

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, January 30.—The France of this evening says:—The Emperor are unanimously in favor of carrying out in a liberal sense the measure announced in the Imperial letter. The preliminary authorization which is required for establishing a new journal will be abolished, and electoral meetings will be allowed during 20 days previous to the election.

A rumor prevailed a few days back that the English Government had applied to France to give back the forger and speculator Lamirande, whose extradition had been ordered by the judicial authorities of Canada. The Gazette des Tribunaux confirms the truth of the report, and publishes a long article to demonstrate that the application of the English authorities cannot be listened to. They allege two reasons for the demand—first, that by the terms of the Treaty of 1843 between France and England the extradition cannot be accorded except on the representation of a diplomatic agent, but in Lamirande's case it was the French Consul General in Canada who claimed him, and consuls are only commercial agents; secondly, that the offences alleged against Lamirande, although constituting the crime of forgery in France, do not possess the same force by the English law, and that, therefore, Lamirande ought not to have been delivered up. The writer in the Gazette denies that either of the motives alleged has the slightest force, as they are quite unable to support a serious examination.

In addition, the writer argues, a foreign Power which has obtained the extradition of a criminal from England has nothing to do with the blunders which the authorities of that country may have committed. If, indeed, there had been anything illegal on the part of the country claiming the criminal, then naturally England could complain; but nothing of that kind is alleged in the present case, where the English Cabinet comes forward with the strange declaration that, having committed an error, it wants to go back on the long and troublesome affair to which that mistake related. But at present the French courts of law have condemned Lamirande for forgery, and he is undergoing his sentence. According to the application, it consented to, that criminal would have to be taken out of prison and delivered up to the English, to enjoy impunity of his offences! As to the Treaty of 1843, referred to, nothing, the writer observes, is more notorious than that from the very outset it was a dead letter, and that the French could never obtain the delivery of any criminal under its enactments. Only when France had renounced that convention, and when it was authorized, as at present, to subsist from six months to six months, had any person been handed over to the French authorities. Why, then, should England, which for so many years had refused to be guided by that treaty, all of a sudden at present appeal to it, and claim the application of one of its enactments?—Times Cor.

The result of the late quinquennial census in France is referred to by the Monde as more favorable than had been expected. Notwithstanding several cruel epidemics, the population has increased within five years by 680,000 persons, the whole amounting, as has been already stated, to 33,192,004, including the troops in Africa, Mexico, Cochinchina, &c. 'But why,' it asks, 'should 18,362 departments have given an augmentation of 787,382, and 31 a decrease of 106,450? Why has Brittany gained 88,000 souls, and Normandy, although quite adjoining, lost 34,251? Why has the Haute-Saone diminished by 522, and the Saone-et-Loire, at its side, augmented by 17,509?' The writer cites many other similar examples, and then adverting to the reason generally assigned for the falling off—the emigration of workmen to the large towns in search of higher wages—denies that such a cause is sufficient to explain the great differences which the official returns has disclosed. The writer attributes the small increase of the population generally and the partial diminution in some provinces, and those among the most wealthy, to the determination of parents not to have large families.

'Why,' exclaims a farmer well off in the world, 'should we have a brood of children to divide our little property among? Is it not better to leave one child tolerable comfortable in circumstance than four or five struggling for existence?' The Monde attributes therefore principally to the continued division of property in France among children the small increase in the population, and adds, 'that except through the constant interference of the clergy, it sees no means of applying a remedy.'

The speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone at the dinner of the Society of Political Economy is published here this evening. The orator declared that the credit of having effected commercial reform belonged to the Emperor Napoleon and Mr. Cobden.—Upon the latter Mr. Gladstone passed a magnificent eulogium, declaring that his aim was not only to counteract the misery of nations, but to effect their moral union. Mr. Gladstone said:—

The mission of our century is to free capital and labor from all subjection. It may be called the century of labor and justice. Prosperity to energetic labor, and peace to men of good intent—this is the object at which we aim. The secret of finance is very simple. The general riches which have accumulated are the basis of every prosperous condition, and the lever which raises that condition is liberty.

