

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

MR. ROEBUCK AND THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—PARIS, July 5.—The 'Moniteur' of to-day contains the following:—

Explanations have been rendered necessary by an occurrence which recently took place in the House of Commons. Messrs Roebuck and Lindsay visited Fontainebleau to engage the Emperor to take official steps at London for the recognition of the Southern States. The Emperor expressed his desire to see peace re-established in America, but observed that, England having declined his proposal of mediation the previous October, he did not think he could submit a new proposition without the certainty of its acceptance. His Majesty stated further that his Ambassador should nevertheless receive instructions to sound the English Cabinet upon the subject, giving it to understand that if England thought the recognition of the South likely to put an end to the war the Emperor was disposed to follow her in that course. These explanations will demonstrate that the Emperor has not attempted, as certain publications pretend, to influence the British Parliament by the medium of two of its members. All that took place was a frank interchange of opinions, in an interview which the Emperor saw no reason to refuse.

The correspondent of the 'Times' writes, July 6:—

'The Moniteur' has at last spoken on the incidents in the House of Commons relative to the visit of Messrs Lindsay and Roebuck to Fontainebleau. Its number of yesterday contains some explanations (published in the non-official column), sufficient to dissipate the misunderstanding to which the incident gave rise. What the 'Moniteur' states is substantially the same as you have already been told in my letter, one passage will explain what I alluded to on Saturday. The object of the two gentlemen in seeking an audience of His Majesty was, according to the 'Moniteur', to engage him to take steps in London with a view to the recognition of the South, such recognition appearing to them sufficient to bring to a close the sanguinary contest in the United States. The Emperor expressed his desire for the restoration of peace in America, but was unwilling to make new proposals, as those which were made last October were not accepted. Nevertheless, His Majesty observed, the French Ambassador in London should receive instructions to sound Lord Palmerston on that point, and to give him to understand that, if the English Cabinet thought the recognition of the South would put an end to the war, the Emperor was disposed to follow it.

This being the case, Lord Russell and Mr. Layard were doubtless correct in stating that no official communication had been made to the Foreign-Office, as also Baron Gros that he had received none from the Foreign Minister; and we shall soon know whether the Baron received the instructions alluded to in the 'Moniteur' to sound Lord Palmerston, and whether he has acted upon them.

PARIS, July 9.—That portion of the Paris press which has most strongly advocated the cause of Poland continues to urge the French Government to action, instead of contenting itself with mere diplomatic negotiations. The 'Siecle' reminds it that France possesses at this moment an incalculable naval force, which, in the great majority of cases, is employed only as auxiliary to the army, but which at this moment may be made to play a great and decisive part. The naval estimates for 1864 amount to 153,342,332f; for 1863 they are upwards of 149,000,000f, so that every ten years the navy alone absorbs one thousand millions and a half of francs. The mass of stores and munitions increases every day; numerous vessels are built, and others are in course of construction. There are 12 screw ships of the first class, 12 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 2 corvettes, 33 despatch boats, 18 gunboats, and 10 transports, armed and at sea. Of paddle-wheels there are one frigate of 450-horse power, 5 corvettes, and 5 despatch boats, without counting transport frigates, corvettes, cutters, schooners, pontoons, &c. Moreover, there are six ships of the line, frigates or corvettes, with screws, and fitted out for trial, 10 ships of the line and as many frigates in reserve. The ships on the stocks are numerous, and for the building of a new fleet many millions are spent every year. As for the crews, none can be better instructed, more devoted, or more patriotic. Officers and men desire and wait for an occasion of proving to the country the power of the French navy. They, too, aspire to the glory of adding to the services which they have already rendered. They are ready. Why then, it asks, should the French fleet not be entrusted with one of those great exploits which change the face of the world; for it would be equal to its mission? The 28,000 officers and men embarked, the 14,000 marines, the 4,000 marine artillery, and the other special corps would be sure to rival each other in zeal and spirit. No occasion could be better than that which is presented by the conduct of Russia. That power, by the excesses committed by the Generals and its soldiers in Poland, is under the ban of civilized Europe. On the other hand, French sailors are accustomed to carry civilization wherever they go. Let but the order be given them to aid Poland, and they will reduce the Russian fleet to silence; they will land armies in the country, and transport volunteers of all nations. Let registries be opened in the different towns of France, and volunteers by hundreds of thousands will soon fill them with their names. The 'Siecle' contends that the intervention of the French fleet and of a simple expeditionary corps to the Baltic would have the advantage of circumscribing the theatre of the war, and Europe would not rise against France. The French would not be obliged to traverse Prussia or Germany, and Marshal M'Mahon, or any other General like him, could easily paralyze discontent, if any such should appear, with a simple army of observation on the Rhine. Where the French fleet appeared England would not fail to send hers; and those of Sweden, Denmark, and Italy are ready. The moment the French show-

