# FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News writes :- The National Guard troubles at Toulouse have been followed by some still more serious at Bordeaux. On March 21 a numerous band paraded the Rue de la Tresorerie, singing the Marseillaise. The commissary of police of the quarter presented himself, and attempted to take away a red flig carried by one of the party. A scuffle ensued, and the commissary was badly knocked about. A grocer, who came to the aid of the officer of justice with an iron rod in his hand, was disarmed and beaten. Subsequently the police made several arrests. In the Si. Nicholas quarter a sergent-de-ville was illtreated. On the 22ad the young men ordered to appear before the C uncil of Revision in the Place Tourny presented themselves with big carrots in their button holes and in their hands. These pacific emblems of agriculture threw ridicule upon the proceedings, and provoked great gustaws from the crowd. The police showed themselves in great force everywhere, and many our suff-riogs. agents went about in plain clothes. In the Place Tourny a picquet of regular troops was obliged to aid the police. These disturbances of the 21st and 22nd took place subsequently to the trial, on the 20 h, by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, of three young men arrested for singing the 'Marseillaise,' and crying 'Vive la Republique,' on the 19th. One of these, who excused himself for carrying a red flag on the ground that he had seen one paraded in the streets on the day before, which nobody interfered with, was sentenced only to four days' imprisonment; but the two others, one of whom publicly barangued the mob, and spoke against the Army Bill, were sentenced respectively to three months' and one month's imprisonment.

The Patrie says that placards of an anarchical nature have been posted up at Rennes. The imperial procureur ordered the arrest of three young men charged with the offence. On their examination, it was found that their object was to foment agitation.

in Wednesday's sitting of the Legislative Body, the debate upon the Public Meetings Bill was resumed. After Article 9 had been voted, the House adopted the entire bill by 209 voiceto 22. The orders of the day being thus finished, the Chamber adjourned on the motion of task as saviours of society - Times. the President. The date of the next sitting is i not fixed.

The Paris correspondent of the Times writes: -It is amusing to witness the absolute silence which the Monitous preserves about the movemeuts of Prince Napoleon. It sets a rare example of decorum to the journals of Europe, for As far as the official organ of the French Government is concerned, the Prince has never for a moment quitted the Palais Royal. Not deigning to notice the rumors that were so rife as to the object of his journey, it has left to the semi-official prints the care of, not exactly denying (which they were quite capable of doing) that he was absent at all, but that there was any political motive for it. It is remarked that something like this occured with respect to Salzburg. It was aftirmed over and over again, that the Emperor went only to express, in person, to his imperial brother of Austria his condolence on the people believed it; and it is now all but admitwill on the part of the Sovereigns. The discreet silence of the Moniteur, and the protestathe public that the Emperor's cousin had no earthly motive but amusement for going to Ger-

observed, plausibly enough, that the best way to keep them from falling into it would be to have prevailed on the prince, if he was really bent on foreign travel, to direct his steps to some other one. In the midst of this hirmony a farring note is point, or even to put off his excursion to some other time. The very fact of a visit to Germany in the present state of relations between the countries, was regarded as a sign that something was going on in which the foreign policy of and artitlery—so large as to preclude every chance France was more or icss interested, and, as a of a conflict. That matters should be brought to tresh proof of the uncertainty in which it has been involved for some time past, the Temps observes:-

"The French Government, ever since the changes that have taken place in Europe with its connivence, and which have turned against it, is visibly in a state of uneasy restleseness. All feel that it is a prey to some secret disquist; that it is baun ed by a vague craving for action; eagerly longing for an occision. if not to take its revenge, at least to raise itself by some signal act. It wants to rally public opinion to it; to recover its lost prestige; perhaps too, to make a diversion from the difficulties excited at home by the awakening of public opinion. It does not exactly know what to do, but it wants to do something. war with Prussia is too hezardous, it may try it with Russia. If an occasion for employing new ar maments be not found, it will try the effect of dis arming. The means are nothing provided the end be attained. Now the grand aim is to discover, in the stageant waters of public indifference, some new current of popularity in favour of the Government.'

The general opinion is that, whatever may have been the mission of Prince Nacolean, it has not been attended with all the success desirable. The same writer concludes : -

One fact is that Prince Napoleon's journey, whatever may be the object or the result, may mark another check to our influence in Europe. We need not add that our desire to see public opinion more moved than it is by the dangers which that policy exposes us to, and those anxious to use the control a representative regime always gives to a country.'

