

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A French journal tells an entertaining anecdote of the fidelity of a porter to his charge. The Empress Eugénie recently presented herself at the Institute of St. Germain for the Exposition before the hour of opening. The porter refused to admit her Majesty, although she named M. de Lesseps as her friend. "Ah! they all say that," retorted the gatekeeper. The Empress insisted that the great canal-maker would instantly admit her were he there; but could not prevail. She then played her last card—"But if I were to tell you that I am the Empress?" "I should not believe you," was the rejoinder. A lady of honor, however, at length convinced the porter that the applicant was the Empress; and then the gate opened. Some officious persons proposed to dismiss the faithful man, but the Empress intervened and saved him.

The young Pole who recently endeavored to kill the Czar of Russia has been sentenced to imprisonment for life with hard labor.

The grand prize in the Paris lottery of one hundred and fifty thousand francs, \$30,000, was won by a poor farm laborer at Bures Maraisville, in the canton of Foissy. He had requested a friend to get him a ticket; and had taken unto himself a wife shortly before the drawing took place.

A young man attempted suicide in Paris the other day while riding about the city in a cab. He inflicted a score of wounds on himself in the region of the stomach; and was not expected to survive. Want of success in obtaining employment is said to be the cause.

There is now building in Paris an experimental house eleven stories high. It has no staircase, but the tenants are to ascend on a hydraulic elevator which goes up and down once a minute. The sky parlors are the aristocratic rooms.

FAST LIPS IN PARIS.—A recent trial in Paris affords a curious insight to "fast" life in that capital. One of the most fashionable clubs, the "Montards," determined to give a fête to the *demi monde* on the island in the Bois de Boulogne. The following invitation was accordingly circulated: "Madame—Vous êtes priée d'assister au bal qui sera donné au Chalet des Jaites de Marché, 29 Mai à 11 heures. De la part de M. Renassant." On arriving at the island the fair guests were received by the most prominent members of the club, supported by 35 musicians, six policemen, six hornblowers, six boatmen and a couple of firemen. Every time a lady landed a rocket was sent up and the horses played. But after supper, the fête became an *orgie* in the details of which we decline to enter. When M. Boileau, the *Journaliste*, who had contracted for the supplies, came to render in his account, in which charges for damages done formed no inconsiderable item, the "Montards" declined to pay more than three fifths of the bill. So M. Boileau brought an action for the other two fifths \$75, and gained it. As the "Montards" are accounted the "swells" of Paris, they had much better have paid the claim and avoided the exposure.

SPAIN.

THE SPANISH DEBT.—MADRID, July 18.—The *Official Gazette* of to-day publishes the regulations for the immediate conversion of the Spanish Debt. The conversion of the Passive Debt will take place at London and Paris. The conversion of the Certificated Debt will be effected by direct communication between the Government and the parties interested.

The *Gazette* adds that, being desirous of placing Spanish credit upon a secure footing, the Minister of Finance will not only pay the Certificate, but also interest, upon proof of their claims, to bondholders who did not receive certificates in 1851.

SWITZERLAND.

A MOUNTAIN IN SWITZERLAND FALLING INTO A VALLEY.—The following is an extract from a letter sent by a young gentleman in Feldkirch, Switzerland, to his parents in Liverpool: "Not far from here part of a mountain has set itself in motion, and is sliding down into the valley. The inhabitants of a village at its foot are in great consternation at the occurrence. Last winter we had very much snow and rain, and the water has trickled down through all the crevices of the mountain into the ground. It has undermined the foundation in one part, and caused it to fall in about three weeks ago. Every few minutes a new crack shows itself; at first as broad as a piece of thread, it becomes gradually broader and broader, and one piece of the mountain rapidly follows another. At present a very large surface is in motion to the depth of perhaps more than a thousand feet. A river and all the brooks which flowed down the mountain have been absorbed in the cracks; paths which were level have been separated into little pieces, of which some are twenty feet higher than the next one, and though the mountain was formerly covered with large forests, there is now scarcely a single tree on it in its natural position. They have been wrenched out of the earth and thrown away in all directions; some of them lying with their roots in the air, and their heads in the cracks in the mountain."

ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 11.—In to-day's sitting of the Italian Parliament the debate on the Ecclesiastical Property Bill was resumed. Signor Mancini defended the right of the State to the property of the Church. He said that the programme of Count Sarraceni which signified freedom of the Church was strictly bound up with the condition that Rome should be the capital of Italy. He criticised the first appointments of bishops, and said that the Government should not abandon its weapons of defence against the Roman Government, which has committed acts contrary to civilization, liberty, and the independence of Italy. Signor Cordova and Borgetti defended the late Ministry. Signor Mancini replied that when the part payment of the Roman debt was asked for the Government ought to have made it conditional upon the recognition of Italy.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 15.—The Upper House of the Reichsrath agreed to-day to the Bill on the election of delegates from the Reichsrath to confer with the delegates from the Hungarian Diet. During the discussion Baron von Beust advocated the adoption of the Bill, and combated the arguments of Count Thun, by whom the Bill had been opposed. Baron Beust stated that it would be impossible to delay the settlement of this question. Acts were required calculated to appease the distrust of the Hungarians. It was necessary that the principle of the equality of rights of Hungary and Austria should be made manifest.

The Upper House also agreed to the modification of paragraph 13 of the February Patent.

NAPOLEONIC SYMPATHY WITH AUSTRIA.—It is stated on good authority that the letter of condolence on the death of the Emperor Maximilian addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor of Austria was to the following effect:—"I send you the expression of my condolence on the dreadful news of the death of the Emperor Maximilian. My grief is the more lively because I feel the responsibility of the painful part I have had in this misfortune. But God, who penetrates our hearts, knows that I never had any other object than to extend to those distant places the influence of our civilization. In doing this I have found no nobler or more worthy intercessor than your Majesty's unfortunate brother."—*Puls. Mull. Gazette.*

PRUSSIA.

BRESEN, July 12.—The *Zielerische Correspondenz* of to-day contains a violent attack on Lord Derby's speech on the Luxemburg guarantee question, and asks in conclusion:—

"Who will now attach any importance to a treaty with England, knowing that she will only respect it so long as it is convenient to her?"

A Ministerial decree has been published here, ordering the opening of lists for the registration of elections which will be kept open until the 20th of July. The day for the elections will be subsequently fixed.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, July 12.—The Sessions of the Danish Chambers were closed to-day. The President of the Council read the message of the King, wherein His Majesty thanks the Chamber for the unanimous approval of the portion of the King's speech relative to the foreign relations of Denmark; and says this union of our people will strengthen the Government in its continuous endeavours, so far as lays in its power, to maintain unaltered our friendly relations with foreign countries, and still further to overcome the existing difficulties, without sowing the seeds of dissension for the future. (Loud and reiterated cheers for the King.)

CUBA.

TELEGRAPH TO CUBA.—Within a few days we expect to receive our news from Cuba and the other West India islands by way of the cable which is now being laid between that island and Key West. The advantages to the commercial world of this telegraphic line will be readily comprehended. Lines will, doubtless, next be established between Cuba and the islands of Jamaica and Hayti, and next under the Mexican gulf to Vera Cruz, in connection with the city of Mexico; and under the Caribbean sea to Aspinwall, in connection with Panama. Thus we shall be in immediate communication, we may say, with the West Indies, Mexico, Central and parts of South America; and thus our commercial and political relations with all those tropical colonies and nations will become closer, better understood, and more intimately established and more widely extended, to the benefit of all concerned. We predict that the cable between Key West and Cuba will be the inauguration of a new epoch of prosperity in our commercial exchanges in the tropics, to say nothing of the extension of our political influence in behalf of the Monroe doctrine.—*New York Herald.*

THE SOUTH SEAS.

