The Daily News,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

ITEMS FROM LA LANTERNE.

"The papers say that the Portuguese Government is in such want of money that the King has resolved to sell precious stones to the amount of forty-five millions of francs to help the public treasury. Elsewhere things go otherwise; the public chest is emptied to help the sovereign. But what is more surprising than all this upon this earth of ours, so full of bare rocks of many, is that there should exist people who can sell unproductive diamonds to the amount of forty-five millions, whilst half that sum would suffice to teach a large country how to read and write. How can people wonder at our having ceased to call monarchs the shepherds of their subjects?"

"I have no spite, but cannot resist the desire of quoting again a few lines from an editorial of the 4th October, 1843, signed Louis Napoleon Bonaparte:—'Ought we not to blush, we, a free nation, or at least who call ourselves free, who have made several revolutions to secure freedom—ought we not to blush, I say, when we see Ireland, unfortunate Ireland, enjoy more liberty than France. Here, for example, twenty persons cannot meet without permission from the police, whilst in O'Connell's country thousands of men can discuss together public affairs, and even threaten the existence of the British empire, without a minister daring to violate the right of association.' The *Lanterne* adds:—'Yes, we ought to blush, and I ready do not hesitate to do so, when I think that, in 1843, people could be punished for meeting to the number of twenty persons together, and that, in 1865, some have been condemned for having been found thirteen together.'"

LORD STANLEY'S INTERVIEW WITH M. DE MOUSTIER.

The *Saturday Review* thinks that Lord Stanley's interview with M. de Moustier can scarcely be taken to be an event of European importance. Her Majesty's Cabinet are familiar with the state and the suspense of the Continent, and it is to be feared that Lord Stanley is not able to do much to remove it. The dissatisfaction with which Great Britain witnesses the outbreak of a European conflict is a topic on which the Foreign office is always eloquent. Lord Stanley cannot say more on the subject of the wickedness of war than half-a-dozen of his predecessors have often said, and his conversation with the French Minister was doubtless of the stereotyped form. If M. de Moustier had in return been able to tell Lord Stanley what was going to happen this next autumn or next spring, he would have been a wiser man than his Imperial master. Nobody knows this, not even the Emperor himself. Napoleon III. has made a science of the habit of irresolution, and defies all prediction. To day the Marshals of the French army may be brightening up their sabres; to-morrow Baron Beust may say something at Vienna, and the Imperial Cabinet in Paris will again be a focus of perplexity and hesitation.

Europe is being paralyzed and menaced by an Imperial Hamlet. It is no doubt his destiny to avenge his father's ghost, only he never can summon up resolution to strike the blow; and enterprises of great moment are thus always on the eve of being undertaken. The intercourse between the English and French Foreign Ministers must, therefore, have been of an unsubstantial kind; for it is not easy for the most practised student of human nature to penetrate the secret designs of the irresolute. Unfortunately for the happiness of Europe, Great Britain, whatever her pacific predilections, has not the moral or political influence on the Continent requisite to ensure peace. A non-combatant on the eve of battle becomes a personage of minor consequence, and there is no immediate prospect of England's being drawn into the vortex of continental hostilities. At the present moment Lord Stanley's visit to M. de Moustier will exercise about the same influence on the events of the future that belongs to the afternoon visit of the Empress Eugenie to Queen Victoria.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The *Spectator* can see no new reason outside Paris to apprehend precipitate or immediate action. The Emperor, unless pressed beyond endurance, will not fight without a reason, and there is no reason as yet forthcoming. That the Hohenzollerns intend to be Emperors of Germany to rule the South as well as the North, to reckon all men who speak German" among their subjects, there is no more doubt than that they value the "annexations" above all the other results of the recent war; but nothing has occurred to make the aggregation of all Germany easier than it was six months or twelve months ago; on the contrary, it is, if anything, a shade more difficult, for the south has recovered at once from its panic and its enthusiasm, and is inclined to avoid the Prussian system of scientific control as long as it safely can. The provocation will hardly be given from the Prussian side till Berlin is ready to make some very great *coup* indeed, and there is no sign that Berlin is any readier than she was last year, when her armies were within twenty-four hours of mobilization. The signal may indeed come from Paris, but Napoleon hungers to-day as he did yesterday for alliances before he essays so terrible a feat as the dismemberment of Germany, and he has gained no new ally. Italy cannot be secured except at a price he will not pay, the freedom of Rome. Austria, though no doubt savage at her exclusion from Germany, is fettered by her financial operations still incomplete, as well as by the vivid wrath with which Hungarians and Bohemians have already received the news of a *rapprochement* towards Germany. Russian fidelity to Prussia is not shaken, and as for England, Lord Stanley takes peace worth almost any number of deceptive promises to fight for the neutrality of places we can by no possibility defend. Much is made in some continental prints of negotiations said to have been commenced for including France, Belgium, and Holland in one great Customs Union; but after all, that must be a mere suggestion, for Federalism is no idea of the French mind; nei her Belgium nor Holland can wish to surrender the free control of their own taxation, and ultimately of their own independence, and England is not the Power France or its Emperor would select for fratricide war. We should fight for the neutrality of Antwerp. There is in truth nothing which suggests immediate danger except the internal condition of France. France is, no doubt, armed to the teeth, but then an armed man is not the one who most willingly provokes a premature contest; and Paris, no doubt, is discontented, but then Napoleon has not hitherto display any exaggerated dread of Paris.

