

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The controversy between the partisans and the adversaries of French intervention is becoming more intense as the difficulties increase. Of the former the most earnest, perhaps, is La Presse, which, excepting in its advocacy of the intervention of France, is not what is called a 'clerical' paper. In a long article against the joint occupation of the Roman territory, M. Cocheval Clarygn, its principal editor, puts forward nearly all that can be said on that head. He denies that there is any analogy between the cases. The supporters of the Italian Government, he contends, completely forget two things—namely, the engagements contracted by Italy, and the sovereign rights of the Holy Father. If Italy had been faithful to those engagements—had she merely observed her own laws—had she arrested or dispersed the bands of Garibaldi, instead of providing them with arms and stores and reinforcing them with her own soldiers—had she done all this, the bravery of the Pontifical troops, which General Menabrea himself admits, would have disposed of these invaders and France would not have to send a single man to the Roman States. Can Italy plead the violation of her own engagements in defence of her conduct? The present state of affairs is the direct and inevitable result of the dishonest conduct of the Rattazzi Cabinet, and Italy must take the consequences. It is not because Victor Emmanuel has not prevented and repressed, as he had solemnly promised to do, the aggression of the Garibaldians, that his own usurpation becomes legitimate. On the contrary, it is still more odious, because lying and dishonesty aggravates the infamy of the crime. One may admit, in excuse for the Garibaldians, their personal disinterestedness, and the dangers they faced; but what shall be said of a Government that steps in to profit by the acts of the very adventurers it disavows? The September Convention, the main object of which was to keep the Italians from the Roman States, cannot, in any manner whatever, be alleged by them in justification of their invasion; and if France can do that which the Italians are prohibited from doing, the only reason is that Italy has not kept her promise. Besides and above that Convention there is the Sovereignty of the Holy See, whose rights are as much entitled to respect as those of any other Sovereignty. The Pontifical State constitutes for Italy, as well as for France and for all Europe, a foreign State, fully independent; and its territory cannot be invaded and occupied without a complete disregard of international laws. Does the Italian Government imagine that it has towards the Pope and his subjects a particular situation, and other rights than France, than Austria, or than any other Power? This is a pretension which it would not dare to put forward because it would not be admitted by any Government in Europe.

Some time since it pleased the Italian Parliament to decree that Rome should be the capital of Italy. It pretended that any right is derived from so absurd a declaration? If there be such a right, the door is open to every species of ambition. Between the Roman populations of Tuscan or of Piedmont there are no more affinities of language, of manners, of usages, of institutions, than between Lyons and Geneva, Paris and Brussels. The French Chambers would in vain resolve that Brussels and Geneva should be the chief towns of two French departments. That resolution would be utterly worthless; it would give the French Government no right, and no European Government would attach value to it. The sovereignty of the Pope is, then, intact; it is complete and as absolute as that of Belgium and Switzerland. The presence at Rome of Ambassadors of all the Powers is itself the recognition of that sovereignty.

M. Louis Veillot (in the Univers) suggests the occupation by the French of certain little ports belonging to Italy, which, without making war on her, without keeping at Rome any but a very small garrison, and without not costly, as the most efficacious means of curbing Italy of seeking her alliances in Germany or elsewhere against France; and by which she would feel the hand without being excessively hurt by the sight of the flag of France. The island of Elba, for instance, when her brave souvenirs might be taken without an effort, though it is fortified; and Porto Longone affords an excellent anchorage. The Isles of Maddalena (one of which is Capra) were during the wars of the Empire a place of refuge for English vessels. It would be easy to get there, and easy to stay there; and Garibaldi might, without fear of interruption, occupy himself with gardening. A French bark would guard him better than the whole Italian fleet. At the other extremity of Sardinia there is also the port of San Antonio, spacious and safe. Ischia which commands Naples, and Lipari, which commands Sicily, are not inaccessible. These positions once taken—and M. Veillot adds that France has the keys of them in her pocket—diplomacy would soon make the Italians listen to reason.—Times Cor.

