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FRANCE.

generally considered rather to confirm than dis: will not the less continue to sweep the filth of the prove the allegation it contradicts, Indeed, it is matter of considerable doubt whether the Goveroment would not better attain its object by ig-from Mr. Rassam are upon certain solemn anniversa-ries, dragged through the Imperial apartments and noring than by denying statements which, it desires to discredit. The Patrie, as you were latelyatold, declared unfounded. the statement in the "Journal de Paris" that a still or unpleasant communication had been made by the Madrid pass themselves and atheir arms into Spain. Thereupon, all Paris felt sure that some such case, although as to the exact form I do not pretend to speak. Narvaez and his colleagues may have had not the least ground of complaint, but complain they did. The fact is that there is anything but a good feeling between Madrid and Paris. When the present Spanish Minister at Berlin, an ex-favourite of a Sovereign who has had many, repaired to his post, it was with instructions received from Royal lips, and that were of anything but a friendly nature to France. I have excellent reason to believe that the tenour of that message-for a message it was-became known to the French Emperor, and that, although he may at first have doubted, he afterwards became fully convinced.

The topic of Abyssinia is decidedly a favourite one now in Paris, and the Patrie has just published two columns concerning it from the pen of Count R. du Bisson. M. du Bisson does not date his letter, but he appears to write in Paris on the strength of letters of the 30th July received from Abyssmia. It will surprise you to learn how well informed they are there, and that, - seem the Walle of

-1 All the secrets of the Foreign-office are conscientiously delivered over to Theodore. Three months ago, at Gondar, they knew the effective strength and composition of the expeditionary corps, and even the numbers of the regiments. At that date, in London, the expedition was denied. And the letters, dated three months ago, contain the same details that the military newspapers have published within the last fortnight a The Emperor (Theodore) knew that 10,000 camels were to be furnished by the Viceroy, that Massowah was chosen for the base of operations, and that they feigned to proclaim very loudly the invasion of Abyssinia by the Tarenta, otherwise the Red Sea. When informed of this plan he said, 'The English are either mad or imbecile-mad, if they attempt what they say; imbecile, if they imagine I fear them.' In fact, the purchase of the camels at once enlightened the cunning Negus as to the point of attack really selected."

According to M. du Bisson, by way of the Red Sea the paths are all impassable by camels. Travellers and merchants have repeatedly tried the experiment, without success. The only about ten days ago to crown the statue of the Conpracticable road for camels he asserts to be by way of Galabat and Matamab, but that involves 20 days' forced marches through the Egyptian Soudan, and crossing the Bogos, the Benchamer, Bahria, Taka, the province of Khartoum, with halts in the towns of Kassalah and Guedaref. He says that the difficulties the Eoglish army will encounter are immease and will baffle all cal culations, all loresight. This ill-omened prophet says :-

We will not speak of the Guedaref worm or of the toenia; one is safe from them if one never drinks water. We will say nothing of the gigantic defiles, of the absence of roads over moun tains maccessible to Europeans, of the rains that commence in April, a frightful deluge which breaks down the strongest tents, changes rivu lets, into torrents and rivers into oceans, drown ind the plains for two mosths, and leaving them during the three succeeding months ravaged by typhus and by the pernicious fevers engendered by mountains of detritus in fermentation, of carcasses of animals in putrefaction, under a sunbeat of 85 deg. centigrade. We will not point out the desperate position of an invading army in a country which has already been methodically ruined, sacked, and burnt, surrounded on all sides by pestilential marshes, hemmed in by fanatical in their vengeance, indefatigable in their attacks : of an army cut off from its base of operations by muddy and mephitic oceans, without communica. tions, without the possibility during one-third of the year of obtaining supplies, and consequent ly obliged to take with it provisions, stores, medicines, ammunition for four months. We will not dwell upon the absurdity of employing in endless defiles, strewed everywhere with rocks fallen from the mountains, a cavalry accustomed to the plains of India, draught animals accustomed. to the sandy, easy paths of the Desert, in provinces where often man alone serves as beast of shurden, helping himself with his feet and hands. All that concerns the skilful English Generals and their so well-organized commissariat."

