FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—It may not be forgotten that some time back the Constitutionnel surprised and amused the public by an article on what it called the 'Suppression of the Irish People,' purporting to prove that the British Government acted now and then in a most despotic manner towards the press, and that French journals really possessed a freedom which would lose nothing, by comparison with that of their centemporaries in the United Kingdom — Several of the Paris papers, among them the Debats, contested the facts, and refuted the reasoning of the Constitutionnel; and the more facetious writers attacked it by the small artillery of their wit. The Constitutionnel returns to the charge, and publishes an article of three columns repeating its former statement, that the English Government, though L'enjoying throughout the world, and justly, a great reputation for liberalism, yet does not shrink from measures of rigor, even before judgment of any kind, against journalists, for offences committed by the press. The Guzette de France declares that this is a flagrant error. The fact of the existence of the the conspiracy is not denied. The Government had information of it. The proprietor of the Irish People was charged with being one of the most active agents in the plot. His premises were searched; he was arrested, together with others implicated in the charge, and the journal, for want of editors, of money, and of contributors, ceased to appear. Had Mr. O Donovan been a vendor of gin instead of a newspaper proprietor, the same facts would have taken place; but nobody would dream of saying that the liberty to sell gin was suspended or suppressed in Ireland. No Englishman ever thinks of asking in what book the guarantees of liberty are set down, because no one thinks of calling them in question as the Constitutionnel does, nor of confounding the right which every Government has against conspirators, and the rights which the citi-zens have of controlling in the press or in public meetings every act of Government. No doubt a citizen may be arrested presumptively for a crime or a misdemennor; but the accused has two guarantees. In the first place he has his remedy against the magistrate who ordered his arrest, and he has his habeas corpus. These suffice to maintain in England the principles on which civil and religious liberty is founded, and which the common law protects more surely than any written code whatever. The English always have their jury for offences of the press, as for every other. They have their writs of habeus corpus, in virtue of which the accused must be heard publicly within a very brief delay; and they have their remedy a gainst all concerned in their arrest; and this remedy, with all its consequences, is the right of every man, 'All these things,' concludes the Gazette de France the ' Constitutionnel seems to be ignorant of Such ignorance is a little too much, considering the task which it has imposed on itself. In point of fact, the Constitutionnel has done no more than paraphrase the favorite arguments of M. de Persigny, and the Guzette de France refutes them from the writings of M. de Persigny's master, the Emperor Napoleon III. PARIS, FRIDAY, OCT. 20.—The intelligence of the

death of Lord Palmerston has been received in Paris with, I may venture to say, sincere and general regret Some of the evening papers allude to it. La France speaks of him as 'one of the greatest personages of our epoch who has disappeared from the political stage.' It gives a short sketch of his life, and dwells particularly on his recognition of the Imperial Government, which saved Europe from serious complications. La Presse, which had not often done him justice, observes that the death of so experienced a statesman is, indeed, a severe trial for a nation, and that the English people, who had centred their hopes in him, now find themselves suddenly deprived of one who was their guide and their moderator. The manifestations in honour of General Lamori-

ciere are not yet over. Besides the commemorative service in the Cathedrul of Nantes on Tuesday, like that which took place some days back in Paris in the Church of St. Thomas d'Aquin, a few days buck his funeral oration was pronounced by no less a personage than Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, whom his admirers are wont to call "the Bossuet of the 19th century !' It is not surprising that those honours should be paid to the memory of so distinguished a soldier in the city of his birth, the Church in which he was baptised, and in the hearing of many whose fathers had probably fought in the Bocages for "the Throne and the Alter" in the time of the great the imposing cortege of sergens de ville that surroundthe coffin of the 'national poet,' and the large body | Cor. Weekly Register. of troops sent to do him honour, and to be ready against any emergency. There were no sergens de wille, no agents'-at least, ostensibly-no troops in the cathedral of Nantes, and the only persons who kept order were the sacristans in their surplices and the beadles. M. Berryer was early in his attendance; he was followed by the Mayor of Nantes, who happens also to be a senator. M. de Falleux had risen from a sick bed to pay this sail duty to his old friend. People were looking about for M. de Montalembert. I believe it was through error that his name was mentioned in the list of those present, for he is said to be in Spain collecting materials for his work Les Moines de l'Occident. Not less than a thousand priests came in from Brittany, Anjou, and La Vendee. Those whose presence excited much interest were the two young daughters of the deceased General, who were accompanied by their grandmother, the Countess d'Oberville. The Bishop of Nantes being confined to his bed by illness, his place was taken at the altar by the Bishop of Lugon.

