

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—In to-days sitting of the Corps Legislatif, M. de Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied to the recent speech of M. Jules Favre.

M. de Moustier declared that the policy of the French Government had never been inconsistent, but had always had the same object in view—namely, to remove the Austrians from Italy, to establish Italian independence, to effect a conciliation between Italy as newly constituted and the Papacy in such a way as to guarantee the security of the Pontifical State. The convention of the 15th September was directed towards this last object. France had honorably carried out that Convention. It was not true that the formation of the Antibes Legion was a violation of the Convention by France. That act was in keeping with the Convention and accepted as such by the Italian Government. Italy did not consider the publication of the Pope's Syllabus as a violation of the Convention. Italy never was ignorant of the fact that France exacted the full and honorable execution of the Convention of the 15th of September. Italy, on her part, had notified her firm resolution to carry it out, and France placed full confidence in her so doing. It was only when France found that the Convention had been manifestly violated that she took upon herself the resolution of seeing the engagements that had been contracted carried out.

M. de Moustier sat down amid loud applause. M. Thiers did not look upon the policy thus traced as clearly defined. The country had a right to exact another line of policy. That policy could only be understood if it were possible to dream of reconciling Italy with the Papacy. But he regarded such reconciliation as a pure illusion. The mouthpiece of the Government had announced what language it would hold at the Conference; but before that Conference could meet Europe would ask—what is it you require? The only policy which is suitable to France ought to start from this point—France has every claim upon Italy, every duty towards Rome. Under cover of French intervention the weak Princes of Italy have been overthrown. Reproaches are not uttered because we intervened for the despoiler; and are reproaches to be launched against our intervention to protect the last of the robbed? (Applause.)

M. Rouher.—You are perfectly right. Ours was an intervention against an odious intervention with a view to stop it. (Applause.)

M. Thiers reviewed the successive aggrandizements of Italy. The House of Savoy, he said, had hunted with Garibaldi as a falcon. The temporal power of the Pope was the necessary guarantee of the liberty of the Catholic conscience. The world would never understand how France having it in her power to be the protector of 200,000,000 of Catholics, should decline such a post. (Applause.) M. Thiers concluded as follows:—

"The situation is a difficult one for France, between Victor Emmanuel, unhappy in his grandeur at the Pitti Palace, and the Pope, unseated in the last remaining ruins of the temporal power. It is a difficult position for France, placed between Italy and Germany, the two revolutions of which are striving to be completed together. These great embarrassments are the fruits of an equivocal policy. The danger on the German side is not at the present moment so great as it may be hereafter, because France, in the Roman question, has so many just claims to assert that Prussia would not declare against her. But the danger remains the same, nevertheless, for the future. How are we to get out of this situation? By an act of frankness, by saying to Italy,—I have compromised the most important interests by allowing you to unite with Prussia. I have allowed the world to doubt of my loyal intentions by handing over to you the petty States of Italy; but there is one thing which I cannot abandon to you, and that is my honor by delivering up to you the Papacy."

In the sitting of the Legislative Chamber of Dec 9, the announced interpellation on the affairs of Germany were brought forward. M. Garnier Pages dwelt upon the contradictions which existed between the pacific declarations of the Government and its disquieting acts, which had caused perturbations in commerce and anxiety in Europe. The interview at Salzburg had paralyzed public business and alarmed Germany. He said: "The Government has proclaimed the principle of *antipatriotisme*, has arrayed against it the nationalities of America, of Russia, of Germany, and of Italy. France ought to seek a point d'appui not in Austria but in Germany. It was above all things necessary to guard against an alliance between Prussia, Germany and Italy."

M. Olivier maintained that the Convention of the 15th September was a French acceptance of the Italian vote which proclaimed Rome and the capital of Italy. If Italian unity could resist all attacks it was because unity was the wish of the nation. The partisans of the fallen Princes alone desired the overthrow of Italy, but France could not lend her hand to such machinations.

M. Thiers rose and interrupted the speaker. "To maintain such a policy we must cancel our history. We are here one time as Germans, another time as Italians, never as Frenchmen."

