FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

ADDRESS TO THE GERMAN PROPLE .- An address to the German people, strongly deprecating war, is being signed in Nantes and chronghout Brittany. Similar documents are being signed throughout France.

GOVERNMENT PAROAUTION .- The Muniteur of April 136 says: At the time when the late incidents relative to Luxemburg gave rise to certain apprehensions for the maintenance of peace, the French army, in consequence of the reductions effected in 1865, had fallen below its normal effective. On the other hand, the Corps of Occupation in Mexico had left in America 7,000 horses, 3,000 of these being draught borses, which it was indispensable to replace. It was, therefore, the duty of the Government to take precautionary measures. These bave consisted in purchasing a certain number of horses, and placing the frontier fortresses in a state of defence. The pacific intelligence which has transpired within the last few days has determined the Emperor to take no further measure, in order not to furnish any pretext for agitating the public mind, and not to discourage the hopes of peace. Thus the number of horses to be bought will be limited to what is strictly necessary, and the soldiers on furlough, who were to be ordered to rejoin their regiments, will be allowed to remain in their homea.'

Paris, May 14.—The President of the Corps Legislatif officially announced to that body that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

Orders have been sent to the various military depots and headquarters throughout the empire, to disband the reserves which had recently been called into service.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL. - A consultation of physicians has been held to consider the condition of the Prince Imperial. He is very delicate, and it is feared that he may fall into a consumption.

Paris has not the monopoly of strikes, they are spreading to the provinces, and the journeymen tailors of Macon, yielding to the exhortations of their brethern of the capital, and emboldened by their example, demand an augmentation of 20 per cent. on the present rate of wages, and refuse to make any concession, or to accept the 10 per cent. advance of fered to them.

A Merseilles letter in the Fhare de la Loire says : -The situation of the workmen does not seem to be improving in this neighborhood. The laborers at the mines of Fuveau are now on strike. A meeting of the working tailors of this city is about to be held at the Cafe du XIX. Siecle, with the object of raising pecuniary resources to send to the tailors on strike in Paris. A note published in the journals invites the workmen of other trades to aid them in carrying out their views.'

Curiously enough, the most energetic adversary of workmen's coalitions, Proudhon, who had made such questions his study, observes in his Contradictions Economiques, published not long before his death,— That every working man should have individually

the unrestricted disposal of his person and his hands may be admitted; but that bands of workmen should, without regard to great social interests, pretend, by means of coalitions, to do violence to the liberty and the rights of employers, is what society should on no account permit. To employ force against contractors and proprietors, to disorganize workshops, to arrest labor, to put capital in danger, is simply to conspire for the ruin of all. . . . There is no right of coalition any more than there is a right of extortion, of swindling, of theft, or more beinous of fences. No reasoning, no definition, no convention, no authority can ever make such things lawful. -That the appropriation, by force or by fraud, of a neighbor's property can be assimilated to that which is gained by labor is what the Legislative Body has implicitly recognized by its reserving certain cases where this pretended right should be considered as abusive—that is to say, where the coalition should appear such as it has already appeared, mischievous and wicked. Every producer, whether he be a working man or a master, every trader, has the right to obtain for his produce, labor, or merchandise a remunerative return; and reciprocally, every purchaser or consumer has the right not to pay for the produce or service of others more than the price it will fetch .-The observation of this rule is one of the conditions of public happiness. In the present state of society the right to an equitable remuneration by the produway-commercial liberty. In other words, the only guarantee of sufficient price or wages offered to all whether sellers or buyers, is unrestricted competition Thus, against the arbitrary exaggeration of the price of merchandise the consumer has for guarantee the competition of producers; against the exactions of the employed, the master or the contractor has the competition among the former; against the cupidity or stinginess of masters, the workman has the competition among masters and his own, as it is in the power of workmen to associate together and compete with their masters. . . What is the object of coalition? Precisely to destroy commercial liberty, to annihilate competition, and for competition to substitute constraint; -- constraint, when, by the engrossing of merchandise and the consivance of the holders, commerce, hitherto free, is changed into monopoly; constraint, when by a private understanding between the contractors, the workmen, too numerous, pressed by necessity, submit to a reduction in their wages; or when, by the turn-out of their workmen, the masters have to submit to their demands. In all these cases there is a violation of commercial liberty-a suppression of the economical of M. Emile Ollivier to have to say it. I regret it for authorises coalitions is essentially anti-judicial, antieconomic, opposed to all society and to all order .-Every concession obtained by its influence is an abuse and null in itself.

