

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 25.—In the Corps Legislatif the bill concerning the right of public meeting was passed.

The Corps Legislatif adjourned to-day until the 16th of April.

The *Presse* says that Marshal Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Commander of the Imperial Guard, has issued a circular ordering the recall of the soldiers belonging to the Guard, who have received leave of absence till the 31st of March, and prohibiting any leave of absence being granted without a report first being made to the superior authorities.

PARIS, March 4.—A writer in the little *Moniteur du Sar* gives us his notions of the character of the British Army, not, however, I must say, in an ill-natured spirit, and with, perhaps, as much knowledge of the subject as foreigners generally have.

The writer gives the 'physiology' of the divers types in the British army; the English, properly so-called, the Irish, and the Scotch. He says:

'The Englishman, properly so-called, has but little taste for the profession of arms; but he soon gets into the habit; and for the Englishman, above all others, habit soon becomes a second nature. Once drilled and instructed, he does admirably whatever he does. He marches with perfect regularity, almost like an automaton; and he manoeuvres with wonderful precision. As a marksman he is astonishing—true, powder is abundantly supplied to him for practice. He obeys with remarkable punctuality; he is actually nailed to the post where he is put; he never strays from it. With respect to intrepidity—that is, the courage of remaining stationary, he is one of the finest military types, and of him it may be said that if the field of battle were swallowed up before him he would still stand unmoved on the runs. But he has, too, the defects of his qualities. He is somewhat slow on the offensive. He requires to be commanded and directed.—He has no sudden inspiration under fire. He must get precise orders, which he will execute punctually. He is somewhat of a grumbler, which, by the way, is no great fault. He is not expensive, yet he is more noisy and bustling than one would suppose. In a word he is a solid combatant, and one of the good soldiers of Europe, though it is not his vocation that has brought him under the colours.'

So much for the Englishman. Now for the Irishman:—

'The Irishman is more warm, more impulsive in his intercourse with others than the Englishman. He is quite as brave, but he is a little too fond of whisky; he is very ignorant, consequently superstitious, fantastic, and rough. But he has an excellent heart, he is devoted, and does not want a certain ardour which the general temperament of the army prevents utilizing. More over, he has the intelligence of the combat, and gets quite impassioned in it. It is to the Irish soldier that are owing certain fiery charges which nobody expected, so little are they in the British character.'

This sketch would not be complete without the Scotchman. Here is what M. Noir says of him:—

'The Scotch soldiers form, without contradiction, the cream of the British troops. The Highlander is the prototype of the excellent soldier. He has all the requisite qualities, and not one defect. Unlike the Great Britain the population of Scotland is not numerous. Having, it is true, the point of putting by penny after penny, the Scotchman, for all that, is honest, steadfast, amiable in his intercourse with others, enthusiastic and proud; chivalrous when the question is about shedding his blood. The old traditions of clanishness subsist; each company is grouped round an illustrious name; and every man in it is sure to be the captain's cousin. The Highlanders have a strange sort of bravery which strikes at once of French fire and of English calm. They rush on with impetuosity; they charge with vigour, but they are not hurried away by anger. In the very hottest moment of an attack a simple order suffices to stop them. Formed in square, one would take them for Englishmen; in charging with the bayonet you would swear they were French. For the rest they are of Celtic origin, and the blood of our fathers flows in their veins; but the blood has a little cooled down by the severity of their climate. In the eyes of the Turks the Scotch had one enormous fault, that of showing their legs. In our eyes they have but one defect, a slight one, but still excessive: annoying—their depraved taste for the screaming of the bagpipes. We know that the Highlanders would not get under fire without being excited by their national air, played on this discordant instrument. One of their general's having put down this piercing music, they attacked the enemy on one occasion so languidly that the bagpipes had to be restored to them, and they then took the position. In a word, we repeat, the Scotch are magnificent soldiers.'

