

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It is believed that the Emperor Napoleon would gladly precipitate war, if his prospects were good, and he had the Chassepots all ready; but many think his known sagacity will prevent his engaging in a war against the whole German nation, backed in all probability by an Italy, and Russia looking on armed to the teeth.

Paris, Oct. 8th.—Orders have been issued for the enlargement of the Cadres of the French Army, but the effective force will not be increased. It is estimated, officially, that the Emperor contemplates many liberal reforms in the government.

BARRIZ, Oct. 6.—The Marquis Debonstier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chevalier de Figue, Italian Ambassador, arrived here just before the troubles broke out in Italy, and have since been in constant consultation with the Emperor. It is said the following plan on the Roman Question has been agreed upon: Italy to take possession of the Roman Province, but Pope Pius IX to remain in Rome, and retain the government of the City until his death, when the temporal power of Popes will cease.

The Epoque says that the telegraph is constantly at work between Paris and Florence, in consequence of Garibaldi's apprehended movements. It must be remembered that the Epoque is a war journal. If the Emperor takes M. de Bismarck's circular patiently it is unlikely that he will undertake a second expedition to Rome, which would only be a means of precipitating a war with all Germany. A letter to the Nazione says that numbers of young men cross the frontier every day, and that the Italian Government cannot stop them. A hundred thousand men would not suffice to maintain the cordon which 40,000 are attempting.

A Paris correspondent of the Independence states that on the slightest movement at Rome, two brigades of French soldiers will leave for Civita Vecchia.

SILENT PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—A correspondent writes: You have been repeatedly told that preparations, such as are only made when war within a short time is looked upon as inevitable, have been making for a good while past. Beside unpublished facts which come to the knowledge of those who look out for them, one may glean analogous evidence from the Moniteur de l'Armee and other military sheets. Measures have been taken by the Minister of War to enable staff and other officers who are only mounted in time of war to provide themselves with horses; and it will not be surprising if we soon hear that cavalry officers who have only one horse in peace time are to be provided with a second charger.

Another correspondent says: The news from France is increasingly warlike. The Paris correspondent of the Times describes the intense irritability and bitterness which Bismarck's circular has produced. It was supposed that Bismarck was the chief of the peace party in opposition to the Crown Princes; but now he has offered a defiance so strongly worded that the impression is that war in the spring is inevitable. Facts are continually cropping up which show steadily France is preparing for that event. The latest is that measures have been taken to mount staff and other officers who are provided with horses only during time of war.

For a long time past Italy has offered the strange spectacle of a country in "which side by side with a regular government, a revolutionary faction dared to issue orders," bring together partisans, proclaim aloud its contempt for all the rules of public law and international treaties—in a word, assume all the style and conduct of a supreme authority. The King's government had to become the slave of this faction; and it was only allowed to look on as a passive spectator at the exploits projected by what people have accustomed themselves to call the party of action. Astonished Europe asked itself whether the Italian peninsula had conquered its liberty and independence only to fall into the most frightful anarchy.

The Paris correspondent of the Globe says:—"Many persons believe that the arrest of Garibaldi is only an act in a pre-arranged comedy. The Comedey, they say, is that the Italian Government shall show a determination to maintain the treaty of September relative to Rome, and by so doing shall enable the French Emperor to represent to the Catholic party in France that their fears respecting the temporal power of the Papacy are unfounded. In return for this the French Emperor is at the first opportune moment, out of pretended regard for the national aspirations of Italy, to consent to such a modification of the said treaty as will facilitate the taking of Rome by Italy on a future day."

La France, of Paris, speaking of the Prussian state paper, says:—"It is not France who provokes the national susceptibility of Germany, it is Prussia who provokes the susceptibilities of France. Prussia's policy is irritating. In this she is wrong. The French people are not over-exacting towards their vanquished enemies, and they do not like any other nation to be over-exacting towards them, especially when it has had neither the opportunity nor the honour of vanquishing them."

