

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of the French is said to be about to initiate a new and more liberal programme for the press in France, and to take another step in the direction of Italian unity.

Paris, Aug. 7.—Admiral Willaumez has been nominated Senator. The report of the committee appointed under the presidency of the Emperor to inquire into the penitentiary system adopted with young convicts in the department of the Seine has been published.

Paris, Aug. 8.—The French iron-clad squadron left Toulon yesterday evening for Brest. The official reports of the Governor of Cochinchina state that the moral influence of France has become greater and stronger since the definitive nature of the French establishment in that country has been known to the natives.

The English fleet at Cherbourg.—Her Majesty's Ship 'Urgent,' Aug. 15.—The English iron Channel fleet and their wooden consorts cast anchor in the Roads last night at 6.30. Late as it was some one among the many clusters of forts saluted the English flag.

This morning was ushered in by a heavy, south-westerly gale, with torrents of rain and fierce squalls, which, as sailors say, struck like a hammer. Boating to reach the shore became doubtful, and as the day wore on almost impossible, except under circumstances of the greatest discomfort and even risk.

This day's dreary and damp festivities were ushered in at 6 a. m. by a somewhat intermittent salute fired from Fort Homet, the ruined-looking, but really the most powerful work which covers the Arsenal and Dockyard from the west entrance, but by no means protects them from injury and attack by shelling from the sea.

Monignor De Merode is seriously, though not dangerously, ill from fever. The cholera is the one absorbing topic in the Italian press, but by the blessing of God Rome has remained hitherto perfectly free from the terrible epidemic which is ravaging Ancona, and has broken out at Bologna, Osimo, and Marseille, where the deaths have been 30 and 40 a day.

Aug. 16.—At a banquet given here yesterday the Duke of Somerset proposed a toast to 'The Emperor Napoleon and the French Navy.'

Basra, Aug. 16.—The Mediterranean iron-clad fleet entered the roads at 11 a. m. to-day.

The fashionable extravagance of the women in France recently was the subject of the debate in a recent session of the French Senate, and a speech delivered in that body by M. Dupin has just been published by him in the form of a cheap pamphlet, with the title, 'Upon the Unbridled Luxury of Women.'

formers may most appropriately direct their denunciations. It is, perhaps, with peculiar fitness that such remonstrances are first expressed with this authority in Paris, for it is probably to the attractive allurements of Parisian taste that these extravagances owe both their origin and their permanence.

The English and French fleets are visiting one another and exchanging civilities and hospitalities, and the demonstration is either devised or used for the purpose of conveying to the world with due significance and notoriety the fact that the Governments of France and England are, or wish to be believed to be, thoroughly friendly, thoroughly cordial, and very much inclined to stand by one another.

The resignation of the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, M. Mon, has been followed by that of Don Ramon Pacheco, representative of Spain in Rome, in consequence of the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. It will be remembered that M. Pacheco only accepted office on condition of full support of the Temporal Power from his government, and faithful to his word he has resigned his post when he could no longer hold it with honour.

A Carlist movement would now have the treble 'appui' of a religious, national, and dynastic principle, and it is difficult to believe that Spain will so forget its pride, its traditions, and its faith, as to accept a revolutionary chief and an alien sovereign in Louis of Bragaza, or to see the crown of Isabel the Catholic set on the brow of the daughter of Victor Emmanuel. The Archbishop of Burgos is, I regret to say, very ill, but there is every hope of his recovery.

Rome.—Much speculation has been rife as to the reasons which have decided the Pontifical Government to increase the effective force of the Pope's small army by three or four thousand men.

The effective of the Pontifical army is about 8,000 men:—Gendarmes, twelve companies, two squadrons. Artillery, two batteries (one native and one foreign). Veterans, six companies. Line, one regiment, two battalions, fourteen companies. Zouaves, eight companies. Chasseurs (native), eight companies. Chasseurs (foreign), eight companies. Dragoons, two squadrons, (one native and one foreign).

