## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

Private letters from Biarritz, state, that the Emperon's health has profited by his stay at the seaside. but that his spir.ts, far from improving, continue very depressed. He is represented as being in one of those fits of indecision which are commoner than his very warm admirers allow. No one calls in question the persevering courage with which he carries out a resolution which he has once arrived at: but many of those who have studied him most closely assert that his decisions are much oftener the result of events then their cause. Bis entourage certainly regard with alarm the growing feeling of discontent which exists in the nation, to which they can neither shut their own eyes nor blind him. The most opposite plans are proposed to restore the prestige of the Government, but nothing indicates that the Emperor is inclined to listen to any of them. On all hands it is allowed that for the present, and for a considerable time to come, the peace of Europe will not be menaced by France. - Paris (Oct. 18) Cor. London Daily News.

The Roman question, so far as France exercised any influence over it, has gone through three distinct phases. The Pope has been deprived of the Legations by the express act of the Emperor Napoleon, who compelled the Austrians to evacuate those Provinces, and suffered their inhabitants to rise in rebellion; that was in 1859. The Pope has been deprived of the Marches and Umbria with the positive consent of the same Emperor who bade Cialdini Frapper vile, et frapper fort.' That was in 1860.— That move of Cialdini broke up the Pope's military power and p aced him in utter dependence upon the French garrison. Finally, the Pope was, or will soon be, deprived of the support of the French bayonets by the September Convention of 1864 in which M. de Thouvenel had no hand What may really be understood by the terms of that September Convention we have as yet no means of knowing; we are by no means sure that the Emperor himself knows, and we have, at any rate, no hesitation in believing that those who know least about the matter are M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Minister who is said to have thrown up his portfolio because he thought that French protection should uphold the Pope even after the removal of French bayonets; or M. Moustier, the Minister who caught up that portfolio as it fell, bacause, it is asserted, he is ready to withdraw the French garrison and let the Pope take his chance.-T.mes.

The Memorial Diplomatique publishes the follow-

Several foreign journals persist in attributing the malady of the Empress Charlotte to her interviews with the Holy Father, and the Europe of Frankfort adds a recital of certain family incidents relative to a pretended clause in the will of the late King Leo. pold, which, according to that journal, had subjected the Empress of Mexico to a tutelary council for the management of her patrimonial fortune. As regards the interviews of the Empress with the Sovereign Pontiff we are in a position to affirm that nothing in the attitude or language of the Holy Father was of a nature to cause a painful impression on the august visitor, who was the object of the most affectionate interest on the part of His Holiness. As to the pretended testamentary clause on the part of King Leopold, we are also able to assert that it does not exist: and we may point out that no law gives to the testator the right to attach any limitation whatever to the legitimate portion of each of her children. It is only on the disposable portion that he could place any reserve; and in the present case nobody is ignorant that that portion was left to the Count de Flandre in its totality.

A letter in the Nouvelle Presse Libre gives what it states to be authentic particulars of the malady which has come upon the young and ill-fated Rm-press of Mexico. It appears that it was at Bautzen, on her way to Miramar, that she first had the idea, which has since become a fixed one in her mind, that her attendants were in a conspiracy to poison her. At Bautzen she refused to partake of any cooked food, and would only eat fruit she had gathered with her own hands and drink water she had herself drawn from the fountain. When she arrived at Rome she hastened to the Vatican, and demanded that her attendants should be instantly arrested for an attempt on her life. The Pope, who was in complete ignorance of her condition, gave orders for their arrest, and it was only when it clearly appeared that she was under a delusion that the order for their imprisonment was countermanded. In a short time all doubts were removed, and the Count de Flandres was invited to take her back to Miramar. At Miramar she grew worse. The Archduke Charles, who went there, was obliged to return in 48 hours without seeing her, as her medical attendants dreaded the effects of any emotion on their patient. The Count de Flandres also left Miramar; and when she took leave of him she threw herself into an armchair, saying, ' Now they will do with me what they please.'-It was thought that the house in which she resided, being built on a rock close to the sea, was dangerous, and she was transferred, though against her will, to another at some distance in the park. She cow sees nobody except Dr. Heck (who exercises a certain control over her, and who has been allowed by the Emperor of Austria to devote his whole time to her), and her former confessor, the parish priest of Miramar. The physicians are said to have given up almost all hope of her recovery, and they greatly apprehend the effects of a nervous fever, which in her present state might be fatal.

