

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The Prince Imperial of France has been suffering from a feverish attack, but we are extremely glad to learn that his health is now quite restored. The illness of the Prince detained the Emperor and Empress in Paris longer than they had contemplated, but the Emperor has now reached Plombières, where he stays several weeks, and the Empress and Prince have gone to Fontainebleau, whence they proceed shortly to Biarritz, where they will be joined by the Emperor towards the middle of August. Count Walewski is to be the President of the Corps Legislatif, in the place of the late Duke de Morny, for which purpose he resigns his place in the Senate, and seeks election to the Legislative Chamber. We are glad to see the Count once more in a high post, as he is opposed to the aggressions of Piedmont upon the Holy See.

Soon after M. de Morny's death I mentioned that M. Walewski would in all probability be his successor as President of the Legislative Corps; that, in order to qualify him for the post, M. Walewski, being a Senator, a vacancy would be made for him by the removal of M. Costa, the present Deputy for the Landes, to the Senate: that M. Walewski would then be proposed to the Landais, as their representative, and on his election would be named to the presidency. This arrangement was somewhat endangered by the supposed claims of M. Schneider, who has been Acting-President since M. de Morny's death, but the promise made in favor of M. Walewski was so formal that there was no getting over it. The Emperor may have hesitated, as he sometimes hesitates, between the two, but it would now appear that M. Walewski's interest is, as every one thought, far stronger than any that could be brought to bear by his competitor. *La France* now announces that His Majesty has signed the decree for the nomination of M. Costa as Senator; that the 'Electoral College' of the Landes will be convoked during the first fortnight of August; that M. Walewski will, of course, after resigning his senatorial functions, make his bow to the electors, and that he will then be named President of the Legislative Corps. The interval between this and the meeting of the Deputies he will doubtless employ in making himself acquainted with his new duties. *La France* declares that M. Schneider, in leaving the chair which he has so well filled, takes away with him the sympathies and the esteem of the Chamber. It is to be hoped that this does not imply that none will be left for his successor.

The evening journals further state that the Emperor Napoleon and the Queen of Spain will meet at St. Sebastian and at Biarritz during the last fortnight in August.

The death is announced of Count Joseph M'Mahon, brother to Marshal M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta. He was the second son of Count M'Mahon, Lieutenant-General, and Red Riband of the military order of St. Louis, who died in 1831, and like his father, embraced the military profession and entered the cavalry school of Saumur. He retired from the service in 1830 on the breaking out of the Revolution of July, having already attained the rank of captain in the 4th Regiment of Hussars. He was several times elected by his fellow-citizens to civic functions, and was successively Colonel of the National Guard and member of the Council General of the Saône and Loire. He resided habitually at Autun, where his death took place after a short illness, occasioned, it is said, by his intense grief for the death of his wife, the Countess M'Mahon.

The *Steele* contains in its weekly summary of news and criticism the following paragraph:—

A rumor of an import has been in circulation for the last few days, to the effect that the illustrious orator M. Berryer is obliged to sell his property of Angerville, where he has spent so many years of his private life. Lord Brougham, it is said, contemplates purchasing that property, not, however, with the intention of disposing of its former owner, who would continue to live as hitherto on his little domain. An act of this kind would be as honorable to the former Lord High Chancellor of England as to the great French orator.

The new Hotel Dieu, in Paris, will cover 22,000 yards, contain 716 beds and cost \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000.

The Abbe Perrerye lately deceased, has bequeathed the manuscripts of Father Lacordaire to Count de Montalembert, and his correspondence to M. Foisset, one of the judges of the Imperial Court of Dijon.—*The Reader.*

A frightful catastrophe occurred two days back on the Seine, off La Mailleterie, by the blowing up of the steam tug Imperatrice. She was just weighing anchor to return to Havre with two vessels when the explosion took place. Thirteen persons were on board at the time; five were killed, and with the exception of the pilot, all the others were more or less seriously injured. Immediately after the accident the tug sank, and the injured persons were only saved by the proximity of the steamer Express No. 2, which was lying near. The pilot was leaning over the side of the vessel when the explosion occurred. The persons killed are M. Coquin, the steam tug company's agent, the first and second engineers, and two stokers, but none of their bodies have yet been recovered. Portions of the boilers were projected to a distance of more than half a mile from the scene of the accident.

