## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

PARIS, Sept. 30.-The rumour some time ago current that M. Drouyn de l'Huys was to replace the Marquis de Moustier as Minister of. Eoreign Affairs, has been revived within the last day or two, and although it has probably no more foundation than it had a month ago, it still challenges attention as indicating a present tendency of the public min I in France. M. Drouyn de l'Huys at the Foreign-office means, in popular apprehension, war at hand; and it is because the belief in an approaching conflict persists and even augments that the rumour of such a change finds credence. Nay, more than that, people have been heard to talk of a winter campaign as not impossible—as if there were such baste to commence the fight for which there is so little real cause. Without dwelling on the vagaries of rumour, there is a manifest tendency to seize upon whatever can be interpreted to meat coming war. The private accounts received from Biarritz'also show a slightly warlike tint as there per vading certain high circles,-nothing that can be laid hold of, but a something which, if indescribable, is also unmistakable.

The Debats declares that the small sympathy it ever felt for the September Convention has been justified by recent incidents. It always deemed that Convention to be no solution, no end to the French occupation of Rome, but a mere substitution of a moral for a material occu pation; the former as real and efficacious as the latter, " for we have been, it is said, on the point of yesterday recommencing a new expedition, and of again sending a squadron from Toulon to Civita Vecchia. Nothing, then, is changed and we are still in Rome in 1867 as we were in 1864." There was certainly an on dit of the kind referred to by the Debats, but the degree of weight it deserves is extremely doubtful, and, moreover, in the event of an insurrection in Rome, French ships might well have been sent to the Pontifical coast or to Civita Vecchia without another occupation of the Papal capital being inevitably implied. From what has come to my knowledge with respect to recent diplomatic communications between the French and Italian Govpernments, I have no doubt that France did threaten to send troops if Garibaldi raised his banner within the present Pontifical boundaries. and also that Italy-basing her resistance upon the fact that the September Convention does not authorize such interference in the event of an insurrection in the Roman States, unaided by aggression from without-replied that she should repel force by force. It has often been said that the present French Government respects a deter mined countenance, and it is less certain than some believe that it would have taken so strong a step, fraught with unknown embarrassments to itself, as would have been that of sending another army to Rome. The Debats says there is no difference between French regiments and a French veto, but practically it might be found that there was. Four men and a corporal, it says, would have sufficed to stop all invasion. But by the Convention those four men could not be retained there; all the difference was in the presence or absence of the French flag. "The Italians, who know that they have had and still have need of France, would have passed no Ru bicon." There the Debats is in error. The Italians have had need of France, and France has rendered them services, not altogether unrequited, and which might have been rendered in a and the gratitude of the recipients-but still very mitting that she has any further need of France.

Count Bisson, who, it appears, once organized an unsuccessful colonizing expedition to Abyssinia, and has naturally retained an exaggerated impression of the difficulties and dangers there to be encountered, we find in the Liberte an article of Prussis and needle guns, advised their being forthfar less unfavourable to the prospects of the coming campaign. The writer appears to have some acquaintance with that part of Africa, or, at any rate to have been among the Bichari and "Chagbie, the Abyssinian tribes crossed with the Arabs, who wander, or have settled, between the Nubian Nile, the first ranges of the Abyssinian mountains, and the Red Sea. Those tribes, and the Mussulman Gallas, to the south supplies his own larder with poultry of this illustrious of Abyssinia, are the particular enemies of the Emperor Theodore, or Tedros, as it appears be as called by the Bichari:-

"Thus the English will have to contend only

with the Christian population of Abyssinia Proper-that is to say, with the people of the high table lands. As auxiliaries they may reckon on the Bent-Amr, all the Bichari tribes, the Baggara Hamran, all the Arabs of the province of Gedaref, the Chaghie around Mechref, the Galla Abyssinians - all old enemies of the Ambaras or Abyssimans of the high plateaux. In his youth Theodore seems to have had a presentiment of the theory of great agglomerations. He dreamt of uniting under his sceptre all the Abyssiniansthat is to say, all the Christian Amharas (the name the Abyssimans call themselves by) of the Ethiopian rite. Not that he disdamed the Mussulmans, or even the mere heretics, as subjects, but his ideas of proselytism have always been subordinate to his pro-slavery practices, and the Abyssinian chivalry has largely contributed to people the East with young Gallas. It must be