ed themselves it is not merely single bands that would hold their ground against the Russian troops, for nobles, citizens, and peasants would at once flock to the French flag. Diplomacy, the 'Siecle' admits, has, no doubt, rendered some service as regards Russia; but if it be not supported by an army these services are of no avail. No time is to be lost; in every province the insurrection has broken out; in every province there will soon be another Mouravieff; and, consequently, in every province sanguinary executions. If between this and winter Poland be obliged to succumb the scheme of Europe will be indelible; but, the 'Siecle' concludes, such a supposition is not possible, for Poland will continue to resist, in spite of the ill-will of the whole world.

THE POLISH QUESTION.—PARIS, July 6.—The 'Pays' of this evening publishes an article, signed by its editorial secretary, urging the necessity of perfect concord between the three powers in all the eventualities which may arise from the Polish Question.

The 'Nation' asserts that if the proposal for a conference on the affairs of Poland be accepted by Russia M. Thouvenel will represent France; Earl Clarendon, England; and Baron Hubner, Austria.

'La Patrie' of this evening publishes an article, signed by M. Delamarre, maintaining that it is impossible to arrive by diplomacy at a solution of the Polish Question. The article concludes:—

'The many atrocities which have been committed between the oppressors and the oppressed have raised an insurmountable barrier. In view of the cruelties of the Muscovite proconsuls the prolonged action of diplomacy is not only illusory but injurious. Diplomacy has done its part, and it is now time that that of war should begin. Russia relies upon the winter. Every day that passes is one lost for the cause of civilization. In autumn Poland will be crushed, and Europe will feel remorse at not having prevented the slaughter of a generous people when it was in her power to do so. A prompt and energetic armed intervention is necessary. It matters little what power takes the initiative. If it be a second-rate power all the others will immediately follow. The re-establishment of Poland is a question of European order.'

'La France' of the same date publishes an article, headed 'Rome and Carthage,' which concludes as follows:—

'France and England, the two great rivals, have a magnificent destiny. They represent progress and liberty. Separated, they would be a scourge and a firebrand in Europe; united, they would form a model, and their alliance would enable them to secure a pacific solution of all questions.'

'La France' also says:—

'We have every reason to hope that the answer of Russia to the Notes of the Three Powers on the Polish Question will be favorable, but it is not expected to arrive before eight days hence.'

PARIS, July 9.—The rumour that the Emperor intends going to Cherbourg to hold a review of the fleet is without any foundation.

The 'Pays' of this evening publishes an article, signed by its editorial secretary, pointing out the improbability of the despatch of troops by the Government to Madagascar.

The same paper says:—

'It is equally improbable that the new King of Greece will demand that Athens be occupied by 4,000 British soldiers.'

The 'Opinion Nationale' of this evening contains an article on the Polish question, signed by M. Guérout. The writer bitterly regrets the inaction of the great Powers, who, he says, are about to allow the opportunity of emancipating Poland to escape them.

