

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The France of this evening gives a denial to certain disquieting reports spread on the Bourse to day respecting the relations between France and Russia, and says the movement on the Bourse ought to be attributed rather to commercial than political causes.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—It is pretended there were some apprehensions that the 20th anniversary of the Revolution would not pass over without a political 'demonstration' in the streets, like those so often witnessed in the time of the Republic. It is, however, only since the 25th has gone by that we hear about them; and, so far as I can learn, they were believed only by the reactionary party of the Chamber, who have hitherto pertinaciously resisted reform of every kind.

In the judgment of these men liberty of speech in the Chamber, liberty of the Press, the liberal measures promised on the 24th of November and the 19th of January can produce nothing but disorder; and as they leave the Legislative Body each evening their eyes turn towards the Rue St. Antoine and the Bastille, where disturbances used to have their seat.

It is not improbable that what these persons affected to apprehend they desired; and that if any disorder, or semblance of disorder, occurred they would use it as an argument for withdrawing even the trifles of reform granted. The terrible anniversary has, however, gone off without any 'demonstration,' any movement, or any procession in the streets, excepting that of the *Baufraie*. *La France* says:—

"Twenty years ago a monarchy fell because, from having been too liberal in the beginning it had become distrustful and retrograde after 18 years' existence. To-day we see a great empire, the issue of universal suffrage, which, having commenced by saving order, undertakes to found liberty on a soil strengthened by a policy of conciliation. On which side are logic, foresight, and force? Experience proves that reactionary Governments are destined to fall, and that stability is only to be obtained by movement and progress.

Appropos of the Revolution of February, M. Rouher referred to it in one of his late speeches as the justification of the restrictions on the liberty of the Press. It is curious that a Minister of the Empire should describe it as a public calamity, seeing that but for the catastrophe of February M. Rouher would not have been what he is; that D. Duruy would not have been what he is; that M. Duruy would still be an Inspector of Schools, instead of Minister of Public Instruction; and that M. Baroche would in all likelihood be still at the tail of the Opposition, denouncing the tyranny of the 'Law of September.' M. Baroche, Minister of Justice, must have winced on hearing his colleagues thus hold up to public execration an event which he so much contributed to bring about, which he solemnly proclaimed as one of the most glorious that had ever occurred, and on which, as having 'anticipated the justice of the people' by signing the impeachment of Louis Philippe's Minister, he rested his own claim to be elected representative in the first Republican Assembly.

A higher authority still, Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, as the Emperor then was, glorified what his Minister of State called a day or two ago a sinister event in the letter which he addressed to the members of the Provisional Government:—

"Gentlemen,—The people of Paris having destroyed by their heroism the last vestiges of foreign invasion, I hasten from exile to rally round the flag of the Republic which they have just unfurled. With out any ambition whatever but that of serving my country, I come to announce my arrival to the members of the Provisional Government, and to assure them of my devotion to the cause which they represent, as also of my sympathy for their persons. Accept gentlemen, the assurance of my sentiments, &c., &c., LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

Assuredly it is allowable for a man to have opinions different from those he held 20 years ago; but, as all have gained so much by the Revolution of February, they are the last that should lift up their voice against it. The *Journal de Paris* observes:—

"Where, without that revolution, would they be who now describe it as a public calamity to justify their resistance to the most necessary liberties? Was it not that revolution which opened their way to fortune? Without it would they ever have come to direct the policy of our country? Without it, and without the overthrow of that which took, if not all, at least some of them from their natural place, is there not reason to suppose that this man would have grown old in the obscure honours of academic administration, that another would never have risen higher than a provincial railway director, and that a third would still be sitting with the Opposition declaiming against despotism?"

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.—According to the correspondent of the *Independence Belge* military preparations are being urged forward with extraordinary activity in France. The National Guard Mobile being formed with wonderful haste. 'This,' it adds, 'is not the only indication of the anxiety of the Government to be prepared for any contingency. The provisioning of the arsenals and the army clothing stores is vigorously going on. The deficiencies which were left behind by the administration of Marshal Randon will soon be supplied. No doubt the object is to secure peace by preparing for war. But if the old Roman adage be correct, it did not seem to have the same force before Sadowa as after that battle. If our arsenals and magazines were unfurnished it was because they were emptied principally to carry on the war in Mexico without being obliged to impose fresh burdens on the taxpayers. The security was so complete that a few months before the war in Germany Marshal Randon received orders to do away with even the cadres of the battalions and squadrons, which were dissolved from motives of economy. The present war department has repaired all this, and is taking such vigorous and active steps that people begin to think they are not promoted by something that may happen in the remote future."

