

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Neuchâtel Conference progresses slowly. Next meeting will be held on the 14th (March). The Prussian Minister waits instructions. The Post's Paris correspondent states that an exchange of notes has taken place on the China difficulty between England and France, and the best understanding exists with respect to joint operations.

It is said that, in consequence of the last news from China, the French fleet in those seas, under the command of Admirals Guérin and Rigault de Genouilly, will be reinforced, by three ships of the line.

At this moment an unfortunate occurrence in the diocese of Moulins supplies the enemies of the Church with a new opportunity for signalling their great reverence for order and justice. The Bishop of Moulins has been forced to suspend one of the Priests of his diocese, and it is difficult to see why he should not do so, if he sees fit. That is the affair of the Bishop. The Priest has his remedy, as all other Priests when they think they are wronged. The Pope sits in Rome. But that is not the opinion of our modern Liberals. The old remedy is not satisfactory to them, for that would be justice and charity combined. So they counsel the interdicted Priest to appeal to the civil power, to the Council of State. They urge upon him that the Bishop is guilty of an abuse of his authority—of an excess of zeal. Instead of going to the Bishop's judge and superior, they are for calling in the lawyers of the Council of State, the politicians and the men of secular affairs. These are, it seems, the proper persons to decide whether a Priest deserves to be censured, or whether the Bishop has exceeded his powers, or exercised undue severity in the case.

The men who call themselves friends of the Church are always enemies; their object is to seize upon her jurisdiction, to supersede her regular tribunals, and to dispose of her powers according to the necessities of their political relations. It is quite intelligible that the old legal spirit of France should be extremely tormented by the liberty which the Church there enjoys. So long as the Bishops communicate directly with the Holy See, there is no hope for these gentlemen. But if they can induce one Priest to recur to the secular power for the redress of the grievances under which he conceives himself to labor, their work is done. All they want is a beginning, one example of an appellant Priest, and then there will be a precedent. It will become then a tradition of the State, and in a few years no man can tell how soon the ancient abjection of the French Bishops will have become the normal state of the new Churches of France. Until we hear of this affair having been actually brought before the Council of State, we shall not believe that any Priest can be found in France capable of so scandalous an act. Even admitting—but there is no known ground for the admission—that the Priest in question has received but scanty justice at the hands of the Bishop of Moulins, the Council of State is not the proper tribunal for his complaint. The uninvited defenders of his cause are perfectly aware that he cannot go before the secular tribunals without damaging himself; but they care nothing for the Priest. They are for measures, not for men; their object is to bring the Church back again within the trammels of the State, and not to see justice done. They might, no doubt, help the Priest with their counsel, but it will not be for love of his cause. They will make use of him, and when he shall have served their ends they will get rid of him, as the English Protestants got rid of Achilli. He will find himself thrown aside like a broken tool.

It is not without instruction to observe how the legal instinct survives all changes in the exterior form of the law. The old French Parliamentary spirit is as much alive to-day as it was when it denounced the Jesuits as flatterers of kings and regicides. All that is wanted is opportunity. The lawyers attempted it when the late Papal Decree was published, but the effort proved worthless then, and now the agitation on the diocese of Moulins furnishes them with another occasion of showing their zeal for liberty. We trust that their present efforts will meet with no better success than they found before, and that no Priest can be found in France who will lend himself to the crooked policy of which these gentlemen have made themselves the advocates. The Council of State is, no doubt, an admirable institution, but it has neither the qualities nor the powers for deciding whether a Bishop has committed an abuse of authority. The cognisance of such causes is reserved for another judge, and the less that judge is meddled with the better.—Tablet.

SPAIN.

Country quiet. Preparations for an expedition against Mexico continues. It is thought probable that the operations will be limited to a blockade and bombardment of Vera Cruz. The Espana, Government organ, demands that France and England shall call on the United States to remain neutral, and it is reported offers to act as mediator on the part of Spain. Meantime French ships are ordered to cruise off Vera Cruz.

Another report is, that France and England had declined the request of Spain to guarantee Cuba in the event of hostilities.

