

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—I lately visited the site of the Great Exhibition of 1867, and truly it well repays a visit, even in the present early stage of preparation for what will be one of the most remarkable sights modern Europe has seen. It will be something perfectly new and original. Former Great Exhibitions, whether in London or in Paris, have been comprised entirely within the walls of one vast edifice. But here the Exhibition building itself will be merely the principal and stupendous feature among scores—not to say hundreds—of others, many of which, if they stood alone, would attract attention and command admiration by their size, elegance, and originality. It will be, so to speak, what St. Peter's is to the 360 minor churches that find room, but hardly congregations, in Rome. It will be the town-hall of a rural city. The vast space of a Champ de Mars, when all is completed, will be like a great fair, magnified and dignified, with villas and pavilions in lieu of booths and stalls. Things are not yet far enough advanced for description, and it needs much more time, even in their present state, than a short autumn afternoon to pace the whole ground and give a glance at all the structures, some of them rapidly advancing, others very incipient, others, again, which imagination has to erect on the sites they are hereafter to occupy. The ground has been parcelled out and allotted to the different exhibiting countries (it is hard to name one in the world so backward in civilization that it will not be there) and among the establishments of various kinds, which the magic wand of the Exhibition, the desire of publicity, the greed of gain, and other much higher motives, will cause to rise out of the barren surface of the Champ de Mars—Times Cor.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—There are rumors that another manifesto is about to be issued to the different diplomatic representatives of the Empire.

The *Presse* remarks that the evacuation of Rome by the French troops depends upon Italy accomplishing her engagements, such, for instance, as the payment of the Pontifical debt. The sum to be paid was some time since decided upon, but Baron Ricasoli haggles over the method of payment, and is making excuses such as 'he must get the consent of the parliament,' and 'the Pope must first recognise the kingdom of Italy.' France cannot consent to take into consideration the objections raised by Baron Ricasoli, and the Pope has declared in the most positive manner against recognition. Under these circumstances the *Presse* thinks that the occupation must be indefinitely prolonged unless Chevalier Nigra at once arranges for the payment of the debt.

The intelligence received of late from Mexico appears to the *Liberte* so grave and so unfavorable as to lead it to impress on the French Government the absolute necessity of ending the expedition to that country with all possible rapidity. In order to really found and establish the Mexican Empire, France would have to afford Maximilian the co-operation of 50,000 men, to guarantee a loan of fifty millions of francs, and to brave the risk of a war with the United States—if it is certain that France cannot possibly consent to such sacrifices, surely the very best course to pursue is to end the whole affair by one determined act.

A sarcastic article, exposing some of Mr. Bright's late vagaries, in the *Debut*, concludes as follows:— 'What can be said of these French journals which, while relating the Manchester manifestations, think it reasonable to deplore more than ever the oppression that weighs upon the English people?—When these papers shall have obtained for all French citizens the right of discussing the Constitution of the country in the open air before 200,000 persons, to say nothing of a host of other rights more precious, more useful, and of more convenient exercise, it will then be time for them to resume their comparisons with England, and to attribute to us precedence of our neighbors on the path of progress.'

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—Spain has announced her intention to uphold the temporal power of the Pope after the French forces leave Rome.

For some time past a rumour prevailed that the Spanish Government was about to effect such changes in the position of the negro slave at Cuba and Porto Rico as would considerably alleviate their sad existence. A Royal decree has, in effect, lately appeared in the official journal at Madrid, the most important clause of which is that any person of colour living as a slave in the Spanish Antilles shall, without distinction of age or sex, become free from the moment that he or she may touch the soil of the Peninsula, or any other country in which slavery does not exist.

ITALY.

PESIMISM.—The following are the principal conditions of the Austro-Italian Treaty of Peace.

The mutual exchange of all prisoners of war. Austria consents to the union of Venetia with Italy. The frontiers to be ceded to Italy are those which constituted the administrative frontiers of Venetia while under Austrian dominion.

The amount of the debt assumed by Italy is 35,000,000 of florins, payable by eleven instalments within a period of 23 months. The Monte Lombardo-Venetian is transferred to Italy with its actual assets and liabilities. Its assets are 3,500,000 florins and its liabilities 65,000,000 florins. With regard to the Venetian railways, until a further arrangement is arrived at, the revenues of the railways to the north and south of the Alps will be allowed to accumulate in order to calculate the gross revenue which should serve as a basis for the valuation of the kilometre guarantee. The contracting parties engage to prepare a convention, in which the railway company would take part, for the separation of the Northern from the Southern Railways, and for the completion of the unfinished railway.