The despatch of Count Bismarck has excited the utmost irritation in Paris. The French Government, indeed, have not yet replied directly to the circular; and the official and semi-official papers maintain an ominous reserve on the subject. But M. Schneider, the President of the Legislative Body, who is supposed to speak the sentiments of the Government has displayed less reticence. In a speech at the opening of the Ohagny and Nevers Railway, after advertising to the confidence and strength of the country, he says:—"Imprudent he who should dare to think of attacking, not her security, but even her legitimate susceptibilities, or her national honour. His speech has been published in the Moniteur du Soir, and would thus seem to have received the sanction of the Government. It is just this "susceptibility" on the part of France, and its jealousy of the "national honour," which render it so difficult to rely on the maintenance of peace from one day to another. The great bulk of the Parisians regard the Prussian circular as a deliberate insult to France, and as increasing the "probabilities of war in the spring."

In the following letter an English merchant, resident in Naples, gives his impressions during a business tour in France.—I sent you an account of the general feeling among the population. The first thing that struck me was the deep-seated distrust of the future pervading all ranks of mercantile men. The explanation was the fear of war at no distant future; but the probabilities of peace being disturbed did not seem to be sufficiently overwhelming to account for the general belief in it. I therefore tried to take deeper soundings, and found my supposition correct. When M. Thiers in the corps legislatif commended the policy of the French government, how ever, every his theories may have appeared, compared

with the Emperor's policy, it is certain that he struck a chord that vibrated in the heart of the nation. The populace care very little for policy, but very much for success. They feel that whoever saves the Orleans and Italian war France was the arbiter of Europe, it is no longer. Of late French diplomatists have not been successful. They wanted to recognize Italy to the Pope; but Italy, and the Pope, are greater enemies than ever. They wanted to regenerate the Latin race in America, and curb the Anglo-Saxon; yet at the bidding of the latter they had to desert an unfortunate Prince, and were almost reconciled to wish that the very Anglo-Saxon race they had intended to check would do what they had failed to accomplish. The statesmen of France had counted on the defeat of Prussia, yet Prussia was victorious. They had interposed in favour of Danes and Poles, yet Danes and Poles had been ruthlessly crushed. They had asked for a few coal fields on the Rhine, but were met by a curt refusal; and the solution of the Luxemburg question was more like defeat than victory. The poems of the government party gratified their ears, for they detected their hollowness. The Emperor's speech at Lille, where he confessed past discomfures, acknowledged the existence of dark spots on the horizon, but declared his confidence in the strength of France, is but one of the thousand proofs of the ability by which he has so long ruled France; thereby he separated himself, as he has done more than once before, from his too zealous followers, and stood forth as the true representative of the feelings of the nation. So much for politics; but they are not the only source of uneasiness. The laws of political economy have been violated, and the consequences are beginning to be felt. Employment was to be found for the working classes, gigantic works were undertaken, many of public utility, and Paris and other principal cities were embellished. But at what cost! Government and municipalities are over head and ears in debt, and more loans are everywhere in contemplation. All that conforms itself, in the long run, into increased taxation and stagnation of trade; that again led into want of employment with which government in the end is unable to cope. Do not complain about your position in Italy, I was constantly said to me; we are not much better off here, only things are made to look pleasanter. This depression brings social questions to the surface, and this is the most abundant source of apprehension. The French see the question between labor and capital presenting itself with admiration at the peaceable working out of reform in England which they consider a great revolution, but they can hardly bring themselves to believe that the labor question will likewise be peaceably worked out. Be that as it may they see that this and other grave questions are inevitably approaching in France; but in the absence of England's unbounded liberty of public discussion, opinion and action, they see no elements for their peaceful solution, particularly as it is believed that there are revolutionary parties ready to take advantage of the first favourable moment. The next revolution, was said to me more than once, will be social, and the Emperor will either put himself at the head of the movement or fall in combating it. In short the French feel sorely humiliated, politically, financially and socially; they calculate that however peacefully inclined their rulers may be, war will be long a necessity.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN FRANCE.—France offers in this, as many other respects, a strange contrast to England. As you pass through the latter you can see that all has altered in the last 20 years—houses, cultivation, cattle, and people; while in France, in spite of the great life in the centres, the country at large has participated but little in the movement. The fact is that the life in the great centres is a good deal at the expense of the agricultural districts, which are deprived by it of all those who are most enterprising. The further you get from the capital, the more you are struck by this; above all, if you go in a direction which does not lead to some manufacturing centre, as I did in this instance. After passing the champagne district, where Rheims, with its manufactories, infuses more life than the whole wine trade, vitality grows less and less. The garrison town of Metz does little to restore it, and by the time you approach the frontier it is but vegetating—you can scarcely perceive the population.