At Bathurst, a few days since, a Chinaman named Ah Hung managed to strangle himself with his own tail.—*Sydney Herald.*

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BARRISTERS, &c., Princess Street, Kingston (opposite Daily News Office).
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Q.C.,
GEORGE LEVACK MOWAT,
GEORGE MILNES MACDONNELL.
March 15, 67.

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JAMES O'REILLY, Q.C. | FRANK C. DRAPER.

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Richard T. Walkem,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Office—Clarence Street, Kingston, C.W.
J. P. GILDERSLEEVE L.L.B. | RICH. T. WALKEM.

W. R. Mingaye,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Kingston, C. W. Dec. 1.

Wm. B. Thibodo,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Anchor Buildings.

Wilkison & Reeve,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-at-LAW, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Napanee, C. W.
OFFICE.—South West corner of Dundas and East Streets.
WM. H. WILKISON. W. A. REEVE, M. A.
County Crown Attorney.

Isaac H. Price,

LAW, CHANCERY and CONVEYANCING OFFICE,
Anchor Buildings,
Kingston, C.W.
Jan. 9.

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JOHN A. MACDONALD, Q.C. | JAMES PATTON, Q.C.
JOHN M. MACHAR.
Kingston, Jan'y 16

James Agnew,

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August 1.

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CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.
PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING 1867—$2,00[illegible],000.
Funds deposited in the hands of the Government for the security of Policyholders.

☞ All fire risks carefully surveyed, and the rate of Premium made to correspond with the risk assumed.

JAMES SWIFT,
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St. Lawrence Wharf.
Kingston, Feb. 4, 1868.

RELIANCE MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ETNA
Fire and Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY OF DUBLIN.

CAPITAL $2,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME 1,000,000

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Manager for Canada
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Agent for Kingston.
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THE CHILD'S COMPANION AND JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR, 30 cents a year, or Four Copies and upwards at 25 cents each.
THE BIBLE CLASS AND YOUTH'S MAGAZINE, published by the London Sunday-School Union. 30 cents a year, or Four Copies and upwards at 25 cents each.
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PRINCESS STREET.
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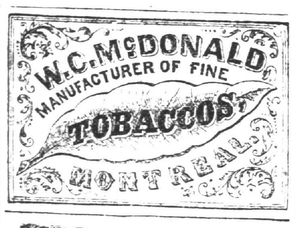

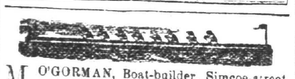

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March 9, 1868.

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PROFESSOR of the PIANO & THOROUGH BASS, & CULTIVATION of the VOICE
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THOS. KIRKPATRICK.

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1866. Marine Insurance. 1866.

