

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.—Paris, March 18.—In today's sitting of the Legislative Body the debate upon the interpellation of M. Thiers relative to the foreign policy of the Government was resumed.

M. Jules Favre declared that France ought to have prevented Italy from forming an alliance with Prussia, but the policy of France had always failed in preciseness.

The speech of the Emperor Napoleon at Auxerre contained a summons to Germany to give us the Rhine. Our programme, which comprised the maintenance of Austria in a grand position in Germany, was openly violated, and to permit this violation of our programme was a policy unworthy of France.

M. Granier de Cassagnac then delivered a speech in which he said:—'We must threaten no Power, but be armed and await the course of events. We wish for peace, if other Powers will have it so; for war, if it be imposed upon us.'

M. Thiers then rose to call the attention of the House to the present political state of affairs in Europe and said:—

'There are three lines of policy open to France:—First, a policy of insinuation, which would make Europe believe that when we speak of great agglomerations we desire to increase our own territory. This is the policy I should wish the Government to relinquish. I should like to see the formation of a great Conservative party in Europe, which should prevent all spoliation; secondly, a policy of confidence in our ruler; thirdly, a policy of watchfulness which would not necessarily cause a complete reorganization of our army, but a new organization of our military forces. The policy I desire for France would be Conservative abroad and Liberal at home.'

M. Rouher denied that there was anything contradictory in the Government Bill for the reorganization of the army, and the statement made by the Government that France is secure under present circumstances. M. Rouher then replied to the new criticism of M. Thiers on the principle of nationality and said:—

'The Government does not think to impede abroad the principle of the sovereignty of the people which it holds at home. Universal suffrage sanctioned the Imperial Government, which was inaugurated on the 2d of December.'

M. Thiers (interrupting M. Rouher).—'Let us forget.' (Loud interruption and great excitement.)

M. Rouher continued to refute M. Thiers, and concluded thus:—

'What is required of us? War? No one thinks of it. Violent annexations? No one has proposed them. A policy of watchfulness? That is the policy of the Government. Our isolation has been mentioned. We will have no exclusive alliances. To-day we will be the allies of England; to-morrow of Prussia or Austria, and that, not with the object of conquest, but to solve by conciliatory diplomatic interference the various questions as they arise. We seek great means to allay great storms.'

The simple order of the day was then passed by 219 against 45, and the sitting concluded.

Paris, March 19.—In yesterday evening's sitting of the Legislative Body, M. Rouher, replying to M. Thiers on the subject of Italy, stated that France had informed the Pope that she was ready to open negotiations for the distribution of the amount of the Roman debt among all the Catholic Governments of Europe in order to free the Holy Father from all liability.

M. Rouher admitted that the Roman question was not yet settled, but added that it was placed under the vigilant solicitude of France.

The incident which called up a storm was M. Rouher's allusion to the Coup d'Etat of the 2d of December. Replying to M. Thiers' observation on the fickleness of the popular will in France,—destroying in several instances, the work of their own hands, as proved by their one day proclaiming Louis XVI. the saviour of the nation, and the next destroying the monarchy, voting for the Republic, and then allowing Bonaparte to crush it in the 18th Brumaire, and in 1814 overthrowing Napoleon, whom they had some few years before raised to the Imperial throne, M. Rouher observed:—

'M. Thiers is too well acquainted with history not to know that Napoleon was not overthrown by the people, but by a foreign coalition, for the benefit of a family whose principle was contrary to that of national sovereignty. In 1830 the nation was not appealed to to ratify what was then done. A throne had been broken, and with the fragments another was fashioned on which was placed a member of the family of the King who had been overthrown. The only legitimate Government is the Government in whose name I now speak, it has been ratified by the suffrages of the nation, which, when another Government was directing the affairs of the country, disposing of all its resources,—at the moment when an exile presented himself, alone, to the nation, with the prestige which his name, his misfortunes, and the glory of his family invested him with,—free and of his own accord, proclaimed Louis Napoleon. After the 2d of December it again proclaimed him.'

