

of heaven, all checkered over with the celestial flowers by the mystic hand of refraction. Still always it is beautiful—that blessed life-water. No poison bubbles on its brink; its taste breeds not madness and murder; no blood stains its limpid flow; pale widows and orphans weep not burning tears in its depth; and no drunkard's shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in words of eternal despair!"

#### PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

One of the common mistakes made by the young, before knowledge of the world has convinced them of their errors, is in supposing that the world attaches any particular importance to them or their acts.—That which we call self-conceit, and which occasionally afflicts persons who have reached maturity in years, (the only maturity of which such persons are capable, by the way,) is an expression of this feeling. It is more properly an intense self-consciousness, which leads the individual to intrude himself on all his fellows with whom he comes in contact, and that unmercifully and pertinaciously. Another expression of that feeling is in that morbid shrinking from notice, which equally presupposes a large share of interest for one's self in the world's thought.

Both these conditions are entirely unnecessary. The fact is, the world cares little or nothing about any one of the individuals who compose it. Wear a smiling face, and it takes no part in your joy. Clothe yourself in sackcloth and ashes, and water the ground with your tears, and it will not mourn with you. It is hard and cold, and very much like the popular idea of corporations—body without soul. Therefore there is little use in seeking its favour or deprecating its injustice. Be sufficient for yourself. Do right. Act conscientiously, and neither hope for praise nor fear censure. You may become famous, but the chances are that you will live unnoticed and die forgotten. It is quite enough that you satisfy yourself, and keep in mind that there is one Eye which sees all.

Fly in all haste from the friend who will suffer you to teach him nothing.

Disgust and aversion are the unavoidable consequences of the constant pursuit of pleasure

#### News of the Week.

##### EUROPEAN NEWS.

The R. M. steamship Arabia arrived at this port on Thursday night, with English dates to the 23d ult.

The Princess of Wales and the infant prince continue to make "most satisfactory progress."

The state of affairs in the cotton manufacturing districts is no better. While the fund for the relief of the poor is rapidly decreasing, the number of those who are thrown on it for support is increasing.

It is stated in one of the papers, that the meeting of Parliament "will not be attended by that pageant which the members of both Houses and the country at large would so gladly see renewed;" in other words, Parliament will not be opened by the Queen in person.

After an illness of the most painful character, extending over several months, his Grace the Duke of Athole, Knight of the Thistle, and Grand Master-Mason of Scotland, expired at Blair Athol on Saturday. He was born Sept. 20, 1814, and was the grandson of George the Fourth.

A fearful explosion took place in Liverpool, on the evening of the 15th inst., caused by the blowing up, in the river, of a large ship heavily laden with gunpowder. The gas was extinguished, and enormous quantities of broken glass encumbered the streets, from the river to beyond the Town-hall. The neighbourhood was in almost total darkness. The vessel which was blown up was the barquo Lottie Lee. She had been taking in gunpowder for the West Coast of Africa, about Woodside, and caught fire early in the evening. After burning some time, the fire reached the powder, and a fearful explosion ensued. No lives were lost, the men engaged having left the ship before the explosion occurred.

A Liverpool paper of the 19th says—"The Dano-German difficulty is still within the limits of solution without war, but affairs have been pushed to a point so nice that the arbitrament may still be with the sword.

It is reported that the Saxon and Hanoverian troops are to be withdrawn from Holstein and concentrated in Altona, so as to allow a free passage for the Austro-Prussian army to Schleswig.

We have reason to believe that the Government has received a telegram from the British minister at Copenhagen to the effect that Denmark has agreed to suspend and even to withdraw the Constitution of November, 1863. By making this additional concession, King Christian IX. will have removed the last pretext for complaint on the part of the German Powers, and will have transferred to them the whole responsibility of the dispute.

According to the Independence Belge, when the British Government asked the French Government what attitude it would assume, in the event of our being compelled to give material aid to Denmark in this emergency, the answer was in favour of the dispute being referred to the adjudication of England; and a corroborative proof is adduced by the Paris correspondent of the Morning Post, who declared that, in all the various propositions made by England in the interest of peace, France has been invited to join our diplomatic action, and has never refused.

Although no treaty has been concluded between the Danish and Swedish Governments, the King of Sweden has informed King Christian that under certain circumstances he may count on his support, and in a letter from Stockholm it is asserted that the appearance of German troops in Schleswig will be the signal for the departure of 20,000 Swedes into Denmark.

The alleged conspiracy against the life of the Emperor of the French now wears a very different aspect, in consequence of the public repudiation by Mazzini of the parties implicated in the plot; and his bold denial of the charges of complicity lodged against him. It is said that the course adopted by Mazzini has greatly perplexed the secret police of France, and that "we shall now have to await the trial to see—first, whether the letter of instructions from Mazzini was really discovered; secondly, whether it was, if found, written by him; and finally, whether the Paris police, as many have hinted from the beginning, have, if not frustrated the plot, yet contrived to surround it with a halo of horror from which the Government was to derive great public sympathy at the expense of Mazzini."

A letter from Turin declares that although the Italians look upon Mazzini as rather a hindrance to the contemplated unity of Italy than otherwise, they are perfectly satisfied, after the publication of his letter, of his innocence of all complicity in the alleged plot to assassinate the Emperor of the French.

A private letter from Italy speaks of the prevalence of discontent with the existing state of things in that country. Garibaldi, however, is opposed to immediate action.

Accounts received from Venice speak of a growing feeling of mistrust and suspicion on the part of the Austrian authorities, and of their increasing vigilance in guarding against anything like a popular rising.

Notwithstanding the assertions of the Austrians to the contrary, letters from Hungary confirm the fact that the greatest excitement does exist throughout that country, and so alarmed is the Government that it has sent for some of the chief officials to Vienna to concert plans