FORRIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 6. - The draught of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was brought forward in to-day's sitting of the Senate.

The paragraphs relating to Rome, the September Convention, Algeria, agriculture, and home liberties simply re-echo the paragraphs on those subjects in the Emperor's Speech.

With regard to the Mexican question the Address of the Penate says : -

Your Majesty informs us that the memorable expedition to Mexico approaches its termination. This is announcing to satisfied France that the protection of her commercial interests is assured in a vast and wealthy market now restored to security. As regards the United States, if, from misconception, the presence of the French flag in America appeared to them less opportune than at a previous and most illustrious period of their history, the firm tone of the communications made by your Majesty's Govern-ment has demonstrated that haughty and menacing language will not decide us to withdraw. France is accustomed to move only at her own time, but she nevertheless wishes to remember the ancient friendship between herself and the United States. What your Majesty asked of the United States is neutrality and observance of international law.'

Official despatches from the French Minister at Washington to his Government, respecting the Bag-ad and it, unverbeen received. He announces that the U. S. Government has thoroughly decided not to allow itself to be drawn into a conflict with France through filibusters of Jaurez agents.

The French Opposition (says the Pall Mall Gazette) are preparing for a great debate on Mexico. The two principal points on which they intend to attack the Government are the introduction of morarchical instead of republican institutions in the country, and the encouragement given in official quarters to the issue of the Mexican loan in France, which now makes it necessary for the Government to secure the interests of the French subscribers to the loan. M. Berryer, who has had an enthusiastic reception at Bordeaux, where he is engaged as counsel in the affair of Lacordaire's will, is expected to take a prominent part in the debate. His health is now complotely re established.

It is remarkable (says the Pall Mall Guzette) as an instance of the power of the Ultramontane party in France and the anxiety of the Government to secure its support, that while nearly all the other departments, even that of the army, have been obliged to cut down their expenses, that of religiou has added to its budget a supplementary credit of 135,900 francs. This sum is to be applied to the establishment of two bishoprics in Algeria, and of new curacles in France. In the other departments the total amount of the reductions is 26,322,588 francs.

Baron Rothschild has been swindled. A month ago a venerable and decrepit old man offered to sell him a splendid service of old China-12 plates only-tor an annuity of £48 a year. The man looked so old and so near his end that the baron consented; but when the month had elapsed, instead of his venera. ble friend a spruce, vigorous young fellow of about 30 claimed the annuity. The baron stood aghast. —
4 Why, you seemed a century old a month ago?— I. le Baron, but you see your assistance has zenewed my lesse of life.' For this last anecdote the Evenement is responsible.

RAT KILLING BY SCIENCE .- A new and rather curious use of electricity is now being made in the Paris sewers, where the rats swarm by millons. Wires 100 meteres long, insulated by glass feet from the ground, and connected with a strong galvanic battery, are spread through these subterranean walks. Little pieces of roast meat are attacked to these wires at short distances and the rat by nibbling at the bait bring down the galvanic shock with terrific power upon their bodies. Death is instantaneous, and the morsel, moreover, remains almost intact, ready to destroy other victims. - Court Journal.

'A Paris industriel begs to announce his intention of organising a stand of balloons for the transport of passengers from the Place de la Concorde to the Champ de Mars during the great Euhibition of

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government have decided to issue letters of marque against Chili, upon proof that Chili has adopted this mode of warfare.

It is reported that the Italian Gov energetic note to Madrid in consequence of serious declarations made concerning Italy in the Spanish diplomatic book

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Italy seems anything but happy under her mudification. The Revolution has not made the land of song a Paradise from the Po to the Adriatic. Instead of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the Duchies of Tuscany, Modina and Parma, the Peninsula presents but one Monarchy, including Lombardy, most of the Papal dominions, and Piedmont, with the exexception of Rome and Venetia, and yet, strange to say, Young Italy is the reverse of prosperous, contented, and happy. The old feuds still flourish as luxuriantly as ever, and the Lombard hates the Florentine, and the Piedmontese despises the Neapolitan as heartily to day as at any former period in the history of Italy. Indeed, the closer and more they come into contact, with each other the deeper does the ancient aversion grow. Add to which the tremendous pressure of unworted taxation and the inevitable necessity of still greater fiscal burdens to avoid rational bankruptcy; and it ceases to be a matter of surp ise that the country is on the brink of a terrible abyse, and that the crown of the usurper is not a garland of roses. All accounts, whether emanating from legitimate or revolutionary sources, concur in representing the Kingdom of Italy as on the verge of financial and political convulsion .-Weekly Register

