FORRIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

is the c Bens. July 8th. - The Moniteur of this evening

despatch received from Tangier announces For the questions pending between France and Mosome have been definitely settled in the most satis

Peres Monday, July 18, 7 a.m.—The intelligence Tram the corn-growing districts up to Saturday is . Exert, though it is still difficult to say anything pothe results of the harvest. In the Paris TATE OF SE to regrets the fall in prices continues, and is in great recounted for by the considerable stock which come time past had accumulated upon it. There man madresh arrivals to mention, and the mass of same comparative-Ja low figure.

Among the latest arrivals in Paris, is that of Nisand to have an immense quantity of treasure. He Since weken a sumptuous suite of apartments in the Thatsourg St. Honore. His harem is shortly expect-

At was recently asserted in the French Chambers, Exegovernment orator, in reply to M. Thiers, that manualue of the real property of France was eightythree thousand millions of francs, or about sixteen thousand six hundred millions of dollars; and of per property one hundred and twenty thousand millions of france, or twenty-four thousand millions dellars. Of these last, seven thousand millions of Transa were in monied securities.

. Pars. July 17 .- The Princess Clotilde gave birth . . . son last night at 11 p.m. The Princess Cloraikie and the infant Prince are both doing well. The Prince was privately baptised after the accouchement received the names of Napoleon Louis Joseph Secome.

The Times Paris Correspondent says that it is as rected that the Emperor, after completing his course treetment at Vichy, will proceed to Baden, where probably the King of Prussia will be about the same zine, and where, no doubt, the two august personages

azil exchange courtesies. Fizis, July 21.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs been summoned for a few days to Vichy to conwith the Emperor. His Majesty is in perfect Assertch. The King of the Belgians is expected tosimecrow.at Vichy.

ITALY.

THE ORDER OF TRAPPISTS .- A French pamphlet Face just been printed at Rome entitled "La Trappe, a Congregation of Monks of the Benedictino-Cisterorder." It consists of an account which has recently presented by the Most Reverend Page crator-General of the Trappists at the Court the Holy See, to his Eminence Cardinal £ concili, who, having received from the Holy Enther the title of protector of this monasticgregation, had requested accurate information concerning it. The Trappists form a subdivision of the Oistercian Order, and are divided again into two Cresiches, one of which follows the primitive constientions of St. Bernard, the other possessing the re-Rulations of the Abbe de Rance. The former is the more numerous, for it is shown by official statistics afat its twenty monasteries contain 1,776 Monks or Firs; the second possesses eleven monasteries, with and inmates male and female. Each branch is goensured by a Vicar-General who is subordinate to the Affort-General who resides in Rome. In accordance with the veneral traditions of Citeaux, a general , mesteries of France, and even some of those in fomeign lands. There are, however, some convents mertich have not been incorporated with the French surgregation; those for instance which are in Bel-Thum, four in number, form a special province; a and of Plymouth; in the Pontifical States, the anexect abbey of Casamari has two parochial chapels. is desirable that the whole body of Trappists in off the world should form a single congregation. Littage of Belgium have just chosen for their Procuraar the Right Rev. Abbot Dom Francois Regis, Pro-Court of the Holy See, a Monk who is esteemed and beloved by all those who have the happiness of Sie ecquaintance. - Correspondance de Rome. Tt was proposed in the Italian Senate to break off

Molomatic relations with Spain, the Queen not havare recognized the new kingdom. The Foreign Mi-mister replied that, as Italy had been recognized by "great Powers," she did not need the acknow-congruent of Spain. An Italian Senator urged the gerrornment to seize the Spanish college at Bologna. "We read in the Monde :-"The Pope left to-day" . (She 18th instant) " at half-past five for Castel Gandello, which he reached at twenty minutes past 7. An Holiness was received with military honors by French and Pontifical troops at the railway sta-Com, where he was also congratulated by General de Mantebello."

