

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 2.—The once celebrated Pere Enfantin, the founder, or rather the restorer, of the sect called St. Simonians, in the first years of the reign of Louis Philippe, died of apoplexy yesterday morning in Paris, in the 69th year of his age.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 3.—The funeral of M. Enfantin took place yesterday. It was attended by over 200 persons, several of whom had in other times been partisans of the doctrines of the St. Simonians, and may still in theory, if not in practice, adhere to them. Neither at the house he died in, nor at the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, where he was buried, was there any religious ceremony whatever. The remains were not taken to any church, but directly to the graveyard from his residence. No clergyman of any religious persuasion was present; no prayer was uttered over the grave. Enfantin had so ordered it in his last will; and he named M. Arles Dufour, the well-known Lyons manufacturer, his executor. "I enjoin him," he said,—

"To follow and see to the execution of the present will; and, moreover, I desire him to take care that my obsequies shall be extremely simple; that they shall not take place in a church, nor with the assistance of a priest of any persuasion, as I do not wish to give occasion for any scandal regarding the faith of any body, or of any failure in the respect due to mine."

The ambition of the St. Simonians was to render all churches unnecessary; and the fact of their having survived the *Mediterranean* community, which has long been forgotten, while its members now live much like other men, and are not less active in the pursuit of wealth and honors than the mass of mankind, may explain the repugnance of the 'Pere' to admit in his last moments the consolations of religion. In the absence of religious assistance speeches were made at the grave by two of the former adepts of St. Simonianism, the testamentary executor, M. Arles Dufour, and M. Guerout, editor of the *Opinion Nationale*. An oration was also pronounced by Dr. Guyon, member of the Scientific Commission of Algeria, who enlarged on the virtues of the deceased. When this was over a number of persons, of whom several were women threw flowers on the grave, and then quitted the cemetery.

The most important item of news which the telegraph flashed to us relates to the health of the Emperor of the French. Only recently, we were informed that the physical condition of this formidable Potentate had been thoroughly renovated by his sojourn at Vichy, the waters of which were said to have rendered inestimable service to the imperial system; but, according to the Paris correspondent of the Standard, his Majesty is seriously ill again. It appears from this authority, that before he recently left the Camp at Chalons he had to be cupped, and letters from the camp declare that during the greater part of the military manoeuvring in the sham fight, he was compelled to sit in his carriage, and only mounted his horse towards the close of the proceedings. To-day, it is added, he is expected to return to Paris. This is really important intelligence. So much depends on his single life that every Bourse in Europe will feel the effects of this startling statement. We sincerely hope that these ill-omens are only transitory, and that convalescence will speedily follow; but in the present unsettled state of the Continent there is really no imagining what might follow a fatal termination of his illness. He is far from being an old man, but years form a poor test of age. Many a man is relatively younger at sixty than others are at thirty, and it is pretty well understood that the present Emperor of the French before he attained his present elevation was what in slang phrase, is termed "fast." All the revolutionary instincts of Europe would be put in immediate action at his death. Austria, Italy, Hungary, and we know not how many other "Nationalities" would fly to arms, and the perils of 1848 would be repeated. But it is idle to speculate on such contingencies. All that is known with certainty is this—that the Emperor was ill, became better, and is now ill again.—*Times Cor.*

If a paradox be plausibly supported by argument it never fails in making an impression. The strangeness of the conception fixes it in the memory, where it causes a sensation something akin to pleasure; and then the mind is apt to welcome any decent fallacy which gives an excuse for retaining it. Hence the dictum of the Duc de Persigny, that Napoleon III. has founded liberty in France, is likely to present itself not unfavorably to many politicians. They will first start, then laugh, then reflect a little, and at last begin to fancy that there must be something true in an opinion which has been so boldly uttered. The friends of the Emperor would not have used such striking language unless he had a real foundation for it. The most untiring observer, the most trusted confidant of the imperial policy, must be looked upon as acquainted with much which has escaped the observation of ordinary men. Appearances may be against the present system, but who more likely than M. de Persigny to know that they are deceitful? The restrictions on the press, the prosecution of persons for ordinary electioneering, may be discouraging signs; but who can tell that they do not represent an exceptional phase, which according to some supreme political law must occur in the grand working out of freedom?

