FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

Parie, May 9 .- There is much satisfaction felt, er, at any rate expressed here, and also perhaps a little disappointment, at the pressue way in which the Hyde Park demonstration has ended. There were, ndeed, misgivings among those who, for a variety of reasons, would not be sorry to hear of a conflict between the populace and the authorities in London. We were told that the exasperation of the people against the police was extreme; of disaffection in the army, that was sure to make common cause - fraternize with the former; of the possibility of a Fenian rising, of the Government having ordered up Armstrong guns to fire upon the rioters, &c.; but those prophets of evil, who alone saw the shadows of coming events, are now mute, and are unable to invent any reason why their sinister predictions have not been realized. The greater number, I must say, however, rejoice in the result, and point to it to show how English liberty is able to defend itself by the examples it sets and the spectacle it exhibits. It is by such things, La Presse remarks, that a people consolidate the liberty they have from the laws The Siecle says :-

'A fresh deception for the enemies of liberty .-This popular demonstration, which, according to certain prophets, was to end in a bloody collision, has taken place with an order and a calm really admirable. In spite of the crowd, estimated at not less than 50,000, the police arrested five pickpockets, who were plying their trade while the Reformers were haranguing the people. Happy England! Her citizens know how to use worthily their political rights, and the Government is wise enough not to deny them the exercise of them.'

The Siecle maintains that the French people are not a whit less moderate and prudent, but what they have not is a political spirit like that of the governing classes in England, who listen to the voice of the Opposition, and do not regard it as a hostile faction . - Times Cor.

Parts, May 15 .- The Moniteur du Sour. in its bulletin says: 'The result of the London Conference has been well received both in France and abroad. It is permitted to hope that nothing will interfere with the Exhibition, the success of which is increasing, and which attracts an extraordinary number of crowned heads to Paris. The fortunate issue of the Co:te euce has strengthened the position of the English ministry. All acknowledge the great ability of Lord Stanley, who presided at the deliberations of the pleaspotentiaries. His enlightened and impartial attitude was in keeping with the dignity and interests of England. A real solidarity unites the subjects of the Emperor with those of Queen Victoria. Since the treaty of commerce in 1860 no nation profits more then England by a guarantee which strengthens the peace of the Continent.'

The Paris letter of the London Globe says; 'It is stated in diplomatic circles that the Emperor of the French has written, or intends writing, a letter to is fairly entitled to the compliment. Both he and the better for being so. his august master affect to be highly pleased that the Conference has succeeded in averting war. As before it they expressed a desire for peace, it is manifest that they cannot say the contrary now; but as that desire was ex officio, perhaps their gratification is ex offici) also. Be that as it may, it is certain that neither the Senate nor the Corps Legislatif is enchanted with the arrangement come to; and yet they are paid to approve all that the Government does or accepts. The greater part of the public display sullen dissatisfaction. In the press there is onty one journal which appears gratified - Le Temps

The Liberte begins an article thus: "It was with a painful sentiment-with dolorous astonishmentthat the public learned yesterday evening on what fic one and a warlike one; but since yesterday there is nothing but a sentiment of sadness, of discouragement, such as would be felt the day after a defeat. It is felt that France has left at London the best part of herself-a portion of her credit and her influence; and they ask what need the Government had to very fairly the general impression.

The Fenians (says the Paris correspondent of the icete Mazzini and a friend o ain the House to go to Ireland in case of a serious revolution.

It is probably with a view to the great Exhibition, and to the number of strangers attracted to it, that the managers of the Librairie Internationale are about to publish what they call a new Paris Guide. The idea was not a bad one, and will doubtless be profitable to the publishers, who will make it as piquant as possible. Among the other attractions is an article headed 'La Colonie Anglaire,' by M. John Lemoine, who takes the trouble of showing English men and Englishwomen what they are -not as they see themselves, but as others see them. In a few lines of preparatory notice, M. Escudier, who quotes dently believes to be a free translation of the word Englishmen at home in all the native expansion of the immense false collar,') to be able to judge of them abroad, and especially in Paris, their place of He passes for visiting the banks of the Rhine, Swit zerland, Naples, Constantinople, &c. 'No such thing,' says M. Escudier, 'the Englishman in his travels stops generally in the Beaujon quarter (Fau-bourg St. Honore), Passey, or Auteuil, where he occupies certain streets that remind him of Brompton

