

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The policy of France in the affairs of the East has lately received the special commendation of the Holy Father, and is so closely identified with Catholic interests as to deserve the largest allowance, even where it may not seem altogether entitled to praise. It is a policy which at all events tends to give independence and confidence to the various Christian Communities which are still subjected to the sway of the Turks; and which does not like the English diplomacy, maintain Mahomedanism as a political necessity of the East, or like the Russian, pursue at the Porte a mere scheme of territorial aggrandizement. Mr. Kinglake is perhaps right in his assertion that the Emperor aggravated the dispute between the Greeks and Latins about the Key in order to have the opportunity of striking Russia such a decisive blow as should render its policy for a generation; and this may have been in some measure a purely personal policy. But the appearance of the French flag in Syria was an act in the interest of all Christendom, and we are rather inclined to think that the erection of the Danubian Principalities into an independent State, might tend to become a valuable nucleus for the Christians of the Ottoman Empire, pending the inevitable dissolution of the sick man.—*Tablet*.

PARIS, June 6.—The *Moniteur* of this morning says:—"A portion of the tribes of Djebel Amour have been compelled to ask quarter of General Jusuf which, thanks to the humanity of our officers, was granted. A fresh defeat has been sustained by the insurgents of the province of Oran. French columns are advancing from all sides against the principal centres of resistance. The enemy will shortly be vigorously attacked. The *Moniteur* of Monday publishes the announcement which treats the removal of M. Renan as an accomplished fact. It states that, at a future period, the necessary steps will be taken to fill the chair of the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac languages, vacant by the death of the 1st of June."

THE ORLEANS MARRIAGE.—The Orleans family are faithful to their origin. From the first they have been a canker in the house of Bourbon and the vices of the founder are ever reflected the progeny. The orgies of the Regent have had their antithesis in the aversion of the Citizen King; and throughout their generations they have always been conspicuous for two vices—treachery to the Throne and hostility to the Church.

We understand that the few remarks which we made last week on the marriage of the Comte de Paris have been censured in one or two quarters as ungenerous and unjust.

Imagine the *feu de joie* on the marriage of a descendant of St. Louis, at all events on the female line, no matter what may be the truth or falsehood of the story of Chapsin, the heir to a King even though the Crown was won by domestic treachery and public treason, and the heir presumptive to the legitimate Kings of France, fancy the *feu de joie* on such an occasion fired by a bevy of vulgar boobies attired in the costume of a turbulent buccaner, from popgun ordinance drawn by dokeys! It was indeed a humiliating exhibition. If the Orleans family had had a spark of the old Bourbon and French spirit in their composition that display of Garibaldian habits would have set them on fire. But they evidently liked it. The costume typified disorder, upon which the Throne of Louis Philippe was founded, and hostility to the Church which was a characteristic of Louis Philippe's reign, and so the donkey artillery and the red shirts were in high favour at Claremont on the marriage of the Comte de Paris.

Garibaldi denounces France with the fury of a demoniac, Garibaldi waged war upon France at Rome, and slew Frenchmen before the gates of the Eternal City, and therefore his savage costume and his anarchical colors are deemed in place in doing honor to the grandson of the first, and we sincerely hope, the last, King of the French.

Bad, mean, disgraceful, however though all this was, it sinks into insignificance when compared with the outrage offered by them to the Church by their treatment of the Bishop of Southwark.

But it was more and worse than an insult to the Bishop of Southwark: it was an intolerable affront to the Catholics of these British Isles, it was an insult to the Catholic Church and a flagrant scandal to the Catholics of the Christian world. It was bad enough to neglect inviting the Bishop to join the wedding circle assembled at Claremont, but the incidents described by our Correspondent are absolutely so monstrous, that we refrain from characterizing them, as it could not be adequately done in the language of good society. When a member of our Royal Family is married, is the Protestant Prelate who performs the ceremony treated as low company, and told to go to a public house for his breakfast, with the gracious assurance that the Queen will settle the bill? And in what is any State Church Bishop in the land the superior of the Catholic Bishop of Southwark, save in the rich revenues of his See, which neither adorn an ecclesiastical character, nor invest him with those mental, moral, and personal qualifications which are the true ornaments of the episcopal office? France will remember this outrage upon her pride and upon everything Catholic, which the Orleans family have committed through a miserable desire to flatter, or a cowardly fear of offending, English Protestant prejudices.