A special Mexican Minister, Signor Lairaqua, is said to have arrived at Southampton on his way to Madrid, to arrange the difficulty. Meantime the war programme is to bring Santa Anna from his retirement and lend him aid to capture Vera Cruz.

ITALY.

NAPLES.—The Queen has given birth to a son, and hopes are entertained that the King will profit by this event to make concessions which will reconcile the Western Powers. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a circular to all his diplomatic agents, instructing them to contradict the statement that torture was inflicted on political prisoners. For the truth of his assertion he appeals to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs residing at Naples.

The Cattolica of Genoa publishes a letter from Naples of the 21st Feb., mentioning another explosion which took place three days before in the fort of Vigliena, on the sea-side between Naples and Portici, but caused little damage. The letter adds that upon examination it was found that both this explosion and that of the Carlo III. were owing to the spontaneous ignition of a peculiar compound invented for military purposes by one of the officers who perished on board the abovementioned vessel. This compound had been made up into various kinds of projectiles, which were kept in small quantities in various places. Experience now shows that it has the serious defect of igniting spontaneously, which renders it unfit for service.

The Morning Post still croaks, like an ill-boding raven, about the affairs of Naples, and led its readers, in the middle of last week, to look out for Sicilian squalls within a day or two. The Court Circular has the following remarks on these predictions:—"We need not say that the will was father to that thought, and that like the Delphic responses of old, the vaticination of the Pythoness of Wellington street was merely the reflex of the creature's ardent wishes. That the affairs of Naples are not exactly in that state which, as lovers of order and peace, we should desire, is true; but still we know they are far from being so critical as the enemies of the King connected with the London diurnal press would have us suppose; and we do not apprehend those terrible consequences which our Ministerial contemporaries see looming in the distance. These journals assert that the prisoners condemned for treasonable practices have refused en masse to gain their liberty by emigrating to the River Plate. The fact is not so; but we believe it is too true that some of those who in the outset expressed their cordial acquiescence in the proposal to emigrate, have since been induced by the sinister advice of evil counsellors to retract their consent, in the wicked hope that a revolution, which they are told to expect, will shortly make them masters of the situation, and the Sovereign an exile."

PRUSSIA.

A despatch, dated Berlin, March 4, announces that the Government bill on the divorce and marriage law has been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies (House of Commons) of the Prussian Landtag. The object of the new measure was to abolish existing and well-known facilities afforded to persons desirous of separation. The greater part of its provisions had been adopted by the House, but the Government has been defeated on the bill as a whole. The numbers were—For the bill, 134; against it, 173—majority against Government, 39. The reason for this decision is, that the Catholic party had proposed amendments which were rejected, and this induced them to vote with those who opposed the measure altogether. The rejection of the bill has created considerable agitation in Berlin. A majority of the public were decidedly opposed to it.

SWITZERLAND.

In Geneva, which has been called the "Rome of Protestantism," superstition is at present presented in a form so profane and ridiculous as almost to exceed belief. Under the name of "Bortism," a certain Dort, a Protestant Minister, has just founded the religion of "Speaking Tables." A crowd of devotees have attached themselves to this new doctrine. The object of their superstitious worship is a table, around which piously assemble the believers. The spirits who speak by this table and by the mouth of the Minister are amongst the most distinguished. For example—"The Angel David," "the Angel Uriel," "the Angel Gabriel," "the Angel Luther," "the Angel Michael," and more often by a profanation still more impious, Our Lord himself introduced, and when He commences to speak He announces Himself by these words, "Peace, My lambs, in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." Then the assistance rise and continue standing through respect, but remain seated while the other spirits speak. Already the answers of this new oracle form two volumes, published by M. Bort under the title of "Divers and Mysterious Revelations or Communications between Heaven and Earth through the medium of a Table. Lausanne, 1854." In these two volumes there is not, according to the editor, a syllable which has not been dictated by Heaven, the preface "by Jesus Christ Himself," a second preface is "by the Angel Gabriel," and declares to be false the assertions of some, that the revelations which follow were the work of Satan. In it a new "Our Father" is taught by the Saviour. There are histories of the Millinarians and an hundred other reveries of the same description.—Univers.

