

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 22.—The *Patrie* of this evening believes itself able to state that the language of Austria upon the Polish question is neither so firm or decided as the Viennese papers assert. The Austrian counter-propositions, far from facilitating the diplomatic action of Europe, would rather tend to weaken it, should England and France consent to adopt them.

La France of this evening states that the Emperor received the Mexican deputation today. His Majesty congratulated the deputation upon the favorable result of its mission, and expressed his sympathy for the regeneration of Mexico.

The *Pays* in an article on the Polish question, signed by M. Sidney Renouf, energetically opposes a war undertaken by France alone. France is, however, to take part, with devotion and energy, in a war in common with her allies to carry out the policy hitherto pursued in favor of Poland.

FRENCH REVENUE.—The *Times* Paris correspondent says: "The increase in the revenue will probably amount to \$1,000,000, being three times as much as it produced during the most prosperous year of the first empire."

The Bishop of Nîmes has published a mandate ordering prayers to be offered in favor of Poland for three consecutive Sundays.

M. Nadar's large balloon, the *Globe*, has made a second ascent from Paris, and passed over Belgium into Hanover. There, in alighting, the passengers came to grief, as the anchors dragged. M. Nadar had both legs dislocated. M. St. Felix had a shoulder fractured, and Madame Nadar suffered from serious bruises. Passing the Belgian frontier, the balloon was low in the air, and the revenue officer called out to the voyagers to come out and have their baggage examined.

BELGIUM.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* of Oct. 17 contains a long article on the Congress of Malines, and says:—

The Congress of Malines has nobly answered the purpose which the wisdom and piety of its promoters had proposed. Its deliberations did not extend beyond practical arrangements, which were thought calculated to second the external action of the Church. No question was raised about dogmatic or moral teaching, and that was as it ought to be. The Congress contented itself with proclaiming the liberal and double submission of all Catholics to the teaching of the Church. It is true that in an address upon modern liberties, some expressions were heard which were not sufficiently measured. These are private opinions, which a man may embrace without the smallest fault, who is not sufficiently certain that they are in conformity with Catholic doctrine, and who is willing to fall into line with that doctrine in all locality. Now we have only to distinguish these from hypotheses to convince ourselves fully and with certitude on the point in question. As theses, taking them as general principles affecting human nature and resting on the Divine dispensation, the modern liberties are absolutely condemnable, and they have been condemned many times by the Sovereign Pontiffs, and, for instance, by Pius VI., Pius VII., and Pius IX. As hypotheses, that is to say as arrangements conformable to the particular circumstances of men and such peoples, the modern liberties may be legitimate, and Catholics may love them, defend them, and serve them as best they can, for Religion and Justice. Concerning their relative value and the fruit that may be hoped from them we will not utter any judgment, though we could not dispense ourselves from criticizing the exaggerated praises which certain persons very inconsiderately give them. Certain facts should convince us, that not being able to extinguish all the abuses of the world it would be to keep as much as possible to the Providence, which often contains the remedies calculated to obviate the abuses committed against itself. May these frank and loyal explanations be taken in good part, and be received by eminent Franco-Belgian Catholics, for whom we profess the greatest esteem, and to whom we should desire to have only to address the praises which are due for the services which they have rendered to the Church, and our encouragement that they may render services still greater.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—The Piedmontese revolutionary journals are as pleased at the removal of the French Minister, M. Sartiges, from Turin to Rome as they are annoyed at the recall of Sir James Hudson to make way for Mr. Elliot as the representative of Earl Russell at the Court of Victor Emmanuel. This is rather a good sign of the times. If M. Sartiges had been an infidel, a supporter of treason, a fomenter of sedition, a sympathizer with robbery and murder, an abettor of filthiness, an enemy of the Church, a reviler of good Bishops, Priests, and Nuns, and a commiserator of the Holy See, he would have been a favorite with the Piedmontese plauders and Italian monarchists, and have shared the tears and sorrow they have shed over the fall of Hudson. We earnestly pray that his conduct in Rome may not give them cause to change their feelings towards him.—*Weekly Register*.