A curious scene took place two evenings back on the Boulevard Beaumarchais. A gentleman, an advocate, walking out, accompanied by his dog, an Italian grayhound of great beauty, suddenly missed the animal, and, retracing his steps, overtook a man of decent appearance with the dog in his arms. The thief had already removed the collar with the owner's name and address, and was endeavoring to stifle the dog's cries. Being a man of great muscular power, the owner soon mastered the delinquent, and then offered him the choice either of being consigned to the police or of kneeling down in the street and kissing the dog. The thief, after some little hesitation, chose the latter alternative, and performed the ceremony in the midst of the laughter and jeers of the bystanders. Satisfaction being thus given, the owner was willing to allow the offender to depart in peace, but some sergeants-de-ville coming up insisted on taking him before the Commissary of Police of the quarter. The gentleman accompanied the party to the office, and when there explained to the Commissary that he had acted in virtue of an old law of the Burgundian Parliament, never yet abrogated, containing (Tit. X., cap. 8, art. 9) a disposition thus worded:—

"If any man has stolen a grayhound (*volltrahum*), or a seguisive (*seguitum*)—a particular sort of hound used by the Gauls for hunting the boar, or a lurcher (*petrunculum*), we ordain that the guilty party be obliged either to kiss the animal before the whole people, or to pay five sols of gold to the master of the dog, and two sols as fine."

The Advocate concluded by interceding for the culprit, on the ground that he had satisfied the conditions of the law; but the commissary, recognizing the man as an old offender, sent him to the Prefecture.

## ITALY.

Rome, July 8, 1865.—The Mexican Embassy here in Rome is going the way of Signor Vegezzi, only they seem to require a little more persuasion to go; for the 'communiqué' which the official *Giornale di Roma* contains on the conduct of their Government precedes and even is the immediate cause of their departure. They endeavor to put a good face on the matter, and they even attempted last Thursday to celebrate the anniversary of the accession of their new-named Emperor. But all the dignitaries, both ecclesiastical and secular of Rome, had to decline their invitation, as they were summoned to the Vatican to be present at a much more interesting ceremony; namely, the inauguration of the Hall of the

Mastai Hercules, as the colossal bronze statue found in the Palazzo Righetti is now called. Now being a dignitary of either class, as yet I have not yet paid my respects to his bronzeship; but I promise you to do so next week. But to return to Mexico, the afore-said communiqué is to the following purport:—

We learn from Mexico that Mr. Meglia, Apostolic Nuncio accredited solely to that Court, after having consigned to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Government a note containing the statement of the motives for which the Holy See gave orders to its representative to put an end to his mission and not remain a witness of all that is being done in Mexico against the Church, is taking definitively leave of Her Majesty the Empress in the absence of His Majesty the Emperor.

The Nuncio went from Mexico to Vera Cruz, and there embarked on the first of June for Guatemala, where his instructions enjoined him to await a new determination on the part of the Holy See as to another destination which may be given to him.

The above appeared in the *Giornale di Roma* of Wednesday last, the 5th instant. So much for the Mexican Vegezzis. As for the original Vegezzi, the Turin journals represent him as closely shut up in his room, in his own house, very busy in writing his report of his Roman experience. Nobody can come near him, at any hour, under any pretext whatever. This is a great inconvenience; for as Lamarmora is also drawing up a report on the same subject, for foreign parts, and Lanza is drawing up another for home consumption—the subject runs the risk of being represented in three very distinct, not to say different points of view. Victor Emmanuel, however, is in Turin, on the look out, they say to have the first word with Signor Vegezzi after his present confinement. A great deal is made in the Italian journals of the magnanimity of the Ministry, who allow thirty-nine exiled Bishops to return to their sees, in spite of the Pope's ingratitude. Of course such journals say nothing about their being no less than fifty-four sees vacant in the Neapolitan provinces, that is to say, two-thirds of the whole hierarchy. The Roman correspondence of the *Gazzetta di Venezia*, which is attributed here to an eminent Prelate, states that the failure of Vegezzi's mission must be ascribed in a great measure to the personal aversion of such Ministers as Natoli, Sella, Vacca, and Peititi, for Signor Vegezzi himself. Great politicians truly!