Speaking of the unreasonable English sympathy for Garibaldi, the Paris Constitutionnel, a semi-official organ, has the following:—Religious passion seems, it must be said, to be the veritable motive of the newspapers across the channel. They have not forgotten what they termed the 'Papal aggression,' and they bear the Sovereign Pontiff a grudge on that account. They are not sorry to reply to an altogether spiritual invasion, to which they have been compelled to submit because it was undertaken in the name of liberty and with the complicity of their Catholic fellow citizens, by applauding an armed attack, happy to have the hero of Aspromonte and the orator of the Geneva Congress as the instrument of reprisal. Further, who does not know the liking of England for religious proselytism? Let her continue to spread her Bibles in profusion throughout the universe. Nothing can be better; no one will find any fault with the proceeding. But that, in order to strike a rival creed which, both there and in America, makes such enormous progress, she should urge the destruction of the secular establishment of the Roman Pontiff; that she should not hesitate at any means of excitement; that she should hold all international proprieties cheap—that is not intelligible upon the part of a people that has arrived at so high a degree of civilization. Would she think it right if, in order to assist the Irish Church—if, to emancipate that country whose aspirations at any rate are indisputable—one were to encourage the violent acts of conspirators, to aid the Fenians and throw armed men and munitions of war upon the coasts of that island? In what recriminations would she not rightly indulge against such an interference with her home affairs? Why, then, do the organs of public opinion in England not regard what passes elsewhere with more impartiality and justice? A great nation cannot but lessen itself in the respect of mankind when it pursues, across the ruins of right and human conscience, the triumph of its political interests or its religious ideas.

La France says:—Let it be well understood that any arrangement which will not leave Rome and the patrimony of St. Peter to the Pope will be as contrary to the interests of France as to the independence of Catholics and of European order itself; and our country would be wounded in its patriotism as in its conscience. But this capital point once reserved, France should favour with its high influence all that tends to bring the sovereignty of the Pontiff towards a reconciliation with Italian nationality. Now that the revolution has repeated its audacity the moment is favourable for this great result. Italy must not let it escape. Let her return sincerely to her union with France. Let her get rid of all the turbulent elements that would make her an object of fear to Europe; let her Monarchy place itself resolutely in the liberal and conservative movement which alone can sustain her. In a word, let her shake off the Garibaldians after having dis-

armed them; let her do all this, and the Roman question will be soon resolved according to right civilization and liberty.

The Sicile stated a day or two ago that the English Government had officially expressed its disapprobation at the intervention of France at Rome; that it had supported against the Cabinet of the Tuilleries the sovereign rights of the Roman people, and demanded that Rome should be given to the Romans, and that the Romans should be left free to unite with Italy if such was their wish. Moreover, that England had proposed, as the best of all solutions, a plebiscite of the Roman people. This the Gazette de France denies, and adds the following observations in reply to the Sicile:—

The English Government certainly has no great sympathy with the Papacy, but Lord Stanley is a serious statesman, and we believe that if he took up any line it would be for the maintenance of the temporal power. He would do so, not, perhaps, because in his judgment the independence of the spiritual power, which, as an Anglican, he does not recognize, but because its destruction is attempted by unjust and immoral means, and because it is for the interest of all European Governments to prevent the spread of a certain doctrine which Victor Emmanuel would wish to see prevail. We doubt whether Mr. Gladstone himself, if he were Minister, would do or say what the Sicile attributes to Lord Derby's Cabinet; and if he did his colleagues would not be with him.