The speech of the French Emperor has not made a very good impression here, especially as far as he short passage relating to Italy is concerned. "The indispensable maintenance, of the power of the Pope's sounds discordantly to Italian ears. The optimists assure us that it is the spiritual power alone to which Napoleon refers, and that had he meant the temporal power he would not have failed to explain himself in that sense. This artless assumption does find general acceptance. But the majority of Italians trust to the force of circumstances, which must, they believe, when once the French troops are withdrawn, bring about the realization of their long cherished and oft-deferred hopes. - Times Florence Cor.

The Italian journals of Florence contain the notice of a project of law which purports to suppress the religious orders and sequester the lands which they possess under the jurisdiction of Victor Emmanuel. By this law the religious orders, corporations, and establishments belonging to them are no longer recognised by the state. But this is not all. The project proposes the abolition of certain archdioceses and dioceses, and the sequestration to the State of the benefices attached. It proposes also to close a number of seminaries, as being no longer required, but, on the contrary, as being hurtful to the State on account of the spirit of opposition which is cherished within them to the decrees of the Government. There are two things here included. In suppressing the dioceses the civil law is brought to abolish the and jurisdiction which the bishops of the suppressed dioceses possesed, and, again, by the action of the civil law jurisdiction is conferred upon other bishops over those parts which were formerly included in the dioceses suppressed. This is done in virtue of a power inherent in the civil authority, and no inter-

abilition of certain benefices and the conferring of spiritual authority is a matter which pertains exclusively to the Church; and every act of this nature without the intervention of the Holy See is a violation of its most sacred rights which cannot be more correctly defined than by the word schisto. But if this law passes, and is carried into force, the result will be far other than what is anticipated. It will weaken the Government by desseminating discord and troubling consciences. It will place the clergy more than ever in an attitude of hostility to the State, and keep alive within them that legitimate and praiseworthy spirit of opposition which ever becomes stronger and more embittered as the enactments against the liberty of the Church are more scandalous and impious .- Cor. of Weekly Register.

A dispatch from Baron de Malaret, French Minister at Florence, dated the 2d of January, 1866, describes an interview between his Excellency and General della Marmora relative to the loyal execution of the September Convention, upon which a doubt had been cast by the circular of Cardinal Antonelli. General della Marmora said that no one had the right to suppose that the Italian Government had any intention of failing to fulfit its engagements under the September Convention. Baron le Malaret stated that France, in signing to Convention, intended to assure the co-existence in Italy of two distinct sovereignities - that of the Pope reduced to its present limits, and that of the Kingdom of Italy.

The Liberals are pressed to account for the absolute indifference shown by the Italian population to their new privileges and political power. are so indifferent that they are with difficulty pro vailed upon, to come to the poll. The Liberals console themselves that in 1864, one-third of the inscribed electors have voted; whereas in 1860, only one fifth or one sixth of the inscribed electors voted. When they are then reproached, that in 1860 and 1861, they represented the Italian population as enthusiastic and as strongly in favour of the new order of things as possible, they answer that the truth is, and that it is a good thing for Italy, that the Italian movement has as yet not been either the act or the idea of the Italian population, but only of a considerable section of the educated, cultivated, and affluent classes, who carried out their purpose by having the reins of Government in their hands, and by being able to wield the administration and military power f the country. - Tablet.

Lightly as some were disposed to treat the financial embarrasements of Italy when they were laid before the country in painful and appalling nudity by Mr. Sella 15 months ago, there is nobody who does not now feel that they form the paramount evil which it is, above all things, urgent to abate, even at the cost of heavy sacrifices. It were idle to suppose that without such sacrifices anything really efficacious can be done. But that is not all. 'Audacity and rapidity' was the motto selected by M. Scialoja when winding up his speed. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'it is more important to do quickly than to do best.' And the Chamber applauded, for it felt the truth of those words. But many feel anxious, as they glance at the extent and complicated nature of his projects, lest these should tempt a young Legisladelay the evil augments. Already the enemies of a free and united Italy rejoice in the peril they foresee. During the whole of 1866,' crosks that illomened bird, the Unita Cattolica, no retrenchments will be made, nor will the revenue increase; plenty of long speeches, and, if they do not suffice to cure the finances, all the worse for us' It is quite certain that the best financial project that could be devised for Italy would be dearly bought by the loss of a whole Session, squandered, as an Italian paper lately hinted its fear that might be, in doctrinal controversy and scientific discussion - Times Cor.

