# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JANUARY 14, 1859

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

6

The Count De Montalembert's appeal has resulted in a remission of one half of the fine imnosed upon him, and a confirmation of the sentence of imprisonment.

THE EMPEROR AND THE EMPRESS .- You have been informed in previous letters that the Empress has a great dislike to residing in Paris, owing to the repeated attempts that have been made in it to take her husband's life. "It is only in Paris," is her exclamation, " that the assassin's hand is raised, and I hate Paris." In consequence of this sentiment her Majesty tried to postpone as long as she could the departure of the Court from Complegne, and by her influence with the Emperor she obtained postponement after postponement. At last, Thursday, the 2nd Dec., was fixed for the return ; the Empress begged for another delay, but was told that it could not possibly be accorded. Whereupon her Majesty with her own fair hand drew up a petition to the Emperor, humbly supplicating for an additional delay of a week, or at the very least to Sunday, the 5th, and she based her prayer on three grounds: First, that the chamber of the Prince Imperial at the Palace of the Tuileries having undergone repairs was somewhat damp; second, that a new study made for the Emperor himself was unwholesome; third, that she herself and the ladies of her suite had not dresses "fit to be seen in," and must consequently get new ones made. This petition her Majesty signed, and all her ladies of honor, by her direction, signed it likewise. And when the Emperor was about to sit down to dinner, in swept a troop of chamberlains and lackeys, carrying a gigantic silver salver, on which was a document bearing an enormous seal. "What is that ?" said the Emperor, greatly surprised. The Empress looked astonished, but demurely suggested that perhaps it was " a petition from some poor people." The Emperor broke the seal-read-smiled ;and amidst a pleasant neal of laughter from the Empress and her ladies, graciously decided on remaining at Complegne to Sunday .- Times Cor.

### GERMANY.

AUSTRIA.-The Venice correspondent of the Times says that, notwithstanding the inclement season of the year, men who were on a furlough | that before long war, revolution, of reaction will be have received orders to join their regiments in Lombardy and Venice, and notice has been issued that the military authorities desire to purchase horses for the cavalry and artillery. The necessary supplies were also being sent into the fortresses in Italy, so that if the attack should be made on Austria she will not be taken by surprise.

In the last Prussian Parliament 51 Catholics had seats, including both the Rhenish and the Polish sections, who, though differing in politics, generally vote together on questions involving religion. The strength of the Catholic party has rather been increased by the late elections. The Krewz party, which was predominant under the protection of King Frederick William, counts only 40 members. The Democratic party may be said to have disappeared. In the Rhenish province we find the Catholic strength divided. There are Whigs in Rheinish Prussia, as there in Belgium, in Ireland, in England, and in Sardinia. These Catholic Whigs are everywhere the same. The influence of the Church and of the Priesthood is their bugbear. They stigmatise all who are better Catholics and wiser politicians than themselves as Clericals. Ultramontanes, and Obscurantists; and by an union with the sion gave rise to the very disorder it was meant to small Protestant section they have succeeded in prevent. The students again assembled together defeating M. Auguste Reichensperger, the eminent Catholic champion, and returning a Protestant Liberal. - Tablet. MARTIN LUTHER .- Somewhat more than two years ago there was an appeal made through all the German papers for funds to crect a statue of Dr. Martin Luther, in the town of Worms, the scene of one of his first and greatest appearances on the stage of the world. The proposers, no doubt, believed that even if nothing else had occurred there, the ever-memorable words of the great champion of religious liberty, " And if there were as many devils at Worms as tiles on the roofs of the houses, yet would I go!" alone richly deserved some kind of commemoration in marble or in bronze. But, after two years of incessant efforts at getting up a Luther-enthusiasm, how much does the reader think has been collected throughout this most important part of Protestant Germany, the kingdom of Prussia, for this purpose? The enor-mous sum of four hundred and sixty pounds-3,200 thalers "in gans Preussen," as says the Gazette of Augsburg : adding, that there has been formed recently at Berlin another committee, under the Presidency of Dr. Bornemann, to try renewed efforts for obtaining funds.