The Monde, in an article on the death of Lord Palmerston, states that there is one phase of his personalty which deserves attentive examination, and which may explain more than one apparently illogical act. Lord Palmerston occupied a very high rank in European Freemasonry. The part played by England in the matter of the Italian annexations, and principally in Sicily and at Naples, is in the remem brance of all; the official reception given to Garibaldi-a reception which the will of the Prime Minister might have prevented; the attitude taken by the Cabinet of St. James, under the influence of its presi-dent, upon every occasion when there has been a question of some undertaking having a political character. - these facts and many others prove to demonstration that official acts must not be the only ones to be regarded with importance by the historian of Lord Palmerston.'

PARIS, OCT. 20 .- Tne Gazeite de France of this

evening says:—
We learn that the Pope has resolved to establish in England a second Archbishopric, of which the see will be either at Liverpool or Birmingham.' PARIS, Oct. 21. - The medical papers state that the

epidemic remains stationary.

The Emperor, wishing to satisfy himself of the care which is taken of cholera patients in the hospitals, privately visited the Hotel Dieu yesterday. The visit lasted one hour, and on leaving the hospital His Majesty was loudly cheered.

Accounts from Aubigoy in the Cher state that a mortality prevails among the poultry in that country and farmers are selling what still survive at a reduced price. Full grown chickens are selling at 2f., these irreflective assertions have very greatly sur-2f., and 4f. the couple; turkeys from 4f. to 5f. each, prised us, particularly in view of the deplorable events 3f., and 4f. the couple; turkeys from 4f. to 5f. each. and egge at 60c. (6d.) a dozen.

THE BED OF THE SEINE. -The recent subsidence of the waters of the Seine has revealed a number of

hatchet of black polished stone of a singular make. The most curious discovery was, however, a small copper case containing a portrait of Mulle, de la Valliere, painted in oil on metal. This work of art, which had remained for a century and a half at the boottom of the river, has undergone but little alteration; the carmine only had turned black .- Pall Mall Gazette.

The Moniteur du Soir mentions the death at Orni cles, near Tarbes, of an old artillery soldier named Pierre Gaubert, at the age of 113. He was in most of the battles of the republic and the empire, and fired his last cannon shot at the battle of Toulonse.

A universal sentiment regarding the progress of Catholicity in America as developed by the war, is expressed by those who are crowding over here at the present moment. It is made a matter of question amongst certain French writers; but it is not qualified in the attestations of those who have personally witnessed it. The Count de Montalembert, in his famous letter congratulating the adherents to the North on the result of the war, spoke of this progress as unmatched since the earlier history of the Church. His words are 'C'est un progres comme on n'en a vice nulle part ailleurs, depuis les premiers siecles de l'Eglise. This proposition has been discussed very freely, as it rests on evidence and facts, and many interesting statistics are being drawn out, particularly by M. Rameau. He makes much use of a letter addressed by the Bishop of Toronto to the Prelates of Ireland a year or two ago on the subject of Itish Catholic emigration (observe, the question in controversy is not the restricted one as to what may have resulted from the war, but the general one of Catholic progress of late years). The increase is ascribed to external causes, (immigration &c.,) not to internal developments. On the contrary, it is contended, and the Bishop adduces his personal experiences to display this, that there is operating in America a canker in the heart of Catholicity by which thousands fall away and perish. Arriving in this land of licence and of so-called 'Liberalism,' the contagious influence of positive irreligion or of scoffing indifferentism prevails uncheeked, owing in great part to the fewness of Priests and of spiritual protections, so that families and whole districts perish. 'Les pertes subies par l'Eglise aux Etats Unis pouvaiant se compter par millions.' This scartling affirmation (of losses amounting to millions) occurs in his letter to Propaganda. In his own diocese of Texas he can trace a diminution which he puts at 50,000. In one town, observing upon the signboards the recurring names of M'Carthy, O'Brian, Doberty, Doolan &c., a minute investigation was instituted, and but one practical Catholic amongst them was discoverable. The Bishop has passed eighteen years of missionary life, travelling between Maine and Texas, and he puts the losses at 2 milions; viz., instead of 3 millions he contends there ought to be 5 millions in the United States .- Cor of Weekly Register.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - Florence, Oct. 25 .- The results of 65 elections to the Chamber of Deputies are now known. Upwards of 50 of them are favourable to the Government.