Roms .- The Emperor's speech to the French Chambers reached us last night by telegram, and is certainly far more conservative in its tone than could have been expected. The contre coup of sectarian agitation is visible in it, and if the imperial words are acted on a complete disorganisation of the Italian kingdom must inevitably succeed the opening of the debates at Florence. That city is spoken of by Napoleon as the definite, not provisional, capital and a challenge is thus cast down to the party of action which they can scarcely refuse to accept. The indisputability of the sovereignity of the Pope is also mentioned in terms too clear to admit of quibbling or mental reservation, and this with the certainty of the Franco-Austrian Alliance being conluded, with the prospect of an occupation by French volunteers, commanded by officers approved by the Pope, is a terrible coup for the revolution. Still more than this, there exists so strong a feeling in France on the subject of Rome that Napoleon can scarcely back out of his words, even he inclined to

This feeling is especially evinced in the great number of recruits that daily arrive for the Pontifical army and especially for the Zouaves, which number nearly 1,000 men, and will soon be up to the strength of 1500, it the recruitment goes on as it is going now, and as the letters I receive daily

give every prospect of its doing.

Among other distinguished officers who have recently offered their swords to the Holy Father is the gallant Comt de Bec de Lievere, the former Colonel of the Zouaves. - Rome Cor. of Tables.

On Saturday last upwards of 70 individuals, chiefly disbanded French soldiers, disembarked at at Civita Vecchia, to take service with his Holiness, and on the preceding Suturday the French posts, Pausilippe brought 85 French, Belgiauf and Swiss volunteers for the same army. The French contin-gent is to be 3,000 strong, but these recruits will be entirely subject to the officers and regulations approved by the sovereign whose uniform they were to wear: the French Emperor's offer of transferring a corps complete, with its officers, colonel, and general, not having been accepted by the Pontifical Go-

ROME, Feb 6 .- This morning the Pope laid the foundation stone of the new church which is being built by English Catholics in this city. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury.

A story (save the Guardian) is going the rounds of the Neopolitan papers in regard to a prophecy made by Pio IX. when in conversation with 's high Spanish personage.' The Holy Father is reported to have said :—

Unfortunately it is to be feared that the year 1866 will be one in which a great deal of blood will be shed. The fire of the demagogues will burst forth in many parts of Europe; however, this dreadful conflagration will have finished in 1867, when peace will be re-established Rome will view with grief a second reaction of the scenes of 1849; and the Pope will be obliged to abandon the City of the Ohurch as a fugitive. In 1867 when the Pope returns to the Vatican, a grand council will be assembled, and the centenary of St Peter will be celebrated. In 1868, you will be present at my funeral.

BELGIUM. A report of the Belgian Minister of the Interior. by Me srs. Van Beneden and Dupont, turnishes additional information regarding the curious researches in the primeval history of the human family that now occupy so large a portion of the attention of the scientific world. These gentlemen, who have long been engaged in the pursuit, have been rewarded by the discovery of what may be considered a model cave dwelling on the banks of the river Lesse. It is described as well lighted, traversed by a spring, easy of access, and its situation most picturesque—in short, presenting every requisite of a desirable family mansion for our troplodytic ancestors. The evidences of occupation presented by this cavern are most numerous and important. The schismatic no person can for a moment doubt. The sharks' teeth, &c, show that the inhabitants must bastion, just without the gateway; the other, the House. Although it has been recommended by mem-