GARIBOLDI AND THE UNITED STATES.—The American and Paris Journals are at present occupied in discussing the merits of General Garibaldi, recognized as a secret agent of the political police of the United States in Europe. The *Patrie* publishes in the following terms this revelation, which, according to the *Gazette de France* of the 23rd of February, *seu du bruit*:

'A French journal, published in New York, the *Courrier des Etats Unis* printed in one of its recent numbers (8th of February) the following lines:—'No one would ever have suspected that Garibaldi was a secret agent of the United States. The fact however is true, and Mr. Seward affirms it. The Secretary of State, in conformity with a resolution of Congress, furnished this assembly with the names of the secret agents which he has employed from 1861 up to the present date. Gen. Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, figures amongst them. The others are, at least, Americans. Mr. MacCracken, the spy of official diplomacy, had at least this excuse, that he believed he was serving his country. But what excuse has Garibaldi? And how much has he received from the W. shington Cabinet, or did he give his services gratuitously to the American Union?'

The revelations relative to the secret funds of the St. Louis Department for the payment of secret foreign agents caused great excitement in New York. The name of Garibaldi occurring in the list of these agents, was read with a mingled feeling of wonder and disquiet. One can, with difficulty, imagine the hermit of Caprera, whose principal boast is disinterestedness, in the secret pay of a government. Before reproducing this statement from the *Courrier des Etats Unis* (contains the *Patrie*), we were anxious to know if it were to be found in any of the American papers, and it appears that the *Courrier* is perfectly correct. We have in fact under our eyes a copy of the *New York Evening Post* of the 5th of February and find there that a letter from Mr. Seward was read to the Senate on the 4th of February. In this letter the Secretary of

State for Foreign Affairs announced that after the 4th of March, 1861, he used the services of twenty-two secret agents in Canada, England, Egypt, Italy, Prussia, Belgium, Holland, Rome, Syria, Egypt, Mexico, the Antilles, &c. Amongst the names of these secret agents the *Evening Post* mentions, quoting from Mr. Seward's letter, 'Major General Joseph Garibaldi, and then come Mr. Plumb, Thurlow Weed, General Schofield, &c. The total outlay for these secret agents, some of whom were very recently in Paris, amounts to about 110,000 francs a year.'

The French (according to the Paris correspondent of the *Post*) are not so infatuated with soldiering and military glory as they were in the days of Napoleon I. The people are more educated, and the country has become more commercial and material. No one believes that France is threatened by any enemies abroad, and the Sovereign and Government are ever repeating that France has no aggressive designs on her neighbours! 'Then why ruin us?' say the fathers who are about to lose their sons; 'why rob us of labour which will oblige us to give up cultivating a portion of the land?' As the period advances for applying the new military laws these questions are being asked in every cottage and in every manufactory in France. In the *Moniteur* the other day the Emperor told the soldiers how he looks after their comfort and well-being, and the martial sentiment of the nation was addressed with a life and drum language. But all the world knows that nothing will make the people in love with the exacting Army Bill. Some of the prefects have reported its unpopularity. The agricultural journals are speaking out and reminding Government of the falling off of the population. Here are some interesting statements from the *Journal de l'Agriculture*. According to official tables, say the paper in question:—

'It appears that the population has increased in 178 arrondissements, and diminished in 185. This does not include the three departments annexed in 1860. We find that in 50 arrondissements it has even considerably advanced, and that in 128 the population has remained stationary. A fact which appears at the first glance is that the specially agricultural arrondissements have suffered a diminution of 2,000, 4,000, 6,000, 8,000, 10,000, and 11,000 inhabitants. Thus that of Arras in the Orne has lost, during the 20 years 14,800 (in 1846 it reckoned 170,000, and in 1866 only 96,000); and that of Vesoul suffered a decrease of 12,000 within the same period. On the other hand, all the arrondissements of which the population has increased, possessed either important towns or some very active centres of manufacture. In the departments in which an arrondissement includes a large town or a manufacturing district, and in which there are also agricultural arrondissements we find that the population increases in the former and diminishes in the latter. From the point of view of the cultivation of the soil, no one can certainly contest either the alarming significance of these figures or the point blank contradiction which they give to the self-satisfied partisans who desire to set aside our complaints respecting the abandonment of agriculture, by imputing them, in an airy and easy manner, to party spirit. The general table is summed up by the following figures, which reveal another social sore not less profound. From 1826 to 1846 the population of France increased by 3,433,000, whereas from the last mentioned date until 1866 it advanced by no more than 1,199,000—two-fifths less—and that has taken place during a period when all persons competent to judge agree in stating that the average length of life has become greater for all classes of the people. Thus to the desertion of the rural districts, to the still more considerable abandonment of agricultural labour, must be added a moral and social scourge of a much graver nature—a progressive diminution in the number of births, a sinister and alarming indication which formerly made its appearance in the premonitory symptoms of the fall of the Roman empire, and which may be considered to have been the prelude to the suicide of that great Power; for the barbarian only gave the finishing stroke to the Colossus—the coup de grace of contempt!'

