

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Payis* says:—English policy in Europe, by its indecision, its fears, and its demerits; cannot fail in a given time to produce a void around England. It is easy to see, by its conduct, that there is a double inspiration and a divided authority in the English cabinet. There is no settled plan, no unequivocally avowed sympathy, no clearly-traced line of notion; it is a policy of duplicity, continually contradicting itself. As we set out by saying—the result must be isolating.

This is significant. PARIS, Monday Evening.—There is a diversity of opinion here as to the proper interpretation to be placed on the French Emperor's demeanor towards the British Ambassador on New Year's Day. You are aware that by right of seniority our Minister stood in the diplomatic circle next to the foreman of that body; but when Nuzio Cungi and Napoleon III. had interchanged the formal speeches already known, it was found that, though in succession Prince Metternich got a word, De Budberg was briefly spoken to, Von Goltz was felicitated on the Prussian King's convalescence, Yankee Dayton heard peace bespoken for the current twelvemonth, not a syllable was wasted on Lord Cowley, whose treatment in this instance was that experienced in the Elysian fields when pious Ceneas was so indignantly ignored by the ghost of Queen Dido. According to one version the British Cabinet or Foreign Office must be considered joint recipients of this tacit rebuke, while others suggest that the individual functionary fully shares in the displeasure vented on those from whom he is accredited. Such statements will be taken for what they are worth, but their circulation in Paris help one to understand the actual posture of affairs. It is yet uncertain whether any amount of solicitation can decide France to figure at a special Council Board devoted exclusively to the settlement of the Danogerman difficulty.—*Globe*.

Paris, Jan. 3.—The words which the Emperor let fall as he accosted each of the foreign Ministers on New Year's-day are eagerly caught up and commented upon by the public—by the very few that believe in war because they desire it, and by the many who disbelieve because they fear it. To the Prussian Minister he is reported to have said he regretted that the King was prevented by indisposition from receiving, but hoped that his indisposition would have no consequences; and we are ever since cudgelling our brains to find out what is the true meaning of the words "indisposition" and "consequences." To Spain a few civil words were whispered about the manner in which Queen Isabella received the Empress on her visit to Madrid. To Turkey he was apparently gracious, but I cannot say whether he praised the Sultan for the clearness of his answer to the invitation to Congress. To Russia, on whom he smiled affably, he expressed his confidence that France and that Power would be "henceforth" on very friendly terms. To England it is not related what he said, or, in fact, whether he said anything particular. As his slightest words, and not only his slightest words, but the slightest shades of difference in them are carefully noted, I may observe that people lay much stress on the Emperor saying not merely that "he hoped" the spirit of conciliation among the Sovereigns would maintain peace, but he was "confident" it would do so. When a man says "I hope" he may mean to utter, like the Vicar of Wakefield, a pious wish; but when he says "I am confident" he must have some well-founded reasons for so expressing himself. The King of Italy seems to have another sort of confidence which is difficult to reconcile with that of the Emperor.

Paris, Jan. 3.—The *Mémorial Diplomatique* of to-day states that a proof of the perfect concord existing between the Emperor Napoleon and the Archduke Maximilian will shortly be given by a visit of the Archduke to the Court of the Tuilleries.

The same paper says:— "The alarmists who are anxious to spread the opinion that the Archduke will not be able to obtain either men or money to establish a monarchy in Mexico will be not a little surprised to learn that offers from English, French, Belgian, Dutch, and German capitalists are constantly received at Miramar. We could mention three large financial firms who have already sent agents to Mexico to prepare for the creation of credit institutions to operate in that country as soon as they shall have obtained the sanction of the new Sovereign. A further most important fact is that none of these associations as any other guarantee than the accession of the Prince."

The *Mémorial* also contains a statement said to have been made by the Archduke Maximilian to the editor. The Archduke dwelt upon the devotion with which he should endeavor to justify the confidence of the Mexican people. It would be his dearest care to avoid his crown being soiled by a drop of Mexican blood. Should he, however, find himself unable to secure the concord and independence of his empire, he would rather abandon the crown than occasion civil war, leaving the appreciation of his conduct to the impartial verdict of history.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The *Constitutionnel* of this morning, in an article signed by M. Limayrac, upon the Danogerman question, refers to the proposition of a restricted Congress made by England, and says:—

"France will offer no impediments or obstacles to the plan, but every day shows its inefficiency, and proves the practical utility of the European Congress proposed by the Emperor."

The Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur Darbois, who was believed to have liberal notions on the Papacy, has published a letter defending the temporal power of the Pope, and fixing the 19th of the present month for the collection of the *Denier St. Pierre*, or Peter's pence, in the churches of his archdiocese.

Paris, Jan. 15.—On the occasion of conferring the Cardinal's hat upon Bishop De Bonnechere

yesterday, Napoleon responded to the Cardinal in a speech enunciating liberal sentiments.

The *Times* is suspicious of the ultra pacific tone of the Emperor of the French, and is of opinion that such a line of conduct is at this time much more than any other, favorable to the schemes of French ambition. At this particular juncture of affairs for the Emperor and the Chamber of France to confine themselves to preaching the merits of peace is by no means the readiest way to obtain it. It would be better if France were to employ her whole influence in the endeavor to check those suicidal passions which are urging Germany into a war which must before long sweep into its ever-widening vortex every Power of the European Continent. Once let the powers of Europe be involved in war with each other, and the day has arrived when France has nothing to do but to put forth her strength in order to attain any object of her policy which she may desire.

ARREST OF CONSPIRATORS IN PARIS.—Paris, Jan. 7.—The police have arrested four foreigners of suspicious appearance coming from England. At their residence were found a great quantity of English gunpowder, four poignards, four revolvers, four air guns, of a new and ingenious construction; phosphorus, percussion caps, fuses several metres in length, and eight hand grenades made on the Orsini pattern. In the trousers pocket of one of these men was found a letter, dated from London, very compromising both for himself, his companions, and the writer. Three of the men are Italians, named respectively Tambuco, Grocco, and Imperatori. The fourth assumes a name evidently false. Two appear to have received an excellent education, and it is asserted that one of them has made a complete avowal of the criminal object of their conspiracy.

The judicial investigation is being continued, and the trial of the prisoners will shortly take place at the assizes.

FRANCE AND ITALY.—France is getting seriously alarmed about Italy. Up to the present time we have merely heard rumors of great preparations for the coming spring being made beyond the Alps, but nobody thought much about them. Now, however, the press has begun to comment on the fact, and *La France* has come out with a strong article, telling Victor Emmanuel to beware. Still unless the attack is made on Rome, which is highly improbable, I do not see what France has to fear, except, indeed, that she might be forced into action while the Mexican difficulty still hampers her, and when her financial condition leaves much to be desired. Apropos of Italy, I should say that the letter attributed to Prince Napoleon is a forgery.—*Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph*.

The Emperor complains that he is the object of perpetual suspicion; but how can it be otherwise. Europe is just now in difficulties; he summons a Congress in order to remove them. He tells the Ambassadors on New Year's Day that these difficulties will be removed by the conciliatory disposition of the Sovereigns, and yet everybody knows that these difficulties arise mainly from the enormous armaments and uncertain policy of the Emperor of the French; that if he chooses to reduce those armaments and reverse that policy, the difficulties will vanish of themselves, but that if he chooses to continue in his present course, neither the conciliatory dispositions of the Sovereigns nor the wisdom of Congress can avail anything. The kite might as well find fault with the chickens because when he hovers over their heads they evince the utmost symptoms of alarm and anxiety, and tell them that if they had more confidence in themselves, and were more conciliatory towards him and towards each other, and were less actuated by distrust and by suspicion, the alarm in which they at present find themselves would vanish.—*Times*.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Government goes on secularizing the administration of Church property, and consequently impoverishing all public charitable works, changing their property into Consols, alienating the property of the religious Orders, and doing all it can introduce a law for the recognition of merely civil marriage. It transports, imprisons, and banishes an immense number of Bishops, Priests, and religious. Things have at last come to such a pass that the scales must soon incline on one side or the other—whether on that of the agitators—who have on their side only the imprudence by which they override the great Catholic mass of the population, or on that of that mass which is beginning to proclaim loudly that it ever wishes to remain Catholic.

