### POREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE! 1887 FRANCE! There can be no doubt of warlike preparations actitally making in France, and the speed with which the work is being burried on as regards both arme, and campaigning equipments; but lahave it on first rate anthority that the number of Chassepot rilles necessary for the supply of the whole army cannot befoompleted before next spring It was once said by an admirer of the Prossian prowess that it was not sufficient to have needleguns, but it was necessary also to have the Prussians who stood behind them. This is not any empty boast, for it was the calm-coolness and steady; disciplined intelligence of the Prussians, young soldiers though numbers of them. were which qualified them to handle a wearon so apt for the squadering of ammunition. It is well: known how few carridges the Prussians used sin proportion to the work done during the campaign of last year. In like manner it does not suffice to give the Frenchman his Chassepot; he must be taught to husband his ammunition. The story goes that at the dime of the Luxemburg difficulty, Gaseral Moltke, who was all for war, urged that it were wise to make it before the French had got their Chassepots ready. \*Not so, replied Vogel von Falkenstein, whose dry wit will hardly yet have been forgotten by the un-Jucky Jutlanders, among whom he once was legis-later and taxgatherer: Not so, but rather wait till they have got their Chassepots, and fight them before they have learnt how to use them. They will be less formidable when unpractised with their superior weapons than they are with the old Minie, in which they are we I skilled.' There was reason in this utverance of the shrewd old bird of prey .- Lon-

WARLINE PREPARATIONS .- The Chassepot muskets are coming in very fast, and there are now enough in store to arm several divisions; but the men, especially in the line regiments, are very imperfect in handling the new weapen, and in spite of the ex-tensive drill to which they are subjected, they are not lik y to learn its use thoroughly for some time This will probably delay the anticipated crash, and this delay is an additional chance for peace. The general feeling in the army is that if there ba no war this year it is not likely to come off Preparations are making for arming the moblized national guard, which as yet has no legal existence. They are to be given the old muzzle-

loading muskets. THE CAMP AT CHALONS, -At the Camp of Chalons several of the suggestions of General Troche, in his book on the French Army, have been carried out. Silence is rigidly enforced in the ranks during the manosuvres, and every battalion has in turn to do duty as sharpshooters. The interse heat of the weather had greatly interfered with the manouvres.

The London Daily News of the 2 ist says :- 'If the meeting at Salzburg signifies an alliance between the Emperors of France and Austria, M. de Bismarck may fold his hands. His rivals and his adversacies

will have done his work. The suspicious curiosity with which Europe is watching for the results of the Conference of Salzburg between the Emperor and the Kaiser is only too intelligible. Two such Conferences have occurred since Napoleon has mounted the throne of France. each followed by a great war, and this one, if it produces a war will produce a greater one than any seen in Europe since 1815 The Emperor goes to Salzburg with his Foreign Secretary to see if it be not possible to find in Austria the firm ally whom, for the second time in his career, he so sorely needs. The rise of Prusaia has rendered Napaleon doub ful of his own unaided strength, and there is only Austria whose alliance can be of any service to his immediate designs. The position of France is isolated, and not so completely without danger as English publiciats assume. The Emperor is aware that a war may at any moment be forced on him by opinion —the French would expect him to fight if Wurtemburg declared itself Prussian - and he must, to fight with reasonable safety, be sure of three things, - the quiescence of Italy, the neutrality of Spain, and the active friendship of some one of the great Powers. Italy now commands 300,000 very efficient soldiers -at least as good as Frenchmen outside the corps d'elite - in Savoy they would be in a friendly country, and a serious menace would paralyze a third of the strength of France. Victor Emanuel does not love the man who took his birth-place, and Italy would risk much for and might compel Napoleon to keep 100,000 men within a hundred miles of the Pyrenees. It is said that she took the opportunity of the Luxemburg affair to demand terms for Roms which startled Napoleon more than any incident in that negotiation. At all events it is essential that Spain, which is mearer to France than Ireland to Great Britain, should be secure. And then Napoleon wants the alliance of one great power. The stakes are of frightful amount. It is by no means certain that France must win; it is in truth exceedingly doubtful and nothing less than success will justify the risk. Granting that France could never be conquered, that she could throw out any invader, that no statesman could ever ask from France territorial cossions, we must s'ill perceive there is no certainty from Napoleon himself. France will not accept humiliation and Bonapartes together. The Emperor to make his throne secure must make victory nearly a certainty. He is searching therefore, for an ally, and an ally worth having is hard to find. The Russian Ceur has refused. He cannot grant the possession of Constantinople, - and short of that the Czar bas more to fear from Frederick William, who could raiss Poland and send 30,000 fine Polish troops to lead the insurrection, than from any other power. Scandinavia is friendly, but modern war is on a Bcale too heavy for Scandinavia, which could not occupy 50,000 Prussians, and would risk extinction an occupying them. The minor German States have been sounded, and do not respond. Hanover is not keenly loyal, but as against Frenchmen Hanover will give her last man. Davoust settled that. Hesse would be powerless, and ultramontane Bavaria is slowly yielding to resistless attraction. Her statesman know their own history too well to believe in There is no hope there or in Italy, where the Government has no money for a great war, claims Rome as the reward of mere neutrality, and is bitterly sensitive to French imperiousness England, if friendly, is not disposed, indeed, is not able,