RUSSIA.

News from Circassia received to the effect that the Circassians had again beaten the Russians on the banks of the Laba. The Russians were driven back over the river with a loss of 400 men, 4 pieces of canon, and their baggage. The Russians are seeking to take possession of the Chutta.

It is stated in a report to the Russian Government, presented by the government of Siberia, that since the attack on Canton by the British the trade between Russia and China by land has been considerably increased, and an opinion is expressed that so long as the war continues the commercial relations between the two countries will become every day more intimate.

A private letter from St. Petersburg announces that it was known in that city by special courier that the Governor of Russian Siberia had despatched a column of troops towards Khabta, on the frontiers of China. It is added, that this measure has been adopted in agreement with the Court of Peking.

CHINA.

Official despatches have been received by the present mail from Sir John Bowring and Sir Michael Seymour. They give accounts of the attacks made upon the British shipping by a vast number of Chinese junks. The attack, which was well concerted being made at low water, when the larger men-of-war could not safely manoeuvre, was brilliantly repelled. Sir Michael Seymour had thought it wise to abandon his posts at the Dutch Folly and the Factory Gardens, and had strengthened his positions at forts lower down the river. 500 men were expected from Singapore.

The details of the massacre of the Europeans on board the Thistle are also communicated in these despatches. It appears that the Thistle left Canton on her passage to Hong Kong. The Chinese passengers were searched to ascertain that they had no arms and this point being settled, the vessel started. Presently seventeen Chinese obtained knives from a woman who had secreted them under her clothes, and who, it seems, had not been efficiently searched. With these they fell on the eleven unarmed Europeans, one of whom was the Spanish Vice-Consul, and murdered them all. Then running the vessel into a creek, they set fire to her, and carried the heads of their victims on shore, leaving the bodies to be burned. These seventeen Chinese were soldiers in

disguise and wore their uniforms under the garments they had assumed to gain admission to the vessel. There is no doubt, the authorities conceived at their design, and will give them the full price for the Thistle, being an iron boat, was not destroyed. Her hull was found next day by our boats with the eleven charred bodies decapitated—a melancholy evidence of their horrid fate. Since this dreadful occurrence another river steamer has been attacked and narrowly escaped capture at the hands of a mandarin fleet, and communication with Canton is almost entirely suspended. There are no foreign residents there now whatever.

The Wampoa and anchorage have been abandoned. Further troops and gun-boats are waited for by the Admiral: holding his position is very difficult. Meanwhile, nothing has been heard of Viceroy Yeh, lately, nor had the Commissioner arrived from Peking, although the Chinese assert a very high official is on the way.

Of the rebels in the south we have no intelligence beyond a rumour that they have come to an understanding with Yeh, and combined to "expel the barbarian." Whether this be true or not, it is a peculiar fact that they do not seem to take advantage of the present state of affairs to press the Imperialists anywhere near Canton.

The mandarins have issued in various districts the most bloodthirsty edicts against the English and have offered large rewards to those who may succeed in assassination or incendiarism in Hong Kong. All Chinese have been ordered to quit the service of foreigners and return to their homes; and so powerful is the mandarin system that disobedience entails much trouble, if not positive destruction, upon the relatives of the offender. Nearly all the Chinese have left or are leaving, and this creates no small inconvenience, and also renders private property more insecure. Her Majesty's ship Calcutta is in the harbor, and Admiral Gairn has, in the most handsome manner, offered the services of the crews of La Virginie and the steamer Oatinal whenever they may be required; indeed, there is now a French guard stationed at one of the most unprotected points. The Americans have also landed a guard at their naval stores and at another point.

We have just received intelligence from Canton informing us that the whole of the suburbs west of the city had been burned by our force on the 12th Feb. In this service we regret to say that a party of the 59th Regiment missed their way, and getting under the city wall were assailed with stones and matchlocks, losing two men killed, eleven severely wounded, and ten slightly wounded.