added that the Galla true believers, and parti-

cularly the Chaghie and Bichari, have hand-

somely retaliated on the Abyssinian chivalry by

making money out of the young subjects of Te-

dros. King of the Kings of Ethiopia. It is to

be noted that not all the people of the high table lands are, or even have ever been, very warm partisans of Tedros, who in reality is of no fa mily at all, although he has manufactured a genealogy for his own loccasions, and pretends to be descended in a direct line from David and Solomon by the Queen of Sheba, thus upsetting all our ethnological notions. In the little feudal confederation out of which his empire is formed he was nobody at all. His cupping, courage,

kazze, seeing in him a good eleader, a dreaded chief, with whom there was always probability of victory and certainly of plunder, followed him in preference to another. Some Europeans who happened to be with him on the Egyptian frontier gave him much advice and a few arms. All. these fortunate circumstances combined enabled him to beat his numerous rivals in detail. It must be added that in knightly fashion he himself slew some of them with his own hand."

The writer in the Liberte proceeds to deny that Theodore has ever had what could properly be called an army. He has had under his orders an extremely fluctuating force, consisting of the warriors whom the more or less favourable chances of a razzia assembled around him:

" A few thousand filthy brawlers, armed for the most part with javelins and long, straight swords, with the Ethiopian dagger fixed to the arm-among them a few muskets, with or without flints. It is true that those European So. vereigns who have taken Tedros au serieux bave presented him with superb arms, with all sorts of revolvers and needle-guns. But I will answer for it that with the exception of the arms of the Negus Tedros himself, repaired by Euro. pean hands, there is not a revolver in all Abyssinia that would go off. The people have already broken them to see what there was inside."

NEW PROJECTILES - A Frenchman named Landi has just invented a 'multiple cartridge' being a cylinder containing at certain measured distances several common musket-charges. It is made of paper, and provided with a friction-priming, which enjoys the peculiar advantage of catching fire by its mere introduction into the barrel. As soon as the carte ridge has got to the breech it begins to spit fire from the top like a rocket till the uppermost charge is reached, whereby the first shot is fired ; it spi's again till the fire gets to the second charge, and so on. Six shots at least may thus be fired in succession. This cartridge may be used with all kinds of old muskets, making them as formidable as needle-guns; so that the great mass of muskets in the storehouses, or in the hands of the people, may be turned to account, and, if necessary, the nation may be armed after the modern fashion, without needles and at a small cost. The other inventions of M Landi consist in 'a fire-engine' and 'a flying torpedo;' the for mer throwing fire instead of water on the enemy's ship at close quarters, the inflammable liquids being alcohol, oil of turpentine, or petroleum. The flying torpedo is a congreve rocket, feathered like an ar The flying row; it may be cast against the side of a ship. and will explode under water, being charged with fulminate of mercury. Any ship, however large, may be destroyed by it. - Galignani.

The Paris papers reveal a new style of theft by which jewellers are victimized. The professor of the ingenious device presents himself in the shop of a dealer in diamonds and pearls, and asks to see some small unset stones. He is well dressed and wears coloured spectacles. The stones are laid before him spread on paper. Being very near-sighted, as his glasses prove, he is obliged to bring his eyes so near o the gems that he can pick them up with the tip of his tongue, and he keeps them in his mouth until out of the shop If he fears detection, which seldom occurs, he swallows his treasure - whence the slang name of swallow it raw given to this class of artists by the thieves' fraternity. One of them was caught the other day. The diamond merchant, put upon his guard by a victim, said he had no small stones, but would have a large supply the rext day. A police man was in waiting; the diamonds were laid out upon paper previously impregnated with an extremely bitter drug, which, when the thief gave his lick, acted so violently on his sense of taste, that he was fain to reject what he had just taken. The policeman appeared, and the Swailow il-raw was taken in the act.