THE FRENCH ARMY BILL.—The new number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains an article by the Prince de Joinville, showing the causes which led to the easy victory of Prussia over Austria, and also setting forth some important considerations on the new French army bill. The latter has a double defect. It is too much like a cry of alarm, and with categories of soldiers, is more threatening than efficient. Moreover, it has another drawback, that of exceeding the limit—reached by the law of 1832—of the burdens to which the population of a country should be called upon to submit in time of peace. To require more, to crush beyond measure our race, which alas! already exhibits symptoms of exhaustion, is really trying to kill the goose with the golden

eggs. Such a course would justify the disheartening theory according to which peoples, instead of raising from their own substance armies for their defence are mere machines for the manufacture of thousands of soldiers—the pawns which are played with on the huge chessboard of human folly. We say it earnestly, the system of recruiting to death cannot last. Time, and no long time either—will soon dispose of it. Neither the population nor the wealth of the nation can afford to keep it up."

FRENCH ORATORS.—*La France* tells some anecdotes of the principal orators in the French Chamber, which, if not true, are at least amusing. One day, it says, when M. Jules Favre was speaking, M. Rouher fell asleep. When the eloquent radical leader ended his speech, M. Vuitry asked his colleague, telling him he must reply. "What did he talk about?" rejoined M. Rouher. M. Vuitry having described in a few words the subject of debate, M. Rouher ascended the tribune, and in a speech of three quarters of an hour, triumphantly demolished the arguments of his opponent. When he returned to his seat, he laughingly reproached M. Vuitry for having waked him from the pleasantest nap he had enjoyed for a long time. The speeches of M. Berryer are also conceived on the spur of the moment, and he attaches so little value to them after they have been delivered that he never corrects the reports, as most of the members do. Once on being urgently requested by the head of the reporters to revise an important speech which he had delivered that evening, he replied: "I read my own speeches! You might as well offer me soup after coffee." M. Thiers, on the other hand, corrects the reports of his speeches with great care. After an important debate, he usually passes the night in the office of the *Moniteur*, going over the proofs word for word, and keeping himself awake by drinking chocolate. M. Ollivier follows his example. M. Jules Favre never corrects the reports of his speeches and M. Rouher has this done by his secretary.

The Emperors are said to be wearied beyond measure by the long and tedious debate over the Press Bill. He is dissatisfied with his Ministers, at least some of them; dissatisfied with the majority, who are, doubtless unwittingly, exposing the Government to odium and reproach by the persistence of the Opposition. He is reported to have declared, in a fit of impatience, that he would appeal to the country by means of a plebiscite to sanction his next liberal measures, and not to a Chamber which seems bent on thwarting him. If the Emperor's vexation be great at his unsuccessful efforts to please every one, the bewilderment of the journalists is still greater. The Minister of State has been supplicated over and over again to clearly trace the limits, and explain, beyond the possibility of mistake, the difference between a permitted comment on the debates of the Chamber and a prohibited *compte-rendu*. He has done nothing of the kind. In his speech of 8th day he spoke of everything except the one thing necessary—contemporary history, history of England, constitutional rights, politics in general, adjurations and even something stronger; but of satisfactory definition or explanation on the point at issue, not a word. On the question as to what really constitutes the difference between a comment which is allowed and a summary which is forbidden, the Chamber was told by the English Parliament, a hundred years since, resisted the publication of its debates; and how it was only bit by bit that the liberty of reporting them was extended from it. And the Minister concludes that liberty is incapable of regulating itself; as if the French people of this day should be satisfied with the restricted practice of the first years of George III. Then to what but the *compte-rendu* was the fall of the July Government owing, and of the Republic of 1848? Had Louis Philippe's Government and the Republican Assembly adopted the report in *extenso* and the analytical report of the present day they never would have been overthrown. It was not known till now that the Legislative Assembly fell by the liberty of the press.—*Times* Cor.