The Newspaper Press.—A meeting of the editors of the Paris journals was held on Monday at the house of M. Havin, the editor-in-chief of the Siecle for the purpose of coming to common understanding as to the returns which should be asked for under the Imperial decree of January 19.

The Paris correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post writes the following sad tale:—Much sympathy is expressed in the Lyons country papers for the fate of a young and rising musician, who at the last concert was unfortunate enough to draw a mauvais numero, and he was sent out to join a regiment quartered at Vera Cruz. He was at once employed in the band. In consequence of his good conduct Benoit Denis succeeded in obtaining the colonel's permission to perform at private balls and concerts, and thus gain a certain independence. On the 5th of last December, Benoit Denis, after executing a fantasia on the cornet-a-piston at the country house of an American merchant residing near Vera Cruz, quitted the heated concert-room to refresh himself in the pleasure grounds and enjoy the cool evening air.—Feeling thirsty he took up an alcazara which had happened to see near a fountain, filled with fresh water, and put it to his lips. Frightful screams instantly attracted the company to the spot. Denis was lying on the earth, his hair on end, his features livid, the body and tail of a monster scolopender (millepede) protruding from his gaping mouth. The reptile, whose bite is more venomous than that of a scorpion, had taken shelter from the heat in the cool porcelain beaker. As Benoit approached the vase to his lips, the scolopender had sprung at his throat.—In vain was the reptile's body cut away. Once its fangs close on their prey it is impossible to tear them open. A surgeon who had chanced to be among the guests, proceeded to cut them out of the flesh, piece by piece, but by the time the operation was over the poison had produced its fatal results, and after three hours of agonising convulsions the unfortunate young artist expired.

The Independence Belge says: 'The new French Minister of Marine has given orders for the construction of 15 armor-plated vessels. Five of them are ships of the line on the model of the Tigre. The remaining 10 will be frigates. Marshall Niel has ordered a general inspection of the fortified places in order that he may be assured of their strength. The Semaine Religieuse of Sens states that the

Archbishop and clergy of that diocese have given a sum of 1,000fr. for the maintenance of a Pontifical Zouave during a year. A similar fact at Arras has been mentioned. A body of 238 Pontifical Zouaves, consisting of 17 Swiss, 20 Frenchmen, and one Pole, with 200 men recruited in the different corps of the French army, has just embarked on board the steamer Quirinal at Marseilles for Otrivis Vecchia. The Emperor has refused to allow General Prim, the Spanish revolutionist, to remain in France.

The Paris Exhibition.—The tariff of the prices of admission to the Paris Exhibition has now been published. There are to be three separate enclosures—the park, containing the Exhibition building itself; the Horticultural Gardens; and the Billancourt enclosure, which is especially devoted to agricultural matters. The prices for the first week are exceptional—20fr. for the opening day and 5fr. for the rest.—From the 8th of April the charge for admission to the park will be 1fr. for the garden, 1fr. 50c. The enclosure Billancourt will have a special tariff as yet undetermined. The price of a season ticket will be 100fr. for a gentleman, and 50fr. for a lady. In order to avoid the trouble and delay of the signatures which were formerly required on entering, the holders may send two of their photographed portraits, one to be affixed to the ticket of admission, the other to remain in the hands of the administration. There will also be issued cards of admission for a week subject to the same conditions, and conferring for the time the same privileges as the season-tickets.—Pall Mall Gazette.

It is estimated that the value of the goods already received in Paris for the International Exposition amounts to £1,000,000. The Prefect of the Seine, aware of the fact that crowds are liable to develop epidemics, has bought 400 acres of land near Paris for the accommodation of foreigners' bodies in the event of the reappearance of the cholera.