The original plan of the Italian plotters to make use of the Emperor of the French to drive out the Austrians, to make use of Victor Emmanuel to drive out the other Sovereigns of Italy, and then to drive out Victor Emmanuel and proclaim the Italian Republic, has often been proclaimed. The two great divisions of the liberal party in Italy, the Piedmontese Aristocrats who desire a Kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel, and the more advanced Revolutionists who desire an Italian Republic under Giuseppe Mazzini, still subsist and keep their secret organizations. We heard lately of the Piedmontese Committee in Rome gaining a victory over their rivals by seizing their secret press and suppressing their newspaper, and now we hear that in Venice, where it has existed since 1859 under Dr. Tecchio, the Piedmontese party in Venice declare that they abandon the field to their rivals in order not to foster dissensions, and not to interfere with the liberation of Venice, but trust that when the work is done all parties will agree to live happily under the

sceptre of Victor Emmanuel. This is a victory for the Mazzinians, but its present value is not of much account. They are left in sole possession of a field in which little tangible profit is to be acquired, and they are informed that as soon as the opportunity of making anything out of it occurs, the Piedmontese intend to step in and claim the whole booty.

The Russian Consuls in Italy have published a circular, requesting all Poles residing in Italy to return to their country as soon as the term for which their passports are granted expires, under penalty of their property being confiscated.

October 10.—Our very dear and respected brethren of the *Haute Veste*, gathering together under the name and style of the Roman National Committee, have announced to the world in general, and the Romans in particular, that they are in possession of accurate information that enables them to state with confidence that his most-Christian Majesty Victor Emmanuel will positively make his first appearance in the Eternal City on the 28th of this present month. The only reason which leads me to place any reliance on even a modified version of this veracious prediction is the alarming number of robberies which have taken place of late, and which savors of the advent of annexation. Another and more startling prophecy is that the French are about to cede the province of Ferenuto, Ceperano, and Aungui—which will be immediately occupied by a select portion of the troops quartered along the Sacco and Liris. Against these sinister predictions is to be weighed the advent of the King of Bavaria, who would scarcely come here on the eve of an occupation of even a portion of the Pontifical territory, and the almost certain action of Austria and Spain in the event of further aggression. Affairs are, however, undoubtedly in a "kittle" state, as we say north of Trent, and the croakers may talk their worst without fear of being in a minority. The crisis must come one day or other, and the theory be pushed "ad absurdum."

There is, however, a counter report current, and that in the well-informed circles, that a convention is already signed between France and Spain, which would guarantee a Spanish occupation in the event of a war which would necessitate the withdrawal of the French troops, and that this has been the object of the Emperor's Spanish excursion. Whether Italy would abstain from an attack in such a case is another matter, and whether Spain would accept the change without some guarantee from France, are two questions I do not feel at all competent to pronounce on; and the flights of "caca" have come so thick and fast within the last few weeks that it is getting difficult to settle which particular flapper presents the greatest elements of probability, or to speak more correctly, the fewest characteristics of glaring absurdity. We must not, however, shut our eyes to the fact that the "statu quo" is on the eve of being up by a European war, and that in the Kingdom of Italy all is possible, "memento impossibile." The same elements as settled in the great cities in 1850 are at work; the same unscrupulous cowardice may be invoked with equal success; the same enmity to God's Church is in armed array at Somma, or dictating the manifestos of the Sect in the committee rooms of Upper Italy; the same mistaken sympathy is, to a great extent, awaiting any moment having for its object the attack on the last stronghold of the Temporal Power, and though it is to great extent modified in the minds of the best and highest spirits among our adversaries, we must forget that English statesmen can only deal with majorities, and from the gross ignorance of facts, and the systematic propagation of the most brazen falsehood, the majority of Englishmen are in a state of benighted ignorance as to the ends and aims of the Italian Revolution. The Revolution is essentially anti-Christian, and its course of popularity lies in the fact that it was with the Church of Rome? Why?—because it recognizes in that Church what the Protestant mind does not, the safeguard of Christian truth and morality, the dyke that keeps out the floods of Socialism, immorality, and infidelity, which it would fain let loose over Europe. Because it knows that in the Church resides the vital principle of law and order, and sees in her unbroken front and moral force the grandest of all conservative institutions, and the only one which, true to its mission, has neither flinched nor wavered, but still offers an impassable barrier to the Democratic torrent, which can borrow even the form of religion, and deceive great and good men, but can never become a part of the mind of the Church, or other than doubtful at the last. I am not speaking of the religious, but the political question, and the matter as it will visibly affect the future of Europe in relation to other States. The old Arab proverb, "Curses like chickens, come home to roost," is a very true one, and may be carried out in politics as well as in kitchen and poultry yards. The Polish question is a good instance, and the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy is being dearly paid for by Russia. The decidedly Mazzinian colour of the movement is taking in a pretty clear proof of the source and bearing to be looked for from it under existing auspices. The Clergy and noblesse may be put aside after being exploited and used as a rallying point, as the Italian Clergy in 1848.—*Cur. of Rome*.

