

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 21.—It was announced yesterday that the English dinner in honour of Shakespeare would take place this day at the Grand Hotel, as originally intended. This is a mistake. The official interdiction is not taken off, and Shakespeare's memory will not be toasted by any convivial party in the dining-rooms of the Grand Hotel on the three hundredth anniversary of his birthday. "Ma foi, tant pis pour Shakespeare," was the comment offered by a French playwright, who consoles himself for the indifference of his contemporaries by the faith that he is sure awaits him from posterity. The Prefect of Police intimated yesterday to one of the gentlemen who was to co-operate in embalming the memory of the "Sweet Swan of Avon"—that if the dinner was to be attended exclusively by Englishmen, and only for the purpose of celebrating the "tercentenary," under the presidency already announced, he should have no objection to it. This however, could not be, as several tickets had been given to Frenchmen; and those tickets could not be withdrawn without an appearance of offence. The Committee decided—very properly, I think—that no dinner should take place, to avoid the possibility of its being converted into a political manifestation. Yet the authorities had not the same scruples when they allowed the banquet given by the famous shareholders of the Isthmus of Suez Company at the Palais de l'Industrie to be held a short time ago, at which there were 2,000 guests, presided over by Prince Napoleon, and where politics had a great part. We hear that the French banquet in honor of Shakespeare was prohibited because M. Victor Hugo was to be its imaginary chairman. If this be the case, the authorities have attributed to him a political importance which nobody else does. True, M. Victor Hugo wrote some strong satires against the Emperor in 1852, and which, in spite of the vigilance of police and custom-house officers, made their way into France; but, as a Paris journal well remarks, these satires did not prevent Louis Napoleon from getting as Emperor, on the 22nd of November, 1852, 400,000 votes more than he got on the 20th of December, 1851, as 10 years' President; and, so far as I know, there is nothing to prevent M. Victor Hugo from returning to France any day he may be disposed to do so.

M. Barthélemy was sentenced by the police-court of Paris yesterday to imprisonment for 10 days, a fine of 50fr., and the costs for having permitted more than 20 persons to assemble in an apartment belonging to him without the authorization of the Prefect of Police. The object of the meeting was to adopt measures to secure the return of M. Garnier Pages as a representative for the fifth district of Paris to the Corps Legislatif.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* and the other Paris papers give the following as the basis for deliberation which Austria, Prussia, and the German Confederation propose to bring forward at the Conference now sitting:—

- 1. Integrity of the Danish Monarchy;
- 2. Political and administrative autonomy of the Duchies;
- 3. Maintenance of their union in one single State (*unus socius*);
- 4. Rendition to be made a German Federal fortress, as a guarantee of the autonomy and indivisibility of the Duchies;
- 5. The Marseilles journals state that some fears were entertained at the theatre of that place a few evenings back that a Japanese duel was about to take place. A quarrel took place between two of the persons belonging to the embassy. They were seen to write something on two small pieces of paper, which were thrown into a hat. Fortunately, before they had drawn lots, their friends succeeded in reconciling them, otherwise the one who drew the paper containing the word "Death" would have been bound to shut himself up in his room and put himself to death.

The committee composed of the owners of French coal mines have just published some interesting statistics, from which it appears that in the year 1853 the French coal mines produced 5,000,000 tons, of the value of 58,654,000fr. In the year 1863 the produce rose to 10,000,000 tons, of the value of 117,500,000fr., which is a little more than one-eighth of the produce of the English coal mines. It is said, nevertheless, that the stock of coals in the stores in France is exhausted in consequence of the severe winter, and that it will be necessary to look to foreign countries for a fresh supply.

When Nice was annexed four years since to the French Empire it required great improvement, the Sardinian Government having neglected it in consequence of the expense entailed on it by the Italian war. At present private enterprise is about to open a new era of wealth and activity to the annexed city. Nice, situated on the Mediterranean, at an equal distance from Marseilles and Genoa, is a capital towards which flows the traffic of the Mediterranean from Lyons to Rome. The increasing price of house-rent was a serious disadvantage under which Nice labored, and which had become intolerable since the population increased from 36,000 inhabitants in 1837 to 50,000, which it numbers at present. In order to remedy this inconvenience a company has been formed for improving and enlarging the city of Nice by opening new streets, sinking canals for the supply of water, and for improving the port of Villafranca. The work the company has undertaken is not a light one. It is not only necessary to construct comfortable dwellings for the strangers who are flocking to Nice, but it will be expedient to transform the old quarters of the town, which are unworthy of it. Regard for the health of the inhabitants renders this work obligatory.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The *Opinione*, the *Monarchia*, the *Stampa*, and the *Corriere Mercantile*, express astonishment at the part which Garibaldi attributes to England in the emancipation of the Italian peninsula and several of them seize on the opportunity to declare that the only true ally of Italy, the only one that has expended its blood and its treasures for her is France.

