

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 4.—The interview at Nice, between the two great absolute monarchs, Napoleon III. and Alexander II., made a sort of diversion to the interminable controversy on the Franco-Italian convention. It has, however, been slight and passing. Nobody knew what occurred during the brief space the Autocrat of all the Russias and his Imperial brother were together; and, because nobody knew, a thousand rumours improbable or contradictory got abroad. Men of judgment and reflection, though they possess no immunity from error, did not and do not believe that the meeting of France and Russia had any political import whatever; whereas to the superficial and the credulous, who form the majority everywhere as well as in Paris, this act of courtesy signified schemes of conquests and partitions as vast as those which were planned at Tilsit and Erfurt. I will not trouble you with detailing these rumours, in which Italy, Poland, and the East had a large space, but only say, what is probably very near the truth, that the French Emperor would have been happy to exhibit his gracious hospitality to the Czar in Paris or at Compiègne; that the Czar showed little inclination to profit by this kindly disposition, perhaps because he did not anticipate a very warm reception from the Parisian population, who fell so strongly about Poland; and that the French Emperor revisited his household gods in no very placid humor.

It is natural that the French Government should feel exceeding anxious not to be misunderstood as regards its policy in Italy. It would be most unfair to judge the Emperor of the French as if he were a mere disinterested arbitrator between the King of Sardinia and the Pope. He has, on the contrary, an interest in the settlement of the Romish question scarcely inferior to that of the Pope himself. The very existence of his dynasty, perhaps, depends on the point of view from which France may be disposed to regard his conduct. He pays the penalty sure to be incurred by such Princes as have the misfortune to be more liberal and enlightened than their subjects. He is obliged to adopt a line of policy which does not satisfy himself, and yet which there is the greatest reason to believe will not satisfy them. He is obliged to defer the prejudices to which he is superior, and to feelings with which there is the greatest reason to believe will not satisfy them. He is obliged to defer to prejudices to which he is superior, and to feelings with which he has no sympathy. Anxious to place France in the position which she ought to occupy as a leader of the liberal opinion of Europe, he is constantly encountered by the fact that the nation the destiny of which he directs is devotedly attached to that very Papal Government from the support of whose temporal power he was gradually seeking to withdraw himself. It were unjust and uncandid to expect from a Prince thus embarrassed the same clear and pronounced course of action that we have a right to look from the chief of a Protestant nation, or a nation like Italy, where a traditional veneration for the character and Government of the Papacy has been worn out by a long course of wrong, of treachery, and of oppression.

The letter of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, which we printed in our impression of yesterday, gives lively expression to this not unnatural uneasiness. He has, indeed, nothing exactly to complain of in the former despatch of M. Nigra; what it says is unexceptionable, but there are certain reticences of which parties in Italy have availed themselves in order to forward their peculiar views. These points he thinks it necessary to state in order to receive satisfactory information from the Italian Minister. Congratulations and reproaches have been founded on this despatch contrary to the intention of both Governments. Every man reads in the words 'rights of the nation,' and 'national aspirations,' exactly what he hopes and fears. With a view to clearing up the subject the French Minister lays down the following propositions:—1. The machinations of revolutionary agents on the territory of the Pope and agitation for insurrectionary purposes are among the violent means to which Italy has promised not to have recourse. 2. The moral means which she contemplates are restricted to civilization and progress. 3. The only legitimate aspiration of Italy is the reconciliation of Italy with the Papacy. 4. The transfer of the capital is neither a provisional experiment nor a halting-place on the road to Rome. 5. Count Cavour made different propositions in 1861 from those now agreed on. 6. The case of a revolution at Rome is not provided for by the Treaty. France is free to act as she pleases in such a contingency.

M. Boggio has addressed the following letter to the *France*, in reply to M. Jules Favre's remarks:—

"Turin, Nov. 4.