General La Marmora has had his audience of the Emperor. It was short; I am sure it did not last a quarter of an hour. When introduced he found the Emperor standing. Instead of advancing a few steps, as is his wont, and shaking by the hand persons with whom he has been already more or less intimate, he remained in the same spot, and very slightly bowed in return to the General's salutations. The Emperor asked what he wished to say to him. The General, who was not prepared for this reception, appeared to lose a little of his self-possession at the first moment; but he soon recovered himself, and said all he could think of to justify or explain the conduct of his Government. The Emperor uttered not a word until he had done. He then asked if he had any more observations to make; the other answered he had not; and the Emperor, bowing in the same formal, stiff manner, said that he might retire. I hear, however, that a person attached to the Court followed the General to assure him, in His Majesty's name, that the coldness of his reception was not from any ill-feeling to La Marmora himself but was only indicative of his disapproval of the acts of the Florence Cabinet.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—In its weekly summary of Italian news, the *Moniteur du Soir* states that the formation of the Menabrea Government is a pledge given to the principle of authority and to respect for international stipulations. The proclamation of King Victor Emmanuel counterpoised by his Ministers, places in their true light the anarchical attempts of individuals who, without authority from any one, violate the solemn engagements contracted by the regular authority of their own country. The French Government by protecting the Pontifical territory against invaders, whose tendencies are alike hostile to the Holy See and to monarchical Italy, renders a signal service to the true interests of the Peninsula. The circular addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the diplomatic agents abroad declares that there is no hostile thought in the policy of the Emperor. While the King's proclamation affirms that a war with France would be fratricidal between two armies which combated for the same cause the circular recalls the fact that the French Government is mindful of all the bonds which unite it to Italy, and it manifests the hope that the spirit of order and legality, the only possible basis of the greatness and prosperity of that Power, will before long be completely restored. The *Moniteur* calls attention to the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs that the September Convention had been demanded by Italy, and was freely signed by her; and that honour obliged the French Government not to disregard the hopes founded by the Catholic world on the value of a document which bore the signature of the Roman States the task of the French army will be fulfilled. The Government invites the attention of those Powers that are interested as much as France in maintaining the principles of order and stability in Europe to the reciprocal situation of Italy and the Holy See. The object of the Emperor, as M. Rouher recently observed, is to arrest the march of dangerous revolutionists, and there is reason to hope that what takes place at present will contribute to the consolidation of peace by repressing the violence to which the interests of civilization cannot without peril be abandoned.

Victor Emmanuel is said to have had tears in his eyes when he signed the proclamation, which he well knew must give a severe blow to his already impaired popularity, and to have since done his utmost, by such means as were open to him, to mitigate its effect by encouraging him as to the future.

The *Liberte* (M. de Girardin's paper), which is far from being a supporter of the Government, or an approver of its Italian policy has a correspondent at Rome, whom he describes as 'one who gives an account of what he hears and what he sees with complete independence and complete sincerity.' This correspondent writes under date of the 31st of October, among other things, the following, of which he says he was informed the same morning and affirms as positive:—

1. That Italy, as I have written to you more than once, has intrigued in the most active manner with the Berlin Cabinet with the view to induce Prussia to keep France in respect on the Rhine while she was acting on the Tiber, and that the Court of the Tuilleries got information of the fact. 2. That Italy engaged herself left by M. Bismarck upon whom she absolutely relied, turned towards Austria, and proposed an alliance against us (the French). 3. That M. Rattazzi did not send the Italian ironclad squadron to cruise in the Pontifical waters to watch the Red-shirts, but to prevent the French ships from approaching Civita Vecchia. 4. That these last proofs of gratitude given by the Florence Cabinet to the Court of the Tuilleries became known, and that, in consequence, the Vice-Admiral commanding the French fleet received, at the last moment, positive orders to reach Civita Vecchia at any cost, and to land the troops there. The information I give you, he adds, is so exact that the Vice-Admiral (Count de Guédon) thought it prudent not to put on board his frigates too many men; and at the moment of sailing he sent on board the transports a considerable portion of the troops whom he had taken into his frigates, in order to have more freedom of action in case of attack. On leaving Toulon the Vice-Admiral and nearly all his officers and men were on the point of having an affair with the Italian squadron, and this is the reason why, instead of despatching the transports first, he sent ironclads to clear the way in case of need, and to secure the landing.

The prestige of Garibaldi seems gone for ever. His rallying word was 'Death to Rome'; the latter he has not got, and the former he has fled from. The General of a regular army may, without loss of reputation, unless through misconduct or want of skill, retreat before his enemy; the chief of partisans whose last signal was 'Death or Victory,' who had set his life upon a cast, has not stood the hazard of the die.—Times Cor.

The Italian Parliament convenes on the 5th proximo. Baron Rattazzi will be made president of the popular branches. The Prime Minister Menabrea has issued another note, it is said, wherein the invasion of the Papal territory is severely denounced.

The London Post says that both the Italian and French troops will be shortly enabled to withdraw

from the Papal Dominions. The overthrow of Garibaldi has been so overwhelming that Rome has no longer any danger to dread.

The London News admits the improved prospects of peace and that the Roman question may enter upon a more favourable phase.

The London Telegraph says the Italian complication enters on a new and in some respects a simpler stage from which the way to a harmonious adjustment seems possible, though beset with difficulties.