After thus pointing out everything that he esays he will not point out, this friendly gentleman elegant appearance, ire proachably dressed, entered predicts that neither: 15 000 nor 20,000 soldiers, Indian or English, will suffice to rescue the pri soners, whom he maintains to be still in the power of Theodore, who will pittlessly cut their of is an Englishman? Why and how has this throats. This must have struck numbers of per-change come to pass? It is a mystery. Xavier sons, as highly probable even before M. du Bisson pointed it out; but the question now is not confined within the limits of the rescue of those Fiew unfortunate men. It the prisoners are killed It might be some consolation to got hold of Theodore and dispose of him by means of the balter he merits. No chance of that, says the oracular Bisson :-

In action, 12 of his most valiant warriors, likamankuas, adopt bis Imperial costame, take similar arms, a borse like his, a suite as numerous, so that it his impossible to recognize the Emperor or to know where he is. Theodore may be killed, but his suc-cessor will be Machecha, his son warlike full of audacity, intelligence, and acquired knowledge, and moreover, the idol of the army. The English may in mid ocean. To go to Rome is for Garibaidi a gain negative battles, leading only to the presession of deserts wasted by fire, and when they have spent in 1802 that the French would have made his grave ment :- reace which should give time to, solve the from rocks.

200 millions of france, abandoned to voltures and hyenas 10,000 of their soldiers, and got Messrs. Cameron, Rassam, Stern, &c., massacred, the victorious and decimated remnant of their army will go and re-embark at Massowab! The Emperor of Abyssina Adenial in a French semi official paper, is now, will still be Theodore or his son, and the British flag

Palacs of Gondar."
In a note M. do Bisson informs us that the two
English flags taken from the consulate general and down the staircase with hootings and ontrages, and are afterwards put back in the most unclean corner of the palace, where they are habitually kept.

Whatsoever the result of the campaign, the invading force is to have no easy triumph. According to Government to that of the Tuileries with respect | their French friend, the Abyasinians are heroes, intreto alleged facilities allowed to the insurgents to pid, indefatigable, and almost involverable. They can march 20 leagues in ten hours, fight for a whole day without food or drink; sleep in the water and inthe mud, always plein Whumour (whatever M. du communication had been made, and the result of Bisson may mean by that), and inspired with a fanamy inquiries convinces me that such has been the tloism equalled only by their hatred of the foreigner! The women are the modern Spartans ... In battle they form a sort of rear rank taking care of the wounded and bringing up ammunition under the hottest fire The coward who retreats is no longer a man; his wife divorces him; his betrothed rejects him his priest curses him. Paradise is the lot of the fallen hero; the coward goes to the other place." But it appears, according to Count du Bisson, that Theodore, in the expectation of this war, of which it seems that the treachery of our Foreign-office long since warned him, sent for military instructors, both European and American, and that some of them have arrived, and others are on the road; or about to set on :. He has also bought several thousand breech loaders, and 'M. Boargon' (a French name, perhaps a friend of M. du Bisson) has organized a manufactory of cartridges specially for these new arms. Machecha, the teir to the crown, has been put at the head of Army Corps; one Raz Haghedda commauds all the sharpshooters, and, as he understands French and Hoglish the tereigners are under his orders. Some other particulars are given, apparently derived from the Gondar

The Journal de Paris is of opinion that it would be wrong to despise the forces of which the Abyssinian King disposes. Besides being master of all Abyssinia (which according to some recent accounts appears rather doubtful), the writer says that,-

" His organized army includes 2,000 Europeans, deserters and banditti from all countries-all energetic people, who have drilled and exercised Theodore's soldiers, all pretty well equipped and armed with muskets. It is said oven that Theodore has a small park of field artillery."

There is a certain class of young Englishmen who really ought not to be allowed to travel out of their own country, except in charge of authoritative bearleaders. I allude to those who seem to go abroad solely for two purposes - to turn everything they see into ridicule - for the most part, merely because it differs from what they see at home; and to play pranks which in England they would not dare to indulge in. They have no eye for what ought to please and might improve them, but they have a faicon's glance for everything not in strict accordance with their notions of "the correct thing." And being among people whom they despise as being only despise as being only the foreigners and the guests and ought to be on their good behaviour, they allow themselves licence which in England would soon bring them to the police-court. In France such things are looked upon as results of British eccentricity, and generally with much indulgence, but now and then one of these fast and ill-bred youths comes in for a wholesome lesson. This has just happened at Dinan, in Brittany. Some young Englishmen -who the Dinamais newspaper describes as Oxford students, which it is to be hoped they are not-took it into their heads netable du Guesclin, which stands is the principal equare of the town, with a domestic vessel usually considered more useful than ornamental. They then set out for St. Malo, expecting to get off by the steamer for Jerrey. Du Guosclin, I need hardly remind you, was a Breton, born near Dinan, and contended with various fortune, but great valour, against Boglish armies led by the Black Prince and by Chandos -by the latter of whom he was made prisoner at Auray in 1364. Subsequently he conquered a great deal of French territory from the English and in France, but especially in Brittany, and is justly revaired as one of the greatest national heroes. The Dinan authorities telegraphed to St. Malo to stop the offenders, two of whom escaped, but the third, whose name is given as Mr. Edward Sweeting, was taken of Correcback to Dinan, and before the Tribunal tional Police, where a tremendous crowd assembled. Mr. Sweeting declared that he had no intention to insult France. The Dinanais relates what passed as