here that the Neapolitan Prince will go in person to the Bavarian capital. The marriage will probably take place towards the end of January." A private letter, dated the 14th inst., from an Italian friend at Turin, contains some observations on the present state of Italy which are not without interest :---

Naples for Triests and Munich, but it is not believed

"Notwithstanding the official and half-official denials of foreign journals, the condition of Italy grows every day more serious and worthy of attention. All we see and hear inclines us to the belief that we are near to the eve of a political crisis. It is certain that in Piedmont the rumours of a warlike tendency proceed from high sources. The King, Victor Emmanuel, has not, it is true, harangued the troops as was stated, but it is undeniable that in a private conversation with a colonel of cavalry he observed that in the spring the Sardinian army would probably have occasion to again give proof of their valour. In another and authoritative quarter, too, persons have been given to understand that wnr with Austria was not very remote; and not only here, but throughout the Peninsula, those words have been circulated through the channel of the press and the secret operation of the National Italian Society which I spoke to you about in a previous letter. The Society has its center at Turin, and its ramifications in the Italian provinces in Lombardy, Venice, Central Italy, and Sicily. It is less spread at Naples than elsewhere, because in that territory there exists the Muratist propagandism, which is opposed to the National Italian Society, whose aim is the 'unity' of

Italy, with Victor Emmanuel for its head. "We are, moreover, in full expectation of soon hearing something of a similar tendency from the Minister in his place in Parliament, us the Chambers are convoked from the 10th of January, and the Opposition are eager to putquestions to M. Cavour, and which M. Cavour will not feel embarrassed in reply-

ing to. "I will not speak much about certain preparations of a military character, such as equipment for the army, the strengthening of the fortifications of Alessandria, &c., as the newspapers, particularly the Piccolo Corriere d'Italia (a weekly paper published by the National Society), have already said a good deal on that point. I merely mention that in the Lombardo-Venetian territory and the Pontifical Legations the public mind is excited to such a degree that it will be difficult indeed to prevent a serious movement from breaking out in the spring. In this case, it is asked, can Piedmont remain inactive ? In 1848, when the Milanese rose against the Austrians, was not Charles Albert obliged to pass the Tessin and attack the Imperialists? It is apprehended that Victor Emmanuel will be obliged to do as much, otherwise Piedmont would lose her prestige and M Cavour be forced to make may for the Right. Even Napoleon would hardly be content with such a result. for in this case Austrian influence would predominate in Italy. The opinion of many people there is that we are in full march towards a political crisis, and witnessed in Italy.

"It is not believed that if M. Cavour entertains the sentiments attributed to him he is not sure of the support of France. The information which comes to us from our great neighbor would show that Piedmont is not without encouragement from the Tuileries. It is said that a Frenchman, well known as a devoted adherent to the Imperial dynasty, is to visit Italy; and that another equally devoted follower will also come in order to make himself personally acquainted with parties in the Peninsula. There is some intention of establishing a Muralist paper in Paris, and the fature editor of it is already named .-The paper is to be introduced surreptitiously into the Roman States, Naples, and the Marches.