An attempt was made at Hong Kong on the 15th Jan. to poison a considerable portion of the foreign community. The author of this diabolical act is a Chinese baker named Esing, who (being doubtless induced by the promises of reward held out by the mandarins) mixed with his bread a large quantity of arsenic, and after sending it round to his customers left for Macao in a steamer at eight a.m. All who partook of this bread were shortly afterwards seized with violent retchings and other symptoms, but prompt remedies being applied, we are happy to state that no deaths have ensued, although great numbers have been ill, and some are still in a dangerous state. The quantity of arsenic was too large to answer the intended purpose, its presence being immediately betrayed, and antidotes forthwith administered. It is fearful to contemplate what the results might otherwise have been. A steamer has been despatched to Macao in hopes of intercepting Esing, but we fear he will have gained the mainland ere she arrives.—Times Correspondent.

The Paris journal Pays says—"We learn by the latest news from China, under date Dec. 15th that the Court of Peking had published a decree prohibiting all subjects of the Celestial empire from trading with the English. Disobedience to be punished with death."

Further despatches have been received from Hong Kong to January 30. Admiral Seymour had with drawn from the Gardens and Dutch Folly. As a reprisal for the recent attack of their fleet, he had burned down the western suburbs of Canton. Nine Chinese had been arrested at Hong Kong.

The Paris Patrie states that accounts from the frontier of China, received at St. Petersburg, announce the Government of Peking to be in a state of dissolution. The treasury was empty, all the moined men had left the city, and the Chinese were in open hostilities.

PERSIA.

The treaty of peace is considered satisfactory. Persia undertakes to evacuate Herat within three months after its ratification, and upon the fulfilment of that condition England will evacuate Persian territory. Commercial advantages are also gained as England is to be placed on the same footing as the most favored nations, while all further disputes between Persia and Afghanistan are to be referred to the arbitration of England.

AUSTRALIA.

The reports from the Victoria gold diggings, continue most extraordinary, and the return of the year, it is estimated, will exceed 120 tons of the precious metal. The total quantity exported during 1856 up to the 25th of October was 2,485,197 ounces. A select committee of the Legislative Council makes out an opinion, in favour of the continued richness of the diggings, for no less a period than 2,240 years!

Another letter has been received from Australia, in which the writer—a Tipperary man, a school-fellow of John Sadler—declares that he has seen the delinquent in Melbourne.—Morning Post.

THE CITY OF CANTON.

This famous port is divided into two towns, the Chinese and the Tartar, which are separated by walls. Round the whole there is also a wall sixty feet in height and overgrown with grass, creepers, and bushes. Within this lies Canton, a chaos of small houses interspersed with trees, but showing neither fine streets nor squares, nor any architectural object worth note. The town is nine English miles in circumference. The house population is 400,000, the boat population about 60,000, and the population of the environs about 200,000. The Europeans number between 200 and 300. As in Turkish towns, each business has its separate street.—There is a street for glass, another for silks, another for doctors, a fourth for provisions, and so on. Between the houses stand small temples of the same style as the other buildings. The shops are opened daily by taking out the front side of the house as far as the ground story. The wares are then strewed about in boxes made with compartments, or they are spread upon tables, behind which their owners sit and work. Provisions, especially, are laid out with great elegance. A narrow staircase leads to the upper part of the house, which forms the dwelling of the merchant and his family.