In his paper 'La Colonie Anglaise' M. Lemoine observes that while in Paris there are Englishmen and Englishwomen, there is no English society properly so called. The English never care about making each other's acquaintance, thoug they do make acquaintances with strangers very freely. When they quit England it is not to full in with their countrymen; it is to see new men and new things. Even when a Frenchman understands their language, Englishmen prefer speaking their bad French, because they travel to improve themselves, not others. The foreigner must be utilized; he is good only for that. The Englishman is so impregnated with his nationality, it is so kneaded up in him, that he is actually thresome and offensive. An Englishman is in himself England. He carries it about with him. Religion has a good deal to do with this temperament. He not only carries about his nation with him, but his Church, and be travels over the earth with his Bible. The English find in a social point of view France more free, more liberal, and more open than their own country. In England society is ment o scored like a music book. It has a severe hierarchy years. in which the merest idiot lord passes before a man of genius who has no title."

There is no possible comparison between a Frenchman in London and an Englishman in Paris, or at least the comparison is only an antithesis. If a Frenchman pays a passing visit to England he is received with unlimited hospitality; if he shows a wish to take root, the coil is refused to him. and society shuts itself up and intrenches itself, as if there were an invasion of the territory. True, it is not the cream of French society that is seen in England .-The reason is very simple: a Frenchman never The result of this reimbursement will be that the more importance. Diplomacy is now engaged in the thinks of going to England for pleasure; he does not reside in it by choice, and his only wish is to quit it cease.
as soon as possible. The mere pressure of the social THE

of English society, as he would round the outskirte of English society, as he would round the sea-coast of Ohina, and he would see neither a door nor a window open; whereas the English find in France much greater social liberty. French society is open and French manners are cosmopolitan; and people the most diverse find their place in it without losing their distinctive character.

Englishwomen are quite as strange as the men :-When Paris has not yet produced on them the affect of the garden of Acclimatisation, the women seem to belong to another species. They are recognizable by their incredible travesties in dress-bonnets that look like cabbage-gardens, casaques guady in colour, impossible erinolines, French casemeres, so salled because they were worn only by Englishwomen! None but Dnglishwomen are capable of wearing straw bonnets in January and fure in July. Look at them as they stride along the Boulevards, and step out like the Cent Gardes!

Mr. Lemoine thinks that a distinction should be made between the Englishman as a civizen and the Englishman as an individual. When the interests or the passion of his country are concerned he has not the slightest scruple about conspiring and intriguing; when he has no interest in the policy of the country where he happens to be he does not interfere. In Paris, for instance, the English look on as unconcerned spectators at its revolutions; all they want is to have the most convenient place to see them. They go to their Ambassador to ask to be presented at the Tuileries, or to ask for invitations to Court halls. They used to go to the Tuileries when the King was there; they go now to the Emperor. King, Queen Emperor, Empress, Prince Imperial, every august family, no matter what, is all the same to them. In this perfect political atheism there are two distinct sentiments-one the respect for the liberty of others, which makes the Edglish say, 'This state of things svits you; we have no objection to i. It pleases you to be slaves; you are at liberty to be

