

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

On the 16th ult. the Emperor opened the Legislature with a speech from the Throne amidst great pomp and enthusiasm. The Emperor referred to the peaceful solution of the various difficulties, also to the European powers; and considers the best understanding prevails amongst all the great powers, &c. He rejoices over the prosperous condition of the country as evinced by largely increasing revenues. He regrets the suffering caused by the deficient crops and the recent inundations. He says the expenditures are to be reduced and the war tax abolished from January next. The annual contingent is fixed at 100,000 men. He says, an appropriation is made for an Atlantic Line of Steamers; and after referring to sundry local topics, he winds up with a peroration on the state of the empire.

MISS NIGHTINGALE AND THE FRENCH ARMY.—*La Presse*, of Paris, contains the following:—"Miss Nightingale, whose devoted charity has excited the sincerest admiration amongst ourselves as well as amongst our neighbors, has just forwarded a donation of 100 francs to the *Ceuvre de Notre Dame d'Orient*, through one of the lady patronesses of that institution, Lady Fox Strangways, widow of the general of that name, who was killed at Inkermann, where he commanded the artillery of our allies. This institution, which is under the direction of the Abbe Legendre, almoner of the hospital of Bourbonne-les-Bains, has for its object to establish in that town, where a great number of military men are accustomed to resort every year for the benefit of the waters, a service of daily prayers for the souls of those members of the noble profession of arms who die in their country's cause.—A subscription has been opened at the office of the institution, No. 16, cite Trevisse, Paris, to provide funds for the erection of a chapel and a perpetual service of prayers. The chapel will be built in commemoration of the glorious campaign in the Crimea, and in honor of military devotedness. The objects of the subscription also include the formation of a relief fund, destined to ameliorate the condition of infirm soldiers after they are discharged from the hospital. Miss Nightingale has written to the Abbe Legendre the following letter:—"Sir—I feel the warmest sympathy with you in the touching object of your work, and I am happy to join in it to the limited extent which my own engagements allow. I received, too, from the excellent religious ladies who were attached to the French army in the East, so many tokens of their friendship—they gave their assistance with such entire self-denial, and lightened my hard task in the hospitals with so much devotedness, that I shall always seek any opportunity of showing my gratitude to France, and to her brave children, whom I have been taught by those ladies to love and to respect.—I am, &c.—FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE."

It is said that the venerable Bishop of Chalons recently conducted a visitor to a chapel of his cathedral, and showed him a flagstone displaced. Here (said he) is the tomb which I have prepared for myself; it is the only personal expense which I have allowed myself, and I have had engraved upon it the only epitaph I desire—"Remember the Lord's Day to keep it holy."

We clip the from the *Toronto Leader*:—"CRIME IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The annual returns of criminality just published by the French official journal, afford the means of some instructive comparisons as to the relative proportions and characters of crime in England and France. Assuming, as a sufficiently close approximation, that the population to which the returns refer is just doubly as numerous in the latter country; we find, at the outset, that the comparative ratio of serious and aggravated offences is far larger among our neighbors across the Channel than among ourselves. In England, during the year ending on the 15th December, 1856, the total number of persons charged with crimes which were serious enough to warrant their being sent to trial at the assizes, was only 1,081, of whom 101 were acquitted, and 81, at the date of the report, were still awaiting trial. In France, during the course of 1855 (the returns for last year are not yet published), there were 4,798 criminal cases tried before the courts of assize, in which no fewer than 6,480 criminals were implicated, or more than sixfold the number of English committals. Of this large muster, again, as many as 1,623 were acquitted, or just one-quarter of the whole number committed for trial. The English proportion of acquittals is less than a tenth—proving one or two things—either that our legal processes are more perfect for the detection of crime, or our committing magistrates are more careful to avoid imprisoning her Majesty's subjects upon unsupported charges or vague suspicions. Of the 4,857 criminals who were convicted in France, 2,500 were sentenced to the graver degrees of punishment, and 2,357 to the lighter, showing a noticeable preponderance in the more serious classes of crime. The sentences comprise 210 cases of murder, 94 manslaughter, 13 parricide, 173 infanticide, 40 poisoning, 160 rape, or assault with intent, &c.; 582 criminal assaults on children, 559 forgery, 50 coining, and 2,117 burglaries and serious robberies, which were carried into effect, however, in only 28 cases, one culprit having committed suicide, and the sentences on the remainder being commuted to imprisonment for life. On the list of less heinous offences, where the charge underwent investigation at the correctional tribunals, there appears 189,515 cases implicating 234,335 persons, supplemented by 396,497 charges, involving 510,873 defendants, which were heard and decided before the courts of simple police. These lists include 48,560 simple robberies, *ad est*, thefts in which no house is broken into, and no assault committed; 6,336 mendacity, 2,807 outrages against morality, 3,912 defamatory, 10,698 adulteration of goods, false weights, &c., 28,650 poaching or shooting without a license, and 60,473 violation of the Forest laws. Of the prisoners convicted by the correctional tribunals, 185,549 were males and 48,814 females. The cases investigated by the police resulted in 32,820 acquittals, while 478,053 of-

