

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French have taken umbrage at those words in the Queen's speech in which hopes were expressed that the French occupation of Rome might not be indefinitely prolonged; and they seem indignant at "the objections foreign States dare to rise against the exercise of France's legitimate influence." The fact is, however, that the Emperor must be as eager to be out of Rome as any one can be to see him out. The Roman question, it has been said, can only be solved either by the extinction of the Papal Power or by the disruption of the Italian Kingdom. But there is some danger of the latter consummation being inevitable, if that most arduous solution is even postponed. The elements of general dissolution are everywhere at work in the Peninsula. Were General Menabrea to meet Parliament without something to show in return for all the snubbing and bullying and, what is much harder to bear, the patting on the back he has to submit to, his place would not be worth a week's purchase. In his rear are Ratazzi and misgovernment, with the sure prospects of no government. Should the Bourbon or the Murat faction gain the upper hand in Naples, should the priests and brigands prevail in Sicily, should Piedmont hoist her municipal colors and Mazzini proclaim the republic at Milan, the Emperor might have more thrown on his hands than all his energies would be equal to. To restore order in Rome may have been an easy achievement; but to bring to reason five and twenty millions of revolutionized Italians would be an Atlantic task. This task, however, would devolve upon the Emperor alone, not so much for Italy's sake as for his own; and the complications which would arise before him would be manifold. He could not allow the revolution to run riot in the Italian Kingdom without endangering public security in his own empire; he could not master the revolution in Italy without taking a more or less permanent hold of the country; and he could not effect a durable settlement in the Peninsula without rousing strong jealousy among his neighbors, and alarming them with the prospect of a struggle reproaching the worst times of the First Empire.

It is on this ground mainly, if not exclusively, that these Roman affairs have a direct and deep interest for ourselves. Some of us may entertain strong sympathies for Italy, others may not be indifferent to the cause of the Pope, but what is matter of consequence to all of us is the European peace, and there would be nothing more likely to endanger it than any increase of the present Italian complications. When towards the close of last year we saw the Austrians recrossing the Alps, almost at the same time as the French embarked for Toulon, Europe had reason to rejoice, for it seemed as if Italy, which had for three or four hundred years been the apple of discord among nations, would be at last able to take care of herself. The occupation of the Papal States by the French, or even the unsettled state of the Roman question, leading periodically to re-occupation, is a perpetual source of danger. The Frenchman cannot set his foot on Italian ground without awakening the German's jealousy. It is not years, but only months, since the Germans even the Northerners, even the Prussians, maintained that the "natural frontiers" of their country lay in the heart of Lombardy, on the Po the Adige and the Mincio, and that the loss of the Quadrilateral by Austria was a common calamity to the Fatherland. So long as those fortresses are only in Italian hands—in those hands in which the victory of Sadowa placed them—the Germans have no cause for uneasiness; but the claims of the French, as keepers of the peace in the Peninsula, might admit of a very loose construction, and little would be our gain if by their efforts to put down the revolution in Italy, they ran the risk of kindling war in Europe. It seems evident, however, that the Emperor, aware of these jealousies, is anxious to retrace the step he has taken. He hopes a conference will relieve him of a burden of responsibility which begins to weigh intolerably on himself and if the conference turn out a failure, we trust he may come to the conclusion that the maintenance of the temporal power, which he is unable to induce all the Powers of Europe to undertake, is a task too difficult and too dangerous for himself.—Times Cor.

The Yellow Book issued, contains 90 documents. Of those concerning Italy the first bears the date of the 19th of February, 1867. Nearly all point out the existence of revolutionary machinations against the Roman States and give quotations from the conversations between M. de Malarat, the French Minister of Florence, and Signor Ratazzi. In these conversations the latter expressed his firm resolution to thwart Garibaldi's combinations, and M. de Malarat declared that France was firmly resolved to cause the Convention of September to be respected. A despatch from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated the 21st of July, expresses surprise and anxiety respecting Signor Ratazzi's confidence as regards Garibaldi's plans. In a despatch dated the 5th of October, M. de Malarat says:

"Signor Ratazzi seems anxious, and fears he is no longer master of the situation, but still gives the same assurances." In a despatch dated the 18th of October, M. de Moustier says that he intimated to the Italian Minister at Paris, that if the Florence Government was powerless, France would protect the Pope. M. de Malarat endeavored to point out the inconvenience that might result from French intervention; he declared that Italy would accept a Congress of the European Powers to bring the Roman question to a final solution. Despatches dated the 8th of November, announce that the Roman Government would pursue a course of clemency. The last document is the despatch of M. de Moustier dated the 19th of November which has already appeared.