Prince Napoleon, on the morning after his return to Paris, was closeted with the Emperor from 3 a m. till near half-past 12, and doubtless gave a ful! account of what he did and said in Germany, and also of what he did not say or do The haste with which the Emperor had the statement about his (alleged) projected visit to St. Petersburg contradicted is taken as an indication that his imperial highness has not obtained much during his stay at Berlin.

Much is said about a visit to St. Petersburg, conof June. The Duke de Lebchtenberg would go to

devoted to a visit to Moscow. There would be a b fore Cronstadt.

Complaints of the depressed state of trade contique to be heard. The working men of Roubaix known for its cloth manufactures, have addressed a petition to the Empress supplicating her to intercede with the Emperor for the abolition of the Commercial Treaty, 'one of the most potent causes of our commercial reverses.' The lace manufacturers of Cambrai write to the Minister of Commerce to the same effect. 'We are convinced,' they say, 'that the Commercial Treaty is the sole cause of our ruin. We do not besitate demanding from the Government, through you, to give notice in due time of the cessation of the treaty And the working lacemakers of Caudry (Nord) inform the Emperor in their petition that -

Our profound misery is mainly owing to the Commercial Treaty with England, of which we carnestly demand the suppression. That treaty has made us lese the fruit of 25 years of labour, and at this day there are only 100 frames working half time. Two men out of three are thrown out of work, and at a moment when the necessaries of life are so dear. Our complaints are extorted by our suffrings, and we pray your M jesty not to consider our patition as the result of murmuring. We know that you desire the well being of the working classes and we are suce your M justy will apply a prompt remain to

The Revue Nationale publishes an article by M. Leroy Benulieu, containing a number of terrible statistics taken from official documents. One of them gives the return of the number of men killed in action in the wars during the last four een years: . Crimes, 784 991; Italy, 45 000; Schleswig-Holstein, 3 500; N ribern America, 281 000; South America, 519, 00; War of 1866 45 000; Distant exceditions, 65 000 -Total number of men killed 1,743 491.

Paris, April 14. - The Journal des Debats, in an editor at article to day, acouts the apprecensions which have been raised of an approaching war, and denies that there is any reason to apprehend trouble with Germany. In proof of this the Journal says France has already refused to enter into a close illiance with England and Austria, unless Prussia is included.

A general election is at hand in France, and the Emperor Napoleon is canvassing for the people's suffrage. A Sovereign by the grace of G id may rely on the immutable course of his destinies; but a Monarch by the will of the nation feels less easy about Lis tenure of office, and evinces a natural anxiety to moke good the titles of his dynasty. The pamphlet for which the French semi-official Press has been for several days preparing the world, and which was feacribed as due to a high inspiration, has at last seen the light. The Emperer counts his friends. He rellans by what wast numbers of votes both the arivinal founder and the restorer of the Empire at vy ious periods attained the supreme rank in the State ; how the Unclaund the Neubew by decisive measures in extreme dangers, twice performed their

The French we equiet and submissive so long as the resent "ruler or their 'choice' made their coun ry prosperous at home and respected abroad, and their all gionce continued unshaken even since i is wonted foresight or his rare lack seemed to have abandoned him, and tines he was limself driven to admit the presence of dark spors' on the horizon. From the rise of the Empire to the 'crowning of the edifice' there has been peace within, if not without, it is the only one that has carried the respect for his boundaries. The very brend rio's or workmen's his imperial highness's incognite to this extreme. I strikes which now and then ruffled the surface of the happy community only added popularity to a Sovereign whose proudest titles were those of "Friend of the Artisan" and 'Emperor of the Peasant.'