fenders were fined or imprisoned. The corresponding lists in England, which are returned as summary convictions, on cases tried in the police courts during the whole period between September 30th, 1853, and December 15th, 1856, including nearly three years and a quarter, exhibit a total of only 235,000. But in this country several classes of crime have altogether disappeared from the calendar, which still furnish a large quota of criminal business to the French tribunals, as we find in the *Moniteur* abstract just issued the record of 2,918 charges of rebellion, 1,272 political offences, and 7,150 denominated 'outrages on public functionaries,' which come under a similar category to the preceding class."

The French Government has instructed its Representatives at London, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Berlin, to invite the Powers to accredit their resident Ministers at Paris as Plenipotentiaries, to settle the Neuchâtel affair. The Conference will meet early in March, but it is feared that it will be protracted and difficult of adjustment.

There is nothing learned about the settlement of the Danubian Principalities.

## GERMANY.

The *Univers* contains an article on the Progress of the Church in Germany. It says:—"The Company of Jesus, that scarecrow of heresy, which the whole world thought crushed, covers all Germany with its laborious members. In Prussia the Jesuits have establishments at Münster, Paderborn, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Bonn, Schörm, Gorkheim, &c., &c. In Austria the task of education has been confided to them, and several colleges and seminaries labor in the realization of the aim proposed by the Concordat. The colleges of Fieldkirch, Karlsbourg, and others, are only the first steps to new foundations. The Lazarists are directors of several colleges. The fathers of the order of Mercy are numerous in Bavaria, and have obtained several establishments in Austria and Prussia, at Maria Hainkol near Münster, at Coblenz and Aix-la-Chapelle. The Franciscans have added the convent of Düsseldorf to their former establishments and have likewise established themselves at Mayence."

## ITALY.

Everything announces that the inauguration of the Government will be a splendid success. The Emperor gains each hour some new mark of popularity. His gravity of manner, which was considered as proud reserve, and which, perhaps, was the sole cause of the coldness shown towards him, is now attributed to the serious reflection with which he was considering the people, and the deep study he was making as to the best means to adopt to ameliorate their condition. The success which attends the adoption of his plans, enables him to lay aside reserve, and produces evidence of attachment which are mutual, and encourages him to proceed.

ROME.—At the Collegio Pio (annexed to the English College), there are several American converts following their theological courses. Among others is the Rev. Mr. Doane, son of the Protestant Bishop of New Jersey.