M. Olivier resumed his speech. He appealed to history in favor of his view of the question. As regarded the German question, he said that the anger of Prussia against France, instead of being generous and disinterested, was represented as jealous and menacing.

M. Thiers, in reply to M. Olivier, maintained that the political object of Henry IV in supporting the small States was to oppose the House of Austria, which wished to form a German unity as Prussia is doing at the present moment. He again protested against the policy of great agglomerations, which resulted in authorizing conquests around France to her detriment, and might change the face of the world by introducing into Europe the establishment of two great Powers—one Germany, with 66,000,000 inhabitants, and the other Russia, with 120,000,000.

M. Rouher replied that doubtless the first principle acted upon by a government ought to be to promote the national interests, but it ought not to look with a jealous eye upon the events abroad, always thinking of intervening to prevent them. He ought to allow himself to be taken in tow by events which were being accomplished in the name of the principle of nationality, nor forget that patriotism which ought always to be its guiding star. The policy of the French Government might be defined as an energetic feeling in favor of the maintenance of right everywhere, and the revindication of that of France every-

out alarms and with confidence in the strength of the country—applying these ideas to accomplished facts in Italy and Germany.

M. Rouher repelled the reproach of inconsistency which had been cast upon the policy of the Government. He decided that Italian unity had been made by the medium of France. Nevertheless, France did not entertain any idea of dismembering it. He disowned in the most absolute manner such an idea, but affirmed anew the determination of the Government to see the autonomy of the States of the Pope admitted in accordance with the Convention of the 15th of September. Relative to Germany, the policy of France had consisted in political appeasement and quiet. The French Government frankly accepted accomplished facts as long as its interests and its dignity were not compromised.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe says the resolution of the Emperor to pronounce for the Pope must have taken very suddenly. In the speeches delivered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Moustier, there was nothing to indicate any likelihood of its being adopted. The conciliation of Rome and Italy being the theme well on Italy will, of course, become the fierce enemy of France, and the three great powers, England, Prussia, and Russia will, to some extent at least be estranged.

The London Globe, speaking of Napoleon's policy towards Italy, says: "It will be productive of evil. It will increase the unpopularity of the Emperor, as Her Majesty is known to take an active part in political affairs, and like most women of her nation, she is a very ardent Papist. She will be held responsible for what has been done. Already in the Corps Legislatif has the new diplomacy of the Emperor been characterized as Spanish; and as in truth, it is more Spanish than French, it is not surprising that the people should ascribe it to the *Espanola* who sits on the throne."

The Opinion asserts that a restricted Conference will assemble shortly at Paris to deliberate upon the bases of discussion on the Roman question. The great Powers will be represented by their Ambassadors accredited at Paris.

We are informed, says the London Globe of Dec 9 that in political circles in Paris serious apprehensions are entertained that a violent outbreak of hostility to France is impending in Italy. The declaration of M. Rouher that Italy shall never be allowed to have Rome, nor to touch an inch of the Papal territory, is said to have so strengthened the hands of the 'Party of Action' in Italy that another expedition is being organized against Rome, with the full knowledge that it will bring on a collision with the French army. Garibaldi, it is said, will again take the command; and it is even believed that the Italian Government will connive at a considerable number of its soldiers joining the Garibaldian bands.

M. Rouher made the following additional statements in yesterday's sitting of the Corps Legislatif: "Long ago Italy had received a verbal communication to the effect that on the day Garibaldi put his foot on Pontifical territory France would intervene. The resolution of France was taken as far back as the 10th of last October. Both fleet and army were in readiness. The Italian Minister was warned. But, French journals of the Opposition combating the idea of intervention, deceived public opinion abroad, encouraged the agitators, and dragged the Garibaldians on to the battle-field of Mentana."

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Government of France and Italy have commenced negotiations for the abrogation of the September Convention, with the understanding that any agreement they may arrive at in the matter shall be submitted to the approval of the other powers of Europe.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—This morning the *Patrie* newspaper states that the French Government has issued orders for the departure of 20,000 more troops for Oliva Vecchia.