At this point the speaker was interrupted by cries from the Left. Jules Favre's voice was heard shouting, 'Don't speak of the 2d of December!' and M. Thiers, trembling with anger, cried, 'It is better for him to forget it.' The uproar was increasing when the President begged M. Thiers to be calm, and not to speak without his permission. M. Thiers was not calm, and in the midst of the din again cried, 'Do not speak of the 2d of December in presence of those whom it proscribed.' The President again interposed, but the uproar did not cease. When something like silence was at last restored M. Rouher assured M. Thiers and the Chamber that by mentioning the 2d of December he had not the slightest intention or wish to pain him, or to revive unpleasant recollections. He wanted merely to impress upon them that by that act society in France was saved from anarchy. This was again followed by renewed uproar—loud denials from the Left, and still louder applause from the other parts of the House. 'You see now,' shouted M. Rouher.

'That the country has been saved from anarchy, and as a proof of it behold this violence of demons. Ah! if you think that this sort of insurrection will change your convictions, or prevent me from speaking, you are mistaken. The principle of nationality, and of the sovereignty of the people creates, solemnly and regularly, Governments. It is their legitimate title, and those who protest against the sovereignty of the people are nothing but a faction.'

These words again called down the storm—enthusiastic applause on one side, loud protests on the other, and M. Thiers, Jules Favre, Pelletan, Picard and others starting up from their seats, speaking and gesticulating, but not a word they said could be heard. The President rang the bell and said:—

'M. Thiers it is not your turn to speak; the Chamber has listened to you with attention; I beg of you to listen in the same way, and not to interrupt the minister at any moment.'

The Minister reiterated his declaration that those who attacked the existing institutions were a faction, and nothing more. 'I have not voluntarily raised this incident, I assert it fearlessly; but every time

the Opposition raise it, I shall protest energetically. M. Berryer, whose voice was heard above the tumult. To the most moderate language you reply with insult and abuse! One member shouted, 'It is the coalition—the mask is now thrown aside! The Marquis de Pire, 'That proves the utility of the 2d of December, and moreover the utility of M. Haussmann's barracks! After some few more interruptions the Minister continued his speech in refutation of M. Thiers' arguments, and had the advantage of having the last word. The House rose at the unusually late hour of 8 o'clock.

Paris, April 1.—The great Paris Universal Exposition was formally opened this morning.

JAMES STEPHENS.—A French gentleman, writing from Havre, says:—

'I see that the English and French press still entertain doubts about the retreat of the Irish rebel Stephens. I can in this respect positively assure you that five weeks ago I came over with him from New York, in the Ville de Paris. There were five other Irishmen with him, very vulgar-looking men. They all left at Brest, for Paris, where they took rooms somewhere in the Rue d'Amsterdam. A New York Jew, named Brush, had become their intimate friend. They had adopted French names under which they travelled, and abused New York and the United States very much. From their conversation it resulted that they had run away from New York, to escape the vengeance of their country men.—Dublin Irishman.'

FRENCH VIEWS OF FENIANISM.—The Patrie examines the nature of the Fenian insurrection in Ireland, and looks on it as certain to be a frequent source of trouble and agitation to that country. Not that it will succeed in gaining ground against the power of England, but because its organization is apparently independent of the party which supports it in Ireland. The writer goes on to remark:—'What must strike at first sight is its exotic character. The social condition and the frightful misery in Ireland have given rise for a century past to a current of emigration, in which perhaps, one-half of the Irish race have sought a refuge elsewhere. This has brought about the creation of a sort of trans-Atlantic Ireland, constituted and organized on American ground, whose predominant idea is that of delivering their native land from the oppression which they have themselves, escaped by exile Fenianism is but the armed expression of this national re-vengeance. Thence arises the profound separation to be noticed between the tendencies of the new sect and those which inspired the agitation directed by O'Connell. That personage, in spite of his oratorical vehemence and the imprecations he often permitted himself to utter against the Saxons, had never at bottom any desire to sever the tie which united Ireland to England; he was only claiming for his country, at the hands of the British community, certain privileges, and the redressing of wrongs which had existed for ages. Another very important point is to be noted; he was ever evoking the sentiments of religion; he always remained quite as much a Catholic orator as a national dictator. Fenianism has violently broken off from the tradition of O'Connell. There is no longer any question of exacting from the British community certain privileges and acts of justice continually refused; the object is to break the bond by force, and to give full career to the reprisals of the Celt against the Saxon. That inspiration, drawn by Irishmen from his legends—and he represents, as it well known, the most legendary and poetical people in the world—has only been the more developed by the state of misery and persecution in which he has lived. Those yearnings have been also strengthened by an admixture of American elements, namely, the fondness for daring enterprises, the taste for violent solutions, and a certain spirit of socialism. Add to this that the government and usages of the Americans have sheltered the Fenian organization under a protective toleration. The combination of all these circumstances have been strong enough to throw into the back-ground influence which the church so long exercised over the Irish population. We see, in fact, in spite of the opposition of the bishops both in America and Ireland, the Fenian movement has only gone on developing itself, more and more. What constitutes the serious danger for England is precisely the American base on which it rests. The Fenians already possess beyond the Atlantic an immense storehouse from which they can incessantly obtain supplies; there they find war munitions, money and men; and what principally constitutes the danger is that the reservoir is beyond the reach of English reprisals. Who knows whether we may not see here a first feature of the future relations between America and the Old World, and an indication of the international law mediated by the United States for future generations!'

