

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 27. — The Constitutionnel of this morning publishes the following: — 'We are in a position to state that Italy has neither made armaments nor effected concentrations of troops. The declarations of the Italian Government are precise in this respect, and are confirmed by all private or official information. The Government of the Emperor Napoleon has not two policies, and does not encourage warlike inclinations on one side or the other. It desires the maintenance of peace in every quarter, and does all in its power, within the measure of its rights and dignity, to preserve the blessings of peace to Europe.'

The Constitutionnel also says: — 'Immediately after the receipt of Prussia's reply the Vienna Cabinet entered into communication with the Prussian Government, in order to settle the manner in which mutual disarmament should be effected. We have grounds to expect that these negotiations will be shortly attended with that result.'

The Morgenpost publishes a telegram, according to which the Emperor Napoleon has declared to the Italian Cabinet that he will in no way assist Italy in case she should attack Austria. The Morgenpost adds that the news comes from an authentic source.

PARIS, April 26. — Mr. John Mitchell has addressed a second epistle to the Opinion Nationale on Ireland. His former letter, he says, was commented upon in a leading article of The Times, but no one disputed the facts set forth in it, and The Times deduced from them an argument in favour of the coercive system in Ireland. He hopes that no one in France will ever again declare that Ireland is administered by the same laws, or that she enjoys the same liberties as England. The grievances which Mr. Mitchell now complains of may be summed up thus: — The existence in Ireland of a code to which England, Scotland, and Wales are strangers. Exceptional laws by which the Irish people are prohibited from deliberating among themselves on their own affairs by means of a committee of delegates elected for that object. The right of possessing arms restricted to a few favoured persons. The teaching or learning drill, or any military manoeuvre whatever, even without arms, is prohibited under penalty of transportation, with hard labour. The Irish cannot organize themselves as volunteers for the defence of their country. And finally, the sheriffs of the large cities, instead of being elected by their fellow-citizens, as in England, are named by the Crown, in order to secure the juries. He adds: —

'Everybody must admit that such a system is well adapted for crushing in Ireland all free action and all political and civil life. It is true that the rigorous vigilance of the English in preventing the Irish from procuring arms and learning the use of them may be considered as a sort of compliment to us. England does us the honour of believing that if we had arms, we should know how to make a proper use of them, and they will have nothing of the kind. It is a compliment badly turned; but in the matter of compliance between England and Ireland we must not be nice. Let us, then, accept it for the moment until we get better. We shall doubtless be told that Ireland has access, through her representatives, to the London Parliament, and has thus legal, certain, and sufficient means to obtain all reforms and liberties necessary and accessory. But, in that Parliament Ireland has but a derivative semblance of representation, and as it is, is completely controlled by the British Government. The Irish people do not believe they are represented in the English Parliament. They do not desire to be so. They have not the right to be so. They hope for nothing good, nothing just from that Parliament, and they have never reaped anything from its legislation but famines and a system of corruption and coercion without parallel. Those very laws which purported to be reforms have done nothing but evil to Ireland. It is by the law of municipal reform that the British Government has found the means of always picking and choosing its juries. It is by the Catholic Emancipation Act that the Government has been enabled to buy up the richest and most influential Catholics, who, but for it, would never have dared to sell themselves. In a word, the London Parliament, to which we are referred for the redress of all our grievances, is itself the greatest and the most fatal of all the grievances of Ireland, and includes all the others. Ireland, then, in the judgment of the majority of its population, has no legal and constitutional means of obtaining justice. Hence we have Fenianism, the deliberate and organized negation of all English laws and of that Constitution which the English call the wonder and envy of the nations of the universe.'

Mr. Mitchell intimates that he proposes, in a future letter, to explain clearly what Fenianism is; and, above all, what it is not.

NAPOLEON III. AND THE TRAPPIST FATHERS. — The Emperor of the French has granted a sum of 80,000 francs from his private purse to aid the Trappist Fathers in the important works they have undertaken for draining the ponds of Les Dombes, in the Ain.

About a month ago M. de Coninck, of Havre, addressed two petitions to the Senate praying that permission might be granted to the Protestant Synods to assemble in various districts of France. The object for which the Synods desired to hold meetings was to consider the dissensions which have taken place in the French Reformed Church, now divided into an orthodox party and a liberal party. The Senate, approving the report read by the Minister of Public Instruction, passed to the order of the day on the petition. La Presse now states that the Emperor at the late audience he granted to M. Guizot assured him that the Synods shall be permitted to assemble after the close of the Legislative Session.

