

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 18.—People have been talking for some time past of a forthcoming pamphlet, which, to use the euphemistic language of the Government journals, is due to a high inspiration, meaning, doubtless, that it is the production of the Emperor, or at least is composed under his dictation. It is called 'Titre de la Dynastie Imperiale,' and it is now printing at the Imperial offices. The object of the writer is to establish beyond question the superior right of the Napoleon family to reign in France over that of any other House, by reason of the votes given for Napoleon I. as Emperor, and those which his nephew obtained, first as Representative of the People to the Constituent Assembly, then as President of the Republic, and lastly as candidate to the Imperial Throne which he now fills. The character of the popular origin of both Sovereigns is dwelt upon in an introduction traced, we are told, by an august hand accustomed to literary composition. The Plebiscites which founded the Empire, the manifestations of universal suffrage, and the Constitution of 1852 with the amendments introduced into it, and other documents complete this publication, which, it is affirmed, has no other object than to exhibit within a short compass the glorious phases which the Napoleon dynasty has passed through. It terminates with some reflections on the present state of political affairs. There is a good deal of conjecture as to the cause of a publication like this at the present moment. The Emperor cannot be cognizant of any flaw in his title to govern a nation which has elected him in his three distinct qualities of Representative, President, and Emperor, and elected him by universal suffrage. Their votes are on record, and there is nothing to show that his constituents repent of time given them. Still, as engineers say, one may betray a weak point to the enemy by too much ostentation in fortifying it. There is no enemy we know of, and there can be no necessity for over fortifying. The pamphlet at first consisted of 150 pages, was then reduced to 100 and they say is now much less, at least, as far as the original matter is concerned, which serves as a sort of link to connect the documents. The writer knows that twice, in 1799 and 1852, the Empire issued from the anarchy and uncertainty of the Republic, and that the dynasty of the Bonapartes was placed, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the nation, on a throne which it had not usurped or taken from any one. The votes repeatedly given to it prove that the adhesion of the country to the dynasty was each time more consolidated and larger, and on the very last occasion was all but unanimous. The portion of the work which relates to the reign of Napoleon II.—which reign is now in its 17th year—distinctions the two elements of which the existing Constitution is composed. One portion of these elements is progressive, capable of modification according to the wants of society, and dependent on the appreciation and authority of the Senate. A silver part, constant, permanent, and absolutely unchangeable, constitutes the fundamental basis of the Pact entered into between the nation and the dynasty. As this last part of the Constitution cannot be modified but by a Plebiscite—that is to say by a vote demanded from the whole nation assembled in its Comices—it will require extraordinary circumstances and long intervals before any modifications can be made in it, and the writer repudiates the idea that such circumstances are at all at hand. Such, I am old is the outline of this pamphlet.—Times Cor.

The Patrie, alluding to the publication of the pamphlet on the Napoleonic dynasty, which has been attributed to a high source, says:—

This work compares the popular votes obtained by Napoleon I. and those which successively called Napoleon III. to the Constituent Assembly, to the Presidency of the Republic and to the Imperial Throne. The political character of this double popular origin of the Napoleonic dynasty is given in a short preface. Historical documents including the Constitution of 1852, with the amendments to it since introduced, complete the pamphlet, which does not bear in any way on passing events.