But now that the powers that be have done all their 'petit possible,' it is time truly that the great Catholic majority of the Italian population should move in the matter even with all the shackles imposed upon them by continental constitutionalism. This thought seems to have struck the able editor of the *Unita Cattolica*, who seems now to give up his policy of 'Ne electi, ne electores' (neither candidates nor voters) to summon his countrymen to sign an address to Pius IX. to thank him for his zeal and love for Italy, and to protest against those who have impeded his paternal intentions. Every signature, to prove itself, is to be accompanied with a contribution to the St. Peter's Pence, were it but a half-penny. This is well. The journal has already sent a sheet, of the size of its numbers, already ruled for 300 names, to each of its 10,000 subscribers. May we hope at last that at the coming elections all the true Catholics who are not conscientiously impeded by their being temporal subjects of the Holy See, will take the trouble to vote, although they have not the incentive to it of hungry plate-busters.

But let us talk of the Holy Father. He is quite well, and proved it to-day Tuesday, to the disappointment of apostates, by walking through the city on his return from his country ride, traversing thus the Piazza del Popolo and the long street of the Ripetta, in the midst of a respectful and reverent population. I met him afterwards riding home past me in my neighborhood in the Via dei Coronari. He is going on Wednesday next, the 12th inst., to Castel Gandolfo, twelve miles south of Rome, to his country house, where he is to remain for a couple of months.—*Cor. Weekly Register.*

Rome, July 12.—This afternoon at five o'clock, the Pope, accompanied by Cardinal Antonelli and his usual travelling suite, left the Vatican for Castel Gandolfo. His Holiness preferring the road to the rail in consideration of the accidents which have recently occurred on some of the Roman lines. The residence of the Pope and his court at the Palace of Castel Gandolfo is to last for a couple of months, at the expiration of which time it is expected that the Vegezzi negotiations will be resumed. Besides the Pope's departure to-day, we have had that of the French Ambassador, who left Rome this morning on his return to France for three months' leave. During the Count de Sartiges' absence the affairs of the embassy will be transacted by the first secretary, M. Armand. On Monday, Sir James Hudson passed through Rome on his return from Naples, which city he had visited principally to see the grand hospital recently inaugurated there by his friend, the distinguished Professor Tommasi, an establishment worthy of the highest encomiums. Sir James intends passing the remaining months at his delightful villa near Pistoia. The village of Albano and those environs are expected to be brilliant this autumn in consequence of the presence of the Pontifical Court at Castel Gandolfo. King Francis II. has established himself at the Villa Altieri, where the Queen Maria Sophia may be occasionally seen seated on the steps in pensive beauty, with an enormous black Newfoundland dog on each side of her. It is said that Her Majesty, whose health is anything but satisfactory, is much disappointed that family motives should have combined to prevent the summer visit which she wished to pay her relations in Bavaria. Count Trapani and other members of the Bourbon family, with their retainers, to have been also transferred their establishments to Albano and the environs.

The *Giornale di Roma* says that Monsignor Meglia has taken leave of the Empress of Mexico, as the Emperor was absent in the provinces. Monsignor Meglia on that occasion, remitted a note to the Emperor, explaining why the Pope had ordered him to terminate his mission in Mexico, and no longer to remain a witness of the violation of the rights of the Church. M. Meglia embarked at Vera Cruz on the 1st of June and proceeded to Guatemala, where he is awaiting fresh instructions from his Government.