The Emperor of the French is reported to have replied to M. Guizot, when the latter asked him to ratify the dismissal of M. Martin Paschoud, 'M. Guizot, I must consult my ministers of state and of public worship. I am a more constitutional sovereign than you think.'

The remains of the tomb of Charlemagne have lately been discovered in the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. — Florence, April 22. — Although the idea that much expense is being incurred for military preparations is generally discredited in official quarters, it is certain that this year's deficit will be aggravated by a large sum on account of them. Besides the acceleration of the conscription, previously postponed, other measures are being taken which clearly show this Government's belief in the approach of a war. The naval preparations are extensive; it is there that most is being done; but the stores of requisites for an army in the field are also being increased. There is great movement on the railways; transport of troops and war materials, and a large number of horses have been purchased for the artillery.

Under such financial circumstances as these warlike preparations making, and these heavy expenses incurred, how fares it with the 'sinews of war'? Here, unhappily, is the weak point in our armour. Our chariots and horsemen are there, but they must be fed and kept up, and credit is lamentably low. An Opposition paper prone to indulge in odious comparisons, lately recalled the fact that at the end of 1855 Sardinian stock was at 90. Since then the Sardinian States have been merged in the Kingdom of Italy, and the Italian Five is at 54. Even in

May, 1850, when the Austrians were in Piedmont, the funds were at 76. The late enormous fall in Italian securities has caused the greatest uneasiness, and efforts have been made to explain it as the result of hostile manoeuvres. In the Chamber on Wednesday the Minister of Finance spoke of alarmists' reports malignantly spread with the view of damaging Italian credit — such as recourse to a forced paper currency and other injurious inventions. These had obtained no belief here, except among those interested in propagating them, but they are said to have had their effect on certain foreign exchanges. Signor Scialoja indignantly denounced the authors of those calumnies, and declared the funds required for the payment of the dividend due at the end of June to be already secured. This declaration is hardly an advance, since on a former occasion we were told by the Finance Minister that the payment of dividends was provided for until the end of the year. But it is necessary to impute the fall in the funds to the authors of false news? Italy is preparing for a war of which lookers-on cannot but consider the event extremely hazardous, although the Ministerial Nazione declared, two days ago, that the eventuality of a war includes more advantages than evils for Italy, even if it be considered solely from the financial point of view. Besides, we are in the sixth month of the Session, and there is as yet no settlement of the financial difficulty. — Times.

ROME. — On the 12th ult. there were great rejoicings and brilliant illuminations in Rome. That day is the anniversary of the return of the Pope from exile in 1820, and of the preservation of his Holiness in the accident at St. Angelo's Church in 1856. That Church was crowded during the day. At five o'clock the Pope arrived there, attended by Cardinals Bofondi, Patrizi, and Barnabo.

General Montebello has resigned to the Roman Municipality several convents which had been lately occupied as barracks. It was announced that the departure of the second brigade of the Army of Occupation as fixed for the end of June.

The following article is abridged from a late number of The Cosmopolitan.