We extract the following from a letter of the same date, from the Roman Correspondent of the *Daily News*:—

"It is rare for any long period to go by without affording some fresh example of the Pope's benevolence and generosity towards the indigent classes of his subjects. An amusing instance of His Holiness's accessibility took place at the Vatican a few days ago, when a little boy presented himself in the outer ante-chamber of the apostolic apartments, and begged to be admitted to the presence of the Pontiff. It may be imagined with what surprise this request was received by the palace servants, and how they endeavored to make the child understand the incongruity of his demand. Whilst the affair was under discussion, a *cameriere segreto* of His Holiness passed through the ante-chamber, and having the curiosity to learn what was the matter, referred it, as a good joke, to the Pope himself. Pio Nono, however, gave orders for the child to be admitted to his presence, and having questioned him as to the reason of his wishing for an audience, heard that the boy had an earnest desire to study, but that his parents, unable to procure him the necessary books, always put him off with an assurance that the Pope would buy them for him. To effect the realization of this promise, the boy had made the best of his way to the Vatican, and promptly informed His Holiness that the works indispensable for the prosecution of his studies would cost fifty-three paus. The Pope directed the *cameriere segreto* to give him two dollars (20 paus), but the boy said that he could not buy his books with that, so His Holiness benevolently took out two gold coins of five dollars each and presented them to the enraptured child, who forthwith made off towards the bookseller's shop, followed by an officer of the Pope's household, who had orders to observe his movements. Being informed that the boy had really appropriated the required money to the purchase of books, and that he had consigned the remainder to his mother, the Pope took interest in him and allotted a monthly sum for his education in the career of letters to which he seemed so much attached."

The Empress Mother of Russia is already on her road to Rome, and is expected to arrive on the 10th of the ensuing month, for which day preparations are being made for the accommodation of her numerous suits.

## PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, FEB. 14.—Within the last few days the last answers have arrived here from the various Governments to which had been addressed the Prussian circular of the 17th of January, announcing the intention of the Prussian Government to abstain from any military measures against Switzerland in consequence of the liberation of the Neuchâtel prisoners, and its willingness to enter into negotiations for the regulation of the future position of that Principality. The four Powers, parties to the London protocol of 1852, have, in these answers, signified their willingness to open conferences for the settlement of the question, and after much correspondence among the different Governments interested Paris has

been definitively fixed on as the seat of the future conferences. There is nothing settled as yet as to the time when the said conferences shall be opened. It is agreed, however, that the different States shall be represented there by their resident Ministers.—*Times Correspondent.*

## RUSSIA.

The ratifications of the treaty signed between Russia and Persia on the 5th of January last were exchanged at Teheran on the 18th of the same month. This treaty cedes to Russia a tract of land on the frontiers of Turkey. This tract is situated between Bayazid and Nakhshivan. This new possession will give Russia a complete command of the strategic road from Trebizond on the Black Sea to the Persian frontier by Erzeroum. The Russian Government has been endeavoring, since the treaty signed with Persia the 22d February, 1828, to obtain the advantage which Persia has now granted.

It is asserted that orders were immediately sent from St. Petersburg to construct a line of fortresses on the territory lately ceded.—*Times Correspondent.*

## PERSIA.

The Persian difficulty which a few days ago appeared in a fair way of settlement, has taken an unexpected and unfavorable turn; Ferouk Khan, the Persian Envoy, having suddenly ceased negotiations with the British Minister at Paris, and will not come to London.

The Russians have resumed war in Circassia, and are reported to have received a large section of country from Persia.

## CHINA.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—The *Independence* *Belge* now says that the French government will no longer abstain from showing its flag in the Chinese waters, but its intervention will be of a restrained rather than of an active kind.

The London *Morning Advertiser* asserts that Government was in possession of a despatch announcing the total destruction of Canton by the British.