that the Emperor Napoleon is gone to Salzburg.

Will he secure Austria? It is nearly impossible to answer, but we should say not. It is possible that Napoleon may captivate his interlocutor. It is possible thinat he may offer such a chance of glorious rengeance, that the Kaiser may resolve to stake all a man on the foriorn hope, but in the steady self-gaapon one more throw, but all probabilitities are the other way: The Kaiser cannot have forgotten what France has inflicted on him, the lots of Italy, of his brother, the rejection of his alliance after Sadows. He is a German at heart, and though there is loyalty left in German Austria, it is by no means certain that it is strong enough to bear alliance with a hated foreigner. The Kaiser is King of Hungary, and it is by no means the interest of Hungary to reunite her self to Germany, or to fight heartily against Prussis. The Katser is King to Bohemis, and Bohemis prefers the present state of affairs, under which she hopes she may become something no Ozech quite knows what. Doubtless the troops would move as they were, bid, and they are numerous an brave but

except under improbable provocation, to land bat-

talions on the Continent, and in a war with Germany

battalions may prove more useful than moral support. If Prussia had her fleet, England might be invaluable,

but that fleet is only one of the certainties of the

fature. There is no ally except Austria upon whom

France can calculate, and it is to secure Austria

victory, on reench soil would excite in vienna a panic and ned reer about a hundred cases audit fever of pro German ethusiasm; a French victory on Wednesday morning Every one took fright and mis? on Prussian soil would cause an explosion of anti- sought to escape; all but a few had lost the presence of The Galican hostility. Frankfort hates Prussia, but it of mind needed in such an emergency of Foreigners, had two dearly loves dividends. And, finally, there is no rushed to the railway to make their, way to Rome, certainty that Russia will remain quiet if Austria the carriages were insufficient to contain such a multiple and if she does not, Austria will be compelled to post at least half her force in Galicia and dead in their houses, took flight in the direction of the valley of the Danube, far away from the immediate scene of action. She cannot see her own provinces in rebellion or the key of her house in Russian bands. It is possible, but scarcely probable that the Kaiser, with his personal pride wounded by the fate of his brother, a fate due, mainly to Nanoison, with his German subjects hesitating, his Hungarian subjects intent on autonomy, his Polish subjects looking at Russian bribes as if they thought them tempting, and his army still without breech. loaders, will run the risk. Unless an evil destiny, as half Europe believes, is making sport of the House, its fortunes will not once more be placed on the green cloth. Much may depend on Baron Von Beust, a d Von Beust hates Prussia; but then he is not a Hapeburg, not a Catholic, not a friend of France. No man in Europe sees a coming collision more clearly, and no man in Europe is likely to shut off the Safety-valve. Napoleon will return, we conceive with the at

liance unmade, and then what? Will be fight, or crown the edifice, or gloomily await what fate may send, or turn upon smaller powers? We doubt if there is a man in Europe, himself included, who can vet form a definite idea; but the balance of probabilities would still seem to be greatly in favour of war. It is but power to power, after all, for some of the reasons which would impel the Kaiser to reject an alliance with Paris would impel him to form one with Berlin. Napoleon might win, and then all is smooth for him; and if he loses, it is but giving away to the Revolution, after all. The real alternative is to grant liberty at once, and if there is a man in Europe to whom the role of constitutional sovereign must seem impossible it is Napoleon. His greatness and his weakness, his dreams but still grand statesmanship and his fears for his personal security are alike opposed to concessions which would terminate his authority. He is not the temper to play the role of King's cloak, not the intellect which can make itself master of a free Cabinet. He will probably fight, even if alone; but if he wins the Kaiser he will certainly fight, and that is why the meeting of Salzburg is watched with such intense anxiety.

