### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The Etesdard asserts that the Emperor signed vesterday a decree for the reorganization of the in fantry, in conformity with the report of the Minister of War, published this morning by the Moniteur de PArmee. Each regiment is to consist in future of 20 companies, instead of 22, while on a peace footing, but of 27 when on a war footing.

M. Emile Girardin and M. Serriere, the one as director and principal of the Liberte, and the other as its printer, are cited to appear on Wednesday before the Tribunal of First Instance, to answer to the charge of exciting hatred and contemp; against the Government, an offence provided against by the fourth clause of the decree of the 11th of August, 1848, which runs thus:-

'Whoseever, by any one of the means specified in the 1st article of the law of the 17th May, 1819, shall expose to hatred and contempt the Government of the Republic, shall be punished with an imprisonment of from one month to four years, and a fine of from 150f. to 4,000f.'

It is right to add that this penal clause is fol lowed by a sentence specifying that it does not affect the right to discuss and censure the acts of the Government.

The Liberte has not ceased to appear, and M. Girardin continues to write in it as if no prosecution were hanging over his head. In his last number he tells how, when representative of the Bas-Rhin in the Legislative Assembly of May, 1851, he moved the repeal of that very clause of the Republican decree on which he is now prosecuted.

A London correspondent of the Cologne Gazette ventures to affim 'on precise information,' that the letters in which Napoleon ill. some years ago promised his continuous support to Maximilian I. have been recently placed in the hands of Queen Victoria. The return of these letters had been requested by the writer in the latest phase of Mexican affairs. On being refused, their possession became so coveted that the luggage of the Emperor Maximilian was searched at Vera Cruz.

Labor riots have broken out at Renbos in France. PARIS, March 19 -A debate took place in the Corps Legislatif last evening in regard to foreign affairs, in the course of which representatives Thiera and Favre attacked the foreign policy of the Emperor on the ground that it favored a unity in both Germany and Italy, which was hostile to the interests of France. Minister Rouber and representative Olivier defended the course of the Government.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day Minister Rouher stated that the Emperor was in favor of the partition of the Papal States debt among the Catholic Powers, each of them assuming its share of the burthen and guaranteeing its payment.

The France confirms the intelligence that it is proposed to present a sum of 400,000f. as a national testimonial to M. de Lamartine. 'The proposal.' adds the France 'owes its origin to the Emperer.'

Victor Hugo once said of Louis Napoleon :- "H" lies mute and motionless, looking in the opposite direction to his object, until the hour for action comes, then he turns his head and leaps upon his prey. His policy starts out on you abruptly, at some unbecded turning, pistol in hand, ut fur.' There is in his table, in his study, a drawer, frequently half open. 'He takes thence a paper, reads it to a minister. It is a decree. The minister assents or dissents, Louis Napoleon throws the paper back into the drawer, where there are many other papers, bundles of papers—the dreams of an all-potent man—shute the drawer, takes out the key, and leaves the room without saying a word. The minister bows and retires delighted with the deference which has been paid to his opinion. Next morning the decree is in the Moniteur.'

THE NETHERLANDS.—The Hague, March 1.—In to-day's sitting of the Second Chamber, during the debate on the Budget, the Minister for Foreign Affairs gave a denial to a rumor that Prussia had demanded the disarmament of the fortresses of Maestricht and Venlo, and declared that there had never been any question of such a disarmament. The Minister added :-

'No credit must be given to these rumors, but, nevertheless, it is necessary to be forearmed for with the least possible sacrifice, the national indeevery eventuality, and we must spare no sacrifices pendence.' This last is a very wholesome counsol, which may be required for the maintenance of our and it is to be hoped that it will be followed by the independence.

In reply to a demand for further information on

# ITALY.

PLEDMONT. - Florence, March 4. - The Ministry have in no way abandoned the Dumonocan scheme, which will be submitted to the new Parliament as soon as it assembles.