KIDNAPPING IN THE SOUTH SEAS.—The following is an extract from a letter received by the last mail from the Rev. Dr. Turner, dated Samoa, January 18, 1867: "At one of the heathen islands on which we have no teacher the natives were very shy. It turned out that there had been a slayer there only the week before. Forty of the natives went on board. The captain took them into the saloon, and was treating them to biscuits and grog, when a white man who was living on the island made his appearance on board. The captain offered this man \$700 if he would help him in securing from fifty to eighty or hundred natives. The white man—a Scotchman, by the way—talked as if he was going to the enter into the project—proposed that the supercargo should go on shore with him and take a quantity of barter goods, as if for the purchase of pigs, fowls, &c. The captain, a Frenchman, was delighted with the Scotchman's plan—got out a lot of things, and sent the supercargo with them to the shore. M.K.—got the supercargo and the goods into his house, and fairly under his power, and 'Now,' said he to the supercargo 'the best thing you can do is to write off to the captain to send every one of the natives on shore immediately, for until that is done you remain where you are.' The supercargo had no alternative—he was fairly caught—wrote off to the captain to give up the natives, and soon they were all out of the ship and safe on shore. The wily Scotsman then sent off the supercargo in safety to the vessel, and so the affair ended. M.K.—could not tell the name of the barque—supposed she was a 300 or 400 tons vessel, showed French colors, and he remembered seeing Bordeaux on the stern and the life buoys. The supercargo said he was from Melbourne—that there were two vessels in the 'company,' and that they were taking the natives to make cocoa nut oil on an uninhabited island. They had already secured on board about one hundred natives from various islands. So you see this horrid kidnapping business is still carried on. We must again appeal to the British Government and try and get a ship of war to come from Australia or South America stations, to hunt down the rascals. They seem now to keep clear of islands on which there are missionaries or native teachers, and to keep to the heathen islands; and it is a rare thing for one of them to fall in with a white man like M.K.—We hope by another voyage to have a native teacher on that island, and also on some other part of the ground."

UNITED STATES.

The freight on provisions carried free by the Nashville Railroad to the suffering poor of the South this season is \$11,676. Included in this is \$10,000 worth of freight given to the Southwestern Relief Commission.

It is reported that the rice crop in South Carolina will be a failure. A Charleston paper says the reports from the various districts are very gloomy.

Rev. S. M. Merrill, the Plattsburg Methodist minister who was the hero in the scandal case with a young lady at North Adams, and afterwards tried to make people think he was drowned, when he had in reality run away, appears now in the role of a penitent, confessing his misdeeds and asking for mercy, in a long communication addressed to the *Troy Times*.

Mr. Gowing, a farmer, residing at Ascutneyville, Vt., and his wife, were murdered on Monday night of last week by a Frenchman, a former employe of Mr. Gowing, who beat their brains out with an axe. The murder was committed in the hope of finding money, for which the house was thoroughly searched. How much was obtained is not known. It is rumored that the murderer has been arrested.

A great many immigrants from the Southern States had arrived in Honduras with their wives and families. They were equipped with implements of industry, and were buying large tracts of land to settle upon. Several gentlemen of influence had preceded them and selected locations and townships. Governor Ouloupe Hunt, and Mr. Taber, the crown surveyor, accompanied them, and two townships had been selected, one to be called Port Austin, the other Buena Vista. The former will make an excellent harbor on the bay, and the other is upon the Belize River, and being on the western frontier will form a good barrier against further encroachments of Indians.

A dissatisfied couple in Cleveland Ohio, quarrelled the other day, when the husband converted his property into cash intending to separate altogether, and leave the city the next day. He deposited \$45,000 between the cloth, and lining of his vest, where his wife found it in the night. She substituted an old almanac, and next day they took different trains, he going to Toledo in blissful ignorance of his loss, and she to her friends in Indiana with the money.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* is cheered by a largely increased shipment of produce from St. Louis by the Mississippi river.

