

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The revolutionists hold it as an article of their creed that without Rome, as its capital, there cannot be a United Italy. We believe they are not far wrong, and we more than believe that Rome they will never possess, and a United Italy they and their posterity will not see any more than their forefathers. Italy has been for ages and will continue to be a mere geographical expression. There are three obstacles to the realisation of the idea—France, Austria, and the Papacy—to say nothing of the ancient and enduring repugnance and repulsion of the people of the different States,—and of these three we believe the first to be the greatest, the most determined and the most interested. The French statesman or ruler who could really desire and encourage the unification of Italy under any but a French Prince must be an idiot and a lunatic. It has been the ambition of France, transmitted through generations, to make the Mediterranean a French lake. A United Italy would not only dissipate that dream of ages, but facilitate and eventually insure the annihilation of French influence in the tideless sea. But if the fact and the reasons were otherwise, and France had as deep an interest in the unification of Italy as she has in preventing it, the alleged Treaty would be an absurdity, for it professes to guard specially against the very contingency which the Revolutionists are so anxious to bring about, and without which they declare that Italy cannot possibly become united. But if the Anarchists cannot reasonably be expected to acquiesce in such an arrangement as the alleged Treaty contemplates, there can be no doubt that the Holy Father would not listen to it for a moment. In truth it would be so gross an outrage upon His Holiness to propose to him to place himself and his Capital and the Holy See under the protection of a man whom he has himself excommunicated, and who is still cut off from the community of the Faithful, that we are astonished at the audacity of any French journalist in giving currency to so odious an imputation upon the Emperor. There is no obligation upon the French to maintain an army in Rome, except the strong moral obligation which they took upon themselves when they restored His Holiness to his See and forbade the Austrians and Neapolitans to interfere with the right which they claimed of being themselves the defenders of the Papacy. But if France grew tired of discharging her self-imposed duty, she would have no pretension to treat the Pope as a puppet,—and Christendom would require that if she withdrew from her high post as protector of the Sovereign Pontiff, she should leave the way open for the other Catholic Powers to take the place which she thought fit to vacate. This, however, is a contingency not likely to occur under the Emperor Napoleon III., who well comprehends what is due to the Holy See, to France and to his own dynasty,—and for these reasons—even if we had not others of a more affirmative character,—we dismiss the alleged treaty as a Piedmontese fabrication.—Weekly Register.

La France in an article upon the transfer of the capital of Italy to Florence, says:— "This act which is about to be accomplished has another object in view than the solution alone of the Roman question. The fear and apprehension entertained by Italy arise from the attitude of Austria, and the military measures on the frontier are to provide against events that might probably follow an alliance initiated by the late interviews of the Sovereigns at Kissingen and Carlsbad. Austria might remove all complications by relinquishing every ambitious afterthought in reference to Italy, even as Italy has done in reference to Rome, thus recognizing an accomplished fact; and finally, by pacifically settling the Venetian question, which otherwise threatens to be a permanent source of disquiet in Europe."

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The Constitutionnel of this morning publishes an article signed by M. Paulin Limayrac upon the Franco-Italian Convention.

The writer states that the Convention assures to the Pope the independence of his army and his financial arrangements. The writer continues:—

"The Pope could not refuse to accede to a convention without placing his enemies in the right. There is no secret understanding in the convention. Before the 15th of September a false state of things existed for all parties. Now matters have a true aspect for all: for Italy, who now has foreigners only at Venice—for the Pope who re-enters the normal condition of his whole power—and for France, who, faithful to herself, will not have quitted Rome before having given to the Holy See guarantees against external dangers and the means of ensuring its security within."

By the death of Monsignor Bara and Gerbet the Sees of Chalons and Perpignan have become vacant, and the Imperial Government have nominated as successors to the deceased Prelates respectively, the Abbe Meignan, one of the Vicars-General of the Archbishop of Paris, and the Abbe Ramadie, Curé de St. Jacques, de Beziers.

