

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 29.—The *Palme* announces that the Legislative Chambers are to be assembled between the 10th and the 15th February.

THE ENCYCLICA.—The *Monde* of the 27th inst. introduces, as follows, the Papal Encyclical to its readers:—"Agitation is going on on all sides, in the expectation of an answer from the Pope to the Convention of September, the 15th, which, by consecrating, on the part of France, the principle and not the integrity of the Temporal Power, is, according to the interpretation of all the enemies of the Church, the last blow struck at that Power. Well! here is the answer. It is not wanting in grandeur it must be owned."

"The Pope is accused on all sides of not knowing his own times. Now, he knows them so perfectly that he lays them bare with all their sores, condemns them, and testifies that he has known and condemned them from the beginning."

"The Pope is threatened with a total and imminent ruin. A delay of two years is fixed. Now, he forestalls it. Next year, he says, I call together the whole world to the joy of pardon, *publico universali*. He is to increase the number of his soldiers; to let his enemies pay his debts. He refuses. Help will not come to him from arms. The gold of spoliation defiles the hands which touch it. He asks for prayers, and still for prayers, and he is sure to conquer."

"It is thus that the Holy Church of Jesus Christ shows herself strong in her weakness and admirable in her counsels."

"It may be observed that Pius IX. dates this 1st Encyclical on December the 8th in the year 1864, 'the tenth since the dogmatic definition of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, Mother of God.' There is in that also a fitness, as in everything which is done by the Papacy."

"A moving ceremony took place on Christmas day in Paris," says the *Bien Public*, "at the Convent of the Carmelite Nuns. A young lady was taking the veil, and under circumstances which gave to this sacrifice a special value. She is the eldest daughter of the late Duke of Norfolk, first peer of Great Britain. The Papal Nuncio presided at the ceremony, and the usual collection was made by the young Duke of Norfolk, who is now fifteen years of age."

M. Leon Lacordaire, the brother of the celebrated preacher, has entirely failed in the action which he lately brought against the Abbe Perreye with a view to obtain possession of the unpublished manuscripts of his brother, as well as damages to the amount of £4,000. He has moreover been condemned in costs.

A sum of £300 has been forwarded to the Pope by the Archbishop of Rennes for St. Peter's Pence.

In Paris the cold is so intense that one person was frozen to death, and another narrowly escaped a similar fate on the esplanade of the Invalides.

A LODGER.—The Marquis de V., who possesses a fine property on the borders of the forest of Cinglais (Calvados), has on his grounds a number of old Druidical oaks. A few days since, some workmen who were employed in cutting down one of these trees were surprised at finding in the trunk the body of a man which, on being touched, fell to dust. By his side was found the remains of a lance, the iron head of which alone was perfect. The supposition is that the man has been placed there, either dead or alive, by means of an incision made in the tree, the bark of which had afterwards grown over and concealed the opening, and from the antique form of the lance-head, the belief is that he was one of the followers of Rollo, the leader of men from the North who first invaded Neustria.

BELGIUM.

We read in the *Bien Public* of Ghent:—"Mgr. van Heule, of the Society of Jesus, Vicar Apostolic of the Western District of Bengal and Archbishop of Amoy, has arrived from Rome, whither he had gone previous to sailing for Calcutta to ask the advice and the Benediction of Pius IX. Mgr. van Heule was born at Ypres and is only 42 years of age. He took for his escutcheon that of the Society of Jesus, modified by a slight alteration, and for his motto the words *Ardua vincit amor*. The appropriateness of this motto will be understood when we inform our readers that the vicar of Mgr. van Heule, is one of the most sickly regions to be found in India, and that for thirty millions of souls there are only sixteen Catholic Priests, who are all more or less shattered in health. A letter from Rome informs us that when the Holy Father had sketched in a few words the difficulties attending the Bengal Mission as if to damp the ardor of the high courage Bishop, the latter replied in the simple words of Holy Writ, '*In Verbo tuo laetabor*.' At thy word I will let down the net.' Mgr. van Heule will be accompanied to Calcutta by several Belgian Jesuits, for it is Belgium that has for many years had the honor of supplying the Calcutta Mission with Apostles. Many have already fallen martyrs to their zeal, others go to take their place like the soldier who steps into the breach as his comrade falls."