At the very moment when the Emperor is publishing, or at least authorizing the publication of a work in order to demonstrate the indestructible nature of his Government, another pamphlet appears with the somewhat ominous title 'Bilan de l'Empire'—balance-sheet of the Empire, explaining its financial condition. It consists of 30 pages, and is from the pen of a skillful writer on political economy, M. J. Horn, a gentleman who is strong in statistics, and who has at his disposal an array of figures that takes one's breath away. M. Horn shows that the public expenditure during the 15 years of the Empire—including of course, in these 15 years the period between the coup d'etat, 2d of December, 1851, and the official promulgation of the new regime—has been enormous beyond precedent. He divides the whole time into periods of five years. During the first, that is from 1852 to 1856, the public expenditure amounted to 9,643,778,793 fr., or a yearly average of 1,928,754,759 fr. The second, from 1857 to 1861, it was 10,213,750,472 fr.—yearly average 2,042,762,094 fr. And the third—from 1862 to 1866, 11,134,943,436 fr.—average per year, 2,226,961,887 fr., making the total amount spent in 15 years about 31,000,000,000 fr., or an average of 2,066,000,000 fr. a year. On comparing the second period with the first, it will be seen that the increase is 570 millions; in the third, as compared with the second, a still further increase of 221 millions; and on the third as compared with the first, an increase of near a thousand millions. The increase is 570 millions; in the third, as compared with the second, a still further increase of 221 millions; and on the third as compared with the first, an increase of near a thousand millions of francs on the annual average of expenditure. Was the original starting point low enough to admit of such progression? By no means; for at the very outset the Imperial Government shot far beyond the Governments that went before it. The five years previous—viz., 1847 to 1851, showed 7,981,000,000 fr. total expenditure, so that in its infancy the Imperial Government began by spending on an average 333 millions a year more than its predecessors. The progress will seem the greater if setting aside the disturbed years from 1847 to 1851—we compare the first 15 years of the Empire with 15 normal years of the July Government. During the period between 1852 and 1846 the total public expenditure amounted to 19,380,000,000 fr. The difference to be placed to the account of the period from 1852 to 1866 is near 12,000 millions; in other words, the Imperial Government has spent 600 millions a year more than the Governments that preceded it.

A writer in the *Moniteur de l'Armee* points out that without being a fatalist, he cannot but think there is in the history of some personages epochs when great events periodically recur: and that the month of March seems to be for the Napoleon family that epoch.

It is probably in this way we have the publication of *Les Titres de la Dynastie Imperiale*. The writer in question reminds us that it was in the first days of March 1796, General Bonaparte married Madame Beauharnais, and a few days later he took the command of the army of Italy. It was in March that he descended from the Alps into the plains of Lombardy, on March 1797, he reduced Italy, and opened a new campaign. It was on the last day of March that the Crown of the Hapsburgs did homage to his sword and abdicated peace from its vanquisher. It was in March, 1798, that Bonaparte decided on the expedition to Egypt; and in March 1799, the people of the East saluted him as the 'Sultan of the Nile.' It was in March, 1800, that he restored with a firm hand tranquility to France. It was in March that the Code Civil was framed. In March, 1802, the Concordat restored religion, the peace of Amiens was signed, and the order of the Legion of Honour founded. In March the camp called the 'Camps of the Ocean' was commenced. In March, 1804, the great conspiracy was formed against the First Consul. In March, 1805, Napoleon was not only Emperor of the French but received from the Consuls in Paris the title of King of Italy. It was in March that the statutes regulating the position of the Imperial family and the decree creating the great duchies of the Empire were promulgated. In March 1807, Napoleon bivouacked with his troops in the midst of the mad of Poland. It was in March, 1808, that Charles IV. of Spain abdicated in favour of his son Ferdinand through his wife in May that Charles abdicated and abdicated again in favour of Napoleon. It was in March, 1809, that the preparations for the campaign which led to Wagram were commenced. In March 1810, the marriage of Napoleon with the Archduchess of Austria took place, and as if the month consecrated to the god of war was to be the catalytic epoch of the Imperial family, it was in the month of the same month his son was born. In March, 1813, the war with Russia was decided and announced. In March, 1813, the coalition of the Powers of the North was formed against France. It was in March 1814 that the great Captain gained his last victory on the plains of Champaña and on the banks of the Marne; and it was on the 30th of the same month that the battle was fought which led to the abdication of Napoleon at Fontainebleau. It was on the 20th of March that Napoleon recovered the Imperial Throne. It is not, then, without reason that the month of March seems to us to be the Napoleonic month par excellence, and hence it was in the month of March that the Prince Imperial was born, and it is in March that Napoleon III. publishes his pamphlet on the titles of the Napoleonic Dynasty. There are one or two events that happened in the same exhalistic month which the writer has forgotten to mention—for instance, the shooting of the Duke of Angiano at Vincennes on the 21st of March, 1804. Of course, if it be decreed by fate that the month of March cannot pass away without some signal act connected with the dynasty of Napoleon, nothing more need be said.