The Courrier de Bretagne gives an interesting account of recent experiments with the electric lights at Lorient. The night was dark, many spectators assembled, in addition to the engineers and officers comprising a commission appointed specially by the maritime prefect. First the great dock in which two ships were under repair, was rendered as light as day, so that the engineers were enabled to go down into it and examine all the details of the repairs. Next a signal mast was fixed, at 700 yards from the Duchayla and at 500 from the Panama steam frigates; the signals given by flags from the summit of the mast were rendered perfectly visible on board the two ships by means of the electric light. A third experiment caused great surprise and admiration. A diver descended 20 feet under water, and by means of the light was enabled to distinguish the decimal divisions on a scale which was sent down to him and to give proofs of it. This experiment was deemed conclusive. It is now estab-

lished that an electro-magnetic machine may be permanently fixed to light large workshops, submarine works, and narrow passages into harbors. It was further observed that when the light was brought to bear on the water shoals of fish were attracted by the unusual appearance, and continued to swim round the part lighted. Eels and other fish which were at the bottom of the sea came up to the surface.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BEGGING LETTER.—The Messenger du Midi states that Baron de Rothschild possesses the most voluminous collection of begging letters that any financier ever received. They form a complete series. Among the number is one lately addressed to the baron containing the very tempting proposition that for the bagatelle of 50,000, the writer would engage to show how he could prolong his life to the age of 150 years. The following is the baron's reply: "Sir, it has frequently happened to me to be threatened with death if I did not give a sum of money. You are certainly the first that has ever asked me for it in proposing to prolong my life. Your proposition is, without doubt far better and more humane. But my religion teaches me that we are all under the hand of God, and I will not do anything to withdraw myself from His decrees. My refusal, moreover, does not in any way attack your discovery, from which you will not fail, I hope, to profit yourself. Regretting that I cannot accede to your proposal, I sincerely congratulate you on the 150 years which you are called on to live in this world.—Accept, &c., J. de Rothschild."

The following is the number of persons which the largest churches in Europe will contain:—St. Peter's Rome, 54,000; Cathedral at Milan, 47,000; St. Paul's, at London, 25,000; St. Sophia, at Constantinople, 23,000; Notre Dame de Paris, 21,000; Cathedral of Pisa, 13,000; St. Mark of Venice, 7,000.—Times Paris Cor., Sept. 26.

BELGIUM.

GHENT, Sept. 6.—The extraordinary Session of the Belgian Parliament, which commenced on the 23rd ultimo, is rapidly drawing to an end. I was present at the first sitting of the new Legislative Assembly and could not help remarking the conceited and arrogant looks of the members composing the triumphant Liberal majority. Each time a Catholic Deputy dared to utter a word of protest against the unprincipled manner in which the late elections in many localities were conducted, as also when M. Delaet, one of the representatives of the independent city of Antwerp, swore in Flemish (the language of the country) to observe, the Constitution, the Liberal side of the Chamber, and the rabble in the public gallery, gave vent to insulting and derisive shouts of laughter, which made me think for a moment that I was no longer an inhabitant of this constitutional and Catholic country. It was really painful to observe on the countenances of the Liberal Members and their base and flattering admirers, the absence of all decorum and respect, so essential to what constitutes the greatness of Parliamentary proceedings. Whilst waiting for admittance I was truly shocked on hearing the blasphemous and revolting language of the Liberal crowd that besieged the doors of the 'Pais de la Nation.' It would have caused to any English or Irish Catholic no great stretch of the imagination, to believe that he was standing amidst the uncivilised natives of some remote and barbarous nation, instead of the inhabitants of one of the most polished and Catholic capitals of Europe. However when we consider the base and unchristian means to which the defenders of Belgian Liberalism have recourse, in order to deceive and mislead the truly Catholic opinion of the country, no one need be surprised at the deplorable state of things I have just mentioned. The vile and filthy caricatures, offensive to religion and its ministers, publicly offered for sale in the most respectable cafes and hotels of the capital and other large towns, by the vendors of the Ministerial Journals, such as the Indépendance, the Echo du Parlement, the Eticte Belge, &c.; the disgusting and blasphemous songs sung by bodies of young men parading the streets and public places, the degrading and anti-Christian contents of the greater part of the Liberal books and newspapers, the ignoble and cowardly insults offered to respectable Catholics, and even to the Clergy themselves, at mid-day and in the very heart of our Belgian cities, are most assuredly a disgrace to the land, and cry loudly to Heaven for vengeance. It is with sorrow and shame that every true Belgian Catholic sees his beloved country dragged near to that horrible gulph of ruin and destruction, into which it must inevitably be plunged if the zealous and united efforts of the Catholics of all nations are not immediately employed to rescue it from the almost hopeless state of degradation into which it has already fallen, and thus restore it to its glorious and exalted rank among the Catholic nations of the earth. However, I must confess that the good and religious people of this once happy little country have much cause for thankfulness and hope at the result of the great Catholic Congress which has just been held in the archiepiscopal city of Mechlin.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Piedmontese Government has committed another act of trucking to Russia. Victor Emmanuel has got a 'Hungarian Legion' at Turin—standing menace and insult to Austria. To this Russia makes no objection, but she does (it appears) object to refugees Poles being admitted into the ranks to the said 'Legion.' The order has come (as in the days of De Maistre) from St. Petersburg to Turin that the admission of Poles must cease. Turin of course obeys. And this is an independent kingdom: an European Power! Created by France, ignored by Austria, domineered over by Russia. Its detestation from the map of Europe may, if France so will, be a fait accompli any day of the week or month.