"Some disturbance took place at Genoa on the 10th, on the occasion of the anniversary of the day the Genoese drove the Austrians from their city in 1746. Every year the municipal authorities repair on that day to the Sanctuary of Gregena to celebrate that glorious anniversary. The Government, know-ing that there was a desire to profit by this circumstance to excite distu: bances, gave orders that there should be nothing more than a religious ceremony. In spite of the order a crowd of working men and students, on returning from the Sanctuary at 5 o'clock in the evening, wished to proceed to Portoria, the quarter of the city where is the monumental stone which records the event. The police agents called upon the crowd to disperse. The students resisted. and M. Musso, who fills the post of Questor, allowed them to visit the spot, but separately. That permisfurther off, in the Giulia street, where they were at-tacked by the police guards. In the conflict there were some wounded, and one so badly hurt, that he died the night following. The Government have sus-pended M. Musso from his functions, which is all the more to be regretted as M. Musso was rather popular. It is rumored, perhaps without reason, that among the persons arrested were Austrian agents.' Rumors have been some time current as to an intention on the part of His Holiness to elevate His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin to the Cardinalatial dignity, and it is also mentioned that the same honor was intended to be bestowed upon the venerable Archbizhop of Baltimore, the justly esteemed head of the Hierarchy of the United States. Our letters from Rome give us no reason to believe these announce-We may add, on the authority of the Mornments. ing Post of Friday, that Mr. Odo Russell, a nephew of Lord John Russell, is appointed to represent British interests in Rome, with the usual title of Secretary to the British Legation at Florence. The Post says :- " That Mr. Russell will probably enter into a nearer connection with the Court of Rome by being appointed British Consul-General in the States of the Church, with the official direction of all diplomatic communications between the two Governments."-Mr. Russell may be well enough, but his relationship to Lord John is no recommendation, especially for an appointmer ' at Rome. The Sardinian is to Englishmen the model Government of Italy. It possesses a representative Constitution, has quarrelled with the Pope, and robbed the Church-conclusive titles to admiration. Italy, therefore, must be Sardinianised, as Sardinia has been Anglicised, if she is to do any good. As she is, her condition is deplorable and hopeless. And it is truly a pity to think that Italians tolerate such governments as those of Rome and Tuscany, when Count Cavour has shown them the blessings of Constitutionalism in the nine years during which he has formed the backbone of the Piedmontese administration; but especially in those eight years, during which he has had the control of its finances. Even in Italy, however, where, as we all know, the people are very ignorant and benighted, there does exist some knowledge of arithmetic; enough to detect the difference between a balance on the debtor and creditor side of an account : and, unhappily for Constitutional Government tried by this test, the experiment of its benefits has in Piedmont been a failure. Thus, in the model Italian State, which the other States are to imitate or grovel to all cternity in-a surplus? in this model State we see a deplorable condition of the finances-a deficit which has been growing under the fostering tutelage of Constitutional government and Count Cavour. It was in 1850 that this distinguished nobleman, who, having passed a portion of his youth in England, and sympathising with her principles, especially her aversion to the Church, is, of course, the very man for Italy --it was in 1850 that the Count entered the Ministry, and in 1851 that he succeeded to the control of the finances, over which, till his recent resignation of that portfolio into the hands of Doctor Giovadni Lanza, he has reigned supreme. And the Count deserved to be absolutely for he had reduced the usually intricate laws of finance to the simplest of forholy orders. At the beginning of the month of Ja-nuary, the ladies and noblemen who are to form the Court of the future Duchess of Calabria will leave duce, stamp duties, building taxes, taxes upon Char h

property, succession taxes, taxes upon patents, salaries and pensions; on marriage settlements and deeds of gift; on beer and brandy; on personal moveables, and public and private vehicles; taxes on the working capital of public and commercial companies, taxes even on the debts of a testator-with half a dozen other imposts, gradually raised his income to

the amount of several millions; and while he swept the receipts from these resources into the Treasury with one hand, he negotiated loans, put up seques trations of Church property to auction, circulated Exchequer-bonds, and raised subsidies with the other increasing thefunds at his disposal by many millions. But what has become of it all? There are people whose embarrassments grow with their means. They can get along tolerably well with a bare competency, but give them anything to spare, and at once they are over head and ears in difficulties. Count Cayour found Sardinia with a national debt of twenty millions when he took her finances under his care, and now that he has turned them over to Doctor Lanza. the debt is 78 millions. Yet the taxes have been increased during his administration to the extent of 18 millions per annum; and what with loans and sequestrations, he has had besides 237 millions. Here is model statesmanship, Constitutional Goverment, and Church-robbing. But, Cui bono? and what is there to show for all this begging, borrowing, and stealing ?— Tablet.