The *Gazette de France*, the old organ of the Legitimists, seems really desirous to profit by every occasion to say a good word for England and English institutions. *France* it says, with a population of 40 millions, has but 260 deputies. In England where the population is not more than 27 millions, the House of Commons has 650 members. The difference between the number of representatives elected by the two nations is the scale by which we can measure their respective liberties. It is because of the difference between the constitution of the electoral colleges, and because of the great number of representatives that in England the Parliament faithfully reflects the opinions of the English people, and that it is the vigilant upholder of English liberties. It is because matters are otherwise in France that it is so difficult for those liberties to take root there. The authors of the Decrees of 1852 knew that they were about when they restricted the number of deputies. Logic required that a system of government which abolished liberty should provide itself with a Chamber with as few members as possible. The fewer the electoral centres the more easily may the acts of Government control the voters. The smaller a Legislative Assembly is in number the more easily may the Executive Government impose its will upon it. For these reasons it acts, we cannot bring ourselves to believe in the return of liberty so long as we do not see the number of electoral colleges doubled and trebled, and consequently more deputies elected.

With regard to the great French Revolution and the conquests of 1789, to which French writers point with so much pride, the idea seems to be gaining ground among even the most Liberal that it is all a mistake and it is absurd to say it has called a new world into existence, or marked the starting point of a new era. M. Jules Simon, a Liberal and a Republican, said the other day in the Legislative Chamber, —

It is a curious feature of the history of our habits and manners in the 19th century, on issuing from the Revolution which was meant to establish liberty and equality, whereas it has but by no means established liberty, and it has established but very little equality.

A Liberal journalist, commenting upon this, says he is happy to have his opinion corroborated by such an authority as M. Jules Simon, and that if one takes the trouble to examine closely and looks at facts impartially one is forced to admit that the Revolution has made no progress and has carried out no part of its scheme; that it has not founded in France either liberty, equality, or fraternity. He adds:—

Far from advancing, we fear we have gone back, and the laws on the Press and the right of meeting are fresh proofs of it. France is less advanced, less free, not only in her laws but, above all, in her manners, in 1868 than she was in 1788, on the eve of the movement of which a complete renovation was to be the result. Three men, two named Gaussens, although not related to each other and another called Fau, have just been tried at Bordeaux for sedition and riot in that town, on the occasion of the presentation before the Council of Revision of the young men forming the National Guard Mobile. A large crowd of persons had assembled and marched through the streets singing the *Marseillaise*, and raising cries of 'Vive la Republique!' The accused Fau had also hoisted a red scarf as a flag at the end of a pole; he, however, expressed regret at his conduct and got off with four days imprisonment; one of the Gaussens, who is a water boiler employing a large number of workmen, was sentenced to a month of the same punishment and 500 fr.; the other who had resisted the police and had kicked one of them, was condemned to three months of the same punishment. Further disturbances occurred at Bordeaux on Saturday afternoon. A mob of young men from the suburbs, carrying a red flag, paraded the streets. Some were armed with sticks, and disorder ensued. The Central Commissary of Police seized the flag, and a struggle commenced between his men and the rioters. The Prefect of the Gironde, who had been presiding over the Council of Revision, quickly repaired to the spot with some gendarmes. The necessary legal warning to desist was obeyed, and in a few minutes quiet was restored, after some arrests had been made. The people of Bordeaux manifested great indignation against the authors of the disturbances.

The troubles that have occurred in Toulon are more serious than supposed. They were caused by the resistance of the young men drawn for the conscription under the new law. It is said that a soldier was killed, and a civil functionary severely wounded by a stone flung at him during the tumult. From what the *Moniteur* says, certain persons known for their turbulent character, and no way concerned in the proceedings of the Council of Revision, made them the pretext for aggravating the disorder. The

authorities had taken measures for putting down any fresh attempt at riot.

