

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

On the History of Julius Caesar he not completely successful it will not be owing to any want of care on the part of the author. The materials were sought everywhere. Antiquaries, engineers, military officers, men of letters, and savans of every description, were consulted, and all were too happy to contribute to it. It was believed that M. Duruy, who was formerly Professor of History, and who has written good elementary books on the same subject, owed his advancement to the post of Minister of Public Instruction to some excellent hints on Caesar's campaigns in Gaul. Some of the ablest officers of that distinguished body, the Staff Corps of the French army, were despatched specially to Pharsalia for accurate data of the topography of that famous scene of the final defeat of Pompey. The Roman trireme, built at a cost of about 250,000*fr.* a few years ago, and which, before it was generally known that the Emperor was engaged on his history, excited public curiosity to a high degree, was with a view to this history.—Times Cor.

The Times publishes some extracts from the forthcoming work, amongst others the following graphic description of Caesar:—

To these natural gifts, developed by a brilliant education, were joined physical advantages. His lofty stature, and his finely moulded and well-proportioned limbs, imparted to his person a grace which distinguished him from all others. His eyes were dark, his glance penetrating, his complexion colorless, and his nose straight and somewhat thick. His mouth was small and regular, and the lips, rather full, gave to the lower part of his face an expression of kindness, while his breadth of forehead indicated the development of the intellectual faculties. His face was full, at least in his youth; but in the busts which were made towards the close of his life, his features are thinner, and bear the traces of fatigue. His voice was sonorous and vibrating; his gesture noble, and an air of dignity pervaded his whole person. His constitution, which at first was delicate, grew robust by sober living, and by his habit of exposing himself to the inclemency of the seasons. Accustomed from his youth to manly exercise he was a bold horseman; and he supported with ease privations and fatigues. Habitually abstemious, his health was not weakened by excess of labor; nor by excess of pleasure. Nevertheless, on two occasions, once at Cordova and then at Thapsus, he had a nervous attack, which was erroneously thought to be epilepsy. He paid particular attention to his person, shaved with care, or had the hairs plucked out; he brought forward artistically his hair to the front of his head, and in his more advanced age served to conceal his baldness. He was reproached with the affectation of scratching his head with only one finger for fear of deranging his hair. His dress was arranged with exquisite taste. His gown was generally bordered with the laticam ornamented with fringes to the hands, and was bound round the loins by a sash loosely knotted—a fashion which distinguished the elegant and effeminate youth of the period. But Sulla was not deceived by this show of frivolity; and he was wont to recommend that people should have an eye on that young man with the flowing sash. He had a taste for pictures, statues, and gems; and he always wore on his finger, in memory of his origin, a ring on which was engraved the figure of an armed Venus. To sum up, there were found in Caesar, physically and morally, two natures which are really combined in the same person. He joined aristocratic fastidiousness of person to the vigorous temperament of the soldier; the graces of mind to the profundity of thought; the love of luxury and of the arts to a passion for military life in all its simplicity and rudeness. In a word, he joined the elegance of manner which seduces to the energy of character which commands. Such was Caesar at the age of 18, when Scyllia possessed himself of the Dictatorship. He had already attracted the attention of the Romans by his name, his wit, his engaging manners, which were as pleasing to men, and still more so, perhaps, to women.—(Liv. II., cap. i.)

When the Emperor was lately sounded by an illustrious personage to whom he gave audience as to his views on Rome, his Majesty replied that he had still two years before him to prepare his answer. The Convention offers to the Papacy and to Catholic interests, of which it is the representative and the organ, a compromise, and it is the only compromise practicable under the circumstances. The Pope should content himself in fact, while maintaining the theory of his rights, with the limits of his present possessions. These are secured to him by the Power whose aggressive tendencies he might have had reason to fear, as well as by the engagement of France. It will devolve upon him to maintain his authority in his own territory. He will be supplied with means to discharge the debt of his former provinces, and his right to keep up a sufficient armed force is fully recognized. It is an experiment; but it is the only experiment possible. It is the result of a compromise to allay the religious discord which is full of danger to all Catholic countries. The experiment is not, however, likely to be accepted. The attitude of the lay writers who compose what is called the Catholic party, the language of the Bishops and the pretensions put forth by the Pope in his Encyclical, sufficiently show that the Church will not resign itself to its fate. One of the defects of the Convention is that it contains no immediate solution. It merely announces a solution postponed for two years, and thus assigns a long period for the controversy which it provokes.—Times Paris Correspondent.

