

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 22.—I gave a few days ago a summary of the opinions of certain eminent jurists on the incompatibility of legislative functions with those to which the Government has the right of nominating, and from which it also has the power of dismissing the recipient. The case under discussion was that of M. Fremy, Governor of the Credit Foncier Company, who was put forward as the official candidate to represent the first electoral district in the department of the Yonne, in place of Count d'Ornano, deceased. An Oppositor candidate (M. Rampant-Lechin) was started against him. The election is just over, and M. Fremy, the Government nominee, is returned by 16,000 votes against 12,000 given to his competitor. Nobody expected that M. Fremy would be defeated, supported as he was by all the influence of the Minister of the Interior and the Prefects of the department; but few anticipated that in spite of all this influence his opponent could have obtained so large a number as 12,000, the difference between both being only 4,000 votes. It is impossible not to be struck by the fact, now proved beyond all question—namely, the growing impotence of official nominations and official pressure among the constituency. The breakers, indeed, are beaten back, but the tide is steadily advancing. In the general elections of 1863 Count d'Ornano was returned in the same department by 21,000 votes, while his opponent, M. Rampant-Lechin, had but 9,000. On the present occasion the Opposition has increased to 12,000, and the Government falls down to 16,000; in other words, the Opposition has gained within the last two years 3,000 additional votes, while the Government has lost 5,000.

The Liberal movement of which the general elections of 1863 gave evidence, far from being weakened by subsequent partial elections, has, on the contrary, gone on even in those contests where the majority is with the Government. Only eight or ten days back the same thing occurred in the election of the Basses Pyrenees. In this department the Opposition could, two years ago, rally only 1,000 voters; this year it can show more than 13,000—while, on the other hand, the official candidates have since 1863 lost near 20,000. It cannot then be said that the Liberal party—that is, those who refuse to accept candidates from the Minister—are not finding more favor with the electors. At one time it is victorious, when it struggled manfully but failed two years back, as in the Cote d'Or or the Charente Inferieure; at another it gains the prize where previously the electors were all but unanimous against it, as in the Puy de Dome and the Marne; but it everywhere succeeds in displacing for its own advantage a considerable number of votes—the other day in the proportion of 3 to 7, and now 3 to 4. This makes people look forward with much interest to the next electoral contest.

The autobiographic letter which Napoleon III. is believed to have addressed lately to King Victor Emmanuel, has not yet been published, but its contents are generally understood to be an intimation that it will be impossible for France to carry out the Convention of September, 1864, if the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome unless the vote of the Italian Parliament in 1861 be withdrawn, by which Rome was declared the capital of the newly constructed kingdom of Italy, and unless the Italian Government shall also assume a proportion of the public debt of the Papal States. Supposing such a letter to exist, we do not see why more importance should be attached to it than to the other declarations by the French Emperor, by which he asserted the impossibility of his consenting to various things which afterwards took place, and which he accepted as irrevocable when once they had been done. The Italian revolutionists retain the advantage which they have always had over the French Emperor ever since the war of 1859. They can tender to him the alternative of acquiescing in, and submitting to their will, or of undertaking to retrace his steps, to undo his work, and to confess to the world that his whole policy towards Rome and Italy since 1858 has been a blunder, a failure. It is even extremely doubtful whether it is in Victor Emmanuel's power to obtain the consent of the Italian Parliament to the terms insisted on. The Italian Parliament is very unlikely to recall the vote of 1861, for it has been elected mainly for the purpose of carrying out the national programme and the mere mention of its renunciation would create a storm which might cost Victor Emmanuel his crown, and at any rate would cost his Ministers their places. It is much more likely that after a set of the revolutionary drama will be played through. The intervals between each act, and indeed between each scene are long, and while the curtain is down there is always an uncertainty as to whether it will be drawn up again. But it has always been drawn up again, as yet, and the spectators have been at no loss to see that the drama is steadily progressing towards the catastrophe. Indeed, all the parties concerned in what are called the Roman and Italian questions have much less choice open to them than is generally believed. Our own impression still is that the Emperor Napoleon will abandon the Pope, and that Rome will fall into the hands of the Italian Revolutionaries.—Tablet.

The PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.—The Minister of Public Instruction has addressed a report to the Emperor, dated Nov. 8, recommending that in the Paris International Exhibition of 1867 there should be a representation of the progress made by the moral and political sciences in France during the last twenty years, by means of a series of reports from eminent men upon the several branches of these subjects. The morning Post states that Stephens has arrived at Paris. PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.—One of the French theatrical journals, after announcing that M. Sardou dined on Friday at the Emperor's table, remarks that in the *Famille Benoiton*, M. Sardou makes Mlle. Fargueil who plays one of the ladies, exclaim:—"Ah! simple attire of my early youth, what is now become of you? Ten yards of muslin, three of ribbon, and a flower in the hair! and with that 15 years of age, a brilliant complexion, and the delight of a first ball! What worn-out pleasure-seeker would not feel a thrill of emotion at the sight of a dress so simple and an air so naive? Ah! muslin, white muslin! the ungrateful mothers who were indebted to you for their husbands now deny you to their daughters! O sacred muslin, Virgin of the toilet, save our young girls who are drowning themselves in floods of lace." As a comment on the above, it may be mentioned that the toilettes of four ladies who play in the *Famille Benoiton*, cost not less than 80,000fr.; and that Mlle. Fargueil pronounces this quantity of white muslin in a dress valued at 7,000fr.

HOLLAND.

The news from Holland is very encouraging for Catholics. In 1852 the Holy Father, as you are well aware, re-established the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy in Holland, as he had done in England, but in Holland there was no Durham Letter, no burning in effigy the Pope and his Cardinals, no smashing of windows, no rioting and mobs, nothing of the sort; like a sensible cool-headed, though warm-hearted people, they took the thing quietly and didn't make fools of themselves as the English did when that signal blessing was imported amongst them. Now in Holland last October at Bois-le-Duc the Catholic Primate, Mgr. Zwynen, Archbishop of Utrecht, convened his first Provincial Synod and celebrated its opening with a solemn Pontifical High Mass in the magnificent Cathedral of St. John. A *chef d'œuvre* of Orgival architecture. At this re-union there were thirty-two ecclesiastical dignitaries. Besides the Archbishop presiding there were eight Bishops from the Netherlands and the colonies, two Mitred Abbots, the heads of seminaries, the Superiors of Religious Orders, and

deputies from several Chapters. The decrees and resolutions of this synod have been sent to Rome for the approbation of the Holy See, and will soon be published. Catholics in Holland amount to nearly a million and a half, almost half the population of the whole country, which is very little above three millions. By all accounts they are very good, exemplary members of the Church; content with the moderate liberty they possess, and quite shocked at the lengths they go here.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—The Correspondence of this evening says it has reason to believe that the remonstrance sent by the British to the Spanish Government upon the proceedings of Admiral Pareja towards O'Hill is couched in very friendly terms and is not a purely official communication.

There is evidently some mischief brewing in Spain, or we should not find a special correspondent of the Times in Madrid after so long an interval. It is said that the absence of the Royal Family and the Court from the capital during the prevalence of the cholera, has been used by the Republicans and other factions as a means for exciting prejudices against the Queen among the poorer classes with so much effect, that insults to Her Majesty, if not riots, are apprehended when she returns to Madrid to open the Cortes. The Court still lingers at La Granga, notwithstanding the severe commencement of winter, some say through fear of cholera, others through apprehension of a popular tumult.—Weekly Register.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—It is refreshing to know that there is a party in Italy—that ruinous party called 'of action'—that has an incurable propensity for telling ugly stories of the household of liberalism, and having just fallen on a journal of Modena which is an exponent of Garribaldianism, and is above suspicion in the minds of its many admirers, I venture to transcribe what it says of the Italian government which was unhappily instrumental in setting it up high places.—'We cannot,' says the *Fortuna*, 'hold our place in view of the continual and enormous robberies of the government, which are disgusting the people and reducing it to desperation.'

'One might almost suppose that the men who misrule this miserable country were a portion of the diplomatic satellites of Austria, and were paid to form a return to the paternal rule of the stick and gallows. Who but must own that they seem to be in search with the lantern of Diogenes for all the most odious inhuman, unpopular, oppressive, barbarous, illogical, and retrograde laws; to oppress, ill-treat, and provoke the populations, and reduce them to live on charity or die of hunger. 'If these birds of prey, who govern us under a human form, or rather extract from the nation the right of ruling us, were salaried instruments of Austrian policy, they could not serve more directly the interests of our enemies than they are actually doing by governing us as they do. Let them remember that absolute governments far stronger than theirs, in the moment of their prosperity fell unprepared, and had only their own faults to thank for their ruin.'