The Jesuit Father, Giuseppe Brunengo, one of the e sections in the Civitta Cattolica, has formed an octa-. To volume of 300 pages out of his historical articles, extitled "I primi Papa-Re e l'ultimo dei Re Longotherei," "The first Pope-King and the last of the Combard Kings": being a continuation of his re-markable work, "The Origin of the Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes." The history of this era has suffered, partly from the carelessness, partly from the dishonesty of historians. The above-mentioned work supplies both these deficiencies, and we strongly re-

& Correspondent writing from Rome to the Agence

AMegr. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, who has been sert out by the Confederates in a special diplomatic sepecity to the Court of the Holy See, has had an extience of the Pope. He had already, on the 29th :cit., had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli, and the said that Bishop Lynch, coming only in the cheracter of a dignitary of the Church, avoided, all alusion to politicis in this conversation. It is, in wever, well known that the Holy See entermine a profound sympathy for the Confederate States. The Late occasion the Holy Father when urged to eccesent to his photograph being taken on some cards which it was intended to distribute at a charitable execting at New York, is said to have written on the mards the following sentence with his own hand :-Mitte gladium tuum in vaginam et Deus pacis erit 'Put thy sword into its sheath and the God A peace shall be with thee.'

The Pontifical police display an activity and an secrety which win for them the respect and the good faciling of the country people, who live in continual fixed of the robbers and assessing whom the Government of Turin has, and continues purposely to, let Loose upon the Pontifical territory. The following is more of the latest strokes of Piedmontese authority: Porto di Torrita is a village which lies on the left mank of the Tiber, the sole barrier which separates At from the new Kingdom. On the left bank you are on the Pope's dominions on the right you are in saose of which the Pope has been deprived by Victor Emmanuel. On the 10th instant the Piedmontese exthorities turned thirty rogues, well armed, into gored of two gendarmes and a brigadier, had on the Eth arrested one of their comrades, caught in the act theiving, these thirty scamps crossing the Tiber in Gerry-boat and fastening it to the Pontifical bank, werran the village with the purpose of assassinating the two gendarmes, of whom they went in search at carce, to the cry of 'Long live Garibaldi! Long live and left with their prisoner for Fisno, they entered

shouts and blasphemy, the two gendarmes returned, salute their new Sovereigns with acclamation. Many to the village, and, hearing the row, showed them. of the older tribes have exhumed from the ground, in selves at the door of the public house. The thirty at once seized their ravolvers and a shower of bullets trophies which once belonged to their native chiefs, rained upon the gendarmes. They were wounded; and have deposited them at the feet of their new Sobut they kept their legs, took their revolvers as well, and as they had not been drinking, and their hands were not stained with crime, they took good aim, killed one of them and wounded four: The brigadier hearing the report of firearms, comes up, and rushes into the tap-room, letting fly left and right, with his sinewy arms: The cowards take to flight, some by the door, others through the window; but as blood is their object, they wound the mistress of the public house and cross the Tiber again.

BELGIUM. The difficulty in which the Chamber of Deputies was fixed in consequence of all the members of the Ultramontane party absenting themselves, and thus preventing a quorum being formed, has been solved by a dissolution. New elections will take place next month.

PRUSSIA.

Bealin, July 20 .- The Nord Deutsche Zeitung of to-day says :- "In Rendsburg, on Monday and Tues-day last, the Hanoverian troops attacked the Prussian outposts and soldiers, many of whom were wounded in the streets. Tumultuous assemblages even gathered before the hospitals, where some Beverely wounded Prussians were lying. The Prussian troops were compelled to remain under arms during the night. The Commander-in-chief of the Federal troops had certainly taken measures for the prevention of a renewal of similar excesses, but these fresh symptoms of serious animosity will engage the most earnest attention of the King's Government."

TURKEY. VIENNA, July 11 .- The General Correspondenz of to-day publishes intelligence from Constantinople stating that 40,000 militia have been disbanded. The armaments bitherto carried on are being less urgently

"On the whole this shows that the intentions of the Porte are of a peaceful nature."

conducted :-

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The military operations during the past week have not been of much importance. The occupation of Jutland was completed by General Falkenstein without any difficulty. As the flag of the Allies was being displayed at Skagen, the northern point of the peninsula, the Danes made an attempt to land on the coast at Aalbeck, a few miles south of the point, but were repulsed by a body of German hussars: On the 12th instant a squadron of four German gunboats occupied the roadstead of Litz, south of the island of Sylt on the west coast of Sleswig; the Danish gunboats stationed there declined a battle. An engagement, however, took place on the 14th instant between the two squadrons near the island of Fobr, after the refusal of Captain Hammer, Danish commandant of the latter island, to capitulate. On the night of the 17th instant the island was captured, but Captain Hammer succeeded in escaping with a few ships.

