

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Patris* of this evening says:— "It is probable that certain modifications will take place in the Italian Ministry, several Ministers, notably General della Marmora, having only temporarily accepted their portfolios."

The *Presse* asserts that yesterday M. Fould signed the Budget for 1866, which shows a surplus of one million.

The same paper publishes intelligence of preparations being made for an approaching insurrection in Galicia, for which purpose arms and money have already been provided.

Paris, Nov. 16.—The journals that are known to receive their "inspirations" from the Foreign office seem to be taken aback by the speech of General della Marmora in the Italian Parliament. *La France* declared that it was of a nature to justify the utmost anxieties of the defenders of the Papacy if its fate depended upon Italy, and that the confidence expressed by the General in the Emperor Napoleon on the question of Rome was, in fact, a defiance flung in the face of His Majesty. France had shown much patience. Her patience accorded with the firmness of her good intentions. Now, however, when it was put forth that by signing the Treaty of the 15th of September the Italian Government meant to reserve, as its inalienable rights, all the pretensions which the French Government rejected as inadmissible, the state of things was such as to require decisive explanations.

The other semi-official organ, the *Constitutionnel*, postponed its indignation till such time as the General's speech was complete before it. *La France* had hoped that the scanty analysis given by the telegraph was incorrect, and that the declarations of the General would be contradicted as those of M. Pepoli and M. Nigra were and this time in a manner that should leave not a shadow of a doubt. Nothing of the kind, however, has as yet been done, and we are left to infer that General della Marmora has given an accurate account of the Imperial policy, and that he is better acquainted with it than the Emperor's own Minister of Foreign Affairs. This impression is so strong and so general that it was fully expected M. Drouyn de Lhuys, whose opinions on the Roman question differ from those of persons who seem to know the Emperor's mind better than he does, would resign. This, however, is by no means certain; and, judging by an article of the *Constitutionnel* headed "Speech of General della Marmora," the French Minister is trying to make the best of it. The *Constitutionnel* considers that the speech is in reality composed of two very distinct parts;—on the summary of personal impressions and acts which belong rather to history than to politics properly so called; the other containing frank and precise declarations which may be taken as a sort of programme, which is what it should be in the mouth of the Italian Prime Minister. The details into which General della Marmora entered are valuable to France in more than one point of view. The General at first apprehended that the Convention would affect public tranquility in Italy; but being reassured on that head, he and his colleagues defended the Treaty in Parliament "without any afterthought." The *Constitutionnel* has heard also with much satisfaction the unequivocal testimony borne by the General to the Emperor's sympathies for Italy, and the conviction that Italy, grateful for past services, preserved full confidence in the wisdom of His Majesty. As for the General's declaration on the question of unity, it is perfectly clear and legitimate. The Kingdom of Italy exists; it is recognized by France; and it must follow the natural law of all Governments, and tend towards a more complete assimilation. Nobody expected Italy to retrograde, and nobody could find fault with Victor Emmanuel for completing "slowly and prudently" the noble enterprise to which he has devoted himself.—*Times* Cor.

Paris, Nov. 17.—I have some reason for believing that the rumor is in the main correct which attributes to M. Drouyn de Lhuys the intention of addressing the French Minister at Turin another despatch more precise and more categorical than the one which appeared in the *Motiv* under the date of the 30th ultimo; a note to the French Minister at Rome, of which an outline, if not a copy, has been already laid before Cardinal Antonelli; a circular despatch to all the Catholic Powers, in which it is set forth that the Pontifical territory, as it now stands, is guaranteed by France, and inviting Austria, Spain, and Bavaria to concert with France the best means of placing the authority of the Pope under the guarantee of the Catholic Powers; and, lastly, a despatch, in which M. Drouyn de Lhuys notices successively the principal points of the preamble to the law presented to the Italian Parliament for the transfer of the capital to Florence, extenuating some and refuting others, "with the view of preventing Italy from appealing to the silence of France when she would interpret the treaty in whatever way it may suit the Italian Cabinet to do so." I may add that the collection of the Peter's Pence which has hitherto been merely tolerated, will henceforth be recognized by the French Government, organized and conducted with regularity; that recruiting for the Pontifical army will be carried on publicly in France, without any hindrance from the Government, and that those officers of the French army who may wish to enter the Papal service will be allowed to do so. Moreover, if the Spanish Government offer to occupy Rome on the departure of the French, it is not likely that the Emperor Napoleon would offer any serious objection.