A private letter from Turin gives some details about the difficult position of the Government, placed as it is between the alternative of yielding to the pressure of the party of action and making war, or of reducing its armaments, which pass all measure and are ruining its finances. The most prominent fact at the present moment is the interest attached by the politicians of Turin to Garibaldi's visit to England, or rather to the projects attributed, rightly or wrongly, to him. They fear that he will be a cause of considerable embarrassment to the Government by embarking in some adventure, which may disturb its relations with its powerful neighbors, or embroil it in open hostility with the revolutionists at home.

It is said that the Government contemplates the sale of all property held in moribund, with a view to relieve the finances. This would certainly furnish

resources, provided that purchasers could be found; at any rate, the Minister must choose between disarming, or going to war. The circumstances, my correspondents add, are very serious, and require the utmost skill to carry the country through them. The *Unita Cattolica* states that, during the month of January ninety-eight newly-born children have been deserted in Turin; eighteen of whom were dead. Such is the moral state of the capital of the kingdom which pretends to restore moral order in Italy.

A Paris correspondent of the *Monarchia* relates that Garibaldi had sent to King Victor Emmanuel a plan of campaigns which consisted in attacking Austria in Venetia, with the simultaneous move of a rising in Hungary, and an appeal to the patriots of France, England, and Germany. The King, although he is considered personally favorable to the views of Garibaldi, had to consult his Ministers, as also Generals Cialdini and La Marmora, as well as some of the most influential members of both Chambers. After several meetings, the persons consulted by the King were of an opinion opposed to that of the Garibaldian project. Angry at such a result, Garibaldi is reported to have said, "I will go and preach in London a crusade for the Italian independence."

The *Freedom of the Church and Morality in the Free State of Victor Emmanuel*.—The *Firenze* has the following:—"The Sindaco (Mayor) of Finalborgo, having intimated to the Dominicans Religious of that town that they had to leave their monastery, the Rev. Father Parasio reminded him that he incurred excommunication by such an act. The Sindaco insisted, however, and the Dominicans were expelled. Father Parasio retired to Turin. Now, he has been arrested and taken to Genoa, where he has had great trouble in obtaining to be out on bail to answer the accusation of the Government prosecutor of having caused the death of the Sindaco, who has died since, by his threat of excommunication."

A letter from Cosenza, published in the *Borsa*, says:—"The Government has set up in Cosenza a Royal college, provided with a whole phalanx of masters, professors, prefects, president, rector, inspectors, and conciliators of instruction. Now, this college has only been able to secure 18 boarders and 15 day scholars, in spite of all the means employed, and among others the forcible closing of a private school. There was in Cosenza an Ecclesiastical Seminary giving instruction to 92 pupils, and which had to refuse admission to 34 more on account of want of room. The scandal of such prosperity by the side of the emptiness of the Royal establishment was too strong. The preference given by parents to the seminary has been considered as an act of opposition to the Government, and the seminary has been closed, all classical teaching being suppressed in it."

Easter Sunday, says the *Commercio*, was in Florence a day of thefts, sacrileges, and other crimes. In the Church of San Lorenzo, three thieves, at sunrise, stole all the wax candles from the altars. A few hours later in the Cathedral, while the kneeling crowd was awaiting the Priest's solemn blessing, a crowd of thieves robbed the faithful of their purses, umbrellas and hats.

Don Antonio Ghilone, of Borgomaro, a Priest and President of the Royal College of Cantauraro, was found dead in his room, his body being covered with stabs.

Another Priest, Don Carlo Cure, of Fermo, was stabbed at his own door in the evening, and survived but three minutes the assassin's blow.

The *Subalpino* relates that in Modena several Venetian refugees took down from its niche a statue of the Blessed Virgin, and dragged it about in the public streets, striking it in their impious madness.