Garibaldi has declined the nomination to the Ita. lian Parliament offered to him by Turin, and has recommended Signor Bottero to the electors.

The Nazione of Florence has been presenting its readers with another wonderful correspondence from Rome dated on the 3rd inst. Should your British icurnals repeat it, as I suspect they will eagerly do, you may inform them that besides being incredible, the particulars it gives have also the advantage of being impossible. The new Florentine kingdom is at presont in the threes of an electioneer ng confinement.-Its Bishops are forbidden in certain parts to go about giving confirmations until the elections are over !-Other Bishops are not allowed to return to their sees until the great kingdom has brought forth its new Parliament. In Nuples there are ten caudidates for the least provided electoral district, and thirty-five candidates for one of these wealth-giving posts. The great historian Cesare Cuntu is opposed in his electoral district of Caprino, by an apostate Priest of the name of Reali, sent there by the Ministry to represent their politics. By the way, the head of the Ministry, General della Marmora, has had a great fall in the streets of his new capital from want of light in so enlightened an age and country. I fear that con-scienuous Catholic electors will be still wanting in the moral courage and union necessary to vote at the coming election. The Unita Cattolica holds aloof from any such practical demonstration, and satisfies revolution The Cathedral, it seems, could not con-tain one-fourth of the numbers that had flocked in which on the 1st of October had reached the number which on the 1st of October had reached the number from all parts to witness the ceremony, and hear the of 700,000. £8,000 for the St. Peter's Pence had eloquent prelate. At the obsequies of Beranger an also been contributed by the subscribers But all honest bourgenis of the Boulevard do Temple said that this is not equal to the occasion. The word of the his heart swelled with pride and patriotism at seeing great Apostic of the Gentiles sounds now more true than ever. The Ohurch needs non vestra sed vos .-

> Rome, Oct. 18.-It is asserted that Monsigner de Merode has not tendered his resignation, but that the Pope has granted him leave of absence for three months.

> The Liberals feel sure now that the French are really going to evacuate their city, while the priestly party are just as sure that the; have no idea of going except on paper. I would willingly give the Emparor credit for sincerity and good faith, but this plan of concentration in Viterbo, Rome, and Civita Vecchia seems to point to keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope. Certainly they will leave Rome, but will they leave Italy? -Why not leave us they came? What need of concentration at cortain polars? The minute Rome is emptied of the French, the Government will be quite capable of getting up a disturbance, which would be seized as a justification of the return of its protectors So much for concentration. The straightforward mode of action would be, not to dispute as to the order of leaving, but to go at once. Concentration and leaving in detail create opportunities for disturbances, and furnish execuses for return. At all events, the Liberals are resolved that the disturbance, if any, shall not be got up by them. - Times Cor.