It is curious to see the author of La Propriete. c'est le Vol advocate the interests of society; but it is evident that the law on coalitions requires to be completed by a law establishing the right of meeting for all alike, and which would be a guarantee against the pressure of coalitions by one class only of socisty.

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR .- The world is beginning to learn the marvellous results of this establishment, results which, in their way, are unsurpassed in the annals of the Church. The congregation of the Little Sisters was founded twenty six years ago by the Abbe le Pailleur, vicaire of Saint Servan (Ilie et-Vilaine), in concert with two young girls of the parish, humble workwomen, and has since extended its ramifications through France, Belgium, England and Spain. It receives and tends several thousands of aged persons, with no other funds but those derived from the charity of the faithful, and the indefatigable devotion of the sisters is its sole aid .-The society numbers at present one hundred and one houses. The hundredth house is now in process of foundation, either at Toulon or at Jaen, in dpain (for it is not known which of the two will be established. first); and on this occasion Father le Pailleur, the Superior General, has addressed a Circular to all the members of his community. The following is a short extract from it: La Tour Saint Joseph, March 22, 1867. My Little Children .- Your good Mother General and I are astounded at the marvels of Providence that has brought so much out of rothing -Six-and twenty years ago, a little garret, which sheltered two poor and infirm old women, was all we possessed. We shall shortly number one hundred. houses, and already we are receiving upwards of ten housand aged poor. And yet we are as poor as we

God has so willed it, that it may be manifest to all that it is He alone who works all these wonders, and that the glory may be His slone. Accordingly, my children, I exhort you all to glorify God for the dation of our hundredth house. Lerhort, you to, render a thousand thanks to that Almighty God who has produced the family of the Little Sisters out of

nothing, who preserves, sustains, and blesses it, and who causes it to increase and multiply in so wonder ful a manner for the manifestation, of His name, and the welfare of so many poor. Moreover I invite you to rejoice with me in the Lord. We ought to celebrate the establishment of our hundredth house with grand rejoicings. It is my wish that every house should hold its festival, and that you should invite all our kind benefactors. Choose what day you like, and let the aged enjoy a banquet as upon our most solemn feasts. I accord the liberty of recreation on that day. And inasmuch as all this joy should revert to the Lord, it is my desire to obtain from our bishops the privilege of a solemn benediction in the evening. - Univers.

Conventing French Pariets !- A society of Eng lish pietists have gotten into their heads a notion that the Universal Exhibition offers a favorable opportunity for converting benigoted papists and other outsiders' to the Protestant faith, and their agents roam round and about the Palace distributing little tracts and fragmentary translations of the Scriptures. Hence the rage of the Ultramontane papers. The biblical translations are said by Don Basillo and Co. to be ' false and inexact,' the little tracts are denounced as containing 'insinuations' against orthodoxy, and England is reproached with requiting the cordial hospitality of France by underhanded attempts to propagate heresy and schism. This is much to be regretted. 'Can't you let it alone?' Lord Melbourne was accustomed to say to overzealous partisans. Conldn't the Evangelical gentlemen have left 'Flee from Babylon,' 'Oh, you Poor Sinner,' and 'The Washerwoman of Finchley Common, slone for one brief summer, and in a foreign land? The excellest British and Foreign Bible Society have doubtless a distributing agency in Paris. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts probably maintains a missionary in this yet unconverted region. Would it not have been better to leave the task of gathering the stray sheep into the field to the accredited shepherds than to bother people with tracts at a bazaar? - Telegraph.