so. Every man fo himself, and Ged for us all.' The other sentiment is that lofty disdain with which the English look down from the summit of their institutions upon those of other nations, and the sort of commiseration with which they say, 'It is good enough for them; all cannot be as we are,' Not only in official banquets, but at private dieners. Englishmen, after drinking the health of their own Sovereign drink that of the reigning Sovereign of France, whatever his name may be, and they seem to have no idea as no nation ever had before, for these have been so that the French, who have had their dozen of revolutions and changes of dynasties, swallow with difficulty certain toasts. In the indulgences of the table M. Lemoine allows that the English are improved, and that they do not drink to excess as former y, when after soaking for hours they finished by remaining under the sable. Now, when the ladies retire minds one of the great deeds, when in earlier days, after dinner, which suits them as well as the men, men had to fight against iniquity. Not only are the they content themselves with pushing round the claret for 20 minutes or so. The English are really but little towns and villages all over this fair peninsula gay after their manner; their gaity is expansive and are pressing forward to aid, and every two or three noisy, but they are not gay with every one, nor at the | numbers of the Unita Cattorica bring us a supplement the Marquis de Moustier, congratulating him on the outset. They must thaw; they are like Bordeaux as large as the paper full of names closely printed, success of the Conference at London. The Minister which reconires to be warmed and which is all and in addition to those which appear in the list. wine, which requires to be warmed, and which is all

> It is certain that the English race is more robust than others - the women as well as the men. They consume more and absorb more. Look, says M. Lemoine,-

· How well those pretty Englishwomen, white and red, bear sherry and their champagne ! Look at them going to a pastrycook's in the middle of the day to take coues, chocolate, ices, and all sorts of cakes and sandwiches. What an astonishing quantity of little pies they contain! It is pleasant to behold, paricularly when one knows that such an appetite is no that they may show their mettle. The weather is bar to sentiment '

It is in Church that English society in Paris is seen collectively:-

'On Sunday if you pass along the Faubourg St. condition France had purchased peace. There had Honore about 2 o'clock, you fall in with a procession previously been two currents in the country - a paci- of Englishmen and Englishwomen issuing from the Rue d'Aguessean, their books in their hands, and with their Sunday air. We say church—we should rather say churches - for the English have in Paris as | in these various churches. More brigands have surmany chapels as they have religious. There is the rendered in pursuance of the much decried edict;— Embassy Chapel for Anglicans of the Established the other day a brigand presented himself to the Go-Church, an Episcopal English Chapel, Rue Bayard, a raise the question of Luxemburg to give it such a Scotch Presbyterian Chapel, two Methodist Chapel, | handkerchief. The reported capture of a Papal vesdenouement." These lines seem to me to represent Rue Roquepine, without counting American chapels sel on its way to Algeria with some of these gentry This does not mean that the English in Paris observe has caused some unpleasantness, but as yet it seems the Sunday as strictly as they are obliged to do at a mere canard, as the transportation has been hither-Sunday Guzette) have many friends here, and it is home. Respect for the Sabbath is a custom they very to fully recognised by the French and Italian Go said that the revetatio s made by Godfrey Massey well know how to lay aside when they are abroad. vernments.—Roman Cor. of the Weekly Register e see, indeed, from Commons, who got into trouble a few years ago on person in black never without an umbrella, appear account of his connection with the Italian patriot. - to forget on a bench in a public garden little printed I knew that several Italian officers were here weiting sheets left to be picked up by the first passer by, and which proves to be a disertation on the observance of the Sunday There are perhaps still some hotels pecially set apart for the English, where the Bible Society contrives to leave in every bedroom a copy of the Scriptures. This ardour for propagandism is, however, beginning to cool down, and generally speaking the English are not among the last to enjoy the freedom of Sunday in Paris. Whoever has seen London on the same day knows the difference.'

A Frenchman who has had experience of a Sunday n England during church time will understand the relief of an Englishman on finding that all is open to him in Paris, Versuilles, St. Germain, everywhere. a portion of the book by way of avant-gout in La There are few English families who will not receive France, remarks that it is absolutely necessary to on Saturday night, because pleasure might encroach know the snobs' (which the said M. Escoddier evion Sunday; but that which is a sin in England is not so in France, and Englishwomen make no scruple of remaining past midnight in French sulons. There are many things the English would not do at home, but which they do abroad without feeling the slightest predilection; for M. Escudier observes that it is all shame. Unce they cross the Channel, they fling all nonsente about the Englishman's passion for travel. restraint to the winds. In London they will not go to the opera but in a black dress; in Paris the; go en

neglige He says:
Behold Roglishmen on the Boulevards, looking dislocated, with their paletots from ready made shops, the product of the Belle Jardiniere! Such jackets, such an appearance, such legs, such beards, and such moustaches! One of the peculiarities of the Englishman of our days is the resemblance he seeks to give himself to an ape of large species. He is of the past, the Englishman carefully shaved, correctly may expect in a few days to hear of the quality of dressed, antipathetic to anything that resembled the soldier, and who though the was not washed if he had Roman patricians but one day's beard.'