ITALY.—Florence, March 17.—It may assist you to a just idea of the discouragement and discontent that prevail here if I say that not a day passes in Florence without rumors of a coming 'coup d'Etat,' and that although the high character of Riccaoli and the King's well proved attachment and fidelity to constitutional Government form a sufficient guarantee against the realization of those sinister reports, there are not wanting persons more or less openly to advocate such an extreme step.—Those persons are chiefly to be found among the intimates of the representative in Florence of a Foreign Sovereign who, it is believed, would gladly witness a diminution of what he may consider excessive liberty on this side the Alps. Apart from all other considerations, and looking only to expediency, a 'coup d'Etat' at the present time would be a most illogical proceeding.

Among the most reflecting and sensible Italians of my acquaintance I observe great discouragement to prevail. It is much feared that another year will be lost, and that the end of 1867 will find the country no farther advanced towards the settlement of its finances and the reform of its administration than it is at the present moment.

I can hardly give you an exaggerated idea of the vexations to individuals and the loss to the State entailed by the income tax as at present levied. One or two examples may best expose the matter. At Milan 8,300,000 francs income tax had to be got in. The eight millions were paid at once. To obtain the 300,000 francs the collectors had to dun thousands of poor persons who could not pay, and whose whole earthly possessions in many instances did not suffice to meet the tax. Fancy having to sell up the personal belongings of some 20,000 persons in order to obtain sums varying from 10f. to 20f. or 30f. Bayers could not be found, and even if they could, the expenses of process would exceed the proceeds. A friend who comes from that part of the country told me the other day that on a recent occasion, at the considerable town of Forlì, less than a dozen persons paid their income-tax. Some seizures were made, but nobody would bid at the sales. The people who attended hissed the auctioneer, and would buy literally nothing. A valuable ring was put up at 25c; none were found to bid higher. It occurs more or less in all countries, but most in those where the moral training and education of the people are the lowest; that returns for income-tax are fraudulently made—the income of individuals stated much lower than it really is. To avoid the loss this would entail, the Department arbitrarily rates persons at sums far above their real income. An Italian gentleman of the most unblemished character for honor and frankness lately explained to me his own case. They rated him at four times his income. He had to pay, but, of course, appealed. Although somewhat staggered by his high reputation and well known honesty and patriotism, the officials referred to his mode of living as inconsistent with the return he had made. 'But,' he replied, 'I have returned all the property I possess in Italy; the property of my wife (a foreigner) is in another country, and is there taxed before its income reaches our hands.—

His claim had to be allowed, but it is a principle with the Italian Treasury never to refund what he has overpaid will be deducted from future claims upon him.' A Florence paper, not prone to make the worst of things, lately estimated the arrears of direct taxes, which figure in the Treasury statements as State credits, at upwards of one hundred millions, without including those taxes for which it has not yet been possible to fill in the returns. On very good authority I was lately assured that the arrears of taxes for the year 1866 amount to nearly ten millions sterling, and I have little doubt that this estimate does not much exceed the truth.—Times Florence Cor.

A telegram from Florence estimates the results of the elections to the Italian Parliament as follows:—Ministerial deputies, 239; Opposition, 135. The political principles of 28 deputies are not known, and returns have still to be received from 70 electoral districts.

Florence, April 4.—The Italian Ministry have tendered their resignation to the King, and a new ministry will be formed.

Garibaldi.—The hero of Caprera not only subscribed the programme of his party, but went far beyond it. The best of guerilla leaders, however, turned out a most indifferent electioneering agent. His cry was 'Death to the Priests,' and it was eagerly caught up by the populace; but the sounder part of the Italians, however dissatisfied with their clergy, are fully aware that the great difficulty of Church and State is not to be disposed of by an outrage and violence. Notwithstanding the admiration and gratitude which Garibaldi's presence never fails to elicit, his sincere friends must in this, as in other instances, regret that he should put himself forward as a writer or orator, a politician or a party man. His electioneering excursion turned out another Aspromonte.