'I believe you (replied the President), and, moreover, France is above insults of the kind. Butamong the English, who in general carry the respect for authority so far there are some few who have not yet forgotten the past, and it is painful to see young men belonging to one of the great English Universities come to this country, where we welcome them so cordially, to outrage our Breton glories and try to revive the batreds of evil days now gone by. Thus it was that recently a band of such young men, at Lehon, wantonly offended our national sentiments by daucing on the burial-place of the Beaumanoirs. As if, since they fought side by side in Orimes, France free corps, implacable in their hatred, icexorable and England were not friendly nations. A Frenchastonishes me is that you chose, for a demonstration in very bad taste, the statue of a man who, in his li'etime, conquered the English, but to whose coffin your countrymen paid the bighest bonours. prisoner did not seem to know enything of all that, and the magistrate remarked that he thought it would do no barm if Oxford students learnt Freuch bis

> Mr Sweeting was most justly condemned to a fortnight's imprisonment. The English colony at Dinan had not awaited the trial to address to the Mayor of Dinan the expression of their regret, and unequivocally to condemn the ungentlementy conduct of the offenders. The Dinanais calls upon its towns-people to forget the incident, and to remember only the promptitude with which the English residents had repudiated the offence and manifested their sympathy with the people of Dinan. -

> Timer. 'A few years ago,' says Figuro, ' when a man of one of our theatres, people used to say 'It is an Englishman.' Now-a-days, when one remarks in the orchestra stalls a soft dirty hat and a red flaunel shirt, one may without fear of mistake exclaim atrocious unceremoniousness and for ignominious costumes. The English, he says travel abroad to wear out their old clothes."

> ITALY. PIPDUONT-A WARNING FROM THE ITALIAN MINISTE-RIAL ORGAN.-We cannot yet feel all the tremendous responsibilities to which Garibaldi exposes Italy, so great is the universal wonder at such blind persistence. The warnings which Garibaldi has received from so many various quarters are of no avail, neither is he impressed by the open repugnance with which the persistent and alarming reports of his project bave been received during the last two months in every province of Italy. Equally, too does be disregard the internal difficulties of Italy, whose disregard present condition is like that of a ship tempest-tossed work that he has undertaken to perform. He wrote

period from carrying out his design he now again takes it in hand. Builthe Imperial phantasm no longer disturos his poetical illusions, and he reckons upon baying nothing to deal with but the undiseip-ited remnants of an army already in source of disco-lation, and being thus evabled to hoist the spotless banner in the Campidoglio almost without striking a blow. Why may not the facile victories of Paiermo Calatafimi, and Milazzo, be reproduced at Terracina, at Albano, and at Rome. Garibaldi is still the legendary hero, and his friends at Geneva. will at this moment have proclaimed it in chorus-When cur painful surprise has passed, and we can consider the formidable dangers of the expedition, the levy of bucklers will perhaps have commenced. And what may we then expect? Several arrests have lately, been made in Umbria, near the Roman upon as a sketch which it will take years to fill out, frontier, of persons suspected to be revolutionary partisons, and evidently on their way into Roman territory. Law her

A letter from Florence in the Debats says:operation of which the success appears assured. The decree which creates the obligations is signed. They will be reimbursable of fifths, from 1875 to 1880; It is hoped that before that period the whole sum will have been got in by the sale of the Church property. For that sale things look promising The public appears well disposed and the clergy offer no resistance at least, no open resistance; it does not seem to stir in the matter.