PARIS MARCH 19.—The much looked for Imperial pamphlet made its appearance to day. The writer after giving a lengthy history of the early popular votes in France, proves from that that the French Constitution is based upon the will of the people. He then goes on to review the course of the Emperors toward the people, and contends that in the decree of 1860 and 1867, wherein certain liberal reforms were guaranteed, the Emperor manifests that he seeks to adopt the covenant of progress and liberty. It is said Oreste, Secretary of the Emperor's Cabinet, is the author.

The French Admiral has demanded payment of the Egyptian arrears to France for the last three years. In case of an unsatisfactory reply he is according to instructions to seize the Custom House and collect payment himself.

MAINE DISASTERS.—The monthly report of the Bureau Veritas of Paris shows that in January last 264 vessels were lost, of which 141 bore the English flag while 35 were French 24 American 12 Prussian 8 Dutch 7 Norwegian, 5 Danish, and 32 of various other flags. The list of casualties compares favourably with preceding years, there having been 421 losses in January, 1867, and 411 in the corresponding month of 1866.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Florence Feb. 21.—The Chamber of Deputies approved to day the total expenditure for 1868 estimated at 997,965,000 lire. The report of the Committee on this subject states the deficit for the present year to be 218,000,000, exclusive of the loss on exchange in payments abroad. The interest of the National Debt amounts to 54 per cent. of the general expenses.

Count Gambetta Digny announced that the Estimates for 1869 will be presented in the first week in March.

The negotiations between France and Italy have now advanced so far that both parties are agreed to renew the principle stipulations of the September Convention. The only condition on which the final consent of Italy is made to depend is the evacuation of the Italian territory by the French. Her terms will be probably accepted as soon as to the moral guarantee of her word a material security has been added by the emanation of the Roman *donation*.

ROME.—Our (Tablet) Roman correspondent, writing on Feb. 23, says:—An anonymous pamphlet, labelled as Gen. Kanzer's administration, has been printed in France or Belgium, and privately circulated here. It is attributed to some of the officers of the late administration, and is evidently intended to cripple the efforts of the present Minister of Arms, in a task already so difficult as to have required no little courage and ability to look it in the face. The excellent and effective state of the Panal Army, the triumphant result of the late campaign is the best answer to an attack directed by private pique, and to which the author has studiously avoided attaching his signature. A worse service could scarcely be rendered to the Holy Father at the present moment, than that of exciting distrust in the only man who has so far shown himself equal to the emergency of such an attack as Rome itself has sustained this autumn. It is only those who know with what insufficient resources, what difficulties of every kind General Kanzer had to deal, who can appreciate to the full extent the great success he has achieved, his unflinching courage and unmeasured devotion to the Holy See.

whose sentiments appeared sometimes divided between the interests of the Church and those of the Bonaparte family, the new Cardinal, Prince Lucien, enjoys the reputation of being an uncompromising champion of the Holy See and never to have concealed his preference when the Papal Court and the French Government were at variance. Whether this report is correct or not, Louis Napoleon will not fail to support the further advance of his cousin in ecclesiastical dignities, for to add to the lustre of the name Bonaparte has always been a main object of his policy. Cardinal Bonaparte is the only Cardinal who is a blood relation of a European sovereign. For many centuries it has been the habit not to select a member of a sovereign house for Pope; but public opinion accedes to Louis Napoleon the intention of using his influence at one of the future vacancies of the Holy See for the promotion of his cousin to the highest honour in the church.

AUSTRIA. At the sitting of the Upper House committee of the Reichsrath upon ecclesiastical affairs, on Tuesday, the draft of the Marriage Laws Amendment Bill was adopted. The bill proposes a restoration of certain clauses of the civic code in existence before the conclusion of the Concordat, and renders the celebration of marriage before the civil authorities a matter of necessity coinciding thus with the vote of the Lower House. The minority of the committee announced its intention of submitting separate proposals to the house.

PRUSSIA.