The telegraph announces a letter from M. Jules Favre, in which he complains of my having incorrectly related a conversation we had together at Paris. I understand and appreciate M. Favre's susceptibility, but he has evidently been misinformed as to the tenor of my words. There is nothing I have said in the Chamber, or indeed written or published, that could justify a doubt concerning M. Favre's sentiments in favor of the unity of Italy. I have said, and I maintain, that M. Favre, in the course of a conversation with me, stated that in the present state of parties in France no Government could without danger brave the hatred of the Catholics, who were all powerful in consequence of the support of the masses and of universal suffrage, and that consequently, a Government, delivering up Rome and the Pope to the Italians, would run the greatest risks. There has, therefore, been no conversation between M. Favre and myself in regard to principles; we talked of the Roman question and of the Pope in the point of view of political expediency, and not otherwise.—I have, P. C. Boggio."

SPAIN.

The Spanish bishops and clergy, it is said are about to send a deputation to Rome to present to the Pope the expression of their attachment

to the visible head of the Church, to protest against the spoliation of the Patrimony of St. Peter, and to invite His Holiness, in case he should be obliged to leave Rome, to take up his abode in some metropolitan city in Spain. The deputation will also offer to His Holiness a considerable sum of money, the proceeds of a subscription made for that purpose by all classes of society in Spain. The Court, it is understood to have contributed liberally to the fund, though it is largely indebted to all the tradespeople of Madrid.

Spain has issued its *ultimatum* to the Peruvian Government. It demands prompt and full satisfaction, with a threat that, if not granted, the Spanish squadron will at once take possession of the principal ports of the Republic and destroy its fleet.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—TURIN, Nov. 4.—The report of the Committee upon the Bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence, brought in by Signor Mones, in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, states that the principal object of the Convention was to put an end to the French occupation of Rome. The national aspirations would not be satisfied by the Convention, but it would prepare the way for their fulfilment by the force of unavoidable circumstances. By the Convention the Italians are constituted the guardians of the principle would not be carried out loyally, and states that for the present the Convention may possibly cause an increase of the expenditure. The transfer of the capital is an act of home policy, and is the cause and not the object of the stipulations of the Convention.

The report further states that the committee have had regard to the different positions of the contracting Governments, and believe every declaration of principle to be both perilous and useless.

In conclusion, the adoption of the Bill, as proposed by the Government, is recommended.

The present choice of Florence for a capital does not bind the Italians to it for ever. Whenever Rome comes to form part of the Monarchy nothing will be easier than to transfer to it the royal residence and the Legislature, as they have been transferred to Florence. In fact, it matters little to Italy in which of her many beautiful cities the Government and the Legislature find their home. All that the King promises in return for the great concession of France—the withdrawal of the Army of Rome—is that the territory which still remains to the Pope shall not be invaded from the Italian frontier. The Emperor of the French, it seems to us, could not ask less. He is, after all, not a despotic Sovereign. He is the ruler of a great nation which regularly, or by indirect means, makes its will known, and which it is impossible to disregard in such important arrangements. Now, nothing is more certain than that a vast body of Frenchmen—we believe the numerical majority of those who come to the ballot-box—are in favor of the Pope and very little friendly to the Italian cause. The educated citizens of great towns may be liberal in their views, but there are immense masses who, where the Holy See is concerned, repudiate the very name of liberality. These are led by men of the greatest energy and astuteness, both priests and laymen, and are, moreover, favored in high quarters and by a class most influential in French society. When we look upon the difficulties with which the Emperor has to deal and the fanaticism which this question evokes, we are rather inclined to wonder that he demanded so little from the Italian Government.—*Times*.

Victor Emmanuel cannot now travel without an escort of gendarmes. He has received frequent and gross insults while travelling between Turin and La Mandria, his country seat.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following explanation of the events which led to the publication of the last despatches on the Convention, as communicated to him by a high political personage in Italy:—

According to the statement of the party in question it appears that the Catholic Powers, Austria, Bavaria, and Spain, had intimated to France that they intended to present to the Cabinet of the Tuileries a joint note, in which they would declare that, a Franco-Italian Convention having created a new situation for the Papacy, they would guarantee the *status quo* of the present possessions of the Holy Father. To prevent the effects of this reactionary demonstration the Emperor ordered his Foreign Minister to write the famous despatch to Count Malfare, and remove all doubts about the real meaning of the Convention.