Paris, Nov. 18.—The *Constitutionnel* of to-day contradicts, as entirely without foundation, the news given by several journals that M. Drouyn de Lhuys had addressed a fresh despatch to M. de Sartiges, the French Ambassador at Rome; and also that he had sent a circular note to the French diplomatic agents at the Catholic Courts of Europe, stating that France guarantees the temporal power of the Pope.

The Bishop of Nimes and the Franco-Sardinian Convention.—The Bishop of

Nimes has just published a Pastoral Letter, which shows that all the Episcopacy are not so resigned to the Convention as one of your contemporaries suppose. Monsignor Plantier's style is vigorous, and contrasts favorably, by its incisive terseness, with the yea-and-milk-and-water tone of semi-official *olla podrida*. A few extracts are worth quoting:— "After the solemn act which has just been accomplished, and which is still engrossing the anxious attention of the world, journalists, either open foes, or hypocritical friends of the Papacy, have taken to buzzing with unwonted ardor round the Roman question—like those poisonous flies which always become more active and noisy when stimulated by the rays of a stormy sun. All the old stale sophistry has been raked up; all the old used-up reproaches have been furnished up anew; all the absurd exploded advice has been once more tendered; all the sham commiseration they are already so familiar with, all the insidious wishes, and the lying regrets we wot of, have once more been expressed."

Monsieur Plantier is particularly indignant with those who put forth a wish to reconcile the Papacy with Italy:— "Of old, the insulting duty was not laid upon our Saviour to become reconciled with the priests, the scribes, and the people, who in exchange for the blessing He had conferred upon them, doomed Him to death. Pilate himself shrunk from such audacity." "The Bishop then proceeds to enumerate "the crimes" of the Italian Government, and adds:— "Such is Italy, which is authorized to hold up her head and call upon Pius IX. for advances and reparation; and if Pius IX. does not obey—if the victim does not offer an apology to the spoiler—if the martyr does not ask his executioner's pardon—the poor Pope, convicted of blindness and stubbornness, will be held doubly guilty for not knowing how to appreciate the 'gentleness' of the monstrous outrages he has suffered—for not blessing the parrioidal hand which has committed against him all these various crimes."

The concluding passage is as follows:— "By calumniating him; by heaping upon him iniquitous reproaches; by giving him arrogant advice; by holding him up as a legitimate prey for spoliation; by speaking of him, though innocent, with brutality, whilst Italy, guilty—ten thousand times guilty as she is—is only mentioned with the most delicate forbearance, the Pope has been driven to that limit where a Government abandoned by itself, only holds on by a kind of miracle, suspended, as it were, over a vacuum; no serious defence at home is possible now that his army has been butchered. Soon the support of France will be withdrawn, together with her troops—no reliance on other countries, as most Governments have ceased to have either with Rome or with each other, any community of doctrine or political rights. All earthly hope seems at an end."

This is fierce and powerful language. A "Pastoral" letter is perhaps hardly the place for it, but, though no friend to the Temporal Power, it is impossible not to entertain a feeling of deep respect for convictions so profound and so deeply wounded as those which have inspired the Bishop of Nimes. It is impossible, also, not to admit that the partisans of the Church of Rome have every right to complain of the sly, underhand juggling and hypocritical character which marks the negotiations in this last "phase" of the Roman question. It may possibly promote the interests of Italy, but it is destitute of frankness, uprightness, and honesty, and the indignation of Monsignor Plantier, if excessive, cannot be held to be without excuse.—*Standard*.