A SUMMER THOUGHT AT FLORENCE.—I write among hills covered with the richest gifts of earth's bounty to man;—where, amid seas of yellow corn, the pale olive and the bright-green vine mature in the ardent sun their grateful fruits.

In the bush of the midsummer noon, unbroken save by the tempering breeze, and which swells and dies, very soon away, among these branches, and

'The shrill cirales, people of the pine, Making their summer lives one ceaseless song,' the triple chime of the Angelus-bell rings clearly on the air, proclaiming that the unity in Rome—the one bond which binds in effectual sympathy, man to his brother—sanctifies the land.

Italy, Catholic Italy, the highly favoured of Nature and Grace! where toil is but lightness, and heresy unknown. Where the Faith shines brightly as the sun in her cloudless sky. Where the peasant, at his daily board, blessed with the saving sign, may gladden his heart with generous wine, and need no pledge of abstinence. Where want is relieved with loving kindness at the Convent-gate, and England's misery exists not.

But that city yonder on the plain, by the winding river, which gladdens in the sun—Florence the beautiful, with her glorious fane to Our Lady of Flowers, and all her treasures of sacred art-works of faith-quickened genius, by men who wrought them because they believed—become, for the time, the head quarters of *liberty and progress*—Liberty which is but license to blasphemy and be impious—progress in whose way

the Church and her ministers are but as stumbling blocks.

Her streets littered with ribald prints, productions of men whose reprobate minds are animated by satanic hate to the Truth in which, whatever is most sacred in the Religion of their Fathers, is held up to the scorn and derision of the outraged people. A press teeming with daily issues of calumnies and lies, to the delusion and perdition of her ignorant thousands; while at every corner of her thoroughfares the filthiest emanations of De Kock, Dumas, and Sue are laid forth like suares for the corruption of youth. Her bells, which all the day keep telling of the combined offering of the 'Lamb which taketh away the sins of the world,' silenced as a nuisance. The solemn feast of her patron supplanted by the commemoration of a victory. Her great Christian poet—he who sang the Mighty Mysteries of Catholic Theology—profanely travestied into a partisan of liberalism and revolution. The heavenly imaginings of her Angelic painter barbarously obliterated by the soldiery intruded into the Convent cells.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, July 14.—An important Council has been held at the Royal Castle near San Ildefonso. The Queen has accepted Cardinal Puenle's resignation of his office as Ecclesiastical Preceptor to the Prince of the Asturias, and the office has been suppressed. The Queen has approved the nomination of Senor Ulloa as Spanish Minister at Florence. The Court will leave for Zaranz at the end of the month. The rumours of a Ministerial crisis have ceased.—*Reuter.*

MADRID, July 15.—The Spanish journals of to-day confirm the announcement that Senor Ulloa will shortly be sent to Florence. It is stated that Senor Mon has resigned his functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain at the Court of the Tuileries, and that he will be replaced by Senor Isturiz. It is not true that disturbances have broken out in Aragon and Navarre.—*Reuter.*

## AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 17.—The Abendpost (evening edition) of the official *Wiener Zeitung* corrects the statement of some German papers that an offer was made by English capitalists some time ago to the Austrian Minister of Finance for the settlement of the Austrian Government debt to the National Bank of Vienna. The Abendpost says:—'No formal proposal of this kind has been made, but the forming of a State monopoly, as security for a loan to cover the above debt, was the object of negotiation, with a view to effect an arrangement. The conditions, however, were such that the Government could not accept them.'—*Reuter.*

VIENNA, July 18.—No further obstacle now exists to the adoption by the Reichsrath of the Budget for 1865, as in to-day's sitting of the Finance Committee, composed of members of both Houses, an understanding was arrived at upon the principal point of difference between them, the Upper House agreeing to the proposal of the Lower, that the secret service fund should be reduced by 200,000fl.

VIENNA, July 20.—An Imperial decree has been published to-day relieving Count Palffy of his position as Governor of Hungary.