BELGIUM

The triumph of the Catholic party in Belgium, in spite of the utter want of political honesty evinced by the Ministry by continuing in office with a majority of only five, is a good augury for Catholic interests in Northern Europe, and Belgium has too many and close relations with English Catholicity for the movement to do otherwise than reach at home. The great Congress that will be held in August, will probably be a meeting point for many of the leading men of both countries to discuss the means of facing the crisis, inevitable in the present fearful state of public demoralisation and irreligion—an age when Prudhomme dares to dedicate his last work to the Devil, when Michelet, in his 'Sarcophagi,' seeks to restore the author of all evil to the niche of hero worship, and positively defiles the three things that Christians revere in their Deity; when a school of writers more popular and, therefore, more dangerous are harping the same thing, in many feuilletons in France, and finding a coarser and clumsier echo in the revolutionary literature of vilest Italy, which exists by the reproduction of the vilest trash that issues from the pen of the worst writers in Paris. In France the gulph seems to be deepening and widening daily between the two 'standards,' and never was the comparison of the chivalrous soldier of Christ and of the Church in days not more evil than ours, a more appropriate subject of meditation. There will soon be little debateable land between the Catholic and Infidel parties, and we may count on very strange combinations as soon as the new Chamber has met. Whether the slight modifications in the Ministry can be taken as a better sign, it is very difficult to say, for the Imperial policy seems to have been to take advantage of the necessary period of inaction, to put men into office whose antecedents are such as to lull the unwary into confidence. The defence of the Holy See is happily not entirely vested in Imperial hands, and in case of a betrayal of the trust the Eagles have taken on themselves, it is scarcely too much to hope that the voluntary swords of the Catholic youth of every country in Europe—even including our own—would rally round the throne of St. Peter. It is an unpleasant reflection that to France and Belgium alone belongs the glory of Castel Fidardo, and that the only part of the British Empire which contributed its quota to the cause, met with insult, opposition, and calumny from Protestants, and scarcely found a Catholic defender save in Sir George Bowyer and Mr. Hennessy, who almost alone dared the justification of men and motives in a House of Commons numbering 32 Catholic members. Should the time come again, it will scarcely find the same apathy among the Catholic laity, and especially we may hope that should it be needed, there may be a few of the old Catholic Houses represented in the ranks of the Pontifical army. The good that would be effected by such a step can scarcely be estimated, and it would do more to raise the character of English Catholics in the eyes of their fellow-religionists on the Continent than anything would. The perpetual reproach cast on us by the French and Belgian Catholics is our entire want of 'dévouement'—that we think much of giving a few pounds to the Peter's Pence, and have not sent a man; that not one of our old families has a representative in the Pontifical service. That men who can afford time money and danger for an expedition to Canada or to the East, and whose Protestant countrymen could raise a Garibaldian legion for the avowed destruction of the Papacy, could not sacrifice far less, for the purpose of offering an open protest in the face of Europe against the spoliation of the Holy See, of which they coolly read in the 'Times,' in the window of their club, as unmoved as if it were the robbery of a High Priest of Vishnu, or the sacred shark's teeth of a New Zealand tribe of Maories. That day has, all may hope, gone by, and we have at length those among us whose influence in the legislature, and in social life, will never be wanting in any future crisis on the right side. A marked change has taken place in public opinion even among Protestants; and perhaps even in the

eleventh hour it may be given to English hands, to do the great work of reparation of religion and legitimacy on the Continent that she has done 'once before, ere the evil reaches her own shores.' At least Catholics have no choice in the matter. We cannot talk of expediency and progress and the spirit of the times. We have only to say 'Pro Petri Sede,' and stand fast by our motto.—Cor. of the London Tablet.

ITALY

PIEDMONT.—TURIN, July 8.—The 'Discussione' of to-day says:—

'The rumors are correct that secret negotiations are in progress between France and Italy for the formation of an alliance in case of a war in favor of Poland. While the action of the Three Powers is based upon the treaties of 1815, Italy should maintain great reserve towards a policy which might not be in accordance with the policy of the Italian nation.'

The 'Discussione' considers that the diplomatic negotiations will not be attended with the desired result. The alliance of Austria will, perhaps, be useful to France and England, so long as there is only a question of obtaining ameliorations in the situation of Poland. When, however, France and England really intend to bring about the triumph of the Polish National cause, Italy will probably be called upon to give her assistance.

TURIN, July 9.—The Ministry having made the acceptance by the Chamber of the principle of raising a revenue of 30,000,000 francs by an income tax a Cabinet question, the Ministerial proposition was agreed to by a vote of 141 yeas against 86 nays.

ROME.—The Holy Father, is by the latest accounts in the enjoyment of good health, and has been able to celebrate Pontifical Mass at St. Peter's on the Festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

There has been for some time in Rome, though he has now left, Count Giuseppe Mycielski, a Pole, on a mission to the Pope. The object of his mission was to obtain from His Holiness an encyclical letter in favor of Polish nationality, and in part he has succeeded in his difficult mission. His Holiness has so far yielded as to address an autograph letter to the Emperor Alexander condemning the barbarous acts which are perpetrated on the Poles, especially against the Clergy, and holds him personally responsible for the blood which is shed. The Count having entreated him to give publicity to this letter, the Pope replied that he could not do this, but authorized the Count to make it known to his countrymen on his return to Poland.—Roman Correspondent of the 'Times.'