Education in Paris.—From statistical accounts just published it appears that there are now in Paris 109 schools for boys, containing 28,000 pupils, of which 63 are kept by lay masters and 46 by members of religious confraternities; 111 schools for girls, with about 27,000 pupils, of which 57 are managed by lay mistresses and 54 by sisters of the religious communities who devote themselves to education; 84 infant schools, with 15,000 children; 62 classes of male adults; 18 of female adults; 49 *ouvriers* or workshops for the employment of poor females; and six special schools of design for men, and nine for females. In addition to these there are 44 new educational establishments authorized during the present year. Of these there are 11 for males, of which six are directed by laymen and five by confraternities; and nine for females, of which six are by lay mistresses and three by the communities. These are maintained out of the annual funds allotted by the Department of Public Instruction, amounting for 1864 to over 4,000,000*fr.* including cost of incidental repairs, &c. In all there are over 60,000 boys and girls receiving primary instruction. One circumstance deserving of notice is the large number of schools in Paris directed by the religious confraternities.

Besides these establishments supported by the State funds, the city of Paris pays an annual sum for the maintenance of nine free schools for boys, seven of which are directed by the Christian brethren; and eight for girls, all directed by nuns; so that Paris with its University and its moral primary schools counts nearly as many congregationalist as lay ones.—*Times* Cor.

The French workman (remarks a Paris correspondent) is not ashamed of, in fact he is proud of his blouse, and his wife never dreams of a lady's bonnet, but puts on the snowy cap which makes such a picturesque figure in the streets of Paris. There is none of that absurd vanity of aping people of ampler means that so pinches the pockets of some of our people. What would be thought of the *bonne* at Paris who kept a showy parasol and expensive bonnet at the greengrocer's ready to be assumed on "Sundays out," in the hope that she should be taken by some passing stranger for a real born lady? This tax on his purse is avoided by the Parisian *ouvrier*.

A King's Incongruity.—The *Gazette de Midi* relates the following incident, which is said to have occurred on the occasion of King Leopold's recent passage through Marseilles. His majesty, who travelled strictly *incognito*, entered the Cafe Bodoul and sat down at a table close by two persons who were playing at dominoes. He appeared to watch the game with great interest, and even gave way to a slight movement of impatience when a wrong domino was played. The player observed this movement, and said, "Perhaps you would not have played so?" "No," said the King, "I should not." Some minutes later the King again made a similar movement, and the player then remarked with some ill-humor, "You think I have again played wrong?" "Yes," replied His Majesty, "I should have played the double-five." The player felt annoyed, and, shrugging his shoulders, said, "You are a donkey!" A moment after the King rose, paid his reckoning, and withdrew. During this scene the player had noticed that one of the waiters kept making signs to him which he could not understand, and after the King's departure he

asked for an explanation. "I merely wanted to let you know," said the waiter, "that you were talking to the King of the Belgians." "Indeed!" exclaimed the player; "then I am afraid I have not been over-polite." The waiter seemed fully to concur in this sentiment.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"During the visit which the Duke of Somerset and his colleagues made to Toulon, they had every opportunity of examining the character of the French iron-clad fleet; and it is satisfactory to know that they have come home convinced that in no material point are our neighbor's ships superior to our own. On the contrary, they saw nothing which would cause them to regret the steps which have been taken in the 'reconstruction' of our navy."

SPAIN.

In taking into account the assurances of Spanish aid which have recently been repeated to the Holy Father, it is worth while to bear in mind the report lately presented to the Queen of Spain respecting the education of the Prince des Asturies. It dwells on the probability of great wars and on the necessity of imparting a military education to the future King. By the Italians here it is considered a hostile mistake.

Some English journals will, no doubt, term the report extravagant and magniloquent, but a nation that holds honor and bravery as sacred as the Spanish nation, knows how to treat the jealousy which grudges her rapid development, and her onward march to take that place in the rank of nations to which all her former history justly entitles her noble race.—*Cor. Tablet*.