Rome, Oct. 17.—Notwithstanding his many ailments and trials, the health, and I may add, the spirits of the Holy Father continue to be excellent, and in his habits he displays an activity scarcely to be expected at his age. In addition to his regular drives, he is scarcely a day without visiting some of the convents and other institutions of the city, and on these occasions his manners and conversation have generally a character of cheerfulness, and not infrequently a certain raucousness of humor which charms while they amuse those who are fortunate enough to be present.—*Cur. of Weekly Register*.

The *Bellevue*, a Catholic journal of Vienna, has the following:—"The Holy Father gave the assurance to Prince Constantine Czarotorski, whom he received in private audience, that he had good reasons to believe that the Catholic Powers were about to insist shortly with energy on the Catholic side of the Polish question; and that they would address a common Note, relative to this subject, to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. It seems also certain that the Holy Father will soon address an energetic protest against the military occupation of the convents, the infringement of the immunity and of consent to become the condemnation of ecclesiastics without trial without the intervention of the ecclesiastical authorities. The tenor of this protest has been already communicated to several Catholic Powers, and will be also communicated shortly to the others. Moreover, the Pope is reported to have said: 'I have nothing to do with revolutionary and national committees. I have my own men, who I know, and in whom I am completely rely. I will not fight, and do not let others fight, and hope in God that the Holy Church of Poland will be saved.'"

The *San Paolo* says:—"We specify particulars as to the way in which the incident created in Rome by General Lam de Montebello has been solved. In consequence of observations as signified as they were positive on the part of H. R. Cardinal Antonelli, the French Government has disavowed the conduct of its overbearing General, and by a formal order of the Emperor, M. de Montebello was commissioned to renounce himself to the Cardinal Secretary of State, that he gave up all claims. After this audience, M. de Montebello solicited an audience from the Holy Father to take his leave before going back to France. It is said that Pius IX. made the General feel the stupid brutality of his late conduct, with all the witty playfulness and delicacy of which he is so richly master."

Krasnob of Naples.—The journals from all parts of Naples and Sicily irrespective of their politics continue to record instances of increasing demoralization amongst the people, even in localities previously remarkable for their observance of the duties of religion, and obedience to the civil law.

From the numerous examples furnished, I select the following:—In the town of America a sacrilege has just been committed, which has spread consternation amongst the people. Before the principal gate of the town over which was the touching inscription "America Cives Mariae," stood a large and well-executed Crucifix. A few nights ago, this imposing and sacred emblem of our redemption was demolished and broken into countless pieces by some miscreant band. As a Piedmontese sentinel was on duty a few paces from the spot, it is supposed that the outrage must have been committed with his connivance. From Cagliari, in Sardinia, we learn that a Garibaldian, having entered a hotel, and found a Crucifix in the room which he occupied, he took the sacred image, and having broken it, threw it into the fire, accompanying the act with the most fearful imprecations. Only a few days after, this wretched individual was found dead in the same room, his body presenting the most unnatural and disgusting appearances. In a village near Cotrone, in Calabria, during a storm, instead of making the sign of the cross, according to the usual Christian practice when a peal of thunder is heard, another individual gave utterance to the most atrocious blasphemies, and also imprecations against the Pope. These horrible expressions had hardly escaped his lips, when a second flash of lightning struck him instantly dead.

The Correspondent of the *Times* admits the spread of what he calls 'brigandage' in the Kingdom of Naples, and the inability of the Piedmontese troops to put it down:—