The wretched Priest Mongini, of Oggebbio, writes on the 1st inst. to the *Gazetta di Milano* that having learnt that he is excommunicated by the Roman Holy Office, he declares that he is convinced that he has not offended Catholic dogma or morality in his writings, and that it is clear that the censure only relates to his political opinions; wherefore he considers it of no avail, and means to continue the exercise of his parochial ministry "as long as his health and strength will allow him." The Piedmontese Government has hastened to sign him with the Cross of St. Maurice.

The *Giornale dei Debattimenti* gives the total of the crimes committed in the so-called Kingdom of Italy, during the month of August last, as amounting to 4,390, which gives a yearly average of one for every 307 inhabitants, as its population is reckoned at 22,000,000. The nature of these 3,390 crimes will be better understood when we see that there are reckoned among them 196 murders, 337 robberies, 1,352 thefts, 55 rapes, 253 arsons, 43 suicides, and 678 crimes of various kinds. The assaults which have occasioned wounds amount during that month, to 1,050. There have been besides 197 cases of desertion, 37 assaults against the police force, and 5,621 arrests. Such is the state of morality under the government which professes to invade the Papal States to re-establish there moral order.

ROME.—The police have arrested Piedmontese agents commissioned to recruit in Rome, Viterbo, and other towns of the Pontifical States, for the free corps of the Garibaldian party. These agents

give £1 a head to the recruits. The police have also expelled from Rome a Mazzinian banker of Florence of the name of Fensi, whose intrigues had been watched for several days. Had a *Popolino* acted thus in Italy, in the country of liberty and "moral order," he would have been shot. The *Osservatore Romano* of the 31st states that the British Consul in Rome, has only been allowed to counter-sign papers, not passports, for the subjects of the provinces which belong legitimately to the King of Sardinia.

ROME, Dec. 30.—At last, as my telegram will have informed you, the Italian Consulate difficulty is so far arranged that Mr. Severn, the British Consul, has been empowered to sign Italian passports and papers. The same permission has, of course, been accorded to the British Vice-Consul at Civita Vecchia. A telegram from Earl Russell arrived on Saturday night giving the authority required from England; and on its being presented to Cardinal Antonelli last Monday His Eminence acceded with the greatest cordiality. The decision has given great satisfaction in many quarters, and a feeling of regret is entertained that an interval of three weeks should have been permitted to elapse between the time that the application was made to the Foreign-office and that at which the answer arrived. Better late than never though. Some papers were signed at our Consulate an hour or so after the decision was known, and no doubt there will be a run upon it for some time, as the arrears of business are very great. At the same time that the Consular question was decided was that of the English church. The Cardinal stated that there were many Consuls in Rome, and that if the indulgence required—that of having a chapel in ease in the Consulate—were accorded, it would lead to many similar applications and create considerable embarrassment. It was further alleged; that we already had a church outside the walls, with facilities for enlarging it, to which the Pontifical Government could feel no objection. The tone of the Cardinal was remarkably courteous and amiable; still it is not difficult to see that his objections were excuses, and a cover for an indisposition to admit so frightful a heresy within the walls of Rome. Perhaps this feeling may have been increased by the Propagandist efforts of our countrymen in various parts of Italy; for, as I mentioned in my last letter, the Cardinal Vicar acceded to a similar request two years ago to that which has been refused at present. I believe, however, that the Pontifical Government has granted us as much indulgence as the canon law permits.—*Times*.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Letters from Naples of the 26th ult., announce that Caruso's band has reappeared within the last few days at San Severo, headed by Nardillo, one of Caruso's lieutenants. Out of the six of these insurgents who were besieged by three battalions of Piedmontese in the caverns of Pietra Rosa, four were shot, one escaped, and the sixth, who was a Neapolitan deserter from the 29th Regiment of the line, named Lauzieri, fell into the hands of the Piedmontese, and is now awaiting in prison his trial before a Piedmontese shooting court. General Palavicino, finding that the £300 reward promised for the head of Caruso has succeeded so well, has now promised the same sum for the heads of the insurgent leaders, Crocco, Masini, and Nicco-Nanco. On the 29th the Bourbon Committee in Naples placarded a proclamation all over the city, exhorting the people to prepare for the struggle, for it announces that the hour of deliverance is at hand. The police tore down all the placards of this proclamation but on the 29th ult the cafes of the city were filled with copies of it.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—The *Presse*, the leading paper, thus describes the state of affairs in Austria at the beginning of the year 1864:—