And this brings us to the other branch of the adverse criticism upon our former remarks on this topic. Of these we retract not a word. On the contrary, anything we have said of the Monarchy of July was gentleness compared with what we might say of it with truth. It was as vicious in its career as it was profligate in its origin. When Louis XVIII. said at Holyrood that in pardoning the Duke of Orleans he was pardoning the greatest hypocrite and traitor in or out of France, he showed his accurate insight into character. The fate of Charles X., of Lafayette, and of Lafayette, who spent an enormous fortune for the evil purpose of producing the revolution of July in order to raise the Duke of Orleans to the throne, proves the truth of Louis XVIII.'s remark. From the Restoration, that collateral Prince never ceased to intrigue until he upset his cousin's throne. Lafayette, he flung aside remorselessly, the moment he found himself sufficiently firm in his usurped Sovereignty to disregard the anger of that unwise but honest enthusiast—and the offer to buy Lafayette's estate at a sacrifice, when a friend of the ruined Backer represented the embarrassed state of his affairs, expecting an immediate offer of grateful aid, was worthy of Shylock. The terrible episode of the death of Comte de Paris passed over in silence. But was not the Church treated continuously with contumely throughout that reign from the day the revolutionary mob pillaged with impunity, and it was said, not without sympathy, the palace of the Archbishop of Paris, and even sought His Grace's life, until the hour of retribution, when the fugitive John Smith left both crown and wig to be kicked through the kennels of the capital? It was in that reign that the press laws, which are now so much condemned, were passed, and that reign alone was signalled by the abominable outrage of leading a journalist with a rope, like a wild beast, through a wide district, until he was lodged in the prison prepared for his reception. Tyranny at home without glory abroad—personal aggrandizement without national prosperity, religion discontemned, the Church fettered with irritating restrictions—the clergy patronized according to their merits, and sedulously disregarded if they manifested devotion to the Holy See—liberty proclaimed in the streets, only to be crushed in the Council—corruption in the Chambers, oppressive exceptional laws, trickery, selfishness, and money seeking—these were the marks of the July Monarchy—these the characteristics of the reign of the Citizen King.

BELGIUM.

BRUXELLES, May 31.—The popular question which has kept the country in a state of agitation during the last fortnight, is the provincial elections, which took place yesterday week, and of which the result was somewhat doubtful. Every body of whatever opinion, was for some days previous on the tip-toe of expectation, and Catholics and Liberals were equally certain of coming off victorious; in this new but decisive struggle of opposing and contending principles. The greater the distance between this state of expectation, and the result of so many and fondly cherished hopes, the greater naturally is the excitement produced amongst the people, as was the case on this occasion. The Liberals have now one more defeat to add to the numerous discomfitures they have suffered of late, and they have fallen themselves into the very same trap which they set for their adversaries, by introducing political questions into the elections of the 23rd inst. Although contrary to the wish of the Catholic party, the Liberals determined to make an appeal to the country on this election question, and the country's answer to their appeal is a most crushing and fatal blow to the Liberals. Before the elections of last week, the Conservative and Catholic opinion prevailed in two of the nine Belgian Provincial Councils, whereas now the majority is acquired to the Catholic party in no less than five of the nine provinces, viz., Limburg, Namur, Antwerp, and the two Flanders, and what is still more, in the four remaining provinces where Liberalism still prevails, the Ministerialists have acquired no addition to their force, with the exception of Hainaut, where they gain two votes, and after deducting these two votes from the number gained by the Catholics in the five provinces already named, we find a total of 33 votes gained to the side of that party, who after all are the true Liberals, not only in name, but in deed and in truth. All honor to the brave and independent electors of Bruges, Menin, Audenarde, Minore, Antwerp, Stavelot, Tongres, Asasche, Alost, and many other places, who have so nobly contributed to the signal success of last Monday, and have at the same time taught their unscrupulous adversaries another and more instructive lesson, which they will not forget so soon and so easily as on several preceding occasions. It is to be hoped that this last lesson will be a warning to these would-be governors of a Catholic country, so that when they present themselves before the Chambers to day, they may have the good sense to resign the positions which they continue to occupy with such barefaced tenacity, and that notwithstanding the vox populi, which has repeatedly made itself heard, and which demands for rulers of the nation honest straightforward men, to replace the revolutionary gang, with whom they have no sympathy, seeing that they are continually striving to destroy society, that they may build it up again on a new model, in accordance with their dangerous and anti-religious views and principles.