The *Standardo Cattolico* of Genoa relates, that at Spoleto, several Priests have been arrested on the accusation of having asked their penitents to retract what they had done or said against the Temporal rights of the Holy See, such penitents being men who had gone to confession purposely to entrap their confessor.

The *Unita Cattolica* announces that the Community of San Bartolomeo, in Ancona, have been expelled from their convent. It is the sixth convent and the sixth church in Ancona which have been thus turned by the Piedmontese Government into barracks and warehouses.

At San Biagio, in the Diocese of Citta della Pieve, six assassins entered into the house of the Parish Priest, bound his servants and himself, after firing at him with a revolver, and carried away all they could remove.

The *Unita Cattolica* of Turin, which relates this, adds that in Piedmont itself, for the last few months, robberies with violence occur constantly in the districts of Obier and Riva. "The assassins attack all parties indiscriminately, and even send challenges to the gendarmes."

Rome.—The *Correspondance de Rome* of the 9th ult., says:—"We cannot register the numerous suicides mentioned by the journals. It is an epidemic. How can we also translate the scandalous accounts of the acts of certain honorable gentlemen, and the particulars of violence committed against young girls who are shut up against their will in places of infamy. The Italians have preserved licenses of language which no longer exist in France."

RESTORATION OF THE SEE OF GENOVA.—We read in the *Chronique de l'Ouest*:—"It is rumored that the Pope has restored the Episcopal See of Geneva (which was subverted by Protestantism in the middle of the 16th century, and subsequently transferred to Annecy, in Savoy, where St. Francis de Sales resided, and which Pius VII. joined in 1825 to the Bishopric of Freiburg, in Switzerland, which was already the titular Bishopric of the See of Lausanne.) If this restoration takes place it will certainly be one of the most vigorous acts of ecclesiastical power of the glorious reign of Pius IX., and the whole Catholic world will hail it with delight. It is further said that M. Merilliod, pro-Cure of the Church of Notre Dame at Geneva, will be the new Bishop. The Abbe Merilliod is one of the most popular men of the day. His zeal, activity, and eloquence, added to his great efficiency as a Parish Priest, make him the very man to re-establish this Episcopal See once more in the metropolis of Calvinism."

THE HIERARCHY OF THE CHURCH.—The following statistical details are extracted from the *Pontifical Directory* for 1864:—"The number of cardinals is 70; the oldest of them, Cardinal Totti, is 88 years of age; and the youngest, Cardinal Giuseppe Ferretti, 47. The senior cardinal of the Sacred College (M. Mario Mattei) has been 32 years in the purple. There are 3 patriarchates of the Oriental rite, with patriarchal jurisdiction, Antioch (for the Melchites, Maronites, and Syrians); Babylon (for the Chaldeans); and Orléans (for the Armenians); 7 patriarchates of the Latin rite (Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, Venice, East Indies, and Lisbon); 1 Roman patriarchate comprises 96 sees, scattered over the different parts of the world (12 metropolitan 84 cathedral), immediately dependent on the Holy See. The total number of dioceses is 935, of which 222 are in *partibus*. The Holy See is represented, with foreign powers by 7 nuncios (Brussels, Lisbon, Madrid, Munich, Naples, Paris, and Vienna); 4 internuncios (the Hague, Florence, Modena, and Rio Janeiro); one charge d'affaires (Lucern, and 35 consuls. Nine Cardinals' hats are at present disposable. Pius IX. has, during his reign, created 45 cardinals, and seen 65 disappear from this world."

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—A letter from Naples says that the authorities have got possession of the whole correspondence and reports of the Bourbon conspirators since 1861. Many thousands persons are implicated.

The police of Naples has celebrated the Feast of Easter by invading three private dwellings, executing three domiciliary searches, and arresting two Priests. The police agents first invaded the residence of Mgr. Oliberto, Archbishop of Rossano who like many others of his Venerable Brethren, is compelled to live at a distance from his diocese and stay at Naples near his relations. The search produced

no result. The police agents went thence, to the house of Father Paradisi, S. J. upset the whole of the furniture, seized some letters, and led off the worthy Religions to prison; another Jesuit, Father Giambattista Rossi, had the same fate; and thus it goes. The persecution of the modern Iconoclasts is going on in Naples, while the population continues to protest against their doings. Poor people may be seen searching among the ruins of the street oratories for fragments of the crucifixes and statues which the authorities have destroyed "out of deference," as they say, "to public opinion."