"In our immediate neighbourhood a violent struggle has long been going on between the Russian Government and its Polish subjects. In consequence of that struggle Galicia is in a state which borders on revolution. The attitude of Italy necessitates the maintenance of a large army in Venetia. In Hungary, which has long been subjected to martial law very great distress prevails. For many reasons the inhabitants of the German provinces of Austria are discontented. They are dissatisfied with the slow development of the Constitution, with the failure of the attempts to bring about the requisite reforms, with the deficit—which continues in spite of the increase in the revenue,—and with the great fluctuations in the currency. In Bohemia, Moravia, and even in Carinthia the nationalities are in conflict, and there is very little prospect of an improvement in their relations."

Commenting upon Kossuth's proclamations, which we gave in our last, the *Times* says:—

There is no reserve about this remarkable manifesto. No complaint is preferred on behalf of Hungary against its rulers, except that the Hungarians are Magyars, and their rulers are Germans. The proposal of a rebellion is based solely on the ground of opportunity and the expediency of informing those whom it may concern that the elements of mischief are still to be found in Hungary. That country, according to M. Kossuth, is and always has been "faithful to the flag of 1849," but of late years it has given no signs of such fidelity. The consequence has been that the "natural allies" of the nation "abroad" have begun to doubt whether the Kingdom of Hungary was really a magazine of combustibles ready to explode at a touch whenever a European conflagration might appear desirable, and this loss of national character has been of the greatest detriment to the prospects of the Magyars. There is now a chance of effacing this prejudicial impression, and it is incumbent on the Hungarians to embrace it. The new turn of European events—a turn offering a prospect full of promise to all the peoples who groan under a foreign yoke—offers an opportunity which should not be neglected. "We must give a sign of life," says M. Kossuth to his countrymen, "in order that our natural allies may be convinced that against the common enemy they may surely count upon the arms of the Magyars." That is the cause of the new civil war, and in the meantime, and until circumstances warrant an actual outbreak, a secret Government like that at Warsaw is to be organized in Hungary, and to act by terrorism. On this point, too, the manifesto speaks without the slightest disguise. The "General Committee of Independence" declares itself in obedience of a decree of M. Kossuth, as actually constituted and prepared to act. It expects that its orders will be promptly executed, its instructions followed, and it measures speedily accomplished. At the same time it "calls upon the enemies, open and concealed, of the flag of 1849"—that is to say, upon all those Hungarians who differ from the Committee in their political views—"to abstain from any plot or intrigue if they would not incur the penalty inflicted on traitors." "At all events," continues the manifesto, "the General Committee of Independence declares that it will know how, and that it is determined, to secure obedience to its orders, and the accomplishment of the measures which it must take." It would be difficult to proclaim a Reign of Terror in plainer terms.

Such was the message of peace and goodwill which was launched into the world on Christmas Eve. It is enough to make us gaze with misgiving into the year before us. The declaration is dated from Pesth, but it was published at Milan, and the fact is not without its significance. The clouds are gathering in Italy as well as elsewhere. The war which was suspended at Solterino may, it is thought, be renewed with fresh vigor after a four years' truce; the Venetians may help the Hungarians, and both may help the Poles. These, with the powerful addition of a "natural ally," are the ingredients in the fatal cauldron. The "new turn of European events" simply means the fermentation which pervades all Europe, which is at its height in Poland, setting in Italy, boiling over in Germany, and working visibly on the Turkish borders. In such a chaos of prospective strife there is another chance for Hungary, and

M. Kossuth has seized it by calling loudly on his partisans, terrifying his opponents, and menacing the Government of his country with overt insurrection at the first promising moment and secret hostility in the meanwhile.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin of the 31st ult., announced that, not satisfied with closing the Polish Catholic Gymnasium of Trzemesno, the Prussian authorities of Posen forbid its 300 pupils from being admitted in any other Gymnasium in Prussia. The million of Catholics of that province have now but two Catholic Gymnasiums, while its half-a-million of Protestants have six.