> The official Giornale di Roma makes the following observations upon the conclusions of some French papers that a better feeling now exists between the Italian and Pontifical Governments :-

"It is not long since that several journals published articles upon the partial recall of the French troops from the Pontifical States, which seem to have all proceeded from the same source, and appear at first sight to be intended to reassure the public mind, and tranquillize reasonable apprehension respecting coming events. The readers of the France and Pays, not speak of other papers, must have observed how, with nearly identical expressions, these journals insinuate-1. That the Government, which, in a manner known to all the world, has taken possession of nearly all the States of the Italian Peninsula, and now surrounds the territory remaining to the Holy See, pressing upon it with the hosti ity of its persistent and never disavowed aspirations, has at various times given evident proofs of an entire change of views, transforming threats of aggression into promises of protection and declarations of respect. That this transformation is to be attributed to the totally different principles now happily adopted by its statesmen, who if they in moments of excitement desired the ruin of the Papacy, are now convinced that the Papacy is not a cause of weakness for Italy, but a most fortunate necessity, and a source of strength and influence. We cannot disguise that which we now witness. In fact, most frequent and very recent have been the violations of Pontifical territory by the regular army and National Guards

Catherine de Medicis was picked up beneath the Pont the landable maxims of protection and respect; but thom. There are 95 submarine cables in the United I fyou see fit to kriticise my Show, speak your neuf, and near the He de la Cite was found a large furnish grave reason to judge far differently of what States and British North America, which measures 68 may be expected as the most probable consequence of the recall of the French troops announced above. Nor do facts appear to be in discord with the maxims which at present c ntinue to guide the statesmen of the above mentioned Government. What else signifies the uninterrupted persecution of the Catholic Church in its institutions, the recent closing of the Episcopal Seminaries, and the first obstacles that from their nature have hitherto tended to interrupt the succession of priests in the House God? These measures allow it to be clearly seen that their authors are very far from the asserted conviction, and from recognizing in the Papacy a glory for Italy. He cannot be a friend to the Papacy, nor be actuated by principles of respect for its independent policy, who shows himself to be so determined an enemy of the greatest and most vital Catholic institutions, which are respected even in dissenting and infidel countries. To this, then, the pompous assurances of the above mentioned journals are reduced. They are nothing but mere illusions.'

The Roman correspondent of the Daily News

The Holy City is certainly a place where strange sights are to be seen. A few days ago I happened to be wandering over the Church of Santa Marie Maggiore, when my companion drew my attention to a gentleman who was hearing Mass most devoutly at one of the side altars. I must mention that my companion on the occasion was a gentleman who in London is as well known as he himself knows everybody that lives west of Charing-cross. The gentle man he pointed out was evidently an Englishman, and was dressed in the coat and collar worn by the very High Church Anglican clergy. My friend said, When the Mass was over my friend went up to him. and said. 'Well, So-and-So I suppose we shall never hear you preach again at —?' Why so?' was the rejoinder. 'Because I see you are attending Mass, and I suppose that you have joined the Roman Catholic Church-followed in the footsteps of Manning, Oakley, and Newman - is it not so ?' Oh! dear, no, replied the clergyman, I, like many others, when abroad, always attend the services of the Roman Catholic Church in preference to those of the wretched chapels which misrepresent the Anglican Catholic ritual abroad, and which, besides, have no right to intrude in the diocese of another bishop. But,' said my friend,' do you really believe the doctrines of the Roman, and yet remain a minister of the English Church? 'I belong to the great Catholic Church,' was the reply, 'of which the Roman is one branch and the Anglican another. In England I hold the Anglican Church to be the one only rite allowable; in these lands the Roman is the only one which a true Catholic should ever attend?

Although feeling not a little astonished at this new religious phase, I cultivated the acquaintance of this wonderful clergyman, who happened to be at the same hotel with me, and to dine every night at the same tuble dhote. He assured me that there were many amongst what he termed Anglican Catholics who abroad atways attended the Mass of the Roman Oatholic Cherch, and never the service of their own faith, although some of them were ministers of the latter.