CHINESE CUSTOMS THE ANTIPODES OF ENGLISH.—The very striking *contraries* in comparison with our own, is amusingly given in the following extract from a work published at Macao:—"On inquiring of the boatman in which direction Macao lay, I was answered in the *west north*, the wind, as I was informed, being *east-south*. We do not say so in Europe, thought I; but imagine my surprise when, in explaining the utility of the compass, the boatman added, that the needle pointed to the *south*! Wishing to change the subject, I remarked that I concluded he was about to proceed to some high festival, or merry making, as his dress was completely *white*. He told me, with a look of much dejection, that his only brother had died the week before, and that he was in the *deepest mourning* for him. On landing, the first object that attracted my notice was a military mandarin, who wore an *embroidered petticoat*, with a string of *beads* round his neck, and who, besides, carried a *fan*; it is with some dismay I observed him mount on the *right side* of his horse. On my way to the house my attention was drawn to several old Chinese, *standing on stilts*, some of whom had grey beards, and nearly all of them huge goggling spectacles; they were delightedly employed in *flying paper kites*, while a group of boys were gravely looking on, and regarding the innocent occupation of their seniors with the most serious and gratified attention. Desirous to see the literature of so curious a people, I looked in at a book store. The proprietor told me the language had no alphabet, and I was somewhat astonished, on his opening a Chinese volume, to find him being at what I had all my life previously considered the *end of the book*. He read the date of the publication—"The fifth year, tenth month, twenty-third day." We arrange our dates differently; I observed; and begged that he would speak of their ceremonials. He commenced by saying, 'When you receive a distinguished guest, do not fail to place him on your *left hand*, for that is the seat of honour; and be cautious *not to uncover* the head, as it would be an unbecoming act of familiarity.' Hardly prepared for this blow to my established notions, I requested he would discourse of their philosophy. He re-opened the volume, and read with becoming gravity, 'The most learned men are decidedly of opinion that the seat of human understanding is the stomach!' On arriving at my quarters, I thought that a cup of 'Young Hyson' would prove refreshing, feeling certain that, in this at least, I should meet with nothing to surprise me, imagine my astonishment when I observed that the 'favourite leaf' the Chinaman was about to infuse, looked quite different to any I had ever seen, it being, in colour, a dull olive having none of the usual bloom on its surface. I remarked on its appearance, when my attendant quietly said that they never use painted tea in China, but as the foreigners pay a better price for it when the leaves are made of one uniform colour, they of course had no objection to cover them with powders. On drinking the infusion made from the *pure leaf*, I at once resolved to become a convert to this fashion, leaving the other Chinese customs for future consideration."

The following is the testimony of a Protestant minister upon the subject of "Romish" preaching in Italy:—"There is a prevalent impression, founded on the reports of rapid tourists and the platform speeches of Protestant orators, that there is no preaching in Italy worthy of the name of preaching. We have seen it more than once lugubriously announced, that a man may go to church every Sunday in the year in any of the Italian cities, from Milan to Syracuse, and never hear a sermon. The spiritual destitution of that sunny land is argued from the fact that it has swarms of priests, but scarcely a preacher. St. Peter's Church, to Puritan eyes, with all its magnificence, has one fatal defect. It is an abundance of altars, but no pulpit. It was doubtless that defect which led a prim Yankee to ask a friend of ours, at the door of St. Peter's, at the very time when high mass was going on, with hundreds of worshippers kneeling around, 'Can you tell me, sir, when the exercises will commence?' He could not see any pulpit or any preacher in a white neckcloth, and evidently thought that the choir were only going through a little refreshing preliminary practice, like a New-England choir on Sunday morning. It is very amusing to note the tenacity with which a Yankee clings

to his ecclesiastical prejudices. Unlike an Englishman, he is anxious to attend worship in the churches of the land in which he finds himself; but he expects the worship to conform to his familiar Congregational pattern. In defiance of this common impression, we are held to affirm that there is preaching, in Italy, and good preaching, too, and plenty of it. If it does not hold the same relative position that preaching does in New-England, it holds a decided and an important position. If a smaller proportion of the people wait upon it, enough wait upon it to show that it is a real thing, and no sham. The arrangements of Italian churches are such that, except on extraordinary occasions, large audiences cannot be expected to listen to the sermons. As the churches are open every day of the week, and nearly all day from dawn to dusk, the parishioner can choose his own most convenient time to pray before the altar. The mistake of supposing that nobody attends the churches in Italy is made by visitors going at the wrong hours. At ten o'clock, or at three, except on festival days, you will see very few people, and rarely hear an address.