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And is prepared to issue policies on terms as low as the safety of the assured will permit.
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ARE a safe and reliable remedy in all diseases of the *Stomach, Liver* and *Bowels*. They are not *Quack* Medicines puffed up by high sounding testimonials from imaginary people, but are the result of forty years experience of a first-class physician, and their extraordinary success is due to the fact that they answer exactly their name. The formula from which they are prepared, is based on sound, scientific principles, and has received the unqualified approbation of the *medical profession.* They do not profess to be a cure-all, but for all diseases arising from any derangement of the *Stomach, Liver* and *Bowels*, they furnish an effectual remedy. We have in our possession, over one hundred testimonials from physicians who have used them in their practice and highly approve of them, among which are the following:

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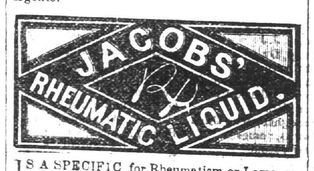

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THE ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, invented by R. Freeman, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century. It is largely employed by the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons in hospital and private practice in all parts of the world. It has effects peculiar to itself, and which are essentially different to those produced by the various compounds bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but have no pretence to possessing its virtues. It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, allays the irritation of fever, soothes the system under exhausting diseases, and gives sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates. It continues to hold its unshaken position in the estimation of the Profession as the best, most reliable, and cheapest preparation. Eminent and scientific Physicians made affidavits that they have tested its effects in careful comparison with those of "DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and deposed to the facts that they found it a more certain and reliable preparation, and greatly preferred "FREEMANS."
Earl Russell communicated to the Royal College of Physicians and to Mr Freeman, that in Manilla the only remedy of any use in Cholera was Chlorodine.
The Medical Times and Gazette, January 13th, 1866, states; "It has an immense sale amongst the public, and is prescribed by scores of Orthodox Medical Practitioners, and, of course, it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
Manufactured by the Inventor, Richard Freeman, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S.
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Enhancing the purifying and invigorating effects of baths and tubs.
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One gallon makes 200 to 300 gallons adapted for use.
N.B.—Condy's Fluid is the Standard Scientific Test for Organic Matter in Water, and affords the only known means of rapidly and completely freeing Drinking Water from Organic Taint, which is so common a cause of serious disease.
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Removes from the mouth impure and foreign tastes and odours, whether arising from tobacco or other causes, and counteracts the irritation and morbid secretions of carious teeth. It purifies and softens the skin, and, used in the bath, tends to promote a healthy state of the whole body.
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MEMORANDA.
MAGENTA: The strength and beauty of this dye is almost incredible. A Sixpenny bottle will dye 20 yards of Bonnet Ribbon in 10 minutes; it will also produce a clear Rose Pink by using less dye. Suitable also for Woollen Goods, Feathers, Silks, &c.
WOOLLENS: Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Purple, Orange, Pink, and Crimson produce the most satisfactory results. Use a large quantity of boiling water in an earthen pan. RIBBONS and SILKS: Brush them with soap and water to avoid creases, and to render them clean. Dye in boiling water.
FEATHERS: Dye in hot water (a few drops of the dye is sufficient for one feather).
COTTON: Mauve, Violet and Purple are recommended.
LEATHER: Blue, Magenta, Violet and Orange. Dye in warm water.
WHITEWASH: To color: *Magenta*, for Pink or Rose; add half a bottle to a pail of water, then stir in the Whitening as usual. Mauve, Violet, Purple, Blue and crimson produce pretty tints by using one bottle or more, as directed above.
STARCH: Stir in a few drops of Colour—Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Blue or Pink; these impart delicate tints to Lace, Linen, &c.
WILLOW SHAVINGS, Wicker, Ivory, Bone, Hair, Fibres, Seaweed, &c., attract the dye quickly, if applied in boiling water.
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BOOK EDGES: A Sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, Crimson or Blue will make from a pint to a quart of beautiful colouring, according to shade required. Apply with a brush.
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OAK STAIN: A bottle of No. 2 Black to half a-pint of hot water.
SATINWOOD STAIN: A Sixpenny bottle
PHOTOGRAPHS may be tinted; dilute the dye with water; a bottle of Magenta to a pint of water, &c.
ILLUMINATING: Magenta, Violet, Blue, Orange; pour a few drops into an egg cup add warm water; use with a brush or pen Borders of books, similar to Ward and Lock's Arabian Nights, &c., may be prettily illuminated in this manner.
BLANCMANGE, JELLY, CORN FLOUR, ICE CREAMS, &c: While in a liquid state add one or two drops of Magenta. A more simple or elegant tinting cannot be had.
CONFECTIONERS will find Magenta, Violet Orange and Pink useful colours.
GELATINES and GLUES are successfully coloured with these dyes.
INK: A Sixpenny bottle of Magenta to a pint or more of cold water.
WATER: One drop of dye will tint a quart.
PRINTING on Cotton, Silk or Wool in the ordinary way.
BLENDING some of the dyes in the bath will produce an infinity of shade, according to taste.