The correspondent of the Monde says that as these regiments and battalions are not full, the effective can easily be raised to twelve thousand or twelve thousand five hundred by filling the existing cadres. Cardinal Antonelli has answered the despatch of M. Bernudes de Castro, announcing the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Queen Isabella. The Cardinal says that the Holy See cannot enter into an examination of the motives which have caused the Cabinet of Madrid to take a step so opposed to the traditions of the Spanish monarchy, and to the hopes of the Holy Father.

During July Cardinal Antonelli also addressed two circulars to all the representatives of the Holy See in foreign parts. One is about S. Vegezzi's mission, and repels General Lamarmora's insinuations concerning the 'high influences' to which he ascribes the rupture of the negotiations. The other is a victorious refutation of the statements made by the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico in his memorandum.

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Two delegates of public security at Ancona had been dismissed for cowardice in running away from their post in arms at the approach of the pestilence.—Although it is now the unhealthy season, yet no case of cholera had yet occurred at Rome, where the authorities were making energetic sanitary preparations to meet the emergency. Great fears were entertained of the infection reaching Turin. At Genoa great alarm was prevailing, and by order of the Bishop of the diocese, solemn devotions had been celebrated in the splendid Lady Chapel of the Cathedral. Equal alarm was prevalent in the kingdom of Naples, where the scourge had already made itself felt.

At Turin great uneasiness prevailed lest an emute should arise out of the growing discontent at the degradation of the city from a metropolis to a provincial town. The Garibaldian and Mazzinian agents were straining every nerve to excite the people to insurrection by representing the dangers of a reconciliation with Rome and with Austria.

The elections for deputies to serve in the Parliament of Florence will take place (it is expected) in October next, and will prove a great trial of strength

between parties. We are glad to see, it stated on what seems good authority that the Catholics have resolved so far to recognise the existing order of things as to take part in the elections and to endeavour to return a majority of deputies who will support the cause of order, morality, and religion in the Florentine Chamber.—Weekly Register.

Victor Emmanuel's Italian 'patriots' seemed inclined, like the Kilkenney cats, to eat one another up. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, a friendly looker-on, gives the following picture of some of their latest doings:

Everything there indicates a great fight at the coming election. Not only is the clerical element likely to be in direct antagonism with the Government, but the Government, by one of those fits of folly which seem to be the ever-returning curses of Italian Cabinets since the death of Cavour, has just exasperated all the Party of Action. Perhaps your readers may not know the case; it dates from the dark day of Aspromonte. An officer of the 8th of the Line, named Bennici, deserted to join Garibaldi, and was condemned to death, but afterwards pardoned. During his imprisonment he wrote some 'Recollections of Aspromonte,' in which there is the following:—On September 2, 1862, the column of volunteers commanded by Trasselli, fell into the hands of the Major of Infantry, Di Villata. This last officer immediately commanded those who were deserters to step out of the ranks. Seven came forward. Major Di Villata, without even ascertaining whether they really were deserters, ordered them to be instantly shot. Many of these unfortunate men had not the power of articulating a single word; others asked leave to be allowed at least to write to their mothers. The Major refused, and a few moments after seven corpses were stretched on the ground. Nevertheless, Bennici, one of those struck by two balls, was only wounded; he was found in delirium, in the midst of the corpses of his comrades.

A Venetian surgeon of the regiment, promising to save him, in vain demanded mercy from the major, who gave orders that the man should be killed by a point blank discharge. This, it must be confessed, is a startling statement, that, if true, proves an excess of energy hardly justified in those exceptional circumstances; and it seems, too, as if it was true, for the officer Trasselli mentioned in the text—he now holds an important command in Sicily—confirms all that Signor Bennici says, and in a letter to Major Di Villata writes: 'Whenever and wherever I find you, I will tear off that Italian uniform which you disgrace by wearing.' The Liberal papers took up this and published all the details. The soldiers thought to intimidate the press by letters threatening vengeance on 'pekins,' who interfered in military matters; and at Genoa the editor of a paper had to go out and be wounded by a soldier. Things looked so serious that a Cabinet Council was held, and Vaccas, the Minister of Justice, stated there was but one way out of the difficulty, and that was to bring Di Villata before a court of inquiry; but the rest of the Cabinet opposed that step, and Vaccas has in consequence resigned, Cortes succeeding him. The Government then filed up the measure of its offence to the Liberal party by publishing a sort of order in council that Di Villata was to be held innocent.—This has created very serious ill feeling; and what between the Garibaldians and the priests I expect the Government of Victor Emmanuel will have but a rough time at the elections, which are, I learn, fixed to take place in October.

