

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The Bourse has been very much agitated to-day, by disquieting rumours, and the fluctuations in prices have been numerous and important. Rentes, which closed last night at 68 1/2, opened at 67 1/2, and fell rapidly to 67. An improvement afterwards took place, and Rentes were finally quoted at the opening price, 67 1/2, or 65c. lower than yesterday. Italian have fallen more than 1 per cent.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, in its bulletin, says: "No sign of any disturbance or dissatisfaction has been manifested in the Roman States at the approach of the revolutionary bands. The Pontifical troops showed themselves determined to do their duty. The calm displayed by the inhabitants contrasted in a striking manner with the agitation proceeding from without."

The panic on to-day's Bourse was occasioned by rumours of the Emperor being ill, of an impending conflict between France and Italy, of an insurrectionary outbreak at Rome, and of an altercation having taken place between Count Bismarck and General Fleury. The Government has ordered the Commissioner of Police at the Bourse to deny these reports, and to endeavour to discover by whom they were set afloat.

The *Patrie* of this evening gives a denial to a number of rumours, especially such as alleged an approaching change of Ministry, the existence of another French Circular on the meeting at Salzburg, the exchange of negotiations for modifying the September Convention, the conclusion of an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance between France and Italy, as well as of a similar alliance between Italy and Prussia.

The *Patrie* adds that the pamphlet recently published under the signature of "A Diplomatist" by no means possesses the importance it seeks to assume. It is the work of a former functionary, a director of an agricultural insurance office.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The *Moniteur* of this morning, referring to the alarming rumours which were current yesterday on the Paris Bourse, says:—

"The rumours which have been circulated in Paris, and especially on the Bourse, are entirely devoid of foundation. It is truly deplorable that the public credit should be influenced by such macabres. The Government has lost no time in requesting the judicial authorities to investigate the matter, and to seek the authors of this false intelligence."

LATER.—The Bourse has again been excited. At the opening a much firmer tone prevailed, but afterwards there was a renewal of yesterday's panic. Toward the close, however, a better feeling prevailed and the last price of Rentes was 67 1/2, or 10c. lower than yesterday. Italians have fallen a further 1 per cent.

The *Patrie* of this evening contradicts a report that propositions for a Congress had been made by the French Government to the various Powers of Europe.

The same journal also denies that the Oberaier di Nigra's journey to Biarritz has any other object than that of verbally completing the information received by the French Government respecting the 'loyal attitude of Signor Rattazzi.'

A *communiqué* has been addressed by the Government to the *Evénement* contradicting the statement that a circular note in reply to that of Count von Bismarck on the Salzburg meeting had been despatched abroad.

The same *communiqué* declares that no Franco-Italian treaty of alliance has been signed; that Marshal Niel, Admiral Rigaud de Genoully, and Prince Napoleon have not been to Biarritz; that M. Drouin de Lhuys has not been called by the Emperor; and that if M. Boucher and the Marquis de La Fayette have been to Biarritz, it has been solely to confer with the Emperor on matters connected with their respective departments.

The *Gazette de France* says: "We have reason to believe that the Pontifical Zouaves abroad on leave of absence have received orders to join their regiments."

PARIS, Oct. 4.—A judiciary prosecution has been commenced against the journal *L'Epoque* for the publication of false news in its issue of the 2nd instant.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Credit Mobilier Company has been convened for the 14th November.

The International Exhibition Club has received authorization to establish an auction mart for the sale of large objects in the Exhibition.

The *Moniteur* of this morning says:—

"The measures which have been adopted by the Italian Government to protect the Pontifical frontier against the entry of hostile bands have up to the present afforded the best results, and are still being rigorously maintained. Notwithstanding the strictest surveillance a few agitators succeeded in introducing themselves into the Papal States notably at Acquafredda and Soriano, where, after assembling together, they attempted to raise disorder; but, having been encountered by some detachments of Pontifical troops, whose task was facilitated by the attitude of the inhabitants, the insurgents were promptly defeated and dispersed. This most complete tranquillity has not for one instant ceased to reign at Rome, and the general state of the public mind is most satisfactory."