The departure of Prince Napoleon on a visit to the north of Germany has given rise to much conjecture as to its real object. It is remarked that all, or almost all the Government journals announced the fact at the same time, and in the same words—that he had just quitted Paris for a journey to a part of Northern Germany, and added that his Imperial Highness was to travel in the strictest incognito: 'the strictest incognito' meaning that information of it was given to the whole of Europe. The *Liberte*—that is, M. de Girardin, whose relations with the illustrious occupant of the Palais Royal have long been and still are most intimate and confidential—says that a report of the Prince being charged with a mission to Berlin was current, but that it could not be other than one essentially pacific, 'and of a nature to draw closer the bonds of friendship existing between the two Governments.' And the *Opinion Nationale*, which was started by the influence of the Prince's father, Jerome, affirms that it is utterly untrue that the Prince is charged with any mission whatever; that the journey was projected long since, and was undoubtedly put off for various causes, and that it is of an essentially private character. As usual, the public are incredulous as to the private character of a journey which is likely to last some weeks. They do not clearly see why a personage of such high rank should leave Paris in a formally announced incognito for no other other object than simply to exchange in the name of the French Government, courtesies which both have exchanged so frequently and so recently. They perverely attribute this sudden and, as it seems, somewhat mysterious proceeding to rumours of a certain coldness in the relations between the Cabinets of Paris and St. Petersburg, and they jump to the conclusion that in anticipation of events which may occur in the East, and of a rupture with Russia as the consequence, the Prince is gone to try to detach Prussia from her Russian alliance and bring her over to France.

The *Presse* says:—

'A conflict may break out any day on the banks of the Danube. Russia cannot by herself fling down the gauntlet to Europe. When Prussia refused three months ago to follow her, Russia at once stopped short. She will do the same now if she cannot count upon the support of Berlin. The disposition of Prussia is the knot of the situation, and that disposition is very doubtful. We have not been able to ascertain whether Prussia was or was not associated in the representations made by the Western Powers to Prince Michael of Serbia and Prince Charles of Bucharest. The western press said yes to the Russian one, and the journals of M. de Bismarck yes and no. Prussia has then, tried to make each party believe that she was with it.'

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 27.—The Spanish Cortes has passed a bill granting indemnity to Great Britain for the seizure and detention of the vessels of Queen Victoria.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—FLORENCE, Feb. 24.—The Italian papers inform us of the escape of 13 brigands from their prison in the fortress of Turin. They smashed the door, slew the sentry, fought the guard, and finally got away, leaving one of their number dead upon the field of battle. The fugitives were pursued, and, up to the latest accounts, no more of them had been killed than three wounded and captured, leaving eight of these fierce and desperate ruffians still at large for the benefit of the public. Cases of this kind have lately been of frequent occurrence in Italy, showing great laxity, and perhaps corruption. There seems no longer any security in Italian prisons. The most atrocious criminals—for whom, if their lives be spared out of deference to a morbid philanthropy, escape should at least be rendered utterly impossible—take their bonds and bars again and again. Witness the case of the infamous Ocda, thrice a fugitive from

Italian cells, and reserved at last to grace a French scaffold. Only the other day a malefactor named Genieri, who was being conveyed by sea from one prison to another without, as it seemed urgent necessity for the change, and who appears to have enjoyed on board an extraordinary degree of liberty for a person in his circumstances, was quietly fetched off in a boat by some of his confederates and made good his escape. From Paolo, in the province of Modena, two notorious criminals recently escaped. In short, numbers of such cases might be cited, and it would be curious to keep a register of them, and to ascertain how many robbers and murderers contrive to break out in the course of a year.