M. DUMAS AND THE CENSORSHIP.—Alexandre Dumas has addressed the following characteristic letter to the Emperor on the subject of his piece recently produced, and called the *Mohicans of Paris*. The *Mohicans* has been stopped by the censorship, and Dumas writes:—"Sire, In 1830 and even to-day there were three men at the head of French literature,—Victor Hugo, Lamartine, and myself. Victor Hugo is proscribed. Lamartine is ruined. I cannot be exiled like Victor Hugo, as neither by word, writing nor act have I given the authorities any hold over me. But I can be ruined like Lamartine, and I am being ruined. I know not

what has excited the censorship against me. I have written and published 1,200 volumes. It is not for me to appreciate their literary merits. Translated into all tongues they have gone as far as steam could carry them. Although the least worthy of the three, in the five parts of the world I have become the most popular, because one is a thinker, the other a dreamer, while I write for all (*Je suis, moi, un vulgarisateur*). Of these 1,200 volumes there is not one but could be given to any workman of the Faubourg St. Antoine, the most republican, or any young girl of the Faubourg St. Germain, the most modest of our Faubourgs. Well sire, in the eyes of the censorship I am the most impure man alive. Within 12 years the censorship has successively stopped *Isaac Laqueren*, sold 80,000fr.; the *Tour de Nesle* after 800 representations, stopped for 7 years. *Angele* stopped, after 300 representations, for 6 years; *Antony* also for six years, after 350 representations. *La Jeunesse de Louis XIV.*, not played though received by the French Theatre. To-day the censorship stops the *Mohicans of Paris*, which was to have been played on Saturday. It will probably, on some pretext or another, forbid *Olympia of Cleves and Balsamo*, which plays I am writing now. I do not complain any more for the *Mohicans* than for my other dramas. I would observe to your Majesty that during the three years of the restoration of Charles X., during the 18 years' reign of Louis Philippe, I never had a piece either suspended or arrested, and I add, for your Majesty alone, that it appears to me unjust to make a single dramatic author lose more than half a million, when so many men, who do not deserve the name, are encouraged and supported. I appeal then for the first, and probably for the last time, to the prince whose hand I had the honour to press at Arenenberg, at Ham, and at the Elisee, and who finding me a devoted proselyte when he was on the road to exile and the road to prison, has never found me a solicitor when on that of empire." A. DUMAS.

THE ABBE CHATAIGNON.—The Civil Tribunal of Angoulême has just given judgment in the action which was brought by the Abbe Chataignon against the officers of the *etat civil* of the communes of Plaisance Roulhac and of Montbrier, for refusing to publish and celebrate his marriage. The Court has decided that as the Catholic Church imposes celibacy on the Priests; that as consequently a citizen who enters into holy orders engages never to marry, and that as it is on the faith of such engagement that the Church authorises him to exercise his ministry and to receive confessions, which he might abuse if he had not laid aside all hope of ever again returning into the world, the officers of the *etat civil* of the said communes were justified in refusing to comply with the application made to them by the Abbe; the plaintiff, therefore, is nonsuited and condemned to pay all the costs.—*Galignani*.

An interesting ceremony took place two days ago in the Church of La Charite at Lyons, where Mgr. de Charbonnel ordained, as Priests, two young deacons belonging to the establishment of the African Missions, and who are about to proceed to the Kingdom of Dahomey. He also baptised a young negro about eleven years of age, a native of that country. The church was crowded with persons to witness the ceremony.—*Sun*.

The Paris correspondent of the *Journal de Bruxelles* announces that out of 240 pupils admitted on examination to the Imperial Military School at Saint Cyr, in France, this year, 60 came from the College of Sainte Genevieve, which is directed by the Jesuit Fathers.

The same correspondence speaks of the intention which the Empress of the French has of going to Rome during the autumn. This is no new idea, but it seems more seriously spoken of than ever.