The French are extremely amused and interested by the display of English newspapers published in England and the colonies during the past year .-They seem somewhat astonished at the immense number of our political, literary, artistic and indus-trial reviews, magazines and periodicals, expressive of every shade of political feeling and opinion. It is with feelings of admiration, not unmingled with envy, that the contributors to the French press cast longing glances at these productions, by the intel lect of a free people, unshackled by the dread of what Messieurs les Benseurs may say or think.

Evangelical pressure has been put upon the English exhibitors in Paris to induce them to cover up their wares on Sunday. The great majority have declined to accede to the request, saying that, unless the Reman Catholic, Jewish, Greek, Turkish, Armenian, Russian, Buddhist, Bramin, Lutheran, and Calvinistic exhibitors do likewise, any such profession of over righteousness on the part of England would only expose the country to ridicale, and might seriously embarrass the Imperial Commissioners. Already a good deal of bad blood has been created by the ill-timed activity of English dispensers of tracts, who are vigorously cultivating the opportunity affarded by this congress of all to Protestantize the world by the dissemination of these feeble and offensive broadsides.

SPAIN.

Our Madrid correspondent says (April 26, 1867) that the Government has granted an amnesty to the corporals and private soldiers who took part in the two last military insurrections. They amount to about 2,000; an important item now that the army is to be increased They are for the most part halfstarving in Portugal. The outbreak in Oporto, which occasioned some alarm here, has been sup pressed. No troops took any part in it. It was occasioned by over taxation, and many may be expected in other parts of Portugal. If any important outbreak should take place in Portugal, Spain would at once interpose, as she did in 1846. The Spanish Government has again closed the Fertulia—a much frequented middle-class club. The daily prints are violent against England, on account of the humiliating end of the dispute about the captured English smuggling vessel, Queen Victoria. The Pope's consenting to the diminishing of the number of Spanish religious festivals, which are numerous, is treated as an important economical boon. In the Cortes the Marquis of Saudoal, a young Deputy, made a maiden speech reprobating the conduct of the Ministry for having dismissed all the Judges who had voted for the opposition. The Ministry proved that every Spanish Cabinet had done the same thing. The debates on the Ministerial Indemnity bill begin the day after to-morrow.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- If the Piedmontese Gazette can be trust ted Garibaldi has renounced altogether any intention of sitting in the Italian Parliament at present. In the Chamber of Duputies at Florence the question of the Convention with France respecting the apportionment of the debt charge upon the Roman States came on for discussion on Wednesday. As the Revolutionary Government has robbed the Pope of four-fifths of the States of the Church, it would, of course, be intolerable to charge the remaining onefifth with the payment of the whole of the Pontifical guarantee. I regret, for the Parliamentary reputation | debt and the interest thereon. But as the Holy Fathe was not in any way a party to the Convention the Legislative Body and the Government; I regret of the 15th September, 1864, and had not even been it for my country and democracy; but the law which consulted about it, nor apprised of its existence until the day before its promulgation to the world, and as, moreover, his Holiness has not ceased to denounce and condemn in the most formal manner all that has been done to the detriment of the Holy See and of the Church since 1860 by the Piedmontese usurper, he could not in decency have been asked by the parties to the September Convention to take any part in the negetiations for the apportionment of old Roman public debt which the spoliation of the Church had rendered imperative. The matter was, therefore, taken in hand by the French and Florentine Governments alone, and a Convention was some months since agreed upon between them by which it was stipulated that. 'Italy 'should henceforth bear her proportion of the Roman debt, and indemnify the Pontifical Exchequer the excess of interest it has paid since the annexation of the Pontifical States to the realm of Victor Emmanuel. It was the approval of this latter Convention that occupied the attention of the Florentine House of Commonson Wednesday. Its adoption was vehemently opposed by the infidel and repubblican factions in the Chamber, who maintained, and not without reason, that the payment of the stimulated proportion of the Roman debt is a renewed renunciation of Rome as the capital of revolutionised Italy. Some Italianissimi also denounced the financial Convention as derogatory to the indepennence of Italy, which, in this matter, was manifestly acting in subservience to French dictation. This was strongly denied by Signori Minghetti, the reporter of the committee on the Bill for ratifying the Convention and Visconte Venosta, and the bill was ultimately adopted by the House It was but functions-who choose to hear certain words. I am common decency that the despoiled Sovereign always praying the good God to give them the spirit Pontiff should be relieved by the despoiler from of truth. There is but one faith, one baptism, one the payment of debts contracted and secured upon the entire revenues of the Holy See when in the possession of the whole of its terrisame baptism, and the same God. I must remind you ished at the tories; but it is hardly necessary to add that that one should not live solely for material science, gan to snore. the sanction of the Pope to the sacrilegious robberies speculation or riches. The world has almost consignfrom which he suffers is not in the least implied or ed the spiritual to oblivion, and has devoted itself up?"