In the Kingdom of Saxony, which contains only 40,000 Catholics, they are in anything but an equal position to the Protestant majority, in spite of the reigning family being Catholic. This year, 1,900 thalers have been gathered there for the St. Peter's Pence, and 897 thalers for the Propagation of the Faith. The Vicar-Apostolic of Saxony, Mgr. Forwerk, a Bishop *in partibus*, resides at Dresden, where there is a fine cathedral and three other Catholic Churches for about 8,000 Catholics.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

HAMBURG, Jan. 5.—King Christian has issued a proclamation to the Danish army. It says:—"The New Year finds you in arms for the defence of our fatherland, and your King is therefore among you. I have entered upon the full inheritance of my predecessor in love to our native land. Our motto is the honor of our country, and it shall be upheld by peace, or, if requisite, by force of arms. No life is too costly for the salvation of the fatherland. From the former struggle the army has retained experienced leaders, whom the young troops will now follow with enthusiasm. Courage, not numbers, above all unhesitating military obedience, in all cases lead to victory."

His Majesty concluded by saying he should soon gladly visit the different divisions of the troops. Advice from Copenhagen states that it is generally believed in the capital a French and also an English fleet will soon appear in the Danish waters.

At the present time the Duchy of Holstein may be considered to have passed entirely out of the hands of the Danes. Not only have the Royal troops retired beyond the Schleswig frontier, but the officials engaged in the local administration have either been obliged to follow them or to acknowledge the Prince of Augustenburg, and conduct their business in his name. The Federal Execution has led to what every man of sense must have foreseen, the transfer of the Ducal throne to the new claimant. As the Danish troops retire the party favorable to him engage actively in the work of revolution, and even those who do not favor a change think it well to acquiesce in a cause which is evidently supported by the whole German Federation, and apparently abandoned by the Danes themselves. Prince Frederick actually remains on Holstein soil after having caused himself to be proclaimed in defiance of the assertion of the Diet that the decision rests entirely with them; yet he 'tho' thus takes the matter into his own hands, a motion requesting him to leave the Duchies is rejected at Frankfurt, and the Diet consequently accepts a complicity in his acts.—*Times*.

Copenhagen, Jan. 14. It is stated that Minister Mourad declared to the English and Russian Ambassadors that Denmark would accept the English proposals for a conference on the Holstein question, but Denmark is fully resolved on war if a single German soldier crosses the Elbe.

The London *Times* says: On the Danish side the last resolve has been taken, and should any German regiment advance beyond the Northern territory, Denmark is resolved to enter on war with all her energy.

POLAND.

Breslau, Jan. 2.—The Russians have imposed upon the Kingdom of Poland a fresh contribution of 6,000,000 roubles, of which amount 2,500,000 will be imposed on Warsaw.

As winter wears on, Russia is increasing her efforts to crush the rebellion, so that when spring comes round there will not be left even the shadow of an excuse for intervention on behalf of a people in arms for the independence of their country. The Russians have fallen a portion of the forests bordering on the high roads, which afforded almost impenetrable and insalubrious shelter to the rebels, and issuing from which they were unable to surprise and capture so many convoys and important military stores. A regular chain of little forts within a moderate distance of each other, is being established along the chief railways and military roads. The large number of forts, citadels, and fortified places throughout the country are rapidly being increased and strengthened. Lines of fortifications are in course of construction which will environ Poland in an absolute network of hostile camps. The whole Polish territory has been divided into eleven military departments, over each of which is set a general with almost unlimited powers. The concealment of arms or munitions of war grows more and more difficult, and the person convicted of hiding any is instantly shot.