Paris, March 1.—I dwell a little in my last letter on the excessive rise in prices at Paris, an evil that has now almost reached a maximum, and must soon find a remedy. I hear that great distress exists in Paris, though it does not meet the eye so much as it does in England, because the police regulations suppress its appearance. At the same time charities are almost innumerable and profuse, and you never hear of persons dying here of hunger in the streets, as in London. Still, distress and dissatisfaction exist largely, especially in the class of small bourgeois, most of whom find it difficult to pay the fabulous rents now demanded. The exorbitant spirit of proprietors quite exceeds belief. I heard a story of a respectable but poor man with a family, for example, of five children, who being refused as tenant everywhere, applied to the police authorities, who advised him to say nothing about his children till he was housed. He was thus accepted, and was entering his furniture *au quatrieme* when his landlord appeared, very indignant, denouncing him for having brought in a family with him, and threatening to throw his children out of the window. I understand that the affair ended in the aggrieved tenant in the height of the quarrel pitching his landlord out of the window, and killing him on the spot. The matter appears to have been hushed up, as this was certainly a case of homicide under very aggravating circumstances.

A natural consequence of these high prices and this distress is the demoralisation of the people, who are more addicted to the destructive effects of *absinthe* than is commonly believed. I am credibly informed that this beverage acts as a most rapid and insidious poison, destroying and paralyzing the nervous system and life itself in a very short time. The army is considerably addicted to it, but the *ouvriers* are its chief victims, though all classes take it largely, and every cafe is supplied with it. As an instance of its rapid and destructive effects, I know the case of a young man of the National Guard, of thirty-two, belonging to a respectable bourgeois family, who having died shortly after taking to the fatal beverage, was accompanied as usual by his

company to the burial place. On the march the conversation ran on the abuse of the liquor, which was strongly condemned by another young man of the same company, who, however, himself was a corpse within three months, from the effects of the same indulgence. Speaking of the army it is evident that the Government is aware that it is its misappreciation as every thing is done to make the service popular. Detachments of all the regiments in succession are sent every week free to the theatres. When the troops mount guard at St. Cloud, each man is supplied with a bottle of wine and ten sous. The soldiers have the best bread in Paris, and they are actually supplied with *vervettes* for their meals. Imagine the sensation occasioned by the introduction of these delicacies and attentions in some of our marching regiments.

Though the army is not obtruded on public notice, the garrison of Paris amounts to near 100,000 men, and the detectives and *mouchards* are said to be everywhere. Hence it is not likely that order will be disturbed again in Paris, and especially as the greatest dissatisfaction reigns probably in the very class most interested in the preservation of order. The Poles are not the only European nation who deserve the charitable compassion of their brethren in the faith; the Irish also have a claim upon our pity. It appears from statistics recently published that from 1,500 to 2,000 poor orphan children born in Scotland of Irish parents, are at this moment under the control of Protestants who are educating them in the Protestant faith. With a view to save some of these children, the Sisters of Charity have purchased a house in the town of Lanek at the cost of £8,000. The greater part of this sum has been paid, but the resources of the good Sisters are utterly exhausted, and they appeal therefore to France in the name of the poor orphans whom they have already saved, and of those who are begging admission into their house, but who for want of means cannot be received.—Address P. Salvayre, professeur general des Lazaristes, Rue des Sevres, 95, Paris.—Voix de Notre Dame de Charites.

The Empress Eugenie has written to all the Queen Sovereigns of Europe asking them to co-operate for the repair and restoration of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

THE DIET OF THE FRENCH WORKMAN.—He is up at early dawn. In fact everybody rises soon abroad. There is more business done before ten o'clock in Paris than there is in London before eleven. There are two places where breakfast may be had—the *crémier* and the soup shop. Some excellent coffee with milk, costs less than 1*fr.* 4*cs.* and the bread with butter 1*fr.* For dinner the soup will cost 1*fr.* 2*cs.*; the plate of meat 2*fr.*; half a bottle of wholesome wine 4*cs.*, or a quarter of a bottle 2*cs.*, or a pint of beer or milk 2*cs.*, and all of really good quality. In many places they give soup, a piece of mutton or *beef a la mode*, bread, and a half a bottle of wine for 60 centimes, or about 11 cents of our money.