A Monument to Voltaire.—The Paris Siecle wants to raise a monument to Voltaire. This gives rise to as many opinions as the Emperor's reforms. Here is what the Pays says:

'We have demonstrated that the author in question was a defamer of the popular classes, speaking of them with the greatest contempt. As a citizen, he betrayed all the ministers who succeeded each other under Louis XV., and likewise all the king's mistresses. He, in fact, laid his incense in turns at the feet of Fleury, Bernis, Richelieu, Maupeou, Choiseul, and Turgot. He adulated the pure and virtuous Queen Maria Leckinska, and almost in the same breath, Madame de Pompadour, and afterwards Madame Dubarry. It is true that among his intimate acquaintances he made up for the violence of his adulations by the abusive bitterness of his mockery. A certain school of casuists has been reproached with its doctrine of 'mental reservation,' but what can be said of Voltaire? In the years 1759, 1760 and 1761, he was in correspondence with King Stanislaus, who had loaded him with favors, and at whose court he had long resided. 'King Stanislaus,' wrote he to Marmontel, 'has sent me a letter of the kindest description, &c.' The king, he said to Thiriot, 'has sent me this book. I enclose you my answer. See if it is not favorable?' And nearly at the same time, again communicating with Thiriot he treated King Stanislaus 'as a fool, getting up silly books by the aid of his secretary, an ex-Jesuit.' As a patriot he was still worse. France was engaged in the unfortunate Seven Years' War. At that time, so full of humiliation and disasters for France, what was the game of Voltaire? This one: He inflamed Choiseul against the King of Prussia. The king wrote a satire against the minister, and the very first thing Voltaire did was to show it to the latter. On the other side, he swore to the king that he had never breathed a word concerning the matter to any one, whilst at the same time he advised Choiseul not to treat with the king. To the latter he wrote: 'Your verses are charming, and if your majesty has beaten your enemies, they become still better.' We must not forget that the enemies alluded to are the French, those unfortunate victims of the ignorance of Court-generals named by the favor of the king's mistresses, heads of the army, and marshals of France. What does M. Havin think of all this; and is it really necessary to draw money from one's purse to glorify such reminiscences? Without depreciating in any way the merits of the writer, we affirm that Voltaire was a mean-minded man and a bad Frenchman; and never will M. Havin be able to persuade us, in January, 1867, that it is necessary to honour such a person by a sort of national manifestation. He was once carried to the Pantheon—that surely is enough, if not too much!

Rome, Jan. 25.—The official Giornale di Roma contradicts as wholly unfounded the statement published by some journals that the Pope had adhered to the arrangement relative to the ecclesiastical property in Italy announced to have been concluded between the Italian Government and the house of Laugrand Damocenza.

There are in the Pontifical army eight novices of a Trappist Monastery in France, who asked permission of their Superior to change their novitiate for service for the Pope, and who gave a pledge to return, if living, when the danger is over. One meets every now and then Irish gentlemen of family, with money in their purses, giving their services to the holy cause, and not seldom for the three or four baiocchi a day which fall to the private soldier.

PERSONAL EXPENSES OF THE POPE.—Reverend Canon Daily, parish priest in a rural district of the South west of Ireland, says, after a recent visit to Rome, in the course of a reply to an address of congratulation from his parishioners:—'His present Holiness, whose eminent virtues entitle him to be remembered among the most illustrious and sainted of his predecessors, is incessantly engaged in carrying out the same great and invaluable works. The small revenue which he receives is almost wholly applied to charitable and religious uses. His personal expenses do not amount to one scudo a day, which is less than five shillings of our money, and while other crowned heads are wasting in destructive wars, on projects of mere vanity and family aggrandisement, the blood and wealth of their subjects, he, who like his Divine Master, goes about doing good, has been selected, it seems, by their Majesties of France and Italy to be plundered of his time honoured patrimony which even the Goth and Vandal had spared and respected.'

ITALY.—The Bill proposing to grant liberty to the Church and to convert ecclesiastical property declares the Catholic Church in its exercise of religious worship to be free from all interference on the part of the State. It proposes to abolish the nomination of the Bishops by the King and the formalities of the oath of allegiance, the placet and exequatur, as well as the privileges, and exemptions, immunities, and prerogatives of the Church in the State. The Church will maintain itself by the free concurrence of the faithful, and by means of the property belonging to it or legitimately acquired.