THE MYSTERIES OF ENAMELLING.—An impious French journal thus discourses about the enamelling process:—

This is the way it is done: You first apply to the human face divine wash of elder water, which removes every impurity. This done you lave the face anew with tepid water, then dry the skin with fine linen till it is perfectly smooth and velvety. You then apply to this surface a perfectly white, a pink white, or a cream white enamel. The real Paris enamel or email de Paris is slightly tinted. It is a paste, and covers the surface smoothly making it marble like. This artificial covering being thick, lasts a long time, but the face must not be washed. In order to remove any impurity from the skin, or rather the enamel, a small sponge dipped in rose water is used, and the enamel carefully restored.

Ristori's face is enamelled nightly. The followers of this fashion are, in England, Miss Burdett Coutts, and the fair lady whose husband refused to pay several thousand pounds for numerous enamellings.

The price for a permanent enamelling is \$50. If skillfully done, and the cheeks touched with rouge, with a little 'fixing up' of eyebrows, you cannot at night, and a foot or two off, tell an old woman from a young one.

In America the fair Mrs. B. follows this fashion so thoroughly that she coats her face, arms and neck with the pearly preparation. She is kept in countenance by the wealthy Mrs. E. and sundry others. The ladies of the demi-monde, however, are the most fervent of the believers of enamel.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—The excitement in Italy is unabated. The Italian journals speak of a meeting of Garibaldian officers at Florence, at which an insurrectionary movement at Rome was spoken of as certain immediately the Garibaldians reached the frontier, and say it was decided that the enterprise on their part should be entered upon as soon as possible, the exact date and means being kept at present a secret. We have also a report of a meeting between Rattazzi and Garibaldi. The latter told the Minister that as the Italian Government was fettered by the September Convention the Roman question must be settled by volunteers. The Minister declared to the General that the Government were resolved to prevent the passage of the frontier at any cost; when Garibaldi replied with warmth that any compromise with Rome was worse than absurd; that the expedition of which he was the representative had no object against the flag saluted by the whole of Italy; and that all that was desired was to plant that in the Capitol. Letters from Bologna speak of great agitation in the barracks, and of the despatch of fresh soldiers to the Pontifical frontiers. Fresh troops have been despatched to the Papal frontier. Advice received at Florence from Rome announce that the Roman police are making many arrests. The greater of the Pontifical troops, with the exception of the garrisons of Vittrio and Civita Vecchia, are concentrated at Rome. The Italian Gazette affirms that the Italian Government has received from the representatives of England and Prussia an assurance of the strong disapproval which is felt by those Powers of any project against Rome. But if the Government of Italy is in earnest, and really intended to prevent any rising in Rome, would it not be easy to stop the whole affair by arresting Garibaldi? The Paris correspondent of the Times says that this would have been done long ago if any person except Garibaldi had been making inflammatory speeches, raising men, providing money, purchasing arms, and openly giving out that he wished to subvert the

existing order of another country, with which he has nothing whatever to do. His conduct would not be tolerated in England. France was the country he was bent upon raising to the standard of revolution in. And what is the use of France, America, Prussia, or any civilized Power in the world harbouring and not arresting a person whose avowed object it was to dethrone her Majesty Queen Victoria? It seems, judging simply from what is passing on around us, that the Government of Italy is not averse to Garibaldi's movement, and hopes presently to walk in and partake of the food the fillibustering chief has prepared for Victor Emmanuel.