It appears from statistics compiled at Milledgeville the State Capital, that the number of paupers in Georgia has increased to 70,000.

Twenty-one hundred and thirty men worked in the Charleston Navy Yard, last month, and earned \$127,343.

The total amount necessary to insure the commencement of the Buffalo and Washington railway has been ascertained.

An American bakery is now in operation at the Paris Exhibition, and visitors from the Hub have the pleasure of eating Boston crackers.

The net profit to the Government, from the Cincinnati Post Office, last year, was over \$212,000.

Immense deposits of tin ore have been discovered in Madison County, Missouri, not far from Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain. These are the largest deposits known in the world.

The richest man in New England is Augustus Hemmaway, of Boston, whose estate is valued at \$5,000,000. He is confined in an insane asylum.

A man named Hennessy fell off a freight train while in motion at the station. Both legs were severed below the knees. The sufferer died.

The Indian war costs, it is said \$1,000,000 a week, and Gen. Sherman threatens us with a bill of \$100,000,000 before we attain a permanent peace. The Colorado volunteers would do the job cheaper than that with their premiums of \$20 a piece for 'scalps' with the ears on, and though their warfare might not be humane, it would be rather more effectual than the present system. If the war must be so barbarous or so costly, will it not be well to try the policy of peace? We are not told whether any deduction has been made from the estimates of expenditures on account of the revenue which, as we learned the other day by a dispatch from Gen. McDowell, the soldiers derive from the sale of Indian captives to the white settlers. Is \$1,000,000 a week the gross outlay, or is it the balance against us?—*Am. Paper.*

A WONDERFUL PRINTING PRESS.—There has just been completed and put in running order at the Government Printing Office in Washington, one of the most wonderful pieces of mechanism in the shape of a printing press that has ever been exhibited. The press is of the Bullock patent, and, as an exhibition of some of its powers we will mention: The press will print in one hour 20,000 sheets of sixty-four pages of document matter; while doing this it feeds itself, the paper being in rolls, while the paper, cuts the sheets, folds them, and by a dial connected to the press keeps tally of the number of sheets printed. Only two men are required to have entire control of the press, thus doing away with the necessity of persons to supply it with sheets (or, as they are called, 'feeders'). The invention is certainly a wonderful one, and has been visited by a large number of persons, who could scarcely realize the power and utility of the machine.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* draws a very pleasant picture of New Brunswick as a place for travellers of moderate means:—

There is an erroneous popular impression that New Brunswick is another Sitka or Nova Zembla. In order to dispel this allusion, American tourists should leave the beaten plains of summer travel to seek out the fresher charms and benefits of these higher latitudes.

First, let me recite some of the advantages of living here. The best boarding-houses receive guests for \$4 a week each, while the hotel price is only \$7 a week. One can hire a carriage for a day for the price of an hour's drive in New York. Every morning, fat luscious salmon lie on the cold slabs at the fish market, waiting to be purchased at eighty cents each. Strawberries sell at twenty-five cents the bushful—several quarts. Good horses rent at \$140 per year, unfurnished. It costs as much to starve here as it does to live decently. Even rates of travel, in some instances, are 'dirt cheap.' You can visit all the Lower Provinces by railroad and steamboat for thirteen dollars, by taking what is called the 'round trip.' This takes you up the Bay of Fundy to the Avon River; thence to Halifax by rail; thence by rail again to Pictou and her famous coal fields; from there to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, by first-class steamboat; thence by steamboat to Shediac, which is one of the early Acadian settlements; and from there by rail back to St. John you go to Yarmouth and back for four dollars, and to Annapolis and Digby for two. There is an endless variety of things new and strange to see, all novelties to Yankees who never go from home.