Garibaldi has issued the following proclamation to the Italian people: —Citizens to the poll! In Italy, the liberty which is threatened and endangered by the Ulcrical party and its accomplices must be assured. The efforts of every free man should be directed towards that supreme end. In your choice of members for the new Chamber you should not vote for partisans of projects suicidal to liberty, nor for satellites of fallen dynasties, supporting the Empire and the Papacy. The general elections may ruin or save the nation, may make of our country an arena of reaction or a centre of progress. The Clerical party are the subjects and soldiers of a foreign Power, of mixed and universal authority, spiritual and political, who commanded just do not discuss, who sow discord and corrupt. From the obstinate enemies of our country and of civilisation the means of injury must be removed. The ecclesiastical patriotism should be consecrated to the intellectual, moral, and material progress of the people, and support the public for-tune. As our struggle with the Clerical party holds in suspense the whole civilized world, our victory over it will be the reassertion of the liberty of conscience and the triumph of right over the prejudged. To the poll, then, citizens! To the poll, a!!! Your yotes will show to the world of what Government we are worthy, and if we deserve to be a great and free nation.

# Phireboe, Feb. 22, 1867.

GARIBALDI. -It is when he takes up the pen that those who love and admire him tremble. In the pregent instance he has either not well weighed his words, or they are intended to imply an unfounded accusation against the moderate party, the party to which belong the names of Cavour, Farini, Ricasoli, and of hundreds of others whose patriotism and services to the cause of Italian liberty and unity it were idle to call in question. Garibaldi sava :-

'In Italy it is necessary to assure liberty, menaced and endangered by clericalism and its accomplices. In the new Chamber the partisans of liberticide projects, the satellites of fallen dynasties, all identified with the empire and the papacy are not to have

One cannot but deplote the want of measure and of lucidity apparent in this language. It is well known to every one here that there is no danger of the clerical party getting the upper hand at the coming elections, even to the extent of returning such a small group of reactionists as for years were seen sitting on the extreme right of the Prussian chamber. Either the charges Garibaldi's words imply are aimlessiand lost in air, or they are levelled at men to whom certainly they are not applicable.

Hitherto Garibaldi had abstained from meddling

he in in that respect had laid down for himself. His determination seems to have been suddenly taken, and his arrival in Florence was quite unexpected. His most intimate friend, the late Ohief of his Staff Oldonel Cairoli, was ignorant of his coming, and left Florence only the day before he arrived. At Bologna and in the other towns he has passed through on his way to Venice he has been received with the utmost enthusiasm.

This is the moment of addresses and manifestoes of all kinds, and here and there one rises above the rest in importance and interest, and is worthy the attention even of a foreign public deeply engrossed wit its own affairs. Among such may be classed a letter addressed by the learned professor and ex-Minister, Senator Matteneci, to his townsmen of Forli, in the Romagna, some of whom had solicited opinion and advice at this important crisis. . Why, they asked him, 'are things going so badly in Italy; why, after such great successes, is there so much discontent; what are we to recommend to our Deputy? Matteuco's reply comprises wise words and home truths. The greatest benefit, he declares, that can now be conferred on the Italian people is to educate them to seek and to love the truth above all things, and to put away, once for all, the highsounding phrases and vaunts which serve only to delude them as to their own weaknesses and imperfections. As to the origin of the evils deplored, he gives it to them in two words, taken, he says, from something Ricasoli once wrote.

With a masterly hand and very clearly does Matteucci show how Italy has sunk into its present slough of despond - really not too strong a figure to emply when we contemplate the general discontent, the terrible financial embarrassments, the impossibility of callecting the taxes, the discouragement that pervades large classes, the conflicts that of coteries, and the fluctuations of opinion that render government impossible, the alarming rumours of possible arbitrary Acts, the reviving hopes of ex-treme parties and dangerous factions. When the Kingdom of Italy had been 'made,' with the exception of Venetia and of the little patch of land round Rome, a mighty task had to be executed-the organisation of the administration and finances of an improvised State, comprised of five or six smaller ones, each one of which had its own special tradition and administrative forms; while their populations, although all Italian by race, differed widely in character, habits, and interests. To do the work well it ought obviously to have been slowly. 'But,' says

Matteucci:-Well-founded fears for our independence compelled us to burry our administration and above all to spend on the army much more than was compatible with the productive forces of the Peninsula-forces which were and are very small when compared with those of other large States like England and France, and with the great wants we have created for ourselves. Statistics prove that our manufactures and trade and also our agriculture (this last the richest branch of our industry), partly by reason of the vine and silkworm diseases, partly for want of good technical instruction, and partly for want of capital and of proper sconomy, remain stationary, and some of them even languish. Hence the hard necessity of foreign loans in which we have engulfed onrestves, and the illusion that a certain material prosperity which appeared in the great cities, artificially maintained by the fruitless dispersion of the greater part of those loans, was the sign of an increase of riches and of the public fortune."