The Bien Public of Ghent makes the following announcement editorially:—The English Catholic Bishop of Clifton, Dr. Clifford, is about to receive the Cardinal's hat, and Bishop Errington will be called to the See of Westminster, vacant by the death of Cardinal Wiseman.

ITALY. PIEDMONT.—The accounts reaching us from Florence prove on what a hollow basis is fixed the throne of Italy. Save the not very extensive circle of employes, of the foreign visitors, and the demimonde, which is unhappily too largely represented in the new capital, the visitors to the Palazzo Pitti have been few and insignificant. The House of Lorraine is nowhere more beloved or regretted than in Florence, and the feeling against the transfer of capital is very strong; and to this, that Florence is the centre of the Mazzinian committees, which are fully pledged to the entire realisation of the national programme and the destruction of the Temporal Power, and the strength of the government reduces itself to the element of force and military terrorism which has been its sole support in the Southern provinces, where we now look for the vaunted popularity of the Re Galantuomo? It has gone for ever in Turin, where, last and last, such a consummation was looked for; it never existed in Naples: it is face to face with the ultra-democratic element in Florence and the Legations to whom the 'definitive' laid down in the imperial sounds as a death blow to their dearest hopes, which painted Florence as the last stage on the road to Rome.—The party of action is evidently prepared for another attempt, which cannot fail to complicate matters, and the city of Padua has given token of being among those most 'travaille' by the revolution. To-night's despatches bring us intelligence of the arrest of eighty students of the university by the civil governor, Toggelburg, and the expulsion of two hundred more, who have been sent to their homes. The Austrian government has lent so entirely to the side of clemency in the recent events in Friuli and Venetia, that it is inconceivable it should have taken so grave a step save an serious data.—Cor. of Tablet.

The Lombard and Romagna Bishops, as well as those of the Marches, have given in their adhesion to the Encyclical. In spite of the royal decree permitting its publication under certain reserve, Mgr. Ghisardi, the Bishop of Mondovi, has been condemned (*en contumace*) to three months imprisonment for his courageous letter to the Minister of Public Worship.

The Italian Parliament proposes abolishing capital punishment, but cannot get the Government to assent to the proposition as applied to some political offences. Rome, February 16.—The Emperor's speech is now before us, not in its integrity, but in the detached sentences of the telegrams, but even in that meagre form its anti-Catholic tendency is too apparent. Who, after all that has been written, and spoken, and done in Turin within the last six months, can believe in the Convention as a definitive solution of the Roman Question? Who is blind enough to suppose that the Italian Government are strong enough to keep their share of the past, even supposing them to be desirous to do so? The whole tendency of the Emperor's discourse is such as to raise new difficulties between Victor Emmanuel and his subjects, and to increase ten fold the odium in which he is at present in Piedmont. The contemptuous mention of the brave and hardy race, which has made the sacrifice of its dynasty and its pre-eminence in Northern Italy the chimera of unity it now sees itself forever shut out from, must be most galling to the Piedmontese and, if anything more than another could increase the irritation existing it would be the entire negation of the national aspirations contained in the Emperor's words, little as we on the other hand can trust to them as any efficient guarantee of the rights and liberties of the Church and the Holy See.

The telegram of the Cardinal Archbishop's death has this moment reached us, and will nowhere have caused deeper regret than in Rome, where his virtues his piety, his talents, and his unflinching loyalty to the Holy See were appreciated at their just value. A great and holy man has gone to reap the reward of his labours in God's cause, and as we trust, to see from his place in Heaven the triumph of that cause he has served through such evil days of unpopularity, of virulence from enemies, and cowardice on the part of violence from enemies, and cowardice on the part of friends. No Catholic Bishop since the Reformation has left such a mark upon his time in England, and it is not at the present period of transition, of development, and of struggle that we can appreciate in its fullness the greatness of that work which, like all other religious movements destined to live in after ages, took its source and spring from Rome. It was in the quiet cloisters of St. Thomas that the great man who has just been called from among us received his training, and the love of Rome and its Ruler which was the motive power of his life.