You will remember that when Italy was in process of being 'made,' the great apprehension felt by some of the emancipated and incorporated provinces was lest they should be Piedmontised. The genuine Piedmontese were only some two or three millions, but the eight millions of Neapolitans thought they were going to be swallowed up alive, and screamed in unfounded and ludicrous alarm. Time passed; the Neapolitans swarmed northwards, pushed their way on, they were cunning, supple, adroit, not always over-corpulent; some, who had been fervent Bourbonists, became as fervent Italian patriots, and so retained, in the new kingdom, the good places and pay they had enjoyed in the old one; the capital was changed from Turin to Florence, the honest old sub-Alpine traditions were weakened, and it now really looks as if, in more respects than one, New Italy, which began as Piedmontese, were doomed to end as Neapolitan. *Pulman meruit ferat*. If in the equitable adjustment of rights and harmonious fusion of populations which the sanguine predicted for the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel, the Neapolitan portion of the nation should display the ability and the vigor entitling them to a distinguished part in the conduct of affairs, they will do well to take it, but we may hope that at the same time the abuses inherent to their former state will not be introduced, and that venal gaolers, careless guard, and consequent prison breaking will not become the order of the day in Italy.

Although we are here at only 12 hours' rail from Rome, it is difficult to ascertain the truth respecting the most ordinary and matter-of-fact occurrences in that city. The natural tendency is to exaggeration of whatever is unfavourable or discreditable to the Papal Government. We have lately heard a great deal about the strength of the Pope's army, and the importance and extent of the fortifications erected around his capital. The numbers of the former and the strength of the latter have, according to information on which I fully rely, been very much exaggerated. The army does not exceed 14,000 men, and the recruiting for it, if not already suspended, is on the point of being so. The fortifications are merely what are required to protect the city from a coup de main, to which, owing to the extent of its circumference, it is peculiarly liable. The old walls have been repaired where needful; in some places they have been loop-holed for musketry, in others an embrasure has been made for a gun; the only out-works erected are on Monte Mario, for the protection of the Vatican, which otherwise lies much exposed. The Zouave corps, 5,000 strong, forms an important part of the army, and includes many nations. A considerable number of English have joined it, coming in ones and twos, from various parts of England, and without, as I am assured, any particular agency having been employed to obtain their services. Of the Irish who have joined, the Fenian element has been got rid of. There is no doubt that a number of men of that nation went to Rome chiefly for the military training to be acquired there but they were found to be grumblers and discontented. The Papal military authorities were warned of their object, and not sorry to discharge them. Of the Zouaves as a body, I learn, from a trustworthy Papal source, that quite one half are men of superior station to the common run of private soldiers, and have means of their own.

The Italian Correspondence announces that the Italian and Pontifical military authorities met last week at a village upon the Umbrian frontier, and concluded an arrangement for executing the provisions of the conventions relative to the pursuit of brigands upon the Italian and Pontifical territories.

FLORENCE, 27th.—The Government is actively suppressing brigandage. A large body of troops, under General Fallavacchi, are to commence operations immediately in the Province of Naples.

In the seven years between 1861 and 1868, Italy—that is, the kingdom of Italy—has borrowed £115,800,000. If any doubt is entertained of the fact, here are corroborative details: Lombard loan, £20,000,000; Minghetti loan, £28,800,000; Sella loan, £17,000,000; rentes created by Signor Scialoja, £4,000,000; rentes of the worship fund, £4,000,000; sale of State railways, £8,000,000; State lands obligations, £6,000,000; forced loan of 1866 £14,000,000; bank loan £10,000,000; and Treasury bonds £4,000,000. Thus Italy has been adding to her indebtedness at the average rate of upwards of £16,000,000 per annum since 1861.

Rome.—The Canadian volunteers who arrived here on the 10th were received on the same day by the Pope who expressed his satisfaction at their devotion, and gave them his benediction.

Recruits for the Zouaves continue to arrive. Mr. Milman, Mr. Power, and Mr. Mundy, were enrolled this morning in the 'Regiment d'élite,' and the 200 Canadians have already left Montreal to sustain the honour of the 'loyal colony' in the Catholic army. Mr. Storor, who has been absent for a few days on a change of air, returns to his post on Thursday next.