'The Vatican and the Tuileries are once more on terms of cordial good-will. The Holy father has, at length, fully and gracefully acknowledged the many claims of the present ruler of France to be held, as were his predecessors on the throne, the eldest son of the Church. It is a full and gracious recognition couched in terms that do no less honour to the Holy Father's own kindly nature than to the illustrious object of his gratitude. Our readers are aware that on a recent occasion an address, signed by a large number of French Catholics, was presented to his Holiness by the Duke de Rohan. It was in reply to this address that the Sovereign Pontiff spoke of the services of France to the Papacy. It would be strange indeed, if he could forget the powerful and unequalled support given to his throne by France since 1848. No individual ruler nor people could afford to ignore such devotion, or abstain from acknowledging it sooner or later in becoming terms of gratitude. And we have also felt sure that Pio Nono, judging from his well-known noble and generous impulses, would one day make the public, emphatic, and unstinted acknowledgment that he has. At the present juncture this declaration is more significant than it could possibly be if made at an earlier day. The Papacy, it is a general belief, is in imminent danger. Internal foes, foreign emissaries for the most part chiefs and tools of an anarchical directory, are maturing their revolutionary plots within the walls of the Eternal City itself, while a powerful and rapacious State, that has waxed strong by preying upon and swallowing up its neighbours, and exists only to do the bidding of the revolution, solemnly declares the overthrow of the Temporal Power. United Italy, the heterogeneous population of Piedmontese, Sardinians, Neapolitans, Sicilians, Florantines, &c., so, fancying themselves the lineal heirs of the Roman Empire, must have Rome for their capital. At such a time it is just and natural the Vatican should recall the last eighteen years, and, generously proclaiming its gratitude to chivalrous and Catholic France, look with unabated trust to the same powerful and never-failing ally for succour and defence in the apparently impending crisis. His past services to the Papacy, no less than his recent emphatic declarations touching the Temporal Power, entitle the Emperor to the Holy Father's unreserved confidence; and it is because, if the storm of revolution does break over the Eternal City, the Emperor of the French is the only Catholic Sovereign likely to be both able and willing to come to the rescue of the Papal throne that we especially rejoice at the entente cordiale between the Vatican and the Tuileries. The Holy Father assures the world that he looks for succour to a higher Power than Kings and Emperors, and no one can doubt it who regards his sublime fortitude in the face of his threatened overthrow and the extinction of his throne. The majestic calm of his bearing in this crisis extorts the admiration of all who come into his presence; and, should he fall, we may be sure that even those who compassed his overthrow will say that, many and great as were his virtues, exalting even his exalted position, no act of his long, distinguished, and troubled Pontificate became him like the leaving it.' Rome the Eternal City, may dwindle from being the capital of an anachronical kingdom of juring and repellent provinces. Whether or no this be its destiny, no one of the long line of his predecessors on the Papal throne will be held in more universal reverence than Pius the Ninth.'

PROTESTANTS IN FEAR. — A correspondent of the Standard, describing the ceremonies of the Holy Week says that at the chanting of the Te Deum in the sixteenth Chapel four-fifths of the lookers-on were Protestants, Americans, whose utter want of reverence was never more conspicuous. — Numbers of them (says the writer) carried novel, read, cakes to eat, and, in some cases, wine and brandy to refresh themselves with; talking, laughing, and pushing, just as they would have done in the crush-room of a theatre, and utterly preventing the Roman Catholics present from any possibility of devout assistance at what is to them one of the most solemn offices of the Church. One Romanist lady of high distinction was actually driven from the pulpit on Palm Sunday by the insulting language of a party of the 'upper ten thousand,' who kept up a running fire of abuse of the Pope the whole time of Mass, calling him Guy Fawkes and every kind of injurious name in the hearing of the numerous English Romanists present, who remonstrated in vain against this indecent conduct.

STRANGERS IN THE ETERNAL CITY. — According to the Osservatore Romano, there were over 40,000 foreign visitors within the wall of the Eternal City during Easter week.

GERMANY.

Prudence has prevailed over passion, and ambition has yielded to discretion in Prussia. Peace, and disarmament as the guarantee of peace, are now the order of the day. The Emperor of Austria, who, as all the world has all along known, never thought of attacking Prussia unless in self defence, having convinced Count Bismark that bullying and vapouring had run to the length of their tether in Berlin, and should not drive the Austrians out of Holstein or annex the Duchies to Prussia, proposed a course which left the King of Prussia no alternative but to make war at once or abandon the ambitious designs that had forced Austria to take precautionary measures of defence. The proposition was that both Governments should forth with restore their armies to the pacific status quo, Austria taking the initiative, as she had unavoidably taken the first step in arming, and Prussia following after an interval of 25 hours. This proposition, having been accepted to Berlin, there will be no war. — Weekly R. iter.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Herald of the 17th inst. contains the following particulars respecting the attempt upon the Emperor's life: —