Such is the verdict of the liberal press on the liberal regime. Who can blame Catholics for the severity of their judgment on a system repudiated and insulted by its creators. Great anxiety is felt in Italy regarding the new parliament. The Italians have already named it the *Camera di Passaggio*, to express its probable transitory character. Victor Emmanuel has only occupied the highest floor of the Pitti palace, and everything looks as if there were little intention of making Florence the permanent capital.

Our modern Florentines are not in a very good humour just at present. Prospects are not pleasant for them. They are being slowly consumed by deficit. The Ministers want to try the increased taxation cure, in a penniless country, and just at the time when their great ally is becoming converted to reduction of expenses; and they have to apply for money to such a hopeful Babel of a new Parliament, that the Florentine journals, with all possible good will, cannot but discover not less than eight distinct and hostile parties therein. Italian Unity is a 'happy family.' The analysis now given of this new Parliament is worth having; and there it is: 120 old Moderates, 40 Rattazzini, 30 Left Centre, 60 Independents, 110 Left, 23 Party of Action, 40 Piedmontese party, and 20 Conservatives. I may here add that Count Della Margherita has declined re-entering into such a Parliament, and that among the Conservative deputies, we must reckon the Signor Perez and Roccaforte elected in Palermo along with Baron D'Ondes Reggio. It is remarkable that the elections in such cities as Genoa and Palermo have been wholly Conservative.

Our old acquaintance, Signor Boggio, has come forward, in a speech to his constituents, as the champion of retrenchment, and has secured all patriots by ruthlessly proposing to do away with ever so many useless Courts of Law, eleven Universities, three or four Ministries, and a hundred thousand soldiers. This is all very nice; but how are patriotic martyrs to be provided with judgeships and professorships and clerkships of all kinds; and how is the Plea Law to be administered in the Neapolitan provinces with a reduced army.

Rome.—Our Roman Correspondent, under date of the 17th inst., speaks of the health of the Holy Father as satisfactory. The penitence was still marvellously sparing the Pontifical dominions.

The situation of Rome remains unaltered. That which seems to be daily taking more form and substance is the probable invasion of the province of Frosinone by the Piedmontese bands which are mustering on the frontier, and which, paid and encouraged by the Italian Government, are preparing for a 'raid' next winter. The Pontifical troops have orders to fire with perfect impartiality on all bands, whether reactionary, predatory, revolutionary, or otherwise, but the serious defence of the frontier with the forces at the disposal of the Pontifical Government would be out of the question, if the Italian Ministry sanctioned an attack. That some such determination has been taken seems certain, and a conversation reported to have been held between Victor Emmanuel and a member of the working men's society, bears closely on this topic. In his answer to their address on his arrival in Naples, his Majesty said, in reference to Rome: "We are on our way there, but Venice demands our blood." In other words, the Quadrilateral is a harder nut (humbly speaking) to crack than Rome, which Italy believes to be delivered over to her by the will of its apparent keeper, the Emperor Napoleon, forgetful of the far higher and invisible protection that has served the Holy See and the holy city in need as sore as this; though Pius IX. may be driven to his last entrenchments, even into a temporary exile if France, as seems inevitable, abandons the proudest trust she has ever held since the days of Charlemagne—the trust which has made her the envy of other nations and which seemed the starting point of her recent prosperity; and the *Unita* aptly compares the retreat of the French troops from Rome to Napoleon's retreat from Moscow—the turning point of his fortunes.—Tablet.

There seems considerable expectations of an infraction of the Pontifical territory from the Kingdom of Naples, and the severe measures taken on the frontier may, it is to be hoped, secure its neutrality. Very little reliance however can be placed in the good faith of the Italian authorities, and we may hear of fighting any day should the Piedmontese Arms make the chase of brigands a pretext for pursuing them across the confines.