Garibaldi is not to be made amenable to ordinary statutes of criticism. Of course, he spoke of Rome, he said, to obtain by force of arms, but which was to be won by other and lawful means; and he also denounced the priests and those who covenanted with them—this last allusion being manifestly to the promoters of the unpopular Free Church Bill. He had not calculated the possible effect of such denunciations on a populace intoxicated by the enthusiasm of the hour even more than by the enjoyment of a long unaccustomed liberty. On the following evening people assembled in front of the palace of the Patriarch, raised a cry of 'Death to the priests!' threw stones at the windows, and compelled the occupants of the house to hang out flags and display lights.—The police were unable to restore order until aided by the National Guard; but the affair lasted a very short time; the whole damage done seems to have been limited to a few panes of glass broken, and the compulsory illumination of the place and of the adjacent house of the Archbishop was quickly put to an end. It appears that damage was also done to a cafe, and a robbery was committed.

It is impossible, however, not to admit the justice of the remark, that has here been made that the savage cry of 'Death to the Priests!' (an echo of the old Spanish *Tragala!* to whose sound the blood of so many churchmen flowed) was the logical consequence of Garibaldi's own speeches on the previous day. Nay, on the very day after he had thus reproved the people, just before his departure for Udine, the General, in replying to an address presented to him by an artisan society, of which he is honorary president, declared that the priests were 'the cholera morbus of Italy.' Thus, at least, are his words reported by the *Tempo* of Venice.

So far as can be at present ascertained the Italian elections have added no strength to the Government, and, therefore, no confidence as to the future of the country. Garibaldi was still going about inciting popular fury against the clergy, an attack on the residence of some bishop or priest being the usual consequence of his orations. Some of his doings will be found in our foreign intelligence. What the *Times* calls his latest 'prank' was that at Verona, on the 11th, a child was presented to him by its parents to be baptized. He accepted the office. 'I baptize thee,' he said, 'in the name of God and of the legislator.' (Here he used a sacred name, which we will not write with such a connection.) 'May thou become an apostle of truth. Love thy neighbor; assist the unfortunate; be strong to combat the tyrants of the conscience and of the body; be worthy of the brave Chiassi, whose name I give to thee; adieu!' The crowd frantically applauded.—*Weekly Register.*

ROME.—Roman intelligence to the 20th inst. says nothing about the admission of the Piedmontese troops, but states that the Government is acting with vigor against the brigands. A proclamation has been issued at Frosinone, offering a reward of 600 scudi for the capture of every brigand, dead or alive, and 1,200 scudi for the capture of every chief of a band. From another source we learn that the enemies of the Holy Father are acting in conformity with their natural instincts. The correspondent of an evening paper writes from Rome:—'I am requested, in the name of the Roman Freemasons, to let it be known that they have forwarded a subscription of 500 francs to the committee formed in Paris for the purpose of erecting a memorial to Voltaire.'

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, who is by no means a supporter of the Italian Kingdom, gives the other side of the picture in his letters on the condition of the country. According to his version there is a great probability that the Mazzinians will carry all before them in Venetia, and that in that case the only chance for Italy to maintain her ascendancy in that province will be military repression. The army is, however, scarcely to be trusted, and the discontent of the people is increasing. This the people of the Papal States see perfectly, and, as a rule, they are not anxious to change their lot in consequence. Thus, a farmer at Viterbo expressed to this writer great dread lest his province should be annexed to Italy. Under the Pope's rule his taxes amount to some twenty francs a year, and under that of Victor Emmanuel they would rise at once to about 600f. There are other circumstances which make the Pope's subjects by no means anxious to part with their present form of government. In Italy there is a conscription so severe as to take away one seventh of the able-bodied adult population, while the taxation is so heavy that, in the words of this writer, it 'reduces the noble to the middle class, the middle class to poverty, and the poor to starvation.' In this there may, of course, be exaggeration, but it is evidently at least partially true, and may, therefore, be used with advantage to modify the glowing accounts which are sent from Italy proper from time to time.