were the hirst day i we began ; as then, so now, we involved in his Holiness's ceasing in accordance with to the material. By this world toftwhich I speak, I have no revenue, no certain fund, no fred resources. a convention between France and Italy, to bear the do not mean myself fam not of the world; nor do God has so willed it, that it may be manifest to all whole burden of the old Roman debt. Even under I mean you; you are an assembly of Ohristians; it is stripped the Holy See of the richest and most productive portion, more than heads and acress ought to have been taken into the preliminary, calculation .-Weekly Register.

Roxs. - Apropos of the many tales which have been told respecting Protestant congregations in Rome, the Catholic Telegraph (Cincinnati, United States) writes that an official communication has been received from Minister King, in which he says there is no truth in the statements that the American chapel had been removed, by direction of the Papal authorities, outside the wall of Rome, and that the American Minister, assenting to the arrangement, had hired a villa where services were to be held. A letter from Mr. Kemball however, says that a Protestant congregation were required to close their place of worship in Rome, and accordingly sought accommodation outside the walls. This congregation ap pears to have been an English one, and as there was no English diplomatic representative in Rome, it was not on the premises of an embassy or consul, and under the protection of the flag of Great Britain, as in the American chapel under the protection of that of the United States.

ROME, April 12.—The following proclamation from the Roman Party of Action has been distributed throughout the city and affixed to the doors of the

church of San Lueigi dei Francesi:-Romans, - The situation imposed upou Rome for the last seven years is unparalleled in history. While the whole of Italy arose to regain her nationality, by overthrowing the thrones of her tyrants, Rome was implored for love of the nation still to endure the tyranny of the Pope-King. While Italy declared that Rome was her capital, the romans were still told they must continue patiently to endure the yoke of the priests. A constitution did not suffice to secure the sovereignty of the Kings of Naples; the council under the banner of the Holy Office was able to preserve the despots of the Vatican from fall. The Thousand of Marsala planted their flags upon the walls of Capua, but the 40,000 of Castelfidardo halted at Ponte Correse. A Roman General, the captain of the people, received at Caprera the grand cord on of the annunziata for the liberation of Naples, but he was greeted with a bullet at Aspromonte for attempting release Rome from the priests. And all this happened because between Rome and Italy, between the rights of the Romans and the crimes of priestly rule, there stood a flag of France, which fought with us in Lombardy for the freedom of Italy.

An end was at last put to this unnatural condition by the September Convention. Thereby diplomacy acknowledged the right of the Romans to decide upon their own rulers. From that day forth they have been mesters of their own destinies. They entered into possession of this right upon the 15th December, when the last Frenchman quitted Italian soil. Why did we not rise then? Why did we not show the world that nothing but force could retain us in slavery to the priests and separated from Italy. Because we Romans did not understand when boldness would have been prudence; because we did not perceive that the solution of the Roman question depended upon us alone, and that the power of the priestcraft must gain strength with every delay.