The *Journal de Paris* says that its Roman correspondent has sent it the following information which it gives without vouching for its accuracy: "The Pontifical Government, besides the deposits of arms which it has seized in several houses of the city, has got possession of important documents, showing the connivance of the Cabinet of Florence with the authors of the attempts at insurrection which have taken place in Rome."

It adds that Cardinal Antonelli was preparing on this subject a diplomatic note in order to prove that even after the battle of Mentana the Italian Government had not ceased to be in communication with the agents of Garibaldi, with a view to prepare another insurrection in Rome.

The *Courrier de Lyon* publishes the following letter:—"I have the honor to bring to your knowledge a fact which I obtain from a sure source. In the terms of the loan lately contracted in London by Garibaldi's son was a clause stipulating that it was 'repayable in works of art after the taking of Rome' by the famous chief of the invading bands. Therefore, it is by alienating beforehand the artistic treasures of the Church and of Rome that these 'patriots' have obtained in London the means of organizing their big game. The Rome which they wish to give Italy as capital is, therefore, a Rome despoiled and dishonoured; there is nothing rash in believing so after the deprivations which have marked their passage everywhere. This proof of the veritable Italian aspirations must be added to former ones. Events have fortunately foiled this combination."

The papers which Count d'Haussonville has been for some time contributing to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*—*L'Eglise Romaine et le Premier Empire*—are highly interesting, and throw new light on the transactions between the Papacy under Pius VII. and the Empire under Napoleon I. Some of the materials on which M. d'Haussonville founds his narrative have not hitherto been made public, but their authenticity is undoubted. The cause of the humiliation to which Napoleon subjected Pius VII. was his refusal to exclude the English from the Papal States and to declare war against them. Flattery, coaxing, intimidation, and the most fearful threats had no effect. What the Pontiff found most difficult to resist were the most respectful and eloquent letters of his friend, Cardinal Spesha, then in Paris, supplicating him to avoid, by a timely compliance with the demands of the Emperor, the terrible calamities which were soon to fall upon the Church. His own Legats, Odrara, had repeatedly manifested to him not only his own views, but those of many sincere Catholics in France, including several prelates, and whose views accorded with Cardinal Spesha's. He had already signified his refusal to Spesha through Cardinal Casati; but, harassed on all hands by friends as by enemies, Pius VII. came to the resolution of laying aside the forms of diplomatic etiquette, and declared in a document written with his own hand, nominally addressed to his Legate in Paris, but in reality to Napoleon, his final decision.

There would soon be no one to kill if murderous weapons continue to be invented at the present alarming scale. The pocket cannon is the latest admitted to the French Government. It is two feet and a half long, is loaded at the breech with a remarkable facility, fires ball or grape, can be worked by two men, has no recoil and gives the worker no trouble, a child can work it—it can fire 30 rounds per minute, throwing two projectiles at each round. The total cost of a charge of powder and ball is five pence.

The French army is now completely supplied with the Chassepot rifle, and the old muskets are to arm, when changed, the National guard. Further, the Government is collecting all the railway maps known, which are to form a separate topographical department.

The collection in favour of the Pope made on All-Saints Day in the churches of the diocese of Rouen, together with the private donations, amounted to 125,700 francs. Of that sum, 95,000 are intended to procure nineteen Pontifical Zouaves, while 10,000 are towards the equipment of the Antibes Legion.

L'Alia fara de se was the national cry of Charles Albert, since adopted by all Italians. Considering how little Italy has done for herself, some French wag has imagined the word *Jaradusse* to signify Italian blundering and boasting.

To commemorate the rather equivocal fact that Garibaldi fled from Monte Rotondo, the French soldiers, engaged in that battle, propose to call it the battle of *Montre ton-dos* (show your back.)

ITALY.

PEDMONT.—At Florence the state of matters is very bad indeed, and a Coup d'Etat—this is the season for them—is spoken of. No doubt the throne of Victor Emmanuel never was in greater danger from the disaffected of every shade. At Turin matters are nearly at the culminating point.

FLORENCE, Dec. 6.—A decree has been issued, granting an amnesty to the authors and abettors of the recent invasion of the Pontifical territory, and pardon for all offences connected with it.