SPAIN.

A communication from Madrid in the *Messenger of Bayonne*, says:—"The question of Peru occupies general attention. Public opinion is excited, and urges the Government to adopt energetic measures to avenge the outraged dignity of Spain. It is thought disastrous that the Spanish Government should have so foolishly exhausted itself and sacrificed 10,000 men in the unhealthy land of St. Domingo. But the general feeling does not stop at such considerations. It only sees a State guilty of wrongs against Spain."

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Turin, June 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of the Interior, in reply to the question of Signor Bazzio, assured the Chamber that he had no information whatever of any enrolments or concentrations of Italian emigrants. The Government was, however, still resolved to prevent every movement in contravention of the laws. With regard to the meeting which it is supposed will shortly be held at Palermo under the presidency of Garibaldi, the Government will act in accordance with the principles it has repeatedly enunciated in Parliament.

The *Unita Cattolica* says that it has received on the day of the National *fete* of Italy a donation towards St. Peter's Pence, consisting of a Government bond (inscription de rente) of the Kingdom of Italy for 1,000 francs, its nominal value being 20,000 francs. The offering was accompanied by these words:—"To the Vicar of Jesus Christ, the most humble of the Priests of the Diocese of Albenga."

The Turin correspondence of the *Monde*, dated on the 3rd instant, says that on the previous day the Deputy Cattucci had proposed a bill: 1st. To declare excluded from their Sees all the Bishops who are absent from their dioceses from any cause (exile or leave from the Holy See included); 2nd. To name a committee of three of the most liberal Bishops, to appoint Vicars-General in the aforesaid dioceses; 3rd. To decree that none but liberal Priests are to have the cure of souls; 4th. To prohibit all religious quests and subscriptions. The Turin parliament assented to the introduction of such a bill.

The *Opinione*, of the 2nd inst., has astonished the public by a leading article, deploring the exaggerated estimates formed generally of the value of the ecclesiastical property in Italy, which after having formerly proclaimed as fabulously great, the worthy Jewish editors now declare to be insufficient to pay the deficit of the public treasury. The due to this change consists in the fact that the property of the Religious Orders, estimated by Count Cavour, in 1855, at £12,000,000, is now estimated in the last report of the Cassa Ecclesiastica, at £720,000; but this is done for the benefit of relations and friends who mean to purchase.

One cry of expectancy has been raised and the hopes of the Revolution have taken an outward and visible form, as I mentioned to you, if I remember rightly, in the despatches from the Court of Turin to that of the Tuileries; Victor Emmanuel therein expressing his pious fears that in case of so deplorable an event as the Pope's death, serious disturbances might arise in Rome, which might impede the liberty of the Conclave, and raise grave complications; His Italian Majesty therefore wished to know what course his Imperial Majesty would take in such a case. For once, his Imperial Majesty having been put on his mettle by the invaluable suggestions and never sufficiently to be remunerated services of Lord Shaftesbury, Russell, and Mr. Gladstone, replied for once, with the voice of Catholic France and not of Napoleon, that in case of an event so deplorable as the decease of the Pope, especially in the present crisis, France would in no way alter her policy; which was a Protectorate not to the person of the Pope but to the interests of Christianity; that should the death of Pius the Ninth necessitate a new election it was not to be doubted that the French occupation was strong enough to maintain perfect order and avert the possibility of coercion from the Sacred College, and that the policy of France would be religiously maintained not only to Pius the Ninth, but to his successors. A copy of Victor Emmanuel's amiable inquiries, with the Emperor's answers, was immediately forwarded to the Pope as well as to Turin, and while the consolation it has afforded to the Holy Father and all good Catholics is very great, the irritation caused by its perusal on the other side of the frontier is proportionate and is taking a very rapid form. Garibaldian bands are constantly making raids on the confines, near Viterbo, Rieti, and Frosinone, and though they generally retire on the first appearance of a French sentry or Pontifical gendarme, I have little doubt that mischief is meant and brewing. The misery is, it generally evaporates in what our Yankee cousins call 'tall talk,' and the heroes of Magenta and Solferino know well that as long as the French flag and a corporal's guard is on the walls of Rome, the national honour of France is pledged to its defence, and the 'prodi' of the Piedmontese were with the aid of the eagles, the only time they trod conclu-