ITALY

PIEDMONT. - Florence, May 9. - In to day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputtes Signor Forrara made his Finincial Statement

He announced that the deficit at the financia! period beginning in January, 1869, would be 580, 000,000 lire. He proposed that the 600,000,000 lire which are to be derived from the eulesiastical property should be obtained in the form of an extraordinary tax imposed thereon.

A portion of this tax would be levied immediately

by appropriating for the use of the states the Rentes which are deposited with the Government in the Department of Public Worship. A further instal-ment of 430 000,000 lire will become payable in four

The proceeds from certain ecclesistical property aiready in the possession of the Government will be exclusively employed for the payment of religious pensions and expenditure for public worship. The 600,000,000 lire which are to be levied from the ecclesinatical property will not be diminished by the costs of any financial operation, with the exception of a commission of 3 per cent., which will be payable upon 430,000,000 lire. From the total amount there will be paid off 250,000,000 lire for the reimbursement of the liabilities of the State to the National Bank. forced currency of the banknotes will promptly consideration of a plan for its peaceful settlement,

THE ITALIAN PREMIER IN TROUBLE. - Signor Ratazzi | Berlin , Vienna, and London for its final solution. | the ears.

atmosphere in England, would stiffe a Frenchman has a wife, who has written a novel with a curious A Parislan may travel for years round the outskirts name, in this work she has been very personal to other ladies. Their brothers cousins and lovers have consulted each other, and agreed to 'call out' Signor Ratazzi in turn. The Minister's political friends have held a meeting, and declared that he must not accept any challenges: at least, not until the matter has been submitted to a jury-of honor. Feanwhile Signor Ratazzi, has exchanged shots with the Marquis Pepoli, to the slight injury of the latter gentleman; and the fair author of the book and mischief has been induced to publish a cord in the Gazetta di Florenze disclaming any intention to give offence. The number of challenges roon which the jury will have to pass is said to be fifteen. It may be worth nothing that one of the Marquis Pepoli's friends was General Cialdini.

The correspondent of the Weekly Register thus discourses of freedom of speech in Italy, under he rule of Piedmont:-

There is no forgetting that this kind of thing is dangerous in Italy now-a-days; that there are domicilio coatto imprisonment, and fines banging over their heads; that the authorities, local and general, are to a man in favor of the other side; that when a man in a country tavern in Italy speaks out and sars 'There. I don't care who knows it. I am on God's side,' it means that he draws about his ears a nest of hornets which can sting, and sting terribly too. If that man has any influence, life from thut day will be a series of petty torments and afflictions. Public security will demand that, if possible, all voting power should be taken from him; public security will condone any injustice done to him put at a premium any mean and dastardly attempt against the character or person of so rotten a member of the tate All his chances of rising are gone for ever; family i fluence even can no longer turn the scale and on no one else will taxes and local bardens fall with more remorseles vigour. People are fond of going off in dreams about being herces if they had lived in the days of martyrs. For the fast ninsteen years Piedmont, and for the last seven years the rest of Italy, have been producing crops of martyrs. If we want a parallel for the greatness of these Italians, we shall best find it in the state of the early Chistians under the Pagan emperors. Everybody who really knows Italy and its history of late years will bear witness that I am not exaggerating. The cause was similar; the valour has been similar. And yet day after day, orippled and maimed as is every branch of commerce and industry, with a financial difficulty such continued, with a crushing burden of taxes and duties, the Italians by hundreds and by thousands keep sending their contributions to help the Pope to make Rome worthy of its place when the centenary com a. Nor do they send the money stealthily : for the most part they send it with a bold outspokenness that rehundred cities of Italy giving their noble offerings, and in addition to those which appear in the list. -Cor. Weekly Register.