MEXICO AND HER RULERS.—To give an idea of the number and variety of the dynasties which have followed each other in rapid succession during the past forty five years, in Mexico we append the following list of rulers in that country since the time of its independence, the year 1821:—

1821. Iturbide, General in Chief.
1822. Iturbide, Emperor.
1823. General Guerrero, Bravo and Negrete Dictators.
1824. General Victoria, President.
1827. General Pedraza, President.
1829. Guerrero, Dictator.
1830. Bustamante, President.
1832. Pedraza, President.
1833. Santa Anna, President.
1837. Bustamante, President.
1840. General Fariñas, President.
1841. Bustamante, President.
1841. Santa Anna, President.
1842. Retirement of Santa Anna—successor not known.
1841. Santa Anna, Dictator.
1845. General Calvo, President.
1847. Jose Justo Caro, President.
1847. Parado, President.
1848. Santa Anna, President.
1849. Herrera, President.
1850. Arista, President.
1852. Juan Otilio, President.
1853. Manuel Lombardina, President.
1853. Santa Anna, President—April 20.
1853. Santa Anna, Dictator—Dec. 20.
1855. Alvarez Dictator.
1856. Comonfort, President.
1858. Zalozaga, President.
1858. Miramón, Vice-President.
1859. Zalozaga, President.
1860. Miramón, President.
1861. Juarez, President.
1864. Maximilian, Emperor, and Juarez President.
1867. Maximilian fallen and Juarez President.

Ortega now held a prisoner by the dominant faction, is the constitutional President. Juarez is a usurper; he is of pure Indian blood.

BRIAN BOROHME'S HARP.—It is well known that the great monarch, Brian Borohme, was killed at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1012. He left his son Donogh his harp, but Donogh having murdered his brother Teige, and being deposed by his nephew, retired to Rome, and carried with him the crown, harp and other regalia of his father. These regalia were kept in the Vatican, till Pope Clement sent the harp to Henry VIII. but kept the crown, which was of massive gold. Henry gave the harp to the first Earl of Ossington in whose family it remained to the beginning of the 18th century, when it came, by a lady of the De Burgh family, into that of McMahon, of Glenagh, in the county of Clare, where his death it passed into the possession of Counselor MacNamara of Limerick. In 1792 it was presented to the Rt. Hon. William Conyngham, who deposited it in Trinity College Museum, where it now is. It is thirty-two inches high and of good workmanship—the sounding board is of oak, the arms of red sally, the extremity of the uppermost arm in part is capped with silver, well-wrought and chased. It contains a large crystal set in silver, and under it was another stone now lost.

MUSIC OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.—The disentanglement of Assyrian sculptures and the deciphering of Assyrian and Egyptian inscriptions, have opened new fields of investigation in almost every department of knowledge. Among the branches of science which have shared in these discoveries that of music has benefited largely. The accounts of ancient musical instruments were vague, and our ideas, especially of Hebrew musical instruments were con-

fused, till recently, sculptures, and paintings, have been brought to light, which delineate the musical instruments of the early Oriental nations, and in a number of cases, valuable specimens have been discovered. Such, for example, is an Egyptian harp found in Thebes, with its strings yet perfect enough to vibrate again, after a silence of three thousand years.

The most recent investigations prove that the parent of all known musical science was Assyria. From the Assyrians, the Hebrews and the Egyptians, and indeed all Eastern nations, derived their knowledge of music. The unvalued monuments show that in the time of Sennacherib music was a highly cultured art, and must have existed through generations. This polished nation used a harp of twenty-one strings, the frame of which was four feet high, which accompanied minstrel songs, or was borne in the dance. The lyre, or tortoise-shell, the double-pipe, the trumpet, drum and bell were common. Even of the bag-pipe, representations have been discovered though none of stringed instruments like the violin, played with the bow.

In all delineations of social worshipping assemblies, musical instruments very like our modern ones have a prominent place. The Hebrew music at the time of the exodus, was purely Egyptian; but it was as much modified subsequently by association with Asiatic nations. In the temple of Jerusalem according to the Talmud, stood a powerful organ, consisting of a wind-chest with ten holes, containing ten pipes, each pipe capable of emitting ten different sounds by means of finger holes, so that a hundred sounds could be produced by it. It was provided with two pairs of bellows and ten keys so that it could be played with the fingers. According to the Rabbis it could be heard a great distance from the temple.