It is asserted that all the Polish and Hungarian political prisoners will be amnestied, the former on the birthday of the Emperor, and the latter on the feast of St. Stephen, the patron of Hungary.

## PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia and his Cabinet have virtually annulled the Constitution. By a Royal decree, countersigned by all the Ministers and issued from Karlsruhe, the Budget for 1865, as proposed by the Ministry and rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, is declared to be the financial law for the current year. The King adds to the estimate of the Minister of Marine a credit of half a million thalers for the construction of rifled cannon for the navy.

MAGDEBURG, July 17.—A collision took place at Buckau, last night between a passenger train from Halberstadt and a goods train coming from Dortmund. The locomotive, tender, and six passenger carriages were shattered to pieces. Thirteen persons were killed and many wounded, but the exact number of the latter is not yet known.

## SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, July 15.—The Council of States and the National Council have decided that the Federal Assembly should be convoked for an extraordinary sitting on the 23d of August next, for the purpose of revising the Federal Constitution.

BERNE, July 18.—The Berne papers announce that three English gentlemen lost their lives while descending the Matterhorn, in the canton Valais, on the 14th inst. Their names are stated to be Lord Francis Douglas, the Rev. Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Hadso.

NORTH SCHLESWIG.—The Copenhagen *Dagblad* states that in the island of Als signatures are being obtained to an address, praying that, if the northern portion of Schleswig cannot be restored to Denmark, it may not be erected into an independent State.

## INDIA.

We extract the following from the *Calcutta Englishman's* summary of news:—"The Mohurrum has come and gone, with the usual amount of violent tom-tomming, breast-beating and other outward expressions of fastidious grief for the grandson of the Prophet. It has been unmarked by bloodshed or affray, and we are happy to hear that even the sinister rumors, for the circulation of which the season is generally chosen by malicious persons, have this year been forgotten. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have met and discussed the half yearly report of their committee. The President, in his speech, referred to the success of the Indo-European Telegraph, and the extremely unsatisfactory working of the line between Karachi and Calcutta, which bids fair, unless greatly improved, to deprive us of much of the benefit of rapid communication with London. With reference to the order of the Secretary of State disallowing the export duties, he thought it would have been better to have spared the dignity of the government by allowing them to be levied, and fixing an early date for their repeal. He hoped that a bill sanctioning the principle of commandant partnership would be introduced in the next session of the Governor-General's Council, recommended that sovereigns be declared a legal tender at ten rupees, and spoke hopefully of the ability of Calcutta to save safely through the commercial crisis now so severely affecting Bombay. Everything continues quiet on the Bhootan frontier, though we hear of preparations on the part of the Bhootas to attack the Doorgas after the rains. The Government of India have determined to send a native agent, but not an accredited one, with the Kokane envoy to ascertain the real state of affairs in Central Asia with reference to the alleged movements of Russia. There exists a very general apprehension that the public accounts of the present year must show a considerable deficit. Looking at the prospects and present condition of the opium market, we fear it is but too well grounded. The Nemesis mail steamer has been safely floated, but we have still no tidings of the missing Australian mail steamer. Several parts of the country, especially Delhi, have been visited by destructive storms, and there has been very heavy weather in the Bay of Bengal."

Any one who is bitten by a strange dog or cat, and bitten so the skin is broken (otherwise there can be no danger), should at once have the spot cauterized or cut out to prevent the consequences which might follow if the animal happen to be rabid. The poison exists only in the dog's saliva, and this must enter the blood to produce its effects; therefore, people may be easy in their minds if the bite has not broken the skin, but they should be careful not to allow the saliva to come in contact with any scratched spot on their hands.

A young lady, at breakfast, asked a gentleman to hand her 'the hen fruit,' pointing to a plate of eggs. The gentleman suggested 'Shanghai berries' as a more fastidious term.

"Can I pass through this gate to the river, my little boy?" asked a lady, in the full breadth of fashion, of an urchin by the roadside. "Prhaps you can. A load of hay passed through this morning."