Fausti's sentence will be published in a few days. Venanzio and Gulmanelli are also condemned to 20 years of the galleys, and the rest to a shorter period. The prisoners received the announcement very differently—Fausti broke into a torrent of abuse of the Pope, the Sacred College, and the Government, but did not attempt to deny his guilt; Gulmanelli and Venanzio, on the other hand, received their sentences with great composure. 'I have only one complaint to make,' said the latter, 'not of the severity of my judges, for I expected a heavier sentence, but that I am condemned to the same punishment as Fausti, who suggested every crime for which I have been condemned, and to which I was at heart opposed.' Gulmanelli said, 'Fausti was the instigator of all we are condemned for, and we were but his wretched instruments.' It is said that these depositions will form part of the charges against Fausti on the second and criminal trial which is now in progress, but which on account of the very slow forms of Roman law, and the extreme care used in sifting evidence against the accused, will yet take some time.

ALLEGED BRIGANDAGE IN THE PAPAL TERRITORIES STOLEN BY VICTOR EMANUEL.—The following letter has appeared in the 'Morning Herald':—

'Sir, Having just returned from a short tour in the mountains on the confines of the Papal States, in the direction of Sora, a part of the country which the last edition of Mr. Murray's 'Hand Book for South Italy' asserts to be infested with political brigands and unsafe for travellers, it may perhaps interest you to hear the actual experience of an English tourist in that much maligned region. 'Our party consisted of myself, two English friends and a servant, and we performed the whole of our journey on horseback, carrying the necessary luggage with us in the shape of saddlebags. This enabled us to take the bridepaths both in the plain and in the mountains, and we thereby enjoyed some most beautiful scenery which travellers by the high road must necessarily miss. Our itinerary was as follows:— We left Rome by Albano, and proceeded through Genzano, Velitri, and Monte Fortino to Segui, where we slept the first night. From thence we rode on the next day, by Teracino and Aiatri, to Collepardo, and from thence to the convent of Tresulti, where we were most hospitably entertained. From Tresulti we retraced our steps by Aiatri to Tichieno, the sister convent of Tresulti, and thence rode through Veroli to the fine Gothic Abbey of Casa Mari, pillaged by the Piedmontese in November, 1861. From Casa Mari we went to Banocco, the scene, 1861, of the gallant defence of the Count the Grisea, at the head of 280 Royalists, against General Sonnez, who was in command of three thousand 599 Piedmontese; the result being as you are aware, the capitulation of Sonnez and his retreat across the frontier. From Banocco we crossed the frontier into the Kingdom of Naples, and rode by Castelluccio to Isola, where we saw the falls of the Liris, which are very well worth a visit, and where we met with great kindness and civility from the Piedmontese officer in command. From Isola we had a short ride to Sora, which place we found garrisoned by 1,200 Piedmontese. There is not much to see in Sora itself. At the corner of the Bishop's palace which has been converted into a barracks, we were shown the shooting ground where they shoot the brigands when they catch them. The price of all kinds of provision is extremely high in Sora, a new proclamation had just been affixed to the walls by order of the commission for the repression of brigandage. I took a copy of it on the spot, which I have by me as I write; the first reward offered is 300 lire to one thousand lire to any one who arrests or kills a brigand; another 100 lire to 500 lire for the capture of friends or accomplices of brigands; again, 100 lire to 800 lire for information of any food or arms furnished to brigands, &c. The first of these throws the power of life and death dangerously into the hands of private individuals; it is apparently only necessary to shoot a man and swear he is a brigand to obtain the reward! I leave your readers to form their own opinions as to the morality of such a proceeding. The people of Sora and the neighborhood appear cordially to detest the Piedmontese, but it would be as much as their lives are worth to express their opinions openly, and it is only after some conversation that you can discover their real sentiments. From Sora we retraced our steps to Frosinone, which we found in full preparation for the anticipated visit of the Pope; the next day we rode on by Anagni to Paliano, and from thence by Palestrina to Rome. From the foregoing route you will see that we traversed all that part of the country which alarmists would tell you is infested with political brigands and unsafe for travellers. Judging from my own experience I have no hesitation in saying that such a statement is entirely false. We rode at all times of the day, from eight a.m. frequently as late as ten p.m., and by the bride-roads, where certainly you would expect to meet brigands were there any to meet, and we never experienced the slightest annoyance. On the contrary, we found the people ready and willing to go out of their way to do us a kindness or civility; and, as for brigands, we did not set eyes on anything calculated to frighten the most timid old lady. We found the country people in the Papal States happy, contented, and loyal; eager for the slightest scrap of news about Il Sata Padre, and full of delight at his anticipated visit to that part of his dominions. Their chief dread appeared to be that there should be any possible chance of the Piedmontese coming among them—a supposition which