sions without them, at Novara, they were soundly beaten; and that with an army enlisted in Piedmont, Italy, fighting on its own ground for a gallant and high-minded Sovereign, and officered by the best nobles of Savoy, the time-honored cradle of Catholic warriors. Now, the discordant elements of Naples, Modena, and Tuscany, incorporated in her ranks, Italy knows her weakness and her utter dependence on extraneous aid; and France knows that, save by a cession of Rome, Italy can never be otherwise than her very humble servant, and will no more give up such an advantage, save for a more than adequate recompense than she will cede Algiers or diamonds Cherbourg. That recompense Italy has not to give, for in France, la religion du drapeau, passes all things with the army, and that principle is held to be engaged in the maintenance of the Roman occupation. Did Napoleon wish to abandon the Pope, he would not do it now. Thanks as I said before to our best and truest friends, Downing-street and Exeter-hall, 'salvation from our enemies' has been the order of the providence of God ever, since England gave a generous refuge to the French Clergy, protected the Conclave of Venice and restored Pius the Seventh. She has done the same work for the present at least by very different and less noble means, and doubtless much against her will or inclination, and she may rest assured that she has no small share in the work; but for the Garibaldi ovals, France would scarcely have spoken so openly and strongly on the question.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

The Piedmontese Government—no matter by whom inspired—have not only announced in the Turin Parliament their determination to treat the arch-filibuster to another Aspromonte reception should he dare to put himself again at the head of his freebooters and to create disturbance in Italy, but have taken measures to show that they are in earnest. Victor Emmanuel and his Ministers appear to be now fully impressed with the conviction that in order to retain what they have unlawfully acquired their only chance is to preserve the public peace. Whether the Revolutionists who helped them so actively and vigorously to seize upon the States of the Church and the Duchies as well as Naples, will be deterred by their threats from acts of violence and remain satisfied with the evil they have accomplished, a little time will show.—*Weekly Register*.

Though the dominant feeling arising from a survey of events in Italy during the last five years must be one of sorrow and humiliation, yet certain amusing recollections occasionally mingle with, and relieve, as it were, the sad retrospect. Amongst others whom the revolutionary mania of 1859 exercised its most potent influence in Rome was the class of young journeyman shoemakers, nearly all of whom with only one end in view, exchanged their *list* for the rifle, and scamped off to Lombardy, attaching themselves in most instances to the band of Garibaldian adventurers. Their departure was not unfrequently marked by a heartless disregard of the closest domestic ties, many having left behind their young wives, children, and aged parents altogether unprovided for. So general, moreover, was the exodus of the followers of St. Crispin at that period, that serious misgivings began to be entertained as to the future condition of the soles of the community, and as the Romans seldom miss an occasion of punning when the opportunity presents itself, the 'calamity' of the day was that the shoemakers had all gone off to repair the boot of Italy facetiously alluding, as all tyros in geography will know, to the well-known resemblance suggested by the elongated and angular shape of the Italian peninsula. Well, the work of national cobbling, in which some of the great heads of Italy have taken part, aided by the sympathy and active support of England, has been going on ever since—and with what result?