The portion of the book relating to the War Department commences with the sending of an expeditionary corps to Italy. It says:

The agitation fomented in Italy by a violent party increased in the last months of 1867. Revolutionary bands invaded the States of the Church in contempt of the Convention of September, and endangered the existence of the Pontifical Throne. Towards the end of October Garibaldi, with 8,000 partisans, was at Monte Rotondo, and had advanced to within two miles of the gates of Rome; Nicotera, with a strong contingent, occupied the Southern part of the Roman territory, and other bands had taken up a position in the direction of Viterbo. In Rome there existed an extreme anxiety, studiously maintained by confederates, who threw incendiary bands, attacked isolated posts, and committed exactions of all kinds. Considerable stores of arms and ammunition had been formed, and the revolution had gathered its forces for a decisive blow. Terror prevailed but the populations, which according to the predictions of Garibaldi were ill-disposed to the authorities, remained faithful to the government of the Holy See. The small Pontifical army, full of courage and devotedness, resisted without, however, being sufficient for the requirements of a perilous situation. The Emperor's Government, could not remain indifferent. For a moment it had reason to believe that its intervention might be avoided, but soon it was forced to take a decisive step, and the heads of the French columns, having landed at Civita Vecchia on the 29th of October, on the 30th entered Rome, where they were received as liberators.

The statement mentions in the following terms the establishment of the Roman Legion and the mission of Gen. Dumont to Rome.

assistance of France in the formation of a volunteer corps, the Emperor's Government decided that a legion with 2,000 men should be placed at the disposal of the Holy See. This corps received an organization similar to that of the Pontifical troops, and had for its first elements some Catholic non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the foreign regiment; but soon the want of discipline made such ravages that a certain number of soldiers were obliged to be sent away, and some French ones admitted, who applied for leave to serve in the army of the Holy Father. However at the end of a few months, desertions multiplied to such a point that the existence of the legion was compromised. Gen. Dumont having been sent to Rome to seek the cause of this discouragement and reanimate the spirit of the corps, discovered that the legion was tampered with by the revolutionary party, by the most open seduction, which had induced desertions whose number was already sufficiently high to seriously diminish the effectiveness of the corps. Gen. Dumont soon treated as they deserved all these proceedings, which had shaken even the most faithful; and since his departure from Rome no desertion occurred.

A Madrid journal publishes the text of the invitation to conference addressed by France to the governments of Europe. The fact of this document having been first translated into Spanish, and now into English, will probably occasion some slight variations in the wording, but the general sense remains unaltered.

Monsieur, animated with sincere friendship towards Italy, and penetrated with the importance of the interests on which depend the security and independence of the Pontifical throne, the Emperor has witnessed with deep affliction and constant solicitude the antagonism in which events have placed the government of the Pope and that of Victor Emmanuel. Our greatest desire has been to discover the possibility of a good understanding and to contemplate that result. We have omitted no efforts suggested by a calm observation of facts, and the enumeration of the means we have employed would be long. However, being less anxious to arrive at an immediate solution than not to compromise by premature excesses a result which time alone can cause to bear fruits, we have endeavored to calm agitation on one hand and mistrust on the other, and such was the spirit of the Convention of the 15th of September. By placing the future of the pontificate under the protection of Italy and France Rome might obtain security and the Italian Government the means of calming, by the sincerity of its conduct the uneasiness and suspicion which had entered all hearts.

This measure of prudence was destined, from the moment in which it should begin to produce its effects, to appease the passions which, under the form of patriotism, have always endeavored to divert the minds of the Italian people from their natural pursuits to convert them into instruments of a disorder which the revolutionary party is endeavoring to develop on all sides by the same object and by similar means.

The events which have just occurred in Italy carry with them a great lesson, and are of a nature to excite anxiety in the European Cabinets.