The Paris correspondent of the Nation states that the guests of the Abbe Denis, curate of the parish of St Eloi, in the Fauburg St. Autoine, dined a few days ago on fowls whose immediate ancestors figured he says on the table of the great Frankish King Dagobert. When the Abbe Danis laid the first stone of the church and presbytery he had built by his own manner better calculated to enhance their value exertions, on the site of the old chateau and gardens of Dagobert, abevis nest full of eggs was discovered services. But Italy is far from ad- (beneath the ruins of the ancient building. These eggs, more than twelve bundred years old, were about to be thrown away by the laborers, when the Abbo remembering that wheat has been grown from As a set off to the doleful prognostications of grain found in Egypt, in munmies, dating from the time of the Pharaohs, bethought him that possibly there might still be life in these eggs A savant of the institute, consulted at once in reference to these precions relics of an age when there was as yet, no France to detest ' Perfidious Albion' or to be jealous with confided to a hep of approved success in the maternal capacity. The advice baving been acted upon, the good cure and his friends had the delight of witnessing, twenty one days afterward, the hatch ing of a fine brood of chickens, the direct progeny of the denizens of King Dagobert's barn ward. The fowls thus obtained have been carefully kept from any misalliance with their congeners of less ancient blood; and the Abbe has now a yard so well replen. ished with 'King Dagobert fowls 'that he not only breed, but is about to organise, at the suggestion of numerous friends, a sale of 'King Dagobert eggs' for the benefit of the poor of his parish.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - The first article of the September Convention is remarkably explicit. It reads as follows: - 'Italy binds itself not to attack the territory of the Holy Father, and to prevent, even by force all attacks, from the exterior, on the said territory." Victor Emmanuel is consequently bound to stop all armed parties crossing the frontier, but need not interfere if the insurrection is local and confined to the subjects of the Pope.

The Italian Government keeps 22 000 carabineers, or gendarmes, in active service, more than half of whom are employed in the nolice of the Southern provinces; yet with all their exertions, and those of be regular army and the National Guards, the brigand is more than ever at home in the Two Sicilies. I . Sicily itself, half a mile from Palermo, there is no safety for life or property. - Times.

Garibaldi's arrest will have no serious consequences of an unpleasant nature. Some persons imagined it might lead to disturbances at Naples, where there certainly is abundant discontent, but it may be doubted whether the Neapolitans are as enthusiastic about the Liberator as they were before they had opportunity fully to appreciate all the consequences of their liberation. It would be more likely to cause troubles in the old provinces, especially in Piedmont, where the discontent is still great, and where many are desirous to see Rome the capital of Italy.

Rous. - The English daily papers - once so loud in praise of every blasphemy uttered by their Italian quesi saint-now fally acknowledge that the Roman people not only don't want, but would far rather not bave anything to say to Garibaldi. Read for instance, what the so called Ganeral's' most urgent advocate, the Daily "elegraph, said last Monday in a

leader upon the subject: -If the General's prudence were equal to his patriotism, we can scarcely suppose he would so far misapprehend his present position as to persevere in his threatened expedition. In an appeal to the Romans he summous them to rise in insurrection; but is he sure that a majority of the inhabitants of the their meetings are held. Not every one is allowed I sat down on an opposite bench, and read and reread

calm'so profound has reigned on the seven hills the brotherhood assemble. In an ante-chamber, since the withdrawal of the French troops? If the Romans are really easer to brow off the temporal to the dark back room, which is the chapel for prayer yoke of the prisate, how does it happen that the temporal to the dark back room, which is the chapel for prayer yoke of the prisate, how does it happen that the one after the other, they enter into the sanctuary to Sicily, and united to constitutional monarchy, has not incited the countrymen of Rienzi to strike one blow for their emancipation? In the answer to this question there lies a truth which Garibaldi would do well bear in mind . If the Romans are to become the willing subjects of King Victor Emmanuel, their allegiance must be conquered, not by an invasion of Red Shirts, but by the prospect of a happier lot under a change of rule. They must be attracted, not driven, into union with Italy. Now, we have no wish to damp the enthusiasm which Italians so justly feel at the great deads already achieved but it would be a mistaken policy to refrain from pointing out the fact that the condition of the new kingdom during the last few months has not been such as to excite the envy of its neighbours. The gigantic labours and heavy trials of eight eventful years have bequeathed a legacy of embarrassment which it will take a long sesson of unbroken peace to alleviate. There is much discontent among the inhabitants of the annexed provinces, springing from the unwonted burden of a conscription and the pressure of a taxaion which is increasing rather than otherwise; nor does the hampered state of the national finances afford any hope that these pressing evils will soon be remedied Meanwhile all improvements, even the most urgent, are delayed because there is little confidence among the moneyed classes within the country itself, and because her credit abroad is rudely shaken. Even the great financial reforms now in progress, whether they succeed or fail, will only prolong that period of transition