Paris, March 23.—The *Patrie* of this evening says that plebiscite of an anarchical nature has been proposed at Rennes. The Imperial Procurator ordered the arrest of three young men charged with the offence. On their examination it was found that their object was to foment agitation.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—Florence March 24.—In today's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the debate on the Grinding Tax was continued.

Signor Correnti, speaking in the name of the members of the third party, declared that they could only accept the Grinding Tax as the ultimate compromise to restore the public credit and financial equilibrium. The third party had lately supported the Government, and would continue to support it, if its policy was just and advantageous to the country, but it could never consent to an alliance with the Church.

Count Cambray Digny replied in the objections made by various speakers to his financial proposals. He refuted the accusation of exaggeration in his description of the gravity of the financial condition of Italy, and demonstrated that not more than 574,000,000 of ecclesiastical property were available to remove the deficit of 1869 and the forced currency. He deemed it necessary, therefore, to meet the deficit of 1869 by new taxes.

FINANCES OF ITALY.—The Florence correspondent of the *Daily News* writing on the 7th inst. says:—If a country can be saved from bankruptcy by plain speaking Italy is secure. Never was language clearer sharper, more free from ambiguity addressed by a finance minister to the representatives of a people, than that spoken yesterday by Count Digny, when he told the Chambers of Deputies in good set terms that if it did not vote without further delay the additional taxes required he would not be responsible for the state of matters on the first of July. What you are now discussing, he said, is of importance to the future of these questions is but relative; unless you previously or simultaneously vote the necessary taxes, you are throwing away time and labor. The law, said Count Digny, with regard to the taxes and to reform the administrative details are now under the consideration of the Chamber. But the introduction and the working of these administrative reforms cannot be done in a single day. If you wait for these administrative reforms before voting the new taxes you will not have time to ward off disaster. Whoever attempts to delay the voting of these taxes must be prepared to assume the responsibility of the bankruptcy of the kingdom of Italy.

JOSEPH MAZZINI ON THE SITUATION.—A letter from the pen of Joseph Mazzini, on the present state of things in Italy, has appeared. He comments in severe terms upon the moral cowardice of the Italian of all parties during the recent crisis. He asks what Italy did after great sacrifices of blood and treasure, she had established the national independence and proclaimed it to all the world that Rome was to crown the edifice. In opposition to the unanimous will of the nation and to the declarations which all Europe had greeted with applause, an intruding voice of a French Emperor, a voice of prohibition, unjustly, arrogantly, arbitrarily, insolent and without the excuse even of personal interest. What then does he propose? Kings, Ministers and Parliament tremble at the sound of his voice, accept the prohibition and acknowledge its utterance as their undisputed law and master. Choose for yourselves another Parliament Garibaldi by force of arms and then put him down. Defend against Italy, and on behalf of the Pope what you have declared to be Italian ground! and they undertake to defend it. Back from that frontier, and they go back. Then, as if in the act of solemn defiance, and to close the door of his future, the French Minister rises to his place, and says before all Europe: "Italy shall never have Rome, for France will it not." King, Ministers, and Parliament in Italy listen in silence. The country does not shake its sluggish limbs, and quietly brooks the insult. Is there a more shameful page than this in the history of nations? He then adds: "In an army which counts among its highest grades the names of Bixio, Medici, Cossa, and Cialdini, not a single officer broke his sword in two, and that in a Chamber in which are sitting Berani, Cairoli, Nicotri, Miceli, Asproni, Fabrizi, Novelli, Pisanelli, and Tamiso, not one could be found with the courage to demand the instant evacuation of the French troops." He then quotes the taunt of Ugo Foscolo to the teeth of his countrymen half a century ago.—A nation that uses its name as a theme for arrogance and not as an incentive to courage, a nation that whimpers ever its servile state, but dares not raise its voice and to it, gives an excuse to its neighbors to deride its trials; to humble its pride, and to set upon its wealth, adding its name to that of the herd of conquered peoples. Such a nation, O Italy, is yours! Be slaves, therefore, and hold your peace." Mazzini then concludes the present movement as premature, and therefore doomed to failure. The word of silent preparation, must be begun anew under the guidance of a single name, with a clearly defined time of action, excluding all who refuse their adhesion to the entire programme of the party.