A historical reminiscence of a peculiarly French flavour is given of Augsturg, where the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress stayed on their way to Salzburg. It was here the Emperor began his eduand the house that used to be occupied by Queen Hortense belongs now to the Count Fugger Kirchterg Weitsenhorn. The Fugger family were originally weavers, but weavers on so extensive a scale that, when Charles the Fifth passed through Angeburg Fugger entertained him at a splendid banquet. During the dessert the Emperor felt chilly. Fugger rose from the table to light the logs of cinnamon wood prepared in the fireplace. He took a note for a thousand floring from his pocket, and lighting it, said to the Emperor, "Sire, I am repaid by the horong you have done me of sitting at my table." The question arises was the note a good one.

#### ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- M. Erdan, the well-known Italian correspondent of the Temps, having been burnt out of Florence by the tropical heat, has gone for a ram-ble with Garibaldi, and writes of his recent enthusisatic reception at Sierns and Rapolano. The popular General, from the balcony of his inn at the former place' told the paople they should not cry ' Viva Garibaldi !' but ' Viva Italy !' at Rome, and down with the clerical party. That, he added, is the programme of the day. His tour in the direction of the Papal frontier naturally gives rise to many conjectures and reports, but he has his daughter and her children with him, and, according to the last letter (17th inst.,) he proposed remaining at Rapolano to take the mineral waters of that place, which are good for rheumatism. Mr. Erden, who is a colm and sensible observer is of opinion that although Garibaldi's present aim and determination are to bring the Roman question to a crisis, he will not act until an insurrection shall have taken place in Rome. Such an insurrection he considers to have become probable, and, on the first signal, the Garibaldian element. holds itself in readiness to enter On the other hand the Italian Government is vigilant. It is supposed s certainty of Rome. Queen Isabella, again, is the Garibaldians would not take arms on the Italian Bourbon, rules 17,000,000 not friendly to France territory. Their attitude is one of hostility to the can put 120,000 very excellent infantry in motion it manifests to thwart their plans. The impressions of an intelligent foreigner on the spot who sees Garibaldi, and moves about among his followers, are interesting to read, but it is difficult to believe that anything can be effected so long as the Rattazzl Cabinet is bent upon preventing it, and has 40,000 men along the frontier. As to the Romans, they have as yet shown little disposition to help them selves and it is doubtful whether they could effect anything slone. A "Garibaldian" inroad would serve but to complicate and embarrass a question to which a solution must before long come in the natural course of things Italy has enough upon her hands and cannot afford to risk a crisis.

The news from Italy in regard to the cholers scourge is most appalling. From a report lately published, of 63,376 cases which occurred from January to July no fewer than 32,074 proved fatal. Not one of the forty-nine provinces of Italy has been spared, although Sicily has been the most severely visited. The average number of deaths at Palermo

had been one hundred and ninety daily.

Ross — The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post quotes a letter from Rome, which says that all is quiet in the Eternal City, which is, in fact, almost deserted. The population, suffering much from the heat and threatened with cholers, have taken refuge in the charming and salubrious districts of Francati. 'Aricona, Genzano, &c. It is represented that those who suppose that the Romans are busily occupied in preparing to throw off the yoke which weighs upon them are greatly mistaken since there are no signs whatever of anything like a revolutionary movement. Brigandage is now said to be very little heard of. One of these desperadoes, named Andreczzi, was lately killed, not in a combat with the Pontifical troops, but in resisting his arrest; having offered his services to the Roman Government to co-operate with the gendarmes against the brigards he after wards deserted. - Weekly Register.
THOSE ROMAN PRIESTS I - In a letter in the London

Times, we find the following tribute to the Italian Olergy, during the cholera epidemic :-To the Editor of The Times.