The Passagiani Priests of Naples have been keeping the Holy Week in a peculiar fashion. Their Father, Gabriele da Viareggio, under the pretext of preaching the Passion and three hours Agony in the desecrated Church of the Gesù Nuovo, poured forth all that a furious hatred suggested to him against Francis II., the Pope and the Roman Church. Then, against all ecclesiastical Canons, theatrical women and men, sang the *Miserere* from a platform set up in the middle of the church.

The *Borsa* of Naples says:—"Assaults, wounds, assassinations, acts of rebellion against the authorities daily increase, and indecent attempts are recorded to a most numerous extent." Such is for the present the limited *aperçu* which the journals which have come under our hands enable us to give this week of the Italy of Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi.

The *Borsa* of Naples relates the insults and ill-treatment inflicted on the Capuchin Fathers, expelled in November last from their house in Cassano, and transferred to Rossano in Calabria.

The Neapolitan journals relate that a recruit in Principato Oltiore, having come before the recruiting commission at Salerno with a medical certificate of his being subject to epileptic fits, was taken to the hospital, and when after a few days he had one of his usual fits, the army surgeons, to test the truth of his complaint, applied repeatedly to his legs red hot irons, when the fit increasing in violence from such treatment, they gave up their experiments when they saw the recruit on the verge of his grave. He was then set free with threats of vengeance if he related what had been done to him.

The *Precursore* of Palermo relates at length the forcible entrance effected by the Government agents into the Convent of the Conception in that city. Pioneers broke down the doors and made a way into the enclosure for the Government Hospital Commission, who found, after all, that the Convent was not fit to be used as an hospital. During this assault, the Nuns had to retire into the Church of their convent.

A letter addressed from Sicily to the *Unita Cattolica*, contains the following:—"The Baron Mazzarella, the Priest rector, the notary Carbonaro, were arrested, at Florida. The municipal secretary was also arrested, transferred to Syracuse, and then set at liberty. The number of women guilty of being mothers, sisters, neighbors, relations of relations, or connections of refractory recruits, and arrested as such, is so great that the prisons cannot hold them. These unfortunate women have to remain standing day and night in the cells, where they are shut up, like anchovies inside a barrel."

At Carini in Sicily, while the population stood in the public square during the blessing of the palms on Palm Sunday, a volley of musketry was fired from a window, and shot a man called Giacomo Ferranti, three children, one of whom died on the spot, and a woman. Officers of the Piedmontese garrison at Salerno climbed at night over a garden wall to reach the belfry of a church, where they set to ringing the bells. They broke an image of the *Ecce Homo* by throwing stones at it, and then endeavored, but in vain, to break into the Cathedral Church!

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, April 26.—The *Abendpost* (the evening edition of the official *Vienna Gazette*) says:—

"Although it is scarcely to be expected that Austria and Prussia will agree to the proposal made in yesterday's sitting of the Conference for the maintenance of the blockade of the German ports during the armistice, yet the negotiations between the Cabinets need not be broken off, nor the friendly relations between the German and Western Powers be subject to any interruption."

Austria was sending a powerful naval force to the Baltic.

A meeting between the Emperors of Austria and Russia, at Kissingen, is spoken of.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

BROCKEN, April 22.—If we add the dead and wounded which the Danes, in their report of the conflict on the 18th inst., admit that they have in Alsen to those which we know they left on this side, and to the unwounded prisoners (the latter including 22 officers) we obtain a total loss of between 5,100 and 5,200 men. Nearly 1000 killed and wounded Danes remained in the hands of the Prussians, and between 300 and 400 of them were buried on the field, while many others will of course die in hospital. The quick fire of the Prussian rifle was employed with fatal effect by comparatively small bodies of the assailants against Danish battalions which endeavored to resist their forward progress after the forts were taken. This was the case near a range of wooden barracks on the further slope of Duppel heights, and so near the fortified bridge-head, as mentioned in my last. The principal advantage claimed for the breach loading, self-priming rifle was fully exemplified and proved to belong to it—that, namely, of enabling small bodies of men to resist the attacks of large ones armed with the Minie, or any other muzzle-loading, percussion-capped gun. From behind the barracks, on the approach of a small number of Prussians, there issued a Danish force many times as strong. The Prussians were unsupported and in great danger; they threw themselves behind a bank, and opened their quick fire, which told so terribly on the exposed mass that the Danes, in their turn, were glad to get behind a bank, where they were kept at bay until support arrived to their numerically feeble force—strong in the fact that against masses, or at a short distance, he could discharge his weapon half a dozen times in a minute.