The streets are paved with broad stones. Before each house, in a sort of niche, there is a little altar, two or three feet high, before which are burnt little night lamps. The observance is religious, but it has also its social advantages. During the day, especially in the part of the town devoted to the sale of provisions, the throng of people is very great.—The women and girls waddle from shop to shop to make their purchases, unveiled, as they do in Europe. Besides the provisions in the shops, there are street hawkers, who go about with immense baskets, pawling out their wares, like London costermongers. The crowd is increased by the wealthy, who are borne to and fro in their sedans; and it is still further aided by the "nightmen" of Canton, who do their night work during the day, bearing along the sewage from each house in open tubs, which add to the fertility of their gardens, but not to the salubrity of the atmosphere. Their want of cattle, and consequently of manure, makes this kind of "guano" of great value to them. Poultry and swine are plentiful in the narrow streets. In the poorer quarters, the number of sick people, with their bodies

covered with skin eruptions, sores, and boils, is exceedingly disgusting. In parts of the environs are the burying places, covered over with small mounds of earth, upon which are placed stone flags, two feet high, bearing inscriptions. There are family vaults also, dug in the hills, and surrounded with low walls, in the form of a horseshoe; the mouth of the graves are also walled up. There is another way in which the Chinese bury their dead. They build small halls, consisting of two walls and a roof, open on both sides. Within these rise a tier of wooden benches, not exceeding four, and about two feet apart. Each bears a coffin, formed generally of boughs of trees hollowed out.—Morning Advertiser Correspondent.

NEW PROTESTANT DOCTRINE.—HUMAN SACRIFICES TO BE OFFERED.

(Correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

Salt Lake City, Oct., 1856.

In order to understand Mormonism aright, it is necessary to bear constantly in mind that the foundation of this remarkable system of fanaticism and imposture lies in the doctrine of direct revelation from Heaven in all things pertaining to spiritual or political government, and that the whole fabric of the Church, both doctrinal, ethical and liturgical, may be at any time changed by a new revelation uttered by its Prophet. And again, that one of the most important points in their theological system is the regular progression to be observed in the conversion and subsequent advancement of a person in Mormonism.

This principle is thus explained on page 507, vol. XV, of The Millennial Star, the Church organ in England:—"If a man receive all truths, he must receive them on a graduated scale. The Latter-Day Saints act upon this simple natural proposition. Paul had milk for babes, and things unlawful to utter." In carrying out this doctrine, they have invented a series of secret rites and ceremonies founded upon the Masonic ritual, and embracing oaths of obedience to the counsels of the priesthood more binding, if possible, than those of the ancient order of Jesuits. This system consists of several degrees which are called "endowments." The highest orders of Mormonism, consequently, are only attainable to such as have proved themselves, after many years of service in the Church, to be useful and trustworthy; and those alone who have penetrated into the Holy of Holies (the most sacred and mysterious of these endowments) are intrusted with the secrets, plans and machinations of the Mormon Government.

The influence which has been acquired over many of their ignorant followers by these means is unbounded. I will give you an instance. While travelling a short time since, I had occasion to ride in a wagon with a Mormon who was very firm in the faith but naturally communicative. In the course of a conversation which we had about Mormonism, I found occasion to ask him what he would consider it his duty to do if Brigham should counsel him to murder me. His reply was that if Brigham told him to murder me, it would be because God had revealed it to be necessary that I should leave the world, and, therefore, he, as the instrument in the hands of God, through his prophet Brigham, would not be responsible in taking my life. Alone with this man, far from any settlement, this confession, made in solemn earnest manner, impressed itself deeply on my mind.

Thus you see the importance which is attached by them to the completion of the Temple, for it is not, as many suppose, to be a place of public religious meetings, but in it are to be celebrated their internal rites of endowment; within its walls animal sacrifices are to be offered up for the remission of sins; in one of its apartments, baptism will be made for the dead; and if we may judge from Brigham Young's own words, human sacrifice will be the fitting accompaniment of their blasphemous demoniacal ceremonies.

You will find in a sermon delivered by Brigham Young, Sept. 31, and published in the Deseret News of Oct. 1, 1856, the following paragraphs:—"There are sins that men commit, for which they cannot receive forgiveness in this world or in that which is to come; and if they had their eyes open to see their true condition, they would be perfectly willing to have their blood spilt upon the ground, that the smoke thereof might ascend to Heaven as an offering for their sins; and the smoking incense would atone for their sins. Whereas, if such is not the case, they will stick to them and remain upon them in the spirit world. I know, when you hear my brethren telling about cutting people off from the earth, that you consider it a strong doctrine; but it is to save them, not to destroy them."