Disarding the simile of the boot, we may state that throughout the coerced amalgamation of States except the Kingdom of Italy, an universal feeling of discontent prevails, which is only controlled by the arm of a tyrannical and conscript soldiery. Reaction every day becomes more powerful, outrages on life and property multiply, taxes increase beyond all proportion, and are yet insufficient to meet the expenditure, a national debt of fearful amount already contracted and so rapidly accumulating as to threaten to eventuate at no distant period in national bankruptcy, the Minister Minghetti having admitted, that the last financial discussion in the Chamber, that the daily expenditure exceeded the income by the enormous sum of half-a-million of francs. The exegencies of the Government are for the moment being met by a loan contracted on terms which at the day of reckoning are sure to prove ruinous to the nation. These evils, however great in the eye of the political economist, are of a social and secular order, but who can portray the moral deterioration which Italy has undergone by the late usurpations? Who will undertake to catalogue the long list of crimes against religion and justice, the sacrileges, the outrages on the rights of the Church, the wholesale spoliation of monastic property, the countless indignities offered to ecclesiastics of every grade, from the Cardinal Archbishop to the village Curate; the encouragement held out to apostasy and tergiversation? Such are the inevitable consequences of a regime with a accepted libertine at its head, and an 'entourage' of infidel ministers. Travellers will tell you that whatever latent iniquity existed in the cities of Italy at former periods there was an external appearance of decorum observed. At present, however, the mask is thrown off, and vice exhibits itself without disguise. Vile and prurient publications are exhibited in the shops, and obscene prints and photographs invite attention in the windows. Thus an organised system of public corruption is fostered by the Government for its own purposes, and which has already produced the most pernicious results. It is moreover a feature in the lamentable condition of Italy just now that education, which should be the means of elevating a nation, is made the instrument for degrading it.—*Weekly Register*.

ROME.—At an audience afforded some days ago to Dr. Castano, the Chief Physician to the French Army in Rome, the Holy Father took occasion to ask the Doctors opinion as to the present state of his constitution, expressing at the same time, a hope that the doctor would not hesitate to state his impressions should they even be unfavourable. Dr. Castano instantly assented, assuring the Holy Father at the same time that, being an old soldier, he would declare his opinion with perfect frankness. Having then received from the Pope the history of his recent illness, and having carefully examined all the symptoms, the doctor stated his decided opinion to be that His Holiness might yet count on at least a dozen years.

The Roman correspondence of the *Monde*, dated on the 1st instant contrasts the success of the Pontifical loan, and of the St. Peter's Pence, with the financial statement of Victor Emmanuel's Treasury on the 31st of December, 1863, lately made in the Turin Parliament, by Monsignor Minghetti, formerly one of Pius Ninth's Ministers and now Premier of the Turin Cabinet. In two years time, this worthy statesman has created a deficit of £30,478,850, to meet which a new loan is necessary and cannot be raised but at a ruinous rate. The correspondence says: "Piedmont very much embarrassed by the Brigandage is endeavoring to draw from it the only advantage that it considers possible. It has invented the tale of a complicity therewith on the part of the Holy See, and has even bribed Brigands to act on the border a certain avowal of the Spaniard Saragatze, who is shut up in a prison in Rome, that he has received 50,000 francs from the Piedmontese authorities, for his pretended raid on the Neapolitan territory in July last (immediately made the most of by the veracious Neapolitan, correspondent of the *Times*). The French are carrying on a most active watch at the borders; but they are continually deceived by the reports of the Piedmontese and their partisans, are uselessly fatigued with excur-

sions in a country which they do not very well know, and where they are constantly making mistakes. During the last week, for instance, the French garrisons of Monte Rotondo and Palombara ranged throughout all the woods where the Piedmontese positively stated that there were brigands, and found nothing for all their trouble. Meanwhile the Pontifical Gendarmes, who, in consequence of the trick played off by the Piedmontese on the 24th ultimo, at Ponte Felice, in introducing on the Papal territory 41 convicts, pardoned by Victor Emmanuel, have reinforced their posts on the borders, arrested on the 30th inst. in the woods of Occiano, a band of 50 brigands, all of whom are Neapolitans."

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Naples, June 4.—The fruits of Piedmontese rule in Naples are every day assuming a more striking resemblance to the apples of the Red Sea, and offering a less tempting prize to those who in the first instance mistook them for the golden-rinded produce of the Hesperides, and who are now ruefully consuming the inevitable mouthful of dust and ashes. In the first place the Brigandage is increasing every where; not as the mendacious correspondent of the *Post* asserts; by the aid afforded to it by Mgr. de Merode (the inveterate opponent not only of Brigandage but of every approach to Royalist reaction), but by the starvation, misery, and oppression of the people.

