassidi, &c. A similar encounter with the loss of six Piedmontese took place at San Germano on the 25th. At Avellino on the 23th Garuso attacked the Bersaglieri and killed 13. The Italian Government has resolved on dismissing 3000 non-commissioned officers of the ex-army without a sixpence of pay or pension, and having served 14 years. Another wise measure! One would suppose the Cabinet wished to recruit the Reaction, for this will be the immediate effect. At Aversa no one dare leave the city after dark, and the same is the case in all the towns in the neighborhood. There are twelve more fortifications, the average in the official returns for May and June is 35 a week, and that is far below the reality. The Municipality of Nari ordered a celebration of the victory of Solferino on the 24th, and an ingenious Cafetiere hit on the brilliant idea of giving his customers tricolor ice-creams. Unluckily the green was made by an infusion of "Baiocechi," and the symbol of Italian unity appears to have disagreed with the digestive organs of the Pope's lieges as much as the reality has with their political constitutions, as every one who partook of the national ambrosia was nearly poisoned. In one town, where under the Papal government there was only one targatherer, there are now thirteen. The Piedmontese employes have no confidence in the maintenance of the present state of matters, and are therefore disposed to make hay while the sun shines. At Assisi the gardener having ventured to give the nuns of St. Clara a few vegetables out of the garden of which they have been deprived, the Piedmontese authorities sent in a bill of 30 scudi to the Abbess, and on her representing that she had not so much money in the house, they actually stopped it out of the miserable allowance of 5 bajocci a day, which the government munificently accords to ladies vowed to works of piety and religion.

The Abbot of Monte Casino has resigned his charge, and made a full declaration of adhesion to the Pope, and a new Abbot has been sent to replace him, who is devoted to the Holy See. The greatest evil perhaps under which the Kingdom of Naples labored was its separation from Rome. The late king would never resign the privileges of the Vicariate, and to that fact may be traced all defections among the Clergy—happily but few. The Neapolitan Orders had each their own special general, and the generals in Rome had no authority over them, all which operated as separate interests in Church matters ever do in a diminution of vitality in the part claiming independence. Several of the great Benedictine houses have become in consequence infected with revolutionary ideas. The reform has not come before it was needed.—Cor. Tribune.

The French receders more than four hundred persons shot arbitrarily in the Neapolitan provinces during the last quarter. Bravo, Nostrò! why don't you go on and practice at Wimbledon?

The Campana del Popolo of Naples publishes the following in a letter from an unfortunate moderate member of the Turin Parliament:—"I can hold out no longer. Corruption and immorality have invaded every class. We are on the high road to ruin.—The Ministry at the very far end of the session wants the Chamber to vote laws upon laws for taxes on

moveables, taxes on provisions, taxes on income, and heavier taxes on real property, &c." Poor moderate man! Poor Italian frogs!

The Free Church and the Free State of Italy is represented by the shooting of a dozen of Italians a day, the imprisonment of two or three Priests a week, and the arrestation and prosecution of a Bishop every month. In June it was the turn of the Archbishop of Spoleto, now it is the Bishop of Parma, Mgr. Cantimori, who has punished the Priests of his diocese who have disobeyed him by the revolutionary in their ecclesiastical capacity, in the revolutionary fest of Italian unity.

The Parish Priest of Montebello has died in the prisons of Ferrara, after two years imprisonment, and after the court of Ferrara had declared him innocent of the accusation of favoring the desertion of a soldier.

The Piedmontese Prefect of Foggia has published a proclamation decreeing that "all brigands and their accomplices shall be shot ignominiously, as soon as they are taken, by the force who takes them. All suspected shall be arrested and immediately taken to Foggia, to undergo the rigorous measures that the undersigned will deem opportune.—DE FOGGIA." Blood-money is to be given to spies and informers. This is an improvement on Pinielli, Pamel, and De Virgilli. Count Ricciardi denounced this official defusion to the Turin Parliament. The Home Minister, Peruzzi, found that "the expressions used were not very suitable." It's only a question of expression; isn't it Nostrò Gladstone?

AUSTRIA.