When can donkey be spelt with one letter? When is U. I. Nothing personal meant.

EVE AND MARY.—Eve and Mary will live forever in the annals of all nations: Eve brought ruin, which Mary repaired. To Eve we are indebted for our terrestrial life, to Mary we owe our celestial life. Children of Eve we sigh and weep while waiting for death; children of Mary, we shall say one day, 'Oh death where is thy victory?' A fallen Angel negotiated with Eve our ruin; a faithful Angel negotiated with Mary our salvation. In order to destroy innocence, peace, happiness, and to make man an eternal slave, Satan spoke of independence and greatness, 'you will be as Gods.' To re-establish all, and place man upon the road of life, glory and happiness, a God descends from heaven and becomes our brother. Eve believed a lie brought from hell; Mary believed a truth brought from heaven. In great sorrow Eve gave birth to Cain; with-out sorrow Mary gave birth to God. The name of Eve recalls malediction, the name of Mary is blessed among all women. Eve has been called the gate of death—Mary the gate of life. In the terrestrial paradise, Eve opened her heart to Satan, the foot of Mary crushed eternally the head of this first murderer of souls. Eve fallen, presents the fruit of death, Mary faithful, presents the fruit of life. 'Oh Adam,' exclaims St. Bernard, change thy excuse into thanksgivings and say to the Lord: the woman whom thou hast given me presented me with the fruit of life and I have been regenerated by it.' In imitating Eve woman descends very low, in imitating Mary she ascends up to Heaven.

There are in New York and Brooklyn eight hundred shoe blacks. Two hundred of these have places upon Broadway sidewalks; two hundred are posted at the ferries; one hundred are privileged to occupy hotels; one hundred stand at public squares and places; two hundred are located upon the Bowery.

A housemaid, boasting of her industrious habits said, quite innocently, that on a certain occasion she rose at four, made a fire, put on the kettle, prepared breakfast, and made all the beds, 'before a single soul was up in the house.'

Miserable People.—Young ladies with new bonnets on rainy Sundays, and dresses playing dip, dip, at every step. A witness in a bribery case. A smoking nephew on a visit to an anti smoking aunt. A young doctor who has just cured his first patient and has no prospect of another.

The Atlantic Telegraph will it is estimated convey nearly 4,000,000 words per annum. The handsome income of \$20,000,000 p'r year will thus be the product at \$5 per word,—or about four times the amount of the principal in the twelve months.

In California, some time ago, a girl had her neck broken in trying to prevent her lover from getting a kiss, and this ought to be an awful warning to all young ladies!

A hotel-keeper, in Springfield has lost his wife and \$4,500 in money, at the hands of a gay New Yorker, whom he was showing around town with much politeness.

A woman being enjoined to try the effect of kindness on her husband, and being told it would heap coals of fire on his head, replied that she tried boiling water, and it didn't do a bit of good.

Why is a cannibal exulting after dining off a missionary's wife like the finest race-horse of the present year? Because he's *Glad he ate her!*

AN IMPORTANT FACT FOR FARMERS.—Bells will prevent the depredations of dogs among your sheep. The reason is plain. A dog that knows enough to kill sheep also knows enough to be still and shy about it. The great noise caused by a number of bells makes him fear for his safety, and he leaves without doing damage. The bells also would bring the friends of the sheep to their rescue. A dozen bells in a flock of a hundred would be ample. In a flock of twelve sheep, half of them should wear bells. Bells will protect your woolly herds.

A curious calculation has been made lately by a *savant* well known in Paris by his peculiar antipathy to the *fr.* He collected three thousand flies in a room measuring two cube meters: on the floor he spread a pound of loaf sugar. At the end of four days he went to investigate the result of his experiment. There remained a table-spoonful of sugar, he, therefore, calculates that a fly cost the country ten pence from its birth to its demise.