At Naples the laws of 'mœum and tuum' are no longer respected, robberies being the rule and not the exception. So much is this the case that few persons latterly visit that city without becoming victims of the systematic dishonesty and knavery existing there. While writing these lines I have in mind at least a dozen cases, related to me by Englishmen from whom articles of value were stolen during recent visits to that city. The last was that of a gentleman just returned to Rome, who tells me that when leaving Naples a couple of days since, he had his portmanteau put into a cab at the Hotel de Russie, and started for the railway. On arriving at the station the portmanteau was missing, nor could it be found. In the case of this audacious robbery the cabman must evidently have been an accomplice.—*Cor. Weekly Register*.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

Several Austrian men-of-war have received orders to be in readiness for war, in order to join the squadron of the North if necessary.

BERLIN, June 8.—The semi-official *Nord-Deutsche Zeitung* of to-day says:—

"The great German Powers have not unconditionally rejected the eventual prolongation of the armistice for a fortnight, and the resumption of hostilities is, therefore, postponed for a short period."

A PRUSSIAN PROJECT.—The *Paris Presse* says that the Prussian Government is urging, as a condition of peace, the construction of a canal connecting the Baltic with the Northern Sea. 'This canal,' says the French journal, 'is the Baltic free; it is a considerable step towards the liberty of the seas. But this canal suppresses the sovereignty of Denmark over the Sound and over the Belts, and it takes from that country the keys of the Baltic to put them into the hand of Europe. Consequently, how can Denmark, remaining master of the Duchies, consent to this great work? It would be something like suicide. If, then, we ask the emancipation of the Duchies, it is because this emancipation alone can give us the canal from the Baltic to the Northern Sea. What a victory for civilization.'

UNITED STATES.

THE SHAMELESS AVOWAL OF YANKEE BARBARISM.—The following is clipped from the correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, from Sherman's Army in Georgia. No wonder an army, thus demoralised, cannot fight!

Northern Georgia Depopulated and Barren.

The section of country through which our army has marched is exceedingly bare through 'war's rude desolation.' The wheat and corn fields, which but a few days ago flourished under the eye of the thrifty farmer, who watched the growth of his choice fruit trees as they blossomed in his valuable orchard, over which he had spent so much time, are all swept away in a few hours with ruthless violence. The tramp of legions of armed men, and the galloping of squadrons of cavalry, followed by the dull heavy rumbling of scowling artillery, and of ordinance and supply trains, extending over hill top and valley for miles, further than the eye can reach, are the carnivals that have blotted out the fields of promise and subsistence, the Rebels having stripped the country of horses, cattle, and whatever else might be of use to our army.

The country is also thoroughly depopulated, nearly all the inhabitants fleeing in terror at the news of our approach toward Atlanta, which city is crowded with refugees, deluded into the belief that the 'Yanks' were a tribe of lawless savages, respecting neither age nor sex.

An army correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, writing from Butler's headquarters, says of part of the black men in that region that they 'take no prisoners,' and illustrates it by the following:—"Well," said Gen. Butler's Chief of Staff to a tall sergeant, "you had a pretty tough fight there on the left." "Yes, sir; and we lost a good many good fellows and men." "How many prisoners did you take sergeant?" "Not any alive, sir," was the significant response. Gen. Smith says, "They don't give my Provost Marshal the least trouble, and I don't believe they contribute toward filling any of the hospitals with rebel wounded."

SHARPS AFTER PAW.—Almost every third person of the Abolition party is now an officer holder of some kind, and although Congress is multiplying offices daily, yet the ravenous crew is not satisfied. We now find a proposition before Congress to take another census in 1865. Heretofore it has been taken 10 years. They were out of power when the last was taken, so on the hope of another term for old Abe, they want to have it taken every five years, so as to give employment to several thousand 'loyalists' who are too cowardly to go in the army, but who nevertheless must be paid for sticking to the party.

The Ohio *Statesman* says that three thousand farms in Ohio are left without a man to attend them—thousands of fields are left waste for the want of hands to cultivate them; this too, at the very season when every working man in the State is required at home.