"But go to the parish churches at sunrise, or at Ave Maria, and you will find that Catholics as zealously as Protestants wait upon the ministrations of the word. You will hear outpourings and appeals, which deserve the name of sermons far more than those sound but soothing essays which help a Puritan flock to digest a Sunday dinner. There are churches in the old 'Campus Martius' which attract more listeners from week to week than many of the more conspicuous churches in New York and Boston. And the phenomenon of a sleeping audience is rarely witnessed in them. The sin of Eutychus is more common in an American than in an Italian city.—*Rev. C. H. Brigham, in "Christian Examiner."*

WOODEN WALLS.—It is amongst our national fallacies, that a British ship can beat a French or Russian one as a matter of course, but it would very much puzzle the assessor of such a fact to show why it should be so. Our former supremacy on the sea consisted in superior seamanship, but steam has very much altered this. A Frenchman or a Russian is just as brave as an Englishman. He can fire just as well and as fast. Indeed at the commencement of the war in the Baltic, the Russian gunners could have fired much better, for they were well trained, whilst many of our men were not trained at all. Superiority in naval power will henceforth consist in keeping up a proper naval armament and discipline. The first naval nation to fall will be the one which is first caught napping. So that in place of resting on our former naval renown, it will be much more to the purpose to watch vigilantly that this renown is not made to suffer from the neglect of governments to train fleets. Everything which tends to promote this watchfulness will tend to promote national safety. Assuredly, our naval armaments—the largest ever equipped—gained little renown in the late war. Yet this was not the fault either of the seamen or their commanders. There is nothing like example to illustrate such matters. The late Admiral Pasco, Nelson's flag-lieutenant, was despatched with a corvette from Plymouth to join his illustrious chief. His crew consisted of raw hands, like those of the Baltic fleet. On emerging from the channel, the corvette fell in with a French East Indiaman, so that, to use the word of the gallant Pasco, he 'considered his fortune made.' To lay the corvette alongside of the prize was but the work of a moment. But she had reckoned without her host. From the deck of the Indiaman up rose a body of troops and poured a deadly volley upon the decks of the corvette, whose 'raw hands,' bolted below like a flock of sheep; and the corvette dropped astern of the prize, thanks to their rawness, made the best of its way off without further molestation.—*The Baltic Campaign.*

ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.—The following by the profound "Squash," of California, "a man no less distinguished for the profundity of his thought than the pleasing humor of his wit," was "Studded up whilst a setting onto the Plaza fence, watcha of the American Flag waving from the top of the liberty pole, and a touching ode of fire crackers now and then." Who can read it without imagining himself standing in his revolutionary sire's regimentals signing the Declaration of Independence, or contemplating the taking and sacking of the British capital single handed? Oh, mighty flag! Oh, booteous piece of Kloth! Mad up of red and blew stripes, And stars painted on both sides— All hale! Agin I'm sittin in the umbrageous Shades, and admirin of thy grandeur, And suckin into my chist the gentle zeffers That ar holdin yu out well nito Strate. Great flag! When I shet My ise and look at ye, and think How as when you was little, and not much Bigger than a small piece of kloth, and Almost as tender as a shete of paper, yu Was karried all thru the revolution— Ary wor, and have some few times since Held up yer head with difficulty, and How tremenjy yu are now, I feel Just as if I should bust and spill around, and want To git down off the fence, and git shot, Or stald, or lit on the head with a stick of Wood, or hung, fur my kuntry, Proudly banner! Wouldn't I smile to see A Chinaman, or a small onnatetherised Furrier undertak to put yu down! If a Chinaman I would slai him, and kut Off his kew, and bare it off in triumph? Before I'd see a slit torn in thee or the sakrelegus Hands of a fo kuttin yu up into bullit-Pachin, I'd brace mi back agin a waul (or a House, or a fence, or a board as it mite be) And fite, and strike, and skuwai, and Kick, and bite, and tear me close, and Loose me hat, and git hit on mi head and On my leg, (hard), and akrost the smaull of Mi bak, and fall down, and git up Agin. And konfirun the struggle for hall' or Three q'rtors of an hour, or untill I gott Severely wounded. Terrific emblem! how proud yu look, And how almighty easy yu wail round A snappin, and kickin, and skurin of horses; I spose yure almost tarry to git into a Fite with somebody, and satisfy yur kar-Niverus dispersun by eatin up a hole nushun! Grate flag? I don't no witch makes me feel The most patriotic, yu or the Fourth of July; Yu aint made of the same kind of stuff, although Sublimy and terrible to kontemplat. But I klose, and wail my last adoo, However tryin to mi feelins it may be, And git down off the fence, for already the Sharp pints of the pickets begin to stick me And make me skringe and hitch about, And threaten to tar mi klose and make me holler.

