

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

In the Senate, on the 10th, M. Rouher protested against the speech delivered by M. Bismarck in Friday's sitting. Marshal Forey stated that the return of the French troops from Mexico could not take place as speedily as he desired in France, and he even advised that fresh reinforcements should be sent out.

Mr. Rouher declared that Marshal Forey had expressed in his speech merely a private opinion. The views of the Government upon this subject being those contained in the speech from the throne and the draft of the address.

The first eight paragraphs of the address were then adopted.

The Senate has received a second warning. It intends to appeal to the Council of State, against the two warnings which it has received.

The *Courrier*, a Paris journal generally regarded as written under the auspice of the French Government, confesses that France has got herself into a fix by not recognizing the Confederate States of America, when all her sympathies were with the South.

It is not difficult to foresee what line of conduct even the more moderate of the Opposition will press upon the Government. They will endeavor to show that, either from the incapacity of the agents employed in the regeneration of Mexico, or from the circumstances they had to deal with being far more serious than they anticipated, the Empire has not yet struck root in the country, and that the prospect that it will soon be solidly established has not become more encouraging by the cessation of the war in America, and the reconstruction of the Union, which was doubtful when the Emperor wrote to General Forey.

It is not certain that the Empire will long survive French intervention, or that the fabric built up at so much cost against encroachment is so formidable as was intended. As it now seems that the vast scope originally given to the design has dwindled down to the mere reparation of the wrongs of individuals and the recovery of certain claims, they will contend that the Government should not persist in an undertaking the cost of which is far out of proportion with the object which the course of events has forced the Government now to assign to it.

Owing to the position of the Mexican question attention has been directed to the strength of the French forces in that country. The *Times* Paris correspondent states that they consist of two divisions of infantry and one brigade of cavalry, with the usual contingent of artillery and commissariat. The infantry consists of the 51st, 62nd, 81st and 95th regiments of the line, which have each two battalions; the 7th and 18th battalions of Chasseurs à Pied, the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the 1st regiment of Zouaves, the 1st and 3rd battalions of the 3rd Zouaves, the 2nd battalion of African light infantry, and six battalions of the Foreign Regiment, or in all 21 battalions of infantry under Generals Castagny and Donay and Brigadier-Gens. Aymard, de Massugny, Neigre and Briancourt. The cavalry, under General de Lascaux, consists of four squadrons of the 12th Chasseurs a cheval, two of the 6th Hussars; the 1st, 2nd and 3rd squadrons of the 1st Chasseurs d'Afrique, the 2nd and 4th of the 2nd Regiment; and 4th and 5th of the 3rd Regiment, or in all 13 squadrons of light cavalry. The artillery, under General Courtesse Roussel d'Herbail, comprises nine batteries—8th battery of the 1st regiment, 2nd of the 3rd; 1st of the 4th and 5th regiments on foot; the 1st of the 6th Pontonniers, and the 1st of the 7th, 9th, 11th and 12th regiments of mounted artillery. If the battalions, &c., were as their full strength they would comprise a total strength of about 35,000 men, but do not now much exceed 25,000.

A rather smart political caricature, entitled, 'Maximilian's Collapse,' is now being circulated clandestinely in Paris. It represents the Emperor Napoleon III. attempting to inflate a gutta-percha figure of Maximilian, which robed in an imperial mantle thickly studded with Bonaparte bees, is seated on a rickety throne, with its feet resting on 'lottery loan bonds 1864-65.' The head and arms of Maximilian hang, drooping half inflated. His crown has fallen to the ground, where it lies broken; while that of Napoleon is tottering on his head. Behind the throne stands 'Jonathan,' an admirable likeness of President Johnson grinning maliciously, for he is the cause of the disaster; he has perforated the windy figure of Maximilian with a stiletto marked 'Canning-Monroe doctrine.'

A gentleman writing to the *Times* from France says:—I travelled from Abbeville to Amiens, with some French officers. One of them, a captain of Quirassiers, told me that he was of Irish extraction, and bore an Irish name; but that his family had long been settled in France. In the same regiment were two other officers similarly circumstanced. Each of them had received a circular begging the aid of their purses and persons in furtherance of the Fenian cause, to treat their native country (Ireland) from the English invader. He believed every officer in the French army with an Irish name had been applied to in a like manner. The captain, who had served with us in the Crimea, evidently thought the Irish an oppressed people, and that they would win their independence.