LEA AND PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce. This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "The only good sauce," is prepared solely by Lea and Perrins. The Public are respectly cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that Lea and Perrins' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper. Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.
Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c.&c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally

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Fine Breakfast Tea, Strong, Pure, and Fine Flavoured, Black, Green, or Mixed..70 cents per lb
The Finest that can be procured ..... 1 dollar
N.B.—Teas of guaranteed quality and purity at lower prices can be had in small boxes or chests at the Montreal Depot. Samples on application.
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RICHARD JUSON, Esq., Hamilton,
MESSRS. RICE LEWIS & SON, Toronto,
W. M. WILSON, Esq., Simcoe.
HON JOHN CARLING, London.
BULL, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonia Life Assurance Company.
July 1st, 1867.

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ARE now producing all the saleable varieties of Ame ican Pattern RIM and MORTICE LOCKS, LATCHES, KNOBS, &c., &c., and offer them for sale, to the Trade *only*, of qualities and at prices to do away with the need of using any but HOME MADE. Orders sent either direct to the Manufactory, Kingston, Canada West; or to the Company's Agents in Montreal, Messrs Evans & Evans, will be promptly attended to.

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DR. DE JONGH'S Oil is convincingly proved by an overwhelming weight of medical testimony, and by the practical test of successful experience for twenty years in all parts of the world, to be, beyond all question, the purest, the most efficacious, the most palatable, and, from its rapid curative effects, the most economical of all kinds.
Hence the universal celebrity of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and the unparalleled demand for this unrivalled preparation.

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"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.
"We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. de Jongh. It has long been our practice, when prescribing the oil, to recommend this kind, since, amidst a much variety and uncertainty, we have confidence in its genuineness."—(Extract from "Consumption: its Early and Remediable Stages.")

DR. LANKESTER, F.R.S.,
Coroner for Central Middlesex.
"I consider that the purity of this oil is secured in its preparation, by the personal attention of so good a chemist and intelligent a physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the oil with which I am acquainted. Hence, I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medical efficacy."

DR. LETHEBY,
Medical Officer of Health, and Chief Analyst to the City of London.
"In all cases I have found Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable. It is, I believe, universally acknowledged that this oil has great therapeutic power; and from my investigations, I have no doubt of its being a pure and unadulterated article."

DR. BARLOW, F.R.S.,
Senior Physician to Guy's Hospital.
"I have frequently recommended persons consulting me to make use of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. I have been well satisfied with its effects, and believe it to be a very pure oil, well fitted for those cases in which the use of that substance is indicated."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of the "Spas of Germany."
"Dr. Granville has found that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the pale oil."

EDWIN CANTON, ESQ., F.R.C.S.,
Surgeon to Charing-cross Hospital.
"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

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The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3.

☞ *SEE LAST PAGE.*

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS IN THE AUSTRALIAN WILDS.