PIEDMONTSE FINANCES.—From Signor Sella's statement of yesterday it appears that in the Budget of 1860 the public debt figured only for 90,000,000. It now has risen to 260,000,000. He naturally felt great reluctance to continue such frightful augmentations by recourse to further loans. He further showed that the kingdom of Italy spends much more in proportion than the former kingdom of Sardinia.

The publication of the Italian Budget for the coming year is the best justification of the Convention of September. The financial condition which it reveals is such that no patriot statesman would venture to persevere in the policy of which it was the fruit; the most reckless of amateur politicians would, if intrusted with office, check himself in mid-career when he saw that he was leading his country into inevitable bankruptcy. There are, indeed, times when an expenditure almost unlimited may be justified. When the object to be attained will be lost by the slightest delay, a man may hazard much on the chance of securing it. No one whose house was burning would hesitate to run into debt if he could thereby get firemen to stop the fire. But Italy has had no such excuse for extravagance. The sole result of her wasteful expenditure was to put off indefinitely the realization of her wishes. Rome may be something more than a decayed unhealthy city, and Venice might, under a free Government, recover her commercial importance, but the course of Italian policy was to render hopeless the attainment of Rome and Venice.—Every year the resources of the young kingdom became more enfeebled; the burdens of taxation were accumulating, as it on purpose to destroy the

newly developed national feeling; and the wiser Italians saw that, when the great struggle to which all looked forward would arrive Italy would be found to have employed the interval in weakening her powers of attack.

It is a little remarkable that the Italian Ministers have not earlier seen the necessity of adopting a different policy. During the last four years the revenue of the Kingdom has never amounted to two-thirds of the expenditure. The expenditure has been on the average nearly forty millions, and the income has rarely exceeded twenty-five millions. The balance has been met by loans supplemented by large sales of the national property. It is evident that this state of things could not continue, and it is probably owing to a misappreciation of the measures of Count Cavour that it has been so long maintained.—*Times*.

THE VENETIAN INSURRECTION.—Letter from Garibaldi.—The *Movimento* of Genoa publishes the following letter from Garibaldi:—

Capra, Oct. 31. Dear Barili—Will you add my 1000, and 1000 more in the name of Navolari, to the subscription which you have generously opened for the wounded in Venetia? Thanks be rendered to our brave Venetians, who offer us the opportunity of giving our life to Italy! Happily the present generation of Italy is destined to give the last blow to foreign tyranny! I hope that the Hungarians, the Slavonians, and the inhabitants of Galicia, who compose the Austrian army in Venetia, will remember that their country is the slave of the same master, and that on them depends the fact of seeing that army disperse in smoke before the right of nations, like that of Bourbon in 1860. Yours, &c.