Dr. Lynch, President of the Irish College in Paris (Rue des Irlandais,) will be consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of Glasgow on Sunday, the 4th of November. The consecrating prelate is Dr Keane, of Cloyne (county of Jork), and the ceremony, which will take place in the College, will be strictly private. - Times

The administration of Public Relief in Paris has only now published its return for the year 1863 .-It appears from the census taken in 1863, after the annexation of the faubourgs, that there were 40,056 families, comprising 101,570 persons, on the books, of the Relief Committees. A year later-namely, on the 31st of December, 1864, according to the returns of the same department, the indigent population of the capital comprised 42,629 families, or 117,740 persons showing an increase of 5,623 families, or 16,176 persons, during the twelve mouths. It is to be observed, however, that by reason of the changes of domicile a considerable portion of the destitute appear at the same time on the books of several offices, which would consequently reduce the figures. Still, it is undeniable that the number of the indigent is on the increase. Paris is no doubt embellished, but pauperism is in proportion to the embellish. ments, and one is reminped of the old proverb that ' all is not gold that glitters.'

Avenir National publishes the following observation: -

The question is how and by what means 100,000 persons are to get every day, whether on foot or in conveyances, to the Exhibition. It must not be lost sight of that it will be situated at one of the extremities of Paris, and that, starting simply from the centre of the city, the distance to the Exhibition and back, together with the ground to be gone over in the building itself, will make a journey of not less into the island an unlimited number of troops. It than several leagues to the majority of the visitors.

## ITALY.

PIEDMONT - Venice, Nov. 7th - Victor Emmanuel, entered the city at 11 o'clock this morning.

A Florence letter in the Monileur says : -

home on unlimited furlough all the soldiers of the classes 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839, who form part of the let, 6th, and 7th corps d'armee, as well as those of 1840, in the infantry and the bersaglieri .-The same measure is likewise, extended to all the Tenetian soldiers who were in the service of Austria, and who are being successively given up to the Italian officers by the Austrian milicary authorities -According to the arrangements made, the transfer was to take place simultaneously at Verona and Udine, but it is only being carried out at the former place, having been suspended at Udine for sanitary

The Government of Florence is trying every means to blacken the insurgents whom it could not subdue, except at so neavy a cost. It hopes thereby to justify the cruelties it has committed during the conflict and subsequently the merciless bombardment, and the wholesale executions. But the cruelties of the Piedmontese have made Europe hold its breadth with horror, and they will consign to everlasting infamy the memory of the excommunicated church-robber and his myrmidons.