The Papal garrison of Rome is to consist of a battalion of indigenous Chasseurs, just returned from the provinces, and the battalion of foreign Chasseurs. The following is the effective force of the Pope's army at present exclusive of the recently levied recruits, who may be calculated at 600 or 700 men and boys. The regiment of the line, two battalions of eight companies each, under Colonel Arzuffi, Major Giorgi and Sparacane, is about 1,500 strong. The battalion of indigenous Chasseurs, Major Pazzi, 900 men. The foreign Chasseurs, chiefly Swiss, under Colonel General, number 700 men. The Zouaves, under Colonel Allet, and Major De Charre, are about as strong. The veterans are not more than 600.

Two squadrons of Dragoons, one foreign and the other indigenous, commanded by Captains de Saintenac and Orsetti, may be reckoned at 250 troopers; and the Artillery, under Colonel Blumenhilt, two mounted and four foot batteries, at 400.

Add to these so-called political force, between 2000 and 3,000 Gendarmes, chiefly infantry, in Rome and scattered throughout the provinces, and you have a pretty correct estimate of the army, amounting to about 8,000 men, which is to defend the Pope's dominions from external and internal enemies.

But in spite of all these preparations for defending *et armis* the Pope's dominions, it is generally reported that, negotiations between the Papal and Italian Governments are upon the point of being resumed; that, in fact, a treaty has been drawn up in detail, and that nothing remains to overcome except a scrupulous objection of the Pope to put his signature in company with that of an excommunicated Sovereign, a difficulty which it is even hinted (probably enough) that Victor Emmanuel would be ready to evade by abdicating the throne.

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KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—CHOLERA AT NAPLES.—The cases daily are 246, and deaths 136—a terrible mortality even for a town so closely populated as Naples. The people are, moreover, firmly persuaded that the Government pay doctors to poison men, and will not consequently use the medicines and other remedies provided by the sanitary commission. The poor populations of the Mercato, the Piedicuro and Mergellina, have also insisted, within the last three days, on replacing the images at the angles of the streets and relighting the lamps before them.—Tablet.

The courageous Vice-General of Naples, Mgr. Tappaldi, is dead of Cholera. All religious demonstrations to propitiate Heaven are strictly put down by the police, which leads to constant disturbances, and the Naples municipality is being blamed on all sides for its shortcomings in providing for the wants of the plague stricken people. It is now found that the money squandered in undertaking showy public works, which were afterwards left unfinished, while nothing was done to improve the poor quarters of the city where the cholera is at present prevailing, might have been saved by the municipality for such an emergency. Meanwhile, in spite of the attempt made by the aforesaid municipality to be good for something by petitioning for a suspension of the conscription, the Government is inexorable, and so 40,000 recruits were to be ballotted for, for active service on the 15th instant, while a like number were to be drafted into the reserve.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

The curious trial of the brigand chief Giardullo Sall-rno has resulted in the condemnation of the following persons, as his partners in the profits of his exploits, after having advanced to him four thousand ducats as an outfit:—Baron Perrotta, a Sub-Perfect *in disponibilité*, to twenty years penal servitude; Captain Rocco, of the National Guard, to a like punishment; Dr. Cubicciotti, a medical man, to fifteen years; and two country landowners to ten years of the like servitude. The most curious point about such sentences is that these five convicts are notorious partisans of the revolution, and speculated in brigandage as a profitable investment. The fact is that in addition to the large bands of from fifty to sixty *refugiati*, or defectors to the conscription, who form the reactionary bands, there are a great many small bands of from ten to twelve men mere bandits, who rob, ransom, and assassinate all who fall into their hands, whether on the Neapolitan or Papal territory. Some of these bands are even secretly supported by Victor Emmanuel's agents, and will form a sort of Basil-Bazouk irregular force in the expected Piedmontese campaign in the province of Frosinone. A band of the kind was attacked on the 28th ult., at San Felice by the Papal gendarmes, and its chief, Giuseppe Silvestri, was taken.

By the way, the Oliver dodge has not been lost on some of our Italian patriots. The *Unita* relates that an official (nothing less than a Secretary-General of a Perfect, it is stated) wrote to his chief that having fallen into the hands of a reactionary band, notwithstanding less than 60,000 francs would save him from having one ear, than another ear, then his whole head cut off. There was, however, a postscript to the letter in the reactionary chief's own hand writing, to the effect that the first writer was a swindler, for he had only been charged 18,000 francs, and might be had for that price.—Weekly Register.