THE LATE ALLOCUTION OF HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX. -Venerable Brethren,-The Catholic world knows how often we have been compelled to deplore and rebuke the great injuries and the serious wrongs inflicted for several years by the Sub Alpino Government in despite of all Divine and human laws, as well as ecclesiastical censures and nunishments. upon the Catholic Church, upon us and this apostolic seat, upon the bishops and ministers, upon the religious orders of both sexes, and upon other pious institutions.

. This same Government, oppressing and daily exciting itself more and more to abuse the Church, after the other laws it has put forth, and which we have condemned as opposed to the authority of this Church, has at last come to that degree of injustice that it has had the sacrilegious audacity to propose approve, sanction, and promulgate a law which - in its own territories as well as in those it has usurped - bas despoiled the Church of all her property to the great injury of civil society, has appropriated that property, and has ordered its sale. All people assuredly must see how anjust how cruel is a law which attacks the inviolable right of property the Church holds from her Divine orgin, which tramples under foot all rights natural, Divine, and human, and by which, lastly, the members of the clergy who have deserved so well of Catholicism and civil society and also virgins consecrated to God, are reduced to the extremest misery and to beggary.

'In such distress of the Church, in presence of such a subversion of all her rights, we who are bound by the obligations of our apostolic ministry to defend and avenge with the utmost zeal the cause of justice we assuredly cannot preserve silence. For this reason we uplift our voice in your imposing assembly and rebuke with our apostolic authority the law in question; we condemn it; we declare it cull and without any value. Let its authors and abettors know that they have placed themselves beneath the ban of the ecclesiastical penalties and censures which the sacred canors, the apost lic constitutions, the decrees of the General Councils declare inflicted ipso facto upon viclators of the rights of the Church and usurpers of her property. Let these determined enemies of the Church tremble and be filled with salutary fear. Let them be certainly convinced that God, the orginator and the avenger of His hurch, reserves for them the heaviest, the most

severe chastisements, unless, truly repenting and retracting their steps they hasten to put an end to and to repair the injuries inflitted by them upon this very Church, as we ardently desire and ask humbly and with all our strength from the God of mercy.

'Under these circumstances, venerable brethern, we wish to acquaint you that a mendacious pamphlet events of Mexico are in a certain measure to be a t- inexplicable relish which elderly females always have tributed to this apostolic see. All the world certainly for that unwholesome fare. knows how false and how absurd is this accusation -a fact clearly shown by a letter written to us in his prison by the unfortunate Maximilian the 18th o June last, before undergoing an unworthy and cruelf

death. · Having the opportunity now granted us, we cannot refrain from decreeing the highest praises to the exalted memory of Louis Altieri, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church and Bishop of Alvano. Belonging, as you know, to an illustrious race, adorned with striking virtues, entrusted with the highest functions, and enjoying our particular affection, as soon as he learnt that the horrible scourge of cholera had invaded Albano, completely forgetful of bimself, and inflamed with the fire of charity for the flock placed in his charge, he instantly hastened to that city. Shunning neither labour, nor exertion, nor trouble, nor peril, taking no rest either day or night, he did not cease for an instant to aid, to assist, to console the unhappy victims of the epidemic to succour them with his own hands, and to afford spiritual belp to the dying until the moment when, stricken himself by the terrible disease, like the Good Shepherd, he gave his life for the sheep. Therefore will his memory be ever blessed in the records of the hurch, for his noble death is that of a victim to Christian charity, and he has gained imperishable glory for himself, the Church, your illustrious order, and the entire Catholic episcopate. Therefore, also, although we experienced profound grief in learning the death of this cardinal, we are, nevertheless, anpported by great comfort, having the firm hope that his soul has arrived in the Kingdom of Heaven, that it has entered into the joy of the Lord, and is offering up ardent prayers for us, for you, and for the whole Church. We decree, also, a tribute of praise to the secular and regular clergy of Albano, who, following the noble example of their bishop, have not ceased, at the risk of their own lives, and with the atmost zeal, to carry aid, and in especial the aid of religion, to the sick and to the dring. Our troops garrisoning that city, the Gendarmes charged to unhold public security as well as the Zonaves, are equally deserving of our commendation. In fact, hey have been seen braving peril, occupied chiefly in burying the dead, and giving a striking example of Obristian charity.