We read in the *Univers*—Nearly fifty meetings have been already held in Germany in favour of the Temporal Power of the Sovereign Pontiff. The example set the example in the Assembly of November 21. Since then similar demonstrations have taken place at Treves, Aix-la-Chapelle, Tribourg, Paderborn, Essen, Bonn, Coblenz, Labenstein, Bocholt, Munster, Walmerod, Corvey, Rheinfeld, St. Wendel, Dusseldorf, Erfurt, &c. &c. On Sunday, February 16, it was the turn of Eupend, of Oelde, of Siegen, and of Hoesht. Other meetings are announced to be held at Hamm, and at Warburg, in Westphalia. Addresses to the Holy Father continue to be signed in great numbers. Some of these have been presented to the King of Prussia, asking his support for the Sovereign Pontiff. The address of Arener Mappen (Hanover) to his Majesty contains 12,000 signatures, that of M. de Klein-Sorgen has presented in the name of the Catholics of Munster and its district, 10,483 that of Eschweiler (Rhenish Prussia), 9,610 in Bavaria the address of the population to the King bore as many as 72,000 names and that of Paderborn upwards of 40,000. The subscriptions keep pace with these testimonials of devotion and fidelity. Cologne recently sent 20,000 thalers to Rome, and the little diocese of Osnabruck, in which there are but 157,000 Catholics, for the most part in poor circumstances, 6,300. The students of Munster have undertaken to raise an equipage of 200,000 for the Pope, and those of Breslau and Wurzburg have acceded to the resolutions promulgated on the Roman question by the young academicians of Munster. The *Univers* thinks that these demonstrations will materially assist in neutralising the bad opinions propagated by the journals which are openly or covertly hostile to the interests of religion, by showing how deeply rooted in the Catholic mind of Europe is the sentiment of undying attachment to the venerable Chair of St. Peter.

The semi official *Provincial Correspondence* of Wednesday publishes an article headed 'The Proceedings of King George of Hanover,' in which it states that the Government will take measures to prevent means being supplied him from Prussia to aid in enterprises against the Prussian monarchy, and in a course of action which would be the ruin of his former subjects.

The dreadful mortality on board the Leibnitz emigrant ship has caused a searching inquiry into the accommodation supplied on board Hamburg vessels of this class. The result is very unfavourable to the shipowners, it having been ascertained that the mortality on board the Hamburg ships is three times as great as on board Bremen vessels, and six times as great as on board English vessels. In 1867 when 32 vessels, with 9,829 emigrants left Hamburg for New York, no less than 211 or 2.156 per cent. of the passengers, died during the voyage. In the same year 22,370 passengers sailed for New York from Bremen, of whom only 165, or 0.692 per cent, died on the way. In the London ship the rate of mortality during the same period was 0.347 per cent., on the Liverpool line no more than 0.308. These figures contain such a glaring accusation against the Hamburg shipowners that the initiative taken by Count Bismarck for subjecting passenger ships to Federal supervision has been universally welcomed.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

(COMMUNICATED)

Some time since a pamphlet was published in Paris, which one might assign without much fear of mistake to the French Emperor. Or, if not the actual author, the inspiration undoubtedly came from an imperial source. Now, perhaps some persons, who do not bother themselves with following the phases of Imperial policy as indicated by such occasional publications, may like to know what are Napoleon's sentiments respecting Italy. Speaking of the probable results of active interference on the part of France in the present development of German centralization, the writer says it would cause "the abandonment of the temporal Papacy to the Garibaldian demagogues in order to purchase the neutrality of a government whose active support would be, 'in any case,' of very slight use to us."

From this sentence, two things are very apparent, 1st. That Italy, in spite of professions to the contrary and solemn treaties—in spite of national honour and good faith—would, to-morrow, if she dared, second the efforts of the revolutionary bands of cut-throats and robbers in their impious attacks on Rome. And 2nd. That Italy is neither to be feared as an opponent nor conciliated as an ally.