The immediate consequence of the change of Ministry at Copenhagen has been, as was generally expected, that proposals for peace have been made On the 11th instant a Danish vessel came into Swinemunde under a flag of truce, bearing a request for a suspension of hostilities. At the same time Colonel Kaufmann, of the Danish army, visited the headquarters of the allied armies in Jutland for the same purpose. On the 14th instant Baron Guldenkrone arrived at Berlin with a despatch from M. de Blubme, also requesting a suspension of arms, for the purpose of treating for a longer armistice, and ultimately on the conditions of peace. This request was acceded to by the allies, and a truce con-cluded which will last until the end of the present month. The negotiations for fixing a basis of peace and for the conclusion of the longer armistice will be opened immediately in Vienna between the Plenipotentiaries of Denmark, Austria, and Prussia. The visit of Prince John of Glucksburg, the brother of the King of Denmark, has borne immediate fruits. although, according to strict etiquette, the mission must be said to have been unsuccessful: the King of Prussia refused to see the Prince, and Herr von Bismarch was consequently obliged to decline his official visit. The prospect of peace is most satisfactory in the eyes of Europe.

It is understood that the programme of Denmark is as follows:-1. Peace to be made by the three belligerent Powers, and by them alone. 2. The basis of peace to be the relinquishment of Slesvig and tein. The cession he madi and Prussia. 4. Austria and Prussia to retain the Duchies until the succession question is settled. We observe in this programme the absence of the following perplexing ingredients :- The questions of nationalities in the Duchies; the assent of the German Confederation; the consent of the neutral Powers; and, lastly, the succession difficulty, which is only noticed in the last article in order to fix a certain point of time.

The newest Danish army list shows that the total loss in Danish officers in the winter and spring campaign amounts to 150, of whom 66 were taken pri-Soners [3 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 9 captains, 1 rittmeister, 16 premier and 35 second lieutenants], and 84 killed and wounded [including I major-general 3 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 6 majors, 14 captains, 20 premier and 39 second lieutenants]. Since the beginning of the war no less than 68 Swedish and 1 Norwegian officers have received

commissions in the Danish army.

Stockholm, July 15.—The Dagligt Allehanda of to day says .- Denmark is of little importance to strengthen Scandinavia against Russia. The absorption of Denmark by Germany would inspire us with pity, but not with alarm. The construction of the first Monitor for the Swedish navy has been commenced at the ironworks. The materials for two others are ready.

Tonden, July 15 .- On the afternoon of the 14th instant an engagement took place at Fohr between the allies and the Danish gunboats.

Vienna, July 16.—The proposals of Denmark, addressed direct to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, have been met on the part of Austria and Prussia by a suspension of arms on land and sea until the 31st of July, during which period the blockade will be raised. The German Powers have added the request that Denmark will immediately send Plenipoten. tiaries to Vienna, in order to come to an understanding with Austria and Prussia relative to the basis peace.

Berlin, July 18.—The suspension of hostilities agreed upon between Austria, Prussia, and Denmark is to commence at noon, the 20th instant, and to last until midnight the 31st inst. The blockade of the Prussian harbors by the Danish fleet will also

be raised during the same period. There is an end of the war botween Germany and Denmark. How unfortunate for Denmark that it ever began. We have more than once suggested as the best means of terminating the quarrel, that Denmark should become a German Power and a member of the Bund. It would seem that this idea is now prevalent in Copenhagen, and has long possessed King Christian's mind. Certain it is that secret negotiations are on foot between the new Danish Ministry and the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, and that the Danes have virtually laid down their arms. We sincerely hope that peace may be re-established upon the most favorable terms for the vanquished. They fought a gallant fight against overwhelming odds, having, unfortunately for them, placed confi dence in the false promises of Lords Palmerston and Russell,—and it is no shame to them that they have been obliged to succumb. - Weekly Register.