seemed to inspire them with the most lively fear and horror. We were assured in every direction that there were no bands anywhere in the mountains, and that there was not the slightest danger in any way for tourists; the story which has lately been going the rounds of the English papers of a large body of brigands having marched from Rome to the frontier is utterly false.

'I must apologise for taking up so much of your valuable space, but perhaps a letter from a tourist who has just been through the so-called brigand country may tend to dispel some of the absurd canards so rife amongst our countrymen. I beg to enclose my card, and am, Sir, yours faithfully,

'AN ENGLISH TOURIST.'

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Letters have just reached us from Naples and from the province of Nocera and the Basilicata, which give the most deplorable account of the state of the country. The garrisons of Nocera and Salerno have marched to the south, on the rumor of an embarkation. In Calabria and the Abruzzi, too, the Reaction seems to be very general. 'The new laws against brigandage,' says my informant, 'were posted this morning in the streets in the neighbourhood of my house, as well as the affiches for the next conscription. The women of Margellina and Posillipo pulled them all down, on which the guard turned out and put them up again, threatening to arrest the women. A quarter of an hour after they were all torn down again.'

The 'Giornale di Verona' and 'Contemporaneo' both state as probable what I know to be in treaty in Turin, an armed occupation of several points of Terra di Lavoro, with the avowed purpose of repressing reaction. Capua and Gaeta are among the places named, and if France requires them Italy cannot refuse, nor can England consistently object. Three reactionary arrests were made two nights since—General Tristany, the Capo Messo; Stramengo, of the Aquila district, one of the boldest and most capable peasant chiefs, who had come into Rome for medical care, being wounded; and Major Da Ruz, a young Swiss officer of Neapolitan birth, and who greatly distinguished himself by his gallantry at Gaeta. They have been all three lodged in Fort St. Angelo by the French gendarmes, but as they were none of them in arms, will probably be released shortly. The fusillades, according to late calculations made on reliable sources, amount to near fifteen thousand, the seven thousand Peruzzi allows being only the official returns; every one who has had any means of judging the facts on the spot, and comparing them with the official notes, knows that the number is only half chronicled; besides those in the Piedmontese list returns, the Royalist party know by names of countless soldiers of the ex-army who have joined the Reaction and been shot. Many too of the nameless 'brigands' are officers of the Royal service who have concealed their names and rank for the safety of their families. Lieut. Caroli who was shot last month, was a case in point. He is chronicled in the gazette as 'un Brigante sotto nominato Rocca-bruna' (a Brigand surnamed Rocca-bruna). The case is a very common one, and I could, if it were prudent, give you many instances.—Cor. of Tablet.

PRUSSIA

BERLIN, July 9.—The 'Neue Preussische (Kreuz) Zeitung' of to-day says:—

'It is rumoured that the Emperor of Austria's departure for Carlsbad, on a visit to the King of Prussia, will take place in a few days.'

Private letters from St. Petersburg, dated the 7th instant, received here, state that the Council of the Empire will be reinforced by the addition of the marshals of the nobility and the burgomasters of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

POLAND

The National Government has published a proclamation to the following effect:—

'Nothing has been altered in the proceedings of the National Government since the programme put forth on the 22d of January last. We have never over estimated the value of foreign diplomacy, nor have we entered into negotiations for an armistice. The National Government could only place itself under obligations to foreign Powers when it negotiated with them upon a footing of equality as the representative of a free nation.

A letter from Warsaw, in the 'Czas,' states that the Russian authorities in Lithuania forbid the peasants to work for the proprietors. The Cossacks traverse the villages, driving away the peasants at work in the fields, not excepting those who had been paid in advance by the proprietors. They say that their orders are to 'knout' all the peasants they find working on the lands of the great proprietors. It is chiefly in the Government of Minsk that those things occur. After having tried fire and sword against the unfortunate Lithuanians they now try to reduce them by famine.