A Florentine correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, writing on the 4th inst.:—Reports are circulating that Garibaldi is preparing for another Roman campaign, and that he is expected to arrive at Leghorn for this purpose about the middle of the present month. My letters from Caperna made no allusion to this rumour; they say that the General is silent and reserved, writing little and apparently absorbed in his agricultural pursuits. Since Mentana the party of action has been in a state of extreme discouragement, and the reports it has received from the secret committees at Rome have not been of a nature to render it more hopeful. It appears that an impression prevails among the inhabitants of the Papal States that during the last campaign the Italian Government and the volunteers had invaded the country for the purpose of annexing it to Italy, without consulting the wishes of the Romans, and this has made the cause of Italian unity rather unpopular in the Roman States than otherwise. In the Italian Chamber the great majority of the Liberal party is averse from a violent solution of the question; it rather aims at some sort of compromise with the Pope, so as to make Rome the capital of Italy without losing its position as the centre of the Catholic world. This view is now even shared by the extreme party, which has lately established a national committee here.

The *Correspondence Italiana* contains the statements which the Italian Government has been endeavouring to foster in the minds of the people. The *Official Gazette* contradicts the reports that have been recently circulated of a brigand invasion in the Neapolitan Provinces. The *Gazette* adds that the recent encounters in the provinces of Terra di Lavoro and of Molise in which the bands of Pico and Ciccone were decimated and dispersed, show the determination of the people of those districts to oppose brigandage to the utmost.

Rome, March 17.—The Pope held a public Consistory yesterday in the presence of the members of the Diplomatic Corps and other distinguished personages. After having taken the oath the six new Cardinals received their hats. The Pope afterwards held a private Consistory, at which he preconized six bishops for the dioceses of Quilo, Louisville, Erie, and Buffalo, and appointed other bishops *in partibus*. His Holiness then conferred the ring and titles upon the new Cardinals. Cardinal Bonaparte received the title of Saint Pudentius, and was appointed member of the congregations of Bishops and Regulars. The cere-

monies concluded with the usual rites and the granting indulgences. Rome, March 22.—The French brigade Pothier has been ordered to return to France. The transports Mozard, Jura, Ardecho, and Moselle, have arrived at Civita Vecchia to embark the brigades. The remaining brigade, Raoul, will be concentrated at Civita Vecchia. Colonel d'Arvy, the commander of the Antilles Legion, has returned from Paris. Admiral Ferragut has had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli. King George has informed the Papal Government that he will, perhaps, in the near future, spend some time at Rome, in consequence of this intimacy Cardinal Antonelli is said to have inquired whether the Berlin Court would object to the Pope's hospitality being accorded to the King. The Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says he is positively assured on good authority that France and Prussia have concluded a convention by which those Powers agree, whatever events may arise, or whatever their own relations with each other, that they will maintain the independence of the Holy See and the integrity of its present territory. This compact has been communicated to the Italian Government, and has called forth no objection from Gen. Menabrea, though it must be regarded as a solemn guarantee of the Papal sovereignty. Paris 6h.—Orders have gone forward to the French troops now occupying Rome, to return if it is thought the evacuation will be complete in a few days. The *Times Correspondent* writes:—The Pope being greatly incensed at Baron Bessier's attempt to abolish the Concordat France has now come to his assistance and proposes that Austria should be placed on the same footing with regard to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Roman See as she herself is. The Pope utterly rejects the idea; but so far respects the mediation of his present protector on the Seine as to have ceased talking of a rupture with the Kaiser. Profiting by this opportunity the friends of Austria in Rome again loudly assert that when the decisive moments arrive the Kaiser will sacrifice Baron Bessier rather than his treaty with the Church. Our news from Vienna points to the opposite probability. The matter is being closely watched in these northern latitudes. Should the Concordat be actually abolished the Kaiser is likely to lose the favour of the Bavarian and Wurtemberg Ultramontanes, who, from religious motives, have preserved a certain predilection for him even after the events of 1866. To their liberal coadjutors he may become more than he has yet been; but, as these are eminently inclined towards Prussia, to gain them will scarcely make up for the deprivation of the others.