The truth is—the truth which we must not dare not forget, at our peril—that gold is leaving us rapidly; and that there is but one conceivable cause for its departure; the same cause which always removes commodities from place to place. Whatever is the cheapest article in any and will necessarily leave that land, and go to others. If cotton is cheaper than other things here, we must export cotton. If flour, then we must export flour. But now we export none of these things. We export gold. And the first law of political economy—the law which we must recognize and understand, or know nothing whatever of finance and trade—teaches that the reason is, 'gold is the cheapest article now offered for sale in our markets.' This has long been true, and is now true, and must continue true until our financial system is essentially changed. We must look at these facts without prejudice or illusion, or we are ruined. There are to-day in circulation, besides the national bank notes, seven hundred and seventy-one millions of U. S. legal-tender currency, and Congress threatens to authorize three hundred millions more. Let this be done; let three months more pass of such financial management as the last three have shown us, and Congress will meet in December next with this alternative: repudiation of the national debt, or abandonment of the war! Can we endure either prospect? Shall we 'drift on until one' becomes inevitable?—*N. Y. World*.

ENORMOUS IMPORTATIONS.—Spite of the continuance of the most gigantic war the world has ever witnessed, of our heavy taxation, the high price of gold and consequent depreciation of our currency, our importations of foreign luxuries surpass all precedent. Silks, satins, laces and rich goods of such a description as to be termed mere luxuries are more generally used now than at any previous date in our history; as may be witnessed at the opera, the theatres, the park and in the street, and we find the ladies trailing through the dust and mud with the richest and most expensive dresses. A spirit of unbounded extravagance is certainly displayed, which gives rise to the largely increased importations we notice. The result of it all will doubtless be apparent by and by. Look out for breakers!

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 35 cents. Sold everywhere.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT!—A man was hurt. His injuries were great and his suffering intense, but a bottle of Henry's Vermont Liniment which happened to be at hand saved his life. That man will never be without it again, if possible to procure it, to have ready in case of any similar accident. No one knows what a day may bring forth. We may be well to-day and sick to-morrow. Be provided beforehand. Henry's Vermont Liniment is a great Pain Killer. Price 25 cts.

Sold by all Druggists.
John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E.
June 20.

How very Astonishing.—That so many people annually die with consumption. Do you know that a slight cold is often the foundation of this insidious disease, and that a single bottle of Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir will cure a dozen slight colds. Delay is death! Procrastination is more than a thief; it is a murderer. The worst cases may be cured by the timely use of the Elixir. Keep a bottle on hand for family use.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E.
June 20.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.—The greatest wonder of the age is that celebrated remedy for diseases arising from a debility of the digestive organs—HOOF-LAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. The power exercised over diseases of this class by the Bitters is indeed miraculous. They cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Want of Appetite, with the greatest facility. For sale everywhere by druggists and dealers in medicines.
John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E.

A GREAT TRIUMPH.

Read the following letter from one of our most respectable citizens:
Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Gentlemen,—Having suffered severely from palpitation of the heart and frequent attacks of fever and ague, with loss of appetite and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of body, I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth, found my maladies completely removed, my appetite good, and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge my cure, and to remark I had previously been under the first physicians in Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, and Toledo, without receiving any permanent or even satisfactory relief.

Yours, gratefully,
ALFRED TUCK,
Soap and Candle Maker,
Craig Street, Montreal.

May 10, 1863.
Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

'HEALING ON ITS WINGS,' says all who have made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by such use cured themselves of coughs, colds and consumption. The prudent will always keep this remedy by them.

WEAK STOMACH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING, &c.—Indigestion takes innumerable shapes. Sometimes the stomach becomes so sensitive that it rejects even the simplest food; and in other instances, digestion is so painful that the patient is afraid to indulge the appetite. It is in cases like these that the tonic properties of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS are most strikingly manifested. Mrs. Margaret McIlroy, of Troy, New York, testifies that for five years, she was unable to digest solid food—taking nothing but jellies, rice, and arrow-root—and even these caused her so much uneasiness, that she was obliged to limit the quantity to a couple of ounces, three times a day. She was terribly emaciated, and, to use her own words, 'hardly cared to live.' After having tried more than twenty modes of treatment, she at length commenced taking BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, and she states the result as follows: "I am thankful to say that I am quite well. I eat heartily, sleep comfortably, have recovered my flesh, and feel no pain. All this I owe to BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, and I earnestly recommend them to all who suffer from weak stomach. They are sure." They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is a 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 a favorite toilet article throughout Spanish America,) to the notice of the ladies of this country. Nor are the ladies alone indebted to that enterprising firm; for if the article imparts to the embowered *mouchoir* 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 none other.

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