All payments from the State, provinces, or communes is consequently to cease. If the Bishops declare themselves willing to undertake the conversion and liquidation of the ecclesiastical property, such property must be alienated within ten years. All landed property is to be converted into personal property, and the Bishops are to pay to the State 600,000,000 lire in half-yearly instalments of 50,000,000 lire each. The Bishops will also have to undertake the payment of the pensions granted to individuals belonging to the suppressed religious corporations. Should the majority of the Bishops not be willing to undertake this conversion, the Government will proceed to carry out that measure allowing to the bishops 50,000,000 lire yearly. It will dispose of all the ecclesiastical property, and alienate the landed possessions. The pensions above referred to will have to be paid by the Bishops.—Times.

Although much may be done in the way of re-entrenchment and reform to improve the financial position of Italy, it has been repeatedly demonstrated that such measures cannot possibly be carried far enough to equalize the revenue and the expenditure of the country. Reduce the army and navy to a minimum, cut down pensions, dismiss civil servants, root out corruption, enforce the utmost economy in every branch of the administration, and you will have done a great deal, but still not enough.

SIGNOR TONELLO'S MISSION.—The Bulletin Politique of the Monteur du Soir contains the following remarks:—The success of the mission of Signor Tonello produces a favorable impression in Italy—an indication of the progress peaceful ideas have made in the Peninsula. The concessions of the Court of Florence as regards the exequatur and the oath of the bishops have dispelled the chief difficulties, and there remain to be arranged only a few secondary details. It is thought that at the next Consistory the Holy Father will be in a position to name the prelates placed at the head of the vacant dioceses. The Envoy of King Victor Emanuel, honored with a friendly welcome by the Pope, has had equal reason to congratulate himself on his relations with Cardinal Antonelli. The religious difficulties being disposed of, it would be desirable that in what relates to economic and material interests, the questions of customs, passports, and business transactions, the Pontifical Government should take part in arrangements calculated to facilitate the intercourse of its subjects with those of the Italian kingdom. It is announced that it has just consented to allow travellers passing through the Pontifical States to reach either the northern or southern parts of the Peninsula, when they do not stop at Rome, to dispense with a passport bearing the visa of the Spanish Legation, which is entrusted with the consular interests of the Holy See in the Italian kingdom. The relations of Italy and Austria continue satisfactory; no subject of rivalry now divides the two countries, and they are preparing the elements of a negotiation to be, no doubt, shortly opened for the signature of a treaty of commerce and navigation, destined to turn to the advantage of material interests the friendly feeling already shown in the diplomacy of the two Powers.

FLORENCE, Jan. 30.—Admiral Perrano was set at liberty this morning. His trial on the charges of disobedience and incompetency will commence on 12th of March.