Rows. Judged by the ordinary rule in such mat ters, we Romans are in the very worst of plights,— Here are we on the eve of a mighty earthquake, which is to swallow us all up bodily, eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, as if earthquakes were things physically impossible. The truth is-say our enemies-that we are simply demented that we may be all the more signally destroyed. The gift of prophecy is rather largely bestowed in these days; but we Romans are incredulous enough to snap our fiogers at the prophets of the English, French, and Italian press, and to calculate our chances somewhat coolly. Bay we—while the moral influence of France remains, the Roman Committee dare do nothing but bray. And while there remains a single French corps upon our soil, that influence is as real as if there were a hundred thousand Frenchmen upon it. The Antibes Legion is made up of men who are thorough Catholics and edifying Christians. The commander is a devout Catholic; and we all know what a chivalrous and high souled being a religious Frenchman always is. Every man of the Legion has sworn to defend the rights of the Holy See; and a good Frenchman will always die rather than betray his trust. Numerically small, the Legion may yet be fairly pitted against. at least, five times the number of Italians. The Italians who oppose it will not be soldiers or rational creatures, but mad revolutionaries-mere lads or idle workmen. This we know well enough; for the Italian Government is beginning to do something more than snub the Republican party. It is going off on a decidedly Conservative tack-it is beginning to court the Church a little-and its growing intimacy with Austria is warrant for hoping much from its new tendencies. Indeed, the supporters of Victor Emmanuel are quaking for a system which has the worst to fear from the Republican party. Re-ports reach us that a large force is being distributed near the frontiers to protect us from any Republican inroads; while, it is a fact, that the Ministry has gone so far as to order that the most careful scruting of all persons approaching the frontier shall be made by the Italian police, and already there have been certain straws to indicate the current. As we are pretty sure that the Italian Government will not advance a step towards us-as we are quite sure that France will never allow a single man of the Legion to be molested by a people whom it thoroughly deapises, even for other reasons than because it is not French, we use beginning to think the Temporal Power secure from the very fact that those who have at heart the doing away with it, have first to pass through the ter their own interests -not very useful phase of Kilkenny calism. It is therefore, little wonder that Rome is gay and full of life -that the corso is thronged with carriages evening after evening-that the theatres are filled, and the churches too for that matter-that strangers are pouring in, and that people are busily pulling down little barns to build uo great ones .- Cor. of Weekly Register.

Mr. Gladstone is here, and has called on Cardinal Antonelli, who is but slowly recovering his usual health. He has located himself in an apartment on the Piazza di Spagna, at the corner of the Via Frattina' under the shadow of Propaganda.

A letter from Rome in the Journal de Bruxelies, states that the Catholic Bishops throughout the world have been invited, conditionally, to attend the celebrations which will take place next year in the month of June, on the occasion of the canonisation that of several saints already advanced to the rank of Blessed,' and of the centenary of St. Peter. If it please God that the peace of Rome shall not be disturbed at that time, the solemnities that will take place will surpass anything that has been seen in one day. The Pope frequently speaks of the year 1867 as a year that will mark an epoch in the history of the Church, and he expresses himself with a calm certainty that leads one to think that he has received from God, at the foot of the crucifix, a promise that the gates of hell shall not prevail in the month of June, 1867. From time immemorial on the occasion of a canonisation the interior of St. Peter's has been hung with tapestry, but on the present occasion it is proposed to cover the walls with sheets of gilded copper, which will reflect the light of ten thousand candelabra.

THE KING OF NAPLES .- A letter from Rome states that on the 4th instant the fete of the King of Na. ples was celebrated at the residence of his majesty, the Palazzo Farnese, Rome. A great number of persons of distinction paid their respects to King Francis II. Amongst the ssemblage there were no less than twenty bishops, many of them doubtless exiled from their diocese by the traitors and church-robbers who style themselves the Government of Italy. The King said to them-'I am pleased to see you here, but I should he better pleased to know that you were all at your diocese, for the interests of religion surpass all other interests.' A hishop replied with emotion—'Sire, we should all be in the midst of the flocks which God has entrusted so our care, if we had not been driven from them by violence. We only await the hour when we shall be permitted to return to them to share their dangers, and help them to bear their trials like Christians.

Kingdom of Naples. - Naples, Oct. 16. - Arrests are still made, and on a large scale, in Palermo and elsewhere, and among them have been the friars of San Nicolo and the Capuccini of the Piazzo dei Greci, in the monastery of which ten muskets were found. Nevertheless, agitation and alarm continue, perhaps, to a certain extent, as a consequence of the extreme rigour which is practised. Had the insurrection been of a very limited character it might be stamped out by rigour, but where it engages the sympathies of many thousands-for such is the case when the power and influence of the monasteries are considered -it may be doubted how far it is prudent to carry this severity. The number of the prisoners is so large that two assistant military tribunals have been formed, in addition to one which is now in full Under the title of 'An Unforeseen Difficulty,' the action. Great exception is taken to them by the family National publishes the following observa- party of action, who allege that such tribunals are prohibited by the Constitution, the common law providing for all cases of armed insurrection; but i is difficult to believe that the Government would have ventured on a measure not sanctioned by the highest authority. Bands of insurgents are still wandering about the country, and, as I informed you lately, have threatened Catania; but there can be no doubt as to their ultimate fate when Italy can pour be done by conciliation than by extreme severity.