other portions of Europe. Judging from the quantity of bones found in the cavern, the principal food of the cave-dwellers must have been horseflesh, as the teeth of more than forty horses were found. The bones of the water-rat, badger, hare, bear, show that variety in diet was studied. The fore-arm of an elephant or mammoth found in the same dwelling is regarded by the discoverer rather as a fetish or idolatious charm placed near the hearth, in the same manner as still practised by some African nations. The worked flints, in various stages of manufacture, collected, are more than thirty thousand. The cave appears to have been abandoned so suddenly that the inhabitants left behind them their tools, ornaments, and the remains of their meals. According to M. Dupont's theory, this must have arisen from the approach of the sudden inundation which covered the whole of Belgium and northern France, and swept away that generation of the cave people .-Immediately after they had left it, the roof and sides of the cave fell in, the pieces detached covering the floor, and thus preserving the remains from the action of the waters undisturbed to the present day .-The writer reconstructs from the materials at hand, whose evidence seems incontrovertible, a striking picture of the condition and babits of the early races of men in Belgium, a state that seems to have prevailed over the greater part of Europe. The re-maining unsettled point of investigation is the ancestral relation held by these primitive populations to the present race of man. It will need more extensive discoveries of human remains than have yet been made, for its final settlement. - Nation.

AUSTRIA.

'The Debat, of Vienna,' says La France, 'Pretends to know upon good authority that the instructions given to the representatives of Austria and of Italy at the Court of the Tuileries have been of such a character os to offer, by means of the good offices of Fiance, the basis of an arrangement. for restoring the normal relations between the two countries; that the plan is already agreed upon and steps are being taken to obtain the necessary definitive decisions. We believe that this statement is too general. Up to the present time thr good of fices attributed by the Vienna journal to France have been confined, if our information be correct, to questions of commercial and industrial interest. There

between the States in question. Austria is about to send a note to Prussia firmly refusing the demands of the latter in regard to the Duchies.

is, however, reason for hoping that if the negotia.

tions upon these subjects should be successful, a

more general understanding might be brought about

The Vienna journals announce that Austria has permitted the Swedish Consulate General in Trieste to serve as the consulate for all the inhabitants of the kingdom of Italy. The semi official journals regard this as a further step towards reconciliation with Italy.

The Central Congregation of Vienna has resolved that the reforms proposed by the Austrian Government in Vienna are capable of being carried out .-The resolution stated, however, that the present ture into interminable discussion. With every day's | province of Venice should be maintained, and the residence of some of the vice delegations changed.

POLAND.

The Emperor addressed a rescript to the Governor of Warsaw promulgating a series of educational measures to be carried out in Poland. Superior and ele mentary schools are to be established for Poles, Greeks, and Russians, and separate schools for Germans and Lithuanians. Day schools will also be opened for girls. All scholars will be taught the Polish and Russian history and languages. The reigious instructions will be entrusted to the secular clergy of each respective denomination.

The regulations will keep public instruction free from all political tendencies, and protect the different nationalities inhabiting Poland from the encroachmeats to which they have hitherto been subject on the part of the Polish element.

RUSSIA.

ST. Patenengag, Feb. 2.- The aunouncement made by some German papers, that the Paris and Vienna Cabinets had proffered their good offices to remove the differences that have arisen between the Pope and the Russian Government, is unfounded. Neither 's there any truth in the rumor that the Russian Government had solicited the mediation of Prussia in this matter.

Lengthy debates are published of the grand entertainment given on the 19th January to General Olay, American Minister to Russia, while travelling in the interior, by the Corporation and merchants at Moscow. Gen. Clay and his Secretary of Legation, were received with the greatest en husiasm. Toasts at the banquet to the Emperor of Russia, President of the United States, and guests of the evening evoked protracted cheering. The speeches on both sides were most fraternal, and ardent wishes were inter changed for continued friendly relations and increased commerce between the two countries.

The London Times devotes an editorial to the above demonstration, and says that strange as the sympathy in feeling of the two Governments so opposite may appear, there is no hing paradoxical in it. Each nation in its own way entertains certain aspirations so like those of others, that they are content to sink all minor differences in identity of over-ruling view. These as pirations the Times says are destiny, aggrandizement and protection.