New situations require new systems and new men. In consideration of this, we have undertaken the duty imposed upon us by our friends, and we now appeal to all our fellow citizens who are willing to join us. Are you desirous of everthrowing the rule of the Pope and uniting Rome to Italy as her capital? This is the only question we address to our allies. -We intend to hasten the moment when Rome, while respecting in the Pope the Head of the Jatholic Church, casts down its temporal rule. It would be

a crime to delay insurrection when its result is secure. The insurrection in Rome will be supported by other simultaneous risings in the provinces, which are still governed by the priests, and where centres allied with us have already been organised. A Provisional Government will be appointed as soon as the insurrection succeeds. Its functions will be-firstly, to protect order, property, right, and justice; secondly to complete the national unity by joining the remainder of the States of the Church to Italy. The Provisional Government will make the fitting arrangements for this last object, will conduct the plebiseitum and regulate the form of voting by majority.

Romans. -- In 1849 a general by your Government, left Rome with part of the army. He did not capitulate He faithfully retained his commission, and fought everywhere for Italy and for us. This general of ours, the only man we recognise as such so long as we are not Italians, still lives, and is ready to combat and die for us. His name is Joseph Garibaldi. We send this our programme to him, counting upon his assent, nay, upon his assistance. The persecution of the priests has scattered our brethern all over Italy and foreign lands. They must be united under one leader, that hey may all contribute their utmost to the salvation of the country. The leadership belongs to General Garibaldi; we invite him to exercise is through men he may appoint.

Brethern within and outside of Rome :- Let us forget jealously, strife, and suspicion : let us unite ourselves and our strength for the overthrow of the temporal dominion. Many of us staked our lives for the treedom of Sicily from the Bourbon, and Lombardy and Venice from the Austrian. Shall it be said that the Romans fear the sbirri of the Pope? Let us unite. Will is strength. Let us exert our will and the Papal realm must cease to exist; and the flag of Italy will hail Rome as the metropolis from the sum-

mit of the reven Hills. (Signed) THE CENTER OF THE INSURRECTION.

The same party also publishes the following letter

from General Garibaldi:-Gentlemen,-I am proud to call myself a Roman General. Gratefully do I acknowledge the commission you offer me, and I hereby communicate the names of the Romans who are to organise the centre of the emigration at Florence. I am firmly convinced that the whole Roman emigration will join this centre in which I place the fullest confidence equally as I trust in you .- Yours for life.

G. GARIBALDI. The Univers gives the fallowing abridgment of the

Allocution delivered by the Pope in St. Peter's on

Holy Thursday: My dear children, -- At this season, one at which exhort you all to meditate upon the Passion of Josus Christ, I see myself surrounded by a crowd of good Ohristian who ask my blessing, and although I admit that it is a labour for an old man (they call me the old man of the Vatican by which I mean that the Pope is old and can no longer endure much labour), still I am very glad of this toil, and I feel great comfort at seeing you gathered around me. I hope that you come here, one and all, for the Spirit, and in a good spirit. But few there are now-a-days who think of the Spirit; men pay too much heed to matter. The spirit of faith is the thing to have, and I hope that in this spirit you will assist at the ceremonies of Holy Week, and receive the benediction of the Pope. Many Protestants there are who possess not the spirit of taith, and who choose nevertheless to assist at these God; and I hope that a time will come when the whole world will acknowledge the same faith, the same baptism, and the same God. I must remind you