The Presse states that according to letters which it has received from Italy, it can affirm that the declarations published by the Cabinet at Florence relative to Garibaldi's proceedings were the consequence of a warm correspondence between the Cabinets of Paris and Florence.—The French Government reminded the Italian Cabinet in very strong terms of the obligation imposed on it by the Convention of September 15, and asked for precise explanations concerning the inactivity of the Italian authorities in presence of the speeches and notorious preparations of Garibaldi. M. Rattazzi directed the Cavalier Nigra, in reply, to point out the very wide latitude which the Italian Legislation accorded to public meetings, and associations; the consideration which was due to the character and exceptional situation of Garibaldi; and lastly, the personal inviolability assured to him by his title of Deputy. The French Cabinet did not admit the force of those objections; it declared that the slightest attainment given to the Convention of September, whether by omission or commission, would restore to France her entire liberty of action, and it announced its firm intention of using that liberty not only for sending the squadron of the Mediterranean to the waters of Civita Vecchia, but for landing and sending forward to the assistance of the Pope two French divisions, quite ready to take their departure. M. Rattazzi at first replied that if the French troops set foot on the Pontifical territory, the Italian army would enter at the same time; but that menace not having produced the effect expected, the Florence Cabinet all at once showed much less stiffness, and protested that it was firmly resolved to execute the Convention most loyally. And whilst waiting for the moment of acting, M. Rattazzi published in the Official Gazette the declaration against Garibaldi, and sent off strict orders to the commanders of the Italian troops to be completely ready for every contingency.

The Government made public on the 21st, the following declaration:—

The Ministry has carefully watched the agitation which, under the glorious name of Rome, is trying to force the country to violate international stipulations, consecrated by the vote of the Parliament and the honor of the nation. The Government will remain faithful to, and thoroughly carry out, the declarations laid before and accepted by Parliament. In a free state no citizen can arise above the law, or substitute himself in the place of the high Powers of the nation, and thus disturb the organization of the country and lead her into the gravest complications. If any one should attempt to violate that frontier which we have passed our word, the Ministry will not permit such an act and will place on those persons contravening this order the responsibility of whatever acts they may provoke.

GARIBALDI'S RESPONSE.—Garibaldi arrived at Arezzo, the day following the Government proclamation. He made a speech in which he said, 'Italy cannot disregard the appeal of the Romans.'

The Italian journals contain the following letter from Garibaldi, to the Roman National Junta:—Your appeal to the Italians will not be lost. In Italy there are many imbeciles, many Jesuits, many accustomed to sacrifice on the altar of their belly; but it is consolatory to be able to say there are also many brave men of San Martino, many heroic bersagliers of the King of Italy, many soldiers of the first artillery in the world, many descendants of the three hundred Fabii and a vanguard of the thousands of Marsala, who, if I mistake not, have by this time engendered a hundred thousand young men who fear only to divide into too many shares the memorable glory of clearing Italy of foreign mercenaries and necromancers. As to resources Italy has ever had the misfortune to be rich when foreign armies were to be quartered. Among her rich citizens there are not wanting patriots, who will soon I doubt not, shower upon their handsomely offerings. Forward then, Romans! Break the rings of your chains upon the necks of your oppressors, and henceforth you will share your glory with Italians—All yours, Garibaldi.

The Florence Gazette believes it can state that the extraordinary movement of troops required by the measures of an expedition against Rome have so modified the War Budget, that at the reopening of the Chambers the Government will have to ask for an additional credit.

FLORENCE, Oct. 9.—A report is in circulation that Menotti, the son of Garibaldi, has been arrested by the Italian Government, when he was actively engaged in carrying out his father's plans for the invasion of the Roman territory, with these plans he was well acquainted full confidence having been reposed in him by the General. His arrest will be a severe blow to his followers, as in the absence of Garibaldi it deprives them of their most capable leader.

LOAN ON THE CHURCH PROPERTY.—M. Bombini, Governor of the Bank of Italy, has arrived from Paris, where he has succeeded in concluding an advance of 50,000,000 in cash guaranteed by the deposit of 100,000,000 worth of new land obligations, and the special guarantee of the bank.

ROME.—The Volunteers of Garibaldi are marching upon Rome from every direction. The Florence press urge the Government to anticipate them, and occupy the city with National troops. Report gained currency, that the American Minister, the Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, demanded the release of Gen. Garibaldi on the ground that he was a citizen of the United States. This is denied, but it is true that Mr. Marsh asked Government to show clemency to the distinguished prisoner.

Garibaldi issued an address denouncing Rattazzi, and urging his followers to carry on the war for the possession of Rome.

FLORENCE, Oct. 8.—The officers of the Papal forces engaged at Beignaria, claim they gained the victory in that battle, that seventy of the enemy were wounded, and one hundred and ten made prisoners. The report that the officers of the Anties Legion had sent in their resignation is declared entirely without foundation.