AUSTRIA.

The New Free Press of Vienna publishes the following:—

"It will have been observed that the speech of King Victor Emmanuel officially announces as an accomplished fact the recognition of Italy by Bavaria and Saxony. In fact, Bavaria has already notified to the Berlin Cabinet the resolution she has taken in that respect. We also learn that Hanover has informed the Prussian Government that it is ready to recognize the Kingdom of Italy with a view to the conclusion of a commercial treaty. All these facts are very significant, and point out the consequences of the Gastein Convention. The secondary States regard themselves as relieved from all obligations towards Austria, and only consult their own interests. This is manifest in every line of the declaration made by Bavaria, Saxony, and Hesse-Darmstadt in the last sitting of the Germanic Diet. It is, doubtless, to this cause that we must attribute the opposition now evinced at Vienna against the tendencies of Prussian annexation. The Gastein Convention has been justified by saying that it was the only means to avoid a war with Prussia. There is no reason now for Count Bismark to go very far to bring about such an extremity. What will then be done?"

PRUSSIA.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of today publishes an article upon the projected reductions in the French army, in which it says:— The Prussian Government will not hesitate to follow the example of other States, and more especially of France, should really material reductions of military force be effected. A careful investigation of the subject might show that the proposed measure can scarcely be of importance as affecting the real war effective of the French army, and its readiness for service against other Powers. It would be an unjustifiable and foolish demand to require changes in the organization of the Prussian army on account of the measures which have been adopted in France.

RUSSIA.

LEMBERG, Nov. 20.—A proclamation of the governor was published to-day, announcing that the Emperor had ordered the release of all political prisoners arrested by the Gallician authorities from the year 1863 to the present time; all pending trials have been stopped and general satisfaction is expressed at this act of clemency.

MRS. BROWN ON GUY FAWKES DAY. (By Author Sketchley in Fun.)

I'm sure it's a wonder as I'm alive to tell the tale, that it is, and I do think as to Mrs. Giddins she must have a charmed life, as the sayin' is, as a cat's life is nothin' to, for I see her a mask of flames myself a screaming in her pattens with them things a bleasin' all around, and if it hadn't been as I throw'd a pall of hot suds all over her, ash's she must have been. And to think as it was all thro' them boys a-darin' for to make a bonfire in that field at the back as Mr. Walker encouraged them in, thro' keepin' of a school with a tar barrel rolled all along the road by them roughs, as it's a mercy no horses wasn't frightened

as well I remember appened in the Bow-road one time as was nearly my death, thro' the fright as I got a meetin' them boys with those masks and lettin' off a cracker lighted under me, and never left my room again till our Lucy was six weeks old. But it so fell out as it come on a Sunday and was kep' of a Monday, as it's ridiculous altogether, as I says to Mr. Walker as keeps the school, as called about the accident. I says, 'Whatever is the use of teachin' a lot of boys to insult other parties, as the Irish is their elders and I am sure as their feelin's like flesh and blood.' 'Oh,' says he, 'down with the Pope.'

I says, 'Certinly if he had done what is wrong as can be proved, let him be punished, but not, I says, with squibs and crackers, a frightenin' parties to death and don't do him no harm, a livin' over there. But,' I says, 'the Pope won't pay me for them things as is consumed,' I says, 'and you must.'

Well he up and talked a deal of rubbish, a-sayin' as I didn't ought to have washed on the fifth of November, as I says excuse me it were the sixth, and I'm not a-goin' for to go beyond a month for all you Guy Foxes as ever lived, but I says, 'they say as they are hunted down after death is disgraceful.' He says 'It's a glorious anniversary.'

I says, 'That's what may happen to any one, and didn't ought to be throw'd in their teeth,' as that cracker was in mine just a-openin' of the garden door for to tell them boys to be careful how they throwed their squibs about my linen, as they kep' a lettin' 'em off long afore it was dark. I says, 'Mrs. Giddins, praps it will be as well for to have that large sheet in,' I says, 'and dry it by the fire, as the clothes horse will bear.'