The Venetians residing in Austria are to have the right of preserving their Austrian nationality.

All objects of art, as well as the archives belonging to Venetia, will be restored, without exception. The Iron Crown of Lombardy will also be given up to Italy.

The treaties which formerly subsisted between Austria and Sardinia will again come into force for one year, during which period fresh arrangements can be concluded.

Another provision of the treaty stipulates for the restitution of the private property belonging to the Italian ex-Princes which has been sequestered by the Italian Government, with the reservation of the rights of the State, or one-third.

A complete amnesty will be accorded by both Austria and Italy to all persons condemned for political offences, as deserters from either army, and to persons compromised by their political conduct.

Italy is picking up her ears at the rumour of Austria's intention to establish a new naval station near the south of Dalmatia. It is a measure good in a strategic point of view, and necessary for sanitary reasons. Pola is a good port, but too far north, and is haunted by a malaria fever which frequently attacks those who are out at sunset, and sometimes kills in three days. Trieste will not do, because, if a great naval station were established there, either trade would be hampered by military regulations or would be too powerful to permit even the proper precautions necessary for the permanent protection of dockyards and arsenals. It will be much better to keep the two separate, defend the war port, and let the commercial one have full room to stretch her arms as widely as she pleases. Italy has no good natural harbors on her side of the Adriatic, but she will no doubt do all that is necessary in the way of artificial works, in order to check Austria's power in the Adriatic, an idea which seems a sort of bugbear to the Italians. Public opinion in Italy is in favour

of radical reductions and economy in the military department. The *Nazione*, the principal Florence journal and the organ of Ricasoli, and the *Italia*, also a supporter of Government, have had articles in that sense. There is no chance of Italy going to war again. Nobody will attack her, and she has no reason to attack anybody. It would be absurd and suicidal to keep up a great army. 100,000 men ought to be an ample force to garrison the Two Sicilies, protect the Papal frontier, and leave the strictly requisite garrisons in the fortresses. Finance is now the one great difficulty. In this respect, but though things undoubtedly be, I do not believe the state of Italy to be hopeless, if she could but find one able and honest financier.

According to letters from Florence, Admiral Persano will be tried by the Senate, and not by a court-martial. Roma.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* gives the following details of communication said to have been exchanged between the Pope and Napoleon III with a view to the approaching execution of the convention of Sept. 19.—'It is certain that Pius IX, very recently, through Cardinal Reisach, declared to the Emperor Napoleon that he was firmly resolved not to quit Rome after the departure of the French troops, but that, relying upon divine omnipotence and the protection of France he would await all eventualities at the foot of the Holy Apostle's tomb. The Emperor commissioned Cardinal Reisach (who was presented to him at St. Cloud by the Nuncio about three weeks ago) to give the Holy Father his Most solemn assurance that the protection of France would never be wanting to him, his Majesty's government being thoroughly determined to see the loyal and conscientious accomplishment of the convention of September 15. This is the assurance alluded to in the circular of the Marquis de Valletta when he said that in withdrawing his troops from Rome the Emperor left the protection of France as a guarantee for the Holy Father.

A letter from Rome of the 23, in the *Saint Public* of Lyons says:

'The Empress of Mexico is the subject of much conversation here. Yesterday morning, at 9, without having requested audience, she presented herself at the Vatican to see the Holy Father. She was immediately received, and it is said she presented a petition to the Pope, praying his Holiness to sanction everything that her husband had done as Emperor with respect to religious matters. The story goes that the Pope positively refused, and that the Empress then declared she would not leave the Vatican if her request were not granted. I cannot guarantee the authenticity of all this, but it is certain the Empress did not quit the Vatican until 6 in the evening. She retired to the private study of the Pope, and his Holiness continued his ordinary audiences. He afterwards dined alone, according to etiquette, and went out for his usual drive, leaving the Empress with her lady-in-waiting. She at length left and dined at the Hotel de Rome, where her Majesty is staying.'

The *Monde*, a Journal likely to be well informed in such a case, observes:

'A day or two since we received a melancholy statement respecting the Empress of Mexico, to which we hesitated to give credence. Our private letters from Rome unhappily leave no doubt on the subject. The reason of her Majesty has given way under the shock caused by so many hopes suddenly disappointed.'