Whence, then, comes now this mistrust of his popularity, and this necessity for a new appeal to the masses? It was only, we believe when he strove to repair the disaster of Sidowa by an increased armament that the Emperor Napoleon shook the found :tion on which he had built his throne. The French people wanted a mitigation not an aggravation, of the conscription. They might perhaps, with resignstion, if not with cheerfu ness, have followed their Imperial leader across the Rhine if he had told them it was absolutely indiscensable for French honour that Sadowa should be avenged: but to assure them that there would be peace, and at the some time turn more this was affirmed, the less this hardheaded | gard for the people's judgment as for the peoalela interests. Precisely at the moment which the Imperial pamphlet comes forth to result, it was not entirely owing to want of good | power, we hear of disturbances in some of the provincial cities of France, and these are caused by the first attempts made to put in force the new law tions of the Government press, do not convince for the organization of the Garde Na jourde M bile We are told, indeed, that the riots in Tolouse and elsewhere arose from no objection to the Army Law, and we are almost expected to believe that they are many. The public may be in error, but it is lowing to enthusiasm in its farour. We hear of nothing but the columness and regularity of the proceedings, the eagerness of the young men answering the cultheir excellent spirits, their patriotic ardonr. Br somehow these Battering accounts impose on nheard. The young men of Tou ouse muster in ristons columns; they strike up the Marsei'la se, they put out the gaslights, they cause the shops to ha abat. they break in upon the Special Councils of Revision and only yield to a large display of cavalry, infantry, such extremities for two or three days in a French town under present circumstances must be taken as a somewhat singular comment on the Imperial namphlet. It is true the Government organ assures us that the u hors of the tumutt were wellknown mischief m-kers. It is true that general Govou, the commander of the military division, affi ms that mixed with the deluded youth led astray by a false interpretation of the law were ticket of-leave men and others belonging to the soum of society; but we cannot, for all that, lose sight of the fact that this is the first instance in which the ominous cries. Vive la Republique! a bas 'l'Empire! have been beard from a Freuch mob for many a year. Either we must believe that the disaffected party is not so contemptible as it is described, or else that there is semething in the supineness and faintheartedness of the well-disposed majority of the nopulation which renders it of no avail in discountenancing the boldness of a few ripters. We are far, however, from fancying that there is among the French people anything like regret for Republican times, or anything like settled hostility to Imperial rule There is no possible change on which the mind of a ressonable Frenchman can rest with the least confidence. There is no Opposition leader with a determined scheme of action; none ready to take upon bimself the responsibility of a revolution. France has come to an end of all political experiments. The present has nothing so dreadful as to induce her voluntarily to face an

unknown future. SPAIN. The Spanish journals publish an account of the release of a captive by brig ands after an imprison ment of more than two months under most extra ordinary circumstances. At the beginning of January last a wealthy inhabitant of Priego, year Cordova, named Chavarri, aged 73, was carried off hy bandits who demanded a sum of more than 200 000f. as a ransom. Notwithstanding a minute search made by the authorities, no traces of the missing gentleman were obtained until about a week back, when the Commander of the Civil Guard, named Ajana, discovered the month of the cavern in which, from intemplated by the Emperor of the French for the mon h formation received, he had resson to suppose that M Chavarri was concealed. Taking with him a party

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. Palace of Peterboff: and that two days should be lighted a lintern, and on looking around saw an opening to a second subterianean cavity still deeper, grand review of 100,000 men and a sham naval fight Anjona now called for aid, and, with one of his men was let down by the same means to the second cavern. They, however, found no signs of any prisoner and were about to ahandon the search, when hey heard some groans from behind a heap of stones at one extremity. They then set to work, and after an hour's labour had made an opening to a third cavero, in which they found the unfortunate prisoner, who was then drawn up to the surface with the rope. He stated that he was provided with food every two days, and that he had suffered but little from cold.

PIEDMONT - Count Cambray Digny has presented the budget for 1869 in the Chamber of Donnties. It estimates the ordinary revenue at 775 531.835 lire, and the extraordinary revenue at 28 384 908; the ordinary expenditure at 941 611 031, and the extraordin ry expenditure at 62 651 221. The total deficit would therefore be 149,745,509, or 18 331,918 lire than in 1868. The estimates for the budget of 1869 are made according to the existing laws.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the debate on the granding tax was continued Signur Correnti, speaking in the name of the members of the third party, declared that they could only accept the grinding tex as the ultimate compliment of redical reforms, and of other measures destined to restore the public credit and a figureial equilibrium. The third party had lately supported he Gavernment, and would continue to support it if its policy was just and adventigeous to the country. but it would never consent to no alliance with the Church Count Cambray Digny replied to the obpetions made by various speakers to his financial proposa's. He refuted the accusation of evaggeration in his description of the gravity of the financial con-Siden of Italy, and demonstrated that not more than 547 multions of occlesive ical property were available to remove the deficit of 1868 and the forced currency.