An official indiscretion in Paris has made the following revelations as to the French Fracs. The circulation of the *Sicris* is 45,000; the *Monteur*, 20,000; the *Patrie*, 16,000; the *Presse*, 15,000; the *Opinion Nationale*, 14,800; the *Constitutionnel*, 13,166; the *Debate*, 9,166; the *Temps*, 8,833; the *Union*, 6,900; the *Avenir Nationale*, 6,266; the *Gazette de France*, 6,000; the *Monde*, 5,266; the *Charivari*, 3,400; the *Pays*, 3,333; the *Epoque*, 2,333; the *Vales et Campagnes*, 2,300; the *Liberte*, 733.

The following, according to Dr. de Boismond, who has made the subject his special study, is a summary of the various modes of suicide committed in France from 1827 to 1860:

Table with 3 columns: Method, Males, Females. Rows include: By hanging, By drowning, By firearms, By charcoal, By cutting instruments, By voluntary fall, By poison, By other means.

It is said that M. Belmont, the well-known imperialist poet, had the rash idea of going to the last ball of the Tuilleries dressed as Diogenes looking for an honest man with his lantern. Fortunately, perhaps, for himself, his son, who is the Emperor's god-child, disguised him from carrying out his plan.

How *SHAMELESS CHASTITY TAKES REVENGE*.—The year, 1835, was sadly signalized in Paris by scenes of disorder, which were the effect of the unhappy revo-

lution of 1830, but it was still more marked by the horrors of the cholera, which had made its first appearance in France. One day Sister St. Mary was going into the hospital, when she was rudely insulted by a working-man who followed and abused her; and would even have struck her if some one had not prevented him. The good Sister knew how to pardon and pray. Some days passed in the beginning of the month of April hundreds of cholera patients were crowded into the wards of the hospital, mingled with the dead bodies of those who daily expired. One morning a new patient was brought in, whose condition appeared desperate. No more room was the abrupt answer of the person charged with the reception of patients—doctors and nurses could attend no more. But Sister St. Mary was there and recognized the patient, and exclaimed:—'I will take charge of him—I will find him a corner somewhere. Do not refuse him; I will tend him myself. She immediately entered on her task, and without neglecting the other patients, she attends to this one with the most assiduous care. At the end of eight days the man was in a state of convalescence; but one morning, he missed from his bedside the good Sister St. Mary, his benefactress. 'Alas!' he was told, 'she took the cholera herself, and died during the night.' In fact, my very dear friends, the good Sister died attending the wretch who had insulted her some days before; she had recognized him, and revenged herself on him after the manner of the Saints. She died on the 8th of April, 1832.—*Guilleville Nouvelle Explicite du Cat. 1871.*

AN ETHNOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—A curious circumstance lately occurred relative to the skulls of St. Mansuy and St. Gerard, bishops of Toul. The two heads had been preserved in the same reliquary, and as the labels had fallen off, there seemed no means of distinguishing one from the other. In the difficulty, Mgr. Lavignerie, Bishop of Nancy, requested M. Godron, known as an ethnologist, to examine them. That savant immediately recognized one of the heads as that of a Gaul, while the other evidently belonged to a man of a different nation. This distinction was confirmed by the fact that St. Gerard was of Gallic origin, and St. Mansuy a Scotchman. Likewise, the presence of four teeth in the skull of the latter, a circumstance afterwards found to be mentioned in one of the labels, fully established his identity.—*Galignani.*