The Italian Parliament, by a recent vote, refused to pay the interest on the debt of the Provinces formerly belonging to the States of the Church, which debt was assumed by Italy when those Provinces were annexed to the Kingdom. The French Government has sent a despatch to Florence protesting against this action of the Legislature.

FLORENCE, Dec. 23.—The National Parliament will at an early day, vote to reaffirm in a solemn manner its declaration that the city of Rome belongs to Italy as the capital of the nation.

Dec. 22.—It is rumored that Rattazzi will resigne Premiership of Italy, and will form a new Cabinet.

DEBATES IN THE SENATE.—DECLARATION OF THE MINISTRY ON THE ROMAN QUESTION.—In the Senate, Dec. 7, Signor Torreares made an interpellation on the Roman question. He considered it advisable that, under the present grave circumstances, the Senate should make a Declaration. He did not wish to offer opposition to the Government, but he wished to know the attitude it intended to assume in this question. He put forward the claim to Rome, and said that, under the circumstances, the Government must maintain that claim, and the Senate would uphold it.

General Menabrea replied that the Government had already expressed its views on the Roman question. By persuasion and time, Italy would be able to obtain the desired end; he had already stated the difficulties the Government had to contend against; but he had, at the same time, the confidence in its ability to overcome them. Gen. Menabrea concluded as follows:—

"While maintaining our right and respecting religious interests our programme may be briefly stated as based upon the necessity for a division of powers, one of which does not harmonize with the other—Our policy, despite every obstacle is to overcome the tenderness of exaggerated passions, while repelling all idea of weakness or of bad faith. In this path I count upon the support of the Senate."

Signor Torreares then proposed the following order of the day:

The Senate, considering the declaration of the Ministry, and that the Government will manfully maintain the rights and the dignity of the nation, and hasten its legitimate completion, passes to the order of the day."

Signor Leopardi opposed the motion of Signor Torreares, on the ground that the Senate had already given a vote proclaiming Rome the capital of Italy.

Gen. Menabrea stated that he accepted the order of the day proposed by Signor Torreares in its broadest interpretation. As to the vote mentioned by Signor Leopardi, the Minister recalled his recent speech wherein he quoted the words of Count Cavour, and continued:

"I consider the order of the day proposed by Signor Torreares to comprise a sort of confirmation of that vote, since it confirms that its behavior the national dignity to maintain the solemn vote of Parliament; but as I have already stated, Italy must look towards Rome in concert with France. If such be the signification of the order of the day, I have no hesitation in accepting it."

Signor Confaloneri believed that it was y in to speak of an accordance with France when France declared that the gates of Rome must be eternally closed to Italy.

General Menabrea replied; "I wish to establish that to obtain a settlement of the Roman question all rashness must be avoided, and that even the thought of violence or force must be dismissed. When our right is affirmed in the presence of Europe, when we have shown all the respect due to religious interests, when Europe is convinced that not only are we not hostile to the Papacy, but that we wish to guard its independence and uphold its majestic principle, then a certain divergence of views, which now appears deeply seated because it is formed upon the recent painful recollections, will gradually diminish, and at length, I hope entirely disappear. Such is the clear sense in which I accept the order of the day of Signor Torreares."

The order of the day was finally adopted almost unanimously.

The *Moniteur* of December 9 publishes the following as the expression used by General Menabrea in his reply to Signor Torreares in the Italian Senate on Saturday:—"I consider it absolutely necessary to display as much reserve as moderation in seeking a solution of the Roman question, the difficulties of which the Government, whose intentions and line of conduct have been repeatedly clearly expressed has asked the Chamber of Deputies not to complicate by inopportune discussion."