WORKS OF ART FROM ROME.—Lately published statistics of commerce in art inform us that, in the year 1866, the modern paintings exported from Rome represented the value of 138,841 scudi; modern sculptures, 211,387 scudi; ancient pictures, 7,305 scudi; and antique sculptures, 11,967 scudi; the total amount of such exports being 2,523,594 francs—considerably above that reported for the preceding year.—*Builder.*

AUSTRIA.—VIENNA, March 17.—It is asserted that Austria, France, and Prussia have agreed to recommend to the Porte to cede Candia to Greece. The necessary instructions have already been sent by those Powers to their Ambassadors at Constantinople. The representations are to be made simultaneously.

GERMANY.—ARMY OF NORTH GERMANY.—The *Military Journal* of Berlin, says:—'The army of the North Confederation will comprise, on a peace footing, 292,348 men, of whom Prussia will furnish 333,779, costing 58,050,375 thalers (3f. 75c. each), whilst the 38,775 non-Prussian troops will cost 10,500,000 thalers. To arrive at that number with a three years' service, as

exists in Prussia, an annual contingent of 90,000 would be necessary. The four years' would give 360,000 men for the reserve, from which 72,000 must be deducted as of no use, calculating the ineffective at 20 per cent. The above figures thus give an active army of 680,000 men. Five years of the landward produce 450,000, reduced by 30 per cent. of invalids and exemptions, to 315,000. Thus the Confederation will have at its disposal 695,000 men trained to the use of arms. The contingents of Bavaria, Wurttemberg and Baden are not included in the above.

The *Breslau Gazette* says the Polish deputies, members of the North German Parliament, have formed themselves into a distinct assembly, under the presidency of Mr. Pitowski. Their number is 13. Their protest against the incorporation of the Polish provinces into the Confederation of North Germany will be presented at the moment when the territorial extent of the Confederation shall be discussed. The Polish action has not decided whether, its protest made, it will remain in Parliament, or retire.'

RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg, March 17.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to-day, in an article on the speech delivered by M. Olivier in the French Legislative Chamber, says:—

'Friendship between Germany and France has nothing alarming for us; on the contrary, we honestly wish it to exist, and no Russian wishes it to be disturbed. But, though Germany may be proud of the courtesies with which she is treated by French orators, she will, as little as Russia, believe that her relations have become less friendly towards this country, which was always friendly to Germany, and has been her ally in time of danger.'

St. Petersburg, March 20.—The *Invalide* and the *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to-day publish articles upon the speech recently delivered by Mr. Thiers in the French Legislative Body. Both Journals draw attention to the peaceful sentiments of the Russian Government and people, declare that the aim of Russia's policy is not to threaten or conquer Turkey, but to place the Christian inhabitants of the Turkish Empire upon an equal footing with the Mussulmans. The Emperor of Russia has spontaneously announced all Frenchmen sent to Siberia for participation in the last Polish insurrection.

RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES AND IRELAND.—The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Advertiser* of Saturday says:—'I believe that news received last night by the government from Canada has caused them considerable anxiety. It is stated that another Fenian raid from the United States to Canada is expected to take place immediately. As bearing upon Fenianism, there is a rumor in political circles with which I think it right to acquaint your readers. When first heard it I refused to give it any credence, but now believe there is something in it. The report to which I allude states that the Emperor of Russia has recently solicited the Government of the United States to join him in diplomatic interference on behalf of the Christian population in the Turkish provinces, on the ground that as a Christian Power the United States are interested in seeing that the people of Servia, Crete, &c., are not trampled upon by the Mussulman. The Cabinet of Washington replied that being always actuated by the most friendly feelings towards Russia, they should be disposed to join the Emperor in any diplomatic intervention undertaken in the interests of humanity, but the people of the U. States had no very strong interest in the population of the Turkish principalities while there was a population for whom they felt the deepest concern—namely, that of Ireland. The Government of the United States, therefore, suggested that the Emperor of Russia should join them in diplomatic intervention on behalf of Ireland, in which case they would join him in remonstrance on the subject of the Turkish Government in Crete and elsewhere. I don't pledge myself to the truth of this rumor, though some persons who are usually very well informed on such subjects don't hesitate to express their conviction that it is true.'