the Franco-Italian Convention the Roman Exchequer the world at targe that has greatly forgotten the will still have to defray much more of the interest of spirit, in its attention to the body. It is, however, the Roman debt, contracted before 1860, than should allowable to be industrious, to apply o each to busibut it is wrong to make such pursuits the sole aim journal, and Daines affected to go to sleep. of life. And for this reason I hope that when you leave Rome, which they call he Holy City, you will carry away with you something good, something which may touch your hearts, and may confer upon you a benefit, but not a material one. Remember, I beg of you, that the sole object in our being here below is that we may go to God, and that our only business is to render ourselves holy. To sanctify the Spirit we must reflect on the end of our life; we must reflect that we shall all have to appear before God on the day of our death, and give an account of our acts. Remember, my dear children, I implore you, that you have a soul. You must pay more attention to your souls than to wealth, to speculation, to railroads and all such miserable trifles. It is not forbidden to give them a thought, provided it be done in spirit of justice and moderation, but remem-ber, I say again, that you have a soul which has been created after the image of God, and which must appear before Him; which must render an account of ali her actions-an account of a life of ninety, ninetysix, nay, even a hundred years -- an account of all ! Think well on this, my children, and recollect that spirit is of more importance than matter. Take then, this, my benediction on all your intentions. I bless you; my dear children, I bless you all, in the of the Father, who has created you; of the Son, your Saviour, who had suffered in order to redeem you with the price of His blood; of the Holy Ghost, whose light will come down on you in order to imbue you with this spirit of faith, to teach you the truth : Benedico Die omnipotentis, Patris, et F ilii, et Spiritus Sancti, descendat super vos et maneat sem-

PRUSSIA.

LUXEMBURG. May 14.—The work of strengthening the fortifications of this city, on which the garrison had for some time past been actively employed, has been discontinued by order of the Prussian commandant at the post.

BERLIN, May 14, eve. - The Orown Prince, Frederick William, will leave for Paris during the present week to attend the international Exposition.

AUSTRIA.

Everything promises that the Emperor of Austria will soon be at the head of a well united and a powerful Empire. This was the effect which we hoped for and expected from the appointment of Baron Beust as chief Minister of the Kaiser. As long as one of the old subjects of the Empire was at the head of affairs, a thorough reconcilation with Hungary was hopeless. Pride, jealousy, suspicion, revenge, would always render abortive, under an old Austrian Minister, the indispensible task which the late Saxon Premier has so admirably accomplished. What regenerated and united Austria now wants is peace: to develop her vast resources, improve her commerce, extend her manufactures, adjust her finances, and husband her strength. We are much pleased, therefore, to learn upon good anthority that if the arrogance of Prussia should force France to draw the sword the Austrian Government mean to hold a nentral position. As we observed last week, Austria owes no obligation to Prussia, and but very little to France; and whatever course she may think fit ultimately to take, she will be guided solely by her own interests. In no event will she draw the sword in favour of Prussia, except upon conditions the mere offer of which would be evidence of the utter collapse of that aggressive state; and if she should be induced to take part with France, which is not impossible, it will be upon terms which will not only restore her pre-eminence in Germany, but recoup her for all she has lost through Prussian violence and capacity from the commencement of Seven Years' to the close of the Seven Days' wars .-- Weekly Regis-

VULGAR WORDS .- There is as much connection betwen the words and the thoughts, as there is between the thoughts and the words-the latter are not only the expression of the former, but they have power to re-act upon the soul and leave the stain of corruption there. A young man who allows himself to use profane or vulgar words has not only shown that there is a foul spot on his mind, but by- the utturance of that word he extends the spot and inflames it; by indulgene it will soon pollute and ruin the whole soul. Be careful of your words as well as your thoughts. If you control the tongue so that no improper words be pronounced by it, you will soon beable ro control the mind and save it from corraption.

IRISH DROLLERY .- An amusing story of Daines Barrington, Recorder of Bristol, is related by one of the British press. Having to appear for a plaintiff in a case at Clonnel, he 'let into' the defendant in no measured terms. The individual inveighed against not being present, only heard of the invectives .-After Barrington, however, had got back to Dublin, the defendant, a Tipperary man named Foley, lost no time in paying his compliments to the counsel. He rode all day and night, and covered with sleet, arrived before Barrington's residence, in Harcourt street. Dublin Throwing the bridle of his smoking horse over the railing of the area, he announced his arrival by a thundering knock at the door. Barrington's valet answered the summons, and opening the street door, beheld the apparition of the rough-coated Tipperary fire cater, with a large stick under his arm, and the sleet sticking to his bushy whiskers.