This is a plain and true statement of the case.

Italy has for years lived an unnatural life, spending beyond her means, and existing only by borrowing. The feverish excitement maintained by the presence of the foreigner in Venetia is at an end, and the nation is at leisure to count its sacrifices and add up its debts. A sort of collapse has ensued. To emerge triumphant from this painful passage in the history of the young Italian Kingdom resolution and fortitude are very necessary. Matteucci advises the electors of Forli to bind their representative to the most rigorous economy in expenses of internal administration and of tax collection, and to seek to revive industry and trade as much as is possible by popular and technical instruction and by good credit institutions; also to organise the army and navy as suits a people which has no longer territory to conquer or enemies to fight, and id such a way as to obtain, or the model of the United States and of Switzerland, a force that shall serve, not to thrust the country into conflicts, but to maintain entire,

The King, as usual of late years, will pass the Carnevalone at Milan, but there seems to have been no foundation for the report that he would previously go for a few days to Verice. Moreover, Garibaldi is by this time in the latter place, and it is not always convenient to have two suns shining in the same

firmament. - Times Cor. peculiarly inauspicious for Italy. Next Sunday is appointed for a general parliamentary election. A crisis of supreme importance is pending. Political excitement is at its highest. Party addresses are sown brodeast among the multitude. Garibaldi is loose from Caprera. He is scouring the country with flaming appeals to the most dangerous passions, denouncing the priests as public enemies, advising measures of wholesale confiscation. The cry is 'Down with Ricasoli!' No man knows who is to be 'up' in his stead. In the meanwhile the evils of the country are described as intolerable,-a crushing debt, a grinding taxation, chaos in the adminstration, rampant brigandage, 'starvation' from the Alps to the sea' In the midst of all this the Italians are like children; the poorest of them pawn bed and bedstead to have their share in the Shrove tide. Carnival, however, has other aims and meanings besides mere nuerile frolic. At Milan and Venice till lately-as at Rome even at the present day—the people thought they could best spite their rulers by abstaining from their favourite pastimes. Thus, where Carnival ceases to have a political object, it continues to be kept up

for economical and charitable purposes.— Times.

It would, perhaps, seem hard to find fault with the Italians for the peculiar views of economy into which they may be led by bad example and the difficulties of their extremely critical position. But to nation ever danced itself into solvency or prosperity. Carnival, like many other means of public amusement, may be an excellent contrivance pour faire rouler les ecus,' to throw money into circulation; but it is not by enjoyment that money is made. The Venetians are anxious to prove to their former rulers how happy they can make themselves now they are at last rid of their company. Such masquerading and dancing, such intriguing by land and water as have been going on for the last two or three weeks, have not been known in Venice since the days of Goldoni. From all parts of the peninsula patriotism has flocked in eager to 'galvanize' the city which it hopes one day to revive. For, whatever new life, grounded on trade and industry, may hereafter spring up in Venetia, it is felt that present evils demand instant remedies, and the cry of the people for 'bread and work' must, at all events, be stifled by any artificial means which can produce an influx of strangers, and thereby cause a flow of gold into the poverty stricken districts.

Some officials statistics have lately been published which comprise interesting details of the last visit of the cholera to Italy. This lasted upwards of eight months, commencing towards the end of June, 1865, and being reported extinct early in March, 1866. In the whole kingdom 23,577 persons were attacked, of Hitherto Garibaidi had abstained from meddling whom 12,143 were males and 11,434 females, and in favour of the Servians, but which had been without with elections, and it is perhaps to be regretted that 12,901 died. Thus the deaths were 54.7 per cent. he has departed from the rule which it was supposed on the number of cases.

. The Piedmonage Government has definitively refused to take off the sequestration from the private property of the King of Naples.