The Presse of Vienna has the following:—"We have received some interesting indications as to the conditions on which the Polish National Government would be disposed to order the insurgents to lay down their arms. According to a letter from Berlin, those terms would be—1. Official recognition of the accredited representatives of the National Government. 2. A squad from the Western Powers to be sent into the Baltic, and co-operation of the Danish and Swedish fleets. 3. Occupation of Poland by French and Austrian troops. 4. Concentration of Russian troops on the frontiers. 5. Institution of a Provisional National Government. 6. Prompt election of national representation, and the meeting of Congress at Warsaw." The Russian journal the Nache Wremia (Our Times) publishes a letter from Warsaw, which Warsaw, which says:—"Large bands of insurgents are now no longer talked of, but on the other hand it is difficult to imagine a cump of trees that does not conceal some. The six is, in fact impregnated with insurrection. One of our companies has just returned from an expedition; it marched seventy-two miles in forty-eight hours without meeting with a single insurgent, and only brought as prisoners two Polish nobles who were met on the road, and on whom were found papers of a suspicious character. We lost during the expedition four Cossacks, who, wishing to take some rest, invited themselves to dine at the house of a Pole. Two of them were killed, the other two have not since been heard of. Such is the result of most of our expeditions."

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the Monde, after giving a description of the hideous scene of savage life displayed recently by the mob of civilized Berlin in the Koepnickfeld quarter, gives as a contrast and a consolation, the following interesting particulars as to the progress of Catholicity in the midst of the present Prussian heathens:—"On Saturday, the 4th inst., a native of Berlin the former Pastor, Francis Xavier Lasacke, converted eight months ago only, was ordained Priest by Mgr. Forster, who has just returned from the Trent festivals. He has had the happiness of seeing his family reconciled with him. Another convert was ordained at Breslau along with forty-four other Priests. During these late years the city of Berlin has yielded about ten Catholic Priests, most of whom are converts. The Pastor Christfreund, who had already resigned his functions, has recently become a convert in the diocese of Limburg, in Nassau."

"On the 25th of June the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in Prussia held a chapter at Paderborn in the church of the hospital founded by that Order. Mgr. Frensberg, Conduitor-Bishop, officiated pontificaly, and addressed an allocution to the Knights present. Since its reorganization in Prussia the Order has already founded several hospitals and other charitable institutions. It tends to unite the Prussian Catholic nobility in a single bond, and to strengthen thus the action of the Catholic population. It is said that it is about to use its credit and its resources to induce the Prussian Government to fulfill its duty and pledges towards its Catholic subjects, and to complete the Catholic University of Munster."

"On July the 4th more than 20,000 pilgrims had already arrived at Waleffrad, for the celebration of the Slavonian Millenary Anniversary. On the following day more than 100,000 were seen to come along with about 500 ecclesiastics. On the same day the Prince Archbishop of Prague, Cardinal Schwarzenberg, officiated pontificaly."

"On the 29th of June, the Dean Parish Priest of St. Hedwig, Mgr. Karker, installed the new Parish Priest of St. Michael in Berlin and in Koepnickfeld. Around this new sanctuary several large houses belonging to Catholics are exclusively inhabited by families of that religion. Such a grouping is most beneficial in the midst of a non-Catholic population."

"There are still from 180 to 200 Catholic children obliged to attend Protestant schools in Berlin, and the municipality does not even dream of attending to the protests of the Catholics. At Erfurt, on the other hand, where the Catholic schools still possess a few ancient foundations which the fiscal Protestant ogre has not yet been able to engulf, the Protestant municipal council has forbidden the Catholics from receiving in their schools any Protestant children. Double weights and double measures seem to form Protestant equity!"

POLAND.