#### INDIA.

The progress of Lord Clyde in Oude is most satisfactory. Hitherto the rebels have everywhere melted away without resistance. In one instance, where Brigadier Wetherall, found it necessary to have recourse to force, there is reason to believe that thelate Proclamation, promising pardon on submission, had not yet been made known .- Weekly Register. STATE OF INDIA .- We are rejoiced to observe, for the first time, in our private correspondence, an intimation that India may soon spare again some of the regiments which have been so freely despatched to that scene of service. It is anticipated with confldence that some three or four batallions, at any rate, may be returned in the course of next spring either to this country or to the colonies which furnished them for the emergency, and we trust that this relief will only be an earnest of a larger measure to follow. Pacified and tranquil India can never need an army of 100,000 Europeans, and we are now entitled to look with some assurance to the events of a new era. As direct and immediate means of action, we have published the Royal declaration of forgiveness, and we are treading out the last embers of war, indirectly and gradually we shall act through a change of government, which, though it will leave untouched all the rights and usages of natives, willnevertheless be accompanied with some important change in our administrative policy. Our own ser-vice will be more open, the general communication of this country with India will be more effectual, public opinion will bear more immediately on Indian affairs, and, above all, it is to be devoutly trusted that we shall never again create that monstrous peril-a Sepoy army. Join to these considerations the prospect of improved public works, and especially of railway extension, and we may hope that a moderate army may suffice for the protection of a thriving and contented people .- Times.

#### AUSTRALIA.

THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE. - By reference to the statistical documents published by the government in connection with the trade and commerce of the country, and considering our Australasian possessions specially, we find that the total amount of imports from these colonies during the past year of 1857 was 5,815,305/, without reference to gold, which of itself was about 10,000,000/, and from these documents it appears that the aggregate for the year 1854 was 4,301,868/, consequently showing that there has been au increase during the last three years of 1,513,437. The exports for the same period of 1857 gave a total value of 13,175,1251, while in 1854 it was 13,405,9861. so that last year was less by 230,8611, thereby indicating the advance made by these colonies to provide much of their own acquirements. The different colonies, taken individually, show that the imports from Victoria in 1857 amounted to 2,472,479/, and the exports thereto 7,511,110/, being 6,949,286/ Brit-ish and 861,824/ foreign goods. From New South Wales the imports were 2,035,386l, and the exports thereto 3,596,595!, being 3,130,709!, British and 465,886! foreign goods. From South Australia the imports amounted to 653,190!, and the exports thereto 988,6101, being 913,1171, Eritish and 75,4931, foreon goods. From Tasmania, the imports were 1131, and the exports thereto 594,9791, being 509,2421, British and 85,737l, foreign goods. From Western Australia the imports were 43,0271, and the exports thereto 75,627, being 65,740, British and 9,887 for reign goods; and from New Zealand the imports amounted to 157,220l, and the exports thereto 408,-204l, being 304,430l British and 43,774l foreign goods. We have already mentioned that the imports of gold are not included in these figures, but the exports of copper and other baser metals from these colonies from part of the aggregate sums. It is worthy of mention that while the production of the precious metal from the goldmines of Victoria have not advanced since 1854, the yield of copper from the mines of South Australia has considerably increased, the returns showing that the total value of copper imported in 1854, was 99,937l, while in 1857 it amount-ed to no less than 380,257l.—Mining Journal, Dec. 11.