Yesterday, the 16th while the Emperor was walking in the Summer Garden, a crowd assembled at the gate to see His Majesty enter his carriage. Among those people, who were animated, with feelings of devotion and love, towards the Monarch, whose name is never mentioned by any one except with expressions of respect and gratitude, there was a miscreant meditating an attempt upon the most valuable life in Russia. Thank Heaven, the criminal design was not realized, and the pages of Russian history remain unstained by a sanguinary deed of unprecedented atrocity. The chroniclers of our time have been spared the distressing duty of handing down to posterity the tale of a nefarious act hitherto unknown in the annals of the Russian people. The life of him whose rule at this moment is so indispensable to Russia has been providentially preserved. At the moment when the criminal design, long matured in the miscreant's head, was about to be carried out, Providence, taking pity upon Russia, made a simple peasant, Oosp Ivanovitch Kommissaroff, the instrument of its will. Oosp [Joseph] Kommissaroff, a young man of 25, was born in the village of Molivivno, province Kostroma. The village belongs to Baron Klister, to whom Kommissaroff stands in the relation of a liberated annuity paying serf. Having been lately allowed to go to St. Petersburg and work in a hatter's shop, he soon rose in his calling became foreman, and married a peasant girl, by whom he has a little daughter, eight months old. He was still foreman at Mr. Sadoff's, the hatter, when Fate changed his destiny, and in an instant altered his entire career. The 16th being his birthday, he went to say his prayers in the chapel near the house of Peter the Great. Coming to the river side, close to the Marble Palace, he perceived that the bridge was removed and the passage temporarily interrupted. Retracing his steps, he then made his way to the Summer Garden, at the gate of which a crowd was assembling around an Imperial equipage. Knowing the carriage to be the Emperor's, and longing for the happiness of beholding His Majesty, he joined the crowd waiting for the Monarch's arrival. Presently there was a stir and animation in the crowd, and he saw His Majesty in an overcoat. His Majesty approached the carriage, and was putting on his cloak, when a young man, who had been standing behind Kommissaroff, tried to push him aside. This individual had repeatedly attempted to penetrate through the surrounding crowd and get nearer the carriage; but Kommissaroff, wishing to see the Emperor, would not suffer him to squeeze through and plant himself before him. At the moment when the Emperor was putting on his cloak, the individual, pushing Kommissaroff forcibly aside, made his way to the front ranks of the multitude. Kommissaroff followed him closely. Hardly had the assassin got near the Emperor when, drawing a pistol from underneath his overcoat, he levelled it at the Emperor. Kommissaroff, who had noticed the movement, instantly caught him by the arm, and, diverting the pistol from his aim, caused it to discharge in the air. In another moment the assassin was arrested, and Kommissaroff, a prey to a thousand anxieties, lost in the surging crowd. Thus was the valuable life of His Majesty the Emperor saved. His Imperial Majesty at once drove to the Cathedral of the Holy Mother of God of Kasan. There he alighted to thank his Maker, who, through the agency of so humble an instrument, had diverted the assassin's hand from his Royal person.

The Russian papers are steadily endeavouring to veil the fact that this would be assassination of the Emperor is a gentleman. Some call him a peasant; others an artisan. Some say that, on being asked his motive for the atrocious deed, he replied that he would avenge the peasantry, who had been cheated of their rightful inheritance by the act of emancipation, and allowed too little land to support themselves and families. Others contend that the Emperor arrested the criminal with his own Royal hand, the man shouting all the while to the multitude protesting he had risked his life for their benefit, and entreating them to come to the rescue. The truth is, that the shot had been hardly fired, when the assassin, a gentleman by birth and education, was seized by the police. At the same moment the crowd, overcome with fear and horror, dispersed. Kommissaroff the preserver of the Emperor's life, ran away with the rest, and had to be caught and forcibly brought back by the Imperial suite. Poor fellow! He could scarcely doubt that his action was a commendable one; still, being a poor uneducated moujik, he had an innate dread of the authorities, and did not seem to be at all certain how his loyal and resolute conduct might be regarded by those august personages the police commissioners of the district. A Russian peasant always prefers to escape contact with the powers that be if possible. The assassin was searched on the spot, and it is said a revolutionary proclamation was found on his person. A few minutes after the attempt General Todleben arrested another man, who had been seen making signs to the assassin. Kommissaroff was first presented to the Emperor on his return from church, while he had immediately repaired after his providential escape. The humble child of the people threw himself at the feet of his adored Sovereign. The Emperor raised him, kissed him, and ennobled him on the spot. Soon after a subscription in his behalf was opened by the dignitaries of the Court, and a deputation of Counts sent to his lodgings to request his assent to his name being added to the nobility register of the metropolitan province. To day his photograph is in every shop window of the capital. The Moscow nobility intend to present him with a golden sword; the St. Petersburg citizens will solicit his acceptance of a saint's image, and the high and mighty adjutants of the Czar, arrayed in brilliant uniforms, are in close attendance upon his once insignificant person. Never was enchanted cobbler in the Arabian Nights more rapidly advanced in life than this poor illiterate drudge from a hatter's shop.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25. — From inquiries made by the authorities it has been ascertained the Demetrius Karakasov, the would be assassin of the Czar, is the son of small landed proprietor in the province of Saratov. He was a student at the University of Moscow, where he made himself remarkable by his melancholy disposition and the Socialistic character of his opinions. He once attempted to commit suicide.