The London Times of the 6th says:—Garibaldi is again in danger. Again there is silence, if not peace, in the Papal States. The men of action are off the field. It is now for the men of order to reassert their ascendancy. The defeat of Garibaldi has smoothed a whole world of difficulty.

Rome.—What is certain is that, although the detachments of Papal troops opposed to the invaders have been, upon almost every occasion, numerically inferior to their foe, the victory has almost invariably been theirs. Garibaldi came in time to revive the drooping spirits of the bands which adopt his name and wear his colours, and his success at Monte Rotondo is an undoubted fact as well as the capture of a number of prisoners, he admitted to be between two and three hundred, and to consist chiefly of soldiers of the Antis Legion. His enormous superiority of numbers in that affair may be considered to have been partially compensated by the superior military training of his adversaries, by their possession of better arms, and still more, by their discipline and unity of action. The *Zouaves* are animated by genuine enthusiasm for the cause they have espoused, otherwise it is evident they would not be here, since most of them are of a class far superior to that whence mercenaries are generally recruited, and they have resources of their own which render them quite indifferent to the scanty pay. There is great emulation between them and the *Activians* who, as Frenchmen, and in greater part old soldiers, of course fight well. The battalion of *Cacciatori* chief Swiss, is perhaps the finest in the Pope's army, and has done excellent service during the Garibaldian invasion.

The detachments from Florence relative to the combat in which the Garibaldians were defeated speak of only 500 men hors de combat, and that there were but 3,000 Garibaldians, whereas the Pontificals amounted to 12,000 or 14,000 men. This is an egregious error if we are to credit other accounts which are accepted here as correct. From all that we have heard of the respective forces, the little army of the Pope never reached 9,000 or 10,000 men, including volunteers. It must have lost considerably in the various encounters it had with the Garibaldians, and a deduction must be made for detachments at Civita Vecchia, at St. Angelo, and the Vatican. The volunteers that Garibaldi had at Monte Rotondo, comprising the bands that had occupied Arquandenti and Orti, and that which had been defeated by the Pontifical *Zouaves*, are estimated at from 8,000 to 9,000 men.

It was thought that the French troops were with the Pontificals in this late affair. You will doubtless have detailed accounts from Rome of what took place, but in the mean time I may observe that it is denied here that the French troops were at all under fire in that affair. The Pontificals left Rome at 4 o'clock that morning, expressing their determination to die to the last man. The French General, fearing that by reason of the great inequality of force between them and their enemies, they would all be cut to pieces, sent a force after them, but with orders to march at the ordinary pace, so as to leave to the Pontificals two hours in advance. They were only to act in case of defeat—to save them from complete massacre, and to help in bringing their wounded off the field. It appears before the French had time to come up the affair was over; the Garibaldians were routed, and Garibaldi himself owed his escape to the fleetness of his horse. The Pontificals chiefly Belgians and French, were animated by the fiercest resentment. They had been stung by the sarcasms of Garibaldi, particularly when he said in one of his proclamations that his men need only use the butts of their muskets against the Pope's troops, and reserve their bayonets for other enemies, meaning doubtless, the French. Their earnest desire was to take Garibaldi alive or dead but in this they were disappointed. If it be true that 3,000 Garibaldians were left on the field, between killed, wounded, and prisoners, and that 4,000 succeeded in reaching the Italian frontier to be disarmed by the Italian army, it is evident that they must have amounted to somewhere about 9,000. Not the least important fact is the announcement in the *Moniteur* that the Italian Government has given orders to its troops to evacuate the point of the Roman territory near the frontier which they occupied; and by this time we may suppose there is not a Garibaldian or an Italian soldier in the Pontifical States.

Remarks on these important events, the *Journal de Paris* says:—

'It was the Pontifical troops alone that put to rout Garibaldi's little army; and that rout was complete. There is no better proof than this of the fact that Garibaldi drew the principle of his force from the complicity of the Italian Government. So long as he felt behind him, as a real support and an invincible reserve against the Pope's troops the regular army of the King of Italy, this feeling carried him through. He did not cease to maintain himself on the Pontifical frontier with success, as he had advanced with hardihood. During all this time the Pontifical troops were hesitating and inactive; or when they did act the events proved them unfortunate in their efforts at resistance—not, certainly, because they were disheartened, but, with all the courage and all the zeal in the world, they felt how vain it was for them to beat Garibaldi so long as Italy was an inexhaustible storehouse of Garibaldians, supported by all the force of the Italian Government.'