Rome, Jan. 24.—In the Holy Father's reply to the address of the officials of the Pontifical army on New Year's Day, he made use of these words, directing them mainly to the officers of the Corps of Zouaves. 'Be on good terms with my Roman subjects; the Romans are a good people, a Pontifical people! I for one prefer to take these words in their natural sense, and not to suppose that they were only on the lips and not in the mind of the Holy Father. The last number but one of the Civiltà Cattolica—a publication honored only last year with a special brief of approval from the Holy Father, issued spontaneously as a gesture for the strong attitude which that magazine had taken up against the politics of Italy, and still more as a support in its conflict with a school of thought in the Church, which the Holy Father seems from his repeated language to abominate even more than the open hostility of Italy, the school known as the Munich School—contains some remarks apropos of these words of the Holy Father worth considering. After showing the evil results that must follow to France and Italy from the fulfilment of the Convention, it takes the case of Rome, and treating of the connection between the Pope and his subjects, it goes on to say:—'The French were not in Rome to help the subjects of the Holy Father to their duty, as the enemies of Rome Papal are for ever stupidly trumpeting abroad (scempiamento viano trombellando). They were here to defend those subjects from the revolution which was trying to introduce itself into Rome. There is no capital in the world that possesses a population so naturally generous, so respectful to its ruler, so well disciplined in order and decency as the Roman population. It has not made revolutions, it has seen them made. The revolutions in Rome have been always put in motion by the agents from abroad, and the assistance the citizens have rendered has been limited to that collection of lazy fellows, thieves, quarrelsome fellows, men restless after novelty, the refuse of the frequent failures in life and of the galleys—a class of persons necessarily found in every large city, which when the water is still is like the muddy sediment, but which mixes with the water and comes to the top when that water is disturbed. But these men can second a movement; they cannot commence it. The Roman people lived securely under the French standard, for it was sure that those bands of fellows, called by Massimo d'Azeglio, the men who farm revolutions, would not venture to come to Rome to give any representation of their art among the hedges of sharp-pointed bayonets.' And, again:—'If Italy will let Rome alone, and not interfere between the Pope and the Romans, no rebellion will break out in Rome; the territory of the Pope will be peaceful and happy, and the Romans will find the evils which the time of revolution has caused them little by little remedied.—This is not the dream of a mind all up in the air; it is the certain calculation which one who knows the Romans, their true interests, and their aspirations, is alone fitted to make. There is no denying that there are in Rome a few who, from bad passions, or in despair of making fortunes as things go, or for bribes already paid or expected, could be glad of a change in the State. But we assert, without fear of contradiction, that this knot of persons is not and cannot be called the people of Rome. The population of the city is anything but friendly to the Italian revolution; on every possible occasion it has protested against that revolution; it has manifested and continues to manifest, to the Pope-king its filial devotion. Witness the decidedly popular enthusiasm that welcomes the Pope in these times wherever he goes, and the strong sympathy shown for the legions of French, Belgians, Dutch, and men of other countries, who have come as volunteers in defence of the Papal cause. The population of Rome, the most cultivated and most civilized population in Italy, knows that it owes all to the Pope, and that if it loses the Pope it loses everything. A population of this kind sets to itself—in its affections, to its interests, to its advantages—will never rebel against the Pope; and it knows how to treat with disdain and contempt the few amongst its degenerate fellow-citizens who stand alone in their chance of attempting such a rebellion.—Cor. Weekly Reviewer.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The Pall Mall Gazette of Thursday evening has an article on Italian affairs, especially on brigandage. We extract the greater portion:—

Brigandage is still rife in Naples and Sicily, and great discontent is felt in Lombardy and Venetia. Such is the purport of the news which reaches us from Italy at the very time when Signor Scialoja has been obliged to declare a deficit of £7,200,000. It requires some faith in the stability of the present Government to enable us to believe that it will outlive the internal dangers by which it is threatened. The Italian journals state that the expense of suppressing the insurrection in Palermo was eight million of francs.

AUSTRIA.—Austria has restored the Hungarian Constitution 1848, granted by the Emperor Francis Joseph. VIENNA, Feb. 21st.—The restoration of the Constitution of 1848 to Hungary, by the Emperor Francis Joseph, has had the effect of removing the troubles heretofore existing in that country. The people are now quiet and contented.

PRUSSIA.—BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The reports from all portions of Northern Germany indicate that the Liberals have carried the elections for the Parliament in their favor.

Feb. 21.—Count Von Bismark has again been prostrated by sickness. Doubts are entertained of his recovery.

A SONG AT THE PAGLIANO THEATRE.—On the night of the 23d inst: a handsome young man was observed sitting in a stall at the Pagliano, dressed in Prussian lieutenant's uniform, and wearing several medals and crosses on his breast. While the opera was going on a person entered the pit, approached the officer and addressed him in German, his tone and manner sufficiently indicating that his words were abusive and insulting. The officer remained motionless, as though it were not to him that the new comer addressed himself, when suddenly a voice called out in German from one of the boxes to a Prussian soldier, who was in attendance upon the officer, exhorting him to punch the aggressor's head, and adding that he [the speaker] was going down to do so himself. By this time there was a great movement in the theatre, the whole pit rose to see what was going on, and the performance was interrupted. Two policemen arrested the person who caused the disturbance, and removed him in spite of violent resistance. The row over, the remainder of the evening passed quietly, but when the curtain fell the audience was no little surprised to see the soldier hasten to his master and take him up in his arms. It was then visible that he had lost both his legs, which are said to have been shot off at Sedawa. Thereupon the spectators broke out into reiterated cries of 'Vive La Prussia!' and loudly cheered the officer whose assailant turned out to be a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main lately Prussianized against its will.