The English College has given its martyrs and its confessors in evil days to the Church, and it has the honor of having reared in its halls one who has lived to initiate the glory of the 'second spring,' and from whose archiepiscopal will date the mighty revival of the faith in England which is the aim and end of the venerable seminary of Cardinal Allen, and to which it has hitherto so amply contributed.—Cor. of Tablet.

The Times correspondent gives some extracts from the Address lately presented by the Catholic residents at Rome, to the Holy Father, together with some portions of His Holiness' reply:—

We contemplate in your august person the double majesty of Pontiff and of King. We venerate this temporal Power consecrated by Divine Providence, and which in its weakness is yet more venerable and stronger than all the Powers of the earth surrounded by force. . . . But raising our eyes to this spiritual authority so gloriously exercised during 20 years by your Holiness, we thank the Divine founder of the Church for having constituted in this imperishable chair the source of instruction and the bond of unity. At this moment, above all, when still resound in our ears the accents of the ever memorable Encyclical in which your Holiness, enlightened from on high, has condemned collectively the errors of these times, measuring at once the extent of the evil and the opportune of the remedy. . . . to your sacred word entire Catholicity submits with complete devotion.

His Holiness replied, according to the recollection of one who was present, in the following terms:—

Jesus, before his death, offered up a prayer to Heaven and addressed his disciples, enjoining them to remain united in the faith. . . . This has been verified and proved by the demonstration of to-day, as those assembled represent all the different parts of the globe. Let them remain staunch and united in the faith, and exercise charity—not only that which is usually understood as charity—kindness towards others, or philosophical charity, but true charity.

His Holiness repeatedly said that the temporal independence of the Pope was absolutely necessary to the free exercise of his spiritual power, as this must be preserved from the strifes of the ambitions of the earth. When inculcating the duty of charity he added:—

We have been attacked most vehemently, but those who are anathematize us we will bless; those who vituperate us we will pardon, and pray that the Holy Spirit will illuminate them and teach them what is right, &c.

Several times while the Pope gave his benediction the people knelt down. He spoke fluently and with a fine voice and accent, appeared to be in very good health, but was evidently tired of the endless foot and hand kissing of the 30 persons present. Among the foreigners present was the Prince Hohenlohe, the Duc de Regina, Chamberlain of the ex-King of Naples, the Duc de Caraceni, the Marquis de Rostanig, Count Almeida, M. Beaulieu, and Liszy of course. Among the English were Lord Stafford, Messrs. Langdale, Murphy, O'Chicester (Captain), Joyce, Fitzherbert, Leigh, Ryder, Palmer, Weld, Selby &c.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—General Lamarmora has lately made a hurried visit to Naples. The correspondent of the London Tablet says:—

Speculation is busy as to the object of the General's mission to Naples at the present crisis, and there are various interpretations of it; among other solutions offered is that of the erecting of the Kingdom of Naples into a Viceroyalty, or even a separate state, under Prince Humbert.

The various municipalities of Sicily have protested vehemently against the negligence of the Government as to its internal administration, which is the primary cause of the disgraceful state of things now existing in every part of the island, which is becoming absolutely uninhabitable from the constant acts of robbery, murder, and violence of every kind devastating the entire country.

In Naples the discontent is very grave, more than a thousand operatives of the arsenal of Torre del Greco have been discharged by way of economy within the last few days, and are thrown without means of subsistence on the world, being trained to the foundry of arms, and their special employment being at an end. Poor employees of every class are daily reduced to beggary, and the feeling becomes every moment stronger that matters must be taken energetically in hand. The party of action foster the discontent in every way, and propose a wholesale confiscation of the remnant of Church property as the panacea; but it is a drop in the ocean of want and misery, caused by a triple taxation, and the increase of prices of all the necessaries of life.

The Neapolitan Bishops have published the address which they sent to the Holy Father on Candlemas Day, expressing their gratitude for the Encyclical, their loyal adhesion to the principles it enumerates and, their filial devotion to the person and office of the Sovereign Pontiff.

An eruption has commenced in Mount Veavivius, Etna having spent itself, and the lava now issuing from only one crater.

AUSTRIA. VIENNA, March 1.—The Abendpost (evening edition of the official Wiener Zeitung) says:—"The greater part of the Polish refugees who were interned in Austria have already quitted the country. Among them is the ex Dictator Langiewicz, who has left for Switzerland."