Again he says:—"It is true that the blood of the Son of God was shed for sins through the fall and those committed by men; yet men can commit sins which it can never remit. There are sins that can be atoned for by an offering upon an altar, as in ancient days; and there are sins that the blood of a lamb, or of a calf, or of turtle doves, cannot remit, but they must be atoned for by the blood of the man."

The foundation of this Temple is laid, ready to receive the superstructure, and Brigham has declared his determination not to bring over any emigrants next Summer, but will devote the funds and energies of the Church toward finishing the Temple; the work on it will accordingly be resumed as soon as the season opens. The square on which the Temple is to be situated contains the Tabernacle and the endowment house (a building which at present answers for the purposes of a Temple), and is surrounded by a high adobe wall with a stone coping. Mormon missionaries still unblushingly point to Utah as the place where female virtue is protected, and refer to the law which makes it death for a man to seduce the wife or daughter of a Mormon (without Brigham's consent). They fill, however, to tell us the punishment for a Mormon who seduces a Gentile girl, for they have before them the example of Brigham Young, who by pictures of the fearful misery and agony to which a Gentile is doomed in the future, and by promises of happiness and visions of a heaven of sensual bliss which could hardly fail to entrance the senses of a weak minded person, together with that easy, personal address characteristic of the accomplished rascal, succeeded in seducing Mrs. Cobb, the wife of a Boston gentleman, and induced her to flee with him to ruin and shame, taking with her a beautiful daughter. They remember Parley P. Pratt, (the Apostle, who by similar means, seduced his harem with Mrs. McLean, the wife of a gentleman in New Orleans. In fact, they can scarcely find a single one of their leaders who has not only ruined and thrown into utter degradation, wives and mothers, but has supplied his harem with young girls whom he has seduced, and induced under the guise of religion, and by the grossest misrepresentations and falsehoods, to leave father, mother, home, and rush into absolute slavery and despair.

IRREGULAR VERBS.—The Paris correspondent of Porter's Spirit of the Times is responsible for the following:—"It is astonishing how foreigners are imposed upon by some of our wags." The other day I went to see a little Frenchman just arrived, who had been taking English lessons, as he informed me, on the voyage, from a fellow passenger. He complained much of the difficulties of our grammar, especially the irregular verbs. "For instance," says he, "ze verb to go. Did one ever see one such verb? And with the utmost gravity he read from a sheet of paper:— I go, Thou departest, He clears out, We cut stick, Ye or you make tracks, They abnegatulate, Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu! what irregular verbs you have in your language!"

NAPOLEON AND FULTON.—We (Tablet) have been favored by the following communication by a gentleman well known by his able translations of French historical literature. It has been frequently asserted that Napoleon I., contemptuously rejected Fulton's proposal to apply steam power to the propulsion of vessels, and even pronounced Fulton a charlatan. This vulgar error has at length been conclusively refuted by the publication by M. Rapetti, in the Moniteur of the 17th instant, of the following photograph, which forms part of the forthcoming "Napoleon Correspondence."—Monsieur de Champagny—I have just read the scheme of Citizen Fulton (an engineer), which you have been far too late in submitting to me; inasmuch as it may change the face of the world. Be that as it may, it is my desire that you forthwith intrust the examination of it to a commission composed of members to be chosen by you from the different classes of the Institute. It is to that body that scientific Europe should look for judges competent to solve the problem in question. A great truth—a physical, palpable fact—is apparent to me. It is now the business of these scientific men to perceive, and to endeavor to appropriate, that fact. Their report, as soon as made, will be sent to you, and you will transmit it to me. Contrive, if possible, to have all this done within eight days, for I am full of impatience.—NAPOLEON. Camp of Boulogne, July 12th, 1804.