By way of comment on the incident we have just mentioned, the St. Petersburg German Journal has an elaborate article proving to Turin that Russia is her best friend.—Weekly Register.

In addition to the telegraphic accounts, we have now some detailed particulars of the outbreak of the riot. The cause is the discontent of the populace at the proposal to remove the Italian capital from Turin, a measure which it is estimated will involve a loss of some £7,000,000 to that city. The following is from the Daily News correspondent:—

Turin, Sept. 23.—On returning from the post yesterday to the Hotel Tronbette I found an exasperated population streaming down towards Piazza Castello, shouting 'Revenge, revenge!' "Down with Minghetti!" "Death to Peruzzi!" and other alarming cries. I was told that the Gazette di Torino, a Ministerial paper, the organ of the Tuscan party, having published an article in which the Convention had been eulogized, the people had broken into its offices and smashed all they found in their way. This office being situated in the Piazza San Carlo, the police drew their short swords, and, charging right and left, tried to clear their way to the office of that paper. The people who were there as mere spectators suffered the most; old men, women, and children were wounded. The exasperated multitude then turned against their assailants; the Questura or police office was besieged the panes of its windows were smashed, and two of the policemen killed. At the first tidings of the unhappy affair, Marquis Rora, the Mayor of Turin, who was presiding at the municipal council, sent some of his councillors, who by fair words and persuasion succeeded in appeasing the exasperated population. It was, however, evident that without the greatest forbearance on the part of the armed force, we should have more serious facts to deplore. The police had been withdrawn from the Piazza San Carlo, and carabinieri sent in their place. But, in the meanwhile, the news spread amidst the crowd that General Menabrea, the Minister of Public Works, and one of the negotiators of the Paris Convention, had stated at the Council that the Emperor having asked from the

Italian Government a moral guarantee that Italy would respect, and make others respect the principle of non-intervention at Rome, this moral guarantee was found by Marquis Pepoli, who proposed to transfer the Italian capital to Florence. The idea, therefore, was an essentially Italian idea, and not a French one. General Menabrea had scarcely ended his speech when he saw the imprudence he had committed, and begged his colleagues not to register it as a written report of the Municipal Council. Three councillors, Revel, Sclopas, and Ponza di San Martino opposed, maintaining that Menabrea had spoken in his capacity of a Municipal Councillor, not as a Minister. The Council became very excited, and on a division, Menabrea's proposition was negatived, and was naturally spread out of doors. You may easily imagine the effect it produced, for in Menabrea's speech every eye fancied he saw that the Italian Government had given up Rome for ever. The agitation therefore, was increasing every moment, and it was evident that the exasperated population would come during the evening into collision with the carabinieri, who were drawn up in the square of St. Charles, and before the Ministry of the Interior, in the Piazza Castello. And such was unhappily the case.