I went to see the barracks that was blown up. It is the Casa Sertiorini in the Piazza Scosciavalli at a very short distance from the Vatican. The ruins had in great part been cleared away and carried to the centre of the square. A complete corner of the house, apparently two large rooms on each floor, had been blown down from basement to roof. The tottering fragments of wall that remain have to be removed with caution lest they should fall upon the workmen. The windows of the neighbourhood have suffered severely. The adjacent houses seem to have received little other damage, so that probably the mine was not sufficiently charged to throw the fragments of the building far and wide, but several persons who were passing at the time through the narrow street on that side of the house were killed or wounded by their fall. The band of the regiment and one company were quartered there, but fortunately the company was absent on duty. It is difficult to think that the Italians will do their cause or their character much good, or elicit the sympathy of foreigners by exploits of this kind, which are neither more nor less than assassination on a large scale. Roman emancipation will certainly not be accelerated by the death or torture of a score of poor bandmen. If a signal was needed for an insurrection which proved so deplorably abortive when attempted it might surely have been in a less cruel and sanguinary manner. It may be asked also what object is to be gained by the explosion of bombs in the streets of the city, except the possible death or mutilation of harmless passers-by. Such means of manifesting discontent have been frequently employed by modern Italian revolutionists, but that is no excuse for them; nor are the Romans in the state of misery and oppression that might be alleged as a partial justification in some former cases. You are aware that, of the prisoners made, whether Garibaldians in the provinces or insurgents in the city, only a very small proportion are Papal subjects.—Times Cor.

You were lately informed from Florence that the Garibaldians had met with severe reverses, and that, to use the expressions of one of their own organs, their plight was most miserable. All the evidence

I have been able to collect since my arrival here fully confirms this account, and there can be no doubt that previously to the arrival of Garibaldi himself their campaign in the Papal States was a series of disasters, scarcely once checked by a momentary gleam of success. The inflated bulletins of the Committee and the empty vaunts of the Italian papers were wind, and nothing more. The possession of a bad market neither constitutes a hero nor enables raw recruits to cope with trained soldiers, which the Pontifical troops unquestionably are in spite of all old jokes about *soldats du Pape*.

Experienced engineers have laid out and the Pontifical troops are actually engaged in building substantial works of defence at all the approaches to Rome and these fortifications are rapidly approaching completion.

The Queen of Naples is about to return to Rome to join Francis II.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* publishes the text of the declaration delivered to the Sublime Porte by the ambassadors of Russia, France, Prussia, and Italy. In the declaration the powers named throw off all the responsibility for the future course of events in consequence of the Porte refusing to accept their advice on the Cretan question. They declare that they leave the Sublime Porte to the consequence of this refusal, and withdraw from Turkey all their moral support.

The announcement that the four Powers—France, Russia, Prussia, and Italy—have sent a note to Constantinople to the effect that they withdraw their moral support from Turkey is confirmed. France is reported to have signed the note with reluctance, but wished to have a check upon Russia. Austria and England have declined to associate themselves with this step.

IRISH MONKS OF THE WEST.—Of the labors of the Irish Monks, M. de Montalembert, in his splendid work, 'Monks of the West,' speaks as follows.

Still more striking than the intellectual development of which the Irish monasteries were at this period the centre, is the prodigious activity displayed by the Irish monks in extending and multiplying themselves over all the countries of Europe—here to create new schools and sanctuaries among nations already evangelized—there to carry the light of the gospel, at peril of their lives, to the countries that were still pagan. We should run the risk of forestalling our future task if we did not resist the temptations of the subject, which would lead us to go faster than time, and to follow those armies of brave and untiring Celts, always adventurous and often heroic, into the regions where we shall perhaps one day find them again. Let us content ourselves with a simple list, which has a certain eloquence even in the dryness of its figures. Here is the number, probably very incomplete, given by an ancient writer of the monasteries founded out of Ireland by Irish monks, led far away from their country by the love of souls, and, no doubt, a little also by that love of travel which has also been one of their special distinctions:

- Thirteen in Scotland,
Twelve in England,
Seven in France,
Twelve in Armenia,
Seven in Lorraine,
Ten in Alsatia,
Sixteen in Bavaria,
Fifteen in Rhetia, Helvetia, and Alemania, without counting many in Thuringia and upon the left bank of the Lower Rhine; and finally six in Italy.
And that it may be fully apparent how great was the zeal and virtue of which those monastic colonies were at once the product and the centre, let us place by its side an analogous list of saints of Irish origin, whom the gratitude of nations converted, edified, and civilized by them, have placed upon their altars as patrons and founders of those churches whose foundations they watered with their blood:
A hundred and fifty (of whom thirty-six were martyrs) in Germany.
Forty-five (of whom six were martyrs) in Gaul.
Thirty in Belgium.
Thirteen in Italy.
Eight, all martyrs, in Norway and Iceland.
In the after part of this narrative we meet many of the most illustrious, especially in Germany. Let us confine ourselves here to pointing out among the thirteen Irish saints honored with public veneration in Italy, him who is still invoked at the extremity of the peninsula as the patron of Tarento under the name of San Cataldo.

WINTER RULES.—Never go to bed with cold or damp feet. In going into a colder air keep the mouth resolutely closed, that by compelling the air to pass circuitously through the nose and head it may become partly warmed before it reaches the lungs, and thus prevent those shocks and sudden chills which frequently end in pleurisy, pneumonia, and other serious forms of disease. Never sleep with the head in the draught of an open door or window. Let more covering be on the lower limbs than on the body. Have an extra covering within easy reach in case of a sudden and great change of weather during the night. Never stand still out of doors, especially at street corners, after having walked even a short distance. Never ride near the open window of a vehicle for a single minute, especially if the ride has been preceded by a walk;—valuable lives have thus been lost, or good health permanently destroyed.

EASTERN ANECDOTE.—One of the principal officers of the Prince Bani was deputed to go to a province to examine the damage caused by a dreadful conflagration; having met on his way more than ten thousand families reduced to the greatest misery, he took upon himself to order the public granaries to be opened, and the grain to be distributed, as if he had received the order from the emperor. This course having made him incur the penalty of death pronounced by the law, the officer, on his return, laid his head at the foot of the throne. 'You would be much more guilty,' said the king, 'if you had not assisted the unfortunate; you have only anticipated the good of my heart. Should I be the father of my people if I punished you who have preserved their lives?'—O B.

DISCOVERY AT COLOGNE.—The high altar of the Benedictine monastery at Cologne was lately removed to be replaced by a new one and, in taking down the pedestals of the chandeliers, they were found to be filled with bones, partly enveloped in white linen. Among the bones were found fragments of paper, in a state of decomposition, but on one of them were the words 'Ossa Lotharii.' From this circumstance it is assumed that the bones were those of the Emperor Lothaire, grandson of Charlemagne, who was known to have been interred in that church.

AVOID DECEIT.—Persons who practise deceit and artifice always receive themselves more than they deserve others. They may feel great complacency in view of the success of their doings; but they are in reality carrying a mist before their own eyes. Such persons not only make a false estimate of their own character, but they estimate falsely to opinions and conduct of others. No person is obliged to tell all he thinks; but both duty and self-interest forbid him ever to make false pretences.

PAPER.—The paper having the largest circulation—the paper of tobacco. Paper for the 'rough'—and paper—Paper containing many fine points—the paper of needles. The paper that is full of rows—the paper of pins. Papers illustrated with ornamental designs—Drawing paper—dentists' bills—A taking paper—a sheriff's warrant. Ruled paper—the French press.

The pursuit of pleasure is unprofitable business. The more you catch it the more it escapes from you.

TIT FOR TAT A BAD RULE.—When I was a little girl I learned a good lesson. One frosty morning I was looking out of a window into my father's farmyard, where stood many cows, oxen, and horses, waiting for drink. The morning was very cold; the animals stood meek and quiet till one of the cows wanted to move, and tried to turn round. In trying to do this, she hit against her neighbour; whereupon that one kicked; and hit the one next to her. In five minutes the late peaceful congregation of animals was in great turmoil, furiously kicking and butting each other. My mother laughed and said, 'See what comes of kicking when you are hit; just so have I seen one cross word set a whole family by the ears.' Afterwards if my brothers or myself were cross or irritable, she would say, 'Take care, my children; remember how the fight in the strawyard began; never give back a kick for a hit, and you will save yourselves and others much trouble.'