Kingdom of Naples .- Letters from Rome to the 18th inst. assert that the Royal family of Naples have determined upon accepting the offer made to them by the Empe or Maximilian of Mexico of an asylum on

the island of Lacrona, near Ragusa. The withdrawal of the French troops from the Neapolitan frontier, which is announced to take place on the 15th of November, is the topic which occupies most the attention of our public here as elsewhere, for all are expecting that the practical value of Napoleon's moral guarantee of the Papal territory will again be tested. The journals of the revolutionary party are already fluding excellent reasons for sending the Piedmontese troops into the portion of teritory thus left by the French to suppress the border brigandage, which, after their usual fushion, they attribute to the Fope, while it is of their own creation. The Papal troops certainly will have a good deal to do to repulse from the Papal territory the bands which the Piedmontese drive thereon; but they are not new at the work, as by far the greater part of it that has been done under the French occupation has been performed by them, while the French were chiefly busy in giving all manner of annoyance to the border population, with the fixed idea that they were all in league with the brigands. - Cor. of Weekly Register.

According to the New Free Press of Vienna, M. von Hubner will immediately return to his post at Rome, taking with him a memorandum relating to a revision of the Concordat This memorandum was drawn up two years ago by order of M. von Schmerling.

AUSTRIA.

The Neue Fremdenblatt denies the rumours current in Vience that a convention had been concluded between Austria and Mexico Stipulating that the former Power should, at its own expense, place an annual contingent of 2,000 men at the disposal of the Mexican Government.

"These remours," says the Fremdenblatt, "are unfounded."

RUSSIA.

PROPOSED EXTERMINATION OF POLICE NOBLES AND CATHOLICS. - The Invalide Russe, the semi-official authority of which is well known, has just published an article which could not pass without producing a certain sensation. The Debits remarks on its contents in these terms: - That journal simply asks for the extermination of the Polish nobility, and of Latin fanaticism, otherwise called Catholicism. It does not, however, condescend to explain how that measure is to be executed, but confines itself to expressing the charitable desire that it should be accomplished with as little suffering as possible for both Poles and Russians. We understand that the Polish nobles and Catholics might be exterminated without causing the Russians to suffer, but to practise that operation without the Poles being harmed appears to us to be more difficult. The philanthropic desire of the St. Petersburg journal however, deserves mention, if only to show that in Russia humanity never loses its influence, and that when peop; are to be exterminated it is always with a certain tenderness,

FILLING UP .- England began the present century with four acres of land for every person within her borders. When the century was half through, there were but two acres per inhabitant; and now we are upon a descending scale of fractions between two acres and one acre to each person. Twenty years ags there were in England (including Wales) 2 21 acres to every person in the kingdom; ten years ago only 1 96 acre; four years ago (at the census) only 1.86 acre. At these three periods-20 years since, ten years since, and four years since—the 11 divisions of the kingdom contained respectively the following acreage for each inhabitant of the division:—the metropolis, .086, .030, .028; the south-eastern division, 2 62, 2.34, 2 20; the south-western, 2 82, 2.74, 2.72; the eastern, 2.98, 2.85, 2.81; the south-midland, 2.69, 2.53, 2.47; the west-midland, 1.91, 1.69, 1.59; the Welsh, 4.73, 4.18, 3.97; the north midland, 3.04, 2.83, 2.75; the north-western (Lancastire and Cheshire), 88, .74, .68; the Yerkshire, 2.17, 1.92, 1.91; the northern counties, 3.89, 3.29, 3.03. The estimate of the population of England in the middle of the year 1865 gives 1.78 acre to each person. In Scotland the tide of life rises more slowly, and there are still six acres to every head of population.