THE ENGLISH FARM SERVANT OF THE 14TH CEN-TURY. - Let me attempt to reckon the actual value of a well-paid farm servant's wages, with those of his family, in the first halt of the 14th century. He received, in kind, say six and a half quarters of wheat the year. The average value of wheat during the 14th century was 53. 10d1. This payment amounts, then, to about 38s. 8d. His money wages were, say 63. 81. His altowances during the harvest months were not worth less than 5s. If his wife worked for 120 days in the year at a penny a day, it would add another 10s; and if his boy were also engaged at a balfpenny (and these were the customary wages of women and boys, it would add 5s. more. If we multiply this aggregate - that is, 31. 5s. 4d., by twelve, the wages of a hired farm servant, conjointly with those of two members of his family, would have amounted in modern money to £39 4s.; that is, to nearly 15s. a week, a rate far higher than the average wages of the modern agricultural labourer. And we must not forget that this calculation does not include his commonable rights, and that he reld his cottage and curtillage at a rent of about 3s. a year, that is again in modern money at about 9d. a week; nor does it seem that the laborer ran any risk of not find ing employment. Wherever peasant proprietorship is the rule of tenaucies the wages of labourers are comparatively high, because hired laborers are scarce. This is known to be the case in France and Lombardy. In our own country the highest rate prevails in Cumberland, where the small proprietor, called the states man, is not yet extinct. And though there are many conveniences which modern commerce and manufactures have supplied to the English peasant, it cannot I fear, be doubted that, estimated by the money value of his wages, his condition is far inferior in the command over the necessaries of life to that of his ancertors in the fourteenth century .- Macmillan's Magazine.

LEPERS IN MODERN CRETE. - This day there were eleven lepers waiting at the St. George's Gate for charity of passengers; and as they were an interestng group, I stopped to make some inquiries of them

great commiseration from his disfigured condition and age, being nearly sixey. He had only been twelve years a leper, nowever; but his disease had been so rapid ihat he was perfectly blind, and dreadfully swollen and disfigured in limbs and face, and hid his hands and feet in filthy rags, to hide their sores and deformities from the public, whose charity he solicited. He was seated in a small shed on the opposite side of the way, apart from his companions from an apparent consciousness that he was almost too hideous to meet the eye of his fellow-man; and sad and singular it was to learn that he had only been joined by his daughter about ten days previous. She, at the age of eighteen, and leaving a mother behind, had then, at the age of hope and promise, been driven from her village home for ever, to be an outcast from friends and relations in companionship, and with the stigma, of a leper; but yet just in time to become a comfort to her long outcast, and now help less, father during his fast declining hours of misery. On first seeing her, although seated with the unmistakeable lepers, I could not believe she was one of them; being neatly dressed, of considerable beauty, though pale, and my no means overcast with melancholy, or indicating feelings of mental grief and depressed at her new position and miserable prospects. I was induced, therefore, to ask her if she really was a lever; and she immediately showed me her hands, still delicate and fair, but with two of her fingers slightly bent and stiff. These unmistakeable symptoms, to those who know the early appearance of the disease, had only appeared on her about six months previously, when she was immediately placed under the surveillance of the matrons of the village, who then jealously watch any suspicious spots from s general belief in its contagious nature. The signs of the foul spot or malady becoming more developed and evident during this time together with the fact of her father being also a leper, were considered decisive. She was consequently now driven from her home, to become for ever the companion of corruption and misery; and, even on the tenth day of exile, here she sat, compelled to seek alms on the public approach to a large city, and to the cold gaze and indifference of the passers by. By the side of this girl sat two lepers who were man and wife. They had married in the leper village in the neighbourhood, where lived 111 persons and their child of six or seven months old was also a lener. It is no uncommon thing for these people, shut out for ever from all other society, to marry and have children, and so do their share in perpetuating their loathsome malady .- From Captain Spratt's Researches.