SCENES IN A TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—A commissionaire brought a message already written to the office in the Rue Lafayette in Paris. The clerk began quickly to count the words, when suddenly he gave a start, and widely opening his eyes at the messenger, asked him, 'Are you sending this despatch yourself, or has it been confided to you by another?' 'I only bring it, sir, for a gentleman in the Rue Fontaine.' 'Oh! I see; his address is at the bottom.' In any case, however, wait here a moment! A person is cautiously sent round by another door and a policeman is called in, and the words of the despatch are anxiously communicated to him. They were as follows:—'I have thought of a better and more expeditious means of killing Faure—(Signed) Mery.' A policeman's instinct is to believe crime to be probable because it is possible; so the gentleman in the blue coat and tight waist went to the house of M. Mery, placing some of his brethren of the force in various surrounding attitudes to observe the premises and to see that no one escaped. And yet the denouement was extremely simple; M. Mery and M. Dulche have been for some time dramatising the poem of Don Carlos for the music of a beautiful opera to whom the sweet-souled composer Verdi is just now giving the finishing touches. We will recollect that Schiller, the author of this beautiful work, kills the Marquis de Rosa (the part in the opera destined for Faure, the singer) by a musket shot. Mery was thinking some other mode of death might be more agreeable to the audience, and so he sent this telegram to his friend. The clerk suspected it to be something serious, and the policeman, of course, smelt in it the last arrangements of a horrible plot to assassinate. The affair has caused much laughter in Paris.

BELGIUM. BRUSSELS, Feb. 8.—In to-day's sitting of the Senate a debate took place upon the Penal Code. The Minister of Justice spoke in favour of the abolition of capital punishment, but the proposal was ultimately rejected by 33 to 15 votes.

SPAIN. MADRID, Feb. 7.—The members of the Moderate party in the Chamber of Deputies have held a private meeting, at which it was decided to support the amendment proposed by Senor Mayano. The amendment is as follows:—'Our financial difficulties, increasing from day to day, will cause the ruin of agriculture and manufactures. It is necessary to balance expenditure with revenue, but as it is impossible to raise the taxes, already too heavy, we must make reductions to the amount of 300,000,000 reals. It is only by this means that we shall re-establish our credit and avert the dangers which threaten us.'

The following is the text of the despatch dated Feb. 5, addressed by Gen. Della Marmora to the Italian Minister at Madrid, in consequence of the declarations contained in the Spanish Red Book respecting the policy of Spain toward Italy:—'I request you to remind Senor Hernandez de Castro that if the September Convention, while acknowledging the principle of non-intervention, nevertheless placed certain conditions upon the application of that principle. You will therefore declare that as regards other Powers, their non-intervention in the political affairs of Rome always remains the unqualified principle upon which the conduct of Italy will be invariably based.'

ITALY. PIEDMONT.—The session of the Chambers has been prorogued until Feb. 15. The Committee upon the provisional exercise of the Budget have accepted the proposal of the Ministry, extending its duration until the end of April next.

The despatches on the Italian question prove beyond doubt that France has pledged herself to the maintenance of the convention, and the letter of Lamarmora to M. de Malaret, and the reply of the latter, in which he speaks of the necessity of upholding the two distinct royalities of Italy as defined by recent treaties, and Rome in its actual limits, prove beyond dispute the existence of a full understanding between the Cabinets. How will such an understanding act however? Those best able to judge consider that a second defeat of the Ministers, a second dissolution of Parliament are imminent. In such a case the members will be even more Mazzinian than the present one, and a coup d'etat remains the last and most desperate resource of the Cabinet. Enrolments are everywhere making for Venice, at the bounty of 150 fr. each man, and are publicly carried on in Naples, Bologna, and Florence. A serious riot, in which the troops and people exchanged shots, took place last week at Oseana, consequent on the raising of the new taxes, which are daily becoming more unpopular.

It seems to many calm spectators of events not unlikely that Napoleon will evade the stipulations of the Convention, and retain a portion at least of the army in Rome, on pretexts with which the impatience and menaces of the revolutionary party will be sure to furnish him. The difficulties of the Italian Government seem to augment each day. Having been at Florence for some days after the formation of the new ministry, I had an opportunity of ascertaining the general want of confidence expressed as to any benefit resulting from the change. The professor of political economy, Signor Scialoja, the new Minister of Finance, will find it much easier to pronounce his theories, to a class of admiring juveniles, than to deal with stubborn matters of fact, and solve the embarrassing problem of an alarmingly

deficient exchequer. With all the other necessities of life already so heavily taxed, the nation will hardly submit to pay for light and air—items which appear for the first time in the forthcoming budget. The duration of the new Ministry is therefore, not expected.