I have already more than once spoken of the reported insurrection in Venetia, and, as you will see a good deal about it in certain Italian papers, I think it advisable to advert to it again, but only to discredit its importance. The fact is that the Opposition is eager to get up disturbances anywhere, or, failing that, an appearance of disturbances, in hopes of thus influencing the coming debate. In the Garibaldi and Mazzinian journals there appear most exaggerated accounts of events in Friuli, of the numbers of the insurgents, and the alarm of the Austrians. We are told of encounters in which 40 Austrian soldiers were killed, of armed bands several hundred strong, and of their certain increase to thousands as soon as the weather becomes more favorable, of great excitement in the Austro-Italian provinces, and of the sympathy of the inhabitants with the insurgents. Such accounts should be received with the utmost mistrust. The fact is that the movement is a Garibaldian one, and confined to very few individuals, and as for the sympathy of the provinces in which it is attempted, it would be nearer the truth to say that they are agitated by fears lest persecution should be entailed upon them by the ill-advised and utterly hopeless inroad of Garibaldian partisans. A number of arrests are already reported, but it is to be hoped the Austrians will not treat as abettors of the disorder those whose only fault is that they are unable to prevent it. There is the more reason to hope that the inhabitants will not be made to suffer for an offence in which they have really no share, because the Austrians have had opportunities of convincing themselves that the population is not favorable to a movement which it perfectly understands not to be a serious one. Aware of this, encounters have been as much as possible avoided, and an extensive cordon has been established for the purpose of hemming in the sooty insurgents, and catching them as in a net. Meanwhile in Turin, it is curious to see M. Bozzio, and others of that party, entering into an unnatural alliance with the extreme Left to promote subscriptions and demonstrations in favor of Venetia. A meeting held on Wednesday with this object, and in which Signors Bozzio and Brofferio, were the prominent characters, broke down in consequence, it was said, of a postponement having been erroneously announced. Signor Bozzio addressed such persons as were present and insisted on the necessity of a union between Moderates and Democrats in the matter of Venetia, with regard to which, he said, parties should no longer exist. Perhaps he would have been nearer the truth had he alleged, as the link, hatred of the late Cabinet and determined opposition to the present one. Before separating, the meeting was fixed to take place on Sunday next. While Bozzio spoke a tricolored banner, draped with black and bearing the inscription 'Victims of the 21st and 22d of September,' was brought into the house and carried on to the stage where the President's chair was placed. The 2d of November passed without any more serious manifestation than this, and without the slightest attempt at disturbance. As usual on that day, the Turinese repaired in large numbers to the Campo Santo, to visit their dead, and those who fell in September were not forgotten. Parties of artisans, with a mourning flag, paused by the fresh-made graves, and it is reported that speeches were made, but there was no endeavor to excite angry passions, nor even an expression of resentment towards the authors of the calamities deplored.—*Times Cor.*

ROME.—From Rome reports have come of the burning of archives and of the dissolution of the Pontifical military force, or, as some say, of its transformation into gendarmes. These rumors have not as yet received official confirmation; but on the strength of private information, I venture to assure you that Monsignor de Merode has given up any idea he may have entertained of forming a Papal army, and now promotes a scheme, said to have been suggested by chiefs of the French ultramontane party, and which he is disposed to prefer to the warlike means that have hitherto proved so ineffectual in his hands. He proposes that the Roman Government should accept the Convention of the 15th September, on the condition that the Catholic Powers (and any Protestant ones that may choose to join) should guarantee to the Pope his present possessions. As the Catholic Powers of course include France, it is difficult to believe that this proposal has any chance of acceptance, since, by agreeing to it, the Emperor Napoleon would at once deprive the Convention of all appearance of benefit to Italy—would make it, in short, a perfect mockery so far as the prospects of the Italians are concerned. A European guarantee of the Papal States to the Pope would be in no way less unfavorable to Italian aspirations than the presence of a French garrison in Rome, and the announcement that such a plan had been agreed to at Paris would raise a tempest of indignation in Italy. It is, therefore, I think, unnecessary to expend much time on the consideration of M. de Merode's idea.—*Times Cor.*

The attitude of the Papal Government suggests an awkward question to the champions in the French Press of the Emperor's policy. The question is put to them 'Suppose the Pope refuses to take any notice of the Convention, or to make any move at all in consequence of it. What will happen then? And the 'official Press' responds that is a case which the French-Italian Government did not foresee; it has not been provided for: it would involve new arrangements. It will be seen by the telegraphic despatch from Turin of Thursday Nov. 3, that the Italian Ministry have formally, and in the face of Parliament and of the world proclaimed that 'the true state of affairs was really represented by the note of the Chevalier Nigra, that the note was true, that it was substantiated in every particular and that it is recognized as such by the two contracting parties.' The Emperor Napoleon is thus challenged to admit or to deny; that he has made Piedmont renounce nothing but the acquisition of Rome by means of violence.—*Tablet*.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—On Saturday evening the new Prefect of Naples, Signor Vigilani, arrived, and on Sunday his Proclama was issued. Generally speaking these documents have little, or no variety, but the concluding passage merits remark as showing a wiser and a better spirit than has animated Southern Italians during the trying events of the last four years. Citizens, it says,—