SPEECH OF THE POPE.—At a Consistory held at Rome on the 20th of September, a speech was delivered by the Pope. He solemnly condemned the recent decree of the Italian Government for confiscating the sacrilege or the usurpation of the ecclesiastical property. He declared the decree to be null and void, and confirmed the censures already launched against the usurpers. He then proceeded to point out the calumnies contained in a pamphlet recently published in Paris entitled 'The Roman Court and the Emperor Maximilian.' His Holiness paid a tribute to the memory of the late Cardinal Altieri, who recently died of cholera at Albano, eulogizing him for having fallen a victim to his zeal.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—The Emperor Francis Joseph concludes to make no change in the existing Concordat, and negotiations with Rome for the purpose of making a new Concordat has been abandoned.

THE AUSTRIAN BISHOPS AND THE PAPACY.—A letter from Innsbruck, of the 13th, in the Monde says: 'The general assembly of Austrian Bishops was closed yesterday after it had voted resolutions in favor of the temporal power and the maintenance of the Concordat; which, they declared, regulates in

an equitable manner the relations between the two powers.' The meeting recommended all Catholics to rally more and more around the Holy See, by taking an active part in the maintenance of its authority, by voluntary gifts, as well as by prayers and public processions.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times confirms the report that France is provisioning her frontiers on her German frontier and building war steamers for the navigation of the Rhine. Prussia on her part is not idle. She is iron plating all her redoubts on the Rhenish frontier, and recently ordered a number of railway carriages for the transport of the sick and wounded.

RUSSIA.

A very singular and suspicious negotiation is said to be going on between Russia and the Porte. During a recent visit by Fud Pacha to the Czar, in the Crimea the latter demanded that the Turkish Government should cede Candia, on pain of incurring the armed hostility of Russia. This demand being rejected, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople was then instructed to propose an alliance between the two countries, on the basis that Candia should become an autonomous, and that Turkey should cease to interfere in European questions. This proposal was also summarily rejected. We know not what the next move may be; but an alliance between Russia and Turkey, on almost any terms, looks very like an alliance betwixt the wolf and the lamb. The whole of the story, however, is declared by the Russian journals to be 'entirely false.'

A very bitter feeling, encouraged by the press, exists in Russia against France. It has gone on increasing in intensity since a French jury recognised extenuating circumstances in the crime of Berezowski.

JAPAN.

Mr. Van Valkenburg gives a full account of the persecution of the Christians, of which the telegraph has heretofore given us important notices. There are in Japan 20,000 natives Roman Catholics, descended from the Christian converts left there two hundred years ago, the time Japan was closed to foreign intercourse. They are scattered throughout the empire, and there are no new converts. A large portion of these Christians reside in the island Kiu Sin, and Nagasaki is their central point, where there is a Roman Catholic bishop, and several priests. So far as possible they have hitherto held their worship in secret, and in the night. The government must have had notice of these meetings for a long time but it took no measures about them until the Buddhist and Lentoo priests complained bitterly that their revenue from burials and other religious ceremonies were rapidly falling off. These complaints became so numerous that the local government of Nagasaki caused the arrest of sixty-three men, women and children, in a valley a little outside of Nagasaki. They were confined in small prisons erected for the purpose. It was not known that any torture had been inflicted or what was their intended punishment. The minister had appealed to the Governors of Nagasaki to relieve the prisoners. They declared themselves unable to do so, as the prisoners were arrested as criminals under the Imperial laws of Japan. They, however, gave assurances that none of the prisoners had been tortured, and that the wants of those arrested and their families would be provided for. In the future no arrests would be made without the direction of the Supreme Government. Afterwards two more were arrested. The Governors in this case denied that they were arrested for being Christians, and renewed all the previous assurances. Mr. Van Valkenburg then addressed an earnest remonstrance to the Ypooon's Government. No answer had been received when the steamer left, but it was understood that orders had been forwarded by the Gerogio to Nagasaki for the release of the prisoners.

The Secretary of State now urges upon the Japanese government the abrogation of the law which proscribes Christianity.

Several poor girls in Philadelphia have been robbed of their sewing machines by unprincipled scoundrels, who waited on them, offering employment at a store named, if they furnished their own machines. Accordingly, an accomplice came to their houses to get possession of the machines, and disappeared with them.