A limited amuesty might induce many to give up their arms who otherwise, with a price on their heads, will fight desperately and occasion yet great loss. Fresh troops have been sent to Catania, where

what is the general feeling of the South as to the | nationality, but they are too poor to enrich Russia, made on the people. In silence or expressed great. plead in forma pauperis, and I have known of sequestrations being put into the houses of the poor, who have scarcely a bed to sleep upon. You may imagine the ill-feeling which this produces among the masses, who reason from their stomachs, who live only in the present, and have little patriotism to support them .- Times Correspondent.

Our intelligence, says the Monde, from Palermo is as follows:-It would impossible to depict the terrible condition of this unhappy country since the revolution of which it has been the scene. Terror and want prevail throughout, and a death-like silence reigns supreme. Nnumbers of the lower classes, and a great many priests and monks are arrested from day to day. At the Piazza de Greci the Capuchins and the fathers of St. Nicholas have been all arrested and carried off to Palermo. Not a day passes but you may see hundred of people arriving in custody. On the sixth our correspondent saw twelve priests executed like the vilest malefactors, along with some peasants. The prison of Vicaria is full already of persons under suspicion, and for want of room, several convents have been turned into prisons. One most odious feature in these transactions is the conduct of the police, who subject the prisoners to the worst possible treatment. In the quarter of the Questura and at the Trinita, a great number of unfortunate wretches were scourged with rods, that disclosures might be wrung from them, and the lives of many of them have been thereby endangered. All who are gravely compromised withdraw to the mountains and keep holding the troops in check.—A letter from Misilmeri states that that district is almost deserted, and that only women and old men are left, those who are able to carry arms having joined the various bands. Monreale, Parco, and all the regions in which the standard of revolt has been raised are in the same state. The insurgents are reckoned at 20,000, and although there are 40,000 regular troops who pursue them in separate bodies, there is nothing to indicate that the movement will be shortly suppressed. Many bloody conflicts have already taken place, the particulars of which are unknown, but judging from the cart loads of dead and wounded which one sees come in, there is reason to believe that the troops have suffered heavily. A fresh encounter in the wood of Ficuzza is spoken of. It is impossible to read the Italian journals without feeling indignant. They torture facts and falsify the truth, and are full of lies and calumny. Those journals which are Catholic and independent are silent, not daring to lift up their voice, under a pro-secution which is bitter to a degree, and thus people in other countries are duped by the mystification and deceit of the Liberal press. Being no longer able to deny the serious nature of the revolt, they agree to represent that Palermo has been invaded by a horde of robbers and assassins, and that the inhabitants, struck with terror, have taken no part in the movement, and have allowed things to take their

course. The mass of the people, however, rose in the sole | robs any, only gentlemen. hope of witnessing the return of Francis II, their lawful king, whom they have long regretted, and in the belief that the time had come for shaking off the Piedmontese yoke and taking vengeance on all those liberals who deluded them, in 1860, and who are the cause of all their misery, and in fact, at the first outbreak of the revolution, they sought out the Rudinis, the Perroni Paladinis, the Serias, the Maglianos, the Perriconis, etc., but not finding them they were satisfied with destroying the furniture of their houses, and short would the shrift of these worthies have been, had they been caught. At the Hotel-de-Ville the portrait of Garibaldi was spit upon, and torn in pieces and trampled under foot; and on all sides one might hear the words, 'Let these blackguards of Garibaldi come once more, and we will teach them a good lesson.' This is enough to show how the fillibuster and his creatures are despised, and how the Sicilians detest the unity work of 1860, whatever the Italianissimos may say, this great revolution can only be considered as the final effort of an exasperated people to free themselves from Pied-