The *Moniteur* of France says in an editorial that the Italians have violated the laws of nations and disregarded the obligations of a solemn treaty.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Just before the departure of the Emperor from Biarritz on his return to Paris, he summoned a general council of the members of his Cabinet to meet him at St. Cloud, to consider the condition of affairs in Italy, and decide what action France should take in the matter. The council was held yesterday; the Emperor presided, and the result of its deliberations was a resolution that France should immediately interfere for the settlement of the Roman question, but without acting any longer in conjunction with the Italian Government to that end.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday, in a leading editorial reproaches the Italians with violating the laws of nations, disregarding the obligations of solemn treaties and fostering a dangerous spirit of republicanism in Italy.

Owing to the continued disturbance in Italy and a prospect of French intervention, the financial depression on the Bourse increases, and Rentes are steadily declining.

The *Presse* contains an editorial arguing that the intervention of France is necessary to save Italy, from revolution and anarchy. Specie in the bank of France decreased 4,000,000 francs during the past week, and Rentes still falling in the Bourse much depressed.

The *Globe* of last night has the following quasi official announcement, which, coming as it does from the Government evening paper, has caused a decided panic in the share market this morning, as well as on the Bourse at Paris. It is in our opinion but the first far-off sounds of the thunderstorm which must ere long burst over Europe, and the sooner it comes the better, for the sooner it will be over.

The revolutionary party have brought matters to a crisis, and things must get worse before they can be better. Here is the announcement referred to above:—

The agitation on the Continent has at length assumed a serious form. In France it almost amounts to a crisis; in Italy it amounts to a crisis of the gravest character. That a great war is impending on the Continent is what we have long announced; now the probability is that war will be not unaccompanied with revolution. In order to meet the emergency, it is not improbable that the reopening of the French Chambers will be signalled by imperial decrees widely extending the liberties of France.

The following extract from a leader in yesterday's *Times* confirms the opinion we put forth last week, that the whole affair of Garibaldi's capture was an understood business between him and the Italian Government:—"The organs of the Italian Government have probably good reasons for their confident language. Their alliances to 'change in the situation' and 'in new alliances' admit of but one interpretation—*Prémédité, furtive, et déloyale*. There is no longer one supreme will in Europe, and Italy is no longer at the mercy of one neighbor. 'Rome,' the Italian semi-official journals continue, will come to us without any question of broken conventions or neglected international engagements." It is precisely as we said. Garibaldi wished to break through the September compact. Rattazzi will simply set it aside. The Pope who refused to be a party to it, can have nothing to say either to its continuance or to its cessation. Garibaldi's position is now sufficiently clear. His removal to Caprera took place at his own request, and was made subject to no condition whatever. Between him and the King's Government perfect understanding exists. Indeed, without charging either party with intentional deception, we think there has been all along not a little unconscious collusion, not a little involuntary playing at hide and seek, between the would be Liberator of Rome and the bounden Vindictor of the September Convention. Garibaldi was, no doubt, in good faith; he had engaged to go to Rome or perish in the attempt. The King's Government deemed it necessary to thwart his movements; but it is difficult to say which of the two, the captive at Sinalunga, had better reason to be satisfied with the event, for Garibaldi must have been glad of any issue which honourably acquitted him of his share in the Roman business, and the King's Government must have congratulated itself on an upshot which rendered the performance of its own part comparatively easy. The September Convention needs, if not revision, at least interpretation, and by this time there is every probability that an interchange of notes on that subject has taken place between Florence and Biarritz. If not the Pope's sceptre, at least his sword, must be broken. Italy can no longer submit to the indignity of the presence of a foreign soldiery on Italian ground. It is necessary that the mind of Imperial France should be made fully manifest, and the Italian Government has now both the right and the power, no less than the best possible opportunity, for compelling France to speak out. If France is bent on an out-and-out support of the Papacy, a return of the French flag and of a French garrison to Rome would be, if not a consistent, at least a straightforward, course on her part. But if, on the contrary, the Papacy is to stand on a compact of non-intervention, there must be no subterfuge of foreign enlistments, no equivocation about territorial guarantees, no reserve about freedom of action. Napoleon must be wholly out of Rome and we should form no high conception of M. Rattazzi's abilities if, in the present conditions of Italy and Europe, he did not find the means of placing the Emperor in that alternative, and insisting on his explicit and peremptory decision." The Party of Action evidently are intending a more extended and more organized robbery of the Papal States.—*Weekly Register*.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Oct. 2.—Advisers from the Papal frontier assert that the news respecting the passage of Garibaldi's bands had been much exaggerated. A few isolated unarmed men had crossed, whose number, however, was inconsiderable. It was impossible to prevent their passage, despite the greatest vigilance on the part of the local authorities and the troops. The same advisers also state that the movement had not assumed any large proportions, and was now almost at an end, since the persons who had crossed the frontier into the province of Viterbo, and who had gone thence towards Acquafredda, had resolved to return. They had presented themselves to the Commander of the troops at San Casciano, with the view of being restored to their homes.