The Danish account of their loss of the forts has not yet reached me; but I have been told its substance, and that they declare themselves to have been surprised by the sudden and rapid attack, which was undoubtedly the case. The fact is that they were caught napping, or, I should, perhaps, rather say breakfasting, and the fate of these formidable Duppel forts, which some compare to those of Sebastopol, and which were taken at a run by an army of recruits, with trifling loss to the assailants, is a fresh proof of the danger there is in making up your mind as to what your enemy will or will not do. From Danish officers, prisoners here, we learn that they had an inkling of assault, being projected for the 18th inst., but for some reason or other they felt convinced that whenever the Prussians did attack it would be in the night or early in the morning. In this belief they held their reserves in readiness until the hour when they thought all danger past, but when in fact it was approaching with rapid strides. "We waited all morning," said one of the superior in rank among the officers taken, "thinking the assault might still be given, although we had expected it would take place sooner; we waited, under the terrific cannonade kept up against us, while hour after hour passed slowly away. At last we said to ourselves that we must have been misinformed, or that the Prussians had changed their minds, and the reserves were withdrawn. It was past 9 o'clock when I left the forts and went back to breakfast. While thus engaged, I heard somebody suddenly utter an exclamation of dismay. 'What is that?' The Prussian flag floats over Fort 41. And so it was. The forts were lost. A complete surprise, and the Prussians may thank their stars that it was, for although the Danish infantry, judging from the specimens I have seen of it, pretty numerous since this last conflict, after which I stood

and saw more than 2,000 of the prisoners march past—consists chiefly of raw recruits in uniform, is nevertheless stout of heart and tenacious, and would have made a good fight behind its big earthworks had it known that one was coming. Assuming, then, Prussians to have lost 300 or 400 men in taking the six lower forts (and probably they did not there lose more than the less of those two numbers) I do not hesitate to say that they ought to have lost 3,000, and it is a question whether they would not have been driven back; for they are young soldiers to endure the sight of a long carnage."

The following proclamation has been issued by King Christian to the Danish army:—

Brave soldiers! Undaunted and heroic comrades! The army occupying the Duppel position has been forced to retreat to Alsen, after a defence which will be memorable to remotest posterity, not only on account of the inequality of the contest, but also for the heroism with which it was fought."

Heavy, indeed, have been the sufferings the development of the contest has entailed upon you; nor will the great and painful losses of the last few days ever be forgotten. But by God's help neither the sufferings nor the losses will have been in vain, for they will bear fruits in the war we are now waging against might and injustice, a war the aim of which is the existence and independence of our beloved country."

I return you the fervent thanks of myself and my people for the perseverance and self-sacrificing heroism you have displayed, and I am convinced that you will still be inspired by the same spirit."

God preserve my brave Danish army! May it receive the reward of its persevering bravery, and may He confer everlasting peace upon our fallen heroes!

CHRISTIAN R.

The Danes evacuated Fredericia, and withdrew to the Island of Farnen. They left their cannon behind. The Prussians took possession of Fredericia.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia will shortly visit Duppel together.

ALTONA, April 26.—The Supreme Court of Holstein has passed a resolution stating that it will fully concur in the declaration of national rights which has been adopted by the members of the Holstein Diet, and it has sent a declaration to that effect to London.

RUSSIA.

The atrocious conduct of the Russian Government towards the Catholics and the Conventual establishments in Poland has called forth a sharp remonstrance from the Emperor of the French.

UNITED STATES.