The Government is superior to all parties; anxious for the present and the future, it knows how to forget the past, and receives all men of upright intentions who loyally rally round the Throne of the National King, who in his noble mind cherishes no other ambition than that of being called the father and the friend of all Italians! If the policy indicated in this passage be carried out it will be productive of the best effects, and especially that, these followers of the Bourbons, must perceive that the cause which many of them have so honorably advocated is so hopelessly lost. Better would it have been had such a policy been adopted earlier, for there are many, I am persuaded, who have been compelled into opposition by suspicion and persecution. Unfortunately, it has been sufficient to stigmatize a man as a Bourbonist to incriminate him, and private vengeance and malevolence have but too often used so ready a mode of gratifying themselves. Were the cases of so many of those now in prison and in exile nicely investigated I believe that the sufferers would be found to be the victims of an impolitic and too nervous suspicion, or else of personal vindictiveness. It is with real pleasure, therefore, that I quote the last paragraph of the Prefect's address; the political past should be forgotten, opinions should not be too curiously pried into, the patent facts of a man's conduct alone should be regarded, and if he obey the laws, and perform all the duties of a good citizen, no power on earth has a right to penetrate into the thoughts of his heart or to assume that he is otherwise than what he appears to be. God knows that there are vast numbers of Bourbonists who have disgraced humanity by their excesses, but there are, too, among them many honorable men who cling to the late dynasty from habit as well as from conviction, and these may be won over by a frank generosity, and by that respect to which they are justly entitled.—*Times Cor.*

ing a wiser and a better spirit than has animated Southern Italians during the trying events of the last four years. Citizens, it says,—

The Government is superior to all parties; anxious for the present and the future, it knows how to forget the past, and receives all men of upright intentions who loyally rally round the Throne of the National King, who in his noble mind cherishes no other ambition than that of being called the father and the friend of all Italians! If the policy indicated in this passage be carried out it will be productive of the best effects, and especially that, these followers of the Bourbons, must perceive that the cause which many of them have so honorably advocated is so hopelessly lost. Better would it have been had such a policy been adopted earlier, for there are many, I am persuaded, who have been compelled into opposition by suspicion and persecution. Unfortunately, it has been sufficient to stigmatize a man as a Bourbonist to incriminate him, and private vengeance and malevolence have but too often used so ready a mode of gratifying themselves. Were the cases of so many of those now in prison and in exile nicely investigated I believe that the sufferers would be found to be the victims of an impolitic and too nervous suspicion, or else of personal vindictiveness. It is with real pleasure, therefore, that I quote the last paragraph of the Prefect's address; the political past should be forgotten, opinions should not be too curiously pried into, the patent facts of a man's conduct alone should be regarded, and if he obey the laws, and perform all the duties of a good citizen, no power on earth has a right to penetrate into the thoughts of his heart or to assume that he is otherwise than what he appears to be. God knows that there are vast numbers of Bourbonists who have disgraced humanity by their excesses, but there are, too, among them many honorable men who cling to the late dynasty from habit as well as from conviction, and these may be won over by a frank generosity, and by that respect to which they are justly entitled.—*Times Cor.*

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—The official text of the Treaty of Peace, consisting of 24 articles, together with the protocol referring to the evacuation of Jutland, has been published.

The evacuation of Jutland is to be effected within three weeks, and the Danish rule to be re-established in the provinces on the day of the ratification of peace.

The essential points of the treaty are:—All treaties concluded between the contracting parties previous to the war, and hitherto uncancelled, enter again into force.

Denmark renounces all right to the Duchies in favor of Austria and Prussia, and recognizes their further disposition by those Powers.

The cession of Schleswig comprises also all the islands thereunto belonging.

To facilitate the settlement of the frontiers of that province, Denmark cedes all the Jutland dependencies south of the district of Ribe.

On the other side, an equivalent portion of Schleswig including the island of Eroe and some other portions of territory which serve as connecting links between Ribe and Jutland, are left to Denmark.

A commission will determine the frontier line and arrange the territorial settlement.

The portion of the public debt allotted to Denmark amounts to 29,000,000 thalers, and Austria and Prussia guarantee that the same shall be paid to Denmark either in cash or in bonds.

A compensation will be paid to Denmark for the contributions levied in Jutland, while the Duchies reimburse the allies their war expenses.

The vessels and cargoes captured on either side during the war will be restored or the owners indemnified.