TURKEY.—LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Sultan of Turkey has officially informed the leading powers of Europe that he has decided to call together an assembly of the representatives of all the different religious creeds in the Ottoman Empire, for the purpose of deliberating upon and adopting measures for the more effectual execution of the provisions of the Firman of 1856.

It is stated that negotiations are going on with the view of promoting an understanding, and acting upon common grounds in view of the Eastern difficulty between France, Italy, and Austria. The Opinions of Florence denies this rumor as contrary to fact and possibility. Italy must act in accord with Prussia, and this unholy alliance would be an affront to the Prussian nation.

UNITED STATES.—It is calculated that at least seventy million gallons of whiskey was made in the United States in 1866, and that the duty was not collected on more than fourteen millions—the collectors and distillers being in league to defraud the Government. The tax, which is now \$2 a gallon, is recommended to be reduced to 50 cents, but will probably be fixed at \$1.

POGRAM.—On the dignified principle that you should always shake your fist in the face of a man with whom you have had a quarrel and who offers you his hand, one Mr. McCruer on Tuesday offered, and the House of Representatives adopted, a resolution to this effect, that the government of the United States should be actuated, in the prosecution of its claims against Great Britain for the depredations of the Alabama and of her Anglo-rebel cruisers by the same despatch and emphasis which characterized the government of Great Britain in its demand arising from the capture of Mason and Sidel from the British steamer Trent. In offering this valiant resolution, which is so admirably calculated to frighten Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the rest of the British royal family into simultaneous hysterics, Mr. McCruer had greatly the advantage of the celebrated General Choke when that eloquent gentleman warmed the heart of Mr. Lafayette Kettle. The 'British Lion,' who was not 'quite unrepresented' upon the latter occasion, had loby to say a word for him when Mr. McCruer thus plucked him by the tail; and we really regret that so fine an opportunity should have been lost for recording a vote of the House of Representatives in favor of General Choke's own exalted settlement:—'May the Lion of England have his talons eradicated by the noble bill of the American Eagle, and be taught to play upon the Irish harp and the Scotch fiddle that music which is breathed from every empty shell that lies upon the shores of green Columbia.'—A resolution to this precise effect would have made a much finer impression upon Mr. McCruer's constituents, while it would not have been a whit more discreditable to the intelligence, spirit, and statesmanship of the House of Representatives.—N. Y. Herald.

The Boston Post commenting on the Congressional proposition to make a riot at New Orleans the pretext for abolishing the governments of the several Southern States, and substituting military despotism therefor, makes the following statements relative to the prevalence of crime and violence in the North East:—

'Newspaper offices have been mobbed—individuals seized and tarred and feathered, ridden upon rails, and executive influence interposed to shield the culprits from the punishment the court decreed. Bobberies and murders have been alarmingly prolific—garroters, bank robbers and burglars have plied their vocation as vigilantly here as in Louisiana, and with as much impunity; but this is going a different way, and Mr. Elliot and his radical friends are not at all alarmed by the fact. The murders all around us—in Roxbury woods, in Franconia, N. H., in Auburn, Me.—speak a depravity the South cannot exceed; while the robberies in New York and New England are unprecedented in magnitude and numbers. If crime be the gauge whereby to decide upon the right of self government, New England would be in imminent danger of territorialism, at once. But it is all a trick—a mere subterfuge to prolong power and patronage in the hands of the radical party by shutting out one third of the territory and one third of the people of the United States from any representation or any voice in its government.'