BON MOT OF SECRETARY MARCY.—The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Argus gives the following characteristic of Secretary Marcy:—"Some ardent Know-Nothing went to Mr. Marcy and told him with great emphasis that fourteen clerks employed in the State Department were Roman Catholics—and he paused to hear the Secretary's expression of surprise, regret or excuse. 'Ah!' said Mr. Marcy in his imperturbable bland smile and his quiet manner, 'I am glad to hear it—I did not know that I had so many as fourteen clerks with any religion at all?' The Know-Nothing vanished."

BWARE OF OFFICE.—When a wild animal tastes human flesh, nothing can ever after, says Burton, dissuade him from human slaughter. When a politician once obtains a public office, no persuasion can ever induce him to go to work, at anything but a nomination for another and another, during the term of his natural existence. If you want to spoil a good citizen for ten years, secure him a berth in the Custom House. He will never be socially a well man afterward. Send him to congress and you ruin him for life. He may carry around placards and tickets at the polls, accept a subordinate situation in the police, or run errands for the door keeper of a political meeting-house, but he will never have independence enough to emancipate himself from his morbid appetite for the "spoils," and go to work like an honest man and a Christian.

KILLED HIS MAN.—You have doubtless heard of Dr. Thompson, the waggish proprietor of the Atlanta Hotel, in Atlanta, Georgia. Well, once upon a time two gentlemen (he one decidedly under the influence of a spiritual presence, and the other proximately to the same condition) stopped at the doctor's hotel. In consequence of some extraordinary manifestations on the part of the "tightest" gent, he soon found himself "aigh unto muss" with the Doctor. His friend, however, carried him off before matters reached a crisis. After stowing him away, the friend returned, and accosting the proprietor, said very emphatically:—"Sir, you have been treading upon dangerous ground, sir; that man is not to be tampered with, sir; do you know, sir, that he has killed his man, sir?"

"Killed his man," says Thompson, with a voice like a thunder-clap, and a most intense expression of contempt upon his phiz: "by Jove! sir, let me inform you that I have practiced medicine for twenty years, and you mustn't attempt to frighten me with a chap that has only killed his man, Bah! sir, it won't begin to do."

The fellow "collapsed" and forthwith settled his bill.—Cor. Porter's Spirit.

WIDOWS.—"Do you think more antique becoming on a widow?" said a young widow to Mrs. Partington, as she exhibited a mourning dress elaborately trimmed, and a bonnet of the latest mode. The old lady scanned her attentively through her glasses, before she answered: "More antic!" she said at length and her finger rose up like a note of exclamation.—"I should think less antic would be more becoming in a widow. Widows more antic must be them spoken of by Paul to Timothy, who will marry.—Well, well, let 'em though; where a woman has once married with a congealing and warm heart, looking straight at the rigid profile of the corporal on the wall—"and one that beats responsible to her own, she will never want to enter the maritime state again." There was a tremulous tear in her eye, like a dew-drop on a morning glory, the finger led to her side, and she turned to look out of the window after Ike, who was floating a shingle boat in a rain-water tub, with a garden toad as a passenger. The young lady withdrew to read what Paul had said, evidently disgusted with the dame's misapprehension of her question, though there was a lesson to her in the blunder.

COPARTNERSHIP.—It may interest our brethren of the press to know that Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, (Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills), has associated with him, his brother Frederick Ayer, Esq., long and favorably known as a leading merchant of the West. Mr. Ayer will conduct the widely extended business of the firm, which now reaches to the commercial nations of both hemispheres, while the Doctor will devote himself to his scientific investigations and pursuits.—Mercantile Journal.

A GOOD COMPARISON.

The Rev. William Roulatt, a well known Methodist clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing but apt comparison between Dr. McLane's celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and a ferret:—"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat-hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and draws the animal's defunct carcass to the light. And in like manner have I found Dr. McLane's American Vermifuge to operate upon worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This, at least, has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children."

A neighbor of Mr. Roulatt, Mr. John Briggs, adopts the simile of the reversed certifier; thus both giving their most unequivocal approval of this great specific, after having witnessed its operation upon their own children. Let others try it, and be satisfied.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. OF PITTSBURGH, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLANE'S genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. LYMAN'S, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.