"Crocco, a notorious chief, has re-appeared in the Basilicata with 40 men, and another smaller, though new band. Every one robs and murders in his own interest in many of the outlying districts, so that brigandage may be said to be hydra-headed. A report circulates that Pilope has been seen again in the neighborhood of Torre del Greco, if so, it must be with the connivance of the Papal and French authorities. The band of Vuolo, which made the attack on the Sorrento road I reported a few days ago, is still at large, but some of its members are said to have entered into negotiations for giving themselves up. In Castellamare 16 persons have been arrested as accomplices, and in Positano, Braccigliano, Sarno, and Nocero, 27 others. The road, however, from Sorrento to Castellamare may be regarded as perfectly safe, and the former lovely spot has never been in the slightest danger, though timid persons work themselves into a fever of apprehension. Very slight incidents give us some clue as to the composition of these bands, and two I note as worthy of attention. Among those taken lately have been several who had fled from the conscription simply because they did not like the service; those unwelcome Neapolitans never 'did, and under the Bourbons was a common practice to blind themselves in one eye. As the present Government is a little sharper in its practice they fly, and at last, reduced to starvation, become brigands, to procure the means of existence. Besides the *renitenti*, others have been taken in the old Bourbon uniform, and perhaps the Government may thank itself for this additional element to the national enemy. Add to these all the escaped gail birds, the beggars and ne'er-do-wells of every town and village, and we shall make up a formidable band. The Monastery of the Camaldoli, just above Naples, was searched last Saturday and Sunday. The prisoners who escaped from Tranf were taken not far from the town, one being shot and another wounded in the slight encounter which ensued. They were all well armed and dressed.—As to Baron Cosenza, he is still in hiding."

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Oct. 18.—The Polish question so greatly occupies the attention of the French, English, and Austrian Governments that rarely a day passes without a telegraphic exchange of opinions between them. A short time ago M. Drouyn de Lhays, by order of the Emperor Napoleon, proposed to Lord Russell and Count Rechberg to send to St. Petersburg an identical Note, containing a categorical summons to the Russian Government unconditionally to accept the so often mentioned six points; but it appears that neither of these statesmen is inclined to take a step which might possibly lead to a war. Negotiations on the subject are still going on, but it is not probable that they will be attended with any result of importance, as the Austrian Government is resolved to keep on the same level with England.—The words quoted, which were yesterday used by a well informed person of my acquaintance, must be understood to mean that Austria will take no step calculated to bring her into conflict with Russia, unless she has the positive assurance that the British Cabinet is resolved to make common cause with France in compelling the Russian Government to do justice to its Polish subjects. It would appear that while the Western Powers and Austria have been spending their time in talking, Russia has been acting, for we learn from credible sources that the Senate has decreed the incorporation of Congress Poland with the Russian Empire. The St. Petersburg Government affirms that no such resolution has ever been taken by the Russian Senate, but the *Wiener Lloyd* yesterday received from Warsaw the copy of a receipt in which allusion is clearly made to it.

When I was in England, a week ago, my political acquaintances were disposed to think that the Polish question would be settled without a war; but the same opinion does not prevail here. The Austrians are as little inclined as the English to uphold the rights of the Poles by force of arms, but they are strongly impressed with the idea that the more civilized European Governments cannot much longer remain passive lookers on while semi-barbarous Russia is exterminating her unhappy Polish subjects. A few days ago Prince Constantine Lubomierski, a man 80 years of age, was arrested and confined in the citadel at Warsaw because he had neglected to hand over to the Russian authorities the sword and dagger belonging to his uniform. In 1831 Prince Lubomierski was one of the Imperial aides-de-camp, and it is said that he has always been suspected by his fellow-countrymen of being a lukewarm patriot. In Germany it is reported that all the Galician Poles who are in prison for having co-operated with their brethren in Russian Poland will soon be liberated; but the Austrian Government will not grant an amnesty to the political offenders in Galicia until peace and order are more completely restored on the other side of the frontier. The Galicians are somewhat less inclined to go to the assistance of their friends in Poland than they were a few weeks ago, but the Austrian authorities find it no easy matter to keep them from smuggling arms, ammunition, and provisions into that kingdom.

Austria and the 22 States which with her signed the German Reform Bill at Frankfurt are about to forward identical Notes to Prussia, in which that wayward Power will be entreated not to persist in making unacceptable propositions. Should Prussia again refuse to treat on the basis of the Reform Bill, which was approved by a very great majority of the members of the Congress, the twenty-three Governments will doubtless resolve on acting without her concurrence. A Federal execution will to a certainty take place in Holstein, unless the Danish Government should consent to do what the German Diet has required of it, but no one here believes that the occupation of the Duchy will lead to a war. As was observed in one of the letters which I wrote from Frankfurt, it is impossible quietly to discuss the Holstein question with German politicians, so violently prejudiced are they against the Danes; but, Sovereigns are somewhat more dispassionate than their subjects. As it appears to me the only thing likely to lead to a collision between the Danes and Germans would be the occupation of Rensburg by the latter; that town, which lays on the Riber, being an important strategic point.