In the Chamber of Deputies, Dec. 5, various members, including Signori Nicotera, Desavelis, Ferreras, Laporta, and others, expressed the wish to make immediate interpellations to know what attitude the Government intended to assume to maintain the rights and the dignity of the nation after the statements that had been made in the Corps Legislatif by the French Government, and especially by M. Rouher respecting Italy. General Menabrea replied that he had already telegraphed and written to the Italian representative at Paris for further explanations of the subject. Until he had received an answer the Government could not make any reply, and he therefore, requested the members to withhold their interpellations until Monday next, and then unite them with other interpellations announced for that day on the foreign policy of the Government. Menabrea hoped that he should then be able to give a reply to their questions. The members accordingly withheld their interpellations. The vice Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies have been constituted. Six of the Presidents belong to the moderate party of the Right. The majority of the Vice Presidents and Secretaries also belong to the Right.

On Dec 9 the President announced that Signors Miceli Laporta and Sella had presented an interpellation relative to the conduct of the Government in the late political crisis.

Signor Sella proposed that the following motion should be voted by the Chamber before discussing the interpellation above mentioned: "That the Chamber, firmly determined to maintain inviolate the national programme, declaring Rome the capital of Italy, passes to the discussion of the interpellation."

This motion was signed by several members of the Right and Left, but equally opposed by Signor Crispi, the leader of the Left, and Prime Minister Menabrea, who agreed that before proclaiming Rome as the capital of Italy in which they all agreed, the Chamber should discuss the means of going to Rome. The motion for the interpellation to be preceded by Signor Sella's order of the day was rejected by 201 against 166 votes. The Chamber then proceeded to the discussion of the interpellation.

Rome, Dec. 23.—The Holy Father in an Allocution congratulated his hearers on the defeat of Garibaldi

and the preservation of the Holy See from a great danger.

The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says:—On the 23d of November, a solemn religious service was celebrated at St. John Lateran for the French and Pontifical soldiers who fell in the late campaign. It was attended by Gen. Desailly and his staff, and all the French generals in Rome, as well as by Gen. Konzier and the superior officers of the Pontifical army, while the body of the church was thronged with clericals and legitimists. Just before the ceremony the police discovered a daring plot. Three Orsini shells of enormous calibre were to be thrown from the roof into the midst of the congregation, which was so densely packed that not only many numbers have been killed or wounded, but a scene of terrible confusion must have ensued. Last Sunday a fire broke out in a house in Via Monte Brianza, the basement storey of which proved to be a secret factory of bombs. This portion of the building was rent to fragments by the explosion of combustibles which killed three of the workmen and injured many persons on the upper floors. The police have since discovered several depositories of arms, including one of large extent in the warehouse, rented by a native of Bologna. The latest deposit is said to have contained some double-baded hatchets, with points for impaling decapitated heads, and also three guillotines; but I am inclined to consider this an exaggeration. Nevertheless, there appears to be too much ground for believing in the existence of the plan for blowing up a number of buildings, as mentioned to Mr. Odo Russell by Cardinal Antonelli, and you may imagine what a state of panic we live in, none of us knowing that the house we inhabit may not be one of those condemned.

NAPLES.—Despatches from Naples mention that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius is continually increasing in force and splendour. Immense sheets of white, yellow and crimson flame arise hundreds of feet above the crater, and at night the bay of Naples is lighted up for miles. Lava is pouring down the mountain side in immense quantities, and large stones are occasionally thrown out from the mouth of the volcano. A deep rumbling, like reverberating thunder, is heard from time to time as if in the bowels of the earth, and many of the people in the vicinity have left their homes for fear of an earthquake or other calamity. No such eruption has probably occurred in Mount Vesuvius for centuries, and the spectacle is regarded as one of the most magnificent and sublime ever witnessed in nature.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—The new constitution of Austria which recently passed the Reichsrath, has been officially promulgated throughout the Empire by imperial decrees. The correspondent of the *London Times* thus describes a new Protestant sect that has sprung up in Hungary:—

On the lower part of the Theiss district, and in the great plain between that river and the Danube in the very midst of a pure Magyar population, a new religious Church has arisen, the followers of which call themselves Nazarenes. No one seems to know where it comes from, so one can tell when it was introduced, or how it has found its way into those outlying districts, almost shut out from all intercourse with the rest of the world; but it seems to attract the peasant class of pure Hungarian stock as powerfully as Methodism does the populations of Wales. It is only among the lower classes that it seems spreading, and spreading with a rapidity which makes people uneasy. Under the old system the process from obvious reasons went on with the greatest secrecy, such indeed, that little more than vague surmises existed as to its nature; but now that every eye is allowed great freedom of movement the new sect has come out more into daylight. Still the daylight has been hitherto but faint dawn, so that little can be distinguished of its real character. Single tenets alone have transpired hitherto and even people who live among them seem to have no clear idea of this new religion.