The correspondent of the London *Times* tells the following story of the Yankee brutality towards British subjects. When we remember the cold blooded murder of the mate of the *Saxon* by another Yankee naval officer—we must perforce conclude that the Federal authorities are not necessary particular as to the moral character of those to whom they give commissions. The *Times*' correspondent thus writes underdate April 1st:—

It is to-day announced from Washington, under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, that 35 Federal war ships are unable to put to sea for want of sailors to navigate them. How far the undoubted unpopularity of the service may be accounted for by the brutality and drunkenness of those in command may possibly be estimated by the following narrative of the wrongs and misfortunes of a British subject, the details of which are derived from his own mouth, to the truth of which he has sworn, and which there is reason to believe have already been brought under the notice of the British Government, with a view to obtain redress from the United States. It appears that on the 21st of March, 1863, a British blockade-runner, the steamer *Nicholas I.*, was captured off Wilmington, North Carolina, by the United States gunboat *Victoria*, taken charge of by a Lieutenant Irison, or Everson, of that vessel, and a prize crew, and ordered to New York for adjudication. One of the firemen on board, named James O'Neill, 45 years of age, a native of Dublin and a British subject was asked by the chief engineer of the captor to volunteer to work as fireman, or rather to continue to work as fireman, till the prize reached New York, and promised wages at the rate of a dollar and a half a day. O'Neill consented, and the engineer having been ordered to get up steam about 10 o'clock on the morning of the capture he worked until 2 o'clock, under the superintendence of a first class fireman named Gordon, sent on board from the *Victoria*. At that time the prize was brought to anchor off Wilmington, and O'Neill, stepping to the ventilator to cool himself, told Gordon that quantities of gunpowder and salt were stowed in the bows of the vessel, and that it would be advisable to inform Lieutenant Everson of the fact, in case any of the crew should be careless in smoking or in going about with lights. Gordon was of the same opinion and left O'Neill below while he reported the circumstance to the officer. In a few minutes Lieutenant Everson made his appearance, drunk, and wildly excited, and seeing O'Neill called out to him to keep back, or he would shoot him. O'Neill had no time to reply before the lieutenant discharged a pistol at him, the ball from which entered the left thigh, severing one of the arteries. Gordon indignantly remonstrated with the lieutenant for shooting a man who had been working hard and doing good service, but the lieutenant made no other remark than "It's all right," and left the mate to his fate. By Gordon's promptitude and care the wound was bound up till the surgeon arrived. O'Neill had fainted from loss of blood, and was taken on deck. A tourniquet was applied, and he was removed on board the *Victoria*. After remaining there for five days he was sent to Fortress Monroe, and thence to the hospital at Norfolk, where he was subjected to the painful operation of having the artery tied, and lay upon his back helpless for 63 days. As soon as he was able to crawl about by the aid of a stick he was transferred from the hospital to the Brandywine storehouse at Fortress Monroe, and kept a close prisoner in irons, until the doctor, after two days, seeing his utter helplessness, had the irons removed. He remained in prison in this ship from the 15th of June to the 13th of November, when he was again put in irons, placed on board the transport ship *Newbern*, and conveyed to the navy yard at Brooklyn, preparatory to his consignment to Fort Lafayette as a prisoner of State. In this dungeon he was confined in a casemate with two other prisoners—one named Andrews charged with being a ringleader in the New York anti-conscription riots in July last. He was locked up night and day, allowed neither exercise nor fresh air, nor permitted to leave his cell even for the calls of nature. This particular casemate was called the "doomed cell." He obtained his liberty early in March, through the representations of Lord Lyons, to whom the facts were officially transmitted by the British Consul at this port; but his wound and the subsequent cruelties he experienced, have seriously, and perhaps permanently, injured his health. He has not recovered the use of his leg, is quite unable to work, and totally destitute. Lieutenant Everson, on being called upon by Admiral Lee, his superior officer, to explain his conduct, had nothing further to say than that O'Neill had a keg of gunpowder in his hands, which he was about to cast into the furnace to blow up the ship and all on board, when he shot him to prevent the catastrophe. He still persists in this statement, though it has no foundation in fact, but in the temporary insanity of his own intoxication and alarm at the time, and is disproved by the evidence of Gordon and the other firemen who witnessed the circumstance. Does not the Federal Government owe it to its own dignity, to the naval service, and to every man in it, to bring Everson to trial for this cruel outrage? And moreover, doesn't it

owe it to the British Government and to poor O'Neill to pay a liberal compensation to the unhappy man who in the execution of his duty was maimed and ruined for life by the frantic fool and blackguard who only had power and opportunity to commit such a wrong, because he happened to be invested with the authority of an officer of the United States and the right to wear its uniform?