A private letter from Samogitia of the 20th of December gives some details of the capture of the Abbe Mackiewicz by the Russians. The loss of such a man is deeply felt by the Poles at home and abroad. He commenced hostilities against the Russians in March last, and since then has never ceased to combat the oppressors of his country against them by his preaching, for he was an apostle as well as a soldier. The people venerated him as a saint, and used to crowd from all parts to his standard. Whenever at the head of his band he entered the towns and villages, men, women, and children prostrated themselves before him as he passed. Mothers laid up their babes to see him, pointed to him as their saviour, and kissed the hem of his garment. Like the Carmelite monk in Ruthenia, his memory will long dwell among the people, who looked upon him as a prophet; and the lamentations were great when it was known that he had fallen into the hands of his enemies.

It was in the district of Kowno, near the town of Sredniki, on the evening of the 17th of December, that the Abbe Mackiewicz and his aide-de-camp were made prisoners. They had left their detachment and ventured alone to a peasant's cabin at a short distance, in hopes of procuring a morsel of food. Unfortunately the Russian troops happened to pass, and, as if guided by an instinct resembling that of the bloodhound, they entered the cabin, and soon discovered their prey. Mackiewicz and his companion attempted to defend themselves, but were soon overpowered. On the following day they were conducted to Kowno. At the news of this important capture the Russian authorities gave vent to their joy. Mouravieff's son had just returned from St. Petersburg, where he had just received a welcome calculated to encourage him in the work of systematic devastation. He did not, however, present himself at the fête got up to celebrate the event that had just occurred, but proceeded at once to examine the prisoners. It is said that when they were brought before him he spoke to them with mildness, and assured them that he would do all in his power to render their situation less painful if they consented to make disclosures. Mackiewicz replied:—"I do not refuse to confess everything that concerns myself personally. I have done my duty to my country. I have called the people to arms against their invaders and oppressors. The chances of war have thrown me into your hands; but the will of God be accomplished! Do your duty, General, to the Czar when you please; I have said all I had to say, and no more will I speak."

A telegram just received announces that the Abbe Mackiewicz was hanged at Kowno on the morning of the 29th.

Alms are the salt of riches. The tongue is not steel, but it cuts.

CHLORIDE OF NITROGEN.—The statement made by some foreign paper that chloride of nitrogen has been made practically available for purposes of war will be received with great interest by chemists everywhere, but will not be readily believed. It is too much to ask any chemist to accept, without the completest proof, the report that a compound so notoriously dangerous and unmanageable as this chloride—the paradox and terror of the laboratory for more than a century—can be made in large quantities, bottled up, and carried and handled without the least risk to the operator. Yet this is what is claimed by some inventor of a new process for manufacturing the terrible explosive agent.

Chloride of nitrogen is composed of the elements of chlorine and nitrogen, and is obtained by saturating a solution of sal ammoniac with chlorine gas, at a temperature of about 100 degrees. The chlorine unites with the nitrogen of the ammoniacal salt, and appears as a viscous, yellowish, innocent looking liquid, floating in drops on the surface of the solution. This liquid is the chloride of nitrogen. Although it appears first on the surface, it is specifically heavier than the solution, and sinks to the bottom of the vessel, from which the solution may be then decanted, through this step, or any other method of isolating the chloride is attended with the greatest danger. Should there happen to be any greasy or fatty matter, even the least portion, at the bottom of the vessel, the chloride will explode on the instant of contact, with an energy of destructiveness compared with which common powder is as nothing. One drop of chloride will blow the vessel to atoms, shatter the chair or table upon which it is resting, and seriously injure any person standing by. The discoverer of the chloride, Dulong, lost an eye and several fingers in manipulating it; and we believe that Sir Humphrey Davy also lost an eye in experimenting on it. It has been ascertained that vegetable oils, resins, and phosphorus as well as all fatty substances explode on the touch; and there are other conditions not clearly understood, which determine its decomposition, or, in other words, its explosion. Whenever chemical students have ventured upon any dealings with this deadly compound, they have, if prudent, worn strong masks throughout the whole experiment. Great care is always taken to have all the vessels employed in the operation perfectly free from grease. The chloride is collected in a thick cup of lead, entirely clean. The operator, after taking all these precautions, may touch a drop or two of the liquid by a rod or stick having a little oil or grease on the end; and if the lead cup is thick and strong enough and he stands far enough away, he may escape injury. But the dangers of meddling with this mysterious agent are so great that experiments on it are not allowed in laboratories; and there are few students sufficiently rash to desire more than a theoretical acquaintance with it. To have anything to do with it is a reckless exposure of one's life.