MEXICO.

The journey of the Emperor and Empress of Mexico to their capital has been one continuous ovation.

which, they have long been buried, the crowns and and have deposited them at the feet of their new Sovereigns.

Peubla was in gala dress to receive its Emperor gold and silver, velvet and silk adorned the balcon. ies of the houses by which the procession passed flowers were hung everywhere-in festoons, in bouquets, and in triumphal arches. The corporation presented to the Emperor the keys of the city; he received them, saying, 'I accept these keys with joy as a sign of your loyalty and fidelity; but trusting to those feelings, I return them to you, as I aspire to the possession of your hearts only,' In answer to two addresses presented to him by public bodies, the Emperor further said that he hoped by the aid of free institutions, of strict justice and of a strong protecting law, to put the country on the path of progress. While he was proud of the beauty and importance of the city of Puebla, he grieved over the political evils which had oppressed its inhabitants. He hoped that at no very distant date the city would be connected and the unavailing signs would fill every ocean sail. with the ocean by a railway, and would then expand into a new vigor and a higher splendor.

WEST AFRICA.

The Free Town Observer [Sierra Leone] of June 16 states that M. Jules Gerard, known as the Lionkiller, has failed in his attempt to reach the interior of the continent by the route of Timbuctoo. He has been attacked and plundered by the natives, and with difficulty escaped with his life.

INDIA,

The difficulties attending the indigo planters and the ryots are, if possible, greater than ever. The ryots can only be satisfied by concessions which would cause both the planter and the cultivation of indigo to disappear together. At the present moment fever is raging in the Jessore district, while the soil is so exhausted that no return is to be wonfor labor. The planter, at whose door all the misfortunes of the ryot are laid, is in no better plight. He is in debt, and sees no prospect of such prosperity as will re-There had been exlieve him from embarrassment. pectation of an insurrection on the part of the ryots in May, but as yet the people had shown no signs of using force.

CHINA. Details have been received of the capture of Changchow by Gordon. On May 11 he stormed the town, after a desperate fight, with the slaughter of 3.000 Taspings. A large body of Cautonese rebels was annihilated. Hoo-wang, one of the most noted leaders, was captured and beheaded. Gordon was about to return to Quinsan, whence, after closing his af-fairs he will make his way home to England, in obedience to the Order in Council prohibiting British soldiers from further service in China. It was rumoured that Tanyang had fallen. Ssan-kwo-fan had resolved to reduce Nankin without the aid of Gordon It was generally believed that no long time would elapse before the complete subjugation of the Taepings was effected.

JAPAN.

By intelligence from Japan, up to May 14, we learn that the Emperor was endeavouring with the aid of the most powerful Daimios, to reduce Prince Choshia to submission. Prince Satsuma was in command of the Imperial forces. Her Majesty's ships Conqueror and Pelorus were expected at Yokohama, to act in conjunction with two Dutch frigates, and effect the opening of the inland sea.

The Customs authorities continued to check exportation by petty and vexatious charges.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Much alarm has been created at the Cape by rumours of an outbreak among the Kaffir tribes: It was even said that the paramount chief, Kreli, had crossed the Bashee in force, and attacked the mounted police. The 2nd battalion of the 11th regiment and a detachment of Artillery, with a battery of Armstrong guns, had started in the Valorous to East London. Rumour had, however, outstepped reality, and though Kreli had shown great irritation at the intended removal of the Tambookies from the Queenstown settlements into Transkei, he had not resorted to arms. The Governor in return desired to make a warlike demonstration. It was thought that the Tambookie question would be reconsidered.

Later advices from the frontier reported this alarm to have been in a great measure groundless, nothing like actual collision having taken place. Kreli had en irritated by the ren vernor to remove the Tambookies from their Queenstown locations to Transkei, and on that account the chief had been assuming a threatening tone. In return the Governor was desirous of making a warlike demonstration. The British authorities thought there was no fear of any actual disturbances.

The boundary line between the Orange Free State and the Basutas will, in all probability be amicably

The agitation against the arbitrary ex post facto legislation of the Government and Parliament in connexion with the Customs Protection Bill was continued in the colony.