The ex-minister Minghetti has put forward, in a pamphlet, a plan for extricating Italy from debt based upon the Church property.

A bargain is to be struck with the clergy; the odious appearance of a despoilment, which their partisans attribute to all the projects that have been put forward for the realization of Church property, is to be avoided; the clergy are to carry out the projects of the Government, and the State is to be largely a gainer. A period of ten years is to be allowed for the enfranchisement of ecclesiastical property; the clergy are to make the sales; and out of their capital, which Signor Minghetti estimates at 1,800,000,000, they are to pay one-third, or 600,000,000 in three or four annual instalments.

In consequence of the declarations contained in the Spanish Red book respecting the policy of Spain towards Italy, the Cabinet of King Victor Emmanuel have despatched an energetic note to Madrid.

Rome.—Letters from Rome speak in cheerful terms of the health of the Pope. The Romans have been keenly hurt at the insults offered to their Sovereign by the Russian Ambassador; and the fresh testimonies of loyal homage and fidelity offered to his Holiness, since the day of the melancholy interview are regarded as so many acts of filial reparation. It is now denied that France and Austria have not been requested to use their good services in obtaining a removal of diplomatic relations between the Papal Court and St. Petersburg. Russia prefers for the present to stand upon its outraged dignity, leaving the chances of reconciliation to time and forgetfulness. His Holiness, we are informed, is desirous that the Russian embassy of Rome should be replaced by a simple legation. This news does not come from the most authentic source; and we state it merely for what it is worth.

Propos of the new loan, the Italian Liberal journals have published a letter, professing to have been written by the Roman Minister of Finance, in which the condition of the treasury as spoken of in the most alarming terms. We learn from the *Monde* that the minister in question has written a circular relative to the momentary difficulties of his government, but that it is identical in no single particular with the forgery which appears in the Italian press.

Volunteers are still proceeding in considerable numbers to Rome, from Belgium. Fifty-two left in the course of the week. Their enthusiasm over the prospect of serving the Church, and if necessary, dying under the Pontifical banner is described as something pathetic and elevating. On Monday last 129 Zouaves quitted Brussels amid the acclamations of an immense crowd who had collected at the railway station to witness their departure. Hats were raised on every side, and the air resounded with shouts of 'Long live Pius IX.' These mouzeaux for the readers of the Liberal journals.—*Tablet.*

Various versions have hitherto been current as to the interview between the Pope and Baron Meyendorff, the Russian Ambassador, on New Year's Day, which ended in the Pope's abruptly dismissing the Ambassador from his presence. A Vienna paper now publishes the following (as it states) authentic account of what actually took place upon the occasion:—

'The Russian Ambassador hoped the Holy See would be induced to replace the Polish bishops displeasing to the Russian Government by well-affected men, and that the Pope would do for Russia what he did for Austria when he appointed Bishop Haynald archbishop in partibus. Baron Meyendorff broached the subject as follows:—

'Is your Holiness aware of the state of affairs in Poland? It is deplorable and fearful.' ' Astonished at this sudden turn of the conversation, the Pope replied in a calm voice:—'Certainly, I am aware of that. But only the originator of all the evil can bring about the means for its removal.'

'To this Meyendorff replied:—'All the evil in Poland is the fault of the Holy See, which appointed unsuitable bishops, such as the prelates Felinski, Rzewuski, and Kalinski.'

'To this coarse accusation, all the more emphatic because unjust and incorrect, Pius replied, but still with remarkable quiet:—'You are mistaken. The Holy See is not the originator of the evils of Poland. It is not we who choose the bishops; we only confirm those proposed by your Government; the latter can but accuse itself. Your Government and no other, proposed Felinski as archbishop, Rzewuski as administrator, and Kalinski as bishop. I licensed those prelates at the request of the Russian Government. And what took place? You carried away the archbishop and the administrator into the interior of Russia, and you now refuse to accept the Bishop of Oelm, have arrested him and torture him cruelly.'