ITALY.

Piedmont, Turin, Nov. 17.—The discussion on the Franco-Italian Convention was resumed in the Parliament to-day. Signor Mosca, in continuing the debate, said that the Emperor had already declared that he did not regard Rome as the mortmain of the Catholic world. He interpreted the letter of M. Drouyn de Lhuys of the 31st of May in a sense favorable to the emancipation of the Romans.

General della Rovere, the ex-Minister is dead. Venice, Nov. 15.—A military notification has been issued proclaiming martial law in 18 districts of the provinces of Friuli and Treviso.

Sentinels and patrols are ordered to fire upon assemblies after the first summons to disperse. The penalty of death will be remitted in the case of those who voluntarily surrender themselves, or who are given up by the population.

It is officially announced that a band of insurgents is proceeding towards the mountains of the Tyrol. Troops have been sent to guard the mountain passes.

Trent, Nov. 17.—The *Trent Gazette* of to-day says:—

"A severe engagement took place yesterday morning, early, between the Italian troops and the Garibaldians at Bagolino, in Northern Lombardy. Both sides lost many men killed and wounded. The conflict terminated in the capture of a part and the dispersion of the rest of the Garibaldian band."

The *Official Gazette* of to-day says:—

"As soon as the insurrectionary movement broke out in Friuli certain persons sought to agitate the country and involve the Government in a conflict, of the expediency of which it alone can judge. The Government has manifested its disapprobation of this inconsiderate movement, and stated the real position of affairs in order to deter credulous persons from an imprudent attempt for the success of which the means are insufficient. A rumor has been spread that the Government are favorable to the movement; as a proof to the contrary, we may state that a large band having been formed destined for the frontier of Friuli and the Tyrol, some of its members have been captured and disarmed by force, towards whom the ordinary course of justice will be pursued."

The same paper adds that it is impossible for the Government to permit a violation of the frontiers, nor will the Government on any account allow itself to be involved or compromised in the movement.

Several municipalities have offered to pay the land-tax in advance.

Rome.—The principal events of the week, which are extremely significant, and probably go further towards the solution of this great European problem than even the Franco-Italian Convention, are chiefly from without and beyond the influence of Piedmontese statesmen. They may be enumerated as follows:—The refusal of the Emperor of Russia to receive the King of Sardinia at Nice; the change in the Austrian Cabinet which prepares the way for an English alliance, the natural connection between both countries, and which generally develops itself in view of any common danger, the actual Northern alliance being more assured; the right maintained by the Count de Rechberg for one and all of the Catholic Powers to respond to the appeal of the Holy See; the significant and ardent aspirations of the Spanish Cabinet to be ever ready for the eventualities of war. All these are healthy symptoms that peoples and things are getting into their proper grooves.

In the highest quarters there is a strong belief that we are approaching a general war, and that the steel alone can cut the knot. It is not here the wish which is 'the father of the thought,' but the indefinite prolongation of the solution is felt to be 'intolerable.' War is a frightful evil; but there are always many interests which would be favored by it, and many ambitions which are longing for it. They are held in check by the fears and interests of those who have more to lose than to gain by war; but this check is withdrawn, and even converted into an impelling power, when the conviction becomes general that the only road to peace lies through war. When conflicting claims are known to be irreconcilable, and when neither side is willing to concede what the other insists upon having, the only way out of the difficulty, is to ascertain which side is the stronger; and the shortest way of making that discovery is to let both sides fight it out. It is quite right that Catholics should bear and forbear, but rather than their forbearance should constitute the Sovereign Pontiff the virtual prisoner of King Victor Emmanuel, they had better fight.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

The *Czas* says that the Pope has conferred the largest faculties upon the Priests of both Catholic Rites residing in Russia and Siberia. Thus, without leave from the Bishop, they may give absolution in all cases, even in those reserved to the Holy See; they celebrate Mass, using any vessel for the service of the Altar, even though unconsecrated, provided it be at least of glass; they may use wicker bread, although not in the form of the Host, they may celebrate in any place, upon any table, stone, or mound, without ornaments and without vestments, and in any dress, when the things prescribed by the Ritual are not to be had, and they may dispense with assistants or acolytes. All these privileges, which are only granted in times of great persecution, are conferred on the Priests for the whole term of their banishment.