The incursion of the Polish patriots from Galicia to Volhynia has been a disastrous failure. The nobles and landlords of that province are Poles and Catholics, but the peasants are Ruthenians and of the Greek Rite and they have sided with the Russians.

POSEN, July 9.—Intelligence received here from Warsaw states that four Italians captured simultaneously with other insurgents, and condemned to death by court-martial, have had their sentences commuted by the Grand Duke Constantine to transportation, and will be sent out of the country by the earliest opportunity.

WARSAW, July 7.—A Russian patrol is said to have taken from a traveller near Radomsk a large portion of the hoards and imperials abstracted from the Treasury of Warsaw by order of the National Government.

BROMBERG, July 3.—Two small detachments of Russian troops have been forced to take refuge upon Prussian territory, near Podwiez and Slipece.

CHACOW, July 9.—The prosecutions of judges wearing mourning are increasing in Volhynia.

The Russians are endeavoring to organise a militia from the peasantry, who, however, oppose this project.

It is confirmed that two encounters took place on the second instant near Konin, and that the Russians were driven over into Prussian territory. They were reconducted to the frontier with military honours by the Russian authorities, keeping their arms.

M. Wolowsky has been exiled to the interior of Russia.

LEMBURG, July 9.—To-day the Provincial Tribunal of Lemburg ordered the arrest of Prince Adam Sapieha, who is suspected of having supported the late expedition to Volhynia.

The Prince was arrested in the house of the Agricultural Society in this city.

Domiciliary visits have been made on the Prince's estates near Przemysl.

KONIGSBERG, July 9.—By intelligence from Konow, dated the 7th, it is stated that the troops are devastating Lithuania by order of Mouravieff. A famine is imminent. The tax of 10 per cent. on all landed property (which is valued by Russian employes as they please) will shortly be levied by the troops. An instance of the justice of these valuations is the tax imposed on M. Lubanski, whose estates bring in about 15,000 roubles a year, who is to pay 2,600 roubles. Any one wearing clothes in which there is a trace of black is severely punished. In Konow Miss B. and her grandmother were dragged to the police station because they had black shawls over their coloured dresses. Even a black binding on a colored dress is regarded as mourning.

A sanguinary encounter has taken place at the village of Worn, in Lithuania, in which 300 Russians were worsted. After the battle the Russians plundered the village and then burnt it.

Mrs. Siemiszko, Mrs. Zarzcka, and several gentlemen have just been arrested.

with several other officers and 107 soldiers were killed.

The Special Correspondent of the 'Times' writing from the Gallician Volhynian Frontier, June 23rd, says:—

'Very few particulars of indubitable authenticity have reached me as to the proceedings of General Mouravieff at Wilna, but quite enough to stamp him as one of the most savage monsters who have appeared in Europe since the days of the French Revolution. Of course this is not the Mouravieff who took Kars, or he would not have allowed Kmetz to escape and would have murdered his prisoners. It is well known that the Mouravieffs in Russia are divided into the Mouravieffs who hang and the Mouravieffs who get banged, and the bloodthirsty chief who is allowed by his well-intentioned Emperor to rule at Wilna, and to execute without even the semblance of a trial men who have not so much as contravened one law of the Russian Empire, is base enough to have boasted that he is not of the same breed as the unfortunate and noble-minded Mouravieff who suffered on the scaffold at St. Petersburg with Pestel, Rykoff, and Bestoueff, after the failure of the insurrection of 1825. The Polish newspapers agree in stating that Mouravieff has ordered all ladies who may transgress his regulations on the subject of mourning, national costume, &c. to be whipped, but whether he issued the command publicly, or made the threat privately, does not appear. It is certain that the relatives of Lithuanian gentlemen who have joined the insurrection fully believe that the mothers, sisters, or daughters of the latter are being detained as hostages. I also know that until the news of Count Plater's execution arrived in Cracow several of his friends, who took a deep interest in his fate, and imagined that he had already died of the wounds inflicted upon him by the Prussian peasants of Lithuania, had not heard of any accusation whatever being made against him. That he intended to join the insurrection no one will do him the injustice to doubt. That he had committed any illegal act up to the moment of his arrest has not, as far as I can learn, been even asserted. He was killed because he bore an illustrious name, and because the Russians knew that whenever there is a national movement in Poland, some of the Poles are sure to be the head of it. 'I saw,' says a correspondent of the 'Czas,' writing from Danzig, this young man of 26 walk with brow erect and with a smile on his lips to the place of execution. He did not fear his executioner, and after the sentence of death had been read to him he went down on his knees, prayed fervently, embraced his Confessor, and put on the condemned shirt himself. The soldiers then bandaged his eyes and marched him forwards. A report was heard, and the victims rendered his noble soul to his Creator. I withdrew in silence, and passing the only Catholic church in the place, entered it to offer up a prayer for the unhappy young man. There I found all his family assembled, and their heart-rending sobs told what a loss they had sustained. The mother alone was calm, and did her best to console her poor children. 'Do not weep,' she said; 'you see that I am not weeping, but I should have shed bitter tears if he had trembled at the sentence of the Russian Government. I know that he did not, for I saw him before he left the prison and prayed with him and for him.'