A BRUTE IN HUMAN FORM.—A brutal affair took place in Pittsburg a few days ago. Some hogheads of sugar were placed outside of a grocery store, and attracted the attention of some children put their fingers through the crevices and holes of the barrels, and indulged in sweets for a few minutes. Suddenly a man named Bachelor, rushed out from the store with a vessel of boiling water and dashed it upon the children, who were dreadfully scalded. One little boy presented a shocking appearance, the entire side of his head, face and neck being literally cooked. The doctor stated that it is probable all the hair from one side of the head will come out, and will never grow again. It is also feared that one of the eyes will be lost. The brutal perpetrator was arrested and held for a hearing.—He desired to make an information against the child for the larceny of sugar, but was not permitted.

THE AMERICAN ROBESPIERRE.—Thaddeus Stevens in thus penicured by the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury:—'I had a good look at him, as he sat on one of the front seats, with his leg thrown over the desk before him. His face does not indicate his demonic possession, except his unnatural pallor. His brow is high and well developed, in the region of the perceptive faculties. His high cheeks, aquiline nose, and square chin, indicate decision and force of character. His mouth is his weakest feature, denoting, as it does, sensuality in a degree. The upper jaw bones appear to have been mashed in by violent blows, and hence the impression of deformity which his face imparts to the casual observer. His limbs are emaciated and his left foot distorted. He is said to be seventy-five years old, but his brown wig makes him look much younger than that.' He laughs often, and judging from his constant spitting, is never without a chew of tobacco in his mouth. Such is the American Robespierre, whose unhappy destiny it is to repro-

duce in this country 'the sanguinary horrors of the French Revolution,' unless he is checked by a beneficent Providence acting through an awakened and aroused people.

The shipowners of New York do not appear to be very consistent in their views on neutrality. When the Alabama was reducing their vessels to ashes and driving the American flag from the face of the ocean they were loud in their denunciations of British neutrality, unanimously holding a neutral state had no right to sell war vessels to a belligerent.—Three short years have sufficed to change their tune. A large number of them, headed by Mr. A. Z. Low—President of the New York Chamber of Commerce a gentleman who was particularly violent in his denunciations of Great Britain for allowing the Alabama to escape from the Mersey—now petition congress to be allowed to sell war vessels to foreign belligerents? These gentlemen may be grossly inconsistent, but there is good sense in their conclusion in point of fact. The right to trade, with very wide latitude, to belligerents, is a tradition of the United States in the capacity of a neutral.

THE SLUGGARD.—Little Marion was gentle and good; her parents loved her fondly; yet they were at times obliged to reprimand her with so much severity as to cause her to shed tears. Marion had a bad habit of sleeping too long. Her brother Frederick, a boy full of fun and frolic, but exceedingly good natured, often ridiculed her indolence, which sometimes provoked an angry retort from his sister.

One evening all the family were assembled round the table, and every one seemed cheerful. Frederick was in great good humor, and laughingly related a number of amusing stories. Marion, on the contrary, began to nod, and seemed oppressed with sleep.

'Oh! little sluggard!' cried her brother, shaking her to rouse her up; 'do you not see how gay and cheerful we all are; but you, you are like one of those plants which close when the sun disappears.' Marion felt this reproach, and said, in an impatient tone, 'Let me alone; you need not trouble yourself about me sir!' and the latter then wishing to embrace her, she slapped him harshly on the hand.

The little gentleman not possessing a very patient temper, answered his sister sharply. The latter got angry, and gave him a long lecture; but perceiving that Frederick paid no attention to what she said, she began to cry.

This little scene might perhaps have ended disagreeably if the parents of the young people had not interposed between them, and thus terminated their quarrel. Silence was imposed on Frederick, and he was reproved for having begun the dispute. Marion was also reproached by her father.

'I have often,' said he, 'remarked to you your fault in sleeping too long; of all the family you are the last to get up and the first to go to bed. In the evening, instead of being cheerful, and listening to what is read or related, you sleep and thus deprive yourself of many an agreeable moment. If your rest is disturbed, you get cross, and your ill-humor then leads you to act improperly; I hope that you will correct this habit of sleeping.'