-The accompanying details of the sudden out. break of cholera, to which Cardinal Altieri suc cumbed on the 11th inst., may not have reached you Your readers will not refuse a generous sympathy with the pastor who hastens to his flock on the first notice of the emergency and dies among them, not with the brave soldiers who show that true courage consists not only in the onward impulse that sends crifice that nerves him, when perilous aid to his fellowe demands it to face an unseen though not less terrible foe. I beg therefore, to send you these ex tracts from a Roman letter written to the Tintla Cat tolica, of Turin, and published in last Thursday's

# I am, Sir, your faitbful servant. W. H. ANDERDON. 8, York-place, Aug. 17.

"It is impossible to form an idea of the terror which struck the gay and smiling Albano on the night of that day (August 6) and the following morning. The city was unprepared for the terrible blow. Snow was hardly to be got, nor acid fruits, nor was there a sufficient supply of remedies in the druggists' they could not get at France and while a Prussian shops. One of the two medical men was seized with

victory, on French soil would excite in Vienna a panic and fled There were about a hundred cases the wood of Palazzuols, intrusting their house keys. to the poor Zonaves, to whom every, one had re-

Meanwhile, Cardinal Altieri, Bishop of Albano received a telegram announcing the terrible disaster, which had smitten his flock. He received it while assisting (at) an exercise of the students in the Clementine College, of which he was protector. He rose immediately, went to his palace, took all the money he had, and sent a message to the Holy Father, making known to him the resolution he had taken to go at once and succour his flock. Thither, in fact, he hastened with two medical men; whom he took with him from Rome at his own expense. On reaching Albano Le got out of his carriage, did not even set foot in his palace there, but at once made a public address to his people to encourage them, and did everything to tranquillize that immense concourse of fugitive and terror-stricken people. With heroid charity he begen to visit the cholers patients, bring assistance, administer the Sacraments, and do everything that was possible to be done. His courage, activity, and the angelic serenity of his whole dam eanour infused fresh life and confidence into every

What the boly Cardinal did during the three days which preceded Saturday evening, the 10th of August will be told hereafter, when his life shall be written. What I can affirm is, that up to half-past 1, after miduight on Wednesday, he went about carrying the Viaticum to the sick. I am assured it was his desire, after the example of the holy Cardinal Charles Borromeo in time of pestilence, to appease the Divine anger, and in a spirit of penance to carry the sacred Host barefoot,

'It is also astertained that he emptied his palace of all linen and all portable beds that were to be disposed of to assist his poor; so that when he, himself, fell ill they were obliged to send to Rome to procure him whatever was needed. From that moment he had no sleep, took only coarse food, such as he was not accustomed to; all his thoughts were for the spiritual and temporal wants of his people. On Saturday morning he wrote to Rome- The Holy Father has sent Monsignor Borromeo to encourage and enrich me.' Truly, he had no need of courage. The same Saturday evening he was seized with the fatal sickness, and yesterday afternoon he rendered his soul to Jesus Christ, before whom he could appear with those words of the Gospel:— The good shepherd giveth his life for his sheep.'

Rome is struck with admiration at the news of so glorious a death. Here is a Roman Prince, a cerdinal of the Holy Church, who, of his own free will made himself a martyr of love for his neighbour and of episcopal zeal. Let Revolutionists learn from this what cardinals are! It is not without reason that they are clothed in red-the sign of martyrdom. The house of Altieri may boast of its Cardinal Louis, as the House of Borromeo of its Cardinal Charles. By every tongue in Rome he is preclaimed saint, hero, and martyr. No opedares lament him, many invoke him and called him blessed; he was the intimate friend of Plux IX. What a blow, yet a joy for the heart of the Holy Father! more Zonaves have fallen victims of their charity. One of them caught the sickness from having carried to the cemetery a body in a state of putrefaction, one that was discovered three days after death. The brave Lieutenant-Colonel De Charette hastened to his Zonaves at Albano to encourage them to perseverance in their work of Christian charity. These are your 'mercenaries' of Pius IX, whom the Revolutionists would vilify! Blessings on them; thanks and praises to them from every one who has a feeling of humanity in his beart!

'The regular and secular clergy have also done their duty well. I have just heard that Padre Cappelli, the Jesuit, has been struck down by the sickness, but is now out of danger. Another Jesuit, of Galloro, bastening to succour the dying at Albano, had the passage closed against him by the inhabitants of Ariccia, who barricaded the road. He made his way by the woods, and succeeded in getting to the place after many difficulties.

## AUSTRIA.

THE AUSTRO-FRENCH ALLIANCE .- The Neue Fremden Blatt, a semi-official organ of the Chancellor of the Empire. Baron Von Beust, published the following remarkable leader.