If the Emperor's government has been forced to maintain intact the conventions made with it, and if by its firmness it has given a fresh force to the feelings of moderation which in Italy aspire to establish the grandeur of the country on secure bases, this is not a reason that the task which events have imposed on France should fall on her exclusively. Her efforts, to be completely efficacious, must be largely shared by the other governments, which are not less interested in maintaining the principles of order and stability in Europe.

At present there no longer exist those considerations which, on a former occasion, rendered difficult the examination of such questions by the cabinets of Europe. Italy recognized by the powers, in peace with them and concerning itself only with her own subjects, agitation, cannot be a direct cause of disorder and conflict; but the fact cannot be denied that her situation, like that of Rome, requires the serious attention of all, because it is a subject of inquietude and anxiety.

According to the principles which are now recognized in the world, no government will refuse to give to its subjects of any form of belief all legitimate satisfaction required by the peace of their conscience. We have no doubt that from this point of view the European governments will accept with eagerness the proposal we make to them to assemble in a Conference to examine these serious questions. Thus in examining the facts with attention, that assembly naturally in-accessible to secondary considerations, will find the bases of a labour to which we must not at the present moment think of fixing the limits and of which we cannot anticipate the results.

So good as to submit this object to the attention of the government to which you are accredited. For our part we are confident that it will not hesitate to give a favourable reply, and that it will recognize the opportunity which circumstances give to the immediate assembling of the Plenipotentiaries.

Receive, &c.,

Moustier.

The Paris Monitor says that already numerous adhesions to the Conference have reached the Imperial Government; and that it may be allowed to hope for a happy result.

The Paris Monitor says that the Pontifical Government, whilst adhering in principle to the Conference on the Roman question, at the same time declares that it does not renounce any one of its rights.

It was inferred from the tenor of the speech made by M. Rouher in the Corps Legislatif, that the French Emperor has adopted a policy on the Roman question, which coincides with the views and desires of the clerical party. This impression is strengthened by the tone of the French press since the speech was delivered. The liberal journals are generally dissatisfied, while the clerical organs seem pleased and jubilant.

Dec. 9.—It is thought that the scheme of a European conference for the settlement of the Roman question will be defeated by the speech of the Minister Rouher which indicates that the French Government had prejudged the whole cause.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Monitor of this morning says that the negotiations for the proposed Conference still continue. There is renewed confidence felt for the success of the scheme.

The French papers nearly all have something to say about the Manchester executions. The Journal des Debats writes:—We learn this morning that the execution of the three Fenians took place in Marches. A thick fog obscured the view of the scaffold at a distance of a few yards. The crowd was not numerous, which was rather surprising. No disorder occurred. Let us hope the friends of the men who suffered will renounce their evil designs, and that the triple execution which has just taken place will be the last act of this bloody tragedy. The Debats

adds, 'That the Government might have yielded to solicitations, and spared the lives of these men, but that it was difficult to do so in the face of threats of insurrection, arson, assassination.' The Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge writes:—The news of the execution of the three Fenians at Manchester has produced the most painful effect here. England, which has the lead of nations in liberty, should take the lead of civilization by abolishing the penalty of death.' The Avenir National says:—The Fenians were hanged this morning at eight o'clock. We need not say how much we deplore such executions; how much they shock democratic sentiment, even when surrounded as in England, by every legal security.' The Temps says:—The English Government has been inflexible in the case of the Manchester Fenians. The three unhappy prisoners were hanged at eight this morning. This mournful drama the denouement of which was superintended by a considerable force, was effected in the midst of a sullen tranquillity. Here then, are three new martyrs added to the necrology of the Fenians.' The Siecle says:—The wishes expressed by a large number of English citizens and the organs of the press of all nations have not been heard. The Fenians, Allen Larkin, and Gould were hanged this morning. Order reigns in Manchester. But this execution may have lamentable results as regards the internal tranquillity of England.' The Liberte says:—The three Fenians have been hanged, notwithstanding the energetic attitude of the Irish and of the English population itself. The execution may cost dearly to an aristocratic Government.'

BELGIUM.