UNDER HALLIBURTON ON CATHOLICISM.—The following passage from 'Sam Slick' has been forwarded to us (*Catholic Opinion*) by a correspondent. It is old, but none the less valuable on that account:—

'Sam, mind what I tell you; my poor father said, if a man don't agree in all particulars with his church, and can't go the whole hog with 'em, he ain't justified on that account no how to separate from them, for Sam, 'schism is a sin in the eye of God.' The whole Christian world, he would say, is divided into two great families, the Catholic and the Protestant. Well the Catholic is a united family, a happy family, and a strong family; and Sam, as sure as eggs is eggs, that one family will grub out 'tother one, stalk, branch and root; it won't so much as leave the seed of it in the ground to grow by chance as a natural curiosity. Now the Protestant family is like a bundle of refuse shingles when windeth up together, (which it never was and never will be to all eternity), no great of a bundle after all, you might take it up under your arm, and walk off with it without winking. But when all lying loose as it always is, just look at it, and see what a sight it is; all blown about by every wind of doctrine, some away up 'em almost out of sight; others rollin over, and over, in the dirt; some split to pieces and others so warped by the weather, and cracked by the sun, no two of 'em will lie so as to make a close joint. They are all divided into sects, railing, quarrellin, separatist, and agreein in nothin, but hatin each other. It is awful to think on. 'Tother family will some day or other gather them all up; put them in a bundle; bind them up tight; and condemn 'em as fit for nothin under the sun but the fire.'

The London *Weekly Register* says:—Here is news startling although true—for the English Dominican Fathers at Woodchester, Haverstock Hill, and elsewhere. Certain of the Anglican Ritualists are about to start an Order of Friar Preachers of their own, the said friars to wear the dress and follow the rule of St. Dominic. We presume they have been encouraged to take action in this matter owing to the great success which their Benedictine Monastery at Norwich proved. If they could only persuade a few of their bishops to wear red stockings and call themselves cardinals, the 'Catholic' organization of the English Church would now be perfect. Who knows; we may yet see Dr. Hamilton, of Salisbury, and perhaps some of the Colonial prelates make their appearance with scarlet birettas on their heads in the pulpit. Their doing so would not be one iota more absurd than Protestant parsons turning themselves into Dominican friars. It would only be one step further in what the Ritualists are pleased to call the Catholic Revival in the Church of England.

A Paris letter says:—Gold hair powder appears to be as much in favor with blonde beauties as ever, and no doubt will continue so until they have converted themselves into brunettes in accordance with the prevailing fashion. 'Oignons,' which have decreased in size or in any rate project less than before, are almost invariably arranged in plaits, have ordinarily two long plaited ends, or a couple of long curls of the form vulgarly styled 'corkscrew' hanging from them and falling down the back or over one or both shoulders. I noticed one oignon with a mass of frizzy curls at the top and the orthodox pair of long curls hanging from them down to the waist, with some half-dozen short ringlet curls in between.

We see it stated that 'a new fashion in ladies' bonnets has made its appearance—the long ribbons which depend from them down the back being fitted at the end with little bells.' This is a tolerably broad hint on the part of the ladies. They wish those who are after them to know that they have no settled objection to a rigo.

JOSE BILLINGS ON LAZEBERS.—I don't like a giggler. This kind of laugh is like the dandy lion, a feeble yell, and not a bit of good smell about it. It is true that any kind of a laugh is better than none, but give me the laugh that looks out of a man's eyes fast to see if the coast is clear, then steals down into a dimple, and rides in on eddy that awhile, then waltzes a spell, at the corners of his mouth, like a thing of life; then busts its bonds of duty, and fills the air for a moment with a shower of silvery-tongued sparks, then steals back with a smile to its lair in the heat of wait again for its prey. This is the kind of laugh that I love, and ain't afraid of.