The actual explosive power of chloride of nitrogen has, for the reasons above given, never been estimated; but it is conjectured that an ounce of it has more destructiveness in it than many a hundred ounces of powder. The havoc that would be caused by dropping a bombshell filled with it, from a balloon (as the inventor of the new process proposes) into a city, where it would explode, by some internal contrivance, the moment that it touched a roof, or the ground, cannot be imagined. The residents of the doomed city, for some distance around, would probably think that chaos had come again.

Nitrogen, in its compounds with iodine, copper, and mercury, forms fulminating powders of tremendous power, but far inferior to its chloride. The band grenades used in the plot to assassinate Louis Napoleon were filled with fulminating mercury. Gold and silver, and probably all the other metals, may be treated with the same results by heating their oxides and passing ammoniacal gas over them. But none of these will ever supersede powder, although they are vastly more potent. They are exploded by a slight blow or a moderate degree of heat, and are therefore unsafe for common use, being rather more likely to kill friends than enemies.

TO DYSPPEPTICS.—Soda, Magesia, and all Alkalies, either afford but temporary relief, or confirm the disease into a chronic affection. The *Oxygenated Bitters* immediately relieve and permanently cure all forms of Dyspepsia, and stomach difficulties.

FEVER AND AGUE.—*Astonishing Cures*.—Dr. Egbert Simms, formerly of the Medical College, Philadelphia, and now one of the most popular physicians in Minnesota, writes to a friend in New York, that BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS are working wonders in that region, in cases of Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Fever. The following extract from his remarks is published by permission of the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed: "I am not as you know, much in favor of advertised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS are an exception. No better family cathartic could be desired. There is nothing in the pharmacopoeia, as I am aware, that is equal to them. Nor is this all; the antibilious properties of the pills render them a positively invaluable medicine for the bilious remittent and intermittent fevers so common in this region. I have found them exceedingly efficacious in ague and fever. They are tonic as well as aperient, and may be given, with great benefit, in cases where drastic purgatives would be dangerous." They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, *Bristol's Sarsaparilla* should be used in connection with the Pills. 414 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picanut & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

The sun of all days has not good down.

We have all heard of Sir Boyle Roche's blunders. Dickens gives us an account of some of those which are happily preserved. In one of his speeches he said, "Sir, I would give up half, nay, the whole of the constitution to preserve the remainder." This, however, was parliamentary. Hearing that Admiral Howe was in quest of the French, he remarked, somewhat pleasantly, that the Admiral would "sweep the French fleet off the face of the earth."—By-and-by came dangerous times of disaffection, and honest men's lives were insecure. Sir Boyle writes from the country to a friend in the capital this discouraging view of his position: "You may judge," he says, "of our state, when I tell you that I write this with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other." On another occasion, when the famous letters to the *Public Advertiser* were attracting universal attention, Sir Boyle was heard to complain bitterly of the attacks "of a certain anonymous writer call Janius." He it was who recounted that marvellous performance in gymnastics, when, in a tumult of loyalty, "he stood prostrate at the feet of his sovereign." He it was who denounced in withering language the apostate politician who "turned his back upon himself." He it was who introduced to public notice the ingenious yet partially confused metaphor of the rat. "Sir," he said, addressing the Speaker of the Irish House, "I smell a rat. I see him floating in the air; but mark me I shall yet nip him in the bud." There was the famous speech which confounded generations. "I don't see, Mr. Speaker, why we should put ourselves out of the way to serve posterity. What has posterity done for us?" He was a little disconcerted by the burst of laughter that followed, and proceeded to explain his meaning. "By posterity, sir, I do not mean our ancestors; but those who are to come immediately after them." His invitation to the gentleman on his travels was hospitable and well meant—but equivocal. "I hope, my lord, if