Rome. - Pins IX. completed his 75th year on Monday, the 13th May, having been born May 13 1792. He will have occupied the Pontifical throne 21 years on the 16th of June.

The belief in Garibaldi's advance is presty strong here, and reasonably so. The e is a rumor that we shall have a reinforcement of French troops on the border. The Italian Government especially desires it, and the Emperor would wish nothing better. Our own troops are anxious for Garibaldi to come on supremely beautiful. Now and then a slight change comes, but does not last. The mornings and e enings are however, unusually cold, but in the morning this freshness is the most exhilarating thing in the world. To-day, the Invention of the Cross, is a school holiday, and a day of much devotion, the schoolboys attending their congregations, and the many noble relics of the Holy C oss being exposed vernor of Sonnino with the head of his chief in a

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- POMPEH .- A of the Athenaum writes from Naples :- But a short time has elapsed since I sent you a report of the discovery of a vessel full of water in Pompeii It has now been analysed by Professor De Lucca, who fills the chair of chemistry in our university, and pronounced to contain the same proportions of oxygen and hydrogen as are found in common fountain water of the present day. There can be no doubt that it was placed there so long ago as the reign of the Emperor Titus. A similar fact has, I find, occurred several times. In 1862 a fountain was discovered in the cortile of a house decorated with figures of wild boars, serpents, dogs, and masques. At the time that the catastrophe occurred, the key of the fountain was turged round, and the water shut in remained there. These figures are now among the bronzes in the museum; but unfortunately in order to attach them more closely, a hole was made in the stomach of one of the animals, and the water escaped. Every one who has visited the Musco Nazionale will have observed a large key once belong-ing to an aqueduct in the palace of Tiberius, in the island of Gapri. In the interior, just under the screw still remains a quantity of water; and one of the surprises practised by the custode on the visitor is to move the ponderous article backwards and forwards, and make the water rattle. If this mild element has been found several times amidst the ruins of Pomp ii, wine never was until last week. Wonders upon wonders! A glass amphora was then turned up with three or four fiagors' depth of wine still remaining. Of course, it is in a state of condensation - not hard, but rather in a gelatinous state. -This, too, has been sent to Professor De Luca and we the wines which were served at the tables of the

PRUSSIA

Little as they really cared for Luxemburg France and Prussia were very nearly going to war for it. - As, h wever, they gave ear to reason in this instance; as they did not, after all, deem the coveted prize worth the terrible cost at which it was to be had, it does not appear likely that they ever after wards would, for Luxenburg and for Luxemburg alone, proceed to the same extremities. The neutrality of Luxemberg, if once agreed upon, rests, before all other considerations, on the very ground of its insignificance. Neither France nor Prussia can seriously apprehend a re opening of the present quarrel on the terms on which it now lies before the Conference. But both, and especially Pruesia, asks for securities against even any abstract possibility of Luxemburg ever becoming a bone of contention; they demand guarantees which may place any violas tion of its territory as completely out of the ques-tion as if diplomacy could either strike it bodily out of the map of Europe, or raise around it a barrier far more insurmountable than any Roman or Chinese wall of old.

RUSSIA

ST PETERSBURG, May 25 .- Since the adjournment of the London Peace Conference and the adjustment of the Franco German quarrel relative to Luxemburg, the long-vexed Eastern question has assumed much

AN UNPORTUNATE WIFE - The Gazeta Naradowa, ot Lemburg relates the Countess Czapska, after the Condemnation of her husband to hard labor, had proceeded to St. Peteraburg to solicit his pardon. But being unsuccessful in her application, she fell into a state of dejection, and returned to Wilna, borne down with grief and in a declining state of health. She dragged on a melancholy existence for some time, but at length resolved to put an end to her life. With that object she scated herse f in an arm-chair, having first surrounded it with a large heap of paper, and then set light to the mass. The smoke attracted the attention of her servants, who found her with a smile on her lips and firmly resolved to die. She was extricated from the funeral pile she had prepared, but was so badly burned that she expired two days after in fearful sufferings, leaving

IRELAND TWO HUNDRED AND TW ENTY YEARS AGO.