It appears from the last official returns published by the Director General of Customs that the French imports are increasing, but not in the same proportion as the exports. Thus, in the first seven months of the present year the value of the merchandise exported amounted to 1,703,000,000fr. During the corresponding period of the year 1863 it was under 1,431,000,000fr., in 1862 under 1,331,000,000fr., and in 1861 under 1,091,000,000fr. The increase in value of the exports within four years is 600,000,000fr. There is likewise an increase in the value of the imports. They are estimated for the first seven months of the present year at 1,379,000,000fr., against 1,343,000,000fr. in 1863; 1,238,500,000fr. in 1862; and 1,361,000,000fr. in 1861. The imports are, consequently, less this year than they were four years since. It appears from the same returns that gold and silver are flowing into France.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says that the King of Greece is to marry a Russian Princess, and that the marriage between the heir of the Russian throne and the sister of the Princess of Wales is very nearly arranged.

There is likely to be a bitter warfare in Europe, the actors the leaders of fashion, male and female, the object the crinoline. The French are indignant that the Empress of Austria should issue arbitrary laws of fashion, and will not bow down to her condemnation of crinolines. The *Pays* and *La Patrie* could not in their wild paragraphs about English aristocracy exhibit more fury than do the journals of fashion at this presumption of a Teutonic autocrat. Paris, always considered as the seat of fashion, to be placed after a barbaric city in her despotic rights to lead the modes is intolerable. Hitherto the modistes of the Boulevard have always been consulted before any fashions could be recognised in a civilised land, nor will they suffer themselves to be discredited from a Government which they have hitherto held by universal consent. The threatened rebellion against their power will be met with contempt and disgust. It is only from Paris that a bonnet, a ceinture, a waist, a knot of ribbon, a plume of feathers, can acquire a legitimate recognition. The overthrow of an empire is not to be treated of lightly, and the Empress of Austria and the ladies of Vienna are placed without the ban of the world of fashion.

BELGIUM.

The following is the address which the Catholic Congress at Malines has voted to the Pope:—"To his Holiness Pope Pius IX.—Most Holy Father. More faithful even to the unanimous suggestion of their hearts than to the voice of duty, the Catholics assembled at Malines inaugurate their labors by prostrating themselves humbly at the feet of the vicar of Jesus Christ. Attached to the Holy Roman See, mother and mistress of all the churches by the bonds of a strict obedience, and by the most filial love, we come, most Holy Father, to offer to you, Divinely predestined to the care of the sheep and of the lambs, to the government of the pastors and of the faithful, the respectful expression of these sentiments. We recognize solemnly in all their plenitude the rights of your supreme authority. You are the priest par excellence; the incorruptible guardian and the infallible interpreter of the Divine verities; the pilot of that mystic vessel which leads humanity regenerated by the blood of Jesus Christ to the shore of its eternal destinies. At the same time as your spiritual power we recognize also, most Holy Father, the temporal power which is its providential bulwark. The more the Pontifical Royalty is attacked and misunderstood the more ardently we apply ourselves to its defence, the more we condemn the sacrilegious usurpations of which it

is the object, the more closely we rally ourselves around the Holy See—the fruitful and inexhaustible source of truth and of justice—against which the league of the unbelieving and the impious has for ages used its efforts. Assembled at Malines to cement the union of the Catholics, to develop Catholicism, to co-operate, in the degree which becomes laymen, for the defence of our mother Church, we proceed to open our second session by this solemn profession of our faith, of our submission, of our love. May it be received with kindness by your Holiness, and obtain for us one of those paternal benedictions which give to hearts with good intentions confidence, strength, and peace, and have spread themselves from the time of St. Peter to that of Pius IX., as a beneficent dew *ubi et ubi*, over the city and over the world.

The submissive and respectfully-devoted Sons of your Holiness.