Marion listened to all her father's remonstrances, but paid no regard to them, which greatly vexed her parents. Thus it happened that Marion, who in other respects, was a good child, got into many troubles through her indolence, and caused great discomfort to those around her.

Louisa and Henrietta, Marion's sisters, in nowise resembled her on this point. Nimble as two kids, they rose with the sun and began their studies; in the evening again they worked industriously, whilst Marion's eyes were heavy with sleep. Their mother, therefore, said with truth that Louisa, Henrietta, and Frederick lived in one year twenty days longer than Marion.

Marion's mother usually took upon herself to awake her, which was very disagreeable to her, and often put her in ill-humor; she was obliged to call her many times, and even to shake her, in order to make her get up. She would sometimes promise her mother to rise; but no sooner had she returned to her domestic occupations than she would again fall asleep for several hours. While her sisters were working diligently, and had performed a part of their task, Marion would slowly creep out of her room, and with a yawn wish them a good morning.

One day all the family had been to walk, leaving Marion in bed as usual; it was nearly nine o'clock before she awoke. On returning her sisters went to her room and found her, to their great astonishment, still in bed; they laughed and jeered at her about it. But Marion felt ashamed, her eyes filled with tears, and she dared not look at her sisters.

Although Marion slept so much longer than her sisters, she was neither so gay nor so lively as they were; on the contrary, her listless manners made a disagreeable impression on every one. Her father tried to impress on her mind, that all which is against nature is injurious both to body and soul; nature requires that the body should rest about seven hours a day; if this is exceeded it is too much, and all excess is hurtful. To much slumber diminishes instead of increasing the strength; it makes one stupid and listless all the day, unable to work negligent, and a burden to one's self and others.

'I feel it, dear father,' said Marion, 'and also see the inconvenience of it, and have often formed the resolution of rising earlier; but the habit is stronger than ever. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak; we cannot do all we wish.'

'We cannot remove mountains, nor drain the ocean,' replied her father, 'neither is it in our power to change lead into silver, nor brass into gold; this would be against the decrees of Providence; but we have strength to conquer our passions, and to get rid of our evil inclinations. Each of us may, provided he is willing, become the absolute master of himself. Try to have a determined will, and you will thus get out of your bad habit!'

Marion promised her father to make every attempt: Her sisters had often seen the sun rise above one of the neighboring mountains, when taking their early morning walk with their parents, and were constantly praising the beauty of the sight to Marion; the latter consequently asked her father's permission to be also of the party, promising to rise very early.

'We shall see,' said her father, and at once proposed to take a walk the next morning. All applauded the idea, and Marion seemed delighted.

Next morning her mamma called her at six o'clock. She awoke and started up, and in five minutes was ready. Her mother was much gratified, and folded her to her bosom. Marion felt all the happiness of this moment. But what was her delight when she saw the sun rise and the beauties of nature present themselves to her sight, in all the splendor of the morning! She felt as if were, entranced, and, embracing her parents and sisters, she expressed to them her gratitude for having procured her such a spectacle.

'You see, my child,' said her father, 'you have more strength than you supposed; you have to-day got the better of sleep; I hope that in future you will persist in your resolution and that this will not be the last day of your early rising.'

Marion promised to persevere, and kept her word; she urgently entreated her mother to support her in her resolution, to awake her early; and not to quit her bedside until she had risen; she even added that she must give her a cold pill if she did not show herself more docile. Marion's mother willingly consented to what her daughter desired of her. It is true that at first she had some little trouble in overcoming her sleep; but by degrees she mastered her indolence. She rose in summer with her sisters at six o'clock; in winter at seven, and did not go to bed before ten.

It naturally resulted, from this, that no one was any longer shocked by Marion's bad habits; she was no longer so irritable, she worked more, her health improved and she felt happier.

Her brother Frederick often called her in fun the de-