We think there is no need of a Russc-Prussian alliance to incite an accord between France and Austria. One cause of that accord is of a date more recent; it dates from the treaty of Prague, which, it is true, is a mere convention between Austria and Prussis, but the tenor of which is of an importance eminently European. The peace of Prague has created in the very centre of Europea power unknown there since the great Emperors of Germany. It is true, that till now, it has been contended that a powerful state in the middle of Europe was necessary o maintain peace on the Continent; but, is that case, it would be desirable that such a state should be animated with pacific ideas. Such an event would have occurred had Germany succeded in recovering ber ancient grandeur; for Germany is an empire of civilization and progress, an empire of peace. Instead of a United Germany, there rose a great and powerful Prussia, which has thus become a new danger for the peace of Europe. The Hohenzollerns must be logically aggressive, because a pause from Prussia would amount to a backward step. After Frederick the Great, that pause brought on Gena; the pause of the Holy alliance brought on Olmuiz. Prussia must be active; in other words, she must aim of agricultural exports and our large intersectional at conquests and never cease to disquiet Europe. Unfortunately, close to her are numerous morsels such as to excite her appetite. Germany is at the present time under the yoke of Prussia; militarily speaking, Prussia is a great power. It is of paramount necessity to circumscribe that power. and the end must be reached by means of the treaty of Prague. What Prussia took from the Austrians at Koniggratz and what France had granted to her previously, has been in Germany limited by the Maine. But what neither France nor Austria did ever acquiesce in is that Prussie should plant her foot in Southern Germany. Already she has tried twice to do so. Firstly, by her treaties of offensive and defensive ailiances; secondly, by the Zollverein cureacy, and regular banking; now, we have more convention. Austria could, with reason, find in these a violation of the treaty of Prague, because in both circumstances Prussia uted her preponderance, and compelled the Southern States to accept her

proposals. But enough of concessions. As soon as Prussia puts forward for the third time evidences that would estroy the independence of the Southern States of Germany, Austria and France ought to oppose Prussia. To day they openly ask in Prussia why France should interfere with the treaty of Prague? Such a question is sheer nonsense, and it it is also a denegation of the truth both preconcerted and

Let us ignore that at Nikolsburg M. Banedetti was always between Count Bismarck and Count Mensdorff. But would it not be a shameful thing to forget that France by her attitude greatly belped Prussia to go on with the war of 1866? Has not the Prussian Prime Minister been at Biarritz-did he not offer Luxemburg to France as the price of her benevolent neutrality? Had not France shown herself disposed to such an arangement—had she informed Italy that she was opposed to her corquering Venetia through Prussia -- had France placed corps of observation at Lille or at Besancon-would Prussia have been able, even with her needle-guns sons. A general war among the races it is feared and her intellectual strangth, which we gladly will be the result in that region.

admit; to send a single man to the frontiers of Bohe-The arriers pensee of a Prussc-Russian alliance had motivet dawned at that time. Rossia was not ready, and the pacification of Poland - her c ushing was not in the advanced state that is now. Prussian army did not possess then that confidence in its own strength that it entertains now. Prussia would have deemed herself happy if she had been able to acqui e the Elbe Dochies for a portion of the County of Glatz, and for a large sum of money.

#### UNITED STATES.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM RT. REV. BISHOP LAMY. -Santa Fe, New Mexico, August 19th, 1867, Rev. Dear Brother .- At last we have reached Santa Fe, after a tedious, fatiguing, hard and dangerous journey of sixty-two days across the plains. During the first 150 miles we had rainy and stormy weather. Then for 200 the cholers raged, from which a great many died in almost every train; in the company with which we travelled ten were carried of by that dreadful plague. We had also two attacks from the savages, in the accord attack the fight lasted nearly three hours the savages averaged, I suppose, about three hundred warriors; all well mounted, yelling and shooting at us as they pessed at full gallop. We had in our company nearly, one bundled men, well armed: we were protected on one side by the Arkansas river, and we had formed a circle with our eighty wagons or vehicles, which pass by the common name of correll, and makes a good rampart against an enemy. Though the balls fell like hall on our camp sometimes for five minutes at a time vet, owing to a special protection of God, we had nobody killed, some few wounded, but not dangerously. The savages lost six chiefs who were carried away by their own warriors, no doubt many of them must have been wounded. The young Julius Mosset, a very promising young man, who was coming with us to New Mexico, died of cholers, while we were fighting with the Indians on the 22d of July and the youngest sister of the Loretto died on he 24th of the same month from the fright, as I considered it caused by the attack of the saveges. She was only eighteen years old, well educated, and a model of virtue Thus Almighty God was pleased to send many trials but we arrived on the evening of 15th inst., and though it was muddy and raining by times, more than two thousand people came to meet us, and some came eight miles. All our sisters are well. Those I brought from the States are agreeably disappointed to find here flourishing establishments with more commodities than they expected to see with adobe buildings. Adobes is large mud bricks sun-dried. They are put in the wall with mud. Such is the material of our building here.