The *Dubbo* (Australian) *Dispatch* contains the following account of terrible suffering, followed by a Bourke correspondent, who writes—"The report I to-day send you will serve to show what a man may endure in the sterile regions. I have had many years of hardship to record, but this of Mr J. Bradley, of the firm of Cobb and Co, is certainly one of the most fearful I have ever known. Men have wrestled with terrible agony and died, but, since I have been on the river, no one has gone through as much and lived to relate the tale. I shall nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice, but as nearly as possible tell the tale he has gleaned it from the sufferer himself. He says: I started from Yanda, on the Darling, about the 9th of April last, with a buggy and two horses, for Gidyagatha, a back country belonging to us, south of the Darling, a distance of eighty miles, without water. I had horses I depended on, but after going thirty miles through sand, one of them knocked up, and I left it in camp. When I started I had only two bottles of water, which were now consumed. This camp I considered about twenty miles south of Toorale; I say south, having no compass, cannot be certain. The next morning, one horse still very lame, I went about seven miles, when I found myself too much to the east; altered my course due south, or what I thought south, and travelled forty or fifty miles, and found myself among mountains. The mountains or high ridges running in lines of forms and directions, caused me to think that I was in unknown country, and no water. The day had been very warm, and a painful sensation in the throat and tongue was felt. The horse was completely done. Here I camped. By daylight I was after the horses, and found they had left me in the night. Found their tracks with much toil (for I had eaten nothing since I started; in fact hunger I felt.) Followed them for ten miles in a W. direction. About ten o'clock I came up to my best horse, the other nowhere to be seen; and being in a fainting state I opened with my knife the neck of my horse and drank more than a quart of blood. This horrible draught gave me strength, but it was voided almost as quickly as taken. I here rested, being quite exhausted, my poor horse never leaving me. However, whenever I lay down, which I did very frequently, by the time I came to the end of the journey every mile of the way I would stop, come back, and look for me. I again started I led him for miles, for he was going when I reached the river. This point I felt sure was close to the river. About three miles I found a kurragong tree, and as long as I was able—for my knees trembled and my arms felt powerless—stripped away the strips of its bark, which I chewed, and found the sweet moisture of much benefit in relieving my throat and tongue; and I was convinced, should any one be in the same plight and have strength to procure a piece of this bark, it would preserve life for a day or two. At four, p.m., I again spitted blood with exactly the same result. My poor horse, Sydney, a Tas, was how staggering. All day it had been very cold, but at night it became quite cool, which revived to long-hobble my horse and let him; the reason of hobbling him was, weak as he was, he could outrun me, and even then I had to follow the sounds of the chains. After going six miles thus, he started into a reed-bed and stopped in a dry creek called Yanya; here I knew where I was, and led him to Marrandina and lay down; but, again started the horse was gone. I had now to be got over, which in seven hours, when I reached one of my own tanks at Nulltrania, fifteen miles from the Darling, where I had sheep. My horse, Sydney, likewise found the tank, rolled, and died; the other got into the next day, and plunging into the water, was drowned."

Among the heated terms a Boston gentleman uses: "Last Saturday my mother-in-law paid us a visit. In a short time it became so we were obliged to leave home."

Europe has a peace society, which lives, but does not flourish, and that is a good thing considering the soil and circumstances. One of the literary gentlemen connected with its interests published an article in which he declared that, in fifty years of almost constant peace, Europe had killed 50,000 men a year to the idea of a great armament in consequence of the loss of a soldier's for civil life—50,000 more men died because they were sailors than would have died had they been engaged as civilians. This *Journal de l'Armee* denies plump. The Minister of War has the facts, and these are in favor of the soldier's life. Between the years of age, in civil life, the death rate is 10.979 in 100; in the army it is 9.00. The main question, after all, is how many per cent of these man had the enjoyment of life of which they were capable consistently with the good of the mass, class for class, and which of the two contributed most to the greatness of country and to their own happiness?

Buenos Ayres letter, speaking of Gottschalk says:—"A rumour was circulated early morning that Gottschalk was to leave the railway station was literally filled by a crowd anxious to see the great artist. It was a lovely night, and a perfumed breeze of the distant 'pampas' was moving the foliage, and the moon shining pale and still on the white walls of the villas partly hidden among the rose-trees, and 'enredaderas.' Upon approaching nearer, the picture upon which we gazed was well worthy of the scope which surrounded it. Twenty young ladies were grouped around the pianist, who was then playing his composition, 'Le Dernier Amour.' The expectant and enthusiastic looks upon the piano, seemed to try to penetrate the material envelope to the soul which it contained. This was a singular character of poetical feeling."

In designing to impair the poetry of the extract, we might remark incidentally that many in this locality would like spontaneously to see the great poet. The press and hotels of the Province were generally swindled by him, in very large amounts, on the occasion of his last tour in this direction.—*Hamilton*

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