Turin, Sept. 23.—The correspondent of the Daily News again writes as follows:—Yesterday I had scarcely posted my letter when the rattle of musketry made me aware that fresh bloodshed had occurred. Two battalions of the 17th Regiment were ordered to place themselves under the porticos of the square, while another battalion had been placed in front of the police-office, which was also guarded by a troop of those ill-omened carabinieri, who had naturally grown to unpopular. A large body of Lancers were patrolling the streets leading into the square, with out, however preventing the crowd from streaming into and stopping there. It was about twenty minutes past nine, when on a sudden, from the dense crowd, perhaps four thousand persons, who were closely massed in the square and in the adjoining streets leading into it, some heavy stones were thrown at the carabinieri standing before the police-office. The stones having wounded two of them, they, at once, without the three summonses required by the law, discharged their arms at random, as madmen would have done. The first effect of their discharge was that of wounding Cavalier Columbini, the colonel of the 17th Regiment. The orders given by General Della Rocca were peremptory. The troops had been told not to use their arms, except in the extreme case of a powerful attack from the population. On hearing the rattle of the musketry, and seeing their colonel fall to the ground, the battalion of soldiers which was on the right made a general discharge through the thick of the population. The battalion of the left at once made a general discharge in the opposite direction, so that the crowd found itself in the very midst of the firing. Naturally enough, some soldiers fell on both sides, wounded or killed by their comrades. Twenty-seven dead bodies were lying on the ground, and about seventy, amongst whom were seventeen soldiers, more or less wounded. Seven women and three children were killed and many more wounded. A poor woman was killed at the corner of New-street, whilst leaning on the arm of her husband. An old man was also killed in the street of Santa Teresa whilst unlocking the door of his house. The scenes of the preceding night were naturally renewed, and the terrible cries of 'Revenge revenge!' rent the air.

Eight o'clock—I consider the crisis over. The King arrived at Turin this afternoon. He sent at once for Signor Minghetti and his colleagues, and asked them to resign office immediately. This, of course, they did, and His Majesty has charged General La Marmora to form a new Administration. As soon as the news spread amongst the people there was universal delight.

The correspondent of the Herald says:—The tragedy on Thursday was the result of a mistake. An attempt, it appears, was made to get too close to the soldiery, and a revolver was at the same moment discharged point blank in the face of one of the carabinieri. Hence the indiscriminate firing, in which many of the soldiers lining the square were struck to the ground. Hence a general panic, and, as the shots were supposed to have proceeded from the inoffensive bystanders, the double discharge upon them, which, of course, aggravated the matter, for as the soldiers fired in opposite directions and quite at random, they killed or maimed many of their own comrades."

Turin, Sept. 28.—A letter has been published from the captain commanding the carabinieri in the Castello-square on the night of the 21st inst., which states that the troops were not ordered to fire upon the people, but that the discharge took place by accident.

Some Turinese citizens have published a manifesto stating their conviction of the necessity for the country to continue a course of legal agitation, in order to make parliament aware of its motives for opposing the Franco-Italian Convention. The manifesto further announces the formation of a committee to collect subscriptions in favour of the sufferers from the disturbances of the 21st and 22nd of September, and to promote an Italian petition to parliament against the Franco-Italian Convention.

The remonstrances addressed by the municipality of Turin to the government declares that the transfer of the capital signifies the renunciation of Rome, and protests against such a conclusion.

An official decree has been issued, convoking the Italian parliament for the 20th of October. The opening of the parliament has been thus delayed, in order to afford sufficient time for the formation of a cabinet.