SUBMARINE CABLES .- In Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia there are 52 submarine cables, which are of the aggregate lengths of 5,625 miles, and the insucuriosities lying in its muddy bed. Among other of that Government. They are perpetrated in pre-things a double faced seal engraved with the arms of sence of the French army, and not only ill agree with est of these is 1,550 fathoms, and the shortest 11 fa- sort of a man I am.

miles, and their insulated wires 133 miles. The overland telegraph line between New York and the West coast of Ireland, through British Columbia, Northern. Asia, and Russia, will be 20,479 miles long, 12,740 miles of which are completed. It has at length been resolved that this line shall cross from America to Asia at the southern point of Norton Sound, on the American side to St. Lawrence Island, and from thence to Cape Thadeus on the Asiatic continent .-Two submarine cables will be required for this, one 135 miles long, and the other 250 miles long. Thadeus is 1,700 miles from the mouth of the Amoor

UNITED STATES.

THE PAR VALUE OF BRAINS .- Working as an or dinary hand in a Philadelphia shipyard, until very recently, was a man named John L. Knowlton. His peculiarity was that while others of his class were at ale houses, or indulging in jollification, he was incessantly engaged in studying upon mechanical combinations. One of his companions secured a poodle dog, and spent six months in teaching the animal to execute a jig upon its kind legs .- Knowlton spent the same period in discovering some method by which he could saw out ship timber in a bevelled form. The first man taught his dog to dance; Knowlton, in the same time, discovered a mechanical combination that enabled him to do in two hours the work that would occupy a dozen men, by a slow and laborious process, an entire day. That saw is now in use in all the shipyards in the country. It cuts a beam to a curved shape as quickly as an ordinary saw-mill saw rips up a straight plank. He took no part in parades or target shootings, and in a short time afterward he secured a patent for a machine that turns any material whatever into a perfectly spherical form. He sold a portion of his patent for a sum that is equivalent to a fortune. The machine is now in operation in this city cleaning off cannon balls for the Government. When the ball comes from the mould its surface is incrusted, and the ordinary process of smothing it was slow and wearisome. This machine almost in an instant, and with mathematical accuracy, peels it to the surface of the metal, at the same time smoothing out any deviations from the perfectly spherodical form. Within a few days the same plain, unassuming man has invented a boring machine that was tested in the presence af a number of scientific gentlemen a few days ago. It bored, at the rate of twenty-two inches an hour, through a block of granite with a pressure of but three bundred pounds upon the drill. A gentleman present offered him ten thousand dollars upon the spot for a part interest in the invention in Europe; and the offer was accepted on the spot

SITUATION WANTED .- We find in a Richmond paper, which is just starting, and so is not yet over crowded with advertisements, the following which serves to make a show under the head of Wants:

WANTED - A Situation as Son-in-Law in a respectable family. Blood and breeding no object, being already supplied—capital essential. No objection to going a short distance into the country.

F.F.V.

Oct. 30. Exchange Hotel. A post in the Nebraska City News concludes a long poem with the following lines. They contain

mere truth than poetry:
Well, such is life! Whom the gods love Die young. Whom they hate, live and prosper, And are elected Delegates in Congress From the several Territories.

ARTEMUS WARDS AUTOSIGGRAPHY. BY MYSELF.

New York, near Fifth Avenos Hotel, Org. 31ct.

Dr. Sir-Yrs, into which you ask me to send you some leading incidents in my life as you can write my Rogfry for the papers, come dooly to hand. I hav no doubt that a article onto my life, grammatically jerked and properly punktooated, would be addition to the chaois literatoor of the day.

To the youth of Ameriky it would be valiable as shown how high a pinykle of fame a man can reach who commenst his career with a small carvas tent and a pea-green ox, which he runbed it off while scratching hisself agin the center pole, causin in Rahway, N.J., a discriminating mab to say humbugs would not go down in them village. The ox resoomed agricultooral pursoors shortly afterwards.

I next tried my hand at given Blindman concerts, appearin as the poor blindman myself. But the in- Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, famous cuss who I hired to lead me round town in Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campthe day time to excite sympathy, drank freely of a bell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, apiritoous licker unbeknowes to me one day, & while H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealunder them influence be led me into the canal. I ers in Medicine. had to either tear the green bandige from my eyes or be drowned. I tho't I'd restore my eyesight.