'Is your master up ?' demanded the visitor in a voice that gave some intimation of the object of his

iourney. 'No.' answered the man.

'Then give him my compliments, and say Mr. Foley—he'll know the name—will be glad to see him.

The valet went up stairs and told his master, who was in bed, the purport of his visit. 'Then don't let Mr. Foley in for your life,' said Barrington, ' for it is not a hare nor a brace of ducks

he has come to present me with.' The man was leaving the bed-room, when a rough, wet coat pushed by him, while a thick voice said, by your leave,' and at the same moment Mr. Foley

entered the room. 'You know my business, sir,' said he to Barring" ton; 'I have made a journey to teach you manners, and it's not my purpose to return until I have broken every bone in your body,' and at the same time he cut a figure of eight with his shitlelah before the

cheval glass. 'You don't mean to say you would murder me in bed,' exclaimed Daines, who had as much honor as cool courage. 'No,' replied the other, 'but get up as soon as you

'Xes,' replied Daines, 'that you might fell me the moment I put myself out of the bed.'

' No,' replied the other, ' I pledge you my word not to touch you till you are out of bed.' You won't ?'

Upon your honor?

' Upon my honor.'

'That is enough,' said Daines, turning over and making himself comfertable, and seeming as tho' he meant to fall asleep, 'I have the honor of an Irish gentleman, and may rest as safe as though I were under the castle guard.'

The Tipperary visitor locked marvellously astonished at the pretended sleeper, and soon Daines be-

'Halloa!' says Mr. Foley, 'aren't you going to get

'No,' said Daines, 'I have the word of an Irish gentleman that he will not strike me in bed, and I am sure I am not going to get ap again. In the mean. time! Mr. Foley ifnyou should want your breakfast, ring the bell; the best in the house is at your service. The morning paper will soon be here, but be sure and properly fall to its share, for the revolution has ness, and to speculation up to a certain point; a air it before reading, for there is nothing from which stripped the Holy see of the richest and most pro- father of a samily should work to maintain his family; a man so quickly catches cold as reading a damp a man so quickly catches cold as reading a damp

The Tipperary man had fun in him as well as ferocity; he could not resist the cunning of the counsel; Get up, Mr. Barrington, for in bed or out of bed, I have not the pluck to hurt so droll a heart.

The result was that less than an hour afterwards, Daines and his intended murderer were sitting down to a warm breakfast, the latter only intent upon agsaulting a dish of smoking chops.

MANNERS AND LAWS - Manners are of more importance than laws. Upon them, in a great measure, the laws depend. The law touches us but here and there, now and then ; manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or depose, or barbarize or refine us, by a constant, steady uniform, insensible operation like that of the air we breathe. They give our lives their whole form and color. Accord. ing to their quality, they aid morals, they supply them or they totally destroy them.

A bachelor is a fellow who cuts bimself off from great blessing fer fear of a trifling annoyance. He rivals the wiseacre who secured himself against corns by having his legs amputated. In his selfish anxiety to live unencumbered, he only subjects himself to a heavier burthen; for the passions, that appportion to every individual the load he is to bear through life, generally say to the calculating ba. chelor, 'As you are a single man you shall carry double.'

Justice consists in doing men no injury; deceacy, in giving them no offence; politeness, in making all our ac s agreeable ; philanthropy in doing good in an agreeable, decent, and just manner.

There are hundreds that want energy for one that wants ambition; sloth has prevented as many vices in some minds as virtues in others.

So idle are dull readers, and so industrious are dull authors, that puffed nonsease bids fair to blow unpuffed sense out of the field.

The spoiled children of fortune, like those of the nursery, are apt to be very empty, very arrogant, and very offensive

Circus .- A circus comes to town, and everybody knows how the music and the grand tent and horses set all the boys agog. Quarters of dollars and shillings are in great demand; and many a choice bit of money have the circus riders carried

away which was meant for better purposes.