A CURE FOR ERYSIPELAS.—Please give your readers the receipt of this, for several have already died of erysipelas, produced by cold in the wounded part:—Take the common yellow carrot, scrape or grate it fine, and apply as a poultice. It is a *suave cure*.—The same for eczema in children; apply to the neck and breast; change the poultice when it becomes dryish. Mothers cut this out to keep.

Diphtheria is a very troublesome and dangerous disease. A very easy remedy has been found for it that will effect a speedy relief. Take a common pipe, place a live coal in the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, draw the smoke into the mouth, and discharge it through the nostrils.—*The West Indian.*

A gentleman, about whose Teutonic origin there could be but one opinion, was passing along the street, a few days since, when he came to a halt before one of the huge posters announcing the coming of the Panorama of Paradise Lost. He read this line, 'A Rebellion in Heaven,' when he broke forth as follows: 'A Rebellion in Heaven; mine got! that lasts not long now—Onkel Abe ish tare.'

London, with a population of nearly three millions is admirably governed for about \$12,000,000 a year. Paris, with a population of a million and a half, is kept in perfect order for about \$10,000,000 per annum. But New York, which has a population of only eight hundred thousand, pays about \$17,000,000 a year, and is miserably governed at that.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—The *Western Morning News* states that Mr. Gale, electrician, of Plymouth, has discovered a process by which powder can be rendered non-explosive, and its combustible properties restored when required. The discovery possesses every element of an important and practical invention. The process is simple and effective. It cannot injure the powder. The cost is very small, and it has the advantage of being readily applied. In five minutes a barrel of powder can be made non-explosive and in another five minutes it can be restored to its original condition. We have seen gunpowder subjected to this process and stirred with a red-hot poker without an explosion. If a shell burst in a store filled with the prepared powder, it would not fire it. The process can be readily applied to the largest or the smallest quantities, and it does not require any cumbersome apparatus. The invention will solve the serious difficulty which has been felt as to the storage of powder in time of peace, and in war it will avert the danger which now arises from the necessity of fighting in the neighborhood of an explosive material.

"This is quite unbearable," said Bruin, at the configuration of Barnum's Museum. "I'm off for Wall Street!"

COCKNEY ZOOLOGY.—Precocious young lady: 'Law! ma, here's a heagle.' Mamma (reproachfully): 'A heagle! Oh, you ignorant girl! Vy, it's a howl! Keeper of the menagerie (respectfully): 'Axes parding, mum, 'tis an awk!'

Any one who is bitten by a strange dog or cat, and bitten so the skin is broken (otherwise there can be no danger), should at once have the spot cauterized or cut out to prevent the consequences which might follow if the animal happen to be rabid. The poison exists only in the dog's saliva, and this must enter the blood to produce its effects; therefore, people may be easy in their minds if the bite has not broken the skin, but they should be careful not to allow the saliva to come in contact with any scratched spot on their hands.

How to Sustain a Live Paper.—An exchange gives the following sensible directions:

- 1st. Subscribe and pay for it.
- 2d. Get your neighbors to take it.
- 3d. Send printing and some advertising to the office.
- 4th. Help to make the paper interesting by sending local items to the editor.

Will our subscribers please practice upon these rules!

The editor of a country paper puts a dozen saucy questions to a political opponent, and concludes with calling him 'a brandy barrel!' Whereupon the 'opponents' retorts, 'If he has that opinion of us, no wonder he is so fond of pumping us!'

If a train moving at the rate of twenty-five minutes an hour were stopped instantaneously, the passengers would experience a concussion equal to that of a body falling from a height of nineteen feet; they would be hurled against the sides of the carriage with a force equal to that they would be exposed to in falling from a window on the second floor of a house. If the train were moving at the rate of thirty miles per hour, they might as well fall from a height of three pair of stairs, and an express train would, in point of fact, make them fall from a fourth story. Instantaneous breaks are, therefore, not to be thought of.

An Irishman and a Yankee met at a tavern, and there was but one bed for them. On entering, the Yankee said he did not care which side of the bed he took. "Then," said Pat, "you may take the under side."