Kingdom of Naples.—The cholera broke out on the 7th, at Sansevero, in the Capitanauta; the numbers of deaths were 14. Naples is perfectly healthy, but there is such a panic that there is no saying when and how the epidemic may break out, as fear is the grand producer or at least promoter of deaths in a time of pestilence. General Pallavicini does not appear to find the pacification of Calabria so easy a task as he imagined, or the national guard quite so responsive to his recent flaming appeal as might be hoped. His manifesto runs as follows, and exhibits a terrible falling off of enthusiasm:—Head quarters of the military territorial division of Otaçaro.

In order that the destruction of evil living may be rendered possible, it is necessary that the aid of the national guard should be given to the constant and unflinching efforts of the military, and for this reason I appeal to it in my circular of the 8th inst. By virtue of their instructions, the commandants of districts, semi-districts, and detachments may require on holidays the help of the citizen soldiers; but while many came gladly to the work, others refused en masse, or came in a very small number, and unaccompanied by their officers, thus abandoning the persecution of the brigands ('esecucione briganti') to the isolated action of my soldiers.

That such zeal may be held in proper account I shall shortly publish the names of the National Guard who give proof of laudable activity, that the country, by the number of the citizen soldiers, may distinguish those who, by idleness or ill will, make common cause with robbers and assassins, and I shall denounce to public odium those National Guards who so unworthily betray their duty.

I have endeavored to obtain the disarmament of the militia who have been deaf to my invitation, and have demanded the dismissal of those officers who did not show themselves at the head of their men, for the rifle is the arm of brave men, and is a useless one in the hands of citizens who have neither the will nor courage to use it against the enemies of the commonwealth, and because no command should be conferred on those who can boast of no other merit than indolence and want of patriotism.

There is talk of further exploration of Herculeanum, encouraged probably by the success with which the researches at Pompeii have been prosecuted. A French paper gives a curious account of discoveries lately made at the latter place, and says that the gold and silver coin there found more than pay the expense of the works.

Near the temple of Juno, of which we lately spoke, a house has just been uncovered which doubtless belonged to some millionaire of those days, for the furniture is of ivory, bronze, and marble. The beds of the triclinium especially are of great richness; the floor is an immense mosaic, in parts very well preserved, and in the middle it represents a table laid for a great dinner. In the centre of the table, on a large tray, is seen a superb peacock with its tail spread, and with it another bird, also covered with very beautiful plumage. Around them are lobsters, one of which holds a blue egg in its immense claws: the second holds an oyster, which appears to be fished, for it is open and covered with chopped herbs; the third holds a stuffed rat; and the fourth a little jar full of fried snappers. Then there is a row of dishes of fish, mingled with dishes of partridges, hares, and squirrels, which all hold their heads in their paws.—After that comes a circular row of sausages in every form, another of eggs, oysters, and olives, again surrounded by a circle of peaches, cherries, and little melons, enclosed in its turn by vegetables and various fruits. The walls of the triclinium are covered with paintings in fresco of birds, fruit, flowers, game, and fish of all kinds, the whole intermingled with designs which give to the apartment an indescribable singularity and charm. On a table, in very rare wood, carved and incrustured with gold, marble, agate, and lapislazuli, stood amphoras, which still contained wine, and some cups in onyx.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—The official Wiener Zeitung of to-day reprints an article of the General Correspondence, in which it is stated that the understanding arrived at between Herr von Bismark and Count Plom at Gastein will very soon receive the Imperial sanction. 'All collision between the Powers has been avoided by this understanding, in which the mutual reclamations and the Federal rights have been vindicated, and the union between the German Powers has been ensured.'

SALZBURG, Aug. 11.—The Emperor of Austria is expected here to-morrow. His Majesty will leave on Sunday for Gastein. The King of Prussia has injured his eye while chamois hunting. His Majesty will leave Gastein on Tuesday next.—Reuter.

POLAND.