Kingdom of Naples.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* publishes the following letter from Naples:—"The 4th inst., the *fete* of King Francis II. has given rise to demonstrations of joy and sympathy throughout almost the entire kingdom. At the corners of the principal streets words containing transparent allusions were written up, and freshly-printed placards were posted, together with copies of verses, while the pavement was strown with lily-flowers, many of which were also fastened to the walls. It is still more remarkable that the same has been done in Sicily, and even more openly at Palermo; but, as usual, it is supposed that England has a hand in these demonstrations there. Here, in Naples, immense flags bearing the Bourbon lilies were hoisted at daybreak—ones floating from the Pretoria Fountain, the other in the middle of the public garden. The large streets, particularly the Strada di Toledo and the Strada di Masandra, the English Garden and La Favorita, were literally strown with lilies made

of gilt paper; a quantity of placards were posted up everywhere—in short, it was a real manifestation whose traces the police have taken great pains to destroy. The salaried journals have been forbidden to notice it, and the ultra-revolutionists are very careful to say nothing about it; but in spite of all these precautions, so important a fact cannot be concealed; the most minute details are furnished by private correspondence. Some of the newspapers have had the courage to allude to it, although very vaguely, in spite of the insinuations of the police. The large class of retired employees, some of whom receive half their former salaries, and others a very moderate pension, is threatened with a mortal blow. The new ministry feel the necessity of economy, in which they are perfectly right; but they are wrong when, instead of adopting wise financial measures of a nature to bring about positive results, they resort to trifling savings, which, without sensibly ameliorating the condition of the poverty-stricken, will effect nothing out of an increase of the poverty of a great number of families and of hatred towards the government. It was the custom of the university to inaugurate the scholastic year by a speech delivered by a professor, who received on the occasion a fee of 200*fr.* (8*l.*) Whether excited by the honor or stimulated by the reward the competitors have always been numerous. The ministry has suppressed the fee, and to the great scandal of the students, owing to the absence of any candidates for the honour of delivering an inaugural address, none has been delivered."

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 17.—Three Royal proclamations have been issued to-day.

The first releases the inhabitants of the ceded Duchies from their oath of allegiance, and the second is a farewell address to the people of Schleswig and Holstein. The third is addressed to the Danes, and says:—

"The separation from the Kingdom of those inhabitants of Schleswig who were bound to Denmark both sentiment and language is the most painful sacrifice of all. We have lost much, but have not lost hope. The future belongs to those who are in earnest."

THE PRINCE OF NOER.—The uncle of Prince Frederick of Augustenburg, the Prince of Noer, has married an American lady named Lee, and in consequence has been forced to renounce his rights as member of a sovereign house, his bride having refused to consent to amorganatic marriage. At the solicitation of the bridegroom, the Emperor of Austria has conferred on him the title of prince, and the children born of the marriage will bear the title of Counts of Noer. The prince can no longer lay claim to the title of 'highness,' and his agnatic rights will devolve on his only son by his first marriage.—*Post*.

THE CATHEDRAL AT COLOGNE.—Considerable progress has been made of late towards the completion of this structure, and it appears that from last April to the commencement of the present month the northern tower was raised 21 feet, so that it has now attained the height of 93 feet. The stonework is 20 feet thick, and from the colossal proportions of the work each foot absorbs about 4,000 cubic feet of stone, and costs for material and workmanship 4,500 *thalers* (more than 700*l.*). When the third stage is reached, perhaps at the end of next year, there will be a diminution in the cost as the work proceeds. No further progress will be made with the tower until next spring; but during the winter the stone will be prepared so as to admit of greater expedition than could be used this year. It is anticipated that more money will be raised next year by the collections always being made throughout Prussia, while from this source, and from the proceeds of a lottery, there is a possibility that the cathedral will actually be finished in eight years.—*Post*.

RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe* of the 10th inst. announces the execution of three officers—Captain Ivanicki, Lieutenant Mroczak, and Second-Lieutenant Sankewitch, pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial held at Kazan, for having conspired with the Polish revolutionists to excite an insurrection among the population of Kazan. Lieutenant Michaloff, of Russian origin, found guilty of having been cognisant of the plot without making it known to the authorities, was sentenced by the same court-martial to hard labour in a fortress for ten years.

UNITED STATES.

A correspondent of the London *Times* thus describes the effects of the war upon the habits of the Northerners:—

One phase of this American war strikes a wanderer very forcibly: it is the change in the bearing of those who are engaged in it. It is not good for man to live alone. Young swells in the old country are sent to school to take conceit out of them, and they soon find their level in the crowd; but in this vast country men live much alone, and solitude works ill in their human nature. Those who have trod the bypaths of Europe know the manners of the people: the ways of a German beerhouse, of an Irish whiskey shop, of an English country tap; and here in the west, a country devoid of graveyards, a German beer from some wide plain, a Norseman from his solitary glen, a Swiss, an Italian organ-grinder, a Conemaug man, a Scotch peasant, or an English labourer takes up his abode in a forest, or on a prairie, becomes a farmer, and lives alone. With all his native roughness he settles down where his nearest neighbour is miles away, and he learns that he is a sovereign personage, one of the sovereign people, owner and monarch of all he surveys. So he rusts and rusticates for some years, or for half his life, and his children grow up, good stuff, but rusty blades. Once in a while this country class travels. A son who has swarmed from the parent hive sets out to visit his parents, or a parent to visit a prosperous child. From Rome to Vienna, from Milan to Paris, from Hamburg to Madrid, or from the Land's End to John O'Groats' house are distances scarcely equal to many of these visits. With travellers of this class a vagrant in the Western States must associate, and so he learns their ways. They are rough country kings, right good stuff, independent, well fed, well clad, prosperous, and good humored; they come of the class who in Norway say 'thou' to the king, but they are very rough diamonds here. In the old country they were used to kick up their heels, smoke, chew, and spit freely; they have done the same more freely in their new country home, and when they are jammed together 100 in one car they continue their home practice and spit pools. Recruits are not the most polished members of any society, and a crowd of recruits sifted from such a class is a rough lot. In the State of Maine I fell in with a recruit. He was a lad of 20 or thereabouts, and he was rather 'tight.' He spoke of 'Old Jeff' Davis and 'Abe,' and what he would say and do to them. He had once driven one or other in a stage, and he would tell the 'damned old skunk' how to rule the nation and conduct the war. Every fresh burst ended with the same chorus, 'I am a rock—in the ground.' He was a very rough geological specimen, but he was on his way to the mill. Some weeks later a vagrant friend happened to meet the same youth, and found him sad and sober; all the crowd was taken out of the game chicken; he had found his level in the ranks, and his stiff neck had learnt to bow to authority; a drum major, more despotic than Jeff. Davis, had de-throned the sovereign, and he was tamed. Later I was crammed into cars with soldiers returning from the front, and their bearing was different; the 'rock in the ground' becomes a granite boulder by dint of hard knocks, and the soldier gets backed and chipped into form. In a crowd of recruits men struggle for life and elbow room; the weakest go to the wall, and the strongest only holds his place by sitting sturdily in it; but in a crowd of soldiers it is not so. One upright bronzed man, with 'stripes on