UNITED STATES

A terrible tragedy took place in the State of Maine a few days ago. Three men named Myrick, Hurd, and Jenkins, took a boat and went down the Sebasticook river for the purpose of hunting up the deserters and horse thieves, Grant and Knowles, who shot officer McLienney on the Sunday previous. At a certain point they went ashore. Each was armed with a gun, and on advancing, Grant and Knowles suddenly rose up in front of them, when each party exchanged shots. Jenkins was instantly killed by Grant, while Grant fell by a bullet from Jenkins's gun. Myrick and Hurd then seized both Grant and Knowles, but the former attempting to draw another revolver, Hurd stabs in his skull with the butt of his gun, killing him on the spot. In the mêlée Knowles's skull was also broken; and he is expected to live. Myrick's wound is not considered dangerous. The scene occurred near the town of Belfast, Maine.

The 'Herald' Washington special despatch states that it is believed that Lee has succeeded in escaping with his army, and was at Dulpepper and Orange Court House on Saturday night.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Perfumes are the poetry of the toilet, and persons of elegant tastes and refined perceptions, are always more or less fastidious in the choice of these articles. The ladies of Spanish America, who are critical in such matters, have for a number of years given the preference to this odoriferous Toilet Water. Until lately it has been manufactured almost solely for South and Central American consumption, but its superiority over the oppressive perfumes of Europe having been discovered in this country, a demand has been created for it which the proprietors are now using their utmost exertions to supply. Besides its merit as a delicious fragrant, it is, when blended with water, an excellent preparation for the skin and an admirable dental wash.

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

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—'Happy is the man,' said a great physician, 'who does not know he has a stomach.' Few persons in this country are in such a state of blissful ignorance. The great majority are reminded by the twinges of dyspepsia, not only that they have stomachs, but that the said organs are very much out of order. Neglect is generally at the bottom of their sufferings. Let all thus situated try Hostetter's Bitters. The first wine glass full will relieve them, and give them assurance of 'a good time coming.' If troubled with flatulency, constipation, nervousness, depression of spirits, flushes after eating, pain in the side and back, lassitude and debility, they will soon find a wonderful change in progress under the influence of this prompt and pleasant remedy. We are often told by persons who have used the Bitters, that no representations of others would ever have induced them to believe that such invigorating, such soul-and-body cheering properties existed in any stimulant. We say, therefore, to all dyspeptics, be skeptical, if you please, as to our statements, but try the preparation, which can be had in every first class Apothecary in the United States, and then tell us what you think of it.

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

STRIKE AT THE SOURCE, NOT AT THE SYMPTOMS.—Remember that symptoms are the evidences of nature's conflict with disease. They tell us that the animal powers are fighting the concealed poison. Aid and reinforce them with that genial and mighty restorative, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and the result cannot be doubtful. No disorder, not organic, can resist such an alliance. The enemy is in the veins. There this great detergent will find it and thence expel it. That done, the cough that indicates consumption, the sores that denote the presence of scrofula, the terrible suffering of body and mind which accompany a diseased stomach, and an unnatural condition of the bowels disappear. This pure and potent vegetable and antiseptic tonic and alterative cleanses, regulates, and invigorates the whole internal organization, and the cure is complete.

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