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.—"That's a new article for beautifying the complexion," said Mr. Bib, holding up a small bottle of cosmetic for Mrs. Parlington to look at. She looked up from tooting out a woolen sock for Ike, and took the bottle in her hand. "Is it, indeed?" said she. "Well, they may get up ever so many of these rostrums for beautifying the complexion, but depend upon it, the less people have to do with it the better. My neighbour, Mrs. Bloch, has been using a bottle of good many years for her complexion, and her nose looks like an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, with the burning lather running all over the contagious territory. You'd better not try the bottle as a beautifier, Mr. Bib." Mr. Bib, with a smile, informed her that this was simply a cosmetic, harmless in its character, and intended to go upon the face and not inside it, whereupon she subsided into the toe of Ike's stocking, murmuring something about "looking in."

## VIVE LA GAROTTE.

How gay is the life of the ticket-of-leave man, Let loose with a license to bring, With his delicate bunches of d'vies free to thieve, mao, While flate with their honest ones dig, With a crib left to crack who the blazes 'ud starve boys, Or, with ever a purse to be got? The coves as resist just get what they deserve, boys, Then huzza, my lads, Vive la Garotte! Vive la Garotte! Hip huzza, my lads, Vive la Garotte! Let others walk out in the sunshine and skylight, Oh, the dark of the night, boys for me, Or a nice little fog on the edge of the twilight, When the Blues is enjoying their tea! Then mo and my pals, we are out on the prowl, boys, The old "Stand and deliver!" 's all rot! Throe to one; hit behind; with a wipe round the jowl, boys, That's the ticket—and Vive la Garotte! Vive la Garotte! Hip huzza, my lads, Vive la Garotte! Hip huzza, my lads, Vive la Garotte! Ten to one there's no Blue within hail o' the party, Or if there's acrusser in sight, Watch him first, down an area, where he'll soon be bearty, Tuckin in, and tiled up for the night. Or if wust comes to wust, and you get yourself lagged, boys, For Hulk, Portland, Tench, or what not— Hanyays there's the Chaplain is easy humbugged, boys, And when out again, Vive la Garotte! Vive la Garotte! Hip huzza, my lads, Vive la Garotte! Hip huzza, my lads, Vive la Garotte! When you're in, Jobb and Hill, bless 'em, they'll see you through it. If you tips 'em the penitent dodge: The work's fun, if with text and long mug you goes to it, There's worse crabs than the jug for to lodge. When you're out we're no green 'uns, but up to the trade, boys, And goes to work smart on the spot: Your larners is timid, but we aint afraid boys, Let them cly-fake, we'll tip the Garotte! Vive la Garotte! Vive la Garotte! Hip, huzza, my lads, Vive la Garotte! Hip, huzza, my lads, Vive la Garotte!

In New York people are said to be "doing business," who go about all day "cheating one another." The following definition of "business" was elicited the other day in a trial for forgery on the City Banks of London. We copy from the *London Times*:—"THE FRAUDS ON THE CITY BANKS.—James Anderson and James Townsend Seward, who have been repeatedly examined upon charges of extensive forgery upon many of the first banking houses in the city, were brought before the Lord Mayor for final examination. Atwell, one of the approvers, and who has recently been sentenced to transportation for life upon a charge of forgery, was called into the witness-box, and upon cross-examination by Mr. Giffard said—Previous to my present sentence of transportation for life, I was in business in Booth street, Spitalfields. That was about three years ago. I never forged in my life. I was in the 'public line,' in Booth street; that is, I was a licensed victualler. Mr. Giffard.—In your examination in chief you use the word 'business.' To what business did you allude? Witness.—To forge and get money. Seward was to forge; he was a professor of forgery. The word 'business' meant forging."