The Correspondence Italianne cotradic's the state ments which have appeared in the official Giornale di Roma, that the Italian Government was endeavouring to foster agitation in the P pal States and to promote lesection amongst the Papul troops.

The police (says Router's Florer ce agent) have acrested at Perugia a Bourbon gent, ou his way to Rome with 20,000 francs and important papers relative to Bourbon intrigues in Southern Italy.

The following letter from Garibaldi dated Caprera 16th iast., and addressed to the American Minister in Florence, has been published this evening: -

I hear from my friends that Mr. Seward has done me the honour to include my name among the agants of the Government of the Great Republic. As I never hed that honour I beg you to request him to CAUSE my name to be removed. G GAR(BALDL'

Garibaldi has written to Karl Blind, the German Suges, from Captura, March 10: 'To combat Bonaparie is to combat the Evil One. In my opinion. berofire, not only all Germani, ought to withstand him, but it ly also. Nov, the whole world eaght to make common cause against him "

# ROME.

News, date I from the Postifical frontier the 21st et, state that Mr. Od . Resell has charlined the extension of the provisions of the France Pontific 1 treaty of commerce to England, the arraig most to . v 'v is m he le Nev. 1867 1ci believed that the Worth German Confe eration, Aus tria, and perhaps Italy, wall obtain the same couditions.

Rome, March 21 -Admiral Farragut and his suite and an audience of the Pope to day. His Holinesa eceived the Admiral very graciously. It is expected that he will remain here one month.

The efficial Giornale di Rema : -Secret emissaries have come to Rome and endea vour to excite disturbances and corrupt the pontifical troops. They have been unsuccessful in these tempts, notwiths anding that they are amply provided with funds."

The French papers publish the following report of Cardinal Bonaparte's address to the Holy Father in the name of the newly created Uardinals, at the close of the first Consistory: -

Holy Father. - Penetrated with the liveliest ornitude, my venerable colleagues and I come to that k your Holiness for the dignity to which you have neighed to raise us, and to lay at the ugust bet of death of the Emperor Maximilian. The more the Emp reinto a vast barrack, showed as bittle re- Gol's V car on earth the tribute of our profound veneration, and the sentiments of devotion which Church and for the chair of Peter. The great heart ted that if the Salzburg interview produced no vindicate the popular origin of the Imperial of the Savereign Pontiff will understand the emotion halted: which fills my soul when I behold myself though so hare of merits, the interpreter of my venerable col sugues man so rich in virtues, and who have had the happiness of consecrating themselves unremit ringly to the service of the See of Peter, and of the august re-son of your Holiness. What consoles me n my nuwcrthings is, that the smaller my personal merits the more brilliant in the eyes of Christendom is the grod-will which the great Pius IX, has shown on this occasion to the noble and generous French nation, and to us glorious chief. We supplied by u. Holy Fother, to grout us your paternal benefiction, that grace may descend upon us to perform wer'hillil duties incumbent upon us, and to devote ourselves till doub to the se vice and defence of the Apostoli: Throma and of your Temporal Power.

Similar sentiments were expressed by the new Cardinal's Mer. Ricci who brought the Cardinal's but. Ho soid, 'can but adore the decrees of the Most High and thank God for His infinite mercies, and His August Vicir on Barth, who als deligated to look ipen my nothingness. A deep joy to my heart is the thought that among the chief defenders of the imperishable Pontifical throne, and of its Temporal Pop r, are found the grand and generous French nation, and its glorious and magnuminous Em-