BUDDHISM IN AMERICA .- The idea of there having existed an intercourse between Asia and America in the earliest ages is not new. M. Gustave d'Eichthal the distinguished author of 'Les Evangiles,' has, by a series of new and interesting researches, endeavored to establish a link between Buddhism and the creed as well as the customs of the American Indians. In his 'Etudes sur les Asiatico-Bouddhiques de la Civilization Americaine, just published, he first compares a bas-relief, found among the ruins of the American city now called Palenque, with one existing in the Buddhist temple of Boro Boodor, in the island of Java; and it must be allowed that the resemblance of the two styles of design and execution is striking We cannot here give even a faint outline of our author's arguments, and must content ourselves with only gleaning from his work a few of the leading facts on which he founds his theory. The strange tortures to which Hindoo penitents submit in order to acquire sanctity in the case of the people are well known, and one of them is peculiarly characteristic. It consists of thrusting iron hooks into the muscles between the shoulder blades, and thereby suspending the penitent to one of the extremities of a long lever, turning on a pivot at a height of eight or ten feet. A similar religious practice exists among the Mandan tribe in America, where it goes by the name of pock-hong, only it is less artistically executed, wooden pegs being driven through the flesh, and a rope attached to them; the patient being then, when suspended, made to twirl slowly round. Among the Sioux Indians a penitent will engage to lock steadfastly at the sun from its first appearance above the horizon to its setting. The same practice may be found in India. The Mandans believe that the earth is supported by a large tortoise, and that the shell of the latter having been one day pierced through by some white men, water overflowed the earth, and drowned the whole human race, except one man. Now the second avatar of Vishou in his transformation into a tortoise after the deluge, in order to support the earth. But the link which appears to conthis belief of their's-that the souls that have been sent to the place of punishment are tortured there for a time, in proportion to their evil deeds, and are then sent back to the country of the blessed, in order to be again tempted by the Evil Spirit, and subsequently again punished as before. This creed bears an evident analogy to the various transformations which, according to the Buddhists, man undergoes in expiation of his trangressions .- Galignani.

UNITED STATES.

The Richmond Examiner has been 'squelched' by Gen. Terry. How do the admirers of the best and freest government the sun ever shone on ' reconeile this with the clause in the Constitution which should secure free speech and a free press to the millions. The same thing is frequently done in France and there called despotism.

The apprehended collision between President Johnson and the radical majority in Congress has at last come about. The President having vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Republicans in Congress attempted to pass it into law ' over his veto,' as it is called. This the two Houses can do by a twothirds vote. The Senate divided, 30 for and 18 against the bill (thirty-six ayes being needed), and it is accordingly killed for this session.

NASHVILLE Feb. 17.-A passage-at-arms occurred to day in the Tennessee House of Representatives vetween the Speaker, Mr. Haskell, and Mr. Mullens, a Representative. A discussion arose about the power f the Speaker to compel members to vote, when M1. Haskell called Mr. Mullens a 'd--d old liar, and a lying scoundrel,' accompanying the words with his mallet, which he hurled with considerable (orce at Mr. Mullins' head Mr. Mullins drew a pistol on the Speaker, when members rushed in between the belligerents and quiet was restored. . TAKING CARE OF RELATIONS,-It seems to be the

special province of modern politicians, that no sooner are they placed in any positiou of trust or emolument, than they immediately set their wits to work in order to see how much can be made out of the business. This may, perhaps, is this age of dollars and cents, be considered by many to be all right enough, and we are willing to let the matter pass without notice But it does seem rather ' crowding the mourners' to have individuals who have feathered their own nests snugly, taking advantage of positions they hold, to make places for their good for nothing relatives. Many honest, capable and deserving men are by this method of political wirepulling deprived of places which they most worthly merit. Not only is this the case among the politicians of nearly every town, city and state in the Union, but even august senators of the Federal government make it a coint to show their small niggardly propensities in this respect. We are glad to see that the House of Representatives, having in view the practising of this nef-rious custom by members, and especially to block the game of a very 'loyal' individual who had been for some time mak ing a move to secure fat berths in and around the House, for six or seven of his nephews, and country cousins, has passed a resolution prohibiting the ference on the part of the spiritual power is here te-materials of the various stone implements found in which they freely answered. Ten of the group were appointment of any relative of a member, as page, cognised. That this course of accounts purely immensel numbers, fragments of minerals, flints, jet, ranged on the ground, under the angle of the high, door keeper, alerk or any other.

have enjoyed extended commercial relations with eleventh, was apart from them, and an object of bers that the Senate should employ in the various places at its disposal, honorably discharged soldiers. from the army, it appears that the places are nearly all filled by 'loyal' senators' relatives - for example : A son of Senator Clark of New Hampsphire is doorkeeper of the reporter's gallery; a son of Senator Cowan is clerk of Cowan's committee, at \$6 a day for doing nothing; a son of Senator Doolittle is simj. favored; likewise a son of Senator Howard; larly ditto a son of Senator Foote; ditto a son of Senator Dixon; while a nephew of Senator Wade stands guard at one of the entrance doors to the Chamber for \$1,200 a year.