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian is fully re-

solved to go to Mexico, if the majority of the inhabitants of that country will consent to accept him as their Sovereign, and matters have been so skillfully managed by Marshal Forey that they are likely to do so. The relations between the Emperor Napoleon and the Archduke are extremely intimate, and it is said that the former has promised his enterprising protégé to leave 5,000 French troops for a certain number of years at Acapulco and some other place on the west coast of Mexico. The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian is a goodnatured man and clever wit, but he is so ambitious and vain that he is not a favorite here. For some years his Imperial Highness has had very little personal communication with his brother, the Emperor, and the public attribute his Imperial Highness's rare appearance at this Court to family dissensions.

PRUSSIA.

The preliminary elections in Prussia, as far as the results are known, have gone completely against the Government; and it is almost certain that the new Elective Chamber will be much more anti-Ministerial in its composition, to say nothing of its tone, than its predecessor. To show how extremely unpopular the King has become, we may mention that his Majesty felt it prudent to break his engagement to be present at the opening of the Great Xave of the Cathedral of Cologne—an event to which not only the Rhenish Provinces but all Prussia had looked forward with pride and great hopes for the last twenty years. But the King received private assurances that his presence would not draw forth those agreeable manifestations of loyalty and esteem upon which, under other circumstances, he might have calculated; and to prevent that disagreeable manifestation of popular dislike which is conveyed by silence even more than by uproar, he prudently kept away on the opening day, though he did visit the church, accompanied by the Archbishop and Clergy, two evenings before the great event itself when en route to Berlin from Baden.

The interview between the Kings of Prussia and Belgium at Baden Baden is reported to have been of no satisfactory nature, and the two Sovereigns are said to have parted but ill pleased with each other. King Leopold is believed to have pointed out to his brother potentate that persistence in the present system was likely to breed serious disaffection in the Rhine provinces. It is known that the King of the Belgians looks upon M. von Bismarck as a permanent danger (so long as he remains in office) for the peace of Europe.

POLAND.

The General Correspondence says:—

"The Polish insurrection is increasing in the governments of Lublin, Plock, and Cracow. Notwithstanding the confiscation of arms by the Austrian authorities, numerous detachments are hastening from Galicia to assist the insurgents. Meanwhile the Russians are energetically carrying out their policy of extermination. Besides the system of expropriation pursued by the Government, the soldiers commit extortions and plunder on their own account."

Posen, Oct. 9.—The Warsaw correspondent of the *Posener Journal* gives the following picture of the present condition of the Polish provinces:—

"If a shot is fired from your house, the dwelling will be pillaged and confiscated, and you yourself brought before a court-martial. The same fate is in store for you if any person's life is attempted in front of your abode or in your courtyard. If arms, or anything of a suspicious character, are discovered in the rooms of one of your tenants, you will have to answer for it before the court-martial. If a suspected person is arrested in your house, you will be brought before a court-martial. If one commits a crime in the streets, and takes refuge in your house, you will be brought before a court-martial. If the wind puffs out the light in the entrance-hall of your house, you will be punished with the full severity of martial law. Unfortunate proprietors of Warsaw houses, on all sides the gibbet is your only prospect. If an attempt upon the life of any one takes place within a house all the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex, are considered accomplices, and, as such, brought before a court-martial. If before or within a house, or in the adjoining courtyard, a political murder takes place, the inhabitants are responsible to a court-martial. Passers by, stopped in the street at the time of the event, in case of the culprit's flight, are subjected to the punishment which would have been inflicted upon the author of the attempt, had he been taken. Unfortunate tenants, unfortunate passers-by, who among you is sure of the morrow? Workpeople in whose possession is found a large quantity of objects capable of being used for equipping or provisioning insurgents are brought before a court-martial and everything they have is confiscated. Unfortunate workpeople, for you, also, the gibbet is prepared! Landed proprietors upon whose estates insurgents may be, or across whose lands they have passed, equally with those who furnish provisions to the revolutionists, are brought before a court-martial; their mansions plundered, then set on fire. Unfortunate landed proprietors, you live in mortal fear! Officials who do not wear round hats, who do not shave off their mustaches, and those who allow their wives and daughters to wear black garments are considered favorable to the National Government. Therefore they receive their dismissal; therefore they are subsequently brought before a court-martial. Unfortunate officials, the sword of Damocles is also suspended over your heads.—In fine, we are all guilty, all condemned to death; and a drunken and licentious soldiery familiarizes us with this death daily, mowing us through the streets with sabre cuts and bayonet stabs, not to mention the insults inflicted upon us by the Cossacks with delight. Our situation grows more and more dangerous from day to day, yet all the brutal violence, all the refined cruelty, all the savage licence and unexampled barbarities of Russia do not weaken the spirit of Poland. They nerve her on the contrary, to combat the oppressor with energy and courage that defy defeat."—*Reader's Express*.