Denmark and the Duchies mutually return all deposit moneys, and all pensions payable in either country will be continued.

Denmark undertakes the charge of the various Crown lands.

Soldiers or sailors inhabitants of the Duchies serving in the Danish army and navy may leave the service or remain without prejudice to themselves.

As regards trade and navigation, each contracting party is placed on the footing of the most favored nation.

The *Universal German Gazette* is making war on the gaming-houses in Germany. It publishes a list of the suicides which have taken place at these residences. At Weisbaden it gives the number as seven; at Naumburg, 3; at Homburg, 13; and at Wilhelmshafen, 2. By adding to above the suicides which have not precisely taken place in the gambling towns, but which have been caused by the effects of play, that journal brings up the number to 34.

A WARLIKE WORLD.—The *Opinion Nationale* of a recent date gives this dismal picture of the present belligerent condition of the world:—

If there be a dead calm in politics, as well as business, amongst us, it is not the same in all parts of the little planet we inhabit. Three-quarters of humanity, in fact, are living in the barbarous state of war.

There is war in Poland. War in Algeria. War in Mexico. War in the United States. War in Peru. War in New Zealand. War in China and Kachgar. War in Japan. War in Afghanistan.

War in twenty countries in Africa. This is, unfortunately, enough to discourage the friends of universal peace; and who can say they will not meet with still greater disappointment next year? Italy, Hungary, Poland, Denmark, and the Slavonian population of Turkey are not, it must be confessed, in the most pacific humor; and to those who study the general situation of our continent, it is quite evident that the general situation, instead of getting better, goes on from day to day getting more and more complicated.

A drunkard went the other day and signed the pledge. This had so depressing an effect on the receipts of a tavern-keeper, with whom the reformed one had had extensive dealings, that the said landlord was shortly after compelled to rush to the nearest pawnbroker's and pledge the sign.

A certain Scotch friend of ours, who is not a member of the temperance society, being asked by a dealer to purchase some fine old Jamaica rum, drily answered:—'To tell you the truth, sir, I can say I'm very fond of rum; for if I take more than six tumblers, it's very apt to give a body the headache.'

An American editor thus describes in rhyme the patience of a husband with whom he is acquainted:—

'He never said a word, But with a look of deepest melancholy, He sat like patience on an ottoman, Waiting for his wife to put her bonnet on.'

An Irishman, on being told that a certain kind of stove would 'save half the coal,' said, 'Indeed, then, I'll take two of them, and save it all.'

A singular incident, showing the necessity of keeping rivers free from polluting materials, is reported from the Ribble. Between two and three hundred weight of dead fish were taken out of the river within a short space, and it is supposed that they were poisoned by the refuse waters from a mill which were allowed to run into the stream.

Marble is a hard substance, often used as a tablet for hair dyeing.

Why are naval and military officers the most unlucky of men?—Because they are always in some mess or another.

Cardinal Mezzofanti, the wonderful speaker of two-and-seventy different languages, when asked (says a critic in the *Examiner*) how he came to acquire so unprecedented a range of knowledge, attributed the fact to his employment as a foreigner's professor at Bologna in 1798 and the following years. 'I constantly met there,' he said, 'Hungarians, Slavonians, Germans, and Bohemians, who had been wounded in battle, or invalided during the campaign, and it pained me to the heart that from the want of means of communicating with them, I was unable to confess those among them who were Catholics or to bring back to the Church those who were separated from her communion. In such cases, accordingly, I used to apply myself with all my energy to the study of the languages of the patients, until I knew enough to make myself understood.' Whenever a stranger, whose speech was not known to him, came for confession, he made him first repeat, once or twice, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Commandments, and other portions of the Romish ritual. In that way, by the aid of his wonderful memory, which retained everything once committed to it, he obtained a ground-work of words from which to build. He analysed them and measured them by the corresponding words in other languages. A few conversations, in which he guessed at the meaning of new words as they arose, and then verified it by himself using them, gave him knowledge enough to be able to perform his religious duties. At length, through the grace of God, assisted by my private studies and by a retentive memory, I came to understand, not merely the generic languages of the nations to which the several invalids belonged, but even the peculiar dialects of their various provinces.' Once at a later date, the Crown Prince, now King of Sweden, paid him a visit. They at first talked in the Swedish tongue, which Mezzofanti spoke fluently; but when the Prince continued the conversation in one of the provincial dialects, the Priest had to declare himself ignorant of it. On the following day they met again and then Mezzofanti commenced speaking in the dialect in question. 'From whom, in the name of all that is wonderful, have you learnt it?' asked the astonished Prince. 'From your Royal Highness,' was the answer. 'Your sentences on yesterday supplied me with a key to all that is peculiar in its forms; and I am only translating the common words into those forms.'