The state of Italy cannot but counsel caution to the Emperor, while as to the condition of the East it is hard to say whether it would be more profitable to force a settlement upon Prussia before the springing up of difficulties in another quarter, or to remain quiet with Berlin, to prevent things getting worse and worse at Belgrade and Bucharest. At any rate it would be a most palpable want of policy to break with the King of Prussia, while to do so might incline him not to break with his Chambers.

PRUSSIA. The Duke of Oldenburg is said to have ceded his putative claims on the Duchies as well as those of the Emperor of Russia, recently transferred to him, to the King of Prussia.

Berlin, Feb. 27.—In Prussia, resistance to unconstitutional government has been rather on the increase of late. There were always plenty of people here and there who, pointing to the want of a legal Budget, refused to pay the taxes; but, as the number was comparatively small, and the tax gatherer's appearance in their houses, as a rule, made an end of the matter, Government could afford to smile at the sparse symptoms of an opposition which, if it had any significance at all, was of a formal nature only. Some of these refractory gentlemen have become quite public characters in course of time. In the province of Eastern Prussia, for instance, there is a landed proprietor named Reitenbach, who, eight times a year, will have a costly diamond taken from him by the sheriff's officer rather than pay the income-tax. A day after the execution the ring is sold by public auction, and as regularly bought by the owner's groom. Adherents of the Conservative party have thought it a practical joke to bid at the auction, making, they believe, the article rather dear for the stout Constitutionalist. Government has been pleased to assess the groom, who is well off enough to buy diamonds eight times a year, for the income-tax; but the game goes on uninterrupted, and Herr Reitenbach will not violate his conscience by paying without the preliminary ceremony of confiscation and sale. Similar cases will occur here and there throughout the country; they are rare, though frequent enough to spread uneasiness and keep awake the memory of the constitutional difference among classes, where otherwise it might have been forgotten.

TURKEY. CATHOLICISM IN TURKEY.—You must know that

the Pays newspaper of the empire, since the publication of the Encyclical, has thrown itself into the arena of theology. Lately, speaking of the Catholic religion; it said that this religion was persecuted in Turkey. This sentence gave offence to the Turkish Ambassador, who complained of it in a letter, in which he proves that Catholicism is more free in Turkey than in France.

"All persons," says Rustom-Bey, "who have visited Turkey during the last few years, and who have studied without preconceived ideas our present institutions, will be able to attest that the Catholic religion, far from being proscribed in Turkey, is perfectly free. The exterior exercise of the Catholic worship is made publicly with as great and even greater liberty than in certain countries where this worship constitutes the religion of the State."

And Rustom-Bey cites as example the feast of Corpus Domini, when the Catholic processions on through the streets with banners unfurled, and the clergy clothed in their sacerdotal garments, having at their head the military band of a Turkish regiment, and for escort of honor Mussulman soldiers. These processions find in the people but demonstrations of respect, and when they pass before a body-guard military honors are rendered to them.

Rustom-Bey continues saying that the Turkish Government is so hostile to the Catholic religion, that a very considerable number of officials, and of high functionaries of the Porte profess it openly, and to cite but two persons, 'I shall name his Excellency Daud Pascha, Governor of Libanus, and myself. Thus the Turk causes himself to be represented at Paris by a Catholic.

Finally, Rustom-Bey quotes a law on the press lately decreed by the Sublime Porte, from which law it follows that whosoever in Turkey insults Pius IX. upon the demand of a bishop, and even of a single Catholic parish priest, is proceeded against by the Government.—Univers.

IRELAND IN THE ENGLISH SENATE.—Whatever welcome French, Russian, Austrian or Prussian affairs find in the English senate, those of Ireland are sure to find none. Our demands are scouted with disdain, our woes from misgovernment are said to be the offspring of our own misdoings; and although we are plundered by an 'English garrison,' and thwarted by an 'Ulster Plantation,'—all the work of English hate and English tyranny—we are told that the state of Ireland is only to be improved by the union of the population, and the change of our entire system of agriculture!

In England and other countries good laws are deemed essential to progress and improvement; and the paternal and fostering care of the government is often required to encourage the people to persevere. But we, it seems, are to become united whilst everything is done to divide us; we are to improve our farms, although we are only tenants at will; we are to grow rich, notwithstanding that we are plundered of 20,000,000*l.* a year; and success is to crown all our labors, although everything possible has been done by English misrule to ruin us as a nation.