UNITED STATES.

SACRAMENTO UNDER FEDERAL AGENTS.—Forty-eight counties in Western Virginia were selected from the State proper, and by higher law doctrine were created into a sovereign State, notwithstanding it was a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States. Now, the House of Representatives of the new State has gravely annexed Jefferson county, which was not of the original number! However, Mr. Lincoln said in one of his speeches, if a State could be made from the Union, a country could be made from a state; so if a State can be out in town to suit the purposes of a corrupt Administration, why may not a county or no additional be detached from it?

FEDERAL OFFICERS "BLOOMING" AGAIN.—A New Orleans correspondent thus writes to the *New York Herald* on the 14th ult.: "General Banks left this city a few days ago upon official business. He had scarcely departed when the gold and silver and shoulder straps broke out among the Union officers, some on leave of absence from their commands, and more without, paraded the streets with all the pomp and circumstances of war, visiting the hotels, bar-rooms, restaurants, and other places. The result of all this was the disgusting exhibition of drunken officers staggering through the streets of the city, singing bawdy songs, insulting citizens, exciting hot blood and street brawls, to the sacrifice of the peace of the city and the general welfare of the community. I am informed that many of the Union officers occupy many of the furnished dwelling houses which were confiscated by our government, and that they not only live in them themselves, but are doing a flourishing business in keeping first class boarding houses. A little investigation into these alleged abuses by the authorities that be, and a little action in the matter would do much to remedy these abuses."

It is estimated that the average daily drain upon upon the armies of the Union through death, disease, wounds, and desertion, is about one thousand men.

The Adjutant of a Maine regiment in the Department of the South, in providing countersigns, selected words difficult for uneducated people to pronounce, which called forth the censure of the Colonel, who ordered the Adjutant to take the names of rivers, lakes or towns of his native state, as the men would be familiar with them; whereupon he sent the following list to the Colonel for approval:—Syladobols, Cheputatook, Magaguadivie, Welokeneba-cook, Moselomogantic, Molechunkeman, Chemquassabamtook, Pekagumack, Shekatabank, Pamgoekamock, Moselockamogantic, Molychunkamag.

They have a little town 'Out West' which appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other English writers, and which is 'all sorts of a stirring place. In one day, they recently had two street fights, hung a man, rode three men out of town on a rail, got up a quarter race, a turkey shooting, a gender-pulling, a match dog fight, and preaching by a circus rider, who afterwards ran a foot race for apple jack all round; and as if that was not enough, the judge of the court, after losing his year's salary at single handed poker, and whipping a person for saying he did not understand the game, went out and helped to lynch his grandfather for hog stealing.

NON-COMBATANT RELIGIONISTS.—The War Department has decided that Shakers and other sects professing conscientious scruples against performing military duty are liable to the draft, and if they won't fight they must pay. In these cases commutation money will be a lien, and be levied upon common property of the sect.

EXEMPT, DECIDEDLY.—Ugh! How do you make out that you are exempt, eh? 'I am over age, I am a negro, a minister, a cripple, a British subject, and an habitual drunkard.'—*American Paper*.

THE POLLS OPENED WITH PRAYER.—On the night before election, Rev. Dr. Brozson, of Sandusky, Ohio, urged a prompt attendance at the polls on the next morning, to see that everything was done right, and said he should be there at six o'clock. The reverend doctor was on hand as he promised at his polls in the second ward, and, it being supposed that the doctor might do some good in a spiritual way, he was asked to make a prayer, which he did with great effect upon the auditory. So there was one set of poll books opened with prayer.—*New York Advertiser*.