THE SMALLER LIONS.—It is calculated that the heat from the sun alone would not be sufficient to sustain animal or vegetable life on the earth, and that the combined heat of the stars, which the poets so often pronounce cold, would yearly melt a crust of ice seventy feet thick! Thus it is with the greater and lesser lights among men. The brilliant genius or conqueror may dazzle the eyes of mankind, but the love of the common people is what warms and sustains society.

POVERTY—frequently imposes a species of meanness upon men, more disgusting to themselves even than it is to others.

Even from the body's purity, the mind receives a secret sympathetic aid.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

LAME BACK.

New York, Nov. 23, 1860.

T. Allcock & Co.—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week.

Yours respectfully,

J. G. BRIGGS,

Proprietor of the Brandreth House.

CURE OF CRICK IN THE BACK, AND LUMBAGO.

Lyons, N.Y., July 4, 1862.

Messrs Allcock & Co.: Please send me a dollar's worth of your plasters. They have cured me of a crick in my back, which has troubled me for some time, and now my father is going to try them for difficulty about his head.

L. H. SHERRWOOD.

Dr. Green, No. 863 Broadway, New York, informs us he sold, on Monday, June 22nd, 1862, two plasters to a young woman suffering very severely from lumbago. On Thursday she called to get two more for a friend, and then stated how the two she had purchased on Monday had relieved her immediately after putting them on, and cured her in two days of a most distressing pain in her back and loins. Sold by all Druggists. November, 1867. 1m

RECALLED TO LIFE!

The following letter was received by Dr Picault, of the Firm of Picault & Son, Druggists, No. 42 Notre Dame Street:—

Montreal, C.E., May 9, 1864.

Dr. PICAULT:—Dear Sir,—Do you not remember having been called by me last summer to see my wife who was suffering from Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys for seventeen months. You were the ninth physician called, as I had sought advice to no avail, though I followed the prescriptions carefully. She was reduced to the state of a skeleton could not digest, and I had no hope of saving her. You advised me to give her BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. From the first dose she experienced relief, and after the seventh bottle had been taken she was completely restored. I thought it would be useful to the public to let them know of this extraordinary cure. JOSEPH BELLANGER, No. 30 Alymer Street.

I do remember having been called for the above case, and not bearing anything more of it since that time, I thought she was surely dead long ago. P. E. PICHAULT, M.D.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lempough & 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. 454

TORTURES OF THE HEAD.—Imperfect digestion, with its invariable concomitants, a sympathetic disturbance of the liver and bowels, is the exciting cause of sick and nervous headaches. Why endure their excruciating agony when a course, and in some cases one dose of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS will remove cause and consequences together? Chronic headache, of the most obstinate type, inevitably and quickly yields to this mild and most efficacious of all cathartic and antibilious medicines which no disease proceeding from a disordered stomach a morbid state of the liver irregularity or constipation of the bowels, or the difficulties incident to the weaker sex can long withstand. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton Lempough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

THE PROGRESS OF A LEUZY.—For thirty years the 'fashionable world has been perfumed with MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, and its fame has been spreading as time flew. Having taken precedence of all other toilet odors in the United States, it passed to the Southern Peninsula, and thence to all Spanish America, continental and insular. When California became a State, she demanded it; and then Australia received it. With every civilized community in the Western world its name is a household word, its fragrance and refreshing power a household blessing. And still its reputation extends, and is likely to extend, to wherever an exquisite floral perfume is appreciated.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lempough & 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.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS are now up again for adjustment and the British government has expressed itself desirous of an arbitration. Among the claims persistently pressed are those of the ever-present and active J. O. Ayer & Co., for the value of shipments of Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure, and Pills, in transit for Oregon, Vancouver's Island and Russian America, destroyed on the Anna Schmidt off the coast of South America. So universal is the use of their remedies, that they are sought on almost every sea; and this firm is frequently caught between the upper and nether millstones of contending nations. But they are known to stand up for their rights, and to get them.—[Republican, Washington, D.C. November, 1867. 1m