FLORENCE, Oct. 3.—The intelligence received here concerning the insurrectionary movement in the Papal province of Viterbo is of a very contradictory character. Up to the present, however, no serious conflict has occurred between the Papal troops and the insurgents. The latter continue to occupy certain localities. At Rome many arrests have been made, and the authorities have taken various precautionary measures to prevent disorder. Some fresh detachments of Italian troops left Florence for the Roman frontier yesterday.

The *Opinion* of this evening says:—"Our intelligence from the Papal frontier announces that Acquafredda was yesterday retaken by the Pontifical troops. They also captured some of the insurgents, others taking refuge in Italian territory. Several localities in the province of Viterbo are, however, still overrun by bodies of the insurgents, and the inhabitants show themselves undecided, seeing the movement yet undeveloped. The rumour that disturbances have taken place at Rome is devoid of foundation."

This morning the King received the delegates and officials of the foreign Governments who are represented at the International Statistical Congress.

The *Dritto* of this evening publishes the following telegram as received from private sources:—"General Garibaldi embarked yesterday for Leghorn but on his arrival he was re-arrested, and again conducted to Caprera. He is now under the surveillance of a Government vessel."

FLORENCE, Oct. 17th, p. m.—Reports are being hourly received of skirmishes and fights between the Papal troops and the Garibaldians, but accounts are conflicting, and it is difficult to say which has been most successful.

News from the South continues to be favorable to the hopes of the party of action. The Garibaldians have taken possession of the town of Merola in the Papal States, where they have entrenched themselves and await the arrival of other bands to increase their numbers sufficiently to enable them to make a further advance.

Signor Acerbi, one of the deputies of the Italian Parliament, is commander-in-chief of the insurgents in that quarter of the Roman territory.

Rome, Oct. 2.—The insurrectionary movement is entirely confined to the province of Viterbo. Different insurgent bands have made their appearance at Bomarzo, Capradia, Carabogno, Canino, and Acquafredda, and after exacting supplies from the inhabitants, and in some cases receiving reinforcements, returned to the open country. They are now being pursued by the Pontifical troops.

The chiefs of the different sections of the National Roman Association have issued a proclamation in which they condemn the recent resignation of the Roman Giants, and announce that they have assumed the future direction of the party of action. They also appeal for unanimous support in order to attain the object they have in view.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 29.—After the excitement caused by the varying fortunes of the financial and commercial negotiations with Hungary a full has set in. Everyone has had his say. The *Debatte*, a semi official paper, publishes the text of the protocols, and says that the negotiations before the public in an official form. Here you have again a contrast with olden times. Discussion is not avoided, but on the contrary sought. While the negotiations lasted the two deputations themselves decided that they should not be public. The object was not to cause useless fluctuations on the Bourse. Still as is the case usually, the secret leaked out, and no one was much the worse for it. The effect on the Bourse was not so violent as might have been expected. The fluctuations were very small, and they were scarcely perceived in the general apathy which reigns here, like everywhere else in Europe. The incidents of the negotiations were a godsend to the papers in this

dull season, and they have been carrying on a lengthy but neither exciting nor instructive polemic on the subject. This war of words is I am sorry to say, here as everywhere else on the Continent the chief occupation of the papers. One or another says something or other which is immediately caught up by some one or more other papers, the ball is thrown back again, and so on. I wonder that it does not occur to them, or, at any rate, to the public, that buying themselves constantly with others is a sign that they have very little to say for themselves.

There has been only one other public sitting in the Reichsrath which was taken up by the discussion of the charges to be made in some of the dispositions of the criminal, and in the criminal procedure. The discussion ended by referring two points to the reconsideration of the Committee.