LINEN CHEAPER THAN COTTON.—The Belfast (Ireland) Northern whig shows that there are now lines of a coarse kind not only relatively but absolutely cheaper than cotton. Samples are shown of an Irish power loom linen at five and one-quarter penny per yard, and calico at five and seven-eighths penny per yard. The linen is undoubtedly the better and more durable, as well as the cheaper article of the two, though naturally somewhat coarser.

A CHRISTIAN AND A GENTLEMAN.—The latest bon mot of Uncle Abe is his refusal to interpose at the War Office to save the life of a condemned soldier, saying to the latter's wife:—"It's of no use, madam, for me to go. They do things in things in their own way over there, and I don't amount to pig tracks in the War Department."

A special from Cincinnati to the *Evening Bulletin*, contains the following, respecting the treasurable plot discovered there:—"The parties are held in \$10,000 each, for a hearing on Wednesday. On Sunday the Marshal went to Columbus in a special train, and arrested the late State School Commissioner, Cathcart, S. D. Crisp, formerly a partner of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Slade, and Dr. Layette. Doctor Layette was put in the Penitentiary, and the others were brought in from this city, and transferred to the county jail. Mrs. Parmenter was a washerwoman at the United States barracks in Newport, and acted as a go-between to prisoners, and their outside mercenary; the detective gained the confidence of Mrs. Parmenter, and also of Mrs. MacDonald, and both women became parties to the plans of the detectives, and all met frequently at Mr. T. L. Louse. Thomas furnished money to buy axes and chloroform, to relieve the prisoners. He also furnished a disguise to one of the detectives, who travelled between the Columbus and Cincinnati Confederates. This detective also visited Columbus frequently, and conferred with Cathcart and others there, and was in conference with Cathcart when he was arrested. The plan for effecting the release of the prisoners at Camp Chase, was as follows:—When the prisoners saw a beacon light at a certain point they were to be ready to take their leave. The prison guard were to be kept by outside parties, and axes were to be thrown over the walls to the prisoners. The prisoners came out with their axes were to be provided with arms and then they were to storm the Penitentiary, release John Morgan and other Confederate officers and the whole party was then to start for the Ohio river, and cross near Maysville. Cathcart was to go along and receive a commission in the rebel army as a reward for his services. Cathcart was arrested at the house of the Rev. Sabine Hough. Hough is the secessionist to whom Mr. Vallandigham wrote in 1861, that the Union was hopelessly divided. As the scheme of liberation appears, there seems to be abundant evidence that it was to have been tried a week ago. The plans however miscarried at the time."

Confessors are a low-bred class, who won't learn their bread. They are to be found in all communities, and all places, especially in police and other law courts, at meetings of municipal bodies, on wharves, railway stations, and at public-house bars. The latter has a greasy, unwashed appearance, his hair unkempt, his hat shoddy, boots down at heels, and a marked deficiency of buttons on his apparel; his linen is ragged, has the appearance of having been washed in cologne. He is a great politician, knows more of the Land Question than Duffy; can solve a knotty law point better than the chief justice; finds fault with the decisions of magistrates, impugns all kinds of corrupt practices in municipal councils, charges all public servants with thieving and dishonesty, and believes himself to be the wisest, clearest headed, cleverest, and, at the same time, the most ill-used, an unprosperous man in the world. Offer him work, you insult him, but he is not too proud to borrow a shilling. He is immense at all elections, talks loudly and confidently of the shortcomings of the candidate, and if he happens to have a vote (rarely the case), interrupts and causes a disturbance at every public meeting. He is always to be seen in the front seats of the gallery of the Supreme Court, in the front row of the audience of the Police Court, and at meetings of municipal councils, especially in the suburbs, occupying (although he pays no taxes) the most prominent position to be obtained. He generally has a wife and a large family, the former he beats, the latter he starves. He is a public nuisance, and should be punished under the Vagrant Act; he will ultimately, be the cause of poor law unions and other dread paraphernalia of pauperism in the colony.—*Melbourne Punch*.

HOURAT & LANHAM'S FLORIDA WATER.—Boards its superiority as a perfume over its costlier foreign competitors, this delicious floral essence turns a delightful tooth-wash and a soothing application after shaving, when mixed with water. A handkerchief wetted with it and applied to the brow will relieve the severest, nervous headache, and ladies who value a clear complexion and a velvet skin, will find it extremely useful in removing blotches, pimples, cold sores, chaps, sunburne, and all those external eruptions and discolourations which militate against the purity, transparency and flexibility of the skin. Agents for Montreal:—Devlin & Holton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.