Young men on matrimonial thoughts intent will accept the following 'drill' and practice according. 'Fall in' love with some industrious young woman, 'Attention' pay to her faithfully and respectfully. 'Right face' in popping the question, like a man. 'Quick march' to her parents and ask their consent. 'File Right' with her to the church, and go through the service of matrimony 'Halt' and reflect seriously upon the new duties which you have assumed, and then perform them 'Right about face' from the haunts which you have frequented when single, and prefer your own home. Advance arms, to your young wife when walking out with her, and never leave her to trail behind. Break off staying out at night, and other bad habits if you wish to have a happy home.

A farmer was elected to a corporalship in a militia company, and returned from training full of rum and glory. His wife, after discouraging with him for some time on the advantage which the family would derive from his exaltation, inquired in a doubting tone:—

'Husband, will it be proper for us to let our children play with the neighbor's now?'

'Certainly, my dear, we must not be proud if we are exalted.'

One of the little urchins eagerly asked, 'Are we not all corporals?'

'Tut, said the mother, 'hold your tongue; there is no one corporal but your father and myself.'

Does the Court understand you to say, Mr. Jones, that you saw the editor of the *Argus of Freedom* intoxicated? 'Not at all, sir. I merely said that I had seen him frequently so flustered in his mind that he would undertake to cut out copy with the snuffers, that is all.'

A Lawyer built him an office in the form of a hexagon, or six square. The novelty of the structure attracted the attention of some 'fishmen' who were passing by; they made a full stop and viewed the building very critically. The lawyer, somewhat disgusted at their curiosity, lifted up the window, put his head out, and addressed them:—

'What do you stand there for like a pack of block-heads, gazing at my office; do you take it for a church?'

Fair answered one of them, 'I was thinking so, till I saw the devil poke his head out of the windy.'

There are several things that look awkward in a woman, viz: to see her undertake to whistle, to carry her dress more than knee high while crossing the streets, to throw a stone, to smoke, to climb a garden fence, and to sing bass.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

August, 1867.

THE SALSAPARILLA DIGGERS OF YUCATAN.—This singular set of people are descended from the ancient Aztecs of Southern Mexico, and still retain some of the peculiarities which Stephens and Prescott gave of their ancestors. I. J. C. Ayer & Co. employ a small army of them in digging Salsaparilla root. Provided with narrow spades, a coil of rope, and a bag of water they are ready for the forest where the wild banana furnishes them with food, and thick-leaved trees their only shelter. Few of those who find themselves repulsed by this product, know how much they are indebted to the toil of these humble laborers who dig health for thousands of Doctor Ayer's patrons, while they sometimes lose their own.—[*Boston Commercial*]

ALLOOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

WHOOPING-COUGH CURED.

Cayuga, Hinds County, Miss.

T. ALLOOCK & Co.—Gentlemen: Please send me another six dozen of your Porous Plasters. They are in great demand here for Whooping-cough. They act like a charm. I could have sold two dozen this week if I had them sent. Send as soon as possible, and oblige, yours respectfully,

JOHN I. WILLIAMS, P. M.

ASTHMA CURED.

Mr. Wm. May, of 245 Spring Street, New York, writes, Jan. 1, 1856: I have been afflicted with asthma for upwards of ten years, receiving no benefit from medical men. I was advised by a friend to try one of Alloock's Porous Plasters. I said, I had tried several kinds of plasters without any benefit, and supposed they were all alike. My friend gave me one of Alloock's, and urged me to use it. I did so, and have now worn them steadily for nine months, and find myself better than I have been for many years. Agency, Brantford House, New York. Sold by Druggists.

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. Brunet, Esq., Druggist, &c., Pont 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 by the use of only three bottles of the BRISTOL'S SALSAPARILLA, which I bought at your establishment in Valier Street.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

J. B. ALEXIS DORVAL,

Inspector of Timber.

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