According to other accounts the clergy are likely to buy back some of the property by means of third persons. The success obtained by the company formed in 1864 for the sale of the national property. is looked upon by the Debats' correspondent as, a guarantee for the success of the present operation. He says that company baseold at 27 per cent. above the value at which the property was estimated by the State at the time of the formation of the comoany (bent demanuali). If that be really the case the holders of those bonds ought to be well satisfied; for, if I rightly remember, the terms on which the loan was taken were extremely advantageous to the takers, and the profit arising from the excess of the sale price over the estimated price was to be divided between the company and the Government. In Spain the Church property has made the fortunes of numbers of persons. Much of it has been re-sold at prices increlibly higher that were originally paid for it - not 27 per cent., but 100 or 200 per cent., and I should be afraid to say how much more in certain cases which I believe could be thoroughly

well authenticated. The Italians, and the Tuscans especially, seem rather too sure that the safest means of driving crime from this world is to take the least possible notice of it. Only a few days ago we read in an Italian contemporary the case of a young Florentine who took his wife out for a treat to the village of Petriolo, and there after breakfasting with her. and making every demonstration of affection, walked with her into a wood, cut her throat, and buried her head in the ground. Upon being charged with the deed he not only avowed it, but a lduced as a motive -probably with an eye to extenuating circumstances'-that he wished for full freedom to carry ou an incestnous connexion with his own sister-a connexion which had already long been in existence, with the knowledge and connivance of the mother This in sight of that Palazzo Vecchio where the Chambers are gravely discussing the opportunity of extending the bloodless' Tueran Code to all the rest of Italy, and pensioning off the hangman as a functionary no longer in keeping with the wants of a highly polished, humane, and exemplary com-

munity.

The Venice Tempe relates that a Murano a strange ma'ady suddenly declared itself among the cattle of wards the whole family consisting of eight or ten persons were attacked by cholers. Several of them are said to have died. The off-ir excited a great sensation, and some considered that a quantity of straw which the chief of the family had purchased at Venice proceeded from the beds of cholera patients. An investigation was going on, preparations were taken at Murano, and the house that had been so terribly stricken was isolated and watched

FLORENCE Sept 29. - Garibaldi, from his prison, has written a letter, saying the Romans have the right, which all s'aves have, to rise against their oppressors, and it is the duty of Italians to help them in their struggle for liberty. He hopes his fellowpatriots will not be discouraged by their last reverse, and exhorts them to re organize and murch on to the achievement of their great purpose,-the liberation in regard to the western provinces of Poland. of Rome. The letter concludes with an eloquent appeal to the men of the Liberal party of Italy, declaring that the eyes of the world are turned upon them, and the nations of the earth anxiously await the result of their action in the present crisis.

The particulars of the riots last week in various parts of Italy show that they were even more serious than first reported. In some cities, the mobs were fierce and obstinate, and the troops were frequently obliged to use their bayonets and sumetimes to fire, upon the people Many citizens and some soldiers, were killed and a large number wounded.

Reports from Italy are startling. A despatch from Florence, late this evening says the outbreak at Virerbo was not quelled. The small town of Aquapende, in Orvieto, has been captured by the insurgents, who have taken full possession of all the roads leading to it. The commander of the forces of the Pope has asked the Italian Government for instant assistance. Italy refuses to furnish any soldiers. There is no longer room for doubt that the revolt is serious. There are alarming apprehensions of an interruption of the friendly relations between Italy

Rome - FLORENCE, 2nd .- Official despatches published to day are silent in regard to Rome but confirm the report that a revolt has broken out in the Papal province of Viterbo.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The servants in the employ. ment of the Revolutionary Government at Naples. seem to be like revolutionists, and liberals everywhere, a pracious set of scoundrels. M. Erden writes from Florence to the Temps on the 15th inst :-

"It has long been well known that frightful abuses exist at Naples. The parrative of robberies becomes quite monotonous. It is not extravagant that one ends by laughing in spite of oneself. Here is the crop the last fortnight has yielded. It is discovered that the cashier of the Bank has carried off the cash. box. It is discovered that the cashier of the State Treasury changes his gold for notes, and puts the premium of 6 per cent. into his pocket. It is thought that he and his confederates have thus taken a million francs. It is discovered that the Custom house as a body rob the State of 15 millions a year. It is discovered that a naval officer has been in the habit of pilfering various copper articles. Every night he went out with a number of them concealed under his uniform. In short, it is unparalleled. A good deal was expected from the Nespolitans, whose moral sense is obliterated but they surpass all our anticipations.
On learning all this M Rattszzi was furious. He has just dismissed 180 Curtom-bouse functionaries at Naples, and sent 180 Piedmontese in their place. This wholesale cutting down in the Black Forest of robbary, of crime against the State, of excessive, senseless, idiotic crime, must rejoice all honest men. And

there are some such in Italy " Is many parts of Sicily, which have been the most afflicted, cholers is diminishing; thus the last report from Palermo gives 63 cases and 35 deaths, whereas in Messina it has not yet arrived at the crisis ; on the last day of which we have intelligence there were 74

AUSTRIA.