A little boy was seen looking around the premises with a great deal of curiosity. 'Halloa, Jehnny,' said a man who knew him, ' going

to the circus?' 'No, sir,' answered Johnny, 'father don't like 'em.

'Oh, well, I'll give you money to go, Johnny, said the man.

' Father don't approve of them,' answered Johnny 'Well, go in for once, and I will pay for you.'

' No, sir,' said Johnny ; my father would give me the money if he thought 'twere best ; besides, I've got twenty-fire cents in my strong box-twice enough to go.

'I'd go, for once ; it's wonderful the way the horses go, said the man, 'your father needn't know it.

'I shan't,' said the boy.

'Now, why? asked the man
''Cause,' said Johnny, twirling his bare toes in the sand, 'after I've been, I couldn't look my father right in the eye, and I can now.'

If the mind is not laid out and cultivated like a garden it will be overgrown with weeds.

The late comet was a good deal like the productions of some of our voluminous story-writers-a long ta l from a small head.

UNITED STATES.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT .- We take the following from the New York Times :- The extraordinary losses experienced by fire insurance companies since the termination of the war demand more attention than they have yet received. It is not simply that they tell of an enormous destruction of property, though in the present financial and business condition of the country this is a consideration to which we ought not to be indifferent. The fact which more than all others requires notice is the exhaustive drain which these losses have entail means and credit of insurrance companies, and the extent to which they indicate fraud on the part of parties insured. Mr. Barnes, the Insurance Superintennent of this State, was recently reported to have said that a repetition of the history of the last two or three years in relation to fires would produce the bankruptcy of half the insurance institutions of New York. The statement is at least probable, when we remember that from 1859 to 1864, inclusive, the average losses by fire in the United States were about \$18,000,000 per annum, while in 1865 they rose to \$43,000,000, and in 1866 to \$100,000,000, Such an increase is not suscentible of explanation by any known application of the doctrine of probabilities on which all insurance is founded. It is too arbitrary and exceptional to be attributed to the ordinary accidents or chances of business or life. It is intelligible only when viewed in connection with the tendency to incendiarism which always attends periods of business depression and with the prevalence of incendiarism which the past eighteen months have notoriously developed.

New York, 11th .- The Post says : Sir Frederick Bruce has called the attention of our government to the fenian outrage on the British schooner Elk at Cleveland. The U.S. District Attorney will prosecute the offenders for whatever crime they may be deemed guilty.

A GRAND FENIAN EXPLOIT .- On Sunday says the Cleveland Plaindealer, as the British Schooner Elk, Captain Gubbons, was lying opposite Sturtevant & Co.'s lumber yard, with no one on board excepting the captain two boys and an old man, she was boarded by about 30 Fenians. The captain was decidedly ' taken back ' at the surprise party, and still more astonished when they ordered him to pull down the British ensign, that floated at the mast head.— He refused whereupon the colors were pulled down in spite of his remonstrance. The Fenians were orderly, and left after accomplishing their object.

WORKS OF NATURE .- In a state of health the intertinal canal may be compared to a river whose waters flow over the adjoining land, through the channels nature or art has made, and improve their qualities; so long as it runs on smoothly the channels are kept pure and healthy; if the course of the river is stopp. ed, then the water in the canals is no longer pure, but soon becomes stagnant. There is but one law of circulation in nature When there is a superabundance of humorial fluid in the intestinal tubes, and costiveness takes place, it flows back into the blood vessels, and infiltrates itself into the circulation. To establish the free course of the river, we must remove the obstructions which stop its free course, and those of its tributary streams. With the body, follow the same natural principle-remove the obstructions from the bowels with BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which never injure, but are always effectual for the perfect cleansing of the system from foulness or disease. Remember, never suffer a drop of blood to be taken from you: Evacuate the humors as often and as long

as they are deranged, or as long as you are sick. See that B. BRANDRETH is in white letters in

the Government stamp.

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Sold by al! Druggists. May 10, 1867