"Lastly, venerable brethren, let us not cease to aplift our hearts towards the Lord our God, whose mercy is infinite towards those who call upon Him. Let us pray, let us supplicate Him continually, that, emaining firm with you in combat, and surrounding with a rampart the house of Israel, we may be enabled valiantly to sustain the cause of His holy Church, and to bring back all His enemies into the paths of justice and salvation,"

PRUSSIA. A singular new religious sect (says the Independent) bas been silently formed in the city of Berlin. It numbers, as yet, but about twenty or thirty male members, as the sec? with its ideas seems not to exercise any attractive influence over women. In a room, with its wails covered with dark gloomy paper, opening on a back court, its windows carefully covered with double curtains to exclude the suplight, and physical strength alone raised him above his Eternal City really desire at this moment to exchange to enter the sanctuary; admission is only granted it. The board was large; the letters were plain; Grav, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in the Papal sway for the rule of Victor Emmanuel? by permission of the eldership, and after a patient, there it was! I determined to wait till some dog did Medicine.

Dies it not strike him as at least singular that a careful examination all the evening at a late bour, carefully avoiding even the least sound of the footfall lies a Bible. Kneeling down they read in these and in this attitude and occupation they spend about balf an Lour. Then the Episcopus ascends an elevated rostrum or tribune, that is draped in black, and utters a short prayer. All strike their breasts three times, and close the Holy Scriptures. Their ceremony is now ended. Silently as they came they again leave the room; not a word escapes their lips, what they have to say to each other they write on small strips of paper and hand to each other. After a silent pressure of hands, they lay off their talas and receive by imposition of the hands the blessing of the Elder, who allows them one by one to pass out; and be himself attends then to the putting out of the lights.

RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIAN CORN TRADE .- The completion of those Russian railways now rapidly progressing under the military convict labour so admirably organized by Baron Ungern Sternberg will soon open safe high roads through the very heart of the fertile corn countries of the south and glut every market in Europe with their produce. Hitherto the competition carried on by the great Russian landowners, some of whose estates are as large as English counties, has been fitful and desultory. By far the largest portion of their lands has been always suffered to lie waste and certainly in no other country in Europe is there the same acreage of virgin soil which has been left entitled for centuries. That comparatively small portion which really has been brought under cultivation has been farmed in the worst possible manner. Lazy serf labour, ill-directed and gru 'gingly given, agricultural implements that bad remained unimproved since the days of Rurik, could only succeed in producing the scantiest crops, even of those small crops much was eaten by locusts much perished for lack of moisture much was left to rot upon the ground, and most of all was spoilt by the autuma rains while it was being carted to a distant

## UNITED STATES.

SUNDAY IN BOSTON. - From a very reliable letter which appears in the Post, we take the following extracts concerning Sabbath life in the 'Hub': -

Yesterday was Sanday. I found it hard to decide what to do with myself. Finally I thought I would investigate the present state of Boston Congregationalism. I have observed lately some signs of an abnormal action in that denomination; some spasmodic symptoms which might point either to a climax of indigestion, or to a too free use of the galvanic bat-

Supposing the venerable Park Street Church to be the best headquarters for my purpose, I stepped in there. I had been quite shocked, on the evening be fore, to see ' Dr. --, Dentist,' in conspicuous letters on one of its pillars, and over a small door, in the basement, " Depot for Philadelphia ice cream." and I was glad to see that on Sunday the signs are taken down.

It was very early. I found the sexton making his toilet in a closet under the stairs, and he informed me that Park Street Church had no pastor at present and that the Rev. Mr -, of Cincinnati preach that morning. Cincinnati views not being what I was in search of, I decided not to remain. ventured, however, to walk in and take a look at the time-honoured walls; sixty eight years old they are, white, bare, unadorned, but there is a steadfast simplicity in their ugliness which is impressive. Men and women of goodly faith and names have held them in great regard for more than half a century, and it does seem a pity to let Philadelphia ice cream be sold in the barement.