HOLLAND.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.—The Dutch Government in Batavia has actually imprisoned a Protestant Missionary for attempting to convert pagans in Java. The Dutch correspondent of the Belgian official *Echo du Parlement* says of this:—"It was high time. We must have done with the doings of these orthodox preachers, who, while attempting to Christianize and catechize the natives, lead them like blind fawns to rebellion."

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Letters from Turin speak of the great repugnance felt by Victor Emmanuel to leave Turin.

"The *Unita Cattolica* of the 15th inst. tells us that its editors are preparing to send a large quantity of alms and money, which they have received during the Novena preceding the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, and the Octave following it. The value of the gifts amounts to more than £4,000."

The same number of the *Unita* informs us that Turin is filled with an invasion of mayors from all parts of Italy, who are prominent for the very large

decoration of the order of the repeatedly married SS Maurice and Lazarus, which they wear. They are all come, it seems, to raise loans, wherewith to pay the anticipated land-tax voted by their municipalities, who are moneyless themselves. The bankers, however, are deaf to the unfortunate mayors, who cannot make them listen to any proposal even at 20 per cent interest."

We read in the *Memorial Diplomatique*—It is well known that Florence, and part of Tuscany, have suffered severely from the late floods. All that King Victor Emmanuel has sent on this occasion as public aid to the chief sufferers is a sum of £2400."

Hereupon the *Contemporaneo* reminds the public that at the time of the inundations in 1844, the reigning Duke gave a sum of £400 out of his private purse for a similar object, and that the Archducal family followed his generous example. The contrast between the parsimony of King Victor Emmanuel and the liberality of the old dynasty becomes the more forcible from the fact of the latter having, in spite of their straitened means, forwarded to the Archbishop of Florence £400 as the joint offering of the house of Lorraine."

One of the manias of the 'regenerators' of Italy is to rule and regulate the diocesan seminaries, in spite of the rights and laws of the Church. The result has been quite contrary to the expectation of revolutionists. The Italian ecclesiastical students have left their local seminaries to go in crowds to Rome, the second fatherland of every Catholic, and Rome will make of them Apostles, and, if need be, Martyrs."

The Turin correspondent of the *Times* writes, Dec. 21:—

"The Senate sat yesterday for the last time before Christmas and adjourned until the 9th of January. Its closing sittings have been occupied in passing a number of Bills already approved by the Lower Chamber—pensions to the survivors of the Thousand who formed Garibaldi's Marsala expedition, renewal of the law for the repression of brigandage, provisional exercise of the Budget for the first quarter of 1865, and other measures of less general interest. The Bill extending the temporary occupation of religious houses caused some conversation, and Signor Sciotta Pistor complained of the great number of the *camorristi* to whom a compulsory residence had been assigned at Capigliari. Fourteen hundred of them, he said, had been lodged in three convents belonging to the same religious order. The nuns of Santa Clara had been expelled from their convent, and their abbess had died of grief. They had been crowded into the Monastery of the Purissima, as many as seventeen in one room. It was a question of humanity. He demanded the diminution of the number of *camorristi* sent to Sardinia. The *camorra* had been simply transplanted from Naples to Capigliari to the great discontentment of the Sardinians, who felt this proceeding as a humiliation. Sardinia is not Cayenne. Why disturb the women in their convents? Why not begin with the monks? It is the reversal of all the rules of civility. Leave the poor sisters in their cloisters, where their only offence has been that of praying for the souls of sinners."

The Romagna is infested with bands of refractory recruits who keep to the forests and mountains from Fogliano, to Modigliani, Merardi, and as far as Imola, and in other parts of the province of Forlì."