KINGDOM OF NAPLES -FRANCIS II, KING OF THE two Sicilies -- Very few monarchs have been fated to receive so much severe crisicism at an early age or on a enderer grounds then has Francis the Second His spi i ed conduct at Greta has never been allowed to court against his ill-advised departure from Waples; nor has the patient and manly endurance of his untoward fortunes, which he exhibits at Rome, been weighed in the balance to palliate, if not to reverse the flippent, interested, and, in many cases, mendacious, reports of Special Correspondents.' The Bourbous have, more than once, been felicitously likened to the Stuarts; and certainly, if the former Kings they may fairly lay claim to the hanhammic and powers of personal fascination of our 'martyred King' and our 'me ris Monarco.' The following recount of a recent imterview with the young King Francis from the pen of a well known and impartial French litterateur, will be read here with much interest, if only to show the advantage of hearing both a des of the question as well in biographical depicture as in legal argument. 'I shall not easily forget,' says the sprightly Frenchman, 'my interesting and peculiar audience of Francis the Second King received, at the same time with myself Richard Wagner, who was the hearer to Queen Maria Sophia most accomplished musical amateurs), and an eminent author whose name, simply from political reasons. I may not name. Introduced into the State by that prince of courtiers the Duke of Regina, who is grand master of the ceremonies, the maestro and historian found themselves the presence of a young man, who, with an open and engaging countenance, came brick y forward to offer each a hand. As t e illustrious trio enterd into conversation, I

ter, balanced nevertheless with keer intelligence and a truly monarchical gift of reading the mental idiosyncracies of all with whom he comes into conact. These trais were very strikingly demonstrated in the nervous and powerful proclamations which be addressed from Gaeta to the terrified people be endeavoured to retain as his subjects. I can safely appeal to those who have had the bonour of ap proaching Francis the Second, and of hearing his clear and gentle voice, which is benevolent as fi m, and of measuring the intelligent appreciation of the past and of the future of that great country of which he once owned so fair a pertion, without a blush, in these boasted days of steam, electricity. and the vaunted people's press, a man who has already been, as it were, one of the pivots of modern history, could possibly have been so much so deeply maligned. Illustrious pilgrims, statesmen of Eng land and of France, all of note - friends as well as enemies - who visit Rome, attracted by the everenticing sight of fallen greatness, retire from the Farnese Palace with unanimous sentiment of pity for one—yesterday a mere boy, whom perfidy, treason and anarear have combined to render at once prematurely aged both in feeling as in intelligence. Still mbried with the frank credality which is the mark of Bourbon race, although often reserved to frigidity by the rememberance of his recent sorrows; living in the radified atmosphere of misfor and which at once evates woulst it purifies the bear; certain of the justice of his cause, patient without weakness, energotic without rashness, such a Prince will scarcely brow his sword again into the scale lightly, but carcely also will he again trust fortune in vain. The conversation, during my reverse, progresses vivectously; social eronomy, archivology, music, the beaux arts, are all touched on and not one subject passes under review without some traces of the young Monarch's learning and excellent taste. The historian is evidently becoming a rapid convert to Wagner's dreams of the future of Francis the Second. What, still standing, gentlemen?' says the host, pray sit down. We are three Kings is our way; but with one difference—you still reign, but I am a wanderer.' 'Such wandering' gallantly rei ins the historian, 'as yours can, scarcely have anything but Naples for its goal!' And so we bow and depart, musing whether our learned frend has uttered a mere court compliment or an inspired prophesy."

### PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 19. - The fact of Prince Napoleon laving been commissioned to sound this Government, on sundry motters of importance is now officially idmitted by the Provincial Correspondent stating him to have come here without any 'definite political purpose.' Up to resterday he was represented as having had no political nursose whatsoever.

# DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, April 14 .- It is understood here that he Emperor of Russ's has declined to interpose his good offices as a mediator between Denma k and Prussia, for the settlement of the controversy con erning the Schleswig Provinces.

Ceremuagen 16th - The propositions of Prussia to Denmark for the classion of cortain fort esses and territories, have been emphatically rejected.

# RU5SIA.

Sr. Permanung. March 21 - An Imperial decree sted the 29 host Pohrmary has been made cubile today, by which the Government Commission for International Affairs in the Kingdom of Poland is abolistd and its administrave juri-diction is handed over o the respective authorities of the Empire.

The complete union of the province of the Kingdom of Poland with the other portions of the empire is hereby effected.

LONDON. April 16. - The Journal de St. Petersburg ias a parific article on the state of Europe, in which save that a general disarmament of the European Powers is probable.