In fact, let any man not wholly prejudiced, cast a glance at the history of the past as particularly regards those Italian lands, and he will not fail to see that they were ever a turbulent, disobedient and unruly race. One does not know whether to smile with pity or scorn at the display of bad faith and utter disregard of honor which too often disgrace their actions. In the middle ages no people in Europe was so wisely governed or so well. The influence of the Church was more directly felt by them than by other nationalities. (We speak of matters more especially civil.) The Church regulated the policy of their rulers defined the subject from the unjust exactions of the Sovereign carefully guarded legislation from being corrupted by the will of the powerful and fixed the foundations of society, strong and immovable, in Truth and Justice. Feudal relations were no where in Europe so mild as in Italy. The proximity of the beneficent Papacy made it so. The lords feared the immortal voice and moral power that issued from Rome. The vassals loved both, for they knew that well grounded causes of complaint would be always inquired into and removed. The Popes looked upon the Italians with particular affection. For the most part they were of the same nationality, and well understood the peculiar characteristics and requirements of the people. The Italians were and are the spoiled children of the Church. As is usually the case, the favors they received were repaid with the basest ingratitude. Again and again did they revolt, and as often were they vanquished and forgiven. A thousand times they would have felt the just indignation of neighboring states which they had shamelessly deceived, had it not been for the protection which the plying and generous shield of the Papacy afforded them. Their bad faith made them suspicious of one another; hence in spite of the warnings of the Popes, they resolved themselves into

a number of petty states which were, with few exceptions, insignificant and contemptible. Each looked upon its neighbor with jealousy and hatred. The temporary excess of one armed the others against it. The cities and plains of a country, blessed by God above others, were continually rendered by the blood of contending factions. Other nations only interested themselves in these squabbles so far as to ascertain the number of killed. For the greater the slaughter, the greater the chances of Italian prosperity. Kings made Italy the battlefield of Europe. Her divisions made her unable to remonstrate, so she had to bear the burden of the battle and the insult of the alave.

Now perhaps, some one might be tempted, to argue from this state of things the necessity of Italy's present clamor for unity. It is true—unity is a blessing, but it is a blessing that must grow from the process of centuries. Had the Italians of the early ages listened to the warnings of the Popes they would have been a nation to-day without coveting the gift of Charlemagne and Matilda, or lifting a sacrilegious hand against the patrimony of Peter. Now, it is too late. The country was cut up into so many parts, the people grew up with such opposing interests and civil animosity, genera ions inherited such numerous and bitter feuds, that coalition now, is not union, but similar to the forced companionship of different wild beasts. The fear of the keeper's eye keeps the latter in temporary quiet: the force of public opinion restrains the Italians. Let that be removed and we shall have a repetition of Italy in the Middle Ages. Another thing keeps this heterogeneous collection of states together for the time being. All are clamoring for Rome. This causes them to forget their other differences. Suppose Rome gained: what other? Peace, calm, and the development of national resources by legitimate efforts? No such a thing, but simply one indiscriminate scramble for plunder and then a reign of terror which shall produce monsters beside whom Fouquier Tinville, Ouhouin St. Just, Marat or Robespierre will appear merciful as lambs.

Indeed the frantic Garibaldi says more than he imagines when he cries: "Rome or Death!" If he, or his followers, would adapt their shibboleth to the results which must necessarily ensue if they be successful, "Rome and Death" would be the most true and appropriate Death of the social state—death of true Liberty—death of religion—death of civilization itself. For, it must be remembered that the Revolution does not pretend to make the capture of material Rome its chief object. Above and beyond this lies the motive power—the real idea—the ultimate negation of God and rejection of that divine revelation of which Rome is the chief guardian and promoter on earth. This is plain to any observer, and we prove it by the invariable sympathy of heresy for the revolution and vice versa. Both are born of the devil and each acknowledges the other's claim to relationship. Hence—for practical illustration—the infidel letters of Garibaldi and the echoing howls of Exeter Hall.

But to return. The same bad faith that excited the wrath of honorable states in the past, will array in a short time the wild beasts of the revolution against each other. The Punic faith of paganism has become the inheritance of the revolution with this difference that natural shame and a faint sense of honor softened the quality in the pagan, but no way influences the revolutionist. For, when the thunders of God's living voice from the lips of Peter is centred, the 'still small voice' of conscience is not likely to be razzard.