TURKEY.—Let it be freely granted that a few persons capable of political foresight believe in the possible regeneration of the Turkish Empire, and that fewer still would now be prepared to make war in order to arrest its dissolution. The Crimean War itself, as the Duke of Argyll justly observes, was undertaken to check Russian aggression rather than to put up Turkey, and its most valuable result is the destruction of that colossal reactionary influence which so long overshadowed Europe. The reason why all the Great Powers but one still deprecate the revival of the Eastern question is that Greece has not yet shown herself worthy of so vast an inheritance. The Duke of Argyll confesses that her Government is but a degree better than that of Turkey, and, for some administrative purposes, it is probably a degree worse. What, then, is the true policy of our own Government in the present position of affairs? We are too deeply committed to renounce all control over the destinies of Turkey, and, on the other hand, we have no selfish ends to serve, either by her preservation or by her fall. We declined long ago the Emperor Nicholas's obliging offer of this very island of Candia—a morsel which he thought 'might suit us'—as our share of 'the sick man's' inheritance; and we demanded nothing for ourselves from Turkey after saying her from violent dismemberment. Now that her collapse by internal decay is recognized as inevitable, we have to choose between two courses. We may, if we please, precipitate it at the sacrifice of good faith, by supporting or concurring in the movements in Crete and Thessaly; or we may hold resolutely aloof from these movements at the same time promoting by all just means the advance of the Christian populations in all that can qualify them for political power. In embracing the latter alternative we have the advantage of a precedent which is on the whole encouraging. The example of the Principalities may and will be imitated in good time by all the Provinces of Turkey in Europe; and thus, without any dramatic catastrophe or dangerous shock to the balance of power, Constantinople may within the lifetime of some of us be once more restored to Christendom.—*Times.*

LAPLAND—REINDEER TRAVEL.—In his lecture upon Lapland, Bayard Taylor describes reindeer travel, graphically, as follows:—

'A more bleak and dismal region than the greater part of Lapland could not be imagined, except when the noonday sky of winter covers it with a mantle of crimson and gold. Here, however, God has made the home of one animal, without which human life would be impossible. What the camel is to the Arab, the reindeer is to the Lap. He was created especially for service in the snow, as the camel was for journeys over the sand. He is not much bigger than a large Newfoundland dog, and a strong man could easily lift him. His muscular strength is not great, yet he has a vast deal of endurance. His hoof is divided into two compartments like that of the camel, so that it spreads out and covers a large surface when he puts it down, the parts coming together as he lifts it up again. The peculiarity, combined with his lightness of body, prevents him from sinking into the snow.'

From this animal the Lap obtains his clothes, tent, thread, needles, meat, milk, butter, cheese, the handles of his knives; in fact, everything he uses except his musket and a little coffee.

But of all perverse, obstinate stupid animals, the reindeer stands at the head. Although he has so long been domesticated, he has not increased in sagacity. The common deer and the gazelle may become familiar with the presence of man, but they never show the least degree of affection for him; and the same is true of the reindeer. All he knows is to jump and run when he is harassed, and turn round and stand still, whenever he chooses to do so. His speed has been greatly exaggerated. There are few reindeer in Lapland that will travel fifteen miles an

hour; but there are a great many that will go one hundred and twenty miles in twenty-four hours. To drive a reindeer in the little canoe like sledges, is like undertaking to drive a sturgeon in the rough sea. It is no easy matter to retain one's balance. If you are a new hand, your first sensation is a perfect blank; for you find yourselves head downward in a snow drift. After a series of such experiments, you at last succeed in keeping your balance, even when asleep, and guiding the animal, but you cannot prevent him from jumping round, and staring at you with most provoking coolness, as much as to say, 'What are you going to do about it?' There is nothing to do but turn him round, start him again, and take your chance of jumping into the sledge as he runs. The animal shows no recognition of his master except that he will allow him to approach him more easily than he will anybody else. This is the extent of his affection.

The sagacity with which the deer pick the hidden path under the snow was astonishing. On those exposed plains every wind fills up the furrows, and the traveller is driven on a pathless sea. The leading deer driven by a careful Lap, picks out the concealed trail as easily as a pointer follows the track, or, if he loses it now and then, crosses backward and forward until he strikes it again. Behind him glides the little caravan in single file, silent and strange as a procession of phantoms. There is nothing to be heard but the breathing of the deer, and the slight crunching sound of the sledge upon the snow, as you sit in the uncertain twilight a strange and subtle enchantment seems to come over you and you almost doubt your identity.

FOR RHEUMATISM.—Bathe the parts affected with water in which potatoes have been boiled as hot as can be borne, just before going to bed; by the next morning the pain will be much relieved, if not removed. One application of this simple remedy has cured the most obstinate rheumatic pains.