Such are the ideas of Englishmen, as developed in the debate on Mr. Hennessy's motion in the House of Commons. The member for King's County moved "That this house observes with regret the decline of the population of Ireland, and will readily support her Majesty's government in any well devised measure to stimulate the profitable employment of the people, and that an address be presented to her Majesty founded on the foregoing resolution." Now Mr. Hennessy might have easily known that the House of Commons held a very different feeling on the state of Ireland, and that the English members, instead of regretting the decline of the population, were greatly rejoiced at the wholesale emigration of Irish Celts. This is what they prayed and sighed for, and to ask them to regret it was replied to when the motion was pressed to a division. They voted against it in overwhelming numbers, telling Ireland in plain terms, that although they may sympathize with Irishmen, who wish to depose the Pope, and desire to see the slave-whippers of the Southern States of America triumphant, they will do nothing to rescue Ireland from her fate!

Yes, this is England's answer to Mr. Hennessy's motion: the same that was ever given by 'Perfidious Albion' to Ireland's calls for justice; and the same that will be ever given to Irishmen till they resolve to make some sacrifices for their country and elect a phalanx of true patriots, and send them to the British Senate, to teach the English premier a lesson on Irish affairs.

It is amusing to see the false statements made by some of the English speakers during the debate. They all looked at the poor patient, and like doctors consulting on the condition of a sick man, they spoke their opinion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer warned the house to promise no remedy, lest the patient might feel bitter disappointment by its failure. Mr. Bentinck deprecated tenant right as a remedy for her ill, and said 'agitation' only aggravated her disease. Sir Robert Peel, following the example of the late Lord Carlisle, resorted to a number of figures, and said after all, the patient was not badly off, as she had enormous quantities of cattle. Mr. Roebuck would exterminate the Fenians from the country, and warned Ireland that her miseries were caused by the contention of her own children. And the wily old Palmerston, the head physician and mortal foe of Ireland, put on a long countenance and deprecated the application of any of those remedies which Irishmen pointed out as suitable to the grievances of their country. 'Tenant right,' he said, 'was landlord wrong, and could not be tolerated.' 'The decline of the population was a blessing' and the present illness of the patient was brought on by three bad harvests. It is the old story told so frequently as an excuse for British plunder and the British misgovernment in our country. It is the miserable excuse of men who hate us, and endeavor to compass our ruin whilst they hypocritically state that they are our friends. Let no one say this tone would have been adopted towards Ireland, had Irishmen been resolved to work with all their might to improve their country. It is because we distrust each other and do not stand together, that the enemy speaks of us in this insulting fashion. Let us take advantage of the lesson thus given us. Let us draw closer together, and confide in each other, and our strength and our union will be our best protection. The present Irish members, with four or five exceptions, are a disgrace to the country. If we desire tenant right we will dismiss them at the next election, and return a better order of men. The remedy for our many ills is in our own hands. If we use it properly and elect honest men, there will be an improvement in Irish affairs; but if we elect traitors and counsellors, who will wonder if misery should continue our daily companion, and rage, and hunger, and wailing and weeping meet us in every corner of the land.—Dundalk Democrat.

CONDENSED HISTORY OF STEAM.—About 230 years a C. Hero, of Alexandria, formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power. A.D. 549, Arthemus, an architect, arranged several cauldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leather tube, which rose so a narrow top, with pipes extended to the roofs of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the cauldrons, and the house was shaken by the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded. In 1543, June 17, Blasco de Caray tried a steam boat, of 200 tons, with tolerable success, at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a cauldron of boiling water and a moveable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. The first idea of a steam-engine in England was in the Marquis of Worcester's 'History of Inventions,' A.D. 1663. In 1710 Newcomen made the first steam-engine in England. In 1718 patents were granted to Savery for the first application of the steam-engine. In 1736 Jona-

han Hulls first set forth the idea of steam navigation. In 1764 James Watt made the first perfect steam-engine in England. In 1778 Thomas Paine first proposed this application in America. In 1781 Marquis Jouffroy constructed one on the Saone. In 1785 two Americans published a work on it. In 1789 William Spryington made a voyage in one on the North and Clyde Canal. In 1803 this experiment was repeated. In 1782 Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New York. In 1782 John Fitch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by a steam-engine on the Delaware. In 1793 Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam. In 1793 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive steam engine to travel on a turnpike road. The first steam-vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, in June, 1819, from Charleston to Liverpool.