Rome.—According to private despatches which the Post has received from Rome, the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli, after receiving from the Ambassador communication of the Franco-Italian Convention, declared that they were in no degree surprised at it; that they knew the status quo could not be for ever maintained by the presence of French troops in Rome, and that the Emperor had always allowed them to foresee the end of an essentially temporary intervention. The Pope is said to have added that for the present he had no observation to offer on the engagements taken by Italy towards France, and that he desired time for mature reflection before making known his impression as to the new situation of affairs. The Debats, in a rather remarkable article, points out that, while the Constitutionnel complacently insists on the temporal power of the Pope being lengthened and saved by the convention, all the rest of the French press, from the Ultramontane to the ultra-Liberal journals, pass a completely contrary judgment on the future consequences of that treaty. The Debats declares its conviction that the Constitutionnel, in its second mind, is of the same opinion as the majority from which it professes to dissent.—Times Cor.

Rome, Sept. 25.—Monsieur de Bonnehoe, at the ceremony of receiving the Cardinal's hat, said: "France has always wished, and still wishes, guarantees for the temporal power of the Pope. The Emperor Napoleon also desires them, because he knows France too well not to be aware of this sentiment, and of the necessity for union between France and the Holy See."

After having sent Major Parmestier on the Neapolitan border to enquire into the brigandage about which the Piedmontese make so many complaints to the French authorities, as if it proceeded from the Papal territory, General de Polhes, who commands the French in Rome, has written to the Piedmontese General Villaret, to declare that the united efforts of the French and Pontifical authorities can do no more than the Piedmontese to prevent that the reactionists should pass from one territory to the other; that if brigandage and reaction exist, in spite of the Italian army vainly busy for the last four years to destroy it, it is because the country is hostile to the Piedmontese Government, and that it is high time to give up the false system of accusing of complicity

either France or the Holy See in a state of things created by the Turin Government only.

THE POPE AND THE PISONIERS' CHILD.—I mentioned in a recent letter, says the correspondent of the Post at Rome, the execution of two murderers at Rome. One of these criminals had killed the wife of a cheesemonger and robbed her, introducing himself into her house as a messenger from her husband, the said cheesemonger being imprisoned for coining false money. The poor woman left a little girl five years old utterly unprotected. A few days ago some passionate neighbors took the child to Castel Gandolfo and instructed her to go and kneel down before the Pope when he came out of his palace to walk, and to narrate to him her family misfortunes. The poor child did so in a very few words, calling out, 'Santa Padre! my mother is killed, and my father is in prison, and I am left all alone.' The artless tale touched the Pontiff; he patted the child's head indulgently, and said to her 'Go home again and I will send your father to take care of you.' Holiness kept his word, making use of the most noble prerogative of Sovereigns, pardoning the coining cheesemonger, giving immediate orders for him to be sent back to his desolate home to act the father's part to his motherless child.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The following is an extract from a private letter dated Naples, July 30:—"Public opinion has been greatly excited by the trial, at the assizes of Campo Basso, of a captain in the National Guard of Montecellone, named Gian Tinco, who is accused of the most atrocious acts. This modern Robespierre has renewed the horrible crimes of the Septembriseurs, and the facts which are contained in this act of the accusation and appear hardly credible. By order of this executioner 127 persons have been condemned and put to death in the space of a week. The place of this butchery was a pool of blood." From a letter to the beginning of August—Not a tenth of the electors took part in the municipal elections at the scrutiny, as their voting tickets had been kept back by the government authorities. The hospital which usually supported 6500 persons, on the 1st January, 1863, contained only 4122, and in a few days that number will be diminished; 800 persons will be sent away. The gas-pillage and robbery of the funds are very great; the public works are stopped, and will not be continued as it is announced, until a new loan is made. The second battalion of the sixth legion of the National Guard has been dissolved without any reason being assigned. The National Guard of Troculla and Polvano di Villa Saufa have been dissolved. The delay of the payment of the pensions to so many individuals, who have nothing to depend upon but these small pittance, after years of hard work, is most cruel. The delay in the payment of the interest of the national debt shows the many difficulties in which the government is placed." Under the head of August 28—"Our provinces are infested by brigands of all sorts. The means employed by the Piedmontese Government to rid us of them only increase their ferocity. They are now divided into small bands, which are the less easily surprised, and unfortunately even our peasants meet with no mercy, as they, too, are surprised, and looked upon as enemies, owing to a stratagem made use of by the Piedmontese, who, disguised as peasants, surprised a band of brigands, who, not suspecting treason did not even defend themselves, and were all taken prisoners. Our hospitals are full of wounded, and our prisons cannot contain the hundreds of innocent persons daily arrested on a mere suspicion of being connected with the brigands and their families. The other day I saw on the Place di Monte Oliveto six children, escorted by Piedmontese soldiers, going to prison. The youngest was about seven years old, and the eldest ten. Their haggard looks and tired appearance showed that they had come from far. They were followed by a crowd of people moved by compassion interest. On enquiring who they were I was told that they were sons and nephews of brigands who had been seized as hostages. I could fill pages on the subject, which would make you shudder."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—The Neue Freie Presse of to-day says:—