QUEER CHEISTIANITY .- That inculoated in an article we reed in last week's Presbyter, and in the Prestyterian Witness extended from the Methodist. The article was headed, 'The Young Martyr,' a story of the Wolfenses, very silly and very improbable We never saw it in any history; doubless the writer has a history of his own - his imagination. The queer Christianity we refer to is this. After telling how an old grandfather was foully murdered to the presence of his young grandd inghter, it goes on to state that the latter, although fully assured and persuaded that co violence was intended towards her fl dup the side of a mountain, and, reaching the brink of a precipice

'Undeanted, undizzied, she stood and turning to her amezed and beffled enemies a face where no expression but triumph rested, she exclaimed :

#### 'I will also die a martyr!' The fearful less was taken :

and then the article proceeds to laud this unfor upate girl, who had wilfully committed saicide, as a martyr, etc., and to sulogise her suicidal act as heroical and Christian! We have yet to learn that Christian may under any circums ances take his or er own life, or that suicide under any circumstances. s justificiale, or may be dignified with the name of martgrdom."

The Chicgoe Gazette cave that the Governor Garant of the province of Podoli, has published a ikase, in victue of which every Untholic priest wishng to preach a sermon, is bound to deliver beforehand to the conscrabin of the police a manuscript copy of his discourse. Any priest setting in contra-vention of this order is liable to severe tendings. Why don't Giribaldigo tiberate these people? Why don't the English and American journals that write so puttetically, and the English and American Iscarers who loudly shrick about the oppressed people of light, write a few paragraphs and sheek a few words in behalf of these Poles who are in the enforcement of the above order, more on, ressed than ing other people on earth? When Catholics are unquestionably the oppressed, these persons have not one word o' condemnation; when Catholic are reported to be the oppressors, they can not find con lemnatory expletives and epithets too wile to apply to them - Cin. Telegraph.

THE OCEAN AND THE EVENING PRAYER. . The seting sun, whose rays were not then too powerful for our eyes, ready to descend behind the sparkling waves, was visible between the tores of the v. sae!, and continued to dispense day over illimitable sonce. are credited with the fallings of the latter race of From the jolling of the storn it seemed as though the radiant planet was every moment disappearing be yond the horizor. The mass, shronds, and yards displayed a rosy tiochre, whilst clouds wondered here and there in the east, from whence the moon was slowly emerging. The rest of the sky was clear In the northern horizon a waterspout, adorned with prismatic colors, sprang up from the sea, and formed a triangle withithe clanets of night and day, like a crystal pillar supporting the vault of the beavens .-What an object of pity would be have been who could have behold this majestic spectacle without perceiv ing in it the splendor of the Disty! Tears spontan cously started to my eyes when I saw my companions of despatches from her august relatives (who are take off their tarry caps, and in rustic tones organ toer simple and pious bymn. How touching was the prayer of those men, in a frail vessel, in the midst of the ocean, as they contemplated the setting sun! How affecting to the soul the supplication of those poor mariners! This humiliation before Him who sends the storm and the calm; this consciousness of littleness in the presence of infinity; the hymn resounding far over the distant waves ; the approach of night with its attendant dangers; our vessel itself could not help thinking how, to those who really a wonder amidst so many wonders; a religious crew, know him, Francis the Second, from his earlier years, has shown a turn of mind precociously reflective and in prayer; the Almighty stooping over the shyes, application of chemistry to medicine, the arms. meet bim at the frontier of Meribolovo. It has already of his men he got himself let down by a rope to the naturally reserved, though coupled with no common with one hand exten ing the sun to the western factures, and agriculture be enjoined upon the seen settled that his Mejesty should be received at the loges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa, Star. with one hand exten ing the sun to the western factures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our col-

Indeed, kindness is the very keystone of his charac. onposite horizon, and from the regions of immensity, lending an attentive ear to the feeble voice of His creatures. No pen can describe all this; even the whole of the heart of man is scarcely capable of conceiving it.

### CHATHAUBRIAND.

A HEART IN THE RIGHT PLACE-I am wedded, Coleridge, to the fortunes of my sister and my poor old father. Oh! my friend, I think sometimes could I r cill the days, that were passed, which among them should I choose? Not those merrier days not the pleasant days of hope, not those wanderings with a fair-baired maid, which I have so often and so feelingly regretted-but the days, Coleridge, of a mothers fondness for her school hoy. What would I give to call her back to earth for one day, that I might, on my knees, ask her pardon for all those little asperities of temper which from time to time have givin her gentle pain! And the day, my triend, trust may come, when there will be time enough for kind offices of love, if heaven's eternal years be ours. On my friend, cultivate the filial feeling. Let no man think himself released from the kind charities of relationship. These are the hest founda-tions of every species of hency clence — Charles Lamb.