'But he, the archbishop, and the administrator, are rebels,' replied Meyendorff. 'Now that the Imperial Government is enlightened as to their operations, it executes the just punishment they deserve. It was in error when it proposed them. But that is a circumstance at which your Holiness cannot feel surprised. Although infallible, your Holiness has been mistaken in three cases, those of Cardinal Andrer, the Abbe Passaglia, and Chevalier Fausti.'

'Baron,' returned the Pope, still in a moderate tone, 'let us leave that subject alone. You are not a competent judge of my infallibility. Nor does it become you to complain of the Polish bishops and accuse the Holy See, as if it were the cause of the evil wrought in Poland, so long as you (the Russian Government) so cruelly torture, pursue, torment, transport, and murder that unhappy nation and its martyrs, the clergy; so long as the entire land is flooded with blood and tears; so long as the Government daily practices new attacks upon the Catholic faith and the Church of which I am the head. To answer thus, Baron, is inconsistent.'

'But all those are pure inventions and calumnies of the Western press,' returned Meyendorff, haughtily. 'They are romances of venal correspondents bought by the Poles, they are falsehoods of adventurers wearing the *soutane* (clerical robe) who are received and protected by your Holiness instead of being expelled from Rome like scabby sheep. It was they who originated the late revolution at the summons of Mazzini and Mieroslowski; it was of them that the National Government was composed, which gave orders that even Poles and Catholics should be murdered in the streets, and condemned licensed bishops to death; it is these men, the greatest enemies of the Catholic religion and of Rome, who now despicably crawl before your Holiness to blacken Russia and the Czar, to whom we owe everything.'

'I have no occasion to listen to calumnies, Baron,' said the Pope, with dignity, 'for I have ample proofs of the proceedings of Russia in Poland, as well as with regard to the late revolt and the National Government. Here, in this secretariat, I perceive the Russian ukases, which afford the plainest evidence of Russian policy towards the Catholic Church and the Polish nation. But I have also other documents, which have taught me that the late occurrences in Poland:—

'They prove,' interrupted Meyendorff, 'that Poland, Catholicism, and revolution are one sole and indivisible trinity.'

'That is too much!' exclaimed the Pope vehemently, 'Since you have entered my room you have overwhelmed me with insults. I do not believe your master sent you here thus to sneer at the Pope.—

Even from the Czar I would not endure such conduct, far less therefore from his servant. Leave my presence instantly.'

The Pope rose from his chair as he spoke, rang loudly, and ordered the Russian Ambassador to be shown to the door.—*Reuter.*

We learn that the next Consistory is put off to the 19th of March, and that on this occasion the Pope will name an American Cardinal.

Letters from Rome give the speech of the Pope at the English college, in which he mentioned the prosperity and greatness of England, but regretted that she should have been forgetful of her glorious title of the Holy Island. The Pope hoped that her immense possessions and boasted institutions would serve the cause of the true faith.

AUSTRIA. The Emperor of Austria has given £200 towards the new Catholic cathedral in London.

Some Vienna papers give currency to a report that a number of papers have lately been seized, which prove the existence of a treasonable plot against the life of the Emperor. It is, however, officially stated that the report is without any foundation.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The draught of the Address in reply to the Emperor's Speech at the opening of the Hungarian Diet was brought forward in to-day's sitting of the Lower House.

The Address expresses confidence in the Sovereign, and congratulates His Majesty on the Constitutional sentiments contained in the Speech from the Throne, and on his recognition of the continuity of rights. The Address accepts the Pragmatic sanction as the basis of negotiations, and points out that the safety of Austria, and the independence of Hungary are not antagonistic. It announces that a special Bill will be prepared for the settlement of matters common to Hungary and the rest of the monarchy, and declares the readiness of the Diet to negotiate with the other provinces while reserving the independence of each. It also states that the desire of the Diet is to bring about the real restoration of the Constitution, and expresses hopes that His Majesty will speedily be crowned as King of Hungary. The address thanks His Majesty for having summoned the Croatian and Transylvanian deputies to the Diet at Pesth, and demands that the Hungarian Crown be fully re-integrated by the reincorporation of Dalmatia and Fiume with Hungary.