WARSAW, July 9.—The National Government has published the following proclamation in reference to its attitude towards the propositions of the intervening powers:—"The National Government to the City Organization. The silence which the government has observed up to the present moment in relation to the question of intervention, and the great notice which has been taken of it by public opinion, has wrought a conviction in weak minds that the government had not sufficient courage to lay its political confession of faith before the nation, and that in secret they placed their trust upon help from abroad, and had given instructions in this sense to their diplomatic agents in foreign countries. Such an opinion, so disturbing to the national peace of mind, is productive of the more injury to the cause of the people, inasmuch as the national officials, instead of counteracting this ruinous influence, yield to it themselves, and while loosening the bonds which unite them to the central authority, at the same time undermine the relation between the nation and the revolutionary government. In anticipation of a document shortly to be published, which shall acquaint the whole nation with the foreign and domestic policy of the insurrection, the National Government declares by the present circular to all its officials in Warsaw, who by virtue of their offices are in a position to contribute to the pacification of the public mind, that the programme of the National Government, set forth in the manifesto of the 22nd January, has not undergone the least alteration. Well aware of the gigantic powers of the nation, the government is convinced that, aided by that strength alone, it will be able to throw off the yoke of slavery. The government having undertaken before God, the people, and posterity the holy duty of fighting till the last drop of blood and to the last man, it will only lay down its arms when not a Russian foot stands upon Polish soil. The independence of Poland is the only condition which can put an end to the present contest. The

National Government in its position as a revolutionary administration, cannot renounce its relations with foreign powers, the more so as these relations are of a purely passive nature, in order to obtain means to carry on the struggle. The National Government has never deceived itself as to the real value of the help to be derived from the friendly diplomacy of foreign countries, and has consequently never entered upon negotiations with any persons for a suspension of hostilities; for if the National Government did undertake any engagement with foreign powers, it could only do so on the equal footing of a government of a free and independent nation. This public declaration of the government will, it is hoped, quiet all the doubts of the officials of the people, and therefore the government requires of them to continue to place confidence in it, and loyally to fulfill their duties to it. The government, which conducts everything, must also concentrate in itself all the powers of the nation, and it has the right to demand of the citizens every sacrifice, and dispose of their lives and substance. The duty of the government is further to take care that the efforts of every political element subordinate themselves to it, and that everything which is done for the country be done by and through it. This duty the National Government will fulfill with the aid of its officials, who, in addition to the obedience which is absolutely necessary to the existence of a Polish political administration, must also manifest that zeal and energy which characterizes this momentous epoch of war for life or death with the usurper."

WARSAW, July 10.—The Bromberger Zeitung of to-day publishes news from Warsaw to the 13th inst. according to which the National Government intended to draw up a circular Note, refusing to agree to the six points of the Three Powers; but, being informed that the Emperor Napoleon would pay no attention to their refusal, they have resolved to issue a manifesto to the people. This manifesto will be published in the English, French, German, and Polish languages on the day that the reply of Prince Gortschakoff becomes known.

A letter from Breslau contains some particulars of the manner in which the propositions of the three Powers are received in Poland by the divers sections which make up public opinion; and, as the writer is said to be a person entitled to credit, and with much experience of the country, his statements are not unworthy of notice. He declares, in contradiction to the correspondence emanating from Cracow and other places, that all the Poles are not radically hostile to the Union with Russia, and that there are many of those holding high official appointments who would willingly accept the supremacy of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, provided Poland enjoyed the advantages of self-government in the liberal acceptance of the word. This party is less important from number than from its social position. It thinks that a system founded on the complete administrative independence of the country would secure to it all the moral and material development of which it is capable. It is disposed to accept the six propositions on condition of some trifling modifications in form rather than in substance. To these Poles, animated as they are by a spirit of enlightened patriotism, as well as by a praiseworthy moderation, may be added the military party, together with certain superior functionaries not of Polish origin. These persons do not hesitate to declare that the six points, such as they are expressed in the despatches of the 17th of June, imperil at the same time the interests and the authority of Russia. They are those who have never ceased to disapprove the state of things established by the Marquis Wielopolski, and, without rejecting on principle the bases in question, they think their modification indispensable.