montese oppression. AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 24. - The Evening Post says .- Intelligence has recently been published that the Austrian Government had declined a proposal alleged to have been addressed to it by the Madrid Cabinet, been only a few who had such an acquaintance with sain and Austria sho for the defence of the temporal power of the Pope .--With reference to this statement, we must observe that if it is correct that Spain, like all other Catbolic Powers, is strongly interested in the welfare of the Holy See, and has made that question the subject of certain representations, the latter have never assumed the character of formal proposals. The Austrian Government could, therefore, have had no occasion to give a reply of any kind to the Spanish Govern-

The settlement in the Tyrol of fugitive monks and nuns from Italy is rapidly proceeding. Not only are all the monasteries and convents full, but four or five secular buildings are being turned into clerical establishments. The Jesuits from Padua have purchased considerable property at Brixen, where they propose to found a college. Another Jesuits' establishment is being formed at Dornbirn, in the Vorariberg.

PRUSSIA.

The North German Gazette declares that the assertion of some English papers that a misunderstanding has arisen between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg upon German questions is entirely unfounded.

RUSSIA.

The language of the Russian Government press in egard to the rising shadow of the Eastern question is becoming so violent that it behaves me to notice it. While the official and semi-official papers of St. Petersburg are encouraging the insurgents, speaking of the overthrow of Turkey as a necessary and, indeed, imminent event, their Warsaw contemporaries have opened a regular campaign against any Powers suspected of being inimical to Russian aggrandizement. Above all others Austria and France come in for a fair share of their wrath. On Russia's present relations with Austria I intend soon to enlarge more fully, but what the Ozar's Government thinks of French policy at this moment, notwithstanding its apparent reserve, will be seen from the following. The Russki Dnevnik, a Warsaw Government paper, in the Russian language, intended to give the appropriate tone to the Russian civil and military service in Poland, among many articles of a similar bias, contains the annexed correspondence from Paris :-

'Even before his departure from Constantinople the Marquis de Moustier began hostile operations against Russia. He has forbidden the Porte to cede some islands in the Mediterranean to Russia and the United States. At the same time a great intimacy is represented to have sprung up between France and Russia-a statement, it is thought, designedly made to conceal the intention existing at Paris of concluding an alliance with Prussia or England. Some foreign papers, it is true, finding a man like M. de Lesseps in the field, recommending a Franco-Russian league, remember that such an alliance might be in the interest of France, if she at all intends to solve the Eastern question. However this may be, certain may be a question, however, whether more may not it is that the recovery of the Aya Sophia would redound to the glory of Christendom, and that foreigners, unacquainted with the Greek religion, are incompetent to form a judgement upon the Zastern question. If Russia becomes the master of the Bulgarians, Bosnians, and Albanians she will derive The reduction in the armaments are being active- cholera is another source of agitation. The as little advantage from their allegiance as does It is peculiarly the duty of the ly carried out. The Minister of War has just sent Communal Council of Lecce has given expression to Turkey. She will guarantee them their religion and cleanly—they show dirt so easily.

impossibility of meeting the demands which are nor will they render her armies more vistorious than made on the people. In silence or expressed great at present. It is not Russia who has revived the discontent has been created by over-taxation, and Oriental difficulty, but that difficulty revived itself-now by the forced loan. We cannot pay is the The Paris Congress baving been unable to settle it, language of individuals and of bodies of men. Many did no more than cause its adjustment to be deferred. There is no particular acuteness required to prophesy that Turker perhaps will have coased to exist six months hence. Everybody now-a-days acknowledges that in the whole course of history a more absurd government than the Ottoman never held sway. But the Eastern question is not confined to one locality only; by the piercing of the Is:hmus of Suez it will be removed from the Bosphorus to India.'