Thirty years ago there was but one homoeopathic in New England. In 1857 there were one hundred and twenty, in Massachusetts alone, while at the present time there are two hundred and fifty one, showing an increase of over one hundred per cent in ten years.

There are no longer any babies born in Chicago if we may credit the announcement, in a local sheet that during February 229 young gentlemen and 324 young ladies were born in that city.

A murderer recently executed in Idaho is said to have ascended the scaffold with a smile on his face. But then it should be understood that he had but recently married a widow with eight children.

The immortal hero of the Dutch Gap Canal is to be set to music. A Lowell poet has written the first verse and will soon finish the remainder:— Ben Butler was a soldier brave, A soldier brave was he; He had for silver spoons and such, A parti-al-ity.

A 'COUGH,' 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT. If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and CATARRH they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from— E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. P. Willis, New York. Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N. Y. Surgeons in the Army, and a host of eminence. Sold every where at 25 cents per box. April, 1868. 2m

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY. The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the *German Reformed Missioner*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:— A BENEFACTRESS. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform every part of it—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life. We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Be sure and call for 'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.' All others are base and dangerous imitations. April, 1868. 2m

CIRCULAR. MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late partners and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of PLUM, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, CHIEF BRAND, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Communications respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867. 12m

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on mankind, than any other science, yet from other sources could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would furnish, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to the science for the virtues of his remedies and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star, March, 1868. 1m

PURGATION AND INVIGORATION.—By means of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, these two processes are made easy and inoperable, and this cannot be said of any other cathartic in existence.—For this reason they are decidedly the most successful alternative medicine ever prescribed for paralysis, palsy, nervous weakness, general debility, and vertigo or dizziness. These complaints are always in some degree connected, either as effects or causes, with a morbid condition of the stomach, the liver, or the intestines. Upon these organs the Pills act with a delicacy, purgative, and curative power, that is simply astonishing, while at the same time they communicate vigor to the whole organization.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is a pleasant tonic to afford a new and refined enjoyment to the gentleman, and it has been certainly accomplished that object in introducing Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, for twenty years a favorite toilet article throughout Spanish America, to the notice of the ladies of this country. None but the ladies alone indebted to that embowering perfume; for if the article imparts to the embroidered dress an exhilarating and refreshing fragrance, and to the complexion a softer bloom, it is equally efficacious in taking the sting out of the operation of shaving and relieving the breath from the fumes of tobacco. For all these purposes, however, it is necessary to have Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, and none other.

RUSSIA. St. Petersburg, March 16.—The *Courrier de la Russie* of today referring to the rumours of Prince Napoleon visiting St. Petersburg, says:— We have these reports may be true. Prince Napoleon might then judge for himself of the falsity of the ideas circulated in France respecting the institutions, policy, and aspirations of Russia, and we have no doubt that a change in his personal sentiments would have an influence upon his opinion in France.

PRUSSIA. Berlin, March 14.—The intentions of France have become more clearly apparent the last few days. France not only wishes to make a move in the East, but professes a desire to do so if possible in concert with Russia and Prussia. As was communicated in this correspondence in its proper place, Russia in the course of the last 18 months twice made the same proposal to France, without however, being able to arrive at any definite conclusion. The first time France, after entertaining it for a short space, dismissed the idea for unexplained reasons.

UNITED STATES. A fellow in Buffalo has put on his wife in a raffle. The tickets read as follows: 'Raffle for the wife of Thomas D. Jyle, at Wolff's Hall, Court street, on Monday, March 23 1868. This woman is a good housekeeper, and is willing to stay with any one who may draw her. Tickets, 25 cents.

A lady in Chicago has applied for a divorce on the ground that her husband is travelling all the time and insists that she shall accompany him.

A Radical writer says that Butler is 'ever-tongued.' Does he mean that the Doctor's tongue is forked, or that he was born with a spoon in his mouth.—N.Y. Herald.