UNITED STATES.

A Washing despatch says: — General Meade has authority to call for all the troops he desires in order to preserve the peace on the Canadian frontier. The Government is said to be in full possession now of all the secrets of the Fenians, including the places of deposit of all their arms and munitions of war, and these will be at once seized. Sir Frederic Bruce has been promised that the Government will break the whole thing up now without any further trifling with it, and with this assurance the British Minister is greatly comforted.

A few days ago a despatch from Salt Lake City stated that Brigham Young had commanded all the 'gentiles' to leave the place, under penalty of a compulsory beggary, or worse, and now we learn that General E. P. Conner, who lately commanded in Salt Lake City, in an interview with Congressmen in Washington, stated that Brigham had ten thousand men in Utah capable of bearing arms, and was very desirous of driving the United States soldiers out.

WASHINGTON, May 10. — Well informed persons assert that not less than 500 cows have died in this district and vicinity during the last six months, from the disease known as the cattle plague, and several dairy men have been compelled to abandon their business entirely, owing to the great mortality among their stock. The disease, it is alleged, was introduced here from Pennsylvania. The same authority also states that the prevalence of this disease accounts for the poor beef found in the markets, the disease being incurable, cattle are killed as soon as attacked and sold to unsuspecting citizens.

YANKEE CLEMENCY. — We read in a Washington despatch that the Government has granted Mrs. Davis permission to visit her husband at Fort Monroe. Although a partisan press has seized upon this simple piece of clemency to denounce it and vilify the motives of the Executive, we cannot believe that there could be found a man in the whole length and breadth of the land, with the slightest feeling of human sympathy in his heart, who does not regard the indulgence exhibited, in this instance, as proper, humane and magnanimous. — Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

A WARNING TO BOARDING SCHOOLS. — An accomplished swindler is rapidly travelling around among the Catholic Convent Schools, pretending to arrange for the placing of a pupil at school; she is sometimes a ward, at others a daughter. He is very high-toned, generous in his whole style. He concludes the terms. Fills up a check for the whole school session, and then discovers the check will over-pay the amount — as the pupil enters some months after the commencement of the session. He then takes the change for the check, and with many bows and compliments, leaves, with the promise of bringing the pupil from his hotel immediately. Of course nothing more is heard of him or the promised pupil. — Cath. Telegraph.

THE COST OF FASHIONING THE NEGRO. — Paper is made in Europe at one third the price that it costs to make it here. This is owing to the loss of our cotton crop, to the monstrous tariff and other taxes, all of which are legitimate fruits of the negro-freeing war. How much now, Mr. Republican, do you think you have made by it? You could have had the Union by adopting the Crittenden Compromise, but you would not. You said 'let us have some blood-letting,' and the result is before us. No one can be so besotted as to believe now that you carried on the war for the Union, for you refuse to have the Union, though the war has been over with a year! It is evident now to a child that your war was inaugurated and carried on to secure the ascendancy of Abolition principles — to break down the distinctions of race — to mongrelize the country. To do it, you have sacrificed the interests of thirty millions of white people, made clothing, books, newspapers, &c., dear. You have riveted the chains of ignorance on millions of white children, who will be deprived of education, in order to allow negroes to do nothing and contract diseases and die! You are a pretty 'party' aint you? — N. Y. Day Book.

PORK AND THE BATTLE FIELD. — Roger A. Fryor, of the Memphis Argus, has taken a ride over the field of Shiloh, and contributes many interesting and horrible facts to that journal. He says: —

The whole face of the country between Corinth and Pittsburg Landing, is scarred, scratched and wounded with almost indelible traces of ruthless war. Lices of earth works and entrenchments across all the 'housand and one' roads; lone chimneys, burnt and blackened trees and heaps of rubbish, where once stood smiling homesteads; whole forests peeled or 'barked,' and deadened by the encamping soldiery, to make themselves comfortable with bark beds; dwelling, store and out houses in every stage of dilapidation and decay; fields, fenceless and unenclosed, are rapidly growing wild again — these are some of the evidences of the fierce struggle.