But the threats and designs of the wicked avail not. The other day when a dirty pack of rascals, ominous but efficient vagabonds straggled up to the gates of Rome, a few Christian gentlemen sent them yelping back to their filthy dens and vermin, to meditate on the vicissitudes of revolution and the strange indifference of breech-loaders for an idea. A couple of thousand appeared before the Pope: he met them free. Six hundred went into the presence of a higher Judge. *Ni de mortuis nisi bonum*. 'Tis an old saying, doubtless, but after all, God and the revolution are enemies!

It is no wonder, then, that a clever man like Napoleon should doubt the truth and honesty of revolutionists. He knows them well; some of the pitch has stuck to himself, so close have been his former relations with them. His policy is consequently vacillating, but we may be certain that he will lean toward the Pope to the end. In serving the Papacy he serves himself, and every act that goes to support Pius IX., consolidates more and more his own rather precarious dynasty and throne. Is it any wonder that he despises the aid which Italy could bring him in case of a European conflict? An honorable man would prefer to take the chance of an unequal contest, rather than seek or accept the aid of a more vagabond, toief and liar. France, abstracting from her ruler—answers the first condition; Italy, the second. The only prayer of all honest men should be that France—awaking to her dignity and her proud position as a Catholic nation—may compel Napoleon the waverrer to become Napoleon the avenger; and, sweeping away the bypocritical web of tortuous diplomacy that disgraces his policy, as a- the rights of the Victor of Christ, and thus earn the gratitude and love of two hundred millions of Catholics.

J. M. I. G.

GRAY EYES.—The gray eye is necessarily the eye of woman. And here we meet with a variety enough to puzzle Solomon himself. We will pass over in silence the sharp, the shrewish, the spiteful, the cold, and the wild gray eye; every one has seen them—too often perhaps. There are some that belong only to the galleys; there are others of which any honest brute would be thoroughly ashamed. But then, again, there are some beautiful enough to drive one wild, and it is only them which I mean. There is the dark, sleepy, almond-shaped, gray eye with long black lashes—it goes with the rarest face on earth that sultana-like beauty of jet-black hair, and a complexion that is neither dark nor fair—almost a cream colour if the truth must be told—and not rich and rich as the leaf of the calla Ethiopica light.

Directly opposed to this is the calm clear gray eye—the eye that reasons, when this only fails. It looks you quietly in the face; it views you kindly but, alas! dispassionately; passion rarely lights it and love takes the steady bias of friendship, when he tries to hide within. The owner of that eye is upright, conscientious, and, pitying his fellow man, even while at a loss to understand their vagaries. It is the eye for a kind and considerate physician, for a conscientious lawyer (if such a man there be), for a worthy village pastor, for a friend as faithful as any poor human being can be. Last of the gray eyes comes the most mischievous; a soft eye with a large pupil, that contracts and dilates with a word, a thought, or a flash of feeling; an eye that laughs; that sighs almost; that has its sunlight, its twilight, its moonbeams, and its storms; a wonderful eye that winks you whether you will or not, and holds you even after it has cast you off. No matter whether the face be fair or not—no matter if features are irregular and complexion varying, the eye holds you captive, and then laughs at your very chains.

THE BRAIN.—One of the readiest roads to the head is through the lungs. You may reach the brain in a minute with chloroform, for example. The power of this drug is marvelous. When under its influence a man may have his limb cut off without any sensation whatever; and even when he recovers from the artificial trance he may still have neither pain nor weakness. What? Have you ever seen a person after a fit of epilepsy? After a fit of that kind people have no remembrance of anything done to them during the fit. During the epileptic prostrum the brain is all but completely torpid. The same

thing happens after the anæsthetic sleep of chloroform. In neither case can a man remember what he never felt. But mark what may happen after amputation performed on a patient under chloroform. The same man who felt no pain in the stump, either during or after the operation, may continue for many successive months to be attacked with the identical local symptoms for which his limb was removed, at the hour of the day or night when he was wont to suffer martyrdom before its removal. And more than this, if seized by his old enemy during sleep, he may wake, exclaiming,—'Oh, my leg, my leg! It pains me the same as when it was on!' More curious still: he may tell you he can, so far as his own feelings are concerned, actually move the foot of the amputated limb. What do these facts prove? They prove:—1st, That the brain is the source of all motion and all sensation, morbid or sane. They prove, inversely, 2nd, that the brain is the source of rest and remission, sleep included; they further prove, 3rd, that the brain is the source of all paroxysmal recurrences, whether the more prominent symptoms be general or local.—*London Medical Practice*.