"Earl Clarendon has explained to Count Rechberg the necessity for bringing the peace negotiations to a speedy issue. He also advocated the early inauguration of the rule of the Duke of Angensteinburg, who would be recognized by England. Earl Clarendon further explained that the Italian question urgently required a solution, and that, should Austria form a Northern Alliance to oppose the latest movement of the Franco-Italian policy, England would not co-operate with her, although the latter was ready to support Austria should she lean towards the policy of the Western Powers."

To these overtures the Austrian Government, reserved its reply.

The Europa asserts that Austria intends to protest against the Franco-Italian Treaty, as being a flagrant breach of the Treaties of Villafranca and of Zurich.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

Thirty thousand Prussians are ordered into winter quarters in East Jutland, commencing at Fredericks, hafen and extending as far south as Horsers. The Austrians, we may presume, will remain at Veile, Kolding, and in South Jutland generally. The east and south of Jutland are the best parts of the province, the most fertile and clement. Over the wild and in great part barren west storms howl furiously the winter through, and comparatively few inhabitants are to be met with. It is a pleasant prospect for the Jutlanders to have these 30,000 Germans pressing upon them until next spring, after having had them since the last. But the enemy's foot is on their neck, and they were told the other day of his generosity in not keeping altogether the land he had conquered with such prodigious expenditure of valor and blood.

POLAND.

The sentences passed on the Polish ladies who have been so long in confinement at Posen have just been published. The Countess Ostrowska has been condemned to five years imprisonment with irons; the Countess Wodzicka and Madame Zebrowska to 10 months of the same punishment; Mesdames Alexandrowicz and Dymidowicz to four. All these have appealed.

The trial of the Poles at Berlin still continues, and the attitude and language of the accused remain dignified throughout. With the exception of some traders charged with having sold or forwarded arms (which proceedings the public accuser was obliged to admit were only acts of commerce, and without any political intention), all the accused openly avowed their sympathies for the Polish insurrection, and declared that they had freely contributed their services and employed their money as far as they were able. Prince Roman Czartoryski and Prince Nicholas Radziwill, Doctors Niegolewski and Niklewski, and the Abbe Kymarkiewicz all expressed themselves in the same manner, and at the same time declared that, except in the indictment, they had never heard of projects against Prussia. The accusation is principally based upon the assertions of witnesses in whom little confidence can be placed, and is now reduced to a purely conjectural system. According to the indictment, the enfranchisement of Russian Poland could only be a prelude to the dismemberment of Prussia, and of that the accused must have been aware; therefore, in aiding the Polish insurrection they were guilty of treason towards the Prussian monarchy. An accusation based on such hypothetical grounds hardly merits a refutation. The young Prince Roman Czartoryski, grand-nephew of Prince Adam, who died in Paris three years back, took an opportunity of protesting against what is alluded to in the indictment as dynastic tendencies:—"The Czartoryski, as a family of pretenders, do not exist. As a proof of our pretensions, a letter of my grand-uncle, read on the 29th of November, 1859,

to the Polish Historical Society of Paris, has been read, but Prince Adam does not say a word in that document to bear out the assertion of the law officers against us. The only right that he claims is to be permitted to be the first to succor his unfortunate countrymen, and afford aid to the national cause."

I say, Bill, what do those chaps mean by an accorder? Don't you know?—why, it's an eddicated bellows."