Of the horrors of the field he writes: — 'The war during its progress presented many horrible aspects, but none so horrible as this! I saw where hundreds of Confederate dead had been rooted out of their shallow coverings — I cannot call them graves — their flesh eaten by the hogs, and their bones lying scattered, and broken, and trampled upon in every direction. It transcends anything recorded in civilized history; it almost transcends belief. I was told by some of the people residing near the hogs fed so long, in this way, upon human carrion, that the pork became so offensive it could not be eaten; and to this day, some of the ladies informed me they dare not touch any of the hog's meat killed in that vicinity; they felt or were afraid that they would be guilty of cannibalism to do so.'

CURIOUS CALCULATIONS. — The great pyramid of Egypt was, according to Diodorus Siculus, constructed by three hundred thousand men, according to Herodotus, by one hundred thousand men; it required for its execution twenty, or, as some have it, ten years, and the labour expended upon it, has been estimated as equivalent to lifting fifteen thousand, seven hundred and thirty-three millions of cubic feet of stone, one foot high. 'Now,' says an English calculator, 'in the same measure, the labor expended in constructing the southern division only of the present London and North-western Railway, if reduced to one common denomination, would result in twenty-five thousand millions of cubic feet of similar material lifted to the same height, being nine thousand two hundred and sixty seven millions more than was lifted for the pyramid; and yet the English work was performed by about 20,000 men only, in less than five years.' Again, it has been calculated by Mr. Leconte, that the quantity of earth moved in the single division (112 miles in length), of the railway in question, would be sufficient to make a foot-path one foot high, and a yard broad, round the whole circumference of the earth. And the same patient investigator has found that a copper curbing could be made to this foot path, with the actual cost of said division of the railway, in penny pieces.

QUAINT FACTS. — It is told, on the best authority that an Englishman was introduced to the celebrated John Hunter, who could, and did, at will, throw himself into a state resembling in every particular actual death. After many successful trials, one was at last fatal, for he awoke no more.

In pedestrian agility and power of long endurance many Hindoos are scarcely behind the natives of North America. A set of six arars will carry a palanquin, heavily laden, forty miles between the set-jug and rising of the sun, returning with too same the following night.

Two centuries ago, not one person in a thousand wore stockings; now, not one person in a thousand is without them; yet William Lee, the inventor of the stocking-frames, could get no person to patronize his invention, and died of chagrin and mortification in consequence.

It has been calculated that more than three hundred pounds of blood pass through a man's heart during every hour of his life. The average quantity of blood in an adult male is about thirty pounds; so that the same blood, we might say, passes through the heart ten times in an hour.

In the time of William the Conqueror, the English wore short garments reaching to the mid-knee. They had their hair cropped; their beards shaven; their arms laden with golden bracelets; and their skins ornamented with 'punctured designs.'

The whole Roman language, says Wesley, does not afford so much as a name for humility, (the word from which we borrow this bearing in Latin quite a different meaning); no, nor was one found in all the copious language of the Greeks; till it was made by the great Apostle.

INTERESTING TO VOLUNTEERS. — The following prescription for diarrhoea and symptoms of cholera was used by the troops during the Mexican war with great success. It will be found very useful at this time: —

Laudanum, two ounces.  
Spirits of Camphor, two ounces.  
Essence of Peppermint, two ounces.  
Hoffman's Anodyne, two ounces.  
Tincture of Cayenne Pepper, two drams.  
Tincture of Ginger, one ounce.  
Mix all together. Dose: — a tablespoonful in a little water. Will check diarrhoea in ten minutes, and abate other premonitory symptoms of cholera immediately. In cases of cholera it has been used with great success to restore reaction by outward application.

BREATH. — It is the easiest and simplest thing in the world to have, at all times, a sweet, effective breath — aye, sweet as the breath of a new-born babe. In the first place, keep a clean mouth; which is easily done by having all decay removed, and the use of a good tooth brush, with a little soap and water, night and morning. Common toilet soap will do, but castile soap is preferable, as it is more strongly alkaline, and contains less impurities. The teeth are decayed and filled with tartar, and discolored by the acids vitiated secretions of the stomach and the mouth, which may be perfectly counteracted and cleaned away by soap, which is alkaline. If the breath is made offensive only by the teeth, an observance of these directions will thoroughly and surely eradicate it.

It may be necessary to go elsewhere for the cause; where it is very frequently found, to the stomach. If so, it may be readily corrected by proper dieting. If the breath is bad from this cause, the tongue will be found coated, the stomach oppressed, with perhaps 'heartburn' and acid eructations.