A Paris letter in the *Independence* of Brussels announces that Dr. Blanche, so well known for his treatment of mental diseases, has been sent for to Rome to attend to the Empress; and the *Nord*, in mentioning the rumor, remarks that 'the statement made by the *Journal de Liege*, that the Empress Charlotte will not be able to visit Brussels on the anniversary of the death of Queen Louise, seems to confirm the reports in circulation.'

By the end of the week, however, the Empress was so far recovered as to be able to leave Rome and travel to Trieste, where her Majesty is announced, by Reuters telegram, to have arrived on Wednesday last. It is hoped therefore that her malady was nothing worse than a transient nervous attack.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The more detailed that are the reports we receive from Palermo, the greater are the proofs that the loss sustained by the troops was very serious, and that the outbreak was of a character to awaken grave anxiety. One statement declares that more men fell in Palermo than at Custoza, and there can be no doubt that the insurgents fought most desperately. At the same time, hints are thrown out even by those who write in a friendly manner to the Government that the soldiery carried on their action too indiscriminately, and that the bombardment of the city was continued unnecessarily for a day and night. As to its having been an enterprise of mere brigands, facts disprove it. Among the combatants were friars, members of the National Guard, many of the bourgeoisie, workmen, *renitenti*, and brigands; and on the second or third day these were increased by persons of all classes. Indeed, the Mafia, a secret society, is said to include among its members many persons of an elevated class. Palermo is said by the official journals to be tranquil and rejoicing; of course, all the lovers of order are, but the truth is, I believe, that there is great irritation among thousands who assumed smiling faces as the troops entered, and received them in triumph. Not was the disposition to rise confined to Palermo. Some attempt was made at Termini and Altavilla, but was put down by the energy of two or three determined men of spirit as it might have been in Palermo. In Messina and Catania placards were found on the walls bearing the inscription 'Viva la Republica'; but it ended there, unless the re-election of Mazzini at Messina may be regarded as indicative of public feeling. As to discontent and a sentiment of dissatisfaction, they are pretty general both in Southern Italy and Sicily. One devoted to the Government writes from Messina that discontent is perhaps more sensibly felt there than elsewhere, but there is yet faith in the good cause—a not very consolatory statement from one of the most loyal cities of the island. There are one or two facts connected with the insurrection which show a lamentable reaction in the feelings of the population. The four most prominent leaders, the ex-Colonel Bentivoglio, the Abate Rotolo, Miceli, and D'Acquisto, distinguished themselves either in 1848 or 1850 on one or both occasions, by the part they took in the popular cause. Again, it has been deemed prudent to suspend the payment of their pensions to those who fought in 1848 and 1860 until they have been submitted to a severe scrutiny. All this proves disappointment and dissatisfaction, and it behooves the Government to inquire into the causes as to whether they are removable or not. Meanwhile, great misery, suspension of public works, a bad harvest, and increasingly heavy taxation render the prospect gloomy, and the necessity of sound and energetic action on the part of the Government most urgent. As to Naples, it is quiet enough, and so it will continue under any circumstances, provided cigars, music, and amusements are cheap and abundant; but the great proportion of the people are alienated from or are indifferent to their Government, and would be little likely to assist it in difficulties, even if they had not the spirit to originate a revolution. Every article of consumption is nearly half again as dear as it was six years ago, and taxation presses so heavily that from my own knowledge many are incapable of paying what is demanded of them. Yet daily some fresh cause of irritation seems to be created.—Times Cor.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 6.—The semi-official *Vienna Journal* records the conclusion of peace with Italy as a most joyful event, and says:—

'It is our sincere wish that all bitter feeling should be expelled from the hearts of our former adversaries, and that they should learn how much their interests, if properly understood, lie in cultivating a neighborly feeling towards Austria. By the evacuation of Venetia and the recognition of Italy, Austria accomplishes two great facts, and in doing so, she entertains no *arrière-pensée*. Her mission in Europe does not lead her in the direction of the South. We willingly regard the era of German battles on Italian ground as at an end. Italy may now take advantage of peace to strengthen her internal position and to construct new means of communication for the development of her commercial relations with Austria. The article concludes as follows:—

'In the future we should consider the renewal of an offensive alliance between Italy and Prussia as a menacing, unnatural, and unjustifiable proceeding.'

PRUSSIA.