The Catholic of Brussels tells us that 224 volunteers left Brussels for Rome on Monday, the 11th inst., and 130 in the two preceding weeks. Is not that a glorious contingent for Holland and Belgium to furnish? These two nations had already contributed nearly two-thirds of the corps of Pontifical Volunteers. The Catholic population of these two countries does not exceed six millions, and they are represented by 1400 soldiers in the corps d'elite of the Pope's army. But patriotism, says the Catholic, must not blind us Belgians to the pre-eminence of our Dutch brethren, nor prevent us from proclaiming it, and others are surprised by the Dutch as well as we. Belgium, with its four-and-a-half millions of Catholics, sends 500, and Holland 900 Volunteers. The fifteen hundred the usual Catholics of Holland send 900 volunteers. No country can match that; yet the Dutch are not considered partial to the profession of arms, and do not boast of being born soldiers. But they are Catholics.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—The Italian government have commenced again to play their false tricks, and have liberated Garibaldi. They sent two doctors to feel his pulse, and examine his tongue, and these worthies then declared that confinement would endanger his life and he has been sent once more to Caprea. This, too, we suspect, is another preparation to face the Italian parliament, for if it assembled whilst the French were in Rome, and Garibaldi in prison, a rebellion might be the consequence.

His liberation is a sort of menace to France, but he can now do little harm. He has experienced what the Pope's army can do; and he will not again be in a hurry to raise the cry of 'Rome or death.' He knows, too, that France will permit no more tampering with the Holy See, and he will have to keep quiet. He has been well beaten, and unless he is totally mad he will not again venture to knock his head against the Rock of St. Peter.—Dundalk Democrat.

GARIBALDI IN PRISON.—An officer writes from Varginano:—"I see the general almost every day; he is sad and silent. Newspapers are allowed to be sent to him, but he refuses to read them. Up to this moment he has not written a single line. He occupies a large room on the first story towards the south. Orders have arrived from Florence allowing him to walk on the esplanade on condition that he allowed himself to be accompanied by a superior officer. Garibaldi refused to avail himself of this permission. He is not allowed to receive visitors. His sons Menotti and Nicotini are in Florence. It is said that Major Gazzo, Garibaldi's son-in-law will leave in a few days."

The speech of the French Minister, M. Rouher, in which he said that Italy should not take forcible possession of Rome, gave rise to an angry debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Prime Minister Menabrea informed the House that he had asked the French Government for explanations of the speech, and expected to receive a reply from Paris by Monday. He adds that Italy could only gain possession of Rome with the concurrent consent of France and the other European powers. That it would be impossible to achieve that object by force. At the end of the debate, a vote was taken, and the Government was sustained by the majority.

FLORENCE, Dec. 11.—The sittings of the Italian Parliament are quite stormy. The debates recently have been very violent, and the liberal members have assailed the ministers mercilessly.

It is thought that the Italian Chamber of Deputies will repeat their vote of 1861, declaring Rome as the natural capital of the kingdom.

Rome.—Disturbances are still threatened at Rome, and the police are exercising all their caution to prevent an outbreak. The Roman insurrectionary Committee, increased by the capture and imprisonment of Garibaldi, has called for the last time, it is said, upon the citizens to act. The General, as will be seen from our columns, has been restored to Caprea, but the committee overlooks the fact, and rather than lose strength by repudiating the King and his Government, adopts both, as against the Pope. The conclusion of the committee's address is an amazing specimen of excitation and hyperbole. A week ago Victor Emmanuel was the despised of the despised in the eyes of the revolutionists. Now it becomes necessary to set him up against Pius IX, and this is the way in which these reactionaries of the Revolution speak: "Romans! Concord, perseverance, and courage! Let us wait till everything is prepared. Our rights are henceforth entrusted to the Italian Government, and supported by it. If that were to abandon us, if Europe, misconceiving our immortal rights, confirmed by demonstrations, by numerous votes of our brethren in the provinces, by the popular votes of our blood, so many brave Italians, should proceed to condemn us, as the slaves of Catholicity, to submit to the abhorred yoke of theocracy then let us all close our ranks. After having received the oaths of our children, let us rush again to arms, sure to conquer, or not to fall without being avenged, to the cry of 'Viva Victor Emmanuel, King of the Capital! Viva Garibaldi!'"—Tribune.