Ben Butler the Beast has written a letter on United States Finance, distinctly foreshadowing repudiation of the national debt.

A tender-hearted railway engineer says he never runs over a man when he can help it, 'because it muzzes up the track so.'

A TOUCHING SCENE.—A French paper says that Lucille Rome, a pretty girl, with blue eyes and fair hair, poorly but neatly clad, was brought before the Sixth Court of Correction, under the charge of vagrancy.

'Does any one claim you?' asked the magistrate.

'Ah! my good sir,' said she, 'I have no longer friends; my father and mother are dead—I have only my brother James, but he is as young as I am. Oh, sir! what can he do for me?'

'The Court must send you to the House of Correction.'

'Here I am, sister—here I am! do not fear!' cried a childish voice from the other end of the court, and at the same instant a little boy with a lovely countenance started forth from amid the crowd, and stood before the judge.

'Who are you?' said he.

'James Rome, the brother of this little girl.'

'Your age?'

'Thirteen.'

'And what do you want?'

'I come to claim my sister Lucille.'

'But have you the means of providing for her?'

'Yesterday I had not, but now I have. Don't be afraid, Lucille.'

'Oh, how good you are, James!'

'Well, let us see, my boy,' said the magistrate; 'the Court is disposed to do all it can for your sister. But you must give us some explanation.'

'About a fortnight ago,' continued the boy, 'my poor mother died of a bad cough, for it was very cold at home. We were in great trouble. Then I said to myself I will be an artisan, and when I know a good trade I will support my sister. I went apprentice to a brush-maker. Every day I used to carry her half of my dinner, and at night I took her secretly to my room and she slept in my bed while I slept on the floor. But it appears she had not enough to eat. One day she begged on the Boulevard, and was taken up. When I heard that, I said to myself, 'Come, my boy, things cannot last so; you must find something better.' I soon found a place where I am lodged, fed, and clothed, and have twenty francs a month. I have also found a good woman, who, for these twenty francs, will take care of Lucille, and teach her needle-work. I claim my sister.'

'My boy,' said the judge, 'your conduct is very honourable. However, your sister cannot be set at liberty till to-morrow.'

'Never mind, Lucille,' said the boy; 'I will come and fetch you early to-morrow.' Then turning to the magistrate, he said, 'I may kiss her may I not sir?'

'He threw himself into the arms of his sister, and both wept tears of affection.'

An English schoolmaster asked a pupil the origin of the word appetite. He replied that when he was a child he was 'appy and when he was full he was 'tigh.'

WOMEN AND LADIES.—In the days of our fathers there were nothing to be met with as men and women; but now they are all gone, and in their place a race of gentlemen and ladies—of, to be still more reduced, a race of 'ladies and gentlemen'—has sprung up! Women and girls are among things that were, but ladies are found everywhere. Miss Martineau, wishing to see the women-waifs in a prison in Tennessee, was answered by the warden: 'We have no ladies here at present, madam. Now so far as the ladies were concerned, it was very well that none of them were in prison, but then it sounds a little odd—ladies in prison. It seems bad enough for women to go to such a place.'

A lecturer, discoursing upon the characteristics of women, illustrated thus: 'Who were the last at the cross? Ladies. Who were the first at the sepulchre? Ladies.' Of all the modern improvements we have heard of but one thing that beats the above. It was the finishing touch to a marriage ceremony, performed by an exquisite divine, up to all the modern improvements. When he had thrown the chain of Hymen around the happy couple, he concluded by saying: 'I now pronounce you husband and lady.' The audience stuffed their handkerchiefs into their mouths, and got out of the room as quickly as possible to take breath.

THE JEWS.—The Jews themselves have not preserved anywhere their primitive colour. In the northern countries of Europe they are white; in Germany many of them have red beards; in Portugal they are tawny. In the province of Orbin China, where many of them have settled, they have black skins, though they do not contract marriages with foreigners. Pritchard says that there is also at Mattachoni a colony of white Jews, and lastly, there are black Jews dwelling in Africa, in the kingdom of Haousa. Thus great varieties of colour have been produced among the people during eighteen centuries, but no change has occurred in their cast of feature, habit, or ideas. Under a black skin or a white, observes General Daumas in Foudan, in the Sahara, or the sea coast towns, everywhere Jews have the same itaetic, and the twofold aptitude for language and commerce. Colour, then, is not a fixed characteristic.