"A "CONVERTED CATHOLIC" COMES THE "CONFI-DENCE GAME" ON SEVERAL PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN -THE RASCAL !- A very successful, but's very bald imposition, has recently been perpetrated upon some of our intelligent citizens, who, it was hitherto sup-posed, were in the habit of "reading the papers," and learning therefrom the many games which rogues are accustomed to play off upon the ignorant, the credulous and the untraveled ! But either they have not been in the habit of "reading the papers," or they had not come across a "case in point;" for they were entirely off their guard, and were "sold" by a " converted Catholic" just about as prettily as ever a verdant country youth was victimized by the un-converted rascals of Gotham. Some two years ago a young man made his appearance here, bearing the endorsement (forged or genuine; probably the late ter) of Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, and represent-ing himself as the son of a Mr. Roberts, flour inspector at Montreal. He stated that his father is wealthy, and a Romanist; that he himself having been "converted" and being desirous of preparing himself for the Protestant ministry, in order to preach the gospel to those still benighted, his father had disinherited him, and left him without resources to prosecute his purposes. He accordingly appealed to Protestants, and especially to the clergy, to enable him to enter Beloit (Wis.) college, by providing the "ways and means." The fellow was so adroit, and so plausible in his story, that he procured the en-dorsement of at least three of our prominent clergymen, all of whom, as we understand, commended him to the public as worthy of any contributions they might favor him with. Thus endorsed, and also furnished by one or more clergymen with list of names, he set out on his "mission," and so fan as heard from, got a dollar from every man on the list! How much in the aggregate he raised, we know not. Mr. Leon Roberts made his home at Ayers' Hotel while prosecuting his mission here; and the proprietors not inclining to trust him as long as he wished, he obtained from Rev. Mr. Ellenwood an order to have his hotel bill charged to that gentieman. He represented to Rov. Mr. E. that he was paying \$3 50 a week for board. But on coming to settle the bill it was found to be seven dollars a week, which the reverend gentleman paid. While Mr. Roberts was flourishing, the session of one of the Presbyterian churches were called together, and Mr. Leon Roberts' case was discussed at considerable length. He was regarded as a young man of eminent promise; and the utmost interest was manifested in aiding him to maintain himself in respectability at Beloit College. During this time, too, he took part in the morning meeting at the First Church, and his prayer was highly extolled. But he seemed to understand that he was now about "played ont; and so he took French leave of his host, leaving an empty carpet bag in his room, and an unpaid bill at the office, for his clerical endorser to settle. Whether he has gone in the direction of Beloit College or otherwise, we are unadvised. At all events he has the written recommendation and endorsement, in addition to Dr. Duffield's of Detroit; and it is probable he will attempt to use them elsewhere. It is now ascer tained that while Mr. Leon Roberts was pulling the wool over the eyes of our sharp-sighted clergymen, taking part in meetings in one church, and zealously laboring in the Sunday School of another, and while he was picking up the dollars from the brethren around town, he was taking his four drams before breakfast, and making propositions to young men less dissolute than he, which it would be proper enough to repeat in the columns of the model "family papers."-Rochester Union.