Turin, Dec. 27.—The *Italia* of to-day, commenting upon the recent encyclical, makes the following remarks:—

"That which we foresaw is realised. The encyclical of the Court of Rome is hardly known in France, and an immense sensation is already produced respecting this anathema launched against civil society, public law, popular institutions, and modern Liberalism. Far from making the concessions recognized to be indispensable, the Vatican, taking an extreme decision, has abruptly broken with the principles which govern not only Italy, but France and Liberal Europe. We do not hesitate to say that the character of the encyclical offers a double alternative; either this document is not serious, is a dead letter, and without any signification, which appears to us inadmissible, or it is an important and solemn manifestation of the Court of Rome and in that case the Roman question is simplified, and approaches its solution. France has felt bound to manifest a certain amount of consideration, and herself to defend the temporal interests of the Holy See. The Holy See answers by refusing to the Government of Napoleon III. the right of intervening in the affairs of the Vatican, and the Pope replies to the advice tendered him from Paris or elsewhere that he alone has the right of influencing princes, and directing them in a measure of which he is the judge."

Rome. The *Journal des Debats* publishes a correspondence from Rome, which says:—

"Everything continues to be here in the greatest calm. No symptoms of agitation whatever is perceived anywhere. Those who thought that the Government would adopt extreme measures are completely mistaken. Never were the authorities more moderate, the police less aggressive, and the censorship more tolerant. No political arrests or domiciliary search are spoken of." What a contrast with Turin, Naples, &c."

In several well-informed quarters a report circulates that the French army of occupation is to be reduced in the spring to 6,000 men. I give it with all reserve. As yet no sensible change has taken place. I allude again to the case of Baron Meyendorff, who it was said was no longer received by the Pope. The truth is, that at the beginning of the year the Baron was ill by imperial command, and, of course, could not present himself. The probabilities are that he will have another attack on next New Year's day. Indeed, he has been in feeble diplomatic health throughout the year, with the exception of one lucid interval, when his Holiness, during his residence at Castle Gandolfo in the summer, requested that he would present himself.—*Times* Cor.

A letter from St. Petersburg addressed to the *Journal de Bruxelles* contains the following on Rome:—"The hereditary Grand Duke is no longer going to Rome. The Pope had been requested not to speak to him about Poland. His Holiness answered that on the contrary, he would not miss such an opportunity of endeavoring to interest the young Prince in her behalf. While all the Sovereigns are more or less waiting in their duty, it is consoling to see the weakest, the most tried among them never wanting in it, and making no moral concession whatever in view of a temporal advantage. The conduct of the Pope conquers the esteem of those even whom it offends, and it is impossible that such an example should not end in striking the minds of those who are opposed to Catholic truth."

The *Osservatore Romano* has the following on the present state of the public schools of Rome:—"The Catholic element cannot be professed and developed without teaching, and that is the reason why the Rome of the Popes has ever been essentially teaching, as well from her own nature and in virtue of a Divine mandate as from a constant fact confirmed by history."

While it despoiled Rome of her most flourishing provinces and encircled her with a ring of iron, revelation was not able to deprive her of one of her chief glories after that of faith, the glorious task of teaching."

The Roman College or Gregorian University, directed by the Religious of the Society of Jesus, and the Roman Seminary, entrusted to zealous ecclesiastics, reckon this year, in spite of the evils of the present time, such a number of students, that it becomes very difficult to admit any additional ones. We are certain of being correct in estimating them at 1,300 for the Roman College, and 800 for the Seminary. The same remark applies to the *Convitti*, or colleges where the students live under a common rule, but receive their instructions elsewhere."

KINDOM OF NAPLES.—The Chamber of Deputies of Turin approved on the 15th inst. the prorogation of the infamous Pica law to the end of 1865. This

shooting and hanging law made to oppress the so-called brigandage in the Kingdom of Naples, has been twice prorogued since 1862. The Ministerial report in support of the demand for prorogation states that nine out of the sixteen Neapolitan provinces are 'infested with brigands,' who were said to amount to 519 on the 1st of November last. In 1863, the Piedmontese Government set down the brigands at 500 only. Now the official report states that since 31st January have been killed during 1864, while 381 have been arrested and 112 have surrendered. Total 804. At that rate the Pica law might either be suppressed as of no avail, to suppress the brigands; or be made as permanent as brigandage is likely to be, if it is considered at any rate good enough to afford the Piedmontese a little shooting."