So she steps out for to get it and gets it up in her arms, when if a squib didn't come, full but on to her, sheet and all, she unawares thro' being partly covered in it. I opens the wash door for her, and there she was, like a fiery apparition, and but for the copper being that handy, I never should have put her out in this world, and it's a mercy as the water was not a-billin' or I should have scalded her to death a-tryin' to save her from a fiery grave, as the sayin' is; and as it was, her cap was burnt to her head, and her eyebrows that scarified as I didn't hardly know her.

If you'd seen my garden the next morning and the field as them boys had their fireworks in, you'd have said as there'd been a fiery snow storm, and the grass all burnt in a black ring where the bonfire was. I never slept a wink all night for thinking as fire might break out, and Brown had burnt his hand with my cap, but raw potato scraped give him ease.

When that schoolmaster come in, as is a white-faced sopsy-looking chap in a white stock, as I'm told is a tyrant to the boys, and says as he wishes to act become a Christian, tho' accidents will appen in the heat of families, as is a excuse I've heard give for goin' on as I don't hold it, I says to him I says, 'Them boys of yourn did it a purpose for to aggravate me, for I spoke to 'em over the wall twice, a-standin' on them short steps as I hang out with, and one on 'em shied a empty squib at me and encouraged the others for to call me a regular old guy, and certinly I did forget as I had my night cap on with a handkercher tied over it, as was the reason of their jeers.'

What I do not hold with is that schoolmaster's ways, as is mean, for I will make him pay Mrs. Giddins for the fright if I get nothin' for that best.

Be come a deal of palaver as don't go down with me nor Brown neither, for he was come in first afore the schoolmaster, and pretty soon settled his rubbish about the Pope, for he says, 'You leave him alone and he won't interfere with you.' Says the schoolmaster, 'He will!'

I says, 'Go on with your rubbish; however can he? 'Why,' he says, 'he'll undermine the constitution.'

'Well,' I says, 'you don't look delicate, but if you was to ask my opinion you only wants plenty of exercise for to keep you in health, and not to eat too much.'

But all I've got to say is as no doubt Guy Fox was very wrong in tryin' for to let them fire-works off under Parliament, and as to his blowin' up the Royal family, why it's out of all reason. But why other parties should be set in flames every year in remembrance on him I can't think, as was a good-for-nothin' wagabond as the sooner he's forgot, the better.

YE LOCAL AND HIS QUALIFICATIONS.—The following is a very respectable epitome of the necessary qualifications to be a successful local editor:—It is easy enough to be a local if you only think so; but some special qualifications are necessary to success. For the enlightenment of young men who have an itching that way, we will enumerate some of the indispensable virtues, without which success is impossible. A good local must combine the loquacity of a magpie with the impudence of the d.-l. He must be a walking encyclopedia of useful knowledge. He must know how to time a race horse, gaff a cock, teach a Sunday school, preach a creditable sermon, run a saw mill, keep a hotel, turn a double summersault and brew whisky punch. He must be up to a thing or two in political economy, *au fait* in the matter of cooking beans. On the trail of mysterious items he must be a veritable sleuthhound. His hide must be like that of a rhinoceros. He must be insensible to the cruellest snubs, and manifest no sense of anger when he is kicked down stairs. He must throw modesty to the dogs, and let his tiger howl. But above all he must be an adept at the art of puffing. They nearer he approaches the conditio of a blacksmith's bellows, the better he will succeed. He must be ready at all times to say something funny in regard to Smith's grocery, or to surround Miss Flourens' millinery establishment with a halo of glowing adjectives. He must be enthusiastic on the subject of hams, verbose in extolling hard ware, and highly imaginative in the matter of dry goods. He must look pleased when invited to walk six square miles thro' the broiling sun, to write a six line puff for a labour saving churn or one of the patent washing machines.