"A fact of great importance has just occurred at Rome. The Pontifical police found it necessary to search the house of Mr. Odo Russell, the Pontifical agent of the English Government in Rome. This person, who represents the Court of St. James only by an officious title, does not form one of the diplomatic body, and cannot demand the privilege of exemption. The Pontifical Government therefore exercised its right in proceeding against Mr. Odo Russell in the usual manner. But what gives to this affair a serious aspect for searching the house of this agent of the British Cabinet. Our Roman correspondent informs us that among the engines of war, used by the insurgents, lately discovered in Rome was a box of Orsini bombs, almost untouched, and which still retains the address of the consignee. Now, the consignee is no other person than Mr. Odo Russell. Here, then, is the diplomatic mission that this 'coquin' fulfils in Rome! Agent (receiver) and accomplice of assassins."—Bien Public.

THE POPE'S VISIT TO THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Holy Father paid a visit to-day to the hospital of the Santa Spirito, where among the inmates, 800 in number, there are at present 162 of the wounded of the Pontifical army.

It is stated that the Pontifical government has consented to take part in the conference on the Roman question, but will require the restitution of the Marches and of Umbria, under the guarantee of the Powers participating in the conference. It would not however, lay claim to the Romagna.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—NAPLES, Nov. 21.—Since writing to you my last letter the eruption of Vesuvius has made such rapid and brilliant progress that I cannot refrain from sending you some additional details. For the moment it seems to have calmed our political excitement; every one is talking of 'Mount Vesuvius,' not in a political but in a physical sense and thousands are speculating on the influence which it will exercise on the movements of foreigners. For one or two days it has been enveloped in such thick clouds that all we have witnessed from a distance has been at intervals the lighting up of the dense mass with a lurid red colour. Yesterday however, a bitter north-east wind swept and cleared the cloud capped summit, revealing a scene of extraordinary magnificence. Notwithstanding the stormy and rainy state of the weather, many parties have ascended this week, as has been evident at a distance from the torches glittering like glowworms on the rugged sides of Vesuvius, and I borrow from the report of friends who ascended last night some observations as to its actual state. Starting from Naples at about eight o'clock, they got up to the Hermitage at half past 10 o'clock, well soaked with the rain, and were by no means displeased to find an abundant 'spread' laid out for another party of more provident 'Britanners.' Imagine a midnight picnic on Vesuvius, with pigeon pie and champagne at libitum! Still the rain descended in torrents, and it was not until after 2 o'clock in the morning that in sheer desperation they emerged from their hospitable shelter and commenced the heavy ascent of the grand cone. 'Yet all our sufferings and fatigues,' say they, 'were well repaid by the grandeur of the spectacle. To the crater itself we could not reach, but as near to it as was safe we sat down on a monticello of cinders and watched the scene. Vesuvius shook and trembled with the efforts it was making; it panted and roared like some gigantic furnace; there was a sound rapid and repeated as of the discharge of a volley of musketry, and there rose to the heavens full 1,000 feet a gorgeous mass of lava, stones both great and small, and fine ashes. We calculate the interval which elapsed before it fell at from five to ten seconds, varying in duration according to the violence of the eruptions, which took place almost every second. The larger stones—rocks they may be almost called—rolled at times down to the spot where we were seated, while the smaller ones were carried by the caprice of the wind in various directions. Not far from us, in the direction of Ottajano, rolled down a stream of liquid lava from 40 to 50 feet wide, and 10 or 12 feet high. Like pebbles on a shingly beach agitated by a storm was the noise it made in its progress; the scoria on the surface fell continually over, and thus ever diminishing, yet ever increasing in proportions the stream rolled steadily on and reached the bottom of the mountain. There were, however, least night many streams, presenting the appearance of an inverted hand so that the mountain on this side seemed all ablaze. As I predicted, too, at the beginning of the week, the lava is now cooling down towards the Hermitage. We can mark its red and sinuous course even from Napoli; and there is a promise of greater splendour than any we have yet witnessed. We can hear, too, the thunders of Nature's artillery, while each discharge is followed by a display which it is useless to attempt to describe. Different, yet scarcely less grand, are the day effects. Volumes and volumes of dark smoke are shot up perpendicularly into the air, and then, falling and circling and rolling one over the other, fall off like heavy battalions towards Capri. The column of smoke is perceptible to the eye all across the Bay, lingering horizontally until it derives a fresh impulse from each successive eruption. For eight days this brilliant spectacle, has been exhibited with ever increasing grandeur and the probabilities are that it will continue some time longer.—Times Cor.