The Dutch Government object to the continuance of a Prussian garrison in the fortress of Luxembourg. But their argument that, the German confederacy having ceased to be, Prussia has no right to keep her troops in what no longer is a federal fortress, is met by this Government retorting that the city and citadel of Luxembourg have been surrendered to it under the Vienna treaties of peace previous to and independent of the completion of the German Federal Act. Holland has now applied to France for support, but failed to elicit any assistance, the question being too serious to be made the subject of a simple remonstrance, or, indeed, to be treated at all without a menace of war. Taking advantage of the simple remonstrance, or, indeed, to be treated at all without a menace of war. Taking advantage of the simple remonstrance, or, indeed, to be treated at all without a menace of war. Taking advantage of the simple remonstrance, or, indeed, to be treated at all without a menace of war.

Before changing her residence at Hanover for the chateau of Hildesheim, Queen Mary, the spouse of the deposed George, received a deputation from the town, who came to console with the Royal sufferer. On this occasion the Queen accounted for her husband's persistent opposition to Prussia by telling the astonished citizens that the King had often had revelations from on high granted to him in the watches of the night. It was after one such divine command that he resolved to hold out to the last, even at the risk of a war. The religious enthusiasm of the Queen seems to be equally intense with that of the King, who had no hesitation in asserting with his own Royal lips, some time ago, that the same hour in which he ascended the throne the spirit of God had descended upon him, and fitted him to rule in his stead. In the primary scheme of creation, he added, 'the existence and regal might of the Guelphs was already determined upon. Their sway, therefore, would last till the end of all time, to the honour of God and the well-being of their subjects.'

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 7.—Thirty-four persons compromised by the disclosures at the trial of Karakosoff have been found guilty of high treason by the Supreme Court.

Ischutin, who was convicted of being the founder of the Society of Communists in Russia, and of having incited Karakosoff to attempt the life of the Czar, has been condemned to death, and 15 others have been sentenced to exile in Siberia.

The festival of Princess Dagmar into St. Petersburg has been made the subject of an interesting article in the *Vest*, the Russian nobility organ.—While we are writing these lines, our Imperial family are receiving with open arms that most beautiful princess, the affianced bride of the heir of All the Russias. Herself destined to wear the Crown of Russia, she is the sister of the future Queen of England, and of King George of Greece. While the sovereignty of the most prosperous realm in the universe will one day devolve upon her English brother-in-law, her Greek brother, reigning over a people who are co-religionists, will, in all probability, establish a great kingdom on the ruins of a fallen empire. Should Providence will that the Dardanelles are not to become Russian property we can only wish that they should fall to orthodox Greece and her King, the brother of our future mistress, Russia, ruling in the Euxine and Baltic, is not in possession of the straits connecting those seas with the ocean. Much fighting may be required to render us masters of the Dardanelles; but the Sound, the Dardanelles of the North, at any rate, is in the hands of King Christian the illustrious father of our own Dagmar. We hope and trust that the family ties uniting the Danish and the Russian dynasties will assist us in attaining these aims, which powerful Russia cannot do otherwise than pursue.

With the above I (*Times Cor.*) will couple a striking article from the official St. Petersburg *Invalide* upon the Cretan insurrection, the precursor, it is thought in Russia, of great events on the Dardanelles:—