A SINGULAR CASE OF ROBBERY IN FRANCE.—A singular case of robbery in France was thus reported in the *Bordeaux Indicator*:—"A woman employed as a housekeeper at the chateau of Ludon, near this city recently inherited a sum of 800 francs. A peasant employed to take care of the grounds of the chateau, hearing of her good fortune, determined to possess himself of the money. Accordingly a few nights ago—the owner of the chateau and all his servants being absent—he got the woman on some pretext to visit him at a room which he occupied in one of the dependencies of the chateau. After a while he locked the door, and with the most dreadful threat declared that he would murder her unless she at once gave him the 800 francs. The woman being seriously alarmed, took him to her chamber, and gave him the money. The man then declared that he must murder her to prevent her from accusing him; and he commanded her to say what kind of death she would prefer. The poor woman prayed for mercy, but he peremptorily told her that she must either die by the knife, and she at last selected hanging. The man then tied her hands behind her back, and fastened her to the bedstead. He afterwards mounted on a chair to fix a rope to a beam, and made a running noose at the end. Having fully fastened the rope he put his arm in the noose to see that the latter would slip well; at that moment the woman, with great presence of mind gave a violent kick to the chair, which fell, and the man remained suspended by the arm. He roared for help, and the woman cried out "murder!" but there was no one except themselves in the chateau or its dependencies, and they were not heard. They accordingly remained in their respective positions, the man suffering dreadful agony, until the morning, when their cries attracted the attention of some laborers. These men, on hearing the woman's story, released her, but left the man suspended until they could summon a magistrate. This functionary had the man cut down, and after receiving the woman's deposition, caused him to be sent to prison to await his trial for the robbery."

AN INCONVENIENCE.—"The Russian Ambassador, M. de Kourakin, visiting the prison of St. Lazare, had his snuff-box in his hand at the moment that he entered that portion of the prison in which women are confined for theft. One of the women seeing it, fell into fits. After she had been brought round she was questioned as to what had had such an effect upon her. "It is so frightful," she replied, "to see a snuff-box of gold, and not to be able to take it." The Prince said, smiling, "It is impossible to alter the vocation of some people. This one has the further fault of an exceeding sincerity!"—*Bentley.*

The following may be the case in more Mechanics' Institutes than one.—Lord Warncliffe sensibly said, at the recent meeting of the Halifax Mechanics' Institute, "It must be a difficult thing, after a hard day's work in the factory, to come here and read those stiff books that make one's brain ache and eyes water to pore over. (A laugh.) I confess I find it to be so, though I have a comfortable library—and almost always go to sleep over them. (Renewed laughter.) I like the periodicals best." His lordship is much more frank and judicious than men who call for the introduction of "useful books" into popular libraries, while they themselves read *Little Dorrit* and the *New Monthly*.

NO HELL! NO HANGING!—These are the religious watchwords of a large majority of the public, and their effect is seen in the open violations of law by the destruction of the ballot-box, the acquittal, by juries on oath, of the most abominable criminals, the plunder of the people by dishonest banks, the desecration of friendly nations and piracy by filibusters, the multiplicity of divorces, the elopement of married men with their neighbors' wives, Mormon iniquity, New England free love and ridicule of Christianity, garroting, infanticide, abortions, and wholesale murder, public and private, over all the land!—*Catholic Telegraph.*

Midus was so great a man, that everything he touched turned to gold—altered case now, touch a man with gold and he will change into anything. Lady (in a fashionable, hooped dress)—"A little boy, can I go through the gate to the river?" Boy—"Perhaps. A load of hay went through this morning."