There is a fish called the laff, which is more serious than funny in its effects. It buries itself in the mad or sand and is the more dangerous for its power of assuming the exect color of is lucking place. It is armed with a spike, of which it'c wound is only just short of deadly. An English soldier, pricked by ore in the hollow of his foot, was instently seized with f interess. The pain was so acute that it required four men to hold him down in his hed when the paroxysms came on; and although he coentually recovered, he was two months in the hospital. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the pain from the wound is that it increases and decreases with the rise and fall of the tide.

ADVANTAGES OF CONVERSATION. - Conversation cells out into light what has been lodged in all the recesses and secret chambers of the soul. By occasional hints and lacidents, it brings ad useful notions into remembranca; it unfolds and displays the hidden reasure of knowledge, with which reiding, observation, and study had before furnished demind By mutual discourse the soul is awakened, and allured to bring forth its beards of knowledge; and it learns how to render them most useful to mankind. A men of vast reading, without conv. rantion, is like miver, who lives only to himself - Wats on the Mind.

SETTLED BY STANDING .- Sir, your account has stood for two years, and I must have it settled immediately' To which the customer replied; - Sir, things usually do settle by standing; I regret that my account is an exception. If it h s been stending too long, suppose you let it run awhile."

A country editor having written a long article on hogs, a rivel vaper urbraids him for introducing his famil matters to the public.

## WONDERFUL!

Daving & Bolton, Druggis's, next the Court House, Montreal, have received the following:

MixA - The present is to see its to be 40 years of sge, wite of M. Heroux, N.P. have suffored for a year with viocent paloitation of the leart so den chills, extreme hart and cold in various parts of the body, attended with great pain, particularly in the army; my pulse was very variable - very flow or quick; frequently a tendency to faint, with a sense of suffication; sleep troubled; irritable, and very low spiri's I tried several medical men without deriving any benefit, and they all concluded by giving me up. In July last I saw in the papers BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. 'Blood is Life ' I purchased five bottles at your store, which afforded me relief from the first dose. A substance resembling very fine white sand came from my legs to quantity, after which I recovered my nearly lost faculties, and was face from pairs, palpitations and chills, and perfectly cured of my affliction in ten weeks. I am convinced of the superiority of this remedy over all others, and I feel it my duty to recommend it to all troubled with similar afflictions. (Signed),

M. J. Nous Henoux. EMELIEN ROY, Merchant, M. FEROUX, Notary Public

Lapraicie, Sept. 20th 1862. Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Devision & Co K. Compbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Rarte, H. R. Gr & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicu e.

SOMETHING THE WHOLE COMMUNITY SHOELD KNOW. -The traveller formisted with BR STOE'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, is prined against those diseases of the stomach, liver, and howels, common to all climates. The first thing to be done in e- se of a billous attack, is to empty the boxels. Bristo,'s Sugarcoated Pills do this rapidly, but not rudely. As they cleause they southe and heal. There is an eminent principle in them that prevents the irritation which thorough purgation would otherwise coats. None of the sharp cutting, spaseholic hains, which accompany the action of mineral cuthorics are ever experienced during their operation. They have no drawback, either immediate or contingent, and teave every orgen they influence in a healthy state. For dyspepsia, piles liver complaint, et k heedache, suppression, vertigo, colic, and bear burn, they are the one thing needfal, and to other known medicine can supply their place.

They are put up in place viole, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used n connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada, For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton Lampiough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J.A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Lathem and all Dealers in Medi aine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - This is the origin I toilet water so much extelled by the Spanish press of South America, and of which so many imitations have been sold in this country. We nuderstand that it was for the parpose of profesting the public against imposition that the proprietors of the genuine article introduced in the Spanish republies, Cuba, and Brezil, twenty odd years ago, commenced manufacturing it for this market as well as for those named. It has already become popular: and is likely to supersede here, as it has done in South America, the more costly European perfumes. It is equal in all respects to the finest of them.

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-Devine & Bolton, Lampough & Campbell. Davidson & Co K Campbell Oo, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H.R. Grav, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealer in Medicine.

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on mankind, than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so ensily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficent influence. He freely con-