I hope the Most Rev. Archbishop will soon return and in good health.

Your devoted in Obrist.

j John B. Lany, Bishop of Santa Fe, N. M.

The telegraph announced, a day or two ago, the departure from Dominica, of a messenger to Wash. ing on, with instructions to accept the offer of the United States for the purchase of Samana, on the Island of Hayti, for \$5 000,000, and it may be accepted as correct, though the price of the purchase which seems hardly worth the half of five million dollars, is, douotiess, yet to be the subject of negocia-

The Bay of Samana is situated on the south side of the peniceula of the same name, and is about forty-three miles long, by eight miles wide. The Yuna-the largest river in St, Domingo-empties itself at the westward end The bay forms one of the largest and safest harbours in the world, and, from its posision in reference to the Gulf of Mexico. and the routes across central America, may be regarded as being the most important point, in that portion of the Continent. Of the barbour, it need only be said that no fleet could be gathered within it large enough to take up its space, so that either from the weather or from an enemy, our commercial and war navy can always find a place of certain safety.

'In a political point of view the possession of the Bay of Samana is of great impertance. It gives ur a controlling position in the Antilles and the Gulf of Mexico, and should this acquisition be followed by the purchase of St. Thomas, we will become the preponderating Power in the Archipelago, and arbiters of the destinies of all the islands which comprise it. That European powers have recognized this fact is certain, as according to the Opinione ably the effect of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, leads us to Nationale, of Paris, the attempt to get possession of it several years ago was baffled by the Freigh Consul General at Port an Prince. The same paper, in referring to the visit of Mr. Seward to St. Domingo. declared that the acquisition of the Bay of Samana by the U.S., 'could not fail to become a cause of ust disquiet to France, Spain, England and Hayti' Should we get St. Thomas, we would completely hem in Jamaica and command the French Antilles. The five miles of land sold with the bay are very fertile. They will doubtless be used to construct the naval station, and to erect forts and batteries

upon .- Chicago Tribune. BEFORE THE WAR AND AFTER. - Before the war the sugar crop of the United States was full fire bundred thousand bogsbeads; now, it is less than fifty thousand. Before the war, we exported angar; now, we purchase heavily of the article from "Cuba and Brazil. Before the war, our cotton crop was five millions of bales, sometimes far exceeding that amount. Now, it cannot reach two and a half millions, under the most favorable auspices. Before the war, our section of the union furnished between two and three millions of the annual exports; now, the Union has need of more of our raw exports than we can raise. Before the war, we dictated the price of cotton to England; now, this price is fixed for us at Liverpool. Before the war, our three or four millions coastwise trade gave employment to an American merchant shipping equal, in tonnage, to the shipping of Great Britain; now, one half this shipping would feel happy to obtain a precarious employment from the same sources Then our Northern manufacturers had a cash market in the South for all teeir fabrics; now the demand is limited, and the ability to pay for the fabrics distressingly feeble. Then our public debt was a hundred millions; now, it is two thousand five hundred millions. Then the ordinary actual expenditures of the General Government were less than a hundred millions of dollars; now, the actual expenditure; is nearly six hundred millions ina single year. Then, we had a specie than one thousand millions of paper currency in circulation, and an inflated system of banking besed on Government bonds. - Norfold (Va ) Journal.

Ever since the bigbly respectable and fashionable voters of the Fifth Congressional district in this city sent a prize-fighter to represent them in Congress the fistic art has become an institution in this country, and, among a certain class, a qualification for political honors. The decline of the prize ring in Englandiat present contrasts strangely with its pernicious increase here, and a battered specimen of aboulder hitting chivalry from the other side is received in this city as a distinguished visitor or one identified with the progress of the age. - New York Herald.

Bridget Durgan, the unrederess of Mrs. Coriell was executed at New Brunswick, N. J., on Friday. She met her death without emotion, whiskey having been administered to her in large quantities to keep her nerves quiet. She left a confession behind ber, in which she states that she killed Mrs. Coriell that she might take her place as wife of the doctor.