WARSAW, Aug. 11.—The Journal de Varsovie publishes the following:—The Hotel de l'Europe in this city, which was confiscated by the State during the disturbances of 1863 in consequence of the murder of Bartoli, will be given up to its proprietor on the 1st October, by order of his Excellency Count Berg, Lieutenant of the Kingdom. Owing to another order of his Excellency, the convents of Warsaw will be evacuated by the troops which were cantoned in them during the insurrection. These two measures show that the affairs of the kingdom of Poland are in the best course, and are taking a thoroughly pacific turn.—Reuter.

The Polish Bishops.—The Czar, in reply to a request from the Pope that the Archbishop of Warsaw and the Bishop of Wilna might be allowed to leave the interior of Russia and return to their dioceses, has informed the Papal Government that the permission will never be given them.

RUSSIA.

THE PROPOSED RUSSIAN TELEGRAPHIC LINE TO AMERICA.—The St. Petersburg Journal publishes the following which it has copied from the Poste du Nord: 'The Poste du Nord gives some curious details respecting the construction of the telegraphic line which will connect Europe with America, passing through Russian territory. As far back as 1854 different companies made proposals to the Russian Government to undertake the work, but they were declined. The Government, at its own expense, ordered the construction of a line which passes from Moscow, by Kazan and Irkoutsk, to Verchneodinsk, with a branch line to Khabarovka. To continue this line to Nisolskiefsk, at the mouth of the Amour, there remains but little to be done and then the works can be commenced which have been undertaken by an American company with a capital of 10 millions of dollars. According to the terms of the contract between the Russian Government and this company, a telegraphic line is to be completed within five years, passing through the Behring Straits, the Russian possessions in America, and English Columbia, to San Francisco, where it would join the American line. The conditions agreed to by the company are most advantageous to the company. The privilege of the company for the line between Nisolskiefsk and the American lines is only for 35 years. The company undertakes to erect at its own cost, along the whole line—roads, bridges and stations. As regards the latter, it reserves to itself the right of occupying them, as also the block houses of the company, should circumstances render such a step necessary. All the servants of the company upon Russian territory are to be of Russian nationality.'

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3.—The cholera has increased in intensity in this city, the total number of deaths registered yesterday being 384. Business is generally suspended.—Reuter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via MARSEILLES, Aug. 9.—The cholera has nearly disappeared from Pera, but has extended greatly in Stambul and the Soghorus villages. According to the official report the daily mortality averages 380. The panic is universal and all business is suspended. M. Moostier, the French Ambassador, leaves to-day for France.—Reuter.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 10. Rumours have been current here that disturbances had broken out at Jassy and Orainova, but they are without any foundation. Perfect tranquillity prevails throughout the Principality. The statement that some cases of cholera had appeared in this city is equally unfounded.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA.

The two houses of the Legislature have come into collision on the disposal of funds which Duffy's Land Act provides should be expended on immigration. The 38th clause of that act, passed in 1862, provides that one-fourth of the entire revenue from the sale and leasing of lands shall be appropriated for the purposes of immigration, and a special act was passed by the O'Shanassy Government to give the most vigorous productive effect to the expenditure. The present Government has ignored the Immigration Act, and thrown the accumulated unexpended balances of the fund into the general revenue. The Lower House is in favour of an idea of the Attorney General's, that the immigration fund should be treated as an annual fund, but the Upper House insists on removing it entirely from the control of the Attorney-General; and as there can be no compromise, the bill will probably be thrown out when it again comes before the Upper Chamber.

Rain had fallen in considerable abundance; but a large deficiency in the yield of gold will be the result of the long dry autumn, while the want of moisture and the cold weather since experienced, are telling very severely on the country generally. The season will be an unfavorable one for pastoral, favourable for agricultural pursuits.

Matters in New Zealand between the Governor, the Ministry, and General Cameron, have come to a dead lock. The campaign ends where it began, and Maori rebels are once more encouraged to maintain their resistance to the Queen's authority. Large pillar boxes, for the reception of newspapers only, are about to be erected in the streets of Melbourne by the postal authorities.