The illuminations in honour of the Immaculate Conception have been most brilliant in Palermo; on the four days preceding the feast day from the wealthiest to the poorest, all had illuminated. Besides the shops, which were magnificently decorated with flowers and lamps, there were a great number of balconies with pictures of our Lady and transparencies bearing the inscriptions of '*Eviva la Madonna nostra*' (Long live our Lady) '*Fuori gli Protestanti!*' (Out with the Protestants!) '*Eviva Pius IX.*' The whole to compliment the Piedmontese. About seven in the evening of the 6th, a crowd of people gathered before the Town hall, and threatened to attack it if it was not illuminated. The National Guard had to use its arms to prevent the attack. The crowd then went to the palace of the Prince di Sant'Elia, a noted Piedmontist, and broke his windows, shooting, 'Those that do not illuminate are Protestants! down with Piedmontese,' and other Piedmontists who had not illuminated had the same fate, so that the Prince, who had his windows broken again on the 7th, illuminated at last on 8th. The procession on the 8th, was more splendid than ever. The National Guard, who can never be gathered at any time, was very numerous on this occasion. An immense crowd followed the statue of our Lady and wherever any Piedmontese officers chanced to be seen, the loudest shouts might be heard of '*Fuori gli Protestanti!*' '*Fuori gli increduli!*' '*Fuori quelli che rifiutano la nostra religione!*' [Out with the Protestants! Out with the infidels! Out with those who want to pull down our religion!]

The *Times* has a long article on the state of Italy, and the gallant struggle still maintained by the Neapolitan peasants (whom it styles 'brigands') against the Piedmontese mercenaries by whom their fatherland has been trampled under foot, and their rightful king driven into exile. The *Times*, which is certainly quite in harmony with the '*liberal spirit of the age*,' strongly urges the wholesale massacre of these misguided patriots and royalists, whom nevertheless it recognises as comprising in their ranks the majority of the Neapolitan people of all classes. Jacobinism is always the same: may always be detected by its language, and known by its inordinate thirst for blood."

Two centuries ago any soldier of the most ordinary talent and experience, at the head of a hundred thousand men, would have cleared the whole Peninsula of brigandage and torn it up by the roots. In these days it must be done in a way not to offend public opinion and the fastidious humanity of the Papal critics. There is every where a bit of romance ready to take the part of the brigand, who is of course, it is taken for granted, a disbanded Royalist, driven to an irregular life for self-preservation as well as from loyalty to his exiled Sovereign. When it is further known that the priests, a large proportion of the peasants, many of the officials and even of the Royal army, sympathize them with the banditti, give them information and supply them with food, that is enough to constitute in the eyes of many a legitimate cause and an orthodox object of interest. There are not a few in this country who would rejoice to hear that Victor Emmanuel had been driven back to his dreary capital under the Alps, to suffer the ultimate tortures of excessive heat and cold ascribed by our poet to other unfortunate. Hence the difficulty of the problem."

What do we see in Italy? We see an immense army which cannot be disbanded lest many of the soldiers, already indifferent to their allegiance and without regular means of support, should relapse into brigandage. We see an expenditure far beyond the resources and credit of the whole country, we see lawless bands committing open outrages, and keeping up a reign of terror over great part of Southern Italy. We see all over that region distrust in the stability of the new Government, and an inclination, precipitated by personal fear, to obtain the good will of the miscreants robbing and murdering in the name of the Bourbons. We see the evidences of a vast conspiracy, dividing the unhappy population into secret friends and doomed foes of a mysterious despotism. As a natural consequence of insecurity to person and property, we see improvement still shrinking from the interior, and Southern Italy, with a few local exceptions, remaining what it has been for centuries."