Major O'Reilly, M.P. for Longford, having been requested to give some account of the progress of Catholicity in Ireland, began by thanking Catholic Belgium for the hospitality and education it had bestowed on the clergy of Ireland during the times of its misfortunes, and for the rejoicing spirit with which she had ever watched over the triumphs of the Catholic Church in Ireland. The progress made during the present century might be gauged by the fact, that since its commencement, the number of secular clergy in Ireland had doubled, while the regular clergy, who then numbered but 100 members, counted now more than 300; and the nuns, who, in 1800, were not more than a dozen, were now 2,000. In the last 72 years 2,000 churches and 200 convents for religious orders of both sexes had been built at an expense which amounted to 160,000,000 francs; while the yearly budget of the clergy, not proceeding from the taxes gathered by the government, but from the free offerings of the faithful, might be estimated at 17,000,000 francs. It was true that the finest churches in Ireland could not be compared to any of the magnificent cathedrals of Belgium, but they were wonderful monuments for such an oppressed and despoiled nation, whom he rejoiced to think, ever preserved and deserved their sympathy. The speech of the honorable member was marked by its clearness and brevity.

A letter from Malines of the 1st gives the following details respecting the third sitting of the Catholic congress held on that day:—"The great event of this sitting was the speech of the Bishop of Orleans, who treated the question of popular education with more than his wonted eloquence, and held his 4,000 hearers captive for full three hours. He discussed the question in all its bearings, and adduced arguments to refute the attacks directed against the education imparted by religious bodies. The reverend prelate was frequently interrupted by the applause of the audience, and was saluted with enthusiastic cheering when he sat down. The fifth session has been occupied in discussing the best means of creating a healthy public opinion in a Catholic sense. M. Digard, an advocate of the Paris bar, proposed the establishment of three international journals.—*Sun's Special Correspondent*.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—A letter from Turin of the 2nd says: "There arrived this evening at Turin M. de Kisseleff, ex-Savoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia at Rome, who will fulfil the same functions at the Court of the King of Italy. M. de Kisseleff had been at Rome, since 1856. It is known that it is in consequence of the discourse delivered by the Pope to the College of the Propaganda that M. Kisseleff has been recalled. The Emperor of Russia in sending him to Turin assuredly designed to make a demonstration hostile towards the Holy See. M. de Kisseleff married very recently a Princess Ruspoli, who is said to be very devoted to the Italian cause; nor must it be forgotten that the sister of the Marquis Pepoli married one of the Princes Ruspoli.

THE PIEMONTESE REVOLUTIONISTS.—Great is the space which the deeds of lawless violence occupy in the annals of the world. If the blackness of a crime be judged merely by the quantity of blood shed in its commission, the nineteenth century, it must be admitted, cannot compare with former and more sanguinary times; but, however far our eye may penetrate into the past, no territorial robbery can be found in point of infamy and malicious intent like that by which the rule of the King of Sardinia has been extended over the greater part of Italy. Originally this heroic spoliation was prepared by secret societies. Later, the universities were converted into schools of rebellion, assassins were hired and let loose, and the art of lying and calumny practised with restless activity. With these conspirators the Piedmontese Government entered into an alliance, sealing it by the breach of a previous compact with the Holy See. It then raised the banner of that liberalism which, while preaching every licence, and justifying every evil desire directed against the institutions of God, would only enslave the Church and the religion she defends. To propagate revolution now became the official task of the Sardinian Cabinet, their ambassadors became the heads of conspiracies, their emissaries bought the loyalty of civil and military officers for gold. Things being thus prepared, the work, in spite of the most sacred and the most recent treaties, was begun under the protection of France in '59, and subsequently carried as far as its patron thought it advisable to permit. But, useful as corruption and intrigue, as lying and faithlessness, as insolence and want of moral respect, may be in the service of revolution, they are no fitting foundations for a new and aspiring realm. The robbery committed, the robbers began to quarrel over the spoils. Piedmont wants to become a great power, having had this one end in view since the close of the 18th century. At first it contented itself with deriving the greatest possible advantage from the casual encounters between the Powers. It knew how to wait; a King of Sardinia left his successors the advice to devour Lombardy as they would an antichoke, that is, leaf by leaf. At the time when the secret societies began to proceed to action, a Prince reigned in Italy from whom conspiracy expected nothing, and, in truth, had nothing to expect. The movement, therefore, turned against him, but was speedily put down by the Austrian arms. Times have, however, changed. The Piedmontese Government makes common cause with Mazzini, either partly supporting the other. It wanted to extend the kingdom of the successors of Humbert of Maurienne over all Italy, Dalmatia, and, if possible, still further. The new constitutional laws, the disregard of ecclesiastical rights, the attacks on the altar and its servants, the obedience paid to an alleged popular will, the countenance given to revolutionary doctrines, were no more than a bribe by which those who had enlisted in the movement were to be converted into so many tools of a new and ambitious power. They were to have full liberty to serve the King of Sardinia, though not to cross his plans. To prevent, however, the House of Savoy from aggrandising itself, Italy had been undermined during an entire generation by the restless activity of the Carbonari. The leaders of that conspiracy, as well as their most active adherents, aim at a republic; the phantom of a royalty subservient to themselves being intended to form the connecting link between the former and the future state of things. Thus far, it is true, the Piedmontese Government has played the game more successfully than Mazzini; the latter over-estimated the resources of his party, and Garibaldi, his commander-in-chief, after a feeble resistance, fell into the hands of the Piedmontese troops.—From a Pastoral by the Archbishop of Vienna.

