

Emperor's physician in ordinary, and has, moreover, to perform the difficult and delicate duty of attending to presents, pensions, and, in fact, to everything directly depending upon the benevolence and magnanimity of his Imperial master. Shortly after Dr. Conneau, the chief of cabinet and the private secretary of the Emperor make their appearance, giving him a condensed report of petitions received, etc., and taking his orders and decisions. After them it is the turn of the *litterati*, authors and artists, who have been entrusted with some special business, or with whom the Emperor desires to converse on certain questions and points in which he is interested. Toward twelve o'clock the higher officers are admitted, each reporting to the Emperor on that branch of the service specially under his individual care.

At precisely twelve o'clock the Emperor repairs to the apartments of the Empress, with whom and his son he takes breakfast privately. This breakfast occupies generally about half an hour, and is a very plain one. After he has pleasantly conversed for some time with his son, whom he loves dearly and who bears his father a most filial affection (this relation between father and son, which I have often had occasion to observe, is very cordial and touching indeed), the Emperor returns to his cabinet, and now begin the so-called great audiences; the ministers, marshals, ambassadors, the presidents of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif, and a number of high officials who desire to see the Emperor, are admitted. These receptions last ordinarily till three or four o'clock. Then arrives the hour during which the Emperor daily, if the weather be at all propitious, rides out in a plain two-wheeled vehicle, which he drives himself. This green phaeton of the Emperor is well known to the Parisians: they recognise it at a great distance, and often cheer him loudly.

In the quarters of the workmen great enthusiasm is always manifested: there Napoleon III. is really popular. The Emperor in all his drives, has usually an aim in view; he visits the manufactories or the charitable institutions, but with particular predilection inspects the numerous new buildings and alterations, now in process of erection. On these occasions he alights, the workmen, who have watched his approach from afar, surround him, heartily cheering, with enthusiastic exclamation, and the Emperor converses with some of them, praising and stimulating them, and this frequently leads to very amusing scenes, which almost always close in the greatest possible satisfaction all round.

By six o'clock the Emperor has returned to the Tuileries, and at seven o'clock the dinner is served, attended by the Emperor, the Empress, the Prince Imperial, and the whole household, the chamberlains, adjutants, the ladies of the court, etc. The Emperor is very moderate in his demands on the culinary art, for which he has little appreciation and predilection—in this respect differing much from his predecessors, the Bourbons and the Orleans, who have always been great eaters and gourmands. There is to this day to be seen in the Imperial kitchen a stout old *maitre de cuisine*, who, as early as Louis Philippe's time, was the incumbent of that nutritive office, and who is said to be in despair at the indifference which the Emperor manifests for the noble art of cookery. It was only the other day that this same high minded functionary was heard to exclaim:

"The art of cooking is fast going to ruin in France; I'll lay a wager that the Emper-

or himself