The work must be done while Italy has the sword in her hand, for she cannot long afford to keep up an army of near four hundred thousand men. She cannot be adding year by year tens of millions to her debt and making her name odious by new taxes. Now or never is the time. She has done a good deal, so she thinks, though she is told by shrewd observers she has only been lashing the scow, which ever returns to fill the void. In the last ten months of this year the Italian Government boasts the capture or death of 80 brigands in the proclaimed provinces of the Basilicata, leaving 111 known to be at large. Unfortunately, no faith is felt in the last figures, inasmuch as the entire population in some districts is believed to be in league with the brigands, or under that terror which answers the same purpose. Nor is it seen how the national forces can ascertain the numbers of a foe that fights only to scatter, disappear, and collect again elsewhere. Italy is a mountainous country, and has great facilities for guerrilla warfare. The brigands, whatever sentimental interest may be felt for them and their alleged cause, are utterly unscrupulous, and wage war against humanity itself, rather than against a name. They are maddened by their work and the life they are forced to lead. There is nothing to be done in such a case but to exterminate them as enemies of the human race. It is mercy in the end, as a painful operation is often the best kindness. But we do not see why the Italian Government with the force at its command cannot make sure and short work of it.—*Times* Cor.

Our readers will not fail to observe that if the *Times* be in accord with the '*liberal spirit of the age*,' its sentiments and its policy are identical with those attributed to '*Beast*' Butler, and to the Russian General Mouravieff towards the Poles, the victims, like the Neapolitans, of brute force, and military tyranny."

POLAND.

A letter from Berlin, dated the 24th instant, gives the following particulars respecting the recent trial of the Poles at that capital:—

The High Court of Justice yesterday pronounced judgment in the trial of the Poles accused of high treason.

Conformable to the conclusions of the Public Ministry, the sentence of death has been pronounced against the following eleven accused:—Counts Dziatynski, Gaurty, Wladimir Skoraczewski, Radzicki, Taczanowski, Zakrzewski, Lutomski, Lukaszewski, Juraczewski, and Scyrdziel.

According to Prussian law, sentence of death in political matters implies confiscation of the property of the condemned.

The Court has admitted extenuating circumstances as regards 27 of the accused, and has consequently

sentenced them only to imprisonment in a fortress. Their crime is thus defined: "Acts tending to prepare the execution of crimes of high treason. Among the condemned in this category are MM. Nijelewski and Kosinski (for two years), Ruszyko and Marwell (18 months), Prince Ostorski, and M. Callier (one year)."

The sentence of imprisonment does not imply confiscation of the property of the sentenced, nor have they to pay the costs of the trial, which it is said exceeded 1,200,000.

All the other persons accused, to the number of 100, have been acquitted."

RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA.—The steady and rapid progress which the arms of Russia are achieving in Central Asia surely deserves the careful consideration, if it ought not to excite the serious alarm, of English statesmen. The barrier presented by the mountain chain of the Caucasus to the incursions of the northern soldiery—a barrier much more formidable than that which the Pyrenees offer to French aggressions—has, in Napoleonic phrase, ceased to exist; and Russia, freed from the necessity of employing her troops in a costly and desolating war to secure to herself a strong frontier to the west of the Caspian, has been able to devote her whole power to the accomplishment of another of the objects of her settled policy of attaining for herself the supremacy in Asia; that is, the conquest of Turkistan. Before the Caucasus was entirely subjugated the Russians had already made good their footing in Turkistan, having taken possession of Khiva and sent pioneers as far as Bokhara. But they have lately taken the offensive with a force evidently much larger than they ever before entered the field within this part of Central Asia. The cause of their invasion of the principality of Kokan is not stated, but a strong Power covetous of the territory of a weak neighbor can always find a convenient excuse for an appeal to arms. Without, however, presuming to determine whether the Russians had or had not real injuries to redress, we think Englishmen in general, both soldiers and politicians, may well take note of the surprising vigor with which the Kokan campaign has been brought to a successful close by the Russians. For after fort has been stormed in rapid succession; and the latest advices from Oabool are to the effect that Kokan itself has been taken, and that the Khan, after making submission to the conquerors, has been replaced on his throne as a vassal of the Emperor of Russia. Thus Russia has already subjugated two of the States of Turkistan, Khiva and Kokan: of the other two Bokhara and the Afghan principality of Balkh, the former is governed by a king who is the chosen ally and friend of the Russians; and who openly maintains the title of Sirdar Abdoolrahman Khan, in defiance of the Ameer of Cabool, whose treacherous conduct to Afzul Khan, the father of Abdoolrahman, has made him most unpopular with all the Mussulmans of Central Asia. From the small beginnings, then, of 20 years ago, when the aspirations of Indian politicians of vivid imagination were first aroused by rumors that here and there a Russian travelling merchant had penetrated within the borders of Turkistan, Russia has steadily and surely advanced till she is now the most formidable military and political Power in Central Asia, with a favorable opportunity presented to her of interfering in Afghan politics, and making her influence paramount in the only still independent State which separates her dominions from those of the Government of British India. Perhaps the time is not far distant when we shall begin to doubt whether we are really so wise as we believe ourselves to be in ridiculing the fears of the Anglo-Indians, whose forecast of Russian designs in the East plunged the country into the Afghan war. Perhaps one may already be forgiven the expression of a doubt whether, premature as that war was while the Punjab and Seinde were yet unconquered, the precipitate abandonment of Afghanistan and the subsequent resolute closing of the eyes of the Indian Government to the actual progress of the Russians in Central Asia ought to be praised as indications of the very highest political wisdom. We, of course, do not suppose that, even if the Russians bring the Afghans into subjection, they will ever force their way into India while an English army guards the passes; but one cannot help feeling that they are coming uncomfortably near our frontier at a time when the difficulty of recruiting the English army is a subject of earnest discussion at home, and when the Governor General in Council is said to recommend the reduction of the European garrison of India in order to relieve the military authorities in England from their embarrassments. At least, it would be prudent for the English Government to create a counterpoise to the increased power of Russia beyond the Himalayas by securing and strengthening our position in the Persian Gulf. With the supremacy at sea and maritime stations conveniently situated as bases of operation for armies advancing on the flank of an invading army, the English in India could afford to despise threats of Russian aggression.—*Dombey Gazette*.

UNITED STATES.

PLAYING AT CONFISCATION.—In the village of Herkimer, New York, three boys, having, no doubt, read of the desolation of the Shevondat Valley, engaged in 'playing confiscation,' as they termed it. They entered the house of a lady who was absent from home for a week or two, and spent the most of two whole days in destroying and mutilating everything in reach. They ripped open and broke into pieces sofas and chairs, broke bureaus and mirrors, went into the cellar, taking all its contents in the way of preserves, molasses, vinegar, &c., up into the front parlor, and there spreading them out on the Brussels carpet and mixing them up with flour, meal, feathers from the bed, and almost every imaginable thing in the house. They took up handfuls of butter and lard and threw them over the rails and furniture, and, in fact, exhausted all their ingenuity to perfectly destroy everything they could find. They then proceeded to 'confiscate' the school-house, entering it through a window. They took down the large maps tearing them and throwing them into the furnace, broke the schoolroom lamp into pieces, poured pails of water into the melodeon, broke the locks from the doors, and did other damage to a large amount.—*Philadelphia Ad.*

In a speech of Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware in the U. S. Senate, the Senator introduced the following sentence from a letter of a distinguished gentleman in New Orleans, to a personal and political friend of the President in Washington:—

"A few days ago I was shown an official report to the military head of this department, General Banks, exhibiting the ghastly return of eighty thousand slaves having perished since the Federal occupation of the smaller moiety of this Commonwealth. This is equal to fifty per cent of the entire slave population of the section of country embraced in the return."

A BUFFALO JUSTICE.—The Buffalo Express says Justice Ryan of that city recently made the following response to a limb of the law who ventured a mild remonstrance against some ruling of the court: 'I have no law for it. I give it as the opinion of the court, based upon common sense. I am no lawyer. I have never read a law book in my life, and I never will, for the reason that I see so many d—d fools who have read law that I dare not venture the experiment.'"