To any one who has not time to enter in to the inner life of Bologna it cannot but be agreeable in August to turn his back upon it, especially when a trip of such wondrous beauty awaits him as that which conducts him to Florence. What exuberant wealth does the land exhibit, especially at this season! Every pore has burst and sent forth its luxurious supplies for the wants of man, and in vain would you look from the valley to the mountains, for a spot which is not covered with vegetation. The impression soon after starting is, how are we to get out of this maze of mountains? The train appears at times to be dashing right at them,—calum ipsa sumptibus stultitia,—when by a sudden jerk and turn we avoid the encounter for a time, and sweep round the rugged sides of the apex of the Apennines. This byplay cannot, however, continue for ever, and the whistle of the engines, like the strain of the mortal trumpet, warns us that the attack is at length to be made. Away we go, then, right into the 'viscere' of these giants, laughing at their strength and huge proportions, and so we continue for upwards of two hours through 45 tunnels, when we emerge and gaze down on such scenes as might realize all the poet's dreams of Paradise. There are innumerable little giants clustering round the knees of the giant father, we have just overcome, and all decked out as richly as any Italian father could love to deck his progeny. And there are pleasant fertile valleys far, far, beneath basking in the hot rays of the summer sun and villages a thousand feet below whose populations were clustering in the Piazza or thronging out from Mass, for it was Sunday; and it appeared as if we were flying over the precipices to join them. Indeed, there will be few points of a more nervous kind over Mont Cecina than those which by on this line; the precipice is sometimes right ahead, when by a sharp curve the iron steels are pulled up, and off we go, just in time, says the old lady from destruction. Yet, to the far off valleys we have to descend, and the drags are put on, and little if any steam power is used, and at length we come down to the level, and find ourselves in the midst of the multitudes who have been watching us at our dizzy height. Truly, as a piece of engineering, it is a marvellous work; and the scenes through which it passes are of most marvellous beauty. There is nothing richer in all Italy than the Pistoia; as the district round Pistoia is called, and the pen would never weary in describing its charms and pointing out

pleasant summer nooks, such as Monte Catino or San Marelo, yet cooler, where people can live at present for their four or five francs a day, instead of sweltering at the Baths of Lucca and other stereotyped places at a higher price. There is one objection to them, however; they are not the fashion. It is a run of only five hours by the express train from Bologna to Florence, and here we are by midday, when every one is glad to crawl to his house, with such intense and burning heat do the rays of the sun strike down. Life does not begin until the evening and then there is a burst of existence which astonishes every one unacquainted with Italy. As in Bologna the streets are sombre and deserted after dark, while the interior of many houses are gay with hospitable receptions, in Florence the population are all abroad and the city wears the appearance of a fête. The banks of the Lung Arno are crowded, and on its surface, as on a large sheet of canvas, are reflected the inverted forms of houses, cupolas, and bridges and trees.

THE PUBLIC HANDBAND.—Lord Ruxton Cecil in his 'Impressions of Life at Home and Abroad,' has the following remarks about Calcraft; 'considering the nature of his occupation, his pay is not exorbitant. As a state official of no small importance, attached to the staff of Newgate, he receives a guinea a week; for every convict hanged in London he receives another guinea in addition. If required to go to the country however, on particular business, his terms rise in proportion and he has been known to get as much as £20 for the job, it being understood that in all cases he pays his travelling expenses, and finds the rope wherewith to exercise his office. His income, exclusive of what he makes by cobbling, of course varies. The reprieve of Towdley, for instance, was a severe loss to him; and he is said in a professional point of view, to have looked upon himself as deprived of his just due by Sir George Grey's vacillating conduct. Making allowance for these occasional disappointments, his emoluments, nevertheless, are large, and his income from wielding the rope of justice amounts to nearly £2000 a year.'

UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The night express train from Iowa, on the Dixon and Fulton branch of the Chicago and North Western Railroad, ran into a culvert which had been washed away by the storm last night. The engineer, fireman, express messenger and one passenger were killed, and three passengers injured though not dangerously.

Swindling developments are taking a larger field and extending from metropolitan financial circles to the army. Colonel Amos Boney, Chief Paymaster in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, was during last week ordered from Richmond to Washington for examination on complaint of having manipulated the funds in his charge, amounting to some millions, as to pocket between thirty and fifty thousand dollars. The suspicion is that this was done by paying the soldiers in seven-thirty bonds, and then receiving a share of the profits which the Virginia banks made by buying these up at a discount of four and eight dollars on the hundred.