GERMANY.

The South German Press of to-day publishes intelligence from Paris relative to the programme of the proposed conference. It states that it will take the form of a series of demands on the part of Italy, approved by France, to the effect that the Pope shall retain the sovereignty of the States of the Church, and that the Romans shall receive Italian rights of citizenship and send deputies to the Parliament at Florence.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The New Prussia (Coss) Gazette of this evening says: "With the exception of Austria none of the Great Powers have given in their adhesion to the Conference. England and Russia maintain their previous attitude. Prussia reserves her decision, awaiting a reply to the questions which she addressed to the French Government on the reception of the invitation to the Conference. Other Governments have evasive replies or none at all."

RUSSIA.

The Journal de St. Petersburg says:—The Papal Government must not hope that at the approaching Conference Europe will be contented with merely recording pious wishes. Nor must the Pope's Government believe that the European powers will so far ignore the evidence of accomplished facts as to declare themselves prepared to re-establish the old Papal frontiers or even to maintain the present abnormal state of affairs."

UNITED STATES.

THE GOLD HURN.—Gilt Kettle found in Montana Tomb.—A most wonderful story, says the Leavenworth Commercial, Nov. 2, reaches us from Montana; indeed, a tale which we should hardly credit, were it not related to us by one whom we consider worthy of credence. The gentleman who related the circumstance to us came down by the steamer yesterday, and had himself conversed with Mr. Edward Parsons, one of the lucky adventurers, who gave him the following particulars:—In July last, a company of five prospectors was made up in Helena, who having heard of the unexplored country around the Head of the Yellowstone, determined to visit that district in search of lodes. The country was found to be almost entirely free from Indians, and there was abundance of game until they arrived within two days journey of Yellowstone Lake, when the scene entirely changed, the country being entirely barren and permeated in every direction with hot springs and fissures in the rock from which issued smoke and noxious gases. Continuing their journey through a scorching atmosphere, and encountering some peril among the rough and irregular ridges of bare rock, which everywhere distinguished the landscape, the travellers, on the third day, came to the margin of a small lake, from which issued a river, which they judged would lead to the Yellowstone. After following the stream for some time, they came to a long, irregular mound, crowned on the summit by an ancient stone 'Ourn,' similar to those seen in some parts of New Mexico, which was half concealed in grass and a growth of low bushes. As the work of removing the stones did not appear to be a difficult one, they being unencumbered and of medium size, it was proposed to open the 'Ourn' which was done, after half a day's labor, and below was found a solid cemented floor, which sounded hollow to the tread. Being however, determined to complete their work, the travellers, after some labor, dug down some twelve inches, when they came to an immense stone, seven feet long, which they took the united strength of the party to remove. Beneath, there was a dark cave, and when the eyes of the intruders became accustomed to the darkness, it was seen that an Indian catacomb had been unearthed. Seated in a single row around the quadrangle, were the remains of upward of thirty warriors, from whose forms the

flesh had long since moldered away, and whose very bones crumbled into dust at the touch of the spectator. On the floor around lay numerous instruments of war or chase, some of iron, some of stone, and the entire apartment was covered with a fine and almost impalpable dust, which was all that remained of the furs and robes with which this abode of death had, doubtless, at one time, been carpeted. Lying beside the bones were numerous ornaments, indicating the rank of the dead, and among them were many of those twisted circles of gold known to antiquarians as 'torques,' which had one time entwined the necks and the arms of their savage owners. Some of these were of unusual size, weighing one and a half to two pounds, and ornaments of the same precious metal were also secured by the happy finders. What chiefly attracted attention was, however, a massive basin or kettle that occupied the centre of the apartment, and was doubtless used as a sacrificial censer for burning incense, it being two feet high and two feet and a half in circumference. This massive article, wonderful to tell, proved on inspection, to be pure gold, and was so heavy that the party had great difficulty in removing it from its resting place and bringing it into the upper air. Endeavours were then made to break the vessel, but the pure quality of the gold caused it only to bend beneath the weight of the blows inflicted upon it. After great exertion the adventures were enabled by means of their axes, to sever the mass into portable pieces, laden with which the party turned their steps homewards; having themselves to walk the greater part of the way to give relief to their burdened animals. The whole amount of gold was brought to Helena, and Mr. Edward Parsons calculated that his share of the treasure amounted to about \$21,000, the whole amount being at least \$100,000 in value.