'It is difficult to divine by what cunning device European diplomacy will succeed in frustrating the many and serious consequences of the present insurrection in Crete. The Paris *Patrie* asserts that the way of restoring order in Crete is to cause the Porte to recognize the new state of things in the Danubian Principalities. We are fain to doubt the sincerity of this advice; for even if the Porte were to oblige European diplomacy on the Danube, we cannot see why it should be at liberty to refuse the just demands of the Candidates. That those demands are just there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. A glance at Cretan history since the Greek war of independence will prove this assertion to be correct. Crete, having taken an active and most energetic part in the war, had a right to expect that her exertions would be rewarded by emancipation from the Turkish rule; but her hopes were disappointed. Russia, who vigorously defended the Cretan interests at the London Conference of 1829 and 1830, was supported by none of the Powers except France. Eventually the island was restored to the Turks, the excitement caused among the Greeks by this unexpected issue being such as to lead Prince Leopold, subsequently King of the Belgians, to decline the proffered crown of the new kingdom. The Russian Government, having failed to secure political independence for the Cretans, endeavoured to protect their rights against the arbitrary exercise of power on the part of the Turkish authorities. At its demand the Porte actually consented that the European Powers should be entitled to intervene 'whenever the laws of humanity were violated by the Turks in Crete.' What has since been the fate of this island is no secret. One insurrection has followed upon another. The number of inhabitants, which at the beginning of this century amounted to 700,000, has dwindled down to less than half that figure. Commerce and industry are extinct; destitution general. At the Paris Congress of 1856 Cretan affairs were not especially alluded to, but Europe on this occasion also reserved to herself the right of watching over the political and religious privileges of the Christian tribes subjected to the Porte. The Turkish Government not only accepted this condition, but resolved to show itself even more liberal than public opinion in Europe has given it credit for. Who does not remember the famous Hattij Humayoun, in which the Christians were promised the most extensive rights and religious liberty was expressly guaranteed? In the ten years that have since elapsed we have had ample opportunity for comparing the promise with its execution. To sum up all, it is clearly the duty of European diplomacy to get the Porte to carry out the obligations undertaken by it, and also to advise the Cretans to come to terms. But, is that the course likely to be adopted? Though the Porte has despatched an extraordinary commissary to Crete, the insurgents have proclaimed their independence and the re-union of the island with Greece. Events progress with a rapidity which but a few months back would have astonished the world.'

When Russians speak of interfering in the name of humanity and national independence it is not unnatural feeling towards Austria. By the evacuation of Venetia and the recognition of Italy, Austria accomplishes two great facts, and in doing so, she entertains no *arrière-pensée*. Her mission in Europe does not lead her in the direction of the South. We willingly regard the era of German battles on Italian ground as at an end. Italy may now take advantage of peace to strengthen her internal position and to construct new means of communication for the development of her commercial relations with Austria. The article concludes as follows:—

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natural for Poles to question the disinterestedness of their motives. The above remarks are made the subject of searching criticism by the *Posen Dziennik*, an organ of the Osztorzyak or Polish nobility party:—

'If any, it is certainly we, the Poles, who are most likely to vindicate the right of the Cretans to national independence; yet we must say that their clamoring for a Russian Protectorate, and the demonstrative manoeuvres of the American squadron in the Mediterranean, and a variety of similar symptoms, are so many proofs of the Russian lust of conquest being again at work in the East. It is not sympathy with the Greeks, but the greed of territory that has inspired the above article, the philanthropic phraseology of which is a biting sarcasm upon what has occurred in Poland. We have repeatedly asserted that Poland is the chain with which Russia has fettered her own limbs—the chain which hampers the energy of her movements abroad, and in the sphere of moral and political discussion necessarily renders her arguments nothing but a continuous string of falsehood and mendacity. How dares Russia speak in her official journals of the liberty, the rights, and independence of Crete? How dares she complain of Turkish barbarism, when all she has to say upon it is but a satire upon her own proceedings in Poland, and especially in Lithuania? Just substitute in the above article Lithuania for Crete, Russia for Turkey, and French diplomacy for Russian, and the whole argument of the *Invalide*, without the alteration of another letter, will apply as well to Poland under Czarish rule. Though we have no wish to say anything in palliation of Turkish measures—nay, though we acknowledge the political necessity of sooner or later putting an end to Turkish dominion over so large a number of European Christians, still justice and conscience forbid our speaking with the same rigour of the coarse, but honest Turks as we do of the cruel and hypocritical Muscovites, who will conceal the real features of their character under a mask of French civilization.'

All the deeds of the Ishmaels and the Ismaels would have been long obliterated by the events and usages of a more civilized age had their memory not been revived by those heroes of murder and theft, the Mouraviéffs and Kauffmanns, with their band of Tartuffes writing learned treatises about bloodshed and devastation. Religious persecutions, unheard of in Europe nowadays, and even renounced by the Turkish Government since the Paris Treaty of 1855, would appear as impossible as the application of the torture, had not Muscovy driven Catholic communities into the Greek Church had it not had Polish children christened by the orthodox clergy. And what shall we say of the prohibiting of Poles and Catholics from the purchase of real estate? What of the fines imposed for addressing a letter or writing a medical recipe in the Polish language? And after perpetrating all this the Muscovites have the hardihood to thrust upon us their cant about liberty and independence, and to advocate the rights of the distant Cretans!

What ship's boat ought to contain a happy crew?—a jolly boat.

How to prevent flies from getting at your bacon in summer?—Eat it all early in spring.