There were but two persons in the church two poverty-stricken old crones, who sat on one of the free seats in front of the pulpit. They were rolled up in blanket shawle, though the day was warm, and were talking away and bobbing their heads at each other, as if they were on an old wooden settle in front of some almshouse They were so absorbed has been recently put forth at Paris, in which it is that they did not hear my steps, and I confess to an attempted shamelessly and with extreme perfidy to eavesdropping. They gossipped about a dead someinsinuate to the reader the idea that the depiorable body, and were drawing over "particulars" with the

> "It was erysiples, or somethin' o' that sort o' humour, to the last," said the one in the gray silk pooq

> "Was it now, reely? and she looked so healthy; and fifty four aint to say so very old," said the other.

" Ob, no, fity-four aint to call old at all, not old. I'm seventy-two."

"Ba you now? well! well! you aint pear so old es me: I'm eighty four, eighty-four next May, if the Lord spares my life; and then each told the other that they "never would think it," just as polite women of the world along in the thirties and forties tell each other; and I left them rocking back and forth, and wiping their shaky old faces, and saying more of just such dreary things to each other, I suppose, till the church began to fill up.

As I walked along Park street, the hasty autumn wind whirled great drifts of yellow leaves up from the Common and scattered them over the pavement They were only six months old; it seemed strange that they should be bowing away, dead, and those

two old women bolding on. As soon as I heard the opening sentences of what is technically called the 'long prayer,' in the church where I finally took my seat, I knew that I was in the right place for what I desired to learn. The text was: 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Happening to remember at that instant what Christ said about sparrows, I found a beauty in the words of the text which I had never before seen. But I was soon started out of any such calming thoughts. The chief point dwelt upon was the implied antithesis the sharp line dividing into two classes; and 10 proportion as the ecstacles in store for the one were magnified, the fate of the other grew in significant horror Soon came in a violent denunciation of the Roman Oatholic doctrine of purgatory.

At the end of twenty minutes I stepped out to find the sky still broad and blue, and as I walked through one of the fine open stretches of the common I re membered the last two lines of Matthew Arnold's sonnet on an old picture of Christ in the Cata-

"She her Good Shepherd's hasty image draw, And on his shoulder, not a lamb, but kid!

Also another saying, which I once found, a stray aif, and have never heard its origin :

" A woman went through the streets of Alexandria bearing a jer of water and a torch, and crying ont, With this water I will put out Hell, and with this torch I will burn up Heaven, that God may be loved for himself alone,"

The fountain on the Common was not playing. I said to a labourer, who lonnged with his baby on the grass near by, " Does not the fountain play on Sundays ?"

'I guess not, sir; I never seed it. I reckon they think it's wicked. They've got a sign up that dogs mustu't go into the water.'

I walked on quite indignantly. I was sure that prepared only by Landhe was imposing on the credulity of the evident Van others are worthless.

Winkle. Ten steps further the sign itself met my Agents for Montres eyes: 'No dogs allowed in this pond on Sunday.

go in, and see what came of it. Narses and babies lovers of couples men and women too old to be lovers all sorts and rizes and colours went by, but no dog. The doves slighted and hopped on the stone rimunmolested the sunlight kept, steadily at work writing bieroglyphs on the bottom of the pond, and the south wind blew strong, helping the water to tell or other noise. Arrived there, they seat themselves its silver beads briskly, but no dog came. Finally before the desks arranged for them, on each of which came something better, a little shorting came something better, a little shouting gamin, in a pink shirt bare footed, bare elbowed, almost more pink snirt ourse touted, ourse order on, number more bare than not. In a twinkling of an eye the raga called trowsers went up to his thighs, and he was in the pond, splashing, kicking and marching, as if he never heard of a policeman in his life. More timidly and slowly, six other boys just like him, did as he did and then there was about as . ne a commotion in the w ter as one could wish to see,

Sedate people returning- from church struck of into sidepaths, dragging away well dressed children from beholding evil. Unhappy boys, only one social degree higher than the gamins in the water, stood at the edge, fettered in shoes and stockings, and looked on disconsolately. The Columbus in the pink shirt mounted to the top of the fountain pipe, and sat astride it in triumph while his comrades denced and splashed around him. Oh thou good and virtuous Boston po'iceman, whom I saw enjoying this scene for one instant, from a safe distance and then hastily walking away among the trees, so as not to seem guilty of a dereliction from duty would that I know thy number that it might be told of thee, the excellent thing thou didst!