First, what was to be substituted for the punishment of prison in irons—that is, for more severe punishment equivalent to your prison with hard labour; the other is an alteration of the disposition in criminal procedure, which admits of the Scotch verdict of 'not proven.' In this latter case the Committee proposes to substitute the verdict 'Not Guilty.' As for the former, a lengthy discussion only led to the decision to refer the matter back again to the Reichsrath itself; nor could it be otherwise, for the question is one of the prison discipline rather than anything else.—*Times* Cor.

The Emperor has received an address from the congregation of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Austrian Empire recently assembled at Vienna. The address strongly urges the Emperor not to make any revision of the sacred treaty now established between Austria and Rome.

AUSTRIA AND THE PAPACY.—VIENNA, Oct. 3.—In consequence of the present agitation in the Papal States, the departure of Baron Hubner for Rome, in connexion with the negotiations for the revision of the Concordat, has again become doubtful. Baron Hubner's instructions for the mission have, it is believed, already received the Emperor's approval.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—The Emperor has referred to the Council of Ministers for their consideration an address received by his Majesty from the congregation of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Austrian Empire, which recently assembled in Vienna.

The address protests against the adoption of a new concordat, and strongly urges the Emperor not to make any revision of the sacred treaty now established between Austria and Rome. In his communication to the Ministerial Council the Emperor reproves the Austrian Bishops for adopting a paper so liable to create public excitement, at a time when tranquillity is indispensable for the restoration of the country, and he takes occasion to remind them that the Emperor of Austria is a Constitutional Prince, as well as a true son of the church.

RUSSIA.

BERLIN, SEPT. 30.—On the 20th inst. the Pope held a secret consistory in the Vatican. In the speech His Holiness delivered on this occasion he mentioned the important fact that the correspondence between Napoleon and the late Emperor Maximilian had been placed in his hands at the time of the imprisonment of the latter at Queretaro! This correspondence which commences before the departure of the Imperial victim to Mexico, is supposed to contain the letter in which Napoleon promised to stand by Maximilian come what might.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contradicts the current reports of the conversation between Fud Pasha and the Czar at Livadia. Naturally there are but few persons who can depose as to what passed in a confidence so similar in puppet, yet so unlike in point of tactics, to the famous parley between Nicholas and Sir Hamilton Seymour. What, however, may be known is, that the version which has got abroad is derived from a communication of Fud Pasha to some Turkish diplomat accredited to foreign Courts.

So anxious is the Austrian Government to spare the susceptibilities of France that the statue of Prince Schwarzenberg, which was to have been unveiled on the 18th proximo, will be inaugurated at a later date, and that without any attendant ceremony. It was but natural that the memory of the General, the commandant-in-chief in the three days' battle of Leipzig, should, if at all, be revered on the anniversary of that decisive contest; but the relations between Austria and France are too intimate to allow of a defeat of Napoleon I. being commemorated in the reign of Napoleon III. Is it more than a coincidence which causes the change in the inauguration programme at Vienna to occur simultaneously with the insertion in the French provincial papers of correspondence breathing a fierce warlike spirit against Prussia? Is it more than accidental that the Kaiser evinces such extreme regard to the feelings of 'L'Empereur,' just as the latter, mindful of his yesterday's notes and announcements, allows such warlike correspondence to be officially transmitted to the departmental Press?

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Count Bismarck leaves this evening for Pomerania, where he will stay several days.

The *New Prussian (Cross) Gazette* of this evening says that the next meeting of the Evangelical Alliance will be held in New York.

The news of a treaty having been concluded between a plenipotentiary of King George of Hanover and Privy Councillor Konig on the part of Prussia is confirmed. The treaty is expected to be ratified very shortly.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—Count Bismarck left for Pomerania this morning. During his absence he will be represented in the North German Parliament by Herr von Friese.

In to-day's sitting of the Parliament Herr Delbrück introduced the Bill respecting the right of settlement.

The funds and castles recognized by the Prussian Government as the property of King George of Hanover are to remain for the present under Prussian administration. The Castle of Herrenhausen and the Malienburg, with the Crown demesne of Calenberg, are the residences comprised in the arrangement.

At the sitting of the Federal Council yesterday the draught of the Bill permitting free change of domicile in the countries belonging to the North German Confederation was adopted with slight modifications.