The man who took our advice has just brought it back again.

A Russian miser is noticed as having learned to bark, in order to avoid the expense of keeping a watch-dog.

Fortunes made in no time are like shirts made in no time; it is ten to one if they hang long together.

'You don't seem to know how to take me,' said a vulgar fellow to a gentleman he had insulted.—'Yes, I do,' said the gentleman, taking him by the nose.

'O my friend,' said a doctor, to an Irish patient, 'be composed; we must all die once.'

'And it's that what vexes me,' replied Pat; 'if I could die half a dozen times, I'd not care a halfpenny about this time.'

A lazy fellow, lying down on the grass, said, 'Oh, how I do wish that this was called work, and well paid for!'

You may wish to get a wife without a failing; but what if the lady, after you and her, happens to be in want of a husband of the same character?

In the work of James the First entitled 'True Law of Free Monarchies,' it is laid down that a free monarchy is one in which the monarch is perfectly free to do as he pleases.

In Japan, boys become men at fifteen, and receive new names. Many of our youths wear their good names out before they are fifteen, and are in deplorable want of new ones.

A person being asked what was meant by realities, answered, 'Real estate, real money, and a real good dinner, none of which could be realized without tea and hard work.'

The editor of a newspaper, being challenged lately by another editor, coolly replied that any fool might give a challenge, but that two fools were needed for a fight.

An American traveller says that he knew a young fellow down south who was so fond of a young woman that he rubbed off his nose kissing her shadow on the wall.

A coxcomb, talking of the transmigration of souls, said, 'In the time of Moses, I have no doubt I was a golden calf.'—'Very likely,' replied a lady, 'time has robbed you of nothing but the gilding.'

A young lady complains to us that a certain young lawyer of her acquaintance doesn't stick to his profession. We don't know whether she means his profession of law or some profession made to her!

An American paper says, 'A mad bull broke loose last week in the streets of Cincinnati, and rushed furiously through a crowd of men and boys. It was an instance of the knocking down of a score of persons by a bull rush.'

A father of three sons and five daughters was asked what family he had. The answer, 'I have three sons, and they have each five sisters.'—Mercy, replied the interrogator, 'sic a family ye maun have.'

Snails are capable of remaining dormant for a very long time. A remarkable instance occurred in the British Museum. A small snail was brought from the Egyptian deserts in 1846, was put in its place among hundreds of others, was gummed to a board, and in 1852 was found to be alive, and fed readily on lettuce and delicate cabbage leaves. This interesting specimen of the snails of the desert died in 1853.

The following verdict was given in writing by the foreman of a coroner's jury in England:—'We are of a Pinion that the Deceit met with his death from Violent Intimidation in the harm (arm) produm from such Nacian Gauce.'

'It is very hard, my lord,' said a convicted felon at the bar to Judge Borne, 'to hang a poor man for stealing a horse.'—'You are not to be hanged sir,' answered the judge, 'for stealing a horse, but you are to be hanged that horses may not be stolen.'

'Ah! my good fellow, where have you been for a week back?'—'For a week back! I'm not troubled with a weak back, I thank you.'—'No, no! I mean, where have you been so long back?'—'Long back! Don't call me long back, you scoundrel!'

FRANCO-BABY POLITICNESS.—A friend asked a pretty little child of six years old, 'Which do you love best, your cat, or your doll?'—'The little girl thought some time, before answering, and then whispered in the ear of the questioner, 'I love my cat best; but please don't tell my doll.'

Those who cry loudest 'look out for deceit, might for the most part be properly told, in reply 'look in for it!'

CLIMATE CHANGES IN RUSSIA.—All changes are sudden and complete in Russia. Summer 'goes in a day,' and winter comes. One may cross a river in a boat at night, and walk back on the ice in the morning. Doors and windows stand open in summer for a breath of cool air, but in the winter the cool air is barred out with double windows, triple doors and heated stoves. So in regard to clothing; thin linen summer habiliments are thrown aside in a day, and the reign of furs begins. Wheels are upon carriages of all sorts one day; snow comes during the night, and the wheels vanish; in the morning nothing is seen but sledges. The transitions from class to class are of the same character. One class is of gentlemen and barons; the next step is to moujik, peasant serfs, who live on black bread and salt, seasoned with sour cabbage and garlic; and who are covered with a dirty sheepskin instead of being clothed in ermine, sables and fine linen. Cronstadt is reached from Petersburg by steamers in one week; in the next the traveller rides over the same water with three horses before him. The people will leave a hot bath and plunge into a hole made in the ice; they leave a room and follow a funeral for six miles with no covering of their heads in a frost 25 degrees below zero; they will fast seven weeks on cabbage and garlic, and then guzzle themselves into the hospital, take cholera and die. Diseases are generally swift and fatal—to day well, to-morrow dead. More than two thirds of the cholera cases die. Women are interesting, plump and marriageable at fourteen; they are shrivelled at thirty.