The home Government has consented to annexa-

tion of No-Man's-Land. The Narcissus left on the 26th of May.

A METHODIST ON MONES AND THE MASS .- We found the monks pleasant and agreeable men. After a very comfortable meal and an hour's chat by the fire we were shown to our chambers, and slept well, after a fatiguing day, on the good clean beds of the convent. Next morning we rose early in time to attend the mass in the chapel. Within the tones of the organ were sounding sweetly, while without the wind was howling over the snow-clad mountains as it does on the wild December nights at home. How-beautiful it was-the worship of God on this dreary mountain-top. I felt its beauty, as I listened to those deep organ tones, and heard the solemn chant of the priests in the mass, and I honored in my heart these holy men, who ever devote themselves to monoton-ous and self-denying life in order to do good, in the spirit of their Master, to the bodies and souls of men. Nor did I honour them the less that they were Romanists and monks of St. Augustine; for well I knew that, for a thousand years, Romanists and monks of St. Augustine had done the good deeds they were doing-and 'hat when none else could do them. A man must be blinded, indeed, by prejudice or bigotry that cannot see the monuments of Catholic virtue and the evidences of Catholic piety in every country in Europe; and worse than blind must he be that wil not acknowledge and honour them when he does see them .- Dr. Durbin's Observations on Europe.

The two principal markets where Europe procures her supply of coffee, are the Island of Java and the Brazils. The annual consumption on the globe is estimated in round numbers, at six millions of quintals (two hundred and twenty-one and a half pounds each,) of which quantity Europe alone takes four and half millions. 'It appears,' says the Avenir Commercial, 'that Switzerland is comparatively the largest consumer, the quantity being 300,000 quintals, or 12lbs. for each inhabitant. Holland, with her population of two and a half millions, drinks as much coffee as the whole of the people of France. Belgium consumes about two pounds per head, the Zollverein four, and the other countries one. The consumption in England, in 1862, amounted to 300,-000 quintals. In several parts of Europe the use of coffee has increased in an extraordinary manner during the last few years. On the other hand the great wine growing countries, such as Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece, generally consume but little. Brazil is the country the best suited to the cultivation orblic-house in order to wait for them. While they The native Mexicans assembled from all quarters to of coffee, but the price of manual labor there is enormized drinking and making the tap-room ring with erect triumphal arches over the high roads and to mously high.—Western N. Y. Catholic.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF HUMAN BLOOD. A writer in the Jefferson county [N.Y.] Union, who of men killed thus far in the war, give the following startling results :

There has been enough already slain to encircle our State, if their dead bodies were laid in one continuous line.

If they were placed in coffins and corded, they would count thirty nine thousand cords. If laid in a wall twenty-five feet thtck and thirty feet high, it would be over one and one-fourth miles

in length. If five feet thick and ten feet high, the pile would

reach across the State. If piled upon a ten acre lot, they would be nearly two hundred feet high.

And if laid upon the ground, they would cover every foot of soil in Jefferson county. Seventy-five thousand tons of human blood have been spilt in Dixie's soil—enough to turn every spindle in Lowell, and if the tears were added to the

The one-half has not yet been told. The millions of wounded and mained for life must be taken into account in summing up the grand total of evils incident to this bloody and fanatical war. And the end is not yet.

A YANKEE IN THE WRONG Box .- At a recent seasions, while the judge and jury were eating their dinners, a young man from the 'keantry' being somewhat anxious to see the manner in which justice was meted out, walked into the court-room, and as he afterwards expressed himself, 'took a squint at all the seats, and seein' there wasn't nobody in the nicest one, with a railin' all round it, thought he'd make sure on it 'fore the fellers' got back from dinner.'

In five minutes after the crowd entered the room the Judge rapped the desk with the butt-end of his jack-knife, and with a dignified frown, cried-'Silence'n the Court !'

'Silence'n the Court!' repeated the broad-shouldered constable, leaning on the railing in front of his Honour, who immediately resumed the occupation of picking his teeth with a pin.
'Silence'n the Court!' echoed the squeaking tones

of a small red-headed constable near the door; and the latter speaker immediately commenced elbowing the crowd, right and left, to let them know that he was around.
'All ready?' says the Judge.