his well-worn jacket, rose unasked to let two friends sit together; another rebuked a waiter for keeping an old man waiting; in 'endless nameless ways camp manners outshine the country manners; of rank and file, for the civilian is civilized by discipline. The way by which the change is wrought is plain as the change itself. An army of autocrats could do little in the field, so Liberty has to whip her naughty boys. She does not flog them, but she finds ways to tame her rebellious cubs. The schoolmaster in *Midshipman Easy* had found out that one caning was worth two floggings, and the most stubborn Yankee scholar has to yield when hung up by his thumbs for a good spell. This change of demeanor appears in all grades. Many green officers are noisy roasting blades, full of very strange oaths, and bearded to their full power. Some 'Captains' and 'Colonels' are like escaped counter-jumpers; but the old hands are generally quiet, silent, courteous men, with the open steady eye and fixed gaze which men carry face to face with death. The majority are old hands, though young in years; they dress the part ill, but they act it well, nevertheless; their clothes may be threadbare, torn, and dirty, but they have the bearing of gentlemen who are good soldiers. Surely this adversity has done some good. The traditional, oute, nasal boasting, drawing, impudent, long-haired, offensive being portrayed by Mrs. Trollope and Dickens appeared last night on the boards of a Yankee theatre; but the real man, if he exists anywhere, has not yet crossed the devious path of your obedient servant, A VAGRANT.

St. Louis, Missouri, October.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROBABLE INCREASE OF SUICIDE.—It seems very probable, we should say it is almost certain, that for some years to come the offence of suicide will increase in Great Britain. The mania for killing oneself remarked during the past month, which has attracted the attention of the police, and induced magistrates to stultify themselves by threatening imprisonment to women who have already faced death has not much bearing upon the general question. Moral epidemics of that kind spread as rapidly and unaccountably as disease, and are just as little amenable to human control. Suicide sometimes breaks out in a community like scarlet fever, and though society by careful precaution may prevent its recurrence, that particular outbreak can never be arrested or cured. It must just run its course and die away by degrees. But there are general tendencies at work which threaten to make suicide for the future much more frequent, and which may deserve to be closely watched by the light of the returns of mortality.

In the first place the old deterrents to the offence are either falling into disuse or rapidly passing away. Juries have become not only unfavorable but hostile to the verdicts of *felix de se*, and the ancient suicide that something unallowable is to happen to his body after death, has disappeared from society. We suspect it had a good deal of influence that the burial by torchlight, and the stake and all the rest of ecclesiastical penalties, cruel and silly as they were, had great weight with the desponding class which risks itself of life. The uneducated really feared them, as they fear to this day the notion of being 'buried in a ditch like a dog,' and the educated, though aware that the body becomes manure and passes in the trees and grass and at four cross-roads, still disliked the disgrace such a burial reflected on their relatives. People care for their own corpse, if not from reason, then from instinct.

Sir Charles Napier, who, like most men of genius had a way of entering into the thoughts of people below himself, once attacked a man for suicide after a fashion very different from Mr. Oonke's. The better class women of Science were killing themselves at an astounding rate—200 died in a very few weeks, and he had an objection to their doing that or anything else without his previous permission. Accordingly he resolved to put a stop to the practice; but, being a man of genius, instead of a member of Parliament, he did not order every woman who failed in the first attempt to make a second, under penalty of imprisonment, and a heartless investigation, but proclaimed that the body of the next woman who died should be hung up by one leg naked in the market-place. Suicide ended.

Then, strange as it seems, the more genial and truthful views of God and death and the future which are striking so deep into society, though they repress crime, which always grows fierce with the ferocity of the repressing creed, also tend, especially among rough natures, to diminish the fear of death. People begin to perceive more clearly that God is loving, and with the strange perversity of human nature, which bewilders theologians, they fancy they will be more directly under His care in the next life than they already are in this.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD,

and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections oftentimes incurable.

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December 2, 1864. 1m

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WITH GREAT DISTRESS AFTER EATING, ENTIRELY CURED.

Sault au Recollet, Jan. 2, 1864.

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