(From the Shamrock.)

'Nature says a French writer, 'seems to have bestowed on Ireland her choicest gifts. She has stored her bosom with the most precious metals; has scattered over her rocky base the most fertile soil in the world; has given to her sea cossis the most commodicus harbors, fourteen of which are capable of receiving ships of the largest size; and, as if she intended her a high destiny, has placed her on the outskirts of the Continent, as an advance-guard, the depository of the keys of the ocean, charged with healthy and good natured; has no notion of freedom: opening to the vessels of Europe the route to the Western world, and presenting to the American mariner the first European port.

What foreigners thought of Ireland and its people in 1665 may be judged from the extract, written by one of Rinucini's Italian suite to Count Thomas Rioucini, brother of the Nuncio dated Limerick,

Nov. 1645:-

'The courtesy of the poor people (of Kerry) among whom my lord the Nuncio took up his quarters, was unexampled. A fat bullock, two sheep, and a porker, were instantly siaugntered, and an immense supply of beer, butter, and milk was brought to him; and even we, who were still on board, experienced the kindness of the poor fishermen, who sent us presents of excellent fish and oysters of prodigious size, in the utmost abundance. While we were creeping along in the frigate, in the track of the Nuncio, I observed a harhour about half a mile in length and a pistol shot in breath, so very beautiful that curiosity led me to take the boat and go on shore for the purpose of examining the wonders of the place. In a short time I was surrounded by a multitude of men, women, and boys, who had come running down from different places in the mountains to see us; and some of them happening to see the crucifix which I wore on my breast, they all made a circle round me and kissed it one after another. After this they made signs of the greatest affection and friendship to me and conducted me, almost per force, to one of the nearest cabins, where I was seated on a cushion stuffed with feathers, and the mistress of the house venerable old dame, brought me in a wooden vessel a great draught of most delicious milk, expressing the utmost anxiety that I should drink it. As it was of excellent flavour, I drank copiously of it and was quite revived by the draught. - They all endeavoured to stand as close to me as possible, and those who were able to touch me considered themselves happy so that it was with difficulty I could disengage myself from tuem in order to return to the frigate; on the contrary, they wished to escort me to the water edge, and some of the young men wished to accompany me altogether. What is most remarkable is, that in those wild and mountainous places, and among a poor and persecuted people, I found not withstanding. the noble influence of our Holy Catholic Faith, for there was not one man, woman, or child, however small, who could not repeat the Our Father, the Hall Mary, the Creed, and the Commandments of the Holy Church.

'The country through which we have passed, though mountainous, is agreeable; and being entirely pasture land, is most abundantly stocked with cat tle of every kind. Occasionally one meets with a long tract of valley interspersed with woods and groves, which as they are neither high nor densely planted, partake more of the agreeable than the gloomy. For seventy miles the country we met was almost all of the same character, but having once crossed the mountains we entered upon an immense plain, occasionally diversified with hills and vaileys, well cultivated and eariched with an infinite number of cattle, especially of oxen and sheep, from the latter of which is obtained the very finest of what is called English wool.

'The men are fine looking and of considerable strength; they are swift runners, and bear every sort of hardship with indescribab e cheerfulness. They are all devoted to arms, and especially now that they are at war. Those toat apply themselves to the study of literature are more learned, and you meet persons of every profession and science among

'The women are remarkably tall and beautiful, and display a charming union of gracefulness with modesty and devotion Their manners are marked with extreme simplicity, and they freely mix in conversation everywhere without suspicion or jealousy. Their costumes are different from ours and somewhat resemble the French, except that they wear, besides, a long cloak and profuse locks of hair, and go without any headdress, contenting themselves with a kind of hankerchief much after the Greek fashion.