'All ready i' replied the attorney.

'Command the prisoner to stand up!' says the

Judge, 'while the indictment is being read!' The broad-shouldered constable now walked up to the prisoner's box, during the apparent momentary absence of the sheriff, placed his hands on the shoulder of the young man, and exclaimed-

What fur?' said the astonished young farmer. 'To hear the charge read!' exclaimed the consta-

ble. 'Wall, I guess I ken hear what's goin' on without standin' as well as the rest on 'em,' was the re-

'Stand up!' roared the Judge, in a burst of passion-he had just bit his tongue, while picking his teeth; 'young man, stand up! or the consequences

be upon your own head.' The victim came up on his feet as if under the influence of a galvanic battery, and looking round the court-room, and noticing that all eyes were upon him with an expression about as affectionate as that of a rabid man towards a bowl of water, he hung his head in confusion and mortification, and was nearly deaf to the words of the indictment: but he heard enough of the long complicated, tangled sentences, to learn that he was charged with stealing, or embezzling, or cheating, or pilfering some house or somebody, and he could'nt tell exactly which.

'What does he say to the charge? Guilty or not guilty?' inquired the judge, peeping over his spectacles, with a look cold enough to freeze a man's

blood. 'Guilty or not guilty?' The young man ventured to look up, in hopes to find a sympathizing eye, but all were cold and unfriendly, and he again gazed on the saw-dusted floor, and trembled with confusion.

'Guilty or not guilty?' again vociferated the Judge, in a tone that plainly denoted impatience to proceed with the case. The broad-shouldered constable, being rather a

humane man, now stepped up to the prisoner, and exclaimed — You had better say, 'not guilty,' of course! If

you say 'guilty,' you don't stand no chance this term that's sure! and if you say 'not guilty,' and wish, at any future state of the case, to change your plea to guilty,' you can do it without any injury to yourself! Therefore I advise you to say 'not guilty,' and stick to it as long as ther's any chance!

Jonathan's feelings had been simmering some time but now they fairly boiled over; and with a look of innocent but determined resolution, he swung his arms about his head, and exclaimed-

'What in all natur are yeou fellers a-tryin' to dew? I haint been stealin' nothin.' I haint, sure.'

Just at this moment the front door opened, and the sheriff, with the genuine prisoner, walked into the room, and proceeded at once to the box.

The Court saw at a moment its mistake, and tried to choke down its effect with a frown-but 'twas no go! The crowd burst forth into a hoarse laugh that fairly made the windows rattle, and the young man left the room, exclaiming, as he passed out at the

'I knowed all the time I hadn't stole nothin.

CHILDREN'S ARMS AND LEGS. - A distinguished physician, who died some years since in Paris, declared: 'I believe that during the twenty years that I have practiced my profession in this city twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemeteries a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms naked.' On this the editor of the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter remarks. Put the bulb of a thermometer in a baby's mouth, the mercury rises to ninety degrees. Now carry the same to its little hand; if the arm be bare and the evening cool, the mercury will sink to fifty degrees. Of course all the blood that flows through these arms must fall from ten to forty degrees below the temperature of the heart. Need I say when these currents of blood flow back into the chest the child's vitality must be more or less compromised. And need I add that we ought not to be surprised at its frequent recurring affections of the tongue, or stomach. I have seen more than one child with habitual cough and hoarseness, choking with mucus, entirely and permanently relieved by simply keeping the hands and arms warm. Every observing and progressive physician has daily opportunities of witnessing the same cure.

THE HUMAN FIGURE.—The proportion of the human figure are strictly mathematical. The whole figure is six times the length of the foot. Whether the form be slender or plump, the rule holds good; any deviation from it is a departure from the highest beauty of proportion. The Greeks make all their statues according to this rule. The face, from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins, to the chin, is one-tenth of the whole stature. The hand from the wrist to the middle fingers, same. From the top of the chest to the bighest point of the forehead, is a seventh. If the length of the face, from the roots of the hair to the chin be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the place where the eve-brows meet, and the second the place of the nostrils. The height from the feet to the top of the head is the same as the distance from the extremity of the fingers when the arms are extended. | man.