A NASTY BOX.—Not long since, a neatly-dressed little boy, not more than ten years old, was standing on the sidewalk of a crowded street, watching the people as they passed. Presently a little girl, several years younger than himself, in attempting to cross the muddy street fell, and soiled her dress and hurt herself considerably. In a moment the little fellow ran to her helped her up, spoke to her in the kindest tones, inquired where she lived, and led her away toward her home. She was not a pretty child, neither was she handsomely dressed; on the contrary, she looked very poor, but the noble little fellow did not stop to think of that. He saw that she needed assistance, and that was enough. His heart was full of kindness which only waited for an opportunity to show itself. One could easily tell that boys fortune. He has a good mother, and he listens to her instructions. He will grow up beloved and happy. He will never be poor, for he already possesses the choicest treasure—a kind heart. Try and be like him.

A celebrated physician, enquiring of a person who was remarkable for the health he enjoyed at an advanced period of his life, what regimen he followed, was answered, 'I eat but one meal a day.' 'Keep your secret,' said the physician, 'if you publish it to the world you will utterly ruin the practice of medicine.'

One of the editors of a New Orleans paper, soon after beginning to learn the printing business, went to court a preacher's daughter. The next time he attended meeting he was taken down at hearing the minister announce as the text, 'My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil.'

'Pa,' said little Channing to his parental ancestor, holding up a Sunday school book 'what is that?' 'That, my son,' replied the father, 'is Jacob wrestling with the angel.' 'And which licked, pa?' innocently continued the young hopeful.

Deal gently with those who stray. Draw them back by love and persuasion. A kind word is more valuable to the lost than a mine of gold. Think of this, and be on your guard, ye who would chase to the grave an erring brother.

Mother Eve did not know so much as her daughters of the present day. Had they been in her place, instead of being deceived by, they would have deceived, the devil.

'Have you much fish in your boat?' said a lady to a fisherman. 'Yes, a good deal,' was the slippery reply.

One of the sublimest things in the world is plain truth.

Why is whispering a breach of good manners?—Because it is not aloud.

An enlightened barber advertises to shave anybody—even 'the face of nature.'

If you wish to fatten a thin baby throw it out of the window and it will come down plump.

The newspapers is a law for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor.

The wise man is happy when he gains his own approval, the fool when he gains that of others.

A gentleman who was counting inquiry was found to be wedded to his own views.

A bigo's mind, like the pupil of the eye, contracts as the light increases.

SUFFERERS WITH SCROFULA.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

Kingston Road, Don Bridge, }  
July 23d, 1866. }

Sirs I think it my duty to make known to you the great benefit I have received from your BRISTOL'S SARAPARILLA and PILLS. In the Spring of 1863 I took a pain in my side, which extended to my back, and became so severe that I was unable to sleep. I was very poorly all that Winter. In the Spring of 1864 a swelling began to rise on my back, near the spine, and shortly after broke and discharged. I had two more swellings on my back that year. The sores would discharge for about a month during which time I was very weak. Next Spring I was weaker than ever; and in the month of April the last swelling began to rise. A friend asked what was the matter with me. I told him I thought my blood was affected. He then advised me to try your Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. I soon began to experience a great change. In a few weeks I was able to go to work, and I have been working ever since. I firmly believe that Bristol's Saraparilla and Pills have been the means, with the blessing of Providence, of restoring me to health and strength; and I cheerfully recommend them to any who are suffering from Scrofula in any of its dreadful forms.

I am very truly yours,

EDWARD DAVIS.

I beg to testify that the foregoing statement is quite correct, as I am well acquainted with Edward Davis.

T. A. SNIDER,

Walton St., Toronto.

Having supplied Mr. Davis with the Bristol's Saraparilla and Pills, I can testify to the correctness of his statement.

H. J. ROSE, Druggist,

155 Yonge St., Toronto.

Sept. 7th, 1866.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamp-  
ough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell  
& Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Fitchell  
& Smejo, J. Goudeau, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in  
Medicine.