In writing about these things, Mr. Editor, kiner smooth 'em over. Speak of 'em as eccentrissities of gen'us.

My next ventur would hav bin succes if I hadn't tried to do too much. I got up a series of wax figgers, and among others that of Socrates. I that wax figger of Old Sock would be poplar with eddykated reople, but unfortinitly I put a Brown linen duster and a U.S. army regulation cap upon him, which peple with classical eddycations said it was a farce. This enterprize was unfortinit in other repects. At a certain town I advertized a wax figger of the Hon'ble Amos Perkins, who was a Railroad President and a great person in them parts. But it appeared I had shown the same figger for a Pirut named Gibbs in that town the previs season, which created an immense toomult, & the audience remarked 'shame onto me,' & other statements of the same similarness. I tried to mollify em. I told them that any family possessin children might hav my she tiger to play with half a day, & I wouldn't charge em a cent, but alars! it was of no avail. I was forced to leave, and I infer from an article in the Advertizer of that town, in which the Editor says: 'Although time has silvered this man's head with its frosts, he still brazenly wallows in infamy. Stil are his snakes sound and his wax works unreliable. We are glad that he has concluded to never revisit our town, although, incredible as it may appear, the fellow did really contemplate so doing last summer; when, still true to the craven instincts of his black heart he wrote the hireling knaves at the obscure journal across the street to know what they would charge for four hundred small bills, to be done on yellow paper! We shall recur to this matter again.

I say, I infer from this article that a prejudice still xists agin me in that town.

I will not speak of my once being in straitened circumstances in a sertin town, and of my endeavorin' to accumulate wealth by lettin myself to Sabbath school picnics, to sing ballads adapted to the understandins of little children, accompanying myseif on a clarionett-which I forgot where I was one day, singin instead of 'Oh, how pleasant to be a little child,

Rip snap—set 'em up again Right in the middle of a three cent-pie.

which mistake, added to the fact that I couldn't play on the clarionett except making it howl dismal, broke up the picnic, and children said in voices choked with sobs and emotions where was their home and where was their Pa? and I said be quite, dear children, I am your Pa, which made a young woman with two twins by her side say very angrily, Good beavens forbid you should ever be the Pa of any of these innocent ones, unless it is much desirable for them to expire igmminyusly up on to a murderer's gallus!"

I say I will not speak of this. Let it be Berried into Oblivyon.

mind freely. I do not object to kriticism... Tell the public, in a candid and graceful article, that my Show abounds in moral and startlin ouryosities, any. one of whom is worth double the price of admission.

今度、埃克尔 任

I have thus far spoke of myself exclosively as a exhibitor. I was born in the State of Maine of parents. As-

an infant I attracted a great deal of attention. The nabers would stand over my cradle for hours and say, 'How bright that little face looks! How much it nose!' The young ladies would carry me round. in their arms saying I was muzzir's buzzy darlin' and a sweet 'eety little ting. It was nice, tho' I wasn't old enuff to properly appreciate it. I'm a healthy old darlin now.

I have allers sustained a moral character. I was never a railroad conductor in my life.

Altho' in early life I did not invariably confine myself to truth in my small bilis, I have bin gradocally growin' respectabler and respectabler every year. I luv my children, and never mistake another man's wife for my own. I'm not a member of any meetin-house, but b'leave in meeting houses, and shouldn's feel safe to take a dose of laudnum and lay down in the streets of a village that hadn't any, with a \$1,000 bill in my vest pocket.

My temperament is bilious, altho' I don't own o dollar in the world.

I am an early riser, my wife is a Presbyterian I may add I'm also bald-headed. I keep two cows. I liv in Baldinsville, Indiany. My next door nabor is old Steve Billins. I'll tell you a little story about Old Steve that will make you last. He jined the Oburch last Spring, and the minister said, 'You must go home now Brother Billins, and erect a family alter in your house,' whereupon the eggregjis old ass wen't home and bu'lt a reg'lar Polpit in his sit.

tin' rom. He had jiners in his house four days. I am (56) years of age. Time with his relentless scythe, is ever busy. The Old Sexun gathers them in, he gathers them in. I keep a pig this year.