CHEMICAL FREEZING AGENTS.—In that hot-bed of wonders, the chemist's laboratory, great degrees of cold are procurable by using highly volatile liquids & evaporations. A man may be frozen to death, it is said, in the extreme heat of summer, simply by keeping him constantly drenched with ether. By the assistance of liquid sulphuric acid, water may be frozen in a red hot vessel. But that remarkable substance, liquid carbonic acid, takes the highest rank of all known freezing agents. In drawing it from the powerful reservoirs in which it is necessarily kept, it evaporates so rapidly as to freeze itself, and is then a light, porous mass, like snow. If a small quantity of this is drenched with ether, the degree of cold produced is even more intolerable to the touch than boiling water—a drop or two of the mixture producing blisters, just as if the skin had been burned. Mr. Adams states, that in eight minutes he has frozen in this way a mass of mercury weighing ten pounds.

ALL NONSENSE.—'Well, Cuff,' said a clergyman to his colored servant, 'what were you doing in meeting this morning?' 'Doing, Massa? I was taking notes.' 'You taking notes?' exclaimed the divine. 'Sartin, massa; all the gemmen take notes.' 'Well, let me see your notes,' Cuff produced his sheet of paper, and his master found it scrawled all over with all sorts of marks and lines, as though a dozen of spiders, dipped in ink, had marched over. 'Why, this is all nonsense, Cuff!' 'Dat's what I thought all de time you was preaching, massa,' said the old negro, with perfect innocence.

Refrain from bitter words; there is only the difference of a letter between words and swords. The human heart like a well, if utterly closed in from the outer world, is sure to generate an atmosphere of death.

RHEUMATISM CURED!

Read the following letter, received by H. R. Gray, Esq., Druggist, St. Lawrence, Main Street, Montreal:—

118 DOMINIQUE STREET, Montreal, July 18 1863.

Sir,—I have suffered severely from Rheumatism for a length of time, and have been under the treatment of different medical men without any benefit. Having heard of BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA, I determined to try it. After using six bottles I experienced great relief; and after using six bottles more I found myself perfectly cured. The Rheumatism from which I suffered principally adhered my back.

I am yours, respectfully,

MRS P LAFRANCE.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & 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 Medicine.

INDIGESTION, OR DYSPEPSIA, is a disease born of the luxury of civilization. The savage is exempt from its torments; they are the penalty exacted by nature for over-indulgence. The rules for treating the complaint are simple, and apply to all cases.—Keep the bowels open, renew the lost tone and vigor of the stomach, and regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought. Now come the anxious questions of the sufferer: How shall this be accomplished? Where is the medicine possessing the necessary searching, strength-giving, corrective power over these organs to be found? Dyspeptics, on this subject you have decisive testimony, from our most respectable physicians. Dr. Wells, of Thirty first street, New York city, a graduate of the Dublin University, says: 'For eighteen months I have used BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS as an alterative and tonic, and consider them the most reliable medicine we have for dyspepsia, indigestion, and all derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels.'—Dr. L. Mills of Sixteenth Street, New York, Dr. Ellis Mott, of Court street, Brooklyn, and Dr. Parker Nelson, of the Olinical Institute, Philadelphia, recommend the Pills with equal earnestness. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has undoubtedly achieved a success in this country which is without a parallel in the history of the toilet. Its popularity overshadows that of the finest perfumes imported from Germany, France, and England.—Nor is this popularity to be attributed to its comparative cheapness so much as to its intrinsic superiority. The fabric impregnated with it exudes the incense of the most odoriferous tropical flowers. The fragrance is as fresh as if it flowed from the dew charged blossoms of that land where spicy atmosphere is alike re-embodied by the poet and the historian. Nor is the odor evanescent. On the contrary, it clings to the handkerchief, as if incorporated with its threads. Diluted with water it is admirable as a mouth wash after smoking, and as a counter-irritant after shaving.

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