It further solicits an amnesty for political offenders, and demands the re-establishment of municipal autonomy, and the nomination of a Hungarian Ministry.

RUSSIA.

Another scheme has been set on foot for Russializing Poland. The *Moscow Gazette* waxes sentimental over the injury done to woman by the commonly low estimate of her influence in society. This great wrong must at once be righted, not in Russia Proper where things have attained a pitch of perfection that shuts out the suggestion of amendment; but in Poland where contumacious rebels are the logical offspring of ignorantly contumacious mothers. To educate the Pole, and to mould his feelings in conformity with the intentions of the powers that be, nothing is requisite but the denationalisation and perversion of the Polish women. They shape society, says our Russian authority; and he goes on with some confusion of meaning to insist that society therefore is bound to shape them. He is somewhat imprudent when he states the 'it would be extremely imprudent to leave the education of young Catholic girls to the caprices of chance, or to confide it to the hands of Polish schoolmistresses.' The way to avoid the imprudence is to entrust their education to the Muscovite authorities, by whom they will be trained up in a devout reverence for all that is Russian, and a correspondingly intense dislike for everything Polish. Well may a French journal observe:—

'The practices of despotism are everywhere and at all times the same, and the oppressors of the human conscience, imbued with the same principles, professing the same contempt for the most sacred rights, recognise each other by certain signs, and fraternally join hands across both time and space.'—*Tablet.*

JAMAICA.

THE JAMAICA INQUIRY.—The Imperial Commission to inquire into the late outbreak in this island, and the means of suppression used, has already got through with a large number of witnesses. We may state, generally, that the character of the outbreak has been fully made out by this evidence to be what Governor Eyre called it. This outbreak was a formidable rebellion to all intents, and one which would have quickly spread to the entire island had it not been 'headed' and hemmed in time. As to organization existing among the followers of Paul Bogle, and the premeditation of the murderers at Morant Bay and elsewhere in Saint Thomas in the East, we think the evidence of the several policemen who were captured at Stony Gut, and of one or two other witnesses, who were present accidentally at that capture, quite conclusive. The fact that the Queen's troops met and dealt with large bands of rebels at every main point of communication between St. Thomas in the East and the adjacent parishes, where those bands had gathered with the avowed intention of passing onward; the state of feeling, and the actual declarations of the people who were near to them, and the circumstances that those bands all contained a number more or less of rebels who had been at Morant Bay, have been all made known to the Commissioners by that unimpeachable testimony. Who, after knowing the character of the uneducated negro, and every excitement, can, after the testimony given, doubt the necessity of the quick action which was taken to nip the evil in the bud? Abundant evidence has also been given as to the object of the rebels, and it is now impossible to deny that the murder of the whites and better class of colored inhabitants and the confiscation of their property were intended.

On the other hand, parties who desire to make out the accusations that have been heard against the authorities and the white inhabitants of this island, and to bear out the Exeter Hall ideas of the amiability and harmlessness of the negro, are doing all they can to bring evidence for the purpose before the Commissioners. Notwithstanding, however, the efforts of our Jamaica demagogues (aided by the powerful means and influence afforded both pecuniarily and through the sending out here of experienced counsel and advocates by the negrofilists of England) no progress whatever has been made by those parties.—On Monday, the 5th inst., a woman named Susan Bennett, produced, as we understand, at the request of the Exeter Hall party representatives before the Commission was examined as a witness. She coolly deposed to having been sent for summarily to be shot, though perfectly innocent of all participation in the rebellion, and to having received instead of death—her accusers being unable to prove anything against her—one hundred lashes on her bare back, from a cat with wire thongs. She was fired at, she said, when let go, and also, afterwards, in the dwelling of a friend who had given her refuge; again taken up ten days afterwards, and punished with ten lashes more. Her dwelling was burned down, and she suffered much other cruel treatment. As it was necessary to allege a motive for this treatment, she stated that Mr. Woodrow, a gentleman for whom she had worked two weeks, and who refused to pay her, had got her taken up that she might be shot, in order to evade the payment, and to put her out of the way. The story appearing so improbable, his Excellency the President of the Commission sent for two medical men, who, in his presence, examined the woman's back, and were able to depose on oath afterwards that she had never received one stripe!