I don't think of more, Mr. Editor. If you should giv' my portrait in connection with my Bogfry, please have me engraved in a languishin

attitood, leanin' on a marble pillar, leavin my back hair as it is now. Trooly yours,

ARTEMUS WARD.

GET THE BEST - Never buy an inferior article beause it is cheap. Don't get a worthless thing merely because it is popular, or because somebody else has Get the Best. Downs' Vegetable Balsamia Elixir is the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, croup, hoarseness, and all kindred pulmonary complaints that lead on to consumption. Take care of your health in season, for health is wealth. Without it the poor man would starve, and the rich have but an indifferent enjoyment of life. Try Downs Elixir.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Pari St. Montreal C E. November, 1865.

THE CURED TO THE SUFFERING, LIVER COMPLAINT, -Some most remarkable facts in relation to the unparalleled efficacy of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS in Liver complaints have recently come to light. Adoniram Sedgwick, Erg., of Hartford, announces that they 'cured him of congestion of the liver (preventing jaundice) in three days.' Richard M. Phelps, the well-known machinist of Pitteburgh, Ohio, writes: 'The physicians considered me a hopeless case when I commenced taking Bristel's invaluable Antibilious and Alterative Pills. Ti-7 called my complaint degeneracy of the liver, as . I suffered great pain in the right side, which was swelled, accompanied with severe constinution and utter loss of appetite. A course of the pills has made me a well man, and I recommend them to ...! who suffer from similar complaints.' Miss Sareh Deming, of Jersey City, concludes a letter to Dr. Bristol thus: 'To your medicine (BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS) alone, I own the re-establishment of my health, after having suffered most severely from bilious remittent fever for more than three months.' These authentic statements the sick should consider as addressed directly to themselves, and act accordingly,

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 SARSAPARIL-LA should be used in connection with the Pilis.

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for

REMARKABLE STATEMENT

OF AN

AGENT OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD CANADA.

Read the following letter, received by Mr. James

Hawkes, Druggist, Brockville:
Lyn, C. W., June 13, 1864.

James Hawkes, Esq., Brockville:

Dear Sir—Allow me to make a statement in favor of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which ought to

be known by everybody far and wide. In March, 1860, a Tumor appeared on the left side of my head, which had grown so large by December of that year that it affected my eating very much, and the Doctors thought it bear to have it removed, which was done at that time. It partially healed up, and the rest remained a running sore for three years and a halt. I had tried neveral Physicians, who all came to the conclusion that it could not be healed, and I was told to square up my books for the last time. After using several kinds of SARSA-PARILLAS, I was induced to try BRISTOL'S, from your establishment. Before I had used five bottles, I felt it was doing me good, and, as you know, I have continued to use it for the past fourteen months, and the result after using between thirty-five and forty bottles, (which has brought away several

Yours truly,
GRO. WEBSTER,
T. R. C

Agent, G. T. R. Co. Agents for Montreal, Devined 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 Medi-

pieces of the skull-bone, one of them measuring two,

by one and three eighths inches,) I am a well man.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- It is a pleasant thing to afford a new and refined enjoyment to the gentler sex. Lanman & Kemp have certainly accomplished that object in introducing Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, (for twenty years a favorite toilet article throughout Spanish America), to the notice of the ladies of this country. Nor are the ladies alone indebted to that enterprising firm; for if the article imparts to the embroidered mouchoir an exhilarating and refreshing fragrance, and to the complexion a softer bloom, it is equally efficacious in taking the sting out of the operation of shaving and relieving the breath from the fumes of tubacco. For all these purposes, however, it is necessary to have Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, and none other.

IF See that the names of Murray & Lanman, are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without

this none is genuine. 193 Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. In your article, Mr. Editor, please tell 'em what Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in