A WAY TO 'HEAD' BED BUGS. - If any of your readers need a sure remedy for bad bugs, they can has been making calculations relative to the number have mine, and cleanse the foulest house of these troublesome vermin without expense. They have only to wash with salt and water, filling the cracks where they frequent with salt, and you may look in vain for them. Salt seems inimical to cod bugs, preferable to all contments, and the buyer requires no certificate as to its genuineness. Mrs. L. C. C. Penn, Yun,

A Good Rule .- A certain rich man, who is very rick now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied: My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I had earned it.
If I had an hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour. And after this I was allowed to play; and then I could with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity.' Let every one who reads this do likewise.

The subtler vices are love of approbation, often degenerating into mere vanity, which is to honor what the troth is to the sea-the scum it genders in chaffing with the world; ambition, the excessive love of power; covetousness, the intemperate love of money; these often make a dreadful ruin of a man. How many wealthy wrecks do we see, floating all the week in the streets. A man may be a millionaire in dollars, and yet a bankrupt in manhood.

Frugality may be termed the daughter of prudence the sister of temperance, and the parent of liberty. He that is extravagant will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence, and invite corruption. It will almost produce a passive compliance with the wickedness of others, and there are few who do not learn by degrees to practice those crimes which they cease to censure.

Vice.-If we wish to know who is the most degraded and the most wretched of human beings, look for a man that has practised a vice so long, that he curses it and clings to it; that he pursues it because he feels a great law of his nature driving him on towards it; but, reaching it, knows that it will gnaw his heart, and make him roll himself in the dust with auguish.-Anon.

Honon.—Shooting a friend whom you love through the head in order to gain the praise of a few others whom you hate and despise

EDITOR.—A poor wretch, who every day empties his brain in order to fill his stomach.

DOCTOR .- A man who kills you to day, to save you from dying to-morrow.

To do good to our enemies is to resemble the incense whose aroma perfumes the fire by which it is consumed.

Contagion.-From bad air we take diseases, and from bad company vice and imperfection.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. - Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman: -We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good -particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button.' And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, for any consideration whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 35 cents a bottle. Angust. 1864.

THE GOLD FIELDS .- When gold becomes as plentiful as silver in Canada, it will doubtless be subject to the same discount, and then Bank Bills will be worth more than their actual value, if such a thing is possible. There is one thing, however, that will never be subject to discount, and that is Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixic. Every Bottle is worth 25 cts., regardless of the price of gold or silver. Good for coughs and colds.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C. E.

July 20.

A CITIZEN OF QUEBEO CURED OF

FIFTEEN RUNNING SORES.

The following letter was received by one of the most respectable druggists in Quebec, Canada:—
W. E. Bruner, Esq., Druggist, Pont St. Roch (or Craig) Street, Quebec.

Dear Sir, -This is to certify that I have been thoroughly and entirely cured of Fifteen Sores which I had on my right arm, by the use of BRISTOL'S SAR-SAPARILLA. These sores had been on my arm for over four years, and during that time had been continually discharging, which weakened me so much that was unable to leave my bed for four months. Haying heard of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, I made up my mind to try it. I used six bottles, and with the best results; for I am now as strong and as able as I was before the sores.

OLIVE GARNEAU. Sworn to before me, this 10th day of February

ED. ROUSSEAU, M.D.,

And Justice of the Peace, Quebec. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J. A. Esrte, H. B. Gray and Picault &

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Throughout Spanish America, from Northern Mexico to the Straits of Magellan, this is considered the most exquisite of all aromatic waters. The Spanish ladies not only use it as a perfume, but habitually, in a diluted form as a morning wash for the mouth. the way, we would hint to gentlemen, that when use in this way and sprinkled on the clothing, it will render them presentable after having inhaled the fumes of the strongest Havana. Those of the bearded sex' who have tender skins will also find t a real luxury, after shaving. Agents for Montreal :- Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H.

HEALTH. - There is nothing more valuable than health; without it, the wealth of a Grossus can afford no enjoyment, and life, instead of a blessing, becomes a burden. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BIT-TERS, to those afflicted with any disease of the stomach or digestive organs, will prove more valuable than a mine of gold. For sale by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada. 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E. 2t

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