A French Editor gives the following amusing description of the effect of an advertisement; the first time he sees it, he takes no notice of it; the second time he looks at the name; the third time he looks at the price; the fourth time he reads it; the fifth time he speaks of it to his wife; the sixth time he buys.

Another chapel, for the use of the Roman Catholic body, is nearly out of the contractor's hands, and to be consecrated by the Catholic Bishop of Wellington, the Right Rev. Dr. Viard, assisted by the Parish Priest of Dunedin, the Rev. D. Moreau, in the course of a fortnight.—*Southland (New Zealand) Times*.

A Melbourne paper says:—By a private letter recently received we learn that the Rev. Mr. Scully, who some time since visited this colony, is now in Rome busily employed in inducing the Papal Court to send out to Australia ten Roman Catholic Bishops and a hundred Priests. At the present time there are three Catholic Sees vacant in the colonies, those of Armidale and Goulburn, in New South Wales and Adelaide, South Australia.

The unmitigable development of a grasping mind—Picking pockets.

A girl who was making a dress put the sleeves in wrong. She was unable to change them, as she could not determine whether she had got the right sleeve in the wrong place, or the wrong sleeve in the right place.

An Irishman dropped a letter into the post-office the other day, with the following memorandum on the corner, for the benefit of all indolent postmasters into whose hands it might fall:—'Please hasten the delay of this.'

Wherever I go, said a Yankee gentleman, remarkable for his State pride, 'I am sure to find sensible men from my own State. No wonder' said the gentleman he was addressing; 'for any man of that State who has any sense, leaves it as fast as he can.'

A gentleman, who recently travelled over a Western railroad, declared his opinion that it is the safest road in the country, as the superintendent keeps a boy running ahead of the train to drive off the cows and sheep!—*American Paper*.

'It is impossible,' said one politician to another, 'to say where your party ends and the opposition party begins.'—'Well, sir, replied the other, 'if you were riding a jackass it would be impossible to say where the man ended and the donkey began.'

SORE THROAT, COUGH, GOLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-take the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion requires. Sold at 25 cents a box.

December 2, 1864. Im

The ship Anna Schmidt, which was destroyed by the Alabama off the coast of South America, had on board a quantity of Ayer's Cherry Peppermint for California. Dr. Ayer & Co. now appeal for redress direct to the British Government, as the responsible party in this wicked business, and base their claim for payment and protection on the ground of humanity, as their commodities are wholly for the sick. Their point is well taken, and will doubtless be pressed with the pluck and persistency which characterize the operations of these celebrated chemists.—*Baltimore Clipper*.

WHAT THEY SAY.—Go to business men for reliable facts. Read the testimony of a merchant.

'Lagrange, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1861. Messrs. Henry & Co. Your agent left with me a short time ago two dozen bottles of Down's Elixir. I have sold it all and want more. It is the best lung medicine I ever had.'

H. B. ROBINSON.

When dealers speak in its praise, and physicians recommend it, it must possess some virtue. Its sale is constantly on the increase. It is warranted to cure coughs and colds.

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

December 2, 1864. Im

A NECESSARY.—In every house, is a bottle of Henry's Vermont Lintment. A burn, a bruise, a tooth-ache that would otherwise go unrelieved, may then be cured. A wise man will take every precaution against accident, so that the time of need will find him well prepared with a remedy. See advertisement in another column for the disorders for which the Lintment is a specific.

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

December 2, 1864. Im