At sunset I saw the foutsin playing; so perhaps it was only as an economy of water that it was stopped through the day; but I think it had some thing to do with the Levitical Sabbath.

The Boston Advertiser calls attention of the friends of the prohibitory liquor law in that State to the fact that drunkenness is on the increase, in spite (or because) of the stringent statute against indulgence in intoxicating beverages. The Advertiser says - People, who before drank by the pint, now seem to drink by the gallon and retail tippling is changed to wholesale drunkenness. The arrests for this offence by the police for the first eight months of the year numbered one thousand eight bundred, against one thousand five bundled and forty nine for the same period last year, and yet it is well known that only a very small proportion of the ineoriates, and those only the worse caecs, fall into the bands of the law.'

The elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio for this year and last, compared as follows :--

PENNSYLVANIA 1866. Republican majority..... 10 645 1867. Democratic do ..... 8,940 Democratic gain ..... 19.585 CHIO. 1866. Republican majority..... 6 590 1867. Democratic do ...... 7 397 Democratic gain ..... 13,906

The Republican majority in Iowa is largely reduced. A minister in Lewrence, Mass., lately had a barrel marked 'crockery' delivered at the depot in that city, but the head fell out during cartage, and revealed a keg of brandy snugly bestowed in the cask,

The ledies who indulge have their own set of phrases, Spotted eilk, for instance, is mint julep, and ginghem flounced is Bourbon straight. The fever in New Orleans this year rages with a violence never before exceeded. Our private letters tell us that it is of a type different from that of its predecessors, and that the acclimated as well as the

unacclimated are equally exposed to its ravages. The hearses are going long after midnight, while the wheels of the physicians' gigs never rest. NEW YORE, Oct. 16. - Harlem Bridge is completed, and was to-day thrown open to the public. The structure is nearly one thousand teet in length, cost a little less than one million dollars, and has been

about seven years in building. WASHINGTON, 11th. - The President to-day issued an order remitting the sentence of court-martial in the case of sixteen soldiers tried at Buffalo last summer for attending a Fenian pic-nic in Fenian uni-

form and sentenced to forfeit two months' pay, CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13 .- It is reported that a party of negroes tore up the South Carolina Rail. road, last night, near Columbia. The train was

thrown off the track, and the cars were robbed. New York, Oct. 15. - Warren M. Kip, and em-Express Gompany, has been

arrested on a charge of embezzling a large amount of the Company's funds. It is generally believed that President Johnson will declare his 'policy' after the New York State

elections which are pretty sure to be favorable to On the 15th inst., in New York, Michael Loftus

stabbed a colored porter in his employ, named Taylor, inflicting a mortal wound. BUFFALO, Oct. 15 - A fire in the lower part of the

city consumed property to the amount of \$50,000.

HEART DISEASE, WITH

## GREAT DISTRESS AFTER EATING ENTIRELY CURED.

Sault au Recollect, C.E., Jan. 2, 1864. Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre Dame St., Montreal:-

Dear Sirs,-For six years I have been suffering from disease of the heart and sickness of the stomach with much distress after eating. I determined to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and after the first bottle I experienced great relief, and after using four bottles I found myself entirely cured. I believe it to be my duty to make these facts known, and to say, that I had previously been bled several times, by different physicians from the city, as well as from the country, without receiving any perceptible benefit.

It is now six months since I used the last bottle of Saraaparilla, and I have no return of my illness.
I have the honor to be, dear sirs, your obedient servant.

THEOPHILE PAQUET.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Divioson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE. - As among the opera airs of the great composers there are some which the public taste instinctively prefers, so among perfumes there are grades of excellence from which the world chooses the rarest and the best. In the United States, the West Indies, Canada, South and Central America, etc., this choice has long since been made.
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has no rival among the perfomes of the Western Hemisphere. The once celebrated European toilet-waters are scarcely salable in any market where this refreshing, healthful, delicious, and almost indestructible perfume is procurable. Besides its unrivalled merits as a floral fumigant, it is, when intermixed with water, a fine preservative dentifrice.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murbay & Lannan's Florida Water prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All

Agenta for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamp. lough & Campbell Davidson & Co K Campbell& Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H.B.

The long of many