The whites and blacks broke out in open war at Washington, East Tennessee, on Wednesday, the light resulting in the wounding of a number of persons. A general war among the races it is feared will be the result in that region.

Agents for montreal—Device & Boiton, Clampbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Hartz, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Wedicine.

REV. STLVANUS COBB. thus Writes in the Boston Christian Freeman : - Wo would by no menos recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good - particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winelow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic paine quiet eleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not

be without it from the birth of the child till it had

finished with the teething siegr, on any considera-

tion whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and cell for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. September, 1867.

### BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROOPES.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of." REV. HENRY WARD BESCHER.

"For Throat Troubles they are a specific." N. P. WILLIE

"Contain no opium, nor anything injurious." Dr. A. A. Hayes, Chemiet, Boston.

" An elegant combination for Coughs." Dr. G. F. Bigelow Boston.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. OHAPIN. " Most calutary relief in Brouchitis."

Rev. S. Siegfried, Morristown, Ohio,

"Very beneficial when suffering from colds" Ray, S. J. P. Anderson, St. Louis, " Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of

breathing peculiar to asthma." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York. "They have suited my case exactly-relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease."

T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuinc.

September, 1867.

## ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

BEST STRENGTHENING PLASTER IN THE WORLD.

ALLCCCR'S POROUS PLASTERS resolve and assauge pain by calling forth the actid humors from parts internal to the skin and general circulation-thus, in many cases, positively evaporating the disease. JAMES LULL, M.D.

There is nothing equal, in the way of a plaster, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. ALLOCOK. Everything is pleasant about them. They are the plaster of the day, and a fit type of our present advancement in science and art. In Asthma, Cough, Kidney Affections, Gout, Rheumstism, and local deep-seated pains, they afford permanent relief.

J. F. Johnson, M.D., on "Topical Remedies." From a personal knowledge of these plasters we can state that they are decidedly preferable to any other in use. Wherever relief is to be obtained by the use of a plaster, we should recommend them.
A. INGBAHAN, M.D., Editor New York Mentor.

Agency, Brandrech House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. September, 1867.

Our readers have observed that we rarely praise patent medicines, and that we advertise only the very best of them. But now, the remarkable recovery of Mrs. Rice, of Canastota from her distressing and almost helpless scrofulous disease, which is known throughout the community, and unquestionpublish, without reserve the remarkable efficacy of his medicine. We do this in the interest of t flicted. Any remedy which can so effectually raise one from the dead,' should be universally known; and we wish it may be universally as successful as it has been in the case of Mrs. Rice. - [Daily Jour-

September, 1867.

To RATIONAL INVALIDS .- A few plain, earnest words, with such of you as suffer from Indigestion, and its usual accompaniment, Habitual Costiveness. You want relief without prostration a rapid cure without pair. The means of obtaining that relief of accomplishing that cure, is tendered to you in BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS the only cathartic and alterative in existence which reopens the obstructed passages of the bowels without a qualm or a pang, and restores to the stomach and iver the vigor stolen from them by disease. This genial aperient never enfeebles any organ, or reduces the general strength. On the contrary, it infalliblrenews the natural health of the digestive and secre tive functions. Rarely will it be necessary to call in a physician, where the safe and all-sufficient family medicine is kept in the house.

They are gut up in glass vials, and will keep in

any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada, For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A Harte, Picault & Son, J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi-

RUNNING AT THE EARS COMPLETELY CURED.

The following proves that for any kind of Scrofulous Running the Sarsaparilla and Pills are a safe, sure, and speedy remedy.

York St., Toronto, C.W., June 27, 1864. Gentlemen.-As a statement of my case may be beneficial to others afflicted as I was, I give you the following particulars with pleasure:

About two years and a half ago, my ears became sore inside, and a little rellow matter would gather there. After some months, the quantity of matter became much greater, and very offensive, and to keep it from running down on my neck, I had to wear cotton stuffed into both ears. This continued for a little over two years. During that time I had tried a great many different medicines. The Doctors told me it was the result of a scrofulous tendency in my system., I then got a bottle of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPAR'LLA, and a phial of the BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILUS. For the first few days these medicines seemed to increase the discharge, tut I persevered in their use, and after using seven bottles of the Saraaparilla, and three bottles of the Pills, am now entirely free from any discharge at the ear, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Agents for Montreal-Device & Bolton, Lamp-