THE SALZBURG MEETING.—BERLIN, Oct. 3.—*Zeitung's* Correspondence of this evening asserts that at the interview between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor Francis Joseph at Salzburg the election of the successor of the present Pope was one of the subjects of discussion.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 2.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to-day publishes a second categorical denial of the accuracy of the Turkish memorial, published by the *New Free Press of Vienna*, and says:—"Russia's political principles in regard to Turkey are based upon sympathy with the Christian population of the same origin and religion, and on a constant desire to maintain amicable relations with Turkey. Since 1856 Turkey has entered into the European concert, and, at the same time, while pursuing a policy of moderation, has recognized the right of her Christian inhabitants to manifest legitimate aspirations. Russia takes these two facts into account. The Government of the Czar will continue to pursue the same policy as heretofore."

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 3.—The journey of the Czarwitsch to the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, who arrived here was announced for Friday forenoon, has been delayed 24 hours.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—Senor Luisendi will be appointed Captain-General of Cuba, in the room of General Ma. Zur, whose death in the 24th of September is confirmed.

The Swedish Minister has arrived here.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—Queen Christina arrived here last night. A meeting of the directors of the various journals was convened yesterday by the Governor of Madrid, who promised them that the position of the press should be improved as soon as the political state of affairs permitted of a change being made.

ROLLING IN RICHES.—I remember a mate of mine being discharged a week after he was married; the establishment in which he had been employed being the only one of its kind in the town, and trade being dull at the time, there was nothing left for him but to go on the road. He was most unwillingly making up his bundle ready for a start, when, owing to the firm receiving a large order, I was sent to tell him that he could have his job again. He was living in an up-at-airs room, and when I entered it, was kneeling beside a box selecting the necessary articles of clothing to take with him on his journey; but the instant I delivered my message he sprang to his feet with a whoop of triumph, and commenced the performance of an ecstatic break-down, in the midst of which a weak part of the flooring gave way, and one of his legs went through the ceiling of the room below, much to the consternation of its occupants. Mor is such extravagance, under such circumstances, by any means rare. There are many men who would regard themselves as ingrates were they not to celebrate their being 'shopped,' after having been out of collar, by a 'speer,' and I have often seen men when they have drawn their first pay after having been out of work for a considerable time, throw the money on the ground, and then lie down and roll over it; at the same time triumphantly calling the attention of their shopmates to the fact that they, though so recently 'hard up,' were rolling in their riches.—*Dickens's 'All the Year Round'*

CORNS FOR CORNS.—Corns are caused by too tight or too loose shoes, and sometimes on the bottoms of the feet by the wooden pegs protruding through the soles of the shoe, by the neglect of the maker to rasp them off sufficiently close. Medical books record cases where the irascible paring of corns has resulted in mortification and death. The safest, the best, and the surest plan is never to allow a corn to be touched with anything harder than the finger nail. As soon as the corn becomes troublesome enough to attract attention, soak the foot for fifteen minutes, night and morning, in quite warm water; then rub two or three drops of sweet oil into the top of the corn with the end of the finger. Do this patiently for a couple of minutes. Then double a piece of soft buckskin, something larger round than a dime, and rather oblong. Cut a hole through it, large enough to receive the corn, and thus attach it to the toe. This prevents pressure on the corn, which always aggravates it, and in less than a week the corn will generally fall out, and can be easily picked out with the finger nail, and will not return for many weeks or months; and when it does return, repeat the process. No safer or more efficient plan of removal has ever been made known.

OREGON HAS A NATURAL CURIOSITY in the form of an ice cave, which furnishes nearly all the ice used on the Pacific coast. It is a large subterranean cavern where the ice remains in a perfect state all the year round, and is situated on a stream known as the White Salmon which empties into the Columbia River, on the Washington Territory side. A correspondent says of it: "The entrance to this icy chamber is near the base of Mount Adams, stands twenty miles from the Columbia, and whose melting snows constitute the waters of the White Salmon. The dimensions of this cave are vast, extending many miles under the snowy mountain, and the scenery inside is supremely grand. The ice is found in columns formed by water falling from above and congealing as it falls. These columns are cut out in blocks and conveyed on pack animals to the Columbia River, and from thence are shipped to all the markets on the coast." It would be a nice place for a summer residence, we should think.