The inuendo thrown out in the first sentences of this extract is improved upon by the other Government paper of Warsaw, the Dziennik Warszawski, which, being written in the vernacular or the country, is meant for the instruction of the native portion of Polish society. The Paris correspondent of

the Dzeiennik cays .-"I am frequently asked why the Dziennik (the Warsaw paper in Russia above quoted) has lately began to attack France. Probably it has convinced itself that the Polish worm gnawing at the entrails of Russia is fed by France. Is it decent, is it becoming for the Poles to allow the flames of dissatisfaction to be fanned by foreign fuel, and to serve as scapegoats to all the French Embassies that will take them in? Russia progresses with gigantic strides. It is mad infatuation to dream of stopping her onward march. Proud of her riches and intelligence, every one of us rejoices to be called Russian. France, throwing impediments in our way, and desirous of marring our development, forgets bow much Russian money finds its way into her coffers in exchange for the products of her 'Brummagem

From the fact that such sentiments being officially propagated among the dominant as well as the subject race of our neighboring empire, it is, perhaps, not rash to conclude that the Russian Government think they have reason to look forward to foreign complications, against which it would be better to prepare public opinion at once. - Times' Cor.

THAT WICKID CHOLERA. - The Nobles' Gazette Of Moscow contains this curious phrase :- Until now, thanks to the visible protection of Providence, the cholera had only attacked the lower classes; but at present the terrible scourge attacks the middle classes, and even the nobility.  $-Ex\mu ress.$ 

## UNITED STATES

THE FATE OF ALL SUCH .- An editor of a Western paper, while taking a snooze after dark, travelling in a railroad carriage, had his pocket book picked. The thief next day forwarded the pocket book by express to the editor's office with the following note:

You miserable skunk, hers yer pocket book. I dont keep sich. For a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wallit and nuthin in it but a lot of noose paper scraps, an ivry tuth comb two noose paper stumps, and a pass from a railroad director, is a contemtable imperish un the bublick. As I hear year a editor, I return yer trash I never

IRISH PROPHECIES - COLUMBRILLE.

That many of the Irish Saints were gifted with the miraculous power of prophecy, is admitted by several ecclesiastical writers and accepted as an indisputable fact by Catholic Ireland. St. Patrick, St. Columbkille, St. Fenian, and many others left after them prophecies, which are still preserved with the Several greatest care and the deepest veneration. MSS. of these prophiecies are preserved in the old gaelic throughout all parts of Ireland, and many of great antiquity are deposited in the libraries of the British Museum, of the Bodleian, Cambridge; of the Trinity College, of the Royal Irish Academy, and many of the continental universities. In the past, several of these vaticinations have been verified, and there are events at present, transpiring that were minutely detailed conturies gone by. But those genuine and authenticated prophecies are accompanied by of a multitude of spurious ones, written and circulated for ulterior and personal purposes. Any one well versed in the Irish tongue and Irish antiquities can discriminate between the spurious and the veritable The late Professor O'Carry has contributed materially in his lectures to render this an easy matter. Since the commencement of the 17th century there have acular language of the Gael as could enable them ro read the MSS. of the 6th 7th and 8th centuries, or any literary production antecedent to the 13th century, when the English usurpation initiated a period, all but fatal to the sanctity, literary celebrity, and Christian propagandism of Ireland as it was, to its moral and civic growth and to its sturdy independence. In all times of extraordinary excitement, on the