ROME, Feb. 23 1868.—The carnival has been even more than usually dull this year in consequence of the numerous deaths which have taken place in Roman society, and the absence of inclination for amusement on the part of the Catholic and Legitimist party who, as a general rule, are the foremost in the carnival gaieties. This year, however, too much expense has been incurred by the greater part of the Catholic visitors in the hospitals, the Pontifical army fund, &c., especially among the French section of our society, to leave a very small margin for useless expenditure; and there is, moreover, little inclination for enjoyment among those who have lost friends, relations, or comrades, in the late campaign. Our hospitals are still teeming with the wounded, and in too many cases the dying of Mentana and Monte Libretti; and though the triumph has been a complete one, it has cost us too dearly and left too deep a shadow on many a Catholic heart for those who have witnessed it to be in a mind for idle merriment, and it is to these causes and not to any want of the National Committee, the failure to be attributed. The French families are very few this year, the English and Irish Catholic families equally so. The salons are absolutely given up to the American society, whose irrepressible hunger for balls has found vent in a sort of dancing club established at the Galleria Dantesca under their patronage.

It is reported by the revolutionary party that Menotti Garibaldi has gone to America with his principal adherents. It is probable that this is only said in order to conceal an expedition in some other direction, very probably in Sicily, where the autonomist movement gains ground daily, and where, were the Bourbonists to accept a temporary republic as a means of severing their connection with Florence, it is certain that such a measure must eventually end in the restoration of Francis I.

A fresh battalion of Swiss has been formed, and that magnificent regiment numbers nearly 2,000 men. Its discipline, high sense of military honor, and its devotion to the Holy See render it one of the most reliable and effective elements in the Pontifical army, and its colonel, M. Geannet, is one of the most distinguished officers.

The Legion d'Antibes is now up to the effective of 1,600, and is daily receiving recruits from Alsace and Franche Comte, drafted from the reserve of the

French army. It is difficult to believe that the summer will pass over without a fresh attack on Rome, this time from the regular troops, and every preparation is being made for an effective stand.

We read in the *Univers*, in a letter dated Rome, Feb. 29, the following passages.—'The Roman Anties Legion increases in strength from day to day, and affords an example of excellent military discipline. It is thoroughly false that desertions have diminished the strength of the corps. Because that two soldiers have not responded to the roll-call—or because, as they wrote from Florence, that two Pontifical soldiers have been seen in that city in the Pontifical uniform—there is no authority whatever for stating that a body of men contrived by the most perfect discipline is in a state of dissolution.'

General Garibaldi's letter on the treatment of the wounded in the hospitals in Rome has received an admirable and well-merited censure at the hands of one perfectly qualified to speak on the matter, the Viscount Charles de St. Priest, whose charity to the Garibaldians wounded on the field of Mentana it would be impossible to exaggerate, and whose recent dangerous illness has been entirely owing to overwork in the hospitals of Rome as chef d'ambulance, as well as to his exertions this autumn in the cholera of Albano. Yours readers will, I think, be glad to read the letter.

[Translation.]

'To General Garibaldi.—Without fear of contradiction from anyone, in the name of the medical staff, Roman and foreign, and of those who, in concurrence with our sublimis Sisters of St. Vincent of Paul, forgot in the hospital and on the field of battle with what adversaries they had to deal, in order to lavish on them the most devoted care.

'I give to you, General, and to your informants, the most vigorous denial that a man of honour can cast in the teeth of him who abandoned his soldiers at Mentana and left us, to the eternal honour of our ambulances, the task of gathering up the wounded whom he had compromised in so cowardly a manner by his mad expedition and his precipitate flight.

'VICOMTE CHARLES DE ST. PRIEST.

'Rome, 8th February, 1868.'

The hero of the two hemispheres is sadly lowered even in Italy since Mentana, and the publication of the American secret service papers, by which Mr. Seward proves that the General, instead of being the disinterested patriot his worshippers were fain to believe him, has been ever since 1860 the recipient of American money, as a paid agent for the propagation of transatlantic notions on this our wretched continent, will not increase the reverence in which his English admirers have hitherto held him. It is curious to see the shifts to which the Italian revolution is forced to descend in order to compass its ends, and that, at last it is reduced to its natural level—the servant and toady of the least honourable and creditable of States. America sees in this subversion a means of introducing her influence in European affairs, and revenging the intervention in Mexico on France, and Garibaldi, the agent of the secret societies, does not scruple to sacrifice the monarchy he has created and sworn to try to introduce a foreign republic into his native land, to be at once its tyrant and the cause of its dismemberment.