DECAY IN THE OIL REGIONS.—A recent visitor to the oil regions of Pennsylvania describes the desolation which reigns in a once famous locality. Between Oil City and Meadville not one well is in operation. It is only a long line of rotting derricks and rusted boilers and engines. At Franklin, where the French Creek empties into the Alleghany, they show with pride the Great Court House that they are building, the tall marble monument to the martyrs of the war, and the tumbling down farmhouses of the Evans family. Three years ago \$100,000 were offered to this family for their house and ground. The offer was refused as too moderate, and the daughter of the house, in the flush of sudden wealth, scorned her rustic lover, and cancelled her engagement. Now the estate, house, farm and all will not bring \$1,000; the daughter pines in single blessedness and the family can only remember, in their present misery, their former hopes.

A CHINESE CEREMONY.—When the Great Republic left San Francisco for Japan and China (Sept. 3) the city turned out largely to see her off. As she moved away from the wharf her guns startled the whole city with their sharp deep reports. At this moment the Chinese who crowded the wharf by thousands, dressed in their holiday attire, flung after the steamer into the Bay of San Francisco, thousands on thousands of long slips of bright enamelled yellow and red papers, inscribed with prayers to unknown gods for the vessel that, the great depths of the sea should spare her and all on board, and gentle waves and propitious winds waft her swiftly to her haven in the Central Flowery Land. The ceremony was generally regarded like the throwing of an old shoe after one departing on a journey, as something harmless at worst, and possibly calculated to bring good luck.

The number of native Catholics in Japan is about twenty thousand. At Nagasaki, where the largest portion of them reside, they have a Bishop and several priests. They are obliged to hold their worship mostly in secret and at night, lest they incur persecution from the government. And they are not always successful in avoiding it. A short time ago the Buddhist and Laotian priests complained to the local government of Nagasaki that their revenues from funerals and other ceremonies were falling off and the government undertook to remedy the trouble by arresting and incarcerating about sixty Catholics men, women and children. The American Minister, Mr. Van Valkenburg, made strong intercession for the prisoners, and succeeded in obtaining a promise that they would be released. It is probable that the day of Christian persecution in Japan will soon be at an end.

TIME.—"The time we waste," observes a modern poet, "might make us immortal. It might do more; it might make us happy. Time is an inestimable treasure, which few can duly appreciate, the greatest part of which they waste in frivolous, useless, or pernicious employments. By employing all our moments with advantage, existence is doubled, a great superiority over mankind is gained, which is a real personal wealth independent of fortune and circumstances. Why should not man, whose noblest prerogative is reason, make such a continual use of that admirable faculty as never to act, or speak, without some fixed aim, and of turning to account all those with whom he may happen to be for his instruction and improvement; of speaking little, and always to the purpose; of being able to be silent, and to keep a secret?"

Last week a hotel-keeper in Lancaster, Penn., 'smelled a mice' in this wise:—Two countrymen took lodgings at his place and fared sumptuously, drinking three bottles of wine daily. The last day, and before they had settled their bill, a dispute arose about the speed of their horses. They at last settled upon a race, and appointed the landlord judge. When they were ready the judge gave the word.—Away they went, and have neither been seen nor heard of since.

THE POOR—WINTER—hard, cold winter—is upon us, and want and suffering go shivering through our streets or nestle in dirty, rickety hovels unfit to shelter man or beast. Humanity and Justice are pleading for them, and wealth has a solemn duty to discharge. Humanity and Pity are pleading for even the most undeserving, while for those who suffer because—

'Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.'

Justice raises her imperative voice, and Duty is knocking at your door. Go forth then, nobly and manfully, and endeavour to right any wrong you may have done, by relieving the sufferings of your less favoured fellow-beings. This duty done, and you may sit by your cosy fireside.

A MONAST REQUEST.—When the Duke of Ormond was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, one of his friends applied to him for some performance, adding that he was by no means particular, and was willing to accept either a bishopric or a regiment of horse, or to be made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. This, however, is surpassed by Forster's anecdote of a humane jailer in Oxfordshire, who made the following application to one of his condemned prisoners: "My good friend, I have a little favor to ask of you, which, from your obliging disposition, I don't doubt you will grant. You are ordered for execution on Friday week I have a particular engagement on that day; if it makes no difference to you, will you say next Friday instead?"