ROME.—Letters from Rome state that the Pope is to return from Castel Gandolfo about the middle of the month, and that a Consistory will be held in the week of the Quarter-Tense. The Patriarch of Venice and the Archbishop of Rouen will attend to receive the Hat from the hands of His Holiness. The Benediction of the Blessed Mary of Alacoque will take place at the same time.

Everyone belonging to the court has been suffering from the heat save the Pope, and he is wonderfully well, as any one who has seen him walking lately can attest. Mgr. de Merode has recovered from his dangerous attack of fever, and left yesterday for Belgium, where he will assist at the Congress of Malines, as representative of the Vatican, it being perfectly untrue that the Pope has discouraged his Prelates from going there, as several journals have asserted.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—An impression seems to be gaining ground that the Neapolitan question can scarcely remain much longer unaltered, and the great recent increase in arrests, fustillations, and other atrocities, is a symptom not to be lightly disregarded, coupled, as it is, with an extensive movement in favor of action on the part of the 'Sect.' It is becoming very evident that the army cannot be long maintained at its present enormous rate of expenditure, and it will therefore be better to let it 'earn its keep than eat its head off,' to use a hunting phrase, for it will dwindle off by sheer want of means to pay it, leaving Italy open to an attack. Austria would naturally prefer waiting, but whether Italy can is a very different story, and her journalism is unanimous in the negative. 'Italia fari da se' is their present watch-word, and the issue of Novara forgotten in the memories of Palestro. Rome they seem to have fairly given up, the negotiations conducted by the Marchese Pepoli for the marriage of Anna Murat and Prince Humbert having never been allowed to proceed to a serious stage. It was the last card the Revolution had to play as she was intended to bring Rome as her dowry. On the contrary, it is stated by persons attached to the Court of the Tuilleries that the Empress will visit the Eternal City this autumn—a report too often circulated to be received other than cautiously, though it is certainly more probable now than it has yet been.

A great encounter has just taken place with the bands in Principato Citra, at St. Rufo, two Garibaldian proprietors having been sequestered and carried off. The National Guard and Bersaglieri attempted to rescue, but after a sharp fire of two hours the Royalists drove them off and retired to their mountains, carrying their prisoners with them.

The power now invested in the police is such that a single demonstration is sufficient to deprive a judge, prefect, or magistrate of their functions. Juries are now subjected to no less than eight sittings by the different authorities before being allowed to take their place in the box, any person suspected of Royalist tendencies being carefully struck off at each examination, while the accused enjoys no right of challenge, and is frequently denied all access to counsel previous to his trial. No wonder the verdicts are what they are; it would be strange were it otherwise. Fustillations are easily obtained by such means and where the civil power evinces hesitation the prisoner is frequently claimed by the nearest military tribunal for the 'Happy Dispatch,' invented by the apostles of Italian regeneration.