A JAPANESE JUGGLER.-Here are some of his feats : -No. 1. He took an ordinary boy's top, spun it in the air, caught it on his hand, and then placed it (still spinning) upon the edge of a sword, near the hilt. Then he dropped the sword point a little, and the top moved slowly towards it. Arrived at the very end, the hilt was lowered in turn, and the top brought back. As usual, the sword was dangerously sharp. No. 2 was also performed with the top. He spun it in the air, and then threw the end of the string back towards it with such accuracy that it. was caught up and wound itself all ready for a second cast. By the time it had done this it reached his hand, and was ready for another spin. No. 3 was still performed with the top. There was an upright pole, upon the top of which was perched a little house, with a very large front door. The top was sp: 1, made to climb the pole, knock open the said front door, and disappear. As will as I remember, the hand end of the string was fastened near the repetition of the self vindiug feat. But feat No. 4 was something even more astonishing than all this. He took two paper butterflies, armed himself with the usual paper fun. threw them into the air, and, fanning gently, kept hem flying about him as if they had been alive. 'He can make them alight whenever you wish ! Try him !" remarked the Kami (Prince), through the iner reter. Mr. II-requested that one might ght upon each ear of the juggler. No sooner expressed than complied with. Gentle undulations of the fan waved them slowly to the required points, and there left them comfortably seated. Now who ther t' is command over pieces of paper was obtained simply by currents of air or by the power of a con-cealed magnet Mr. H-could not tell or ascertain. One thing however was certain-the power was there.-Philadelphia Ledger. From Mexico, we learn that in the troubled condition of that country some of the churches were robbed. The American ambassador, strange to say, turns out to have been the receiver of this sacrilegi ous booty. Here is the account from the N. York Herald's correspondent :---" CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 18 .- The departure of an extraor linary to-day, with despatches for the com-mander of the United States ship Saratoga, Vera Cruz, affords me an opportunity to drop you a few lines, which I do with the greater readiness as the mail to leave here day after to-morrow may not reach the coast. It is with feelings of the deepest mortification that I have to record a scandal now fastened upon the ex-Minister of the United States to Mexico. You will recollect that in former letters I have spoken at length of the sacking of the cathedral at Morelia; of the reduction of the candlesticks, bannisters, &c., of that rich establishment into bars of silver of the bringing of those bars of silver bure, and of a report that Mr. Forsyth, late American Minister, had bought some of those bars, &c. In previous letter I have treated a report against Mr. Forsyth as a piece of malice on the part of the government, and had Inoped, for our good name, that history would give Br. F. the benefit of this interpretation of a grave charge. But unfortunately yesterday the police took possession of the late residence of Mr. F. in Tacubaya, and after a lengthened search at last discovered a number of the bars of silver in question in the vault of the privy. The bars of silver were conveyed in three carts to this city by the police, and the scandal at once was spread, and has been cause for anything but pride amongst the Americans here. IS A KISS A SIGN OF FRIENDSHIP ?-- Mrs. Bennett, in New Haven, is now seeking to "get a bill" from her Lushand. A young lady was produced on the stand for the respondent, who had but a little while before, been an intimate friend of Mrs. Bennett, but for some good reason saw proper to offer all her testimony for Mrs. Bennett's husband. The shrewd counsel for the lady naturally subjected her to a presty sharp cross-examination, when it came to his turn. Among other things he asked her if, at a certain date not very far distant, she was or was not a friend of Mrs. Bonnett. "No, sir!" was the prompt and decided reply. " But," pursuea the counsel, you not at that time, when you accosted her, salute her with a kiss ?" "Oh, yes, sir :' she answered .-"And salute her again in the same way when you tool: leave of her?" "Certainly, si." "But still street, at the opening of one of those pies into which took leave of her?" "Oertainly, sit." "But still the highest instances are frequently found in the some many young men fail, was the following signifi- were not a friend of hers?" "In no sense of the lowest savages, and which is often more conspicuous

"Woman is a puzzle to me, I confess !" And we feel

obliged to "give it up," too. It appears from this most direct and unequivocal testimony, therefore, that kissing is no sign there is any friendship in the case. Not at all. Kissing between two female acquaintances, is only a matter of tween two temale acquaintances, is only a matter of course. "There is nothing in it." It does not mean I love you, at all, it only signifies, Good morning, you fool! or perhaps, I am glad to be ril of you, at learing. Kissing is only the zeal of deceit. It ought to burn and blister the lips, where now it only makes them look blue. Who, after this revelation in open court by one of the sex themselves, will not involuntarily exclaim, when he sees two females putting their mouths together at the corner of the street.-" There's a prospect of a quarrel, I know "-and instantly order up the police with their new uniforms?