BICOR.—Whatever may be the etymology of this word, it is always applied to a person who is blindly, and unreasonable attached to any cause or party.—Over-zealous advocacy of a religious tenet, or piety wrongly directed, is called bigotry. However, the abuse which incredulous and insincere Christians make of this word, to inspire contempt for genuine piety, should not mislead us; for certainly those who have neither piety nor religion, must be very bad judges of virtue.—Monthly.

CALVARY.—A mountain situated outside the walls of the city of Jerusalem, and named in Hebrew, Golgotha, a term which signifies *hail on the head* or *top* and was applied to that mountain, because it was without verdure: on it, our Lord was crucified. St. Helen had a church built on it. The Gospel informs us, that, at the death of Christ, the earth trembled, and rocks were rent. Numerous historians and scientific scholars testify, that the rock of Calvary is not split in accordance with the natural laws which govern similar results, and that consequently the rent must have been produced by a supernatural cause. "If I wished to deny," says St. Cyril, of Jerusalem, "that Christ had been crucified, this mountain of Golgotha, on which we are now assembled, would contradict me, and prove to me that He was."—The Monthly.

PATERNISM.—The monthly return just issued by the Poor Law Board shows that the number of paupers in receipt of relief in England and Wales at the end of the year 1864 was 2,355 per cent less than at the end of 1863, and 16-12 per cent less than at the close of 1862. The numbers relieved in the north-west division, consisting of Lancashire and Cheshire, were at the end of 1864 considerably less than half what they were at the end of 1863, and above 18 per cent less than at the end of 1863.—The absolute numbers for England and Wales were 1,105,234 at the end of 1863, 555,260 at the end of 1864, and 527,092 at the end of 1865; but it would seem that about 3 per cent should be added to allow for persons not included in these monthly returns.

Who is N. H. Downs?—He is, or rather, was a public benefactor, a philanthropist. He is now dead, but he has left behind him a monument more lasting than brass or marble. His memory is enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people, and his Balsamic Elixir is or ought to be a household treasure in every family. It is a certain cure for coughs and colds. See advertisement in another column.

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J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

SALT RHEUM CURED! Sherbrooke, C.E., June 20, 1864.

Mr. S. J. Foss, Druggist: Dear Sir,—For the benefit of those who may be suffering from the same disease, I wish to make known the great benefit I have received from the use of BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA. For a long time I had been troubled with a sort of breaking out on my legs and arms, which some called salt rheum and some a scrofulous humor. Whatever it was, the torture from it was so great that I could not remain quiet. I tried a great medicine, but all without benefit, until I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA, from the use of which I found immediate relief, and no, after using only four bottles, I find myself to all appearance entirely cured.

Yours very truly, HORACE BAKER. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. B. Gray and Picault & Son. 455

"What are you going after?" said A to B. "After a bottle of Bitters," was the reply. "Well, then, remember," said A, "that HOOF-LAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is the only legitimate tonic in the market. The others sailing under false colors, have appropriated the modest name of Bitters, and profess great curative powers. But, believe me, they are mere shams, compounded by vile whiskey or common rum, and will do more harm than good—infinite more, if they create in you an appetite or alcoholic stimulant, from which, thus far, you have been happily free."

"But," said B, "others take the Bitters I am going after, and the paper contains certificates of their cures." "True," was the reply, "but are those certificates from respectable people, and are they genuine? Can you find these people, and will they in conversation confirm the statements attributed to them in the papers? I think not. Now, the Proprietors of Hoofland's German Bitters publish no bogus certificates, nor do they go into holes and corners to find testimony. They publish the names and locations of Clergymen, Physicians, Lawyers, Merchants, and Ladies, in the most respectable circles of society; and if you call upon these persons, (you can easily find them) they will add their verbal to their written testimony. In short, you may depend upon it, that Hoofland's German Bitters is the greatest tonic in the world; it is free from alcoholic stimulant, and will, therefore, not make drunkards; and will cure Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c., when every thing else fails." For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.