A CANADIAN CORN AND WART DOCTOR IN TROUBLE.—A Quantity of Bogus Silver Confiscated.—A cripple who deals ostensibly in a "purely vegetable discovery" for the instantaneous removal of warts, corns, bunions, &c., &c., and who calls himself Dr. Abraham McCauley, arrived in Buffalo from Cleveland, on Wednesday afternoon, and a few minutes afterwards was arrested by officers Reilly and Craig, on a charge of being a dealer in bogus coin. His reticence, upon which he usually relies for locomotion, and his trunk, were also taken care of, and the doctor and his baggage were soon transferred to the office of Chief Darcy. The trunk was searched, and found to contain about \$45 in imitations of the 20 cent Canada coin, which, of course, were duly confiscated. The prisoner was committed to gaol for examination. Dr. McCauley is either from Toronto or Hamilton, and has a family in one of those places. He was here a few weeks ago on his way west and before his departure, succeeded in selling to a boy in the depot, some \$5 worth of his trash, for which he received \$7 in notes. Since then he has visited Cleveland, Cincinnati, and other points west, but with what success in disposing of his 20 cent pieces, we do not know. He says that he received his stock in trade at Brantford, from a man named John Meyers, who is supposed to be an extensive operator. The prisoner is almost entirely without the use of his lower limbs, is rather intelligent, and will probably be readily identified by some of our contemporaries on the other side.—*Buffalo Courier*.

THE RIGHT SORT OF RELIGION.—Some one whose head is usually "level," has written out his religion as follows: It will do to read and think about:—

We want a religion that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being spiteful when the dinner is late; keeps the wife from being fretful when the husband tracks the newly washed floor with his muddy boots and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and door-mat; amuses the children as well as instructs them; wins as well as governs them; projects the honeymoon into the harvest moon; and makes the happy hours like the Eastern fig-tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossom and the glory of the ripened fruit; We want a religion that bears not only on the sinfulness of sin but on the rascality of lying and stealing; a religion that banishes all small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from the cotton bags, clay from paper, sand from sugar, chickory from coffee, beet-root from vinegar, alum from bread, and from butter, strychnine from wine, and water from milk cans.

The religion that is to advance the world will not put all big strawberries at the top and all the bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign wines than the vineyards ever produced bottles.

The religion that is to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider forty cents returned for one hundred given, as according to gospel, though it is according to law. It looks on a man who has failed in trade and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief. It looks on a man who promises to pay fifty dollars on demand with interest, and who neglects to pay it on demand, with or without interest, as a liar.

The London *Times*, of the 30th, greatly fears that the result of the Conference will be the triumph of the men of action over the men of words, and the overthrow of the just policy of the western powers. The London *Daily News* utters similar fears.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—try it now.—*Ladies' Visitor*, New York City. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

WHAT WILL BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA DO?—Ask this question of the shred of humanity, Jas. Wyckoff, saved alive, now, restored to health when half consumed by scrofula—of John West, of Rainville, Indiana, who was dying of scrofulous consumption—of Erasmus Cross, of Darien Centre, New York, for four years a sufferer from nasal cancer—of Mrs. Hannah Eddy, of East Hamburg, New York, distorted by chronic Rheumatism—of Mrs. Van Dooser, of Granby, Oswego Co., New York, who had fifteen running ulcers on the right knee—of Mrs. Whitney, of Buffalo, who was reduced to a living skeleton by external disease. They will answer, that after eminent physicians had pronounced their death-warrant, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA not only respited them, but restored and made them whole. In every city, town, and village in the Union, may be found men, women and children who will make the same response.

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

SICK HEADACHES, NERVOUS HEADACHES, AND BILIOUS HEADACHES, all proceed from derangements of the stomach and liver, and no medicine yet discovered, so certainly, speedily, and thoroughly cleanses, tones, and regulates these organs as BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. The warrant for this unqualified assertion is a mass of testimony, which any jurist in the land would pronounce conclusive. For example: Edward Warren, of Clinton street, Brooklyn, writes under date January 14, 1862:—"After having suffered eight years from constantly recurring sick headachae, two vials of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS cured me. This was five ago, and I have had no relapse." Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of Robert Wilson, of Great Jones street, New York, says: "Your Pills have restored my enjoyment of life. I had been in almost constant misery with bilious headachae for many years. No medicine seemed to touch the complaint until I tried your Pills. They have not only banished the disease, but wonderfully improved my general health. They are put 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." 430