Judge Edmonds criticizes the case of Colchester, the spiritualist, tried in the United States District Court at Buffalo. The Judge contends that the result of this trial will have no depressing effect on the minds of true and intelligent spiritualists, who themselves regarded Colchester as little else than a juggler, and he thinks it will be a fortunate thing for spiritualism if the jury's verdict against the accused shall result in silencing him forever. The Judge says he was solicited to become Colchester's counsel, but refused on conscientious grounds.

On Sunday morning last, about one o'clock, a fire broke out through the roof of the St. Lawrence Hotel, Ogdensburg, which resulted in the complete destruction of the building. Though the inmates were all in bed and asleep when the fire was first discovered, every one escaped without injury. Some, however, had to jump out of their chamber windows. By the exertions of the firemen the fire was prevented from spreading to the surrounding buildings. The Exchange was one of the oldest hotels in Ogdensburg. Our Yankee friends, with their characteristic enterprise, will doubtless soon have another and a better building in its place.

TRAVELER'S DISASTER AT SEA.—Late dates from California mention the loss of the steamer Brother Jonathan, from San Francisco, July 28th, for Portland, Oregon and Victoria, with between two hundred and three hundred passengers, was totally lost near Camp Lincoln, Oregon, July 30th. Only fifteen men and women were saved. Among the passengers were Brig Gen. Wright and family, Lieut. Waite, Surgeon A. Ingraham, of the army, and Captain Chadcock, of the revenue service. No particulars received. Gen. Wright was en route to take command of the Department of Columbia. Among the passengers on the lost steamer Brother Jonathan was James Nesbitt, for many years one of the editors of the San Francisco Bulletin, and Governor Henry, of Washington Territory.

In New York, a law requires all firkins or other wooden packages for butter, to be branded with their actual weight and the names of the manufacturers, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars, and buttermakers are required to use such branded firkins under a like penalty.

The population of Rochester is 57,260—gain in five years, 3,320; Elmira, 13,000; Palmyra, 2,335; Buffalo, 94,000; Hudson, 7,784—increased, 638. Seneca Falls Village has increased 460. Milwaukee has 55,640 inhabitants; Fond du Lac, 11,011; Madison, 9,142; Oshkosh, 9,050; Janesville, 8,000.

Commissioner Barrett, of the Pension Bureau, has decided that blacksmiths, saddlers, and other artisans serving with the cavalry, are not entitled to pensions. Steamers are also excluded from the benefits of the pension laws, unless enlisted as privates and afterwards detailed to serve in that capacity.

In this age of crime, says New York Tribune, the public have come to regard the narration of different and accumulating horrors with tacit disgust or mute indignation. The murderer stalks in our midst, the garrotter and burglar are as veritable as the shades of the night they haunt; at almost every hour, from certain localities, can be heard 'the yell of the trampled wife,' the moan of the beaten child, and crime of every shape hold high carnival in the black heart of our beautiful city.

The police detectives of Cincinnati, a few days ago, broke up a gang of burglars and thieves at Covington. Seventeen noted professionals are under arrest. Their headquarters at Covington were filled with stolen goods of every description, valued at about \$100,000.

Boston capitalists contemplate establishing a factory for the manufacture of vessels chains, wire and wire rigging, in one of the Eastern towns of Maine. The capital of the proposed company will be \$300,000, and the works will occupy several large buildings beside a considerable area for wharves, yards, &c. Steam power is to be used, and from 100 to 200 hands will be employed.

New countries have wants and habits peculiar to themselves. In our widely extended and sparsely settled territory, medicines ready prepared are more employed, and are in fact a greater necessity than in the old countries. Dr. Ayer's preparations have given the public greater confidence in this class of remedies than had ever been felt before. Physicians instead of discarding them, really favor the use of such ready at hand antidotes for diseases, when they can be depended on. And we wish our readers to know that in publishing J. C. Ayer & Co.'s advertisement, or any others of like reliable character, we think we are furnishing them as useful information as any with which we can fill our columns.—[Louisville Courier.]