The schoolmaster's beat is less extensive than the watchman's. It is confined to his schoolhouse.

Books in these days, are generally like some kinds of fruit:—a good many leaves and no fruit.

Young lady, get your lover upon his knees, but don't let him get you upon them.

We generally prefer new articles to old ones—the new maids to the old maids.

A fellow without credit finds it harder to get into debt than others to get out.

When is a young man of the greatest use at supper-party? When he's a spoon.

Recluseness has its uses. Men, like trees, must stand far apart to grow large.

When is an umbrella like a person convalescent? When it is re-covered.

A cross wife, like a bird of Minerva, does most of her hooting at night.

Do you endorse a scoundrel when you make your mark upon his back?

An elephant is a powerful animal, but the smallest dog can lick him.

Poor men plant and gather the corn, and the rich ones drink the whiskey.

What word may be pronounced quicker by adding a syllable? Quick.

It is a very uncomfortable thing for a man to get tight—in his boots.

The best ladies' companion to the ball-room—A gentleman.

A man who only does his work by halves—the oyster-opener.

Women is the converse of the great human proposition.

An American dramatist observed to a friend the thinness of the house at one of his plays, and added, he supposed it was owing to the war. 'No,' replied the wag, 'I should say it was owing to the piece.'

'I like you,' said a girl to her suitor, 'but I cannot leave home; I am a widow's only darling; no husband can equal my parent in kindness.' 'She may be kind,' replied the wooer; 'but be my wife; we will all live together, and see if I don't beat your mother.'

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER WITH PLEURISY.

Another of the respectable citizens of Quebec, Canada, has voluntarily addressed the following to W. E. Brunet, Esq., Druggist, &c., Post St. Roch (or Craig street, Quebec):

It affords me great pleasure to inform you that I have been completely cured of a very severe Pleurisy, which I had neglected, and by the use of only three bottles of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I bought at your establishment in Vallée street.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours, J. B. ALEXIS DORVAL, Inspector of Timber.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault & Son, October, 1864.

NEARLY'S DYSURIA.—This is a complaint very common, especially among females. HOOPLAND'S GELMAN BITTERS never fails to cure this disease. The system under its use, is restored to its original strength and vigor; the appetite becomes good, the spirits become cheerful, and in body and mind you feel the restoration of health. For sale by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 203 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.—Hards of Comfort.—Dr. Cyrus W. Nelson, of Boston, Mass., author of 'Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Abdominal Diseases,' says in a letter dated February 27th 1857: "I consider BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS the best remedy for Chronic Constipation at present known. With me they have never failed, and I have prescribed them in at least fifty instances." He also states: "That for all the irregularities of the digestive functions, the liver, and the bowels, they are by far the most useful medicine he has ever prescribed—perfectly safe, and eminently reliable." Similar testimony by Dr. Humphrey Letson, of Chicago, Ill., who enumerates thirty cases, with names and dates, in which he has administered the Pills, with entire success, for habitual costiveness and piles. Wherever they have been used as a remedy for liver and bowel complaints, the result has been equally satisfactory. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

GET THE BEST.—Never buy an inferior article because it is cheap. Don't get a worthless thing merely because it is popular, or because somebody else has it. Get the best. Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir is the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, croup, hoarseness, and all kindred pulmonary complaints that lead on to consumption. Take care of your health in season, for health is wealth. Without it the poor man would starve, and the rich have but an indifferent enjoyment of life. Try Down's Elixir.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. September 20.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Tastes as various in relation to perfumes as to wines. All gourmets, however, admire the Chiquet Champagne, and ladies of taste and refined perceptions, admit that the fragrance of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water surpasses that of every other floral essence, except the best Marie Farina Cologne. In South America the former is considered the finer article, and although recently introduced in this market, it is in equal favor with our fair countrywomen. Like the German Cologne, it is prepared from fresh flowers but as the aromatic vegetation of Florida is more odoriferous than that of Europe, the Florida Water (bearing the above trade mark) has decidedly a richer odor than any Cologne. Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, & R. Gray.