LADIES OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD .- The Mistress of the Robes is an office of great importance, and one of the best in the gift of a Ministry. The duties distinguish the holder above all others; for instance, that of riding in the royal carriage on all state occasions, and robing the Queen at ceremonials of importance, though the actual manipulation connected with the duties of Mistress of the Robes is usually performed by attendants on the person of the Sovereign Groom of the Stole was rather a curious office to attach to that of Mistress of the Robes, but perhaps requisite when a female was on the throne, The Stole is a narrow vest, formerly embroidered with roses, fleur-de-lis, and crowns, and lined with sarsenet. Sarah Duchess of Marlborough held both these offices in the reign of Queen Anne, and so did the Duchess of Somerset. The salary was then £800, and is now £500 per annum. The Ladies of the Bedchamber-the duties are connected with all things appertaining to the royal sleeping and dressing apartments, of which they have the complete superintendence and control, as well also of the apparel of the Queen. The Bedchamber Women are seven in number, and their salaries and duties are similar to the Ladies of the Bedchamber. In the correspondence of Henrietta, Countess of Suffolk, there are some singular illustrations of this office .--Maids of Honor are of ancient date, and of considerable importance. They were always well paid and well cared for by royalty. The Chronicles of the reign of Henry VIII, give numerous examples of this fact. An order for the provision of one of the Ladies of Honour to Catherine is very minute, and among other things provides her with a gallon of ale for breakfast, and a chine of beef; a piece of beef and a gallon of beer for dinuer. In the afternoon a gallon of ale and a maniple of bread; and for supper a mess of porridge, a piece of mutton, and a gallon of ale; after supper half a gallon of wine and bread. In 1775 the ladies petitioned for an increase of salary instead of rations for supper, and were allowed £70 per annum. Their duties in the present day are to attend on the Queen-the turn of the eight ladies being according to an order, drawn up each year .-The salary is £300 per annum.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS .- If a man faints away, instead of yelling out like a savage, or running to him to lift him up, lay him at full length on his back on the floor, loosen his clothing, push the crowd away so as to allow the air to reach him, and let him alone. Dashing water over a person in a simple fainting fit is a barbarity, and soils the clothing unnecessarily. The philosophy of a fainting fit is, the heart fails to send the proper supply of blood to the brain; if the person is erect, that blood has to be thrown up hill, but if lying down, it has to be projected horizontally-which requires less power is apparent. If a person swallows poison, deliberately or by chance, instead of breaking out into multitudinous and incoherent exclamations, despatch some one for a doctor : meanwhile run to the kitchen get half a glass of water in anything that is handy put into it a teaspoon full of salt and as much ground mustard, stir it in an instant, catch a firm hold of the person's nose, the mouth will soon fly open, then down with the mixture, and in a second or two up will come the poison. This will answer in a larger number of cases than any other. If by this time the physician has not arrived, make the patient swallow the white of an egg, followed by a strong cup of coffee (because these nullify a larger number of poi-sons than other accessible articles) as antidotes for any poison that may remain in the stomach .--If a limb or other part of the body is severely cut, and the blood comes out by spirits or jerks, per sulicm, as the doctors say, be in a hurry, or the man will be dead in five minutes, there is no time to talk or send for a physician; say nothing, out wifh your handkerchief, throw it around the limb, then twist it around tighter and tighter until the blood ceases to flow. But stop, it does no good. Why? Eccause only a severed artery throws blood out in jets, and the arteries get their blood from the heart; hence, to stop the flow the remedy must be applied between the heart and the wounded spot-in other words, above the wound. If a vein has been severed the blood would have flowed in a regular stream and on the other hand, the tie should be applied below the wound, or on the other side of the wound from the heart, because the blood in the yeins flows towards the heart, and there is no need of such great hurry.

#### RUSSIA.

A powerful army is said to be formed among the nobility to frustrate the Emperor's emancipation schemes. They have a project for diminishing the power of the Emperor, and increasing that of the nobility.

#### ITALY.

The Times Vienna Correspondent writes as follows, under date the 8th ult. :- " The slight disturbances which have occurred in Lombardy the authorities have fortunately been able to quell without bloodshed. Some students have been incarcerated at Pavia for shouting ' Evviva l'Italia, and ' Evviva il Piedmonte' in the streets, and the university is now occupied by a detachment of troops. It cannot be doubted that the more recent measures of this Government. have served to increase the discontent and disaffection of the Inhabitants of Lombardy and Venice, but the ferment would hardly have been so great if the Sardinian and French papers had not made such violent attacks on Austria. In spite of the vigilance of the police the Sardinian papers are smuggled into Lombardy ; and their assertions that Italy will soon be free serve to keep up, and even to increase, the political excitement. Nothing is ever said, and little heard, here of the movements of the troops, but there is good reason to believe that the Austrian army in Italy has just been reinforced. Should there be a war in Italy, it will be a long and sanguinary one. for the Emperor Francis Joseph will not fail to strain every nerve in order to maintain his present position in Italy. On the 27th of November the Archduke Charles Louis arrived at Rome, where he was received by Cardinal Antonelli and other high dignitaries. On the following day his Imperial Highness waited on His Holiness, who gave him a very distinguished reception. When on his way to Rome, the Archduke, went to the chapel of the Virgin at Loretto, and to the Convent of St. Francis at Assisi, but he is said to have relinquished the idea he had formed of taking

#### UNITED STATES.

Johanna Murphy, the surviving one of the woundd servants of the Gouldy family was discharged last week from the Hospital cured.