eve of every bold attempt on the part of the Irish people, the prophecies become popular; and, strange as the fact is, it is true that their general circulation precludes every remarkable movement. The afflictions heaped upon Ireland, the prostration of her chiefs, the prosecution of the people, the proscription of the clergy, the robbery and profanation of the Church, the famine and pestilence and utter destitution which worried, withered or swept away the population, have been vividly foretold, and the language of the priest-prophet of the day, after the apse of time, might, without one distortion, be adopted by the historian, so descriptive, so veritable, have been many passages of them. The prophecies are now again being circulated, after having been left since 1829—the year of Catholic emancipation—almost unnoticed. The Pall Mall Gazette tells its English readers that the prophecies are now to be found, not only in the literature of the hawkers, but even in the newspapers, and one of the Dublin Liberal daily papers has lately published a series of letters from persons in possession of prophetic deliverances, which, it says, appears to have a partial fulfillment in the present year of grace and the Pall Mall is left to infer that their complete fulfillment will not be delayed beyond the first of January. One correspondent states that he had a book which was published several years ago in his possession, and that this volume mentions the name of Lord Abercorn as a future Viceroy of Ireland and it adds that he is to be the last Lord-Lieutenant. Other correspondents, it continues, corroborate this statement from books in their possession, and so strongly are the peasantry convinced of the truth of it that one made a pilgrimage from Kildare for the purpose of seeing the Viceregal entrance into Dublin of the Last of the Vicerovs.

As we have already stated, there are many spurious prophecies concocted for special purposes, it is equally true that there are genuine ones, and had there not been the spurious would never have seen the light.

For many years we have been collecting and transcribing, at home and abroad, the Irish prophe-cies, and have a goodly number. We have often been pressed to give them, with translations, and historical, illustrative, and corroborative notes and dissertations. We have hitherto hesitated so to do but now, yielding to supplementary pressure, we are disposed to give weekly in the columns of the Universal News, such of the prophecies as we most appreciate and which are best calculated to throw a light upon the past, present, and future of our coun-

A young widow who edits a paper in a neighbouring State says:
'We do not look as well as usual to day on ac-

count of the non-arrival of the males.' It is peculiarly the duty of the white race to be

CHARITY. - Night kissed the young rose and it bent softly to sleep. Stars shone, and pure dew drops hung upon its bosom, and watched its sweet slumbers, Morning came with its dancing breezes, and they whispered to the young rose, and it woke joyous and emiling. Lightly it danced to and fro in all the loveliness of health and youthful innocence. Then came the ardent sun-god, sweeping from the east, and amote the Joung rose with its scorching rays, and it fainted. Deserted and almost heart broken, it drooped to the dust in loveliness and despair. Now the gentle breeze which had been gamboling over the seas, pushing on the home bound bark, sweeping over hill and dale - by the neat cottage and still brook-turning into the old mill, fanning the brow of disease, and frisking the curls of innocent childhood -came tripping along on the errands of mercy and love, and when she saw the young rose she hasten. ed to kiss it, and fondly bathed its forehead in cool and refreshing showers, and the young rose revived and looked and smiled in gratitude to the kind breeze, but she hurried quickty away; for she soon perceived that a delicious fragrance had been poured on her wings by the grateful rose, and the kind breeze was glad in heart, and went away singing through the breeze. Thus charity like the breeze gathers fragrance from the drooping flowers it refreshes, and unconsciously leaps a reward in the performance of its office of kindness, which steels on the heart like a rich prefume, to bless and to cheer

A HAPPY WOMAN .- Is she not the very sparkle and sunshine of life? A woman who is happy because she can't help it; whose smiles even the cold est sprinkle of misfortune cannot dampen. Men make a terrible mistake when they marry for beauty, for talents or style. The awestest wives are those who possess the magic secret of being contented under circumstances. Rich or poor, high or low, it makes no difference; the bright little fountain of joy bubbles up just as musically in their hearts. Do they live in a log cabin, the fire that leaps up in its hum. ble hearth becomes brighter than the splendid gild. ad chandeliers in Aladdin's Palace. These joyous tempered people don't know half the good they do.

Let no man think of a happiness distinct frem the happiness of home. The gayest must have their languid, sick, and solitary hours. The busiest men often relax their labor, and there must be some retreat for them where they may seek refreshment from the cares, and collect the spirits that disap-pointments frequently depress. They who live the most for the public, still live for the public but in a small part, and they are apt to find the public service a heavy burden, which encouragement, other than that of ambition must furnish the strength to sup-Dort.