Peace, except in an extreme case of self-defence. in a question of life and death to Austria at this mo-

cases and 80 deaths.

beneath the wall of Rome to Prevented at that great problem of creating organization out of enace; period from carrying out like design he now again and time it will require much time, for liting a Herculean task: if The closer you lock at it; the more colossal it grows. Let those be undeceived who be-lieved that Austria would arise, like Athene, full armed out of Zeus's head. The compromise with Hungary is but the first stone in the new spailling. but even this stone has not yet settled in its place. it is rough and unhown, nor can it be otherwise after 8. years of experimenting, during which severy separate interest and every extreme pretension in the Em-pire has been struggling for unlimited supremacy, and during which the hopes raised and disappointed in turns have lashed party spirit almost into madness all that could be done was to lay down certain prinoipics which should serve as a basis to the compro-mise. The compromise must therefore be looked PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Sept. 4 - While Prussia is preparing to with lraw the last lingering remnant of her garrison from Luxemburg, a force of some 60,000 men is being assembled in the north eastern provinces of France: Such is the lates, in elligence officially received here. I believe I am right in saying, that, although the Prussian Government give their Imperial neighbour too much credit for sagacity to suppose him to be meditating the capture of the deserted place, this extracedinary concentration will yet cause them to rowithout loss of time. As I have had to express my self on some previous occasions of the klud, it is not on the ground of any immediate apprehensions that main was ctually thought of not many months since, and, on the other hand, Prussia probably deems she owes it to herself to notice a measure almost amounting to a military demonstration. There is a growing conviction in these parts that if Napoleon will not casse diverting the more restless among his subjects by treating them to indefinite foreshadowings of war, it might be neither expedient nor honourable for this Government to ignore his conduct entirely. The most painful feature of the affair is its occurrence a week after the disavowals of the Salzburg alliance, and the delivery of the speeches at Arras Lille, and Amiena Contradictions following each other so rapidly have a tendency to disquiet the public, however much the more initiated may be convinced that in the circumstances of Napoleon III. to feign a lunge at a neighbour is by no means necessarily premonitory of a thrust.

RUSSIA.

There can be little doubt as to the readiness of the Russian Government to profit by the ambiguous attitude of France to improve their cornexion with Prossia. From the semi-official Journal de St. Petersbourg down to the country papers, the Russian press have expressed supreme indifference as to the results of Salzburg Conference, whatever they may be. At the same time, the language of the Russian Government journals in regard to France and her rulers has reached a pitch of which the tollowing will give you an idea. Alluding to one of the many mishaps of Marquis de Moustier the official Warsaw

Dzennik says:—
'The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has again placed himself in a false pssition. But, after what occurred in the Mexican and Luxemburg affairs, that gentleman, we suppose, must be quite accustomed to that sort of thing. The Mexican expedition cost the French Government not 300 000,000f, but 600,000, s proprietor in they neighbourhood, and soon after. | 000f., in addition to which the French creditors of the unfortunate empire are likely to lose 300,000,000f. more. Is France really rich enough to pay so heavily for her disgrace? The future will answer this question.

> By the same papers Prussia is not a little petted nst now, one of them going so far as to revive the old story of a possible cession of western Poland to this Government.