He must feel grateful when invited to dine at the Dogsnose Hotel, and write a glowing account of the excellence of the hash, and durability of the beef stake. If he feels any sense of humiliation in sitting down to a festive gathering, on the occasion of the presentation of a sword to Captain Sank-spanzy, or a set of silver service to a Horse Inspector, he must smother it and revenge himself on the champagne and cigars. He must affect to believe that he is invited in a purely social way, and not for the sake of having him write a good account of the ceremonies with three columns of speeches in full, for the next morning's paper. If he flags in his descriptions of Rodge's premium bull or 'lets down' in writing up the oil indications on Skovenky's farm, he must take it kindly when he is reproved for his shortcomings. In the matter of show, the local must be always brilliant. He must talk learnedly of panoramas, with a liberal admixture of obnoxious words, such as 'warmth,' 'tone,' 'fore-shorting,' 'high lights,' 'foreground,' 'perspective' &c.; he must be 'heavy' on concerts, with a capacity to appreciate Miss Squawk's execution of difficult feats in the 'upper register' he must be ecstatic in praise of double-headed calves, and eloquent in behalf of fat women and living skeletons. All this and more it takes to be a local. Sawing wood is equally as honorable independent, and easier.

That man is of a base and ignoble spirit that only lives for himself, and not for his friends, for we war a not born for ourselves only, but for the public good. In the reign of Richard II. respectable Flemish merchants used to walk about the streets of London and Westminster like pedlars, offering their goods, which consisted mostly of hats and spectacles, to the passengers, calling aloud, "What will you buy?" a mode of trading that was not thought a degradation at that period.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Reverend O. Z. Weizer, to the *German Reformers Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. November, 1865. 2m

"A COUGH" "COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from—

E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. F. Willis, New York. Hon. G. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N. Y. Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. November, 1865. 2m

Rev. Lawrence W. Bates, Editor of Methodist Protestant, Baltimore, Dec. 26th, 1863, writes:—

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—We are not in the habit of using our editorial columns to endorse Patent Medicines; but we feel perfectly free to call the attention of our readers to the above preparation. These Bitters have been used in our father's family with great satisfaction, and their beneficial influence there induced us to try them in our own, and the result was every way satisfactory. We, therefore, feel no hesitancy in recommending them, especially for Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Kidney, Nervous Debility, &c. We know of no medicine superior to them in cases of Nervous prostration, and frequently recommend them to lady acquaintances suffering from Chronic Debility. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada. 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, Q. E.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.—When you have mad' it maintain it firmly. Don't let your own prejudices nor the influence of others move you from a determination to persevere in the right. When you find that "Henry's Vermont" is a good remedy for the disorders it is intended to relieve, don't give up the use of it for something else that may not serve you as well. It will relieve colic, headache, toothache, rheumatism, &c. &c. Sold by all Druggists. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, Q. E. December, 1865. 1m

"AFTER TEN YEARS TRIAL—I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend with perfect confidence. That medicine is Rev. "N. H. Down's" Vegetable Balsamic Blixir." I have used it myself with the very best success, for coughs, colds, whooping cough and croup. I am satisfied it is a reliable article. J. B. WOODWARD, M.D." Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, Q. E. December, 1865. 1m

HEART DISEASE, WITH GREAT DISTRESS AFTER EATING, ENTIRELY CURED. Sault au Recollet, Jan. 2, 1864. Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre Dame Street, Montreal:—

DEAR SIR,—For six years I have been suffering from a disease of the heart and sickness of the stomach, with much distress after eating. I determined to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and after the first bottle I experienced great relief, and after using four bottles I found myself entirely cured. I believe it to be my duty to make these facts known, and to say, that I had previously been bled several times, by different physicians from the city as well as from the country, without receiving any perceptible benefit. It is now six months since I used the last bottle of SARSAPARILLA, and I have had no return of my illness. I have the honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servant, THORPHE PAQUET. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulier, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 468

IS HEALTH WORTH THE TROUBLE OF AN EXPERIMENT?—If you think so, sick reader, you are invited to follow in the footsteps of the great multitude who have found relief, when they had almost ceased to hope for it, in BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. The scope of their remedial operation is wide. Not only do they produce the most beneficial effects in all immediate diseases of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, but in a great number of contingent complaints. In spasms and fits of every description they are considered by medical men of eminence, as well as by the non-professionals, the most thorough of all remedies. They renovate the general system, while they gently relax the bowels, and hence, in cases of physical prostration, whether arising from age, a weak constitution, or a specific ailment, they are invaluable. Were other purgatives would exhaust and sicken the patient, they recuperate and refresh. Their effect upon the appetite is most remarkable. Ordinary aperients create a distaste for food, but they produce a desire for it. 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. 424

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulier, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.