A fellow who had robbed an editor of his pocket book, returned it next day with the following note: You mizerabie skunk, heres your pocket book. I don't keep sich. For a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wallet and nothing in it but s lot of noospaper scraps, an ivory tooth comb, too one sent stamps, a pass for a railroad conductor and a counterfit 50 cent shinplaster, is a contemptible imposition on the public. As I heern your a editor I return your trash, I never robs any only gentleman.

THE NUMBER OF THE BEAST .- Lord Macaulay used to tell a story of being bored about 'the Number of the Beast' when he was in India. He arrived late at a clergyman's bungalow up the country, and was much fatigued. After supper, fancy his dismay when his host said:— Mr. Macaulay, I positively cannot let you retire till you state your opinion as to the . Number of the Beast.' 'I answered on the spot, 'I have no doubt as to what was foreshadowed by that mystical number-the British House of Commons! The number elected-658-the three clerks at the table, the sergeant-at-arms, and the deputy. sergeant, the librarian, and the two door keepers, making 666,' and I rushed to my couch.'

A Scotch Highlander was taken prisoner by a tribe of Indians, and was about to be put to death, when their chief adopted him for his son. They took him to their country, where the young man learned their language, assumed their habits, and became skilled in the use of their arms. Sustaining his honorable, Dhilogophically possible, he yet longed for his home and kindred with an intensity which the old chief could not fail to understand. At length the tribe started to join the French against the English. During the night they passed near the English lines. Early in the morning the Indian leader aroused the young Highlander, and led him to an eminence where he could discern the tents of his countrymen. The old man was restless and agitated; he seemed as if trying to make up his mind to some measure which he was reluctant to execute. After a long pause he said : 'I lost an only son in the battle with your nation. Are you the only son of your father? Do you think that your father is yet alive?' 'I am the only son of my Father, replied the young man, 'and I trust that he is yet alive.' The sun was now rising, and the landscape had all the beauty of a spring morning. The trees beneath which they stood were in bloom. Turning abruptly, as if in anger, from his companion, the old man said: Let thy heart rejoice in the bounty of the sun . to me it is as the desert : but you are free; return to your father that he may again rejoice when he sees the sun rise in the morning, and the trees blossom in the spring.

A newspaper, in noticing the presentation of a silver cup to a cotemporary says:

'He needs no cup. He can drink from any vessel that contains liquor - whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a demijohn, the spile of a keg, or the bunghole of a barrel.'

An anecdote is told of a gentleman in Monmouthshire, which exhibts the pride of accestry in a curious point of view. His house was in such a state of dilapidation that the prorrietor was in danger of perishing under the ruins of the ancient mansion, which he venerated even in decay. A stranger, whom he accidentally met at the foot of the Skyrrid, made various enquires respecting the country, the prospects, and the neighboring houses, and, among others, asked—' Whose is this antique mansion before us?' 'That, sir, is Werndee, a very ancient house; for out of it came the Earls of Pembroke of the first line, and the Earls of Pembroke of the second line; the Lord Herberts of Oberbury, the Herberts of Coldbroob, Ramsey, Oardiff, and York; the Morgans of Acton; the Earl of Hudson; the houses of Ircowm and Lanarth, and all the Powells. Out of this house also, also by the female line, came the Duke of Beaufort.' 'And pray, sir, who lives there now?' 'I do, sir.' 'Then pardon me' and accept a piece of advice; come out of it yourself, or you'll soon be buried in the ruins of it.'

A Cool Durouman. A cunning old Dutchman was a memoer of the Pennsylvania Legislature, years ago, from—county. On one occasion he promised a lobby member a vote for a cartain local measure; but when the measiare came up he voted against it, and it was lost. The lobby member came to him in great wrath, and the following colloquy ensued: Sir, you promised to vote for my bill? Vell, said the Dutch member, vell, vat if I did?" "Well, sir, you voted against it.' Vell, vat if I did? Well, sir, you lied; 'Vell, vat if I did?' was the cool reply.