ON JANUARY 5, 1865.—It would be ridiculous to say of Butler that he is, simply, dead.

Like some heap of offal flung from out a window in the night—an odorous warning to the feet and nostrils of pedestrians—'at dawn'—this creature, named a General by power, and called the Beast by line too dainty to be wholly just, lies worse than dead.

Dead, even a Butler might be entitled to human

charity. But that rule of fair play, which forbids to strike a man who is down, does not apply to Butler living. 'So far beneath the noble hats that cease at the sepulchre and vanish in the shadow of misfortune' is the sentiment which every honorable citizen feels for this embodied disgrace to American manhood, what it contains, 'non-pity, non-charity, nor semblance of consideration.' Hereafter, please Heaven, it is not an armed and armed desert, with whom the scorn and detestation of the country has to deal. 'Someone spot surely exists; in the coarse, hyena nature which has so long, been suffered to fatten in the cemetery of a nation's hopes, that short of military armor, must be sensitive to kicks.' The administration has set the example. With one herculean hoist of his official boot, either Mr. Lincoln or Secretary Stanton has sent poor Butler cowering on his way from Fortress Monroe to Lowell, there to receive, it is devoutly to be hoped, a salute from the collective cowards of all who rejoice in the dispensation of poetical justice.—*N. Y. World*.

HOW THEY DO THINGS AT THE FARM.—Those who have attended fairs will smile when reading the following. Those who have not will get some idea of these popular institutions by reading how Corry O'Leary of the *Brooklyn Eagle* was 'bled.' He says: 'I took two shares in a worried elephant, five in a tea set, bought a canton flannel rabbit, a pair of sugar tongs and a crying baby. The ladies at the second table said I must patronize them. Not wishing to show partiality, I took a share in a cake of soap, and a bottle of hair oil, and bought a flannel rabbit. At table number three, I subscribed for a Noah's Ark, a bottle of Sozodent, bought a pin cushion, a pair of sugar tongs and another rabbit. The ladies at the refreshment table thought I might be fatigued and insisted on my taking something. They insisted on my taking five ice creams, seven cups of coffee and eight pieces of pound cake, when ascertaining that I hadn't any more money, they generously let me go. I came out a fuller and a wiser man.'

London milkmen have the consciences to sell water at just as high prices in wet weather as in dry.

A fellow without credit finds it harder to get into debt than others do to get out.

'Now, then, my hearties,' said a gallant captain, 'you have a tough battle before you. Fight like heroes, till your powder's gone, then—run! I'm a little lame, and I'll start now.'

CATERPILLARS.—Perhaps there is no better time to destroy caterpillars than during the cold weather. By carefully examining the trees the egg that is to produce the insect next season will be easily detected. Wherever a dark, smooth, gummy looking substance is found on the small limbs sometimes completely encircling them, the caterpillar egg may also be found. This substance will readily cleave off, and the whole deposit for thousands of the disgusting and injurious insect may easily be destroyed. We think the owners of orchards can profitably employ the time in examining their trees for the caterpillar deposits. If they are not sharply looked after now there will be an enormous number of nests another season, for there has rarely been a time when there were so many of the pestiferous things burdening the trees as last summer.

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 Liniment superior to any galling 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.

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Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking Sensation when lying down, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sudden Flushes of Heat, and Great Depression of Spirits are speedily and permanently cured by HOOGLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

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READ! READ!! READ!!!

AN ATTACK OF

PLEURISY.

Montreal, C.E., May 12, 1864.

Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Dear Sirs,—Last fall, my wife was attacked with Pleurisy in a severe form, so that she was helpless and I felt doubtful of her recovery. By reading one of your atomases which was left at the house, she was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. After taking two bottles she began to experience relief, and with BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, which were recommended to be taken with the SARSAPARILLA, she was completely cured by the use of five bottles. I feel bound, for the benefit of the public, to certify to this cure.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN GOODBOUY,
No. 8 Dumerai St.

Agents for Montreal, Devin & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault & Son.

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