CHILDREN PLAYING WITH A BEAR.—Mr. Atkinson heard the following story in his Siberian rambles:—

Two children one four and the other six years old, rambled away from their friends; who were busy making. They had gone from one thicket to another, gathering fruit, laughing and enjoying the fun. At last they came near a bearing on the grass, and, without the slightest apprehension, went up to him. He looked at them steadily, without moving; at length they began playing with him, and mounted upon his back, which he, submitted to, with perfect good humor. In short, both seemed inclined to be pleased with each other, and the children were delighted with their new playfellow. The parents, missing their truant, became alarmed, and followed on their track. They were not long in searching out the spot, when to their dismay, they beheld one child sitting on the bear's back, and the other feeding him with fruit! They called quickly, when the youngsters immediately ran to their friends, and Brain, apparently not liking the interruption, went away into the forest.

MATTHEW OF FACT KING.—A young girl was presented to James I., as an English prodigy, because she was deeply learned. The person who introduced her boasted of her proficiency in ancient languages. 'I can assure your majesty,' said he, 'that she can both speak and write Latin, Greek and Hebrew.' 'These are rare attainments for a damsel,' said James; 'but, pray tell me, can she spin?'

Stop one ear with the finger, and press the other to the end of a long stick, and if a watch be held at the other end of the wood, ticking will be heard, be the wood or stick ever so long.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's SCOTCH SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the facsimile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 48 Dey Street, New York; and 205 High Holborn, London. March, 1866.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

All the finest perfumes are obtained from tropical flowers, and of these essences of the Aromatic Flora of the Tropics, this is one of the most permanent, pure and delicious. It imparts to the breath a pleasant fragrance, when used to rinse the mouth at the morning toilet, and neutralizes the taint of the cigar. Gentleman who, in spite of the present passion for beards, have still a prejudice in favor of the razor, will find that this delightful toilet water exempts them from the usual penalty of shaving—smarting and tenderness of the shaven chin.

See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this note is genuine. Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

GOOD FOR HORSES.—Mr. Morrison, agent of the Phila. Lightning Rod Co. having occasion to employ a great number of horses, found Henry's Vermont Linctament superior to any gargling oil he had ever used. It was not originally intended to be used in this way, but was designed for the pains and aches to which human flesh is heir. It cures toothache, headache, neuralgia, and the pains and diseases of the bowels. It is a purely vegetable medicine, and no harm can result from the use of it. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C.E.

DINNA YE HEAR THE SLOGAN?—When the last lingering ray of light seems gone, and some almost impossible, though long wished for event transpires that brings back both hope and life, it is a circumstance not easily forgotten. Not more joyful was the sound of the slogan to the ears of the Scotch girl, Jessie at Lucknow than the assurance to a sick and dying man that you have a medicine that will cure him. Down's Elixir has caused many a heart to feel glad by restoring the sick to health when all other medicines had proved worthless. See advertisement in another column.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C.E.

The Stomach prepares the elements of the bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, Liver Disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any affection of the Liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the Stomach—the mainspring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend Hoffmann's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. O. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia. Acting as an alternative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood, and thereby gives regularity to the bowels.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co. General Agents for Canada. 303 St. Paul St. Montreal. C.E.

A GREAT TRIUMPH.

Read the following letter from one of our most respectable citizens:— Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre Dame St. Montreal:—

Gentlemen.—Having suffered severely for four years from palpitation of the heart, and frequent attacks of fever and ague, with loss of appetite and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of body I was induced to try BR STOL'S BARSAPARILLA, and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth, found my maladies completely removed, my appetite good, and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge my cure, and to remark I had previously been under the first physicians in Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, and Toledo, without receiving any permanent or even satisfactory relief.

Yours gratefully, ALFRED TUCK, Soap and Candle Maker, Craig Street, Montreal.

May 10, 1863. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine. 478