'They give substantial entertainments both of flesh and fish, for they have both in the greatest acundance. They are perpetually pledging healths, the usual drink being Spanish wines, French claret, good beer and excellent milk. Butter is used on all occasions, and there is no species of provisions which is not found in abundance. As yet we have all occommodated ourselves to the usages of the country.

The horses are very plenty-stout handsome swift gold piece.

Such was Ireland two hundred and twenty-two loved.

Use of Medicine. - Too much confidence has been placed in the virtue of medicine as such, and too little in the recuperative power of nature. Hence the tendency in the community to use immense quantities of medicine. It is said that there is no other country in the world where the demand is so great for quack medicine as in our own. In a little work just published, styled 'Rational Medicine,' by Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, on page 41, may be found the tollowing bold and startling statement : -

'I sincerely believe that the unbiassed opinion of most medical men of sound judgment and long experience is made up, that the amount of death and disasters in the world would be less, if all disease were left to itself, than it now is under the multiform, reckless, and contradictory modes of practice, good and bad, with which practitioners carry on their differences at the expense of their patients.

By the term 'practitioners,' is meant all that make any pretensions to medecine; the remark could not apply justly to well educated physicians, who compose but a small part of the whole. The community are at fault in the matter as well as practitioners.

There is said to be a fellow in this citly who is habitually so sleepy that his curiosity cannot be awakened. Such is not the case with his wife.

A weman with no friends can't be expected to sit down and enjoy a comfortable smoke, for she hasn't got any to back her.

and efforts will be shortly made in this city, Paris shoes, and hit him with them several times behind not have been injured by having posse sed herself of

्रमुक्त विश्व केल्या केल्या है विश्व केल्या केल्या केल्या केल्या केल्या केल्या केल्या केल्या केल्या कर्या कर्य केल्या केल्य

MASSACHUSETTS YESTERDAY.

(From the Rochester Union.)

A few years ago slavery was tolerated in Massachusetts, and the newspapers were filled with dis-gusting advertisements relating to negroes. The following specimens, gathered from old Massachusetts papers are furnished by Mr. Moore, Librarian of the New York Historical Society, and recently published by him. One of them offers for sale :-Very Good Barbadoes Rum and a young negro that has had the small pox.

Another trader offers :-Likely Negro Men and Women, just arrived. Another has:--

Negro Men, New, and Negro Boys, who have been in the country for some time; wiso, just arrived, a choice parcel of negro boys and girls. Another:-

A Likely Negro Man, bred in the country, and bred a farmer - fi: for any service. Another :--

A Likely Negro Woman, about 19 years old, and a child six months of age, to be sold together or apart

More marvellous is another of the following tenor : A Negro Child, Soon Expected, of a good breed, may be owned by any person inclined to take it.

The reader may, by this time, exclaim 'Enough! enough!' but here is one sample more, to complete the assortment :--

To be sold, an extraordinary likely negro woman 17 years oid; she can be warranted to be strong, has been always used to a farmer's kitchen and dairy, and is not known to have any failing, but being with child, which is the only cause of her being sold.

The New Haven Register says: 'It seems that in those very pious days of Massachusetts, it was cheaper to buy negroes there, ready grown, than to pay for feeding and clothing their infants while too young to work. Their good men were too stingy for taking care of helpless children, and so sold the mothers into slavery to get rid of them. They were not then up to the modern Massachusetts way of getting rid of children, by which, as statistics show, the present native population, though four times as large as the foreign residents of that State, have any nually, a less number of children born alive, than have the small foreign population.

A CALCULATING YANKEE PRIDEGROOM. - I've known some very mean men in my time. There was Dea con Overreach; now he was so mean he always carried a heu in his gig box, when he travelled, to pick up the oats his horse wested in the manger, and lay an egg for his breakfast in the morning. And there was Hugo Himmelman, who made his wife dig potatoes to pay for the marriage license. I must tell you that story of Hugo, for it is not a bad one, and good stories, like potatoes, ain't so plenty as they used to be when I was a boy. Hugo is a neighbour of mine, though considerably older than I be, and a mean neighbor he is, too. Well, when he was going to get married to Gretchen Kulp, he goes down to Parson Rogers, at Digby, to get a license.