IRON MOUND IN LINEN.—Wash the spots in a strong solution of cream of tartar and water. Repeat if necessary, and dry in the sun.

Another method: Rub the spots with a little powdered oxalic acid or salts of lemon and warm water. Let it remain a few minutes, and then rinse well in clean water.

TO MAKE OPEDEKBO.—Take the best Castile soap, two ounces; gum camphor one ounce; alcohol, one pint,—mix the soap with the spirits, and let them stand in a moderate heat until the soap is dissolved, occasionally shaking the vial,—then add the camphor, and continue to shake the vessel frequently until the whole is dissolved. Useful in sprains, bruises, and rheumatic pains.

Put no dependence on genius. If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency. Nothing is denied to well directed labour; nothing worth having is to be obtained without it. Whatever you do, do it willingly. A boy that is whipped at school never learns his lessons well. A man that is compelled to work, cares not how badly it is performed. He who pulls off his coat cheerfully, strips up his sleeves in earnest, and sings at his work, is the man for us. A true friendship does not necessarily make us blind to the faults of our friends, but reveals their higher relation to the character, and gives us an insight into the worth, nobleness and beauty beneath them. The best friends need not deem each other perfect, nor make unworthy concessions; but by mutual fidelity they should incite each other to improve every golden opportunity and make the most and the best of life. Too much is seldom enough. Pumping after your pocket is full prevents it from keeping so. He is happy whose circumstance suit his temper, but he is happier who can suit his temper to his circumstances. Contentment is the poor man's bank. The common fluency of speech in many men and women is owing (says Swift) to a scarcity of words; for whoever is master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both; whereas common speakers have only one set of ideas and one set of words to clothe 'them in' and these always ready; so people come faster out of church when it is nearly empty than when a crowd is at the door. What maintains any one vice would bring up two children. Not what men do worthily, but that which they do successfully, is what history makes haste to record. True eloquence consists in saying all that is necessary, and nothing more. Notions may be imported by books from abroad; ideas must be grown at home by thought. Do two things at once and both will be sure to be ill done. A Yankee carp has got up a remedy for hard times. It consists of ten hours labour well worked in. The error of a moment is often the sorrow of a life. When you have lost your money in the streets every one is ready to help you look for it; but when you have lost your character every one leaves you to recover it as best you can. Every man ought to aim at eminence not by pulling others down, but by raising himself, and to enjoy the pleasures of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interrupting others in the same felicity. As we rise from childhood to youth, we look with contempt on the toys and trifles upon which our heart has hitherto been set. Nothing is entirely lost. The drop of water that is spilled, the fragment of paper which is burned, the plant that rots in the ground, all that perishes and is forgone, equally seeks the atmosphere, and all is there preserved, and thence returned to fructify the earth, or for some other purpose. Persons who are always cheerful and good humored are very useful in the world; they maintain peace and happiness, and spread a thankful temper amongst all who live around them. A beautiful form is better than a beautiful face; beautiful behavior is better than a beautiful form as it gives a higher pleasure than statues or pictures—it is the finest of the fine arts. Many are ambitious of saying grand things—that is, of being grandiloquent. Eloquence is speaking out; a quality few esteem and fewer aim at. Horace Walpole says: 'To act with common sense, according to the moment, is the best wisdom I know of; and the best philosophy is to do one's lot, bless the goodness that has given us so much happiness with it whatever it is, and despise affectation. True politeness.—True politeness is taught by the heart, and by instinct—better teachers than all the dancing masters that ever lived. It is easy to tell what such a one would like, and what dislike, in conversation or action. We must court the former and avoid the latter, if we wish to be polite and make a friend of that one. The true, natural born gentleman is known by his manners, no matter if he has never been 'out in company.' He pleases all with whom he comes in contact, though some of the formalities and rules of modern fashionable life he omits altogether. True politeness is a broad branch of true religion and consists simply in doing to others as you would be done by. A ignorant, selfish person is marked the moment he goes among respectable people; he is known by the running of his tongue and his utter disregard of the golden rule. Only ignorant, selfish, conceited people are not polite; an uneducated man, who loves to have the good opinion of his fellows, and who has any regard for religion at all, is always polite and gentlemanly, though he be reared in the woods and outside of the pale of fashion—we had almost said, civilization.'