The name Nazarenes would imply that they consider themselves in connection with Christianity, although, perhaps, it means likewise that they do not recognize the divine nature of Christ. They admit no priest class, but whoever feels inspired in the congregation gets up and speaks and prays. I don't know whether they have any other religious rites, but the absence of a priest class must probably be taken as a sign that they have none. They refuse to have their children baptized, and will swear no oath. The communities form closely connected societies, in which not only matters of common interest, but even the private affairs of individuals are discussed and arranged. Whether, as some suppose, this community goes really so far as to be an attempt at communism there seems no data to decide, although there is an unmistakable Socialist tinge in the whole affair. They don't acknowledge any sacred character in marriage but it is equally uncertain whether, as some again would have it, this means polygamy or even community of wives.

You will have already remarked that there are some features which seem taken from the tenets of the Society of Friends, and it would be, indeed, a curious phenomena to see this society, which is dying out and being transformed everywhere else, arise in its old shape in this corner of Europe. I have not heard of any distinctive signs in dress or appearance, but all agree that the followers of this new sect are quiet, orderly, sober, and industrious above their neighbors.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.—Intelligence published here announces that hostilities again broke out in Galicia on Nov. 23d. Turkish reinforcements have been sent thither, armed with breech-loaders. In consequence of representations made to the Russian Consul Russian vessels had resumed taking away fugitive families from the island. It is also stated that the Viceroy of Egypt refused to pay the tribute due to the Porte, requiring that the letter should take into account the losses incurred by Egypt in sending troops to Crete.

A CONFIRMED GRUMBLER.—Some time ago there lived in Edinburgh a well known grumbler named Sandy Black, whose often occurring fits of spleen or indigestion produced some amusing scenes of senseless irritability, which were highly relished by all except the brute's good patient little wife. One morning Sandy rose out of a quarrel, the haddies and eggs were excellent done to a turn, and had been ordered by himself the previous evening; and breakfast passed without the locked-for cause of complaint.

What will you have for dinner, Sandy, said Mrs. Black. A chicken, madam, said the husband. Roast or boiled? asked the wife. Onfound it, madam, if you had been a good wife you'd have known before this what I liked, Sandy growled out, and slamming the door behind him, left the house.

It was spring, and a friend who was present heard the little wife say, Sandy's bent on a disturbance to-day; I shall not please him do what I can. The dinner time came and Sandy and his friend sat down to dinner; the fish was eaten in silence, and, on raising the cover of the dish before him, in a towering passion he called out, "Boiled chicken! I hate it, madame. A chicken boiled is a chicken spoiled. Immediately the cover was raised from another chicken, roasted to a turn."

Madame, I won't eat roast chicken roared Sandy; you know how it should have been cooked. At that instant a boiled chicken, with mushrooms was placed on the table. Without any peas! roared the grumbler. Here they are, dear, said Mrs. Black. How dare you spend my money in this way?

They were a present, said the wife, interrupting him. Rising from the chair and pushing from the room, amidst a roar of laughter from his friend he clenched his fist and shouted, "How dare you receive a present without my leave?"

ADVICE ON BOTH SIDES.—A countryman walked into the office of a lawyer one day, and began his application: "Sir, I have come to you to get your advice in a case that has given me much trouble."

Well, what's the matter? Suppose, now, said the client, that a man had one spring of water on his land, and his neighbour living below should build a dam across the creek through both farms, and it was to back the water into the other man's spring, what ought to be done? "See him, sir! sue him, sir! by all means, said the lawyer, who always become excited in proportion to the aggravation of the clients. You can recover heavy damages, sir, and the law will make him pay well for it. Just give me the case, and I'll bring the money from him."