that district their transport to the second of the second

Here we have hypocricy of the first water-here we have 'loyal' Senatorerecommending that the appointments of the Senate be given to soldiers, as they should have been; but as if to mock at the patriotic scars of war-worn veterans, they make sure that their lazy stay-at-home relatives and not the soldiers shall have the places .- Western New York Catholic.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD .- The . Portage (Wis.) Register announces the death of Jos. Orole, the aged veteran of one hundred and forty-one years, which occurred on Saturday, the 27th of Jan. after a brief illness, at the residence of his grand. daughter, Mrs. Brisbois, in Caledonia, about four miles from Portage. During the past year, Mr. Orole obtained a world-wide notoriety through the news. papers, on account of his longevity. He was born near the city of Detroit in the year 1725, as shown by the records of the Catholic church of that city, and was probably the oldest man in the world.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP is the prescrip. tion of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the World, in all cases of Dysentery and DIABREA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. Full directions for using will ac. company each bottle. None genuine unless the facsimile of Cuntis & Perkins is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 48 Dey Street, New York; and 205 High Holborn, London.

March, 1866.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Ladies being the 'precious porcelain of human clay,' are entitled to all the elegant luxuries which art, stimulated by gallantry, can devise. Among those which pertain to the toilet, there is none that surpasses the one named at the head of this paragraph. Delicately fragrant, a beautifier of the complexion, excellent intermixed with water, as a mouth wash, and as a cure for pervousness, faintness, and bysteria, it deserves a place in the Materia Medica, as well as in the repertoire of the Toilet.

IF See that the names of Murray & Lanman are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without Agents for Montreal: - Devine & Bolton, Lamp-

ough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

Good for Horses .- Mr. Morrison, agent of the Phila. Lightning Rod Co. baving occasion to em-ploy a great number of horses, found Henry's Vermont Liniment superior to any gargling oil he had ever used. It was not originally intended to be used. It was not originally intended to be used in this way, but was designed for the pains and aches to which human flesh is beir. It cures toothache, beadache, neuralgia, and the pains and diseases of the bowels. It is a purely vegetable medicine, and no harm can result from the use of it.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St.

Montreal C. E.

DINNA TE HEAR THE SLOGAN ?- When the last lingering ray of light seems gone, and some almost impossible, though long wished for event transpires that brings back both hope and life, it is a circumstance not easily forgotten. Not more joyful was the sound of the slogan to the ears of the Scotch girl, Jessie at Lucknow than the assurance to a sick and dying man that you have a medicine that will cure him. Down's Elixir has caused n any a heart to feel glad by restoring the sick to health when all other medicines had proved worthless. See advertisement in another columu.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Heary & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C.E. February, 1866.

The Stomach prepares the elements of the bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, Liver Disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any affection of the Liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the Stomachthe mainspring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend Hoofland's German Biters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Juckson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia. Acting as an alterative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood, and thereby gives regularity to

the bowels. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Uanada. 303 St. Paul St., Montral, C.E.

IT IS ASTONISHING!

Still another grateful letter sent to Messrs. Devins. & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court house, Montreal :-

DEAR SIRE, - For years I have suffered severely from liver complaint, constant pain in the side, noappetite, intense drowsindss, and a sense of suffication, compelling me at times to remain in bed for three or four days. For two years I was constantly taking medicine, under the advice of two of our best city physicians, without getting any relief. By their orders I spent the whole of last summer in the country, but without benefit. Last March I was advised by a friend, who knew its virtues to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, but I had lost confidence in every thing, and was tearful of getting worse. At last I did try it: its effect was most beneficial: my appelite returned; the heavy drow-siness left me; and my digestion became vigorous and healthy. I used in all twelve bottles, and am now as strong and well as any man could desire.

You are at liberty to make my case known to the public.

Yours, very truly,

J. H. KENNEDY,
and Spiri Grocer and Dealer in Wines and Spirits, No. 160 St. Mary Street, Montreal.

Agents for Montreal Devines Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J'Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham. and all. Dealers in Medi-