Pro Nono.—Personally the Pope is beloved and esteemed; of stainless character, courteous manners, and much natural kindness of heart. He ought to be so. He has spent most munificently the money he has received, not in personal aggrandizements, or that of his family, but in adorning and beautifying Rome and the towns in his territory, and the splendid viaduct which bridges the defile between Larciera and Albano is a worthy monument of his generosity. He has scrupulously avoided enriching his relations, his sister lives in obscurity, almost poverty, near Ancona, and when his brother's daughter was married a few years ago, he gave her a dowry from his private fortune. It is even said that the Pope's penance subscribed for him during his exile at Gaeta was expended on the beautifying of his city, on his return.—From Rome to Mentana.

SWITZERLAND.

A Berne telegram of March 9, received from Mr. Repp's Berne agent, states that an 'ultramontane agitation exists in the district of Uri, owing to the prohibition by the authorities of education being conducted by Catholic nuns. The population of the district threaten to secede from the Canton of Berne, and to annex themselves to France.'

AUSTRIA.

The report that the Civil Marriage Bill had finally passed both Houses of the Vienna Reichsrath was premature. Some amendments were made in the Upper House, and the Bill was returned to the Lower House for its concurrence. These amendments were proposed to the Bill by the Lower branch of the Reichsrath and the Bill, as amended, now stands passed by both Houses, and only awaits the assent of the Emperor to become law.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—According to the *Novelliste* of Hamburg, there is no foundation for the statement that the Emperor of Austria has written a letter to the ex-King of Hanover which determined the latter to leave Austria and come to England. The Austrian Government, it says, confined its action to reminding Count Platen of the circumstances under which the King and his little court asked for the hospitality of Austria. The relations between the Imperial court and the family of the ex-King are not changed in any respect. On last Friday they were invited to the Imperial chateau. The fact that the ex-King has directed the funded property he has in London to be sent to Vienna shows that he has no intention of quitting the latter place.

PRUSSIA.

The speech of King William at the closing of Prussian parliament has given (as it is pretended) unqualified satisfaction to the official organs of the French Press. The *Moniteur*, always so conscientious and appreciative, tells its readers that 'it was received with marked satisfaction by an assembly invested by circumstances with special respect and interest.' Our contemporary proceeds to say: 'The session just brought to a close was the first in which the representatives of the annexed provinces took part, and the message of the Crown traces out a kind of programme of the measures intended to conciliate the populations with the monarchy. The King announced that his Government, in recognising the administration of the country, intended to enter upon a system of self government, and to allow all parts of the kingdom to profit alike by that system. He added that the views and opinions expressed on this subject in the course of the debates would be taken into serious consideration. In conclusion his Majesty recognised the cordial and pacific dispositions of all the Powers, and expressed himself as being pleased to see in them a pledge for the maintenance of European peace.' This statement is being in the face of another statement that Russia is buying up large quantities of wheat in the Rhenish provinces, and that France is busily engaged purchasing horses wherever they are to be had on the continent.—*Tablet*.

RUSSIA.

According to a St. Petersburg telegram of March 9th it was reported that the Emperor Napoleon will pay a visit to that capital in June. Brilliant fêtes and a review of 100,000 men will be prepared for his Majesty's reception.

A Berlin telegram states that the Russian Government has ordered large purchases of corn to be made in the province of Posen. The attention of the authorities has been directed to this matter.

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY IN POLAND.—A Warsaw letter, published in the *Journal de Posen*, says:—'The Catholic ecclesiastics in the Polish provinces of Russia have been divided into three categories, and are furnished with pass-books of different colours, blue, red, and the same with a black border. Those of the first class are bound to present themselves before

the chief of the district every fortnight, and of the second before the mayor of the commune twice a week. The clergy of the first two categories may travel without restriction from one place to another, provided that they carry their pass books with them; those of the third class, however, cannot leave their homes even to administer the sacrament to dying persons without leave. During the great solemnities in the churches, two gendarmes are charged with the surveillance of the ecclesiastics, and are even ordered to remain present during the repasts, and report to the superior authority the conversation that may take place.'

UNITED STATES.