Garibaldi is stated to be in a deplorable state of health and spirits, and completely disgusted with the aspect of affairs. He has refused to proceed to the Baths of Acqui, in Piedmont, which have been recommended, and remains very wisely in Capri. If he ever does resume the conduct of an expedition it will be no good augury to the House of Savoy, which has stoned beyond forgiveness in the eyes of the Revolution. Whatever be their words, the Mazzinians are rancorous haters of monarchy, and their organisation is such as to give them the upper hand in any moment of crisis. By the way the sect here have a new password—last year it was 'Roma,' the answer being 'Capitale'; this year it is 'Sei tu?' (art thou), and the answer is supposed to be 'Italia no.' The committee have been very quiet of late, save letting off two bombs, not destructive, happily, but protestive, and merely to let the world know Fabius Maximus was keeping watch and ward over the race of Quirinus. The *Patres Conscripti*, in the shape of the municipality, have been reaping a harvest of abuse for changing the sign boards of Foreign shopkeepers to Italian, a terrible grievance no doubt when we consider the liberality with which strangers are encouraged to settle and exercise their trades.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

AUSTRIA.

"We begin to get some light," says the *Independence Belge*, "upon the conspiracy which the Austrian police has discovered in the Italian Tyrol and Venetia. It appears that the party of action in Italy had in reality planned, some months ago, a general rising in arms. It had its arms and its soldiers all ready, and its ramifications and projects extended beyond the frontiers of Italy. The first blows were to be struck in the Austrian possessions. This plan was postponed or abandoned during the stay of Garibaldi at Ischia; but the plans and the depots of arms existed, and the Austrian police, put on their track, began to arrest the persons most compromised. After arrests upon arrests, it has proceeded to make a complete *razzia*, not only among the adherents of the party of action, but even in the ranks of the moderate party, which naturally desires the reunion of the country to Italy, but without looking to conspiracies for the realisation of its hopes. A crowd of young men of the best families, who can only be accused of holding patriotic opinions, have been taken beyond the Alps to the fortress of Innsbruck, where there awaits them a monstrous trial, the result of which, whatever it may be, will add nothing to the moral force or the security of the Austrian Government."

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* says:—"Our readers are aware that M. de Bismarck sent to the French Government from Gastein, on the 9th ult., a dispatch containing explanations on the preliminaries of peace signed at Vienna on the 1st. The Prussian President of the Council, after rendering full and entire justice to the reserved attitude of the French Cabinet in the Danco-German conflict, expressed the hope that the definitive solution of that question could only contribute to the duration of friendly relations between the Cabinet of Berlin and that of the Tuilleries. We learn that M. de Bismarck has sent to London for the same purpose, but not in the same terms, a dispatch in which he insists on the moderation of which the Prussian Cabinet has given so many proofs during the negotiations in question. It appears that he has by so doing drawn on himself a very virulent reply from Earl Russell, who, as is well known, is very fond of going to war on paper, and who wished for nothing better than to write a dispatch in haughty terms, which he might afterwards be able to communicate to Parliament. However that may be, the communication to which we allude has produced a rather considerable sensation in the diplomatic world."

As may easily be conceived, the recognition of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy by the Emperor of Mexico is not to the taste of this Court. Men in office, however, put a good face on the matter, and say that his Majesty was 'obliged' to act as he has done, he himself being one of the elect of the people. It does not admit of a doubt that the Emperor Maximilian has acted wisely in recognizing the Kingdom of Italy, but he would hardly have done the thing so speedily had he not been impatient to show to his Imperial relatives that he has neither forgiven the treatment to which he was subjected shortly before he left Trieste for Vera Cruz.—*Times Correspondent*.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

VENNA, Sept. 3.—During the last week little or no progress has been made towards the conclusion of peace between the German Powers and Denmark. It is not likely that the settling of the future boundary line between Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein will be attended with serious difficulties, but the Danish Government will hardly readily consent to make the heavy pecuniary sacrifices which are required of it.