As for the immense majority of the nation, it is divided into two distinct factions. The first, as every one knows, has its journals or the organs of its diplomacy; but the second is known only to few, as it has not the same means of giving publicity to its views. The moderate party, composed of the middle classes, of persons engaged in trade and in agriculture, is growing daily more lukewarm and it no longer maintains the ardent feeling which at first rallied it to the insurgents. It desires the re-establishment of order, all the more earnestly that, far from having any share in the conduct of national affairs, it is forced to submit blindly and unreservedly to the dictatorship existing at Warsaw. It would therefore, accept with unhesitating satisfaction the propositions of the Powers, as it would accept any combination likely to restore public tranquillity. It would not object to having these propositions imposed on it. In fact this would be a necessary condition, for so great is the terror inspired by the National Committee, so strong is the fear of exposing themselves to a charge of treason, well founded or not, that the most moderate persons, rather than do so, allow themselves to be drawn on to the greatest excesses.

There remains the party of action, which results from the alliance between the majority of the aristocracy and the democratic revolutionary element; and it is this party that now despotically rules the country. It is, in fact, in complete possession of the situation, and for its own interest it feels a natural repugnance to take its stand on the ground on which the Powers would place it. This party will listen to no compromise, and its last word is "absolute independence for Poland." It may accept, as a temporary measure, the geographical limits of 1815, but it has no intention of renouncing its projects as to the future, or its scheme of a great Poland stretching from the Oder to the Dnieper, from the Baltic to the Black Sea.—Times Cor.

The Cons. of the 1st, makes known some new atrocities on the part of Russia. In the streets of Wilna some women, whose mourning garments had been brutally torn from them by the soldiers of Mouravieff, were defended by the crowd. The troops then charged the people with the bayonet, and 40 persons were killed. Some women guilty of wearing mourning received as many as a hundred strokes of the knout, and were left insensible, weltering in blood. Others were huddled together in the dungeons of the citadel. Several have died from terror and ill-treatment. Some have been found suffocated in their narrow cells; among them Mdlle. Lapanaw, a member of an illustrious family in the district of Lidja. The prisoners, whose number increases every day, have only two pounds of bread and a litre of water per day.

Not less than 60,000,000fr. is said to have been raised in Poland for the expenses of the war; and the Poles still declare that they are resolved to shed the last drop of their blood in the cause.

way home; but they were ultimately seen proceeding together after midnight, the deceased leaning for support on his companion, and occasionally falling from the effects of drink. The schoolmaster was found next day lying dead in a ditch by the roadside, his skull fractured over the temple and beaten in behind, and a wound over the thigh as if made by forcing a blunt instrument into the body. It was proved that prisoner had purchased two bars, one of rod and one of horsehoe iron, that day in Ross, and that he carried them home. The wounds were such that he heavier bar of iron would have inflicted, and it was found on the prisoner's premises. The trial commenced on Friday, the jury were locked up during the night, and on Saturday it was concluded. The prisoner was ably defended by Mr. Hemphill, Q.C.; Sergeant Armstrong replied on the part of the Crown; the Judge, Baron Hughes, briefly charged the jury, who after 15 minutes consultation brought in a verdict of Guilty. The Judge in passing sentence of death, stated that the jury would have been guilty of a violation of their oath if they had come to any other conclusion than the one at which they had arrived. The prisoner declared he was innocent, and the judge said it was useless to address any observations to him while in that state of mind. The following scene then ensued:—"The prisoner (who appeared quite unmoved by the dreadful position in which he stood), said—I would have gone 100 miles with Fitzhenry and seen no harm done to him. When am I to be hanged?"

The Judge—On the 11th of August. Prisoner—Where am I to be buried? The Judge—Within the precincts of the gaol. Prisoner—It is next Monday I'm to be hanged? The Judge—No, on the 11th of next month.

The prisoner was then removed, but was subsequently ordered back into court, it having been ascertained that the 11th of August was Tuesday, and not Monday. His Lordship then sentenced the prisoner to be executed on Tuesday, the 11th of Augt."