Correct it by leaving off all diet of indigestible character — cut off one half the quantity put into the stomach at each meal, and, our word for it, the remedy will succeed most admirably, and you will be blessed with one of Nature's greatest blessings, a natural breath. — Southern Home Journal.

SIMPLE CURE FOR SORE THROAT. — The editor of the Farmer and Gardener states that a gargle of salt and water has completely cured him of a sore throat and hacking cough, from which he has been suffering for many years past.

GREEN PEAS. — Green peas are, to most peoples, a great luxury. Few know what facility they may be preserved so as to be ready for the table all the year round. Now is the time to talk about it.

I ate green peas in St. Domingo that were said to be four or five years old; and they were as good as if just plucked from the vines of a June morning. They were preserved in France, in tin cans holding a quart each simply in water enough to cook them thoroughly, (instead of being slightly cooked,) but not enough to break the skin, and apparently put into the cans as we would put in gooseberries or blackberries.

Now is just the time to begin the preservation of this summer luxury for winter enjoyment. Do not eat the old peas; take them fresh, and put them up when boiling hot; thoroughly boiled, and still boiling as you put them in the tins, with the tins on the hot stove as you seal down the lids, and they will keep.

THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT. — The number of these now standing is between forty and fifty. They are all in what is called Middle Egypt, and are divided into five groups. The most remarkable of these groups, as containing the three largest pyramids, is in the vicinity of Gizeh, not far from Cairo. The latest of this group is that of Cheops, so called from the name of the prince by whom it is supposed to have been built. It covers a space of more than thirteen acres of ground. Its prependicular height is 460 feet, thus making it the highest work of man in the known world. Supposing this pyramid to be entirely solid, which, however, it is not, as has of late years been discovered, its cubic contents would afford material sufficient for building the fronts of a row of houses, fifty feet in height, and one yard in thickness whose length would be thirty-four miles! According to Herodotus, 100,000 men were employed for twenty years, in its construction. The remaining pyramids are of smaller dimensions, but they are mostly all, notwithstanding, of immense magnitude. They are not all of stone, some of them being of brick. The purpose for which these remarkable edifices were constructed is involved in mystery; even in remotest antiquity their origin was a matter of debate, and nothing certain was known with respect to them or their founders. Most probably they were at once a species of tombs and temples; and may be considered as monuments of the religion and piety, as well as of the power of the Pharaohs.

Those who jump at conclusions are apt to fall upon uncertainties.

Keep a big heart in your chest, but don't keep it in your money chest.

Who lets one sit on his shoulders shall have him presently sit on his head.

An upright minister asks, what recommends a man; a corrupt minister, who.

Between points, the straight line is shortest; yet prudence and love often go by the curve.

Men will wrangle for religion; write for it; fight for it; die for it; anything but — live for it.

Most men like a spit of self-sacrifice in their friends a great deal better than in themselves.

In our attempts to deceive the world, those are the most likely to detect us, who are sailing on the same tack.

The happiness of every one depends more on his own mind, than upon any or all external circumstances.

Men who think that everything can be bought with their own wealth, have been bought themselves first.

The men whom men respect, the women whom women approve, are the men and women who bless their species.

Many people, like fairy tales, are simple in person, but contain some subtle maxims, some cunning truth, in their moral.

Men tell a great many lies when they are angry, but more truths. Then they strike through theories, and tell what they think.

None are so seldom found alone, and are so soon tired of their own company, as those coxcombs who are on the best terms with themselves.

If a pair of oxen stand up against each other in walking, it is a sign they are not well matched. — When lovers do so, it is a sign they want to be.

A man covers himself with costly apparel, and neglects his mind, is like one who illuminates the outside of his house and sits within in the dark.

It is a great blunder in the pursuit of happiness not to know when we have got it; that is, not to be content with a reasonable and possible measure of it.

What port is sought by every living creature? Support.

Why is a blade of grass like a note of hand? Because it is matured by falling dew.

Lady Mary Wortly Montague observed that in the whole course of her long and extensive travels, she had found but few sorts of people men and women.

The horse warranted to stand without tiring, which a man bought at auction the other day, is offered for sale by the purchaser, with the additional guarantee that he will not move without whiplip.

Men's lives should be like the day, more beautiful in the evening; or like the summer, aglow with promise; and the autumn, rich with the sheaves where good works and deeds have ripened on the field.

Advice GRATIS to Young Men. — If you shoot a duck you may, by jumping into the river after it, get two ducks.