The 'Devil-Fish,' so fearfully and graphically described in Victor Hugo's 'Toilers of the Sea' are rapidly increasing on the shores of Brittany and a local paper warns bathers to beware of them. It appears that there are two species, the Medusa or White one, which is perfectly harmless, and the Brown one, the original of Hugo's powerful sketch. Fortunately the schools now infesting the French coast are as yet comparatively small and several years must elapse ere they attain a formidable growth. Several new watering places have been established of late in Brittany. The knowledge of the fact that the vicinity is inhabited by Devil Fish will not add to their attractions.

A revolution in the coal trade of the far East is about to take place, if it has not done so. Superior coal from Newcastle, New South Wales, can now be sold in Batavia, at 26s a ton or 11s a ton less than the freight alone from Newcastle, England. The proximity of the colony gives it like advantages in Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Calcutta. The coal trade of Great Britain with the East is consequently a thing of the past. She may console herself, however, that in case of a war in those distant seas, she, and she alone, possesses the propelling power which will enable her to dominate in every conflict.

A Yankee doctor plied a 'cure' trick on two professional gamblers who recently produced a bottle of whisky on a train, bound West, and invited him to play a 'friendly game' of cards. He took the opportunity, when unobserved, to slip a powerful dose of 'hippocrene' into the bottle, and used scarcely any of the game was not finished. These villainous birds of prey have not made their appearance, as yet, on our Canadian railways, and when they do, we earnestly hope that they will get something still more sickening than a dose from a waggish doctor's bottle.

CAMPBELL AND MOSQUITOES.—Campbell is the most powerful agent to drive away mosquitoes. A Campbell bag hung up in an open case will prove an effectual barrier to their entrance. Camphorated spirits applied as a perfume to the face and hands will act as an effectual preventive; but when bitten by them, aromatic vinegar is the best antidote.

USE SALT IN KEROSENE LAMPS.—A number of persons in this town have found by experience that the light of coal oil lamps is greatly improved by adding to the oil one fourth its weight of common salt. It makes the light much more brilliant and clear, keeps the wick clean, and prevents smoking.—*Norfolk Journal*.

It is the vice of the unlearned to suppose that the knowledge of books is of no account, and the vice of scholars to think there is no other knowledge worth having.

The butcher Death never spares a man because he is not 'fat enough to kill.'

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY
FROM
A CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICER
IN
OTTAWA CITY.

The following letter has been received by George Mortimer, Esq., Chemist and Druggist, Sussex St., Ottawa City:—

Custom House, Ottawa City, 5
May 13, 1865.

My Dear Mortimer,—It is of as consequence to you I can positively state that, after suffering for two or three years from Liver Complaint, and having received the kind attention of many medical friends here and elsewhere, I have found that BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND PILLS have been the remedy when everything else failed.

Sincerely yours
JOSEPH S. LEE.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamp-lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harrie, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

A CARD FOR THE DRESSING-ROOM.—Ladies, your attention is invited to the special advantages of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER over every other perfume. It is manufactured from fresh floral extracts not from unwholesome chemical combinations intended to counterfeit their odors. Besides being the most delicate and delightful of floral water, it has important sanitary recommendations. Its aroma relieves headache, prevents fainting fits, promotes sleep, and soothes the nerves. Infused into the bath, it renders it more invigorating and refreshing. Combined with water, it imparts whiteness to the teeth preserves the enamel, and renders the gums hard and rosy. No other toilet water retains its fragrance so long after contact with the atmosphere.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—Water must be adapted to the nature of the fish, or there will be no increase; the soil must be adapted to the seed, or there will be small returns; and the human body must contain impurities, or there will be no sickness. The man whose bowels and blood have been cleansed by a few BRANDRETH'S PILLS

may walk through infected districts without fear.—'The life of the flesh is in the blood.' To secure health we must USE BRANDRETH'S PILLS because we cannot be sick but from unhealthy accumulations in the bowels or the blood, which Brandreth's Pills remove; this method is following nature, and is safe, and has stood the test of time. See B. Brandreth in white letters in the Government stamp. Sold by all Druggists.

October, 1867.