But stop! cried the terrified applicant for legal advice. It's I that have built the dam, and it's my neighbour Jones that owns the spring, and he threatens to sue me. The keen lawyer hesitated a moment before he tackled his ship and kept on. Ah! well sir you say you built a dam across that creek. What sort of a dam was it, sir? It was a mill dam. A mill dam for grinding grain, was it? Yes, it was just that. And is a good neighbourhood mill, is it? So it is, sir, you may well say so. And all your neighbours bring their grain to be ground do they? Yes, sir, all but Jones. Then it is a great public convenience, is it not? To be sure it is, I would not have built it but for that. It is so far superior to any other mill, sir. And now, said the old lawyer, you tell me that Jones is complaining just because the water from the dam happens to put back into his little spring, he is now threatening to sue you. Well all I have to say is, let him sue and he'll rue the day, as sure as my name is Barnes.

CATCHING A TARTAR.—The following colloquy took place between Counsellor Cicero Apollonius Tyana Timp (Cincinnati bar) and a witness:—"Do I understand you to say, sir, that the prisoner is a thief?" "Yes, sir! 'cause why—she confessed she was." "And you also swear that she worked for you after this confession?" "Yes, sir." "Then we are to understand that you employ dishonest people to work for you, even after their rascalities are confessed to you?" "Of course; how else would I get assistance from a lawyer?"

Sir Walter Scott, meet an Irish beggar in the street who importuned him for sixpence, the great unknown, not having one, gave him a shilling, adding, with a laugh, "Mind, now sir, you owe me sixpence." "Och, sure enough," said the beggar, "and God grant you live till I pay you!"

A beautiful young man one evening escorted an equally beautiful young lady home. As they approached the dwelling of the damsel she said encouragingly, "Jehal don't tell anybody you heard me buzz." "Sally," said he emphatically, "don't you mind—I'm as much ashamed of it as you are."

Recent mail robberies frightened a Cleveland man, who added to the address of a letter, "To the highest P. O. officials: For God's sake let this go through—there is no money in it!"

Ah! Jemmy, said a sympathizing friend to a man who was just too late for the train, "you did not run fast enough." "Yes I did," said Jemmy; "but I didn't start soon enough."

"Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin?" asked the master of an infant school in a fast neighborhood. "I have!" shouted a six year old at the foot of the class. "Where?" inquired the old man, amused by his earnestness. "On an elephant," was the reply.

MARVELOUS!

TORONTO, C. W., July 8, 1864.

Gentlemen,—I send you a certificate of the great benefit I have derived from using BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. I have been terribly afflicted for years with Acute Rheumatism; my knee joints were swollen to an enormous extent, and it was with the greatest difficulty I walked. I was treated by the best physicians in the city without any apparent benefit. My friends persuaded me to try Bristol's SARSAPARILLA. After taking the first bottle I was almost cured; and now, after taking the third, I am a new man. If agreeable, I desire that you should publish this certificate, and let the afflicted know of the great benefit I have derived from your valuable medicine.

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PURGATION AND INVIGORATION.—By means of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, these two processes are made one and inseparable, and this cannot be said of any other cathartic in existence. For this reason they are decidedly the most successful alterative medicine ever prescribed for paralysis, palsy, nervous weakness, general debility, and vertigo or dizziness. These complaints are always in some degree connected, either as effects or causes, with a morbid condition of the stomach, the liver, or the intestines. Upon these organs the Pills act with a directness, promptitude, and curative power, that is simply astonishing, while at the same time they communicate vigor to the whole organization. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by, impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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A PERFUME AND A COSMETIC.—The surpassing aromatic excellence of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has caused its qualities as a cosmetic to be partially overlooked. It is not only the most refreshing and delightful of perfumes, but a superficial application for the removal of blemishes on the skin, it is unsurpassed. In tropical climates, where the excessive heat causes annoying eruptions, and every sunbeam carries freckles, and sunburn in its train, this soothing toilet-water is found exceedingly useful for cosmetic purposes. Its delicious fragrance is also a complete antidote to nervous headache and faintness.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lempough & 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.