A somewhat juvenile dandy said to a fair partner at a ball, "Don't you think, Miss, my mustaches are becoming?" To which she replied, "Well, Sir, they may be coming, but they have not yet arrived."

Sir William B—, being at a parish meeting, made some proposals that were objected to by a farmer. Highly enraged, "Sir," said he to the farmer, "do you know, sir, that I have been to the two Universities, and at two colleges in each University?" "Well, Sir," said the farmer, "what of that? I had a calf that sucked two cows, and the observation I made was, the more he sucked the greater calf he grew!"

The Japanese say, "The tongue of woman is her sword, and she never lets it grow rusty for want of using it!"

SMILES AND FROWNS.—Which will you do—smile, and make all those young ones gloomy, and the elder ones miserable? The amount of happiness you can produce is incalculable, if you show a smiling face, a kind heart, and speak pleasant words. Wear a pleasant countenance; let joy beam in your eyes, and love glow on your forehead. There is no joy like that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed; and you will feel it at night when you rest, at morning when you rise, and through the day when about your business.—*Home Journal.*

The close of the American war creates quite a financial crash at Bombay by the consequent fall in cotton. The financial condition of the city before this crash is thus described:—"It is not yet four months since Bombay as a city had been enriched as by an enchanter's wand. Every trader had become a millionaire, every wealthy trader a Rothschild; clerks were looking down with contempt on official magnates, merchants offering to preface the fee simple of their pensions merely as an inducement to accept shares in their profits and their labours. Prices had risen till the wages of servants were multiplied by five, animal food was beyond the means of officers with fixed incomes, and the government declared officially that unless salaries were increased by at least 30 per cent., the administration would be disorganized by want of men."

ADVICE TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—Keep good company (none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very signs of virtue. Good character is above anything else. Your character cannot be essentially injured, except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that no one will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind. Never play at any game of chance. Avoid temptation, though you fear you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out of it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of any one. Be just, before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. Save when you are young that you may spend when you are old. Read over the above maxims at least once a week.

CONTEMPT THE BEST WEAPON TO PUNISH FOOLS.—"Cuffy, why don't you kick that dog?" "What am I do ob kicking every cur what snarls at you?" "Don't you know dat am de way he wants you to bring him in to notice?"

A Swedish clergyman named Lindbach is on trial at Stockholm, charged with poisoning M. Lysen a retired merchant, who lodged with him by means of arsenic which he put into the wine used at the sacrament. It is alleged that he also poisoned three other persons, one only of whom survived. Some years ago he obtained a sum of money from a person whose daughter he was engaged to marry, and then poisoned his creditor and jilted the daughter. After being arrested, he attempted to open a vein.

True penance makes us consider sin as an offence against God, as an evil against God, and consequently as the greatest of evils; as the only evil that ought to be feared, since there is no other evil but may become, through our patience, advantageous to our salvation, whilst sin is the only evil from which we can derive no advantage in a future life. It is on this principle that true penance makes us hate sin more than suffering, shame, or poverty; more than all that can injure our fortune, our glory, our goods, our repose, and even our life. Yes, a Christian is obliged to encounter all these evils, to bear them, to forget them, rather than consent to violate the law of God. We are bound to hate sin as much as we are obliged to love God.

Seneca compares lessons to grains of seed. The quality of the fruit depends entirely on the soil in which they have been sown.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Perfumes are the poetry of the toilet, and persons of elegant tastes and refined perceptions are always more or less fastidious in the choice of these articles. The ladies of Spanish America, who are critical in such matters, have for a number of years given the preference to this odoriferous Toilet Water. Until lately it has been manufactured almost solely for South and Central American consumption, but its superiority over the oppressive perfumes of Europe having been discovered in this country, a demand has been created for it which the proprietors are now using their utmost exertions to supply. Besides its merits as a delicious fumigant, it is, when blended with water, and excellent preparation for the skin and an admirable dental wash. See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine.

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