No STAMP ON IT.—A good joke came off recently at a court house. A person living a short distance out of the village is in the habit of frequently coming into town and drinking to intoxication. At such seasons he is apt to call on his honor, Judge M—. Recently he made one of his visits, became decidedly tipsy, called upon Judge M—, desired the Judge to write him a pledge, asserting his intention to quit drinking. His honor wrote the pledge as desired, and the tipsy individual affixed his name to it. He then desired to have the pledge that he might take it home and exhibit it to his wife. His honor thought that he himself was the proper custodian of the important agreement, but yielded to the solicitations of the man, at the same time assuring him that if he broke the contract and appeared before him again in a state of intoxication he would have him locked up. A week elapsed and the judge was confronted by the same man tipsy as before.

'How is this?' said his honor 'did I not tell you I would have you locked up if you did not keep your agreement?'

'Judge M—,' said the tipsy fellow, 'do you think I am a fool? I know what I am about; I'll show you if I am a fool!' and he drew forth his wallet from his pocket, took out his pledge, unfolded its worn creases, and holding it up triumphantly, he exclaimed:—

'Will you just show me the United States Internal Revenue Stamp on that agreement?'

The Judge caved.

Twenty-one divorces were granted by the Supreme Court at its February term in Windsor county, Vermont. In delivering the judgment of the Court in one case, Judge Barrett remarked: 'My associates think, from the evidence, a divorce ought to be granted, and I think so too, from what I know of the parties. I don't think these parties ought to be yoked up together any longer, any more than any other cattle.'

The *New York Star* denounces, in no very mild terms, the debauchery in the upper-tendency of that city. It says: 'the dress making establishments of the city are nothing else than fashionable rum-mills for female accommodation. The butterflies of fashion there sip on the ely, wines, brandies, whiskey punches and hot rums.'

Two old friends met, not long since, after a separation of thirty-five years. 'Well, Tom,' said one, 'how has the world gone with you, old boy? Married yet?' 'Yes; and I've got a family you can't match—seven boys and one girl!' 'I can match it exactly,' was the reply, 'for I have seven girls and one boy.'

A lady recently advertised in a city paper that she wanted a 'gentleman for breakfast and tea,' while another in the same journal seeks for 'a husband having a Roman nose with strong religious tendencies,' and a third party seeks to recover 'a lost wallet belonging to a gentleman made of calfskin.'

An advertisement of cheap shoes in a country paper has the following *nota bene*: 'Ladies wishing those cheap shoes, will do well to call soon, as they won't last long.'

'You want a flogging, that's what you want,' said a parent to his unruly son. 'I know it, dad, but I'll try to get along without it,' returned the boy.

Wednesday is naturally the popular day for weddings.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

TO ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER WITH PLEURISY.

Another of the respectable citizens of Quebec, Canada, has voluntarily addressed the following to W. E. Bruce, Esq., Druggist, &c., Post St., Roch St., Quebec:—

'It affords me great pleasure to inform you that I have been completely cured of a very severe Pleurisy, which I had neglected, and the use of only three bottles of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I bought at your establishment in Vallee Street.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

J. E. ALEXIS DORVAL,

Inspector of Timber. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harrie, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION. WORDS OF COMFORT.—Dr. Cyrus W. Nelson, of Boston, Mass., author of 'Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Abdominal Diseases,' says, in a letter dated February 27th, 1862: 'I consider BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS the best remedy for Chronic Constipation at present known. With me they have never failed, and I have prescribed them in at least fifty instances.' He also states: 'That for all irregularities of the digestive functions, the liver, and the bowels, they are by far the most useful medicine he has ever prescribed—perfectly safe, and eminently reliable.' Similar testimony is volunteered by Dr. Humphrey Lettison, of Chicago, Ill., who enumerates thirty cases, with names and dates, in which he has administered the Pills, with entire success, for habitual constipation and piles. Whenever they have been used as a remedy for liver and bowel complaints, the result has been equally satisfactory.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harrie, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Beside its superiority as a perfume over its costlier foreign competitors, this delicious floral essence forms a delightful tooth wash and a soothing application after shaving, when mixed with water. A handkerchief wetted with it and applied to the brow will relieve the severest nervous headache, and ladies, who value a clear complexion and a velvet skin, will find it extremely useful in removing blotches, pimples, cold sores, chaps, sunburns, and all those external eruptions and discolorations which militate against the purity, transparency, and flexibility of the skin.

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

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harrie, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.