In the Louisiana Convention the spirit of discord is so rampant that it is quite likely several duels will be the result. The cool darkeys are hot tempered and do not take to their white colleagues very much.

St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral was consecrated at Burlington, Vermont, on Sunday. Archbishop McOloskey of New York, preached an appropriate sermon, and a large number of high dignitaries of the Church from all parts of the country were present.

The infliction of the death penalty for counterfeiting government currency is spoken of in the States. Suppose they commence by inflicting the present penalty.

Miss Damon, a pretty Universalist preacher, has been called to occupy a pulpit in Cavendish, Vermont. All the young men are being converted.

Mr. E. C. Woolson drove across a part of the falls of Niagara, low water and a high wind assisting, last week. The trip was from Goat Island to one of the Three Sisters.

How to Keep Eggs Fresh for Two Years.—Le Betteur (a Parisian paper) recommends the following method for the preservation of eggs:—Dissolve four ounces of beewax in eight ounces of warm olive oil, and in this put the tip of the fingers and anoint the egg all around. The oil will immediately be absorbed by the shell, and the pores become filled up with the wax. If kept in a cool place the eggs, after two years will be as good as if fresh laid.

Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.

Prayers are valuable only when they come from lips that have the courage to condemn.

The best penance we can do for envying another's merit, is to endeavour to surpass it.

Peace is the evening star of the soul, and virtue is its sun; the two are never far apart.

Religion of the heart may truly and justly be called the heart of religion.

EVIDENCE FROM TORONTO

SKIN DISEASE CURED!

Toronto, O. W., July 6, 1864

Messrs R. H Wood and Brother, Druggists: Gentlemen,—I deem it necessary to acquaint you with the benefit I have derived from using BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I purchased from you. I was afflicted for some months with an affection of the skin, which caused me great pain; my face also was covered with a dreadful eruption.—After using a number of bottles of other medicines, without any visible effect, I was persuaded to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle, the good effects of the Sarsaparilla was apparent. I persevered, and after taking five bottles was perfectly cured. You have my full permission to acquaint the proprietors of this valuable medicine, with the great benefits I have derived from it.

JAMES TREGGAR,
No. 22 Masonic Arms Hotel,
West Market Square.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, R. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 455

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION WORDS OF COMFORT.—Dr. Cyrus W. Nelson, of Boston, Mass. author of 'Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Abdominal Diseases,' says, in a letter dated February 27th, 1862: "I consider BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS the best remedy for Chronic Constipation at present known. With me they have never failed, and I have prescribed them in at least fifty instances." He also states: "That for all irregularities of the digestive functions, the liver, and the bowels, they are by far the most useful medicine he has ever prescribed—perfectly safe, and eminently reliable." Similar testimony is volunteered by Dr. Humphrey Lettison, of Chicago, Ill., who enumerates thirty cases, with names and dates, in which he has administered the Pills, with entire success, for habitual constiveness and piles. Wherever they have been used as a remedy for liver and bowel complaints, the result has been equally satisfactory.

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. J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

A PROVERB ILLUSTRATED.—Sancho Panza's maxim, that 'you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear,' is well illustrated by the futile attempts to get up acceptable perfumes on the cheap plan. Numbers of adventurers have thus endeavored to simulate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER; but what pitiable and ridiculous failures they have made! The very recollection of them is offensive to those who have once inhaled their sickly odor. Nothing but a combination of the rarest floral extracts, of which the imitators do not even know the names, can produce that exquisitely refreshing fragrance which has obtained for MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, a fame as undying as itself. 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, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, E. B. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.