THE MURDER OF MR. FITZGERALD.—The last of a train of fearful tragedies was concluded on Monday at Limerick, in the sentence of Michael Dillane to 10 years penal servitude. In May, 1862, two brothers of that name, men of position and intelligence, fancied they had some ground of complaint against their landlord about a lease. They resolved to take his life. They had no courage to commit the crime themselves, or they did not choose to run the risk of detection and punishment—and why should they when they could get the job done for a few pounds? They accordingly hired two desperate ruffians, named Beckham and Walsh, whom they armed and sent on their dreadful mission. They met their destined victim, Mr. Francis Fitzgerald, walking near his own house, accompanied by his young wife, to whom he was but recently married. They shot him in her presence and walked away. The deed was done in open day, with a reckless disregard of consequences, the assassins and their employers relying on the sympathy or the fears of the peasantry to secure their impunity. But they were woefully deceived. Beckham was arrested while his hands were yet red with the innocent blood of his victim. A special commission was appointed; he was tried, convicted, and executed within one month after the perpetration of the crime. Yet justice was not administered hurriedly, but with care and caution. The Attorney-General conducted the prosecution with moderation, and the jury was so fairly selected that there was not a word said against its composition or its verdict. The second assassin, Walsh, managed to conceal himself for a considerable time, but the police were constantly on his track; he was hunted down, and, having been tried and evicted at the ensuing assizes, he too was executed. A respectable farmer named Cooke, who harboured Walsh, was tried and found guilty of the offence and severely punished. It was long felt to be almost a useless sacrifice of human life to hang the hired instruments of agrarian combination while the secured investigators and employes of those wretches escaped. Justice could never be satisfied, society could never be safe, while the chief criminals were beyond the reach of punishment. It was felt, therefore, to be a matter of vital importance to the peace of the community to convict the men who hired the assassins of Mr. Fitzgerald. This the Attorney-General has happily accomplished in a way which leaves nothing to be desired or regretted. Denis Dillane was tried as an accessory before the fact, in hiring and arming the assassin. The evidence against him was conclusive. He was found guilty and executed. Only one of the guilty parties now remained unpunished—Michael Dillane—and he was, on Monday, awarded the just punishment of his crime. He had been in prison for eighteen months. The indictment charged him with being an accessory before the fact; in consequence of a defect in the evidence to sustain the capital charge, the Attorney-General withdrew it, and resolved to proceed upon the minor counts. To the prisoner pleaded "Guilty," finding it vain to struggle against the evidence. The highest penalty the law allows in such a case—solliciting to commit murder, is ten years penal servitude, and of this Mr. Justice Keogh declared that he would not abate one hour. This case is without a parallel in the criminal records of Ireland. Such speedy and complete retribution—so many trials for an agrarian murder in Munster, without a single failure of justice, without a disagreement of the jury—so much public satisfaction with the results—have not been known during the present century. What makes the matter more remarkable is that both the Attorney-General who prosecuted so successfully, and the Judges, who presided and charged the juries so impressively, belong to the Roman Catholic Church, to whose members many Roman Catholics formerly believed it would be in the highest degree dangerous to intrust the administration of justice.—Times.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The day has just when ingenious advertising could foist an inferior article into popularity. The coarse and pungent scents manufactured from refuse, are now universally rejected, despite of printed endorsements, while this superior perfume and cosmetic, prepared by a responsible house from genuine tropical flowers, and esteemed in South America and Mexico above all other fragrant waters, is winning golden opinions from all sorts of people throughout the fashionable world. No lady who has moistened her handkerchief with this delightful floral essence, or used it, when diluted, as a cosmetic, will hesitate to agree with the Sophoras and Senoritas of Spanish America, who have used it for twenty years, to the exclusion of all other perfumes.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

ONE OF THE NECESSITIES of mariners, important to the ship as the compass, is the medicine chest—that the sick may be relieved when on long voyages; but it is not unfrequently found insufficient to meet all the cases of sickness for which the captain or surgeon is called upon to prescribe. In cases of low fever or wasting of the vital powers a remedy sufficiently potent to break up the fever, or restore the wasted system in the later, in the briefest possible period of time, is necessary as it is rare indeed a ship's company is sufficiently strong in numbers to permit the loss by disease of one or more men. As a remedial agent for those who "go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters," always certain and satisfactory in its results, nothing better can be recommended or more joyfully accepted by the patient than Foster's Bitters. Let the owners of ships provide the medicine chests of their seamen with these Bitters, and our word for it, but little sickness, and none of a serious character, will be experienced on board.—New York Sunday Dispatch.

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