A Grand Juror in America, having applied to the judges to be excused from serving on account of deafness, the judge said, 'Could you not hear my charge to the jury, sir?'—'Yes; I heard your honour's charge,' said the juror, 'but I couldn't make any sense of it. He was' excused.'

All the women of the villages on the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, are in the habit of swimming. The young ladies are all diving bells.

Much has been said about feats of strength; but it is an actual fact that a man of but ordinary stature recently knocked down and elephant. The performer of the great feat was an auctioneer.

It is certainly true that 'one swallow does not make a summer; but with some persons half a dozen swallows, when the liquor is good, are a very summary thing indeed.

A brother Editor tells us that when he was in prison for libelling a justice of the peace, he was requested by the gaoler to give the prison a puff.

It has been said that it must be easy to break into an old man's house, because his gait is broken and his locks are few.

A Kentucky editor, 'on our outside will be found some fine suggestions for raising peaches' We suppose that on his inside may be found the peaches themselves.

ONE WAY TO TELL.—A traveller called at night, fell at a farm house in Albany, the owner being from home and the mother and daughter being alone they refused to lodge the wayfarer.

'How far then,' said he 'is it to a house where a preacher can get lodging?'

'Oh? if you are a preacher,' said the lady 'you can stop here.'

Accordingly he dismounted, deposited his saddle bags in the house and led his horse to the stable. Meantime the mother and daughter were debating the point as to what kind of a preacher he was.

He cannot be a Presbyterian,' said one, 'for he is not dressed well enough.'

'He is not a Methodist,' said the other, 'for his coat is not the right cut for a Methodist.'

'If I could only find his hymn book,' said the daughter 'I could soon tell what sort of a preacher he is.' And with that she thrust her hand into the saddle bag and pulled out a flask of liquor, she exclaimed, 'La, mother! he's a hardshell baptist.'

A FAST STORY.—An Englishman was bragging of the speed on English railroads, to a Yankee traveller at his side, in one of the cars of 'a fast train' in England. The engine bell was rung as the car neared the station. It suggested to the Yankee an opportunity of 'taking down his companion a peg or two.'

'What's that noise,' innocently inquired the Yankee.

'We're approaching a town,' said the Englishman; 'they have to commence ringing about ten miles before they come to a station, or else the train would run by it before the bell could be heard! Wonderful isn't it? I suppose they haven't invented bells in America yet?'

'Why, yes,' replied the Yankee, 'we've got bells, but can't use them on our railroads. We run so fast that the train always keeps ahead of the sound; no use whatever; the sound never reaches the village till after the train goes by.'

'Indeed!' exclaimed the Englishman.

'Fact,' said the Yankee; 'had to give up bells. Then we tried steam whistles, but they wouldn't answer either. I was on a locomotive when a whistle was tried. We were going at a tremendous rate; hurricanes were now and then, and I had to hold my hair. We saw a two horse wagon crossing the track, about five miles ahead, and the engineer let the whistle out, screaming like a trooper. It screamed awfully, but it wasn't no use. The next thing I knew I was picking myself out of a pond by the roadside, amid the fragments of the locomotive, dead horses, broken wagon and dead engineer lying beside me. Just then the whistle came along, mixed up with some frightful caths that I had heard the engineer use when he first saw the horses. Poor fellow! he was dead before his voice got to him. After that we tried lights, supposing that would travel faster than sound. We got one so powerful that the chickens woke up all along the road when we came by, supposing it to be morning. But the locomotive kept ahead of it still, and was in the darkness with the light close on behind it. The inhabitants petitioned against it; they couldn't sleep with so much light in the night time. Finally we had to station electric telegraphs along the road, with signal men to telegraph when the train was in sight; and I have heard that some of the fast trains beat the lightning fifteen minutes every forty miles. But I can't say as that is so, the rest I know to be so.'

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