The *Ost-Deutsche Post* publishes the following:—"The reports of difficulties which have arisen in the peace negotiations, of new pretensions put for-

ward by the Danish Government as regards North-Schleswig, are daily renewed. In vain does the press endeavor to point out the inexorable necessity of Denmark, as she is circumstanced, to conclude peace; the rumor of an adjournment of peace still prevails."—*Times Cor.*

The *New Free Press*, a journal recently started at Vienna, says:—"Denmark would never have dared to raise objections as regards the financial question, not threatened or abandoned the clauses stipulated in the preliminaries, if she were not backed by the three great Powers."

The *Kreuz-Zeitung* of Berlin, reviewing the late speech of Lord Palmerston, in which the Premier mentioned various reasons which would have rendered it difficult to send an expedition for the defence of Denmark, remarks:—"It is interesting to compare these retrospective arguments with the promises which were made to Denmark, and the threats which were offered to Germany. The arguments, perhaps, were just, but then the threats must have been false. The Democrats of the Danish Cabinet allowed themselves to be deceived by these threats and these promises; but not so the statesmen of Germany. There is the difference. The English army is certainly too feeble to fight alone a great European power; the Russian war has proved it; but in Schleswig and Jutland, supported on both coasts by the fleet, it would have been a very respectable enemy, which would have paralysed the movements of a much greater army than that which the German Powers had sent. This no one can deny; but the truth is that England did not see that she could gain anything by it. Whoever Lord Palmerston may have deceived, he has not deceived us."

UNITED STATES.

A lady writing in the *Macon Telegraph*, of Georgia, says:—"A word or two to my sex: How many of you have passed through this terrible war unscathed? Oh God, how how many of us have lost our all—homes, comforts and friends! Yet where is the Southern woman who would be willing to yield to Yankee despotism? If such there be, let me say to you, death were preferable. I have felt their power—I know their meanness. They have deprived me of all worldly possessions. Heartstrings have been severed. Yet, I would say to those loved ones still baring their breasts—conquer or die. Many of us may go through life with crushed and bleeding hearts, but liberty has ever been purchased at a costly sacrifice! If these feelings actuate the Confederate women, what may we expect of their husbands, sons, lovers and brothers?"

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT, having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homoeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 35 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

September, 1864.

HOME EVIDENCE.

Mr. R. DUGAL, Chemist and Druggist, Crown Street, Quebec:

Sir,—I send you the following certificate attesting the efficacy of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA:—Result of a Slow Fever.—I certify that on the 19th of March 1860, my son, nine years old, was obliged to keep his bed from the above sickness. I employed the best doctors, who took him under their charge for two years, without affording relief. Last spring I commenced to give BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and from the moment he began taking the remedy a rapid improvement took place, and at present he can walk with facility. I therefore advise all persons suffering with similar maladies to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

JEAN LAFRANCE.
St. Roch de Quebec, 8th Aug., 1863.
Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harie, H. R. Gray and Picault & Son.

To CURE A COUGH, to relieve all irritations of the throat, to prevent hoarseness, to restore to perfect soundness and health the most delicate organization of the human frame—the Lungs—use *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*.

HOMBOULT AND HOOFLAND.—Which is the greatest? While the one has explored the almost inaccessible mountain regions of South America, and added largely to our geographical knowledge, the other has given his attention to the mitigation of human suffering, and in his invention of the German Bitters, known in this country as "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," has conferred an invaluable boon upon mankind. Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Debility are speedily and permanently cured by this remedy. For sale by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The day has passed when ingenious advertising could foist an inferior article into popularity. The course 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 the delightful floral essence, or used it, when diluted, as a cosmetic, will hesitate to agree with the Senoras 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. Harie, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

A GREAT BLESSING.—When pains are darting through the body what a joy it is to find relief. How sweet the soothing influence of some Pain Destroying Agent. Henry's Vermont Liniment is a veritable Pain Killer. Don't fail to use it for tooth-ache, cholera, and pains and aches of all kinds. The sale of this valuable medicine is rapidly on the increase, which proves how well it is liked by all who use it. Many would not be without a bottle of it in the house for any consideration.

See advertisement.
John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C.E.
Sept. 20.