Parson, said he, what's the price of a license? Six dollars, said be.

Six dollars, said Hugo; that's a dreadful sight of noney! Couldn's you take less?

No, said he, that a what they cost me at the secretary's office at Halifax.

Well, how much do you ax fer publishing in church, then ?

Nothing, said the parson.

Well, said flugo, that's so cheap I can't expect any change back. I think I'll be published How long does it take. Three Sundays.

Three Sundays, said Hugo, well, that's a long time, too. But three Sundays only make a fortnight after ail; two for the covers and one for the inside like; six dollars is a great amount of money for a poor man to throw away.

So off he went a jogging toward home, feeling about as mean as a new sheared sheep, when all at once a bright thought came into his head, and back he went as fast as his horse could carry him.

Parson, said he, I've changed my mind. Here's the six dollars, Ill tie the knot to-night with my tongue that I canuot untio with my teeth.

Why, what in natur is the meaning of all this? Why, said Hugo, I've been a 'cyphering' it out in my head, and its cheaper than publishings after all. You see, sir, it's potato digging times; if I wait to o, ber father will have nothing; and as hands are scarce and wages big, if I marry her to-night she can begin to dig our own to-morrow, and that will pay for the license, and just seven shillings over; for there ain't a man in all Clements that can dig and carry as many bushels in a day as Gretchen can. And, besides, fresh wives, like fresh servants, work like smoke at tirst, but they get saucy and lezy efter a while.

We can carry nothing with us to the other world save the good we have done.

Punch illustrates ' unbecoming levity by producing a wood cut of the scene in a church wherein a crowd of spectators are waiting the arrival of a wedding party. To the scene is appended this dialogue by way of a glossary :- Fair Young Lady-' I see some one in the crowd outside waving a handkerchief. I suppose the bride is approaching. Light Yong Man -Handkerchief? White one? By Jove perhaps it's a reprieve!

Bliss has no programme; happiness is not bottled like wine for futu.e use; it is like dew-remove it from the flower and take it out of the morning, and though you put it in the cup of pearls, it is only a drop of water,

Take the hand of the friendless: smile to the sad and cheap; so that for twenty crowns you might and dejected; sympathize with those in trouble; buy a nag which in Italy would be worth a hundred strive everywhere to diffuse around you sunshine and joy. If you do this you will be sure to be be-

Profane swearing is abominable. Vulgar language is, disgusting. Loud laughing is impolite .--Inquisitiveness is offensive. Tattling is mean. Telling lies is c ntemptible. Slacdering is devilish -- Ignorance is disgraceful Laziness shameful.

Cheerfully acknowledge merit in others, and, in turn, you will always receive that kind ousideration which you desire. When you cannot consistently praise, by all means keep quiet, unless there be a manifest wrong deserving censure.

Almsgiving never makes any man poor.

GETTING MARRIED. - Every young girl, now a days: expects to get a rich husband. Rich men ought to be shundant. In the country girls are sometimes brought up with an idea of work, and with a suspiction that each may chance to wed a steady industrious youg man, who will be compelled to earn the subsistence of himself and family. Such girls as these leam how to become worthy helpmates. But in town it is different. From the highest to the lowest class in life, the prevailing idea is, that marriage is to lift them, at once, above all necessity for exertion; and even the servant girl dresses and reasons as if she entertained a romantic confidence in her Cinderella-like destiny of marrying a prince, or, at least, of being fallen in love with and married by some nobleman in disguise. This is why so many young men fear to marry. Let us sober down a little. Let every young girl be thought ideas of life and expectations of marriage suitable to her condition, and she will not be so frequently disappointed. Should Hysterics.—If any one goes off into hysterics, she be fortunate and wed above that condition, she knock him down and pump on him: take off his may readily learn the duties becoming to it, and will

those fitting a station below.