General James Gadsden, late U. S. Minister to Mexico, died in Charleston, S. C., on the 26 ult. His name is associated with the purchase of the territory now known as Arizona.

A RECORD OF BLOOD .- We learn from the New York papers that, irom the 1st January to the 27th December, 1852, forty-nine murders and seventy-nine suicides had been committed in that city-population, about 75,000 souls.

An editor in Kansas says that the publication of is paper will be suspended for six weeks, in order that he may visit St. Louis with a load of bear skin, hooppoles, shingles, oak-bark, pickled catfish, &c., which e has taken for subscription. He is bound to raise the "soap" on them.

In a las number of the Lawrence (Mass.) Courier we find the following :- " CHANGING .- It is a fact which many people in this city must have noticed. that within a few years a very marked change r ... taken place in both the children of America and Foreign parents. They are evidently changing places. There is comparatively very little of rowdy ism among the Irish young men, who have now their Temperauce Society which is daily telling in its good effects upon the rising generation. The pernicious influence of that most miserable of all cabalistic expressions-'Young America"-is carrying dow 'o ruin thousands of Young Americans, who is fall to the lower stratum seem to be displacing to m that and elevating to a higher and better multion an equal number of the very class whic this fool by-word was intended to sink lower and still ver in the scale of being."

FALSE PRETENCES.—"Stealing the livery of deaven to serve the Devil in," says the New York Jhserver, is practised in a great variety of weys in New York. Mock auctioneers put on white cravits, and personate the clorgy. Negro minstrels get up in rowdy halls sacred concerts for Sunday night, by which the multitude are lured to their vile resorts, under false pretonces. On Broadway, helow Canal

A MUSICAL AND CRITICAL UAT .- Mademoiselle Dupuy, of the French opera, whose playing upon the harp was the wonder of Paris, was convinced that she owed her artistic excellences to her favorite cat. As soon as she sat down to practice upon the harp, her cat assumed an attitude of intense attention. At any passage of peculiar beauty puss went into an ecstacy; and so well measured was this sensibility, according to the excellence of the playing, and the pathos of the composition, that Mdlle Dupuy was able to judge of the music by the manifested emotions of her cat. She believed puss an exact prophet, foretelling precisely how music would affect an audience. She was grateful accordingly to her friend, to whom she taught she owed mainly her artistic success. In hor last illness, at the approach of death, Mdlle. Dupuy sent for the notary to make her will. She had acumulated a fortune, and the first item of her will gave her town house and her country house to her cat. To this she added an annuity, sufficient for the support of the four-legged mewsician during its life. And to make sure that this, her last will and testament, should be fulfilled, she gave several legacies to friends, on the express condition that they should see to the fulfilment of her wishes. It was also a condition that shey should take turns, during each week, in going to see and keep company with the orphan. The relatives of Mdlle. Dupuy disputed the will, and a lawsuit was the consequence. But the cat gained the cause, and lived out her days with genteel alternation between her elegant town house and the tasteful country house.-Merry's Muscum.

HISTORY .---- To study history is to study literature The biography of a nation embraces all its works No trille is to be neglected. A mouldering medal, a letter of twenty centuries. Antiquities which have besn beautifully called history defaced, composed its fullest commentary. In these wrecks of many storms, which time washes to the shore, the scholar looks patiently for treasure. The painting round a vase, the scribble on a wall, the wrath of a demagogue, the drollery of a farce, the point of an epigram -each possesses its own interest and value. A fossil court of law is dug out of an orator; and the Pompeii of Greece is discovered in the Comedies of Aristophanes.— Wilmott's Pleasures of Literature.

Bravery is a cheap and vulgar quality, of which the highest instances are frequently found in the in the brute creation than in the most intrepid of the human race.