An incredible story, orginating probably in the dearth of genuine political news is now making the round of the papers here. It is to the following effect : - The Russian St. Petersburg Gazette (not to be confounded with the Journal de St. Petersbourg, published in French) brings some extraordinary revelations concerning certain projects of annexation which Count Bismark is suppose to have entertained Russian paper writes : -

It is proved that before the war of 1866, or at least before the end of the war, Prussia foresaw an eventuality by which its flag might have waved from the citadel of Warsaw, and by a new partition of Poland the power of Prussia might have been extended over the entire left back of the Vistula. These projects were seriously entertained and fostered by Count Bismark, and were communicated by nim to the Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Bobrends. In a conversation with members of the Chamber, M. Lebbic, a member of the Government of the Grand Duchy of Posen, said, ' Gentlemen, you may be assured that sooner or later, Prussia will annex the whole of Poland left of the Vistula.' And upon the remark of a Deputy that he would probably not live long enough to see such a project executed. M Lebbin replied. 'It seems that you expect to live but a short time, for these matters have been long and well prepared. You may believe me, gentlemen The kingdom of Poland is half Germanized already and the rest will be done with 800 officials and three Prussian regiments. Prussia is now the first Power in Europe, and will carry out what it has determined upon. The annexation of Poland suits our plans and will be executed.' These words of M Lebbin were not the expression of a private epinion, but of that of Count Schwerin and the whole Prussian Government and not only of the Government but also of the whole of Prussia and Germany?

The Cologne Gazette calls this communication calumny invented by the enemies of Prussia to create embarrassments, but confesses that Count Bismark at a period now past had made some inconsiderate remarks about Poland' It will be remembered that soon after Koniggratz a report was circulated according to which Count Bismark had proposed to xchange certain portions of Galicia with Russia for the portion of the Kingdom of Poland which intervenes between Silesia and the Baltic provinces of Prussia, a project which of course, could only have carried out if the war had proceeded to extremities.

Had Andy Johnson sold semebody's railroad and divided the money among a tring of Radicals; or had he enriched himself by defrauding the government by swapping Federal bacon and flour for Confederate cotton, or by swindling Union soldiers out of their ratious or by accepting bribes for contracts - had he limited himself to such venial sins as these, he would be the tallest cook on the Radical dunghill. His impeachment; would never have been heard of. But as he has committed the mortal offance of believing that the Constitution, ought to be adhered to - he cannot be forgiven.

New York, Oct. 4 -A special despatch to the Times says". - Several prominent Republicans hold the opinion that in case the House presents the President for impeachment he will be suspended from office during his trial.

It is said that the widow of President Lincoln is about to marry a gentleman of Canton, Ohio. ter of title erest

A single woman has generally but a single purpose and we all know what that is in Tears are no sign of a soft heart; water is distilled

Soldings, Wandings, Sometimes, the bride and bride groom are anything, but interesting. I once married a coarse woman, who wore a man s tronsers under her spology for a gown, and a tremendon pair of ammunition boots; Soldiers, especially old soldiers, sometimes choose a wife not for show but use. A good stout washerwoman who is well able to do a turn of hard work and hold her own a widow with a few pounds or the furniture of a room such charmers seem to possess strong claims upon the voteran's heart. Occasionally we have a scene of romance. Not long ago, a showy damsel, adoraed with chalos and trinkets, and rustling in silks and crinoline, offered my wife fifty pounds if she would get her married before morning. That, of course, was impossible, unless the officiating clergyman desired to be transported. I traced out a portion of this young lady's bistory, and found that the into amend, and to complete. Practical experience tended bridgeroom was suffering under temporary alone can show how this can be done. Had more lusanity. Within a ew hours he was under the been attempted in the first instance the solution; guardianship of his friends. When a regiment is would have been deferred for an indefinite time; or ordered out to India, we have a runs of marriages. The Ministery is working to prepare a financial else, what is more probable, a compromise would on the Sunday, last year, the list of banus occupied operation of which the success appears assured. The liever have been effected.—Times Cor. soveral minutes in reading. In India, the wives permitted to go with the regiment are valuable auxiliaries to the busband. They are cared for by the officers' ladies; they are well raid as laundresses, cooks, or attendants. They earn more money than the soldiers, and if thri'ty and well-conducted, may be really comfortable. For three weeks or a fort, night before the departure of the regiment the parish c'erk is busy preparing notices for banus or licences. The cost of a common soldier's license is now reduced to five shillings and suxpence; but this fee goes to the registrar of the diocese, not to the clergyman. The church fees are an additional mind Holland of its engagement to raze the works! charge. The marriage by banus is consequently cheaper by five shillings and sixpence to the commor soldier, and by sixteen shillings and sixpence to the corporal and higher officers. There is a search made such a step is likely to be adopted; but on the one for a saint's day in the calendar as the time of hand there is the ugly reminiscence that a coup-de- departure approaches. If there be a church faster departure approaches. If there be a church festival in the week, the parties can be called and married

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF

within nine days.' - Dicken's All the Year Round? THE OLD WOMAN.' - Ouce she was 'Mother,' and it was 'Mother, I'm hungry,' 'Mother, mend my jacket? Mother, put up my dinner, and Mother, with her loving hands would spread the bread and butter, and stow away the luncheon, and sew on the great patch her heart brimming with affection for the imperious little curly pate that made her so many steps and nearly distracted her with his boisterous

Now she is the 'old woman;' but she did not think it would ever come to that. She looked on through the future years and saw her boy to manhood grown: and he stood transfigured in the light of her own beautiful love Never was there a more noble son than he - honoured of the world, and the staff of her declining years.

:Aye he was her support even then, but she did not know it. She never realized that it was her little boy that gave her strength for daily toil-that his slender form was all that upheld her over the brink of a dark despair. She only knew how she loved toe child, and felt that smid the mists of age his love would bear her gently through its infirmities to the dark hall leading to the life beyond.

But the son has forgotten the mother's tender ministrations now. Adrift from the moorings of home, he is cold, selfish, heartless, and ' Mother has no sacred meaning to the prodigal. She is the old woman, wrinkled, gray, lame and blind.

Pity her, O grave, and dry those tears that roll down those furrowed cheeks! Have compassion on her sensative heart and offer it thy quiet rest, that it may forget how much it longed to be dear mother' to the boy it nourished through a careless childhood, but in return for all this wealth of tenderness has only given back reproach.

WHY LATIN PRESCRIPTIONS?-May I, a bater of questions, ventures to ask a question plainly? Why is it that prescriptions must be written in dog-Latin, miserably abbreviated? West magic is there in writing pil, pul, cyath, haust, insteat of the honest English words which these fragments indicate? I know that these abbreviations puzzled me wofully, and that I nearly killed a wretched old womanluckily, she was only a panper-by mistaking the meaning of one of these cabalistic symbols. The whole world is behind the age. In village shops I still see monosyllabic signs to gold letters, labelling poisons where the administrating Æsculapius is the is the druggist' younger son. I compassionate the insides of the village rustics and think that the laud. tinct. and op extr. might just as well be labelled quietness. But I am in advance of my generation-like Socrates. - Dickens's All the Year Round.

A great Methodist orator in Dublin, once attempted to preach from the text ' Remember Lot's wife' and made a failure. Afterwards remarking to Dr Bond that he did not know the reason of his failure, the venerable doctor replied that he had better hereefter let other people's wives alone,'

False lips, false ears, and false stomachs are the latest things talked about in the fushionable world. False hear's are an old institution. When ladies vote, candidates will always be elected

by handsome majorities, and sometimes by sweeping majorities.

Envy is unquestionably a high compliment, but a most ungracious one Physiognomists and doctors are not dissimilar, both

being phiz-icians. Be not the slave of authority ; if you think anything

of yourself, think for yourself. There are three faithful friends - an old wife, an old

dog, and ready money. Why is a glutton like a ghost? Because he's always , gobblin.¹

The new moon reminds one of a giddy girl, ber cause the is too young to show much reflection.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - It is a strange thing that this fine perfome, manufactured in New York for twenty years, for the South Americanand West Indian market, and esteemed by the entire population of Spanish America, above all other fragrant waters, should only recently have been introduced in this country. The eagerness with which our fair country women have adopted it, proves that the Spanish ladies who prefer it to Esu de Cologne, only place a just estimate upon the

purity and delicacy of the article.
Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All thers are worthless.

Agents for Montreal - Devine & Bolton, Lamp lough & Campbell Davidson & Co K Cambbell Co, J Gardner, J A . Harte, Picaul & Son, H.B. Grav, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers 10 Medicine. ... and at the continue of

oris (T. Luarust)), ...

CONTACTOUS DISEASES. - Water must be adapted to the nature of the fish, or there will be no increase; the soil must be adapted to the seed, or there will be small returns; and the human body must contain impurities, or there will be no sickness. The man whose bowels and blood have been cleaned by a few

BRANDRETH'S PILLS may walk through infected districts, without lear-The life of the flesh is in the blood. To scoure health we must USE BRANDRETH'S PILLS becasse:we cannot be sick; but from subhealthy accurmulations in the bowels or the blood which Bran dreth's Pills remove; this method is following as ture, and is sate, and has stood the test of the See B. Brandreth in white letters in the Government. stamp: Sold by all Druggists. October, 1867.