Rous .- One of the Florence papers gives wonder-

grounds of the Villa Borghese nearly 10,000 (speak.

ing 16 different languages) were mustered under arms; that there is a strong garrison at Viterbo, also at Civitia Vecchia and at Terracina, and that within two months the Papal forces are likely to be nearly 20,000 strong. At Ohristmas the Romans themselves insisted that the whole strength was under 8,000 men, and although we know that detachments of recruits have since then been received, none of my private letters from Rome have made mention of an important increase -- certainly nothing like that above indicated. I suspect exaggeration, the more so as the letters are apparently from the same hand which early in the year told us of outrages in the streets of Rome, and of robbers out and shot down by the Zonaves and gendarmes, when nothing of the kind had taken place. My latest private accounts from the Pope's capital are the 24th inst., at which date there was no small excitement in the diplomatic circles of that city on account of an incident which threatened seriously to disturb the good understanding between the Vatican and the Court of Berlin, lately on such excellent terms. It appears that a few days ago Baron Arnim, the Prussian Minster in Rome, drove to an audience of Antonelli, at the Vatican, in a one-horse brougham. His coachman and footman were in full Prussian livery. At the entrance of the great yard of San Damaso a Swiss guard, as usual, stood on sentry. On the approach of the one-horse vehicle he challenged and stopped it. None such, he declared, could be allowed to enter; a solitary quadruped in shafts did not comport with the dignity of the courtyards of the Pontifical Palace. The Prussian Envoy thereupon apostrophized him in pure High Datch, stated who he was and claimed immediate passage. The Swiss, who was an Austrian, responded in the best Viennese, to the effect that his orders were to let no one but the Austrian Ambansador enter the Vatican in a onehorse carriage; that the enviable privilege was strictly limited to the representative of Francis Joseph, and that though his Prussian Excellency were the great Bismark himself, his duty would compel him to turn him back if he came with less than a pair. Baron Arnum is reputed a most amiable person, but it seems that he does not easily give up a point, and that the discussion between him and the Swiss Austrian lasted some time, for the hour of the audience passed away, and his Excellency had to depart, in spite of his explanations and his Prussian liveries, without getting in to the Vatican. On returning home he at once wrote te Antonelli to explain his non-appearance at the appointed hour, also to request him to give orders to the guardians of his gates to allow the Prussian Minister's one-norse broughom the same privilege of passage as was conceded to that of the Austrian Ambassador. The communication remained for four days unauswered. On Saturday last Antonelli's private secretary paid a morning Aisit to Baron Arnim, and informed him that the Cardinal had received his note, that the Swiss had only done his duty, and that he, the Cardinal Secretary of State. regretted he could not make the exception in his favour for which he had petitioned. Such is the story as told in Rome, and in the main facts it is doubtless correct. The difference made between the Austrian and Prussian Envoys is doubtless based on the fact that the former is an Ambassador and the latter only a Minister Plenipotentiary. AUSTRIA.

The Committee of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet appointed to consider the Government Bill oropesing the levy of 48,000 troops in the Hungarian provinces have presented their report. It announces that in consequence of explanations which the Committee received from the President of the Ministry they jelt bound to express their conviction that in view of the great decrease which had taken place in the effective of the army, the contingent of 48,000 men demanded from Hungary and Transylvania was not too considerable. This levey, they cousider should ce made, not after the crowning of the Emperor Fraecis Joseph as King of Hungary, but Immediately, as almost all the European Powers are increasing their military forces, 'It is true,' adds the report, 'that no war is at present immenient, but modern conflicts quickly break out and are quickly

## PRUSSIA.

The French Cabinet has recently inquired of this Italian Chamber and Government, to the confusion and the Austrian Governments, whether the univerof those who would fain entangle Italy in offensive sal suffrage to be instituted in the northern districts the subject of these rumors, the Minister declared and defensive alliances, and in probable approaching of Schleswig under the tate Treaty of Peace will be most positively that no European Power had menaced European complications. polite, are still not very distinct. The Prussian Government seem desirous to put off the delicate affair until after a new Federal Constitution has enacted in conjunction with the Federal Parliament now sitting in Berlin. Were they to pursue a different course, the difficulties attending the task in hand might, perhaps be sensibly aggravated. As to Austria she will Oarnival came in this year under circumstances hardly care to irritate this Government on a question which to her is comparatively unimportant. - Times Cor.

Another Davice .- One of the most ingenious deices to ensuare the election of Government candidates for the North German Parliament has been resorted to in a small vitlage in Saxony. The clergyman of the place ordered a day to be set apart in the school on which all the children were exclusively to be employed in writing the following words linto their copy books:- 'The twenty first District recommends Herr Herbig, of Dresten, as its Member for the German Parliament.' Apart from this, the little scholars had to copy this sentence on special slips, and to take them bome to their parents in order to show them what was the name of the man they ought to elect. If necessary, they were to fill up the voting paper with their own hands.

RUSSIA. Sr. Peterseurg, March 3 .- At a banquet given here to day the Grand Duke Nicholas proposed a toast 'to the Greek volunteers in Oandia who had fought so heroically and sacrificed their lives for a great cause, and whose brethern were the only allies

of Russia in the Crimean War.' The Russian troops in Poland have been ordered to call in their men on furlough by the 1st of April. It is expected that a southward movement of the force will take place about that time.

RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION .- St. Peters. burg, March 5 .- Four despatches, principally addressed to Baron Brunnow, the Russian Ambassador in London, have been published here to day, giving a sketch of the attitude and policy of the Russian Government in the Eastern question. They are preceded by a preamble, giving as the reason for the unusual course taken in publishing them the serious nature of the present state of things and the lively interest taken by the Russian nation in its co-reli-

gionists In the first despatch, dated the 20th of August 1866, the Government of the Czar proposes collective action on the part of England, France, and Russia, in order to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Candia, pointing out the danger of indifference to the questions at issue, and of delay in bringing them

The second despatch dated the 12th of September of the same year, explains that the views of the Russian Government in the Candian question are of an entirely disinterested nature, and lays stress upon the necessity of satisfying the legitimate demands of the Cretans

The third despatch; of the 27th of October, contains a statement of various efforts made by Russia

The fourth despatch, dated the 23rd of November

favourable solution for promoting the wellbeing of the no harm happen unto me." the Christian population would be the establish 'Now, then,' said the cross ment of their autonomy under suzerainty of the ful accounts of the present strength of the Pope's Porte, army. It tell us that at a recent review in the The

The Journal de St. Petersbourg, referring to the above-mentioned document, save :-Since these despatches were written events have modified -not the principles of the Russian policy in the East, but the application of these principles, and have led to fresh negotiations.

TURKEY. It is stated that the European Powers have failed to agree on the Eastern question. Russia demands additional concessions for the Christian subjects of the Sultan.

Despatches from Constantinople state that the Turkish Government is determined to continue the war in Cardia, and is preparing to send 10 fresh battalions of troops to the island under the command. of Hassan Pachs. Despatches have been received which indicate that the insurrection against the authority of the Sublime Porte, is rapidly spreading throughout Thessally.

#### HISTORY OF A WEATHERCOCK.

BRING THE WONDERFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE LEGEND OF MEDIO-POLLITO, OR HALF CHICKEN.

(Translated from the Spanish of Ferman Caballero.)

There was once upon a time a handsome Hen, who lived very comfortably in a court-yard surrounded by her numerous family, among whom there was one chicken that was both lame and ugly. Now this was the very one that the mother loved best of all, for that is the way with mothers.

This cripple had been hatched from a very tiny little egg. He was indeed no more than half a chicken, for he had only one eye, one wing, and one claw; and for all that he gave himself more airs than his father did, who was the handsomest and bravest and most gentlemanly cock in all the fowl-yards for sixty miles round. This chick thought himself the Phoenix of his race. If the other cecks laughed at him, he thought it was out of envy; and if the hens did he said it was for anger because of the little attention that he paid them.

One day he said to his mother, ' Look here, mother The country wearies me; I have made up my mind to go to Court. I want to see the King and Queen. The poor mother began to tremble when she heard bese words.

'My son,' she exclaimed, 'who could have put such nonsence into your head? Your father had never once been outside his own domain, and he is the pride of his race. Why, where could you find such a courtyard as you have here? Or where a grander manure-heap? Where would you find better or more plentiful food, a warmer henroest, or a family that loves you more dearly?"

' Nego,' said Medio-Pollito, in Latin, for he set up to be a great scholar. 'My brothers and my cousins are ignorant clowns.'

'But my son,' continued his mother, 'have you never looked at yourself in the glass? Have you not found out that you have dot one eye and one claw less than other people ?"

'Nay, if you begin upon that,' replied Medio-pollito, 'I shal answer that you ought to fall down dead for shame at seeing me in such a state. It is your fault and nobody's else. What sort of an egg did I come out of, pray? Was it laid by an old cock?
'No, my son,' for only basilisks come out of those eggs. You were hatched from a very wee little egg,

but indeed that was no fault of mine. ' Perhaps,' said Medio-Pollito, his comb turning as

red as scarlet, ' perhaps I shall meet with some surgeon who will put on my missing limbs. Anyhow, my mind is made up; cff I go.' When the poor hen saw that there was no way of

turning him from his purpose she said-

'At least, my son, hearken to the prudent counsel of a loving mother. Take care not to pass by any churches where there is a statue of St. Peter, for that saint is not at all fond of cocks, and still less of their crow. Avoid also certain men whom there are in the world, called cooks; for they are our mortal enemies, and will wring your neck as soon as look at you. And now, my son, St. Baphael, the patron of travelers, by your guide. Go and ask your father's blessing.

Medio Pollito approached the venerable author of his existence, and, stooping to kiss his claw, begged his blessing. The worthy old cock gave it him with more dignity than affection, for he was by subjects for the purpose of manufacture no means fond of him on account of his peevish temand that for this purpose the doctor per. But his mother was so much moved, that she was obliged to wipe away her tears with a withered

leaf. Then Medio-Pollito began his march, clapping his wing and crowing three times as a signal of departure.

As he arrived at the banks of the stream that was almost dried up. for it was summer-it so happened that the slender thread of water was hindered from flowing by a few branches that had fallen across its bed. On seeing the traveller, the stream said .-

'Thou seest, friend, how week I am. Scarcely can move a step, and I h ve not stregth to push aside these branches that block up my way. Neither can I make a round to avoid them, for it would entirely exhaust me. Thou couldst easily get me out of this difficulty by parting the branches with thy beak. In return, thou mayst not only quench thy thirst in my current, but reckon on my services as soon as the rains of heaven shall have restored my strength .--

The chicken replied,—
'I could, but I don't choose. Do you think I look like the servant of dirty little streams?' Thou wilt remember me when least thou thinkest,

murmured the Stream in a fainting voice. 'It's very fine for you to boast?' returned Medio Pollito, mockingly. 'Why, one would think you had just drawn a prize in the lottery, or could be sure of help from the waters of the Deluge.'

A little farther on he met with the Wind, lying faint and helpless on the ground 'Dear Medio-Pollito,' he said, 'in this world we all have need of one another. Come near and look on me. Seest thou what the heat of summer has done to me.? to me, so strong, so mighty? to me, who raise the waves, who lay waste the fields, whose power none can withstand? This midsammer day has killed me. I fell asleep, intoxicated by the perfume of the flowers with which I was playing, and here thou seets me swooning. If thou wouldst but raise me two inches from the ground with thy beak and fan me with thy wing that would enable me to take flight to my cavern, where my mother and sisters, the Storms, are

and I shall recover my strength.'
'Sir Wind,' replied the ill-natured chicken, many a time have you amused yourself at my expense, puffing at me from behind and blowing open my tail like a fan, so that all who saw it might laugh at me. No, no, my friend; every dog has his day, so good afternoon to you, Mr. Joker.' With this he crowed three time in a loud voice and strutted

busy mending up a few old clouds that I have torn.

There they will give me some refreshing draughts

In the middle of a stubble-field to which the laborers had set fire, they rose up a slender column of smoke Medio-Pollito drew near, and saw a tiny flame flickering from time to time among the ashes.

away.

Dear Medio-Pollito,' said the little Flams, 'thou art come in the very nick of time to save my life. I am at my last gasp for wont of fael. I cannot think what has become of my cousin the Wind, for it is he who always helps me out of my troubles. Do bring me one or two little straws to revive me.'.

What business is it of mine, I should like to know?' replied Medio-Pollito. 'You may go out if you like, and welcome. I don't want you. · Who knows but you may want me some day ?"

points out that, in the opinion of Russia, the most answered the Flame. 'No one can say, 'There shall

Now, then, said the cross creature, must you always be preaching? Take that, then!

And so saying, he covered him with ashes; after which he began to crow, as usual, as though he had done some great deed.

Medic-Politio at last reached the capital, and pass-

ed in front of a church which they told him was St. Peter's. Thereupon he posted himself in the doorway and crowed until he nearly cracked his voice, for nothing in the world but to annoy the Saint, and to

have the pleasure of disobeying his mother When he came to the Palace he wanted to go in to see the King and Queen, but the sentinels cried out to him, 'Keep off?'

Thereupon he turned aside and went through a back door into a large rosm where he saw a great many people passing to and fro. He asked who they were, and was informed that they were His Majesty's cooks. Instead of running away as his mother had advised him to do, in he marched with head and crest erect.

Immediately one of the scullions laid hands on him. and wrong his neck in a twinkling.

'Hullo there!' said he, 'bring me some hot water that I may pluck this fowl.'

'Water, my beautiful crystal lady l' cried Medio-Pollito, ' do not scald me, I entreat you. Have pity on me !

on me. 'Hadst thon any pity on me, when I asked thy help, ill-natured bird?' replied the Water, boiling with indignation, and splashing him from head to foot, while the scullions soon lett him without a single feather to cover him.

Then the cock laid hold of him and put him on the

spit. Fire, brilliant Fire! cried the unhappy bird, thou who art so powerful and so glorious, have pity on my state, draw in thy flames and burn me not! 'Wretch!' replied the Fire, 'how derest thou

appeal to me, after having attempted to smother me on the pretext that thou couldst never need my help? Come near and see what I can do!' And, not content with browning him, he burnt him

as black as a cinder. When the cook saw him in this state, he took him

by the leg and flung out of the window.
Immediately the Wind caught hold of him. 'Wind!' cried Medio-Follito, 'my dear and much-

honoured Wind! thou who reighest over all and obeyest none, mightiest among the mighty: have compassion on me, and leave me alone on this rubbish-heap!' 'Leave thee!' roated the wind, snatching him

away in an eddy and whirling him through the air like a shuttlecock, 'No never as long as I live !'

He set Medio Pollito down on the 'op of a steeple.

St. Peter stretched out his hand and fastened him there. From that time forth he occupies this post. blackened, flattened, and featherless, lashed by the Rain, and puffed at by the Wind, from whom he is always trying to protect his tail. He is no longer called Medio-Pollito, but Weather-

cock. But be it known to you all, that there he still is, reaping the just reward for his disobedience, his pride, and his ill-nature.

## UNITED STATES.

It appears that among the many abominations that have found a home in the United States, is the Oneida Community of Bible Communists, whose religion rooted in lasciviousness finds its chief expression in the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes .-The New York Times suggests that it will hardly become that State to clamor for the suppression of Mormonism by the bayonet while this community exists and flourishes in its midst.

The new Albany (Ind.) Ledger says that great excitement prevailed in Greencastle last week, over the attack of a Mrs. Ward on a lawyer named J A Scott, whom she charged with circulating slanderous stor-ies about her. Accompanied by her brother, who held a revolver against Scott's head, she stopped him in the street, dashed a bottle of vitriol in his face, probably destroying his sight, and then cowhided him severely. The public sympathy generally sides with Mr. Scott, the assault being regarded as brutal in the extreme while it is thought that the victim is innocent of the charge preferred against him. MAKING CASTOR OIL OUT OF COLORED PEOPLE. - The

Washington City Star: 'Asstrange as it may appear, many of the colored here cherish the belief that there is a class of physicians who practice 'burking,' and who are addicted to the dissecting of live human and that for this purpose the doctors prefer bodies with a dark cuticle. This cpinion is so firmly im-pressed on their minds, that no amount of reasoning will remove it, and we know many of them, particularly juvenile Africans, who will not budge a foot outside their dwellings after dark. Another wise intelligent 'Topsy,' employed by us describes the modus operandi of saying: Dey steal upon cullud pursons unawars, clap a plaster ober dem drag um away to whar dey lay um on a table and cut um up, and den bile um down for ile.' This is a cheerful motion for those invalids who use the oil of the palma christi bean as a cathartic. The Annapolis, (Md ,) Republican states that a similiar belief prevails among the colored people in that section.

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