The Times Paris correspondent writes: A good many persons some say 100, were arrested the night before last in the Rue, Mouffetard and in other streets of the 12th arrondissement. The parties are obarged with being implicated in the posting up by day, and particularly by night, placards of a very menacing character. These placards threaten death to the proprietors, demand "cheap bread or-," recommend the most summary measures against the owners of house property, and several of them used very disrespectful and even menacing expressions towards the Emperor himself. Such angry ebullitions of popular feeling, occurring at the moment when the working classes are called on to pay their rent, show the sort of relations which exist between them and the proprietors. Those relations are the worst that can possibly be imagined. Political economists tell us that things find their level, and are of general benefit sooner or later. They are, no doubt, right, but the classes I speak of have rather loose notions on spolitical economy; they only feel that they are ground down by high rents and as high taxation, and they are discontented. It may be true, as the Monitour lately stated, that for every house pulled down four or five new ones have been built; but it is equally certain that those who occupied the old houses could no more become tenants of the new edifices which have arisen on their sites than they could take up their quarters in the moon. Rent has quadrupled within the last four years, and the condition of thousands whose income has continued stationary must be deplorable. In the newly-constructed houses rent is enormously high; in some of the principal streets it is not uncommon to find a second and even a third floor, unfurnished, let for 10,000f. (£400) which a few years ago might be had for less than one-fourth. But it is not merely in new constructions that this increase is found. Houses What with the high price of provisions of all kinds and enormous house-rent, it is difficult to understand how not merely the working classes, but also the small employes under Government and clerks in commercial houses, can manage to live. At this conjuncture, so critical to so great a portion of the public, I am assured that many families have been thrown upon the street. They know not where to go for shelter, for the new landlord will be found as exacting as the one that preciates the clear, precise, and truly paternal ejects them. This hatred, just or unjust, against the proprietors, is intense and general, and if ever any disturbance takes place, these, I fear, will pass a mauvais quart d'heure. I have seen the transcripts of one of the placards torn down by the police the night before last, with the words, "Tue ton proprietaire; je tuerai le mien!— Mort aux proprietaires;" and some other specimens of the same kind.

The Government is, as usual, made accountable; and the rapacity of proprietors, as the failure of harvests and inclemency of seasons, should all be prevented or remedied by it. As might the highest pitch. be expected, the demagogues take advantage of this fermentation in the low quarters of the city, trols have for some few nights past perambulated | ment. the faubourg to prevent any explosion on the part of the working classes discontented and irritated as they are.

From Paris we learn that it has been determined to increase the strength of the garrison more than confirms the strange statements that le Roi Ferdinand P had gone abroad about insurrectionary clubs and conspiracies, for we are told the garrison must be strengthened on account of the number of nolitical arrests. Marching orders have been transmitted to several regiments in the provinces.

The Debats, after sketching the course pursued by Austria, France, and England towards Naples, since the conferences, expresses its belief that the wrongs committed by King Ferdinand have been exaggerated, and that the government, instead of keeping two or three thousand political prisoners rotting in the dungeons of Naples for years, was really only detaining in its prisons less than two hundred persons condemned or accused on political grounds. As soon (adds the Debats) as the protocol of the sitting held on the 8th of April by the congress of Paris was known at Naples, the King ordered more than half of his captives to be set at liberty, so that, when Austria took its first step, less than one hundred were then left in the prisons. Since the representations made by Austria, France, and England, the King is stated to have granted fresh pardous.

The Univers has greatly increased its size. It publishes another long list of adhesions and en-couragements to its efforts, from a number of foreign prelates, including several Catholic Bishops of England and Ireland, all of whom regard the Univers as "a great Catholic institution," and its suppression as a "public misfortune and calamity." The Bishop of Waterford, Dr. O'Brien, expresses his "love" for the Univers; and the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, in Canada, declares that its suppression would be "a misfortune for the Church, and an immense void in France, America, and Canada."

The Times correspondent, while he discredits ... utterly the rumors which have been so rife concerning the health of the Emperor, publishes long statements as to the state of things in Paris, which, if not alarming, are at least disquieting. The collected items amount to a heavy bill of indictment against the Imperial regime. First, tan police discipline, enough is said to show that King Ferdinand.

the desire of making things pleasant to our great ally is not exactly the uppermost feeling in the leading organ. The mancial crisis is of itself a formidable feature, and the fact that the funds are now considerably lower than in the days preceding the revolution of February, 1848, is significantly noticed. The increased prices of every-thing in Paris, the enormous rise in rents, the accumulation of so many thousand workmen to execute those vast improvements, the continuance in the Roman legation is to be considerably inof which may be made impossible by want of money, while their discontinuance will have a dangerous effect upon the working classes, are try and one of cavalry have already entered the also mentioned. The Bank of England and legations. The ground for this is, that France France are raising their rates of discount to a very high figure, and, with the Neapolitan question, the Italian question, the Greek question, the Isle of Serpents and Bolgrad question, the occupation of the principalities question, the Neufchatel question, the Spanish question, the American question, and the Mexican question, the skies may be said to be crowded with "small clouds."

The Madrid correspondent of the Independance Belge writes from that capital as follows: "The Emperor Napoleon has addressed an autograph letter of eight pages, and full of very serious advice, to Queen Isabella. After praising many acts of the present cabinet, the Emperor invites the Queen to abandon the idea of any further ministerial modification; to maintain the constitutional regime which alone, in his opinion, is suitable for the Peninsula to raise the state of siege as promptly as possible, and to assemble without much further delay the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Emperor insists upon the necessity of granting the fullest liberty of discussion to the two chambers, and of avoiding, by all means, a return to the arbitrary and despotic regime which distinguished the Sartorius ministry. The Emperor then enters upon secondary questions, and into very minute details upon the administrative reforms required by Spain. which have hardly undergone any repair-which One passage in the letter relates to the fatal inhave been untouched by the brush of the painter fluence which certain members of the Clergy or varnisher—have risen with the same rapidity, might have, and which it would be dangerous not so that anything like cheap or even moderate to destroy. The letter generally is full of symlodging is out of the question. People who in- pathy for the Queen and for the ministers, espevest capital in building do so unquestionably for | cially for Marshal O'Donnell and M. Rios Rosas. profit, and they have a right to fix whatever va- It produced a profound impression upon the mind lue they please on their property; but it is un- of her Majesty, who, immediately after reading deniable that many house proprietors are most it, summoned Marshal O'Donnell, with whom she grasping and remorseless in their exactions. remained in consultation for about three hours. The letter was then read at a council of ministers."

In a letter of two days' later date, the same correspondent writes :--

"Her Majesty has written to the Emperor of the French, expressing her profound gratitude. She states that she is infinitely obliged to him for his advice, that she will take his counsels into her best consideration, and that she particularly apmanner in which his suggestions are conveyed."

The Times correspondent writes :-

"Recent and trustworthy accounts describe the condition of Italy at this moment as most man Journal of Frankfort: critical, and the greatest fermentation extends from Cape Spartivento to the states of Tuscany.

The Times' Paris correspondent says the latest accounts from Naples describe the King as French government, and has been written under less disposed than ever to make concessions. while the fermentation in the public mind was at

Communications from Naples, of the 28th ult., state that the King had sent or was about to send and do their best to stir up the old spirit of re- a very voluminous despatch to the great Powers, destruction of all political and international right volt. Precautions continue to be taken, and pa- containing a defence of himself and his Govern- in Europe."

Recruiting for the army of the King of Naples, according to the Augsburg Gazette, is going on with great activity in Switzerland, and every week are to be seen fresh detachments of Swiss soldiery, who have been enlisted in that service, which protects that city. The reason assigned marching through Bormio, with cries of "Vive

In the saloons of Paris a plan has been suggested for the solution of the Neapolitan difficulty. viz., the abdication of the King in favor of his that the doctor, called in all haste, considered the son, and the marriage of the young Sovereign

with a daughter of Prince Murat: Great are the preparations on the part of King manded a Priest. Lady Granville, who, as you Ferdinand to resist the armed demonstration of know, is a Catholic, hastened to give orders that England. A council has been held, a commis- a Priest should be sought for who knew English; sion has been appointed, marine forts have been a difficult thing to find in Moscow, where the examined, additional soldiers have been concentrated, and the populace are mad with excitement. It was only at the residence of the Nuncio that in his favor. It is clear the mob of Naples will stand to the King to a man, and just the same thing that every other mob in every country would do under the same circumstances—that is to say, invade their land, and they will resist you. But our British Premier is compelled to "skulk." Of this, there can be no doubt. We have the announcement from more quarters than one, that Lord Palmerston finds himself induced to yield in given him all the consolation which he found to France as he has recently yielded to the United States; and he and his newspapers, to explain ourselves in plain Saxon, lie sprawling in the mud. There is a story told in a village of Buckinghamshire, that a surly dog was occasionally in the habit of howling and barking until all the other curs of the place came out to disturb the peace, but no sooner did the fight threaten to begin than the original and bullying offender decamped. Lord Palmerston plays the same game upon a more extended scale.—Star.

GERMANY.

The Nord of Brussells calls particular attention to the following letter, dated Vienna, September 26th:-

"The sensation which I mentioned in my yesterday's letter as having been caused by the proximate appearance of an allied squadron in the Bay of Naples has somewhat subsided to-day, from the conviction entertained in government circles that, if such a demonstration is intended, at all events, it will not take place just now.-I think I may assure you that our diplomatic we have the treatment of the prisoners at Cay- agents at London and Paris received a few days enne, concerning which, however iludicrously the since urgent instructions from Count Buol to inlowly tone and bated breath of the great Thun- duce the Western Governments to adjourn the derer contrast with his denunciations of Neapoli- execution of their maritime demonstration against

"There is every reason to believe that the two great allied powers will show sufficient consideration for Austria, who is more on less en-

"According to a report which has been current here for some days, the number of our troops creased, with as little delay as possible. It is even said that two additional regiments of infanhaving resolved to send reinforcements to her troops at Rome, our safety and political interests render it necessary for us to strengthen ourselves in the legations.

"As regards another piece of news, no less serious, which is circulated at Vienna, I cannot speak positively. It is said that the Piedmontese government has notified to Paris and London its intention of joining a squadron to that of the two great maritime powers in the Bay of Nanles.

"I need scarcely tell you with what feelings this news was received by our government and by the public; it is to be hoped for the peace of Italy that the active interference of diplomacy will prevent the realization of a project which would singularly complicate a state of affairs already so much endangered in the Italian peninsula?"

A Vienna letter of the 1st Oct., in the Borsdnhalle of Hamburg, says :- " Baron Mohrenheim, Russian Councillor of State, arrived here to-day from St. Petersburg, with very important dispatches from Baron de Budberg, relating to the affairs of Naples and Montenegro. With respect to the former, it is certain that the passive policy announced by the circular of Prince Gorts-. chakoff must not receive too much credit. Russia will not renounce so easily the principle of the Holy Alliance, and will employ all her efforts to obtain the co-operation of Austria in her Neapolitan policy. With respect to Montenegro, every effort will be made to maintain Russian influence in that State; and Prince Danoil's pretensions to independence and to an increase of territory will be supported by Russian diplomatists."

A letter from Berlin of the 2nd October states that the marriage of Prince Frederick William with the Princess Royal of England will take tained permission from the police to hold a meeting place on the 18th October, 1857, the anniversary of the Prince's birthday.

From Berlin we have accounts which state that the question of Neufchatel will be taken into serious consideration during the sojourn of the King of Prussia at Hohenzollern; and in the conference which will take place on the subject, it will be endeavored more particularly to draw out the positive propositions which Prussia will have to make upon the question, the powers which signed the protocol of May 2, 1852, having admitted in principle the rights of Prussia over the Principality.

RUSSIA.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN NOTE .- The French papers quote the following from Berlin in the Ger-

"Mention is made in diplomatic circles of a second Russian note, of later date, on the Neapolitan question. It is to be addressed to the the impression caused by the news from Paris, and any alteration to propose in them. Only two announcing the despatch of an ultimatum, and the intended naval demonstration. It is said that the note sums up in a positive protest against a proceeding which, once admitted, will lead to the proceeame

THE POPE'S AMBASSADOR ATTENDING A SICK ENGLISH SERVANT IN MOSCOW. In the correspondence from Moscow, dated 24th September, which appears in Le Constitutionnel, we find the following interesting and affecting particulars:—" The next day after that of the ball of the English Ambassador, a servant in a subordinate service of the household of Lord Granville was taken suddenly ill during the night. The illness became quickly so alarmingly violent, patient without hope. Warned of his danger, the servant, who was a Catholic, earnestly de-Catholic religion counts few English subjects. they succeeded in discovering an ecclesiastic who, though fatigued with his journey from Rome, hastened to rise in the middle of the night, and ran to the English Ambassador's. At seeing him, the poor sick man uttered a cry of joy: 'I shall then die, he exclaimed, strengthened with shall then die, he exclaimed, strengthened with of the calling—that is those who possessed a good the Sacraments of the Church! The Priest basket, a good lantern, and a crochet with the handle come again to see you. The next morning, in-deed, the venerable Priest returned. The patient was out of danger. At the same instant, Lady Granville came to inquire after the state of her servant. She saw the venerable Priest seated at the foot of his bed. She uttered a cry of should be broken down, and that the aristocracy, surprise- What! is it indeed you, Monseigneur, who have deigned to come to aid our sick man? I am the only Priest who knows the language of this poor man. I rejoice, and return thanks to God, since this knowledge has permitted me to fulfil this night one of the most holy duties of my ministry.' This worthy Priest was Mgr. Chigi, Archbishop of Myra, sent by His Holiness Pius IX. to compliment the Emperor Alexander on the subject of his coronation. Mgr. Chigi, who called the Mauric and; and the dessert was composed belongs to a princely family of Rome, has only been a Priest a few years. Before entering into sacred orders he figured in the first rank in the distinction, of great piety, and of exalted mind. large consumption of paper, caused ring-gatherers to

sideration for Austria, who is more one less en which was of great which were scattered at her feet.

gaged in this deplorable conflict, to await the reHendadyship did not exince the elightest amount of at
sult which our envoy to Naples, Gen. Martini, the directmentage, but proceeded on her way index ving may succeed in obtaining from the King of Na- behind her the remnants of an ornament which would be a fortune to any one less wealthy than the lady of the English ambassador." and anderes or rode:

De la Company de la Company

APPALLING BURNING OF A SHIP: The following details of a horrible case of piracy and burning of a ship at Macao have been received at Lloyd's: "The Dutch ship Bancs, Captain Heymans, 700 tons burthen, with between 300 and 400 emigrants (coolies) for Havannah, put back to Macao, about a month since (the despatch is dated Hong Kong, August 10,) with her water casks leaking and cargo shifted; having encountered boisterous weather and on reaching the outer roads brought up to an anchor. There she remained repairing, her officers exercising strict vigilance in preventing the coolies from going ashore for fear they should make their escape. For three weeks, whatever discontent may have prevailed no fears of an outbreak would seem to have been entertained until a Chinese doctor warned the captain that mischief was brewing. In preparing for such a contin-gency as a rising of the coolies, the small arms were placed on the poop, and two guns were loaded with grape and pointed forward. About nine o'clock of the night of the 6th the disturbance commenced and the crew took refuge on the poop. The captain first fired a shot or two overhead; but

as that had no effect, and the coolies advancing towards them, yelling frightfully, armed with belaying pins, bricks torn from the cooking places, &c., the captain gave orders to his men to fire, and immediately a volley was poured into the infuriated mass from the two guns, and also from the small arms. This had the effect of checking and putting down the riot, and the coolies were driven below, but they sought revenge by setting fire to the ship, and in a few minutes the captain was appalled by seeing flames rising up from the fore hatch. A frightful scene of carnage followed: the coolies rushed up on deck, and no doubt murdered all the officers of the ship. None of them, nor the captain, were afterwards The ship was soon in a blaze, fore and aft. In about an hour the mainmast fell with a crash then the fore and mizzen, and about midnight the magazinc blew up with a tremendous explosion. The ship was instantly hurled to fragments, and a vast number of poor creatures, who clinging on the chains, perished with her. Of the number who were on board, including crew and passengers, about 500, only 150 escaped with lives; the remainder were either burnt in the ship or drowned. The affair has produced a great sensation at Hong-Kong.

THE RAG-CATHERERS OF PARIS .- The rag-gatherers

(chiffoniers) of Paris have long possessed a mutual

benefit society, and they recently demanded and obfor the purpose of examining its accounts and revising its statues. The meeting was held a few days ago at a publichouse bearing the sign of the Vieux Drapeau, in the Quartier St. Marcel. Forty-eight delegates, nominated by the whole of the rag-gathering fraternity, were present, and each of them on entering deposited 20c., which were disbursed in paying for the room and for sundry bottles of vin ordinaire. The senior delegate was pro tem. called to the chair, which was half of a cask turned bottom upwards, and six delegates who knew how to read and five who knew how to write were proposed as candidates for the posts of president and secretary. An election of these two dignitaries having been made, the senior resigned his seat to the elected president. Taking possession of the cask, the latter embraced the sonior, and then delivered a speech, in which, after expatiating on the honesty of rag ga-therers as a body—proved, he said, by their always giving up anything of value they might happen to find, and by their rarely figuring before the tribunals for robberies or other offences—he gave an account of the operations of the benefit society since the last meeting, and pathetically exhorted his "dear brethren" to be friendly to each other; and, united. secretary read one by one the statutes of the society, which are 52 in number, and asked if any delegate the 52d, relative to the contribution to be paid per month to the society, and the amount to be allowed to sick members. The first-mentioned article, after due debate, was modified to the effect that not only should the heaps aforesaid be reserved to the raggatherers of the districts; but that on no account should one rag-gatherer presume to encroach on the heap of another; and the second was, on account of the present dearness of food, modified, so as to make the monthly contributions of members 50c., instead of 25c., and the daily allowance to the sick 60c., instead of 30c. The statutes having been formally approved, a resolution adopted in previous meatings, declaring that the oldest member of the rag-gathering fraternity, one S-, aged 85, called of the General," should for the rest of his life be freed from any monthly payments to the society, but should enjoy all its advantages, that he should besides be allowed all its advantages, that he should besides be allowed one of them said; "Excuse our visit, it is to beg you 250 grammes of tobacco a month, should have a seat tell your husband that I, the Grand Duke Constanof honor at all meetings and banquets, and should at liting; and my brother here; the Grand Duke Nicholas, the latter be entertained gratis, was passed unani-mously with loud applause. The treasurer was then called on to produce his accounts and cash. The accounts having been examined were declared correct, and the balance in hand, which consisted of 77f, 95c, and was deposited in an earthen pot, was counted, and was also found exact. The delegates then removed to a publications called the Pot Tricolor, at the Barriere de Fontainbleau, where a banquet was provided for them. This place has always been the grand rendezvous of the rag-gathering fraternity, and formerly it was divided into three parts—one, called the "Chamber of Peers," for the elite had neither basket, nor lantern, nor crochet, and, who consequently, were obliged to pick up rags with their fingers, and carry them in bags. But on the present occasion it was determined that, in accordance with the progress of democratic ideas of late years, and as a mark of friendly feeling, all distinctions of rank middle class, and lower orders of the profession should meet at the same table. The chairman, on taking the chair, proposed that henceforth this determination should be rigorously adhered to as a fundamental rule of the rag-gathering community, and his proposition. was adopted with acclamations The guests then proceeded to attack the good things provided for them. The dish of honor was a gigantic olla porrida; the wine was ordinaire, and was con-tained in a high earthen jug called the Petit Perc, petil verre of a horrible sort of brandy. The banquet was very gay; and at the dessort several toasts sacred orders he figured in the first rank in the were drunk—one of them to "the press," which, said saloons of Roman society. He is a man of rare the president, enlightened the world, and, by its The Emperor Alexander and all the members of live. A collection made for the poor closed the ban-The Emperor Alexander and all the members of the Imperial family surround him with attentions."

Lions."

LADY GRANVILLE'S LOSS AT THE CORDINATION—

The Moscow correspondent of Le Nord gives the following curious story:—"On the day of the corona-

tion and at the moment when the cortes was entering the Kremlin, a magnificent pearl necklace worm must have observed the greatly increased taste for by Lady Granville broke, and other pearls, each of fine language which has become apparent of late must have observed the greatly increased taste for fine language which has become apparent of late vents amongst uneducated or half-educated people. Of the many symptoms by which a gentieman may be recognised, none is more certain than his habitual plainness of speech. There is a large class of words which shopkeepers and bagmen use without any par-ticular affectation, but simply because they think it a proof of education and good manners—just as they say "Sir" of "Mr." oftener than people of high rank A friend of ours once heard the following conversa-tion in the commercial room of a country in the commercial room of a country in the commercial room of a country in the commercial room. have you visited the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations?"—"I have taken the opportunity of doing so, sir, and was deeply gratified by what I remarked." May lask, sir, what it was that principally attractcd your attention?" The specimens of Manchester cottons and the statue of Godfrey of Bullion." Who sir, was Godfrey of Bullion? P-Godfrey of Bullion, sir, was the party who placed himself at the head of those parties who proceeded from France with a view to liberate the Holy Land from other parties who held it—the—the—. It is a singular fact, that I am at present unable to recall the appellation which those parties selected." After some more conversation; in the course of which one of these Euphuists asked the other whether Jacob Faithful was "a book of fiction or a narrative of fact," they parted as they express-ed it, "to retire to the embraces of Morpheus."

The harm done by this kind of folly is greater than might be supposed at first sight. It induces vague-ness and inaccuracy of thought. Our intelligent middle classes are not famous for extensive reading, and it is easy to observe in their dialect, whenever it becomes at all pronounced, traces of the fact that they form their style on the newspapers, and more especially on their penny-a-lining department.

One of the indispensable requisites of this style of

writing is a lax phraseology—something which commits the person who uses it to as few facts; and therefore lays him open to as few contradictions as possible. It is a great art to be able to make a number of statements without committing oneself to a single fact; and the best way of doing this is to employ words which have no precise meaning, rather than those which have. We have already shown how useful this art is to juries in wording recommendations to mercy. We have little doubt that those who sit upon them learn it from ponny-a-liners. A gentleman of the class in question not long since delighted the readers of the Times by an account of the meeting (of course he called it "gathering," in inverted commas) at Mr. Mechi's farm at Tiptree, in Essex. His bulletin is full of such phrases as these—"practical agricul-turists," "liberal application of capital," "national and adequate recognition;" and; amongst other things, it contains the following curious remark:— "A soil of this description precludes the operation of atmospheric changes, essential to a healthy and abundant vegetation." To use such phrases as "men actually employed in farming," or "spending a great deal of money," would look tame by the side of the first two phrases which we have copied; whilst the third and fourth are not less remarkable for their want of definite meaning than for their extreme grandeur. We may take the following as another example of the same thing .- Mr. Mechi, we are told, exhibited a machine for bringing rockets "to the part of a beach most advantageous for effecting a communication" with wrecks. If the writer had said, "from which the wrecks might be reached more easily," he would have missed an opportunity of using words of Latin origin where plain English would have done equally well, and of employing fifteen syllables where seven would have been enough. It is a commouplace thing to speak of a dangerous habit "but who can refuse to shudder at hearing that a "practice obtains replete with danger to the public?" To mention the date of the building of the Hotel de Ville at Brussels would require some knowledge, and might look pe-dantic; but it gives a delightful tone to taste to an article about the Belgian fetes to allude to "that renowned monument of medieval architecture." A "bloody battle" is coarse—an "ensanguined battle" interesting. Anybody could have said that there were no beds to be had at Southampton the night before the naval review; but no one but a writer in the Times could have told us that on that night many persons were unable to take "horizontal refreshment."-Saturday Review.

GENERAL TODILEREN.—You may perhaps, says a correspondent, know the pretty story about Todtleben's wife and father-in-law. The latter n rich merchant of the name of Hanf; did not much like his daughter's marriage with the young cadet of engineers. During the seige of Sebastopol, however, thick and fast came the tidings which blotted out the lieutenant, and gave Hanf a general for his son-in-law. "Daughter, I love Todtleben for your sake," says the worthy merchant. Suddenly Hanf himself lwas created a haron by Nicholas; in consideration of the son-inclaw's services. The new noble forthwith had an inscription attached to the front of his dwelling, from which he removed his business (it had till called at Todtleben's, and asked "Was Madame at home?" entering before the maldservant knew what to reply: The wife happened to be coming down stairs at the moment. The officers bowed low, and could not leave the capital without offering our respects and congratulation to his wife " ! They then withdrew. When the father-in-law heard this, said he, "Daughter, I love you still better for the sake of Todtlehen."

SAUBAGES.—It is a well known fact, that meat preserved in the form of sausages by exposure to smoke becomes a violent poison if allowed to undergo the first stage of decomposition previous to its being smoked. M. R. Van der Corput ('The Chemist,' May, 1855, No. 20) states that by official return, in Wurtemburg alone, during fifty years more than 400 cases of poisoning with such meat have occurred, and 150 deaths. This poisonous offect of bad sausages was observed so far back as 1735. Dr. Kerner collected 135 cases from 1793 to 1822, of which 84 were fatal. Dr. Weiss, of Wortemberg, collected 19 cases in eight months, of which six died. In regard to the symptoms attending this kind of poisoning, they or cur in general twelve or fourteen hours after having taken the food; there is much oppression, sharp pains in the stomach, nauses, voniting, with great thirst, with irregularity of pulse, coldness of extremities, and finally syncope. Other symptoms of a nervous character accompany the latter—as paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx and eyelids, a croupy cough, and peculiar dryness of the mucous membrane. The treatment must depend on the most prominent symptoms. Not only are sausages in a state of decompo sition liable to produce disease and death, but also cases of poisoning have occurred from pork butcher's meat under similar circumstances thus, in 1832, M. Chevalier, of Paris; bad to make a report upon serous cases of poisoning from pork butcher's meat; no metallic poison was found in the meat, but it was noticed to be covered with a peculiar mouldiness Many other cases of poisoning in France with mould meat are recorded. Rancid fats, decayed choose have also given rise; to symptoms of poisoning. March on the Composition of Food.

WESTMINSLER ABBN: The editor of the Hell M pertiner was recently in Westminster Abbey, when a visitor was about to kneel down in privatelprayer in fithe chapel of ShiEdward the Confessor in which the sovereigns [are] crowded. H. No. prayer allowed here, cried the showman (We (Hull Advertises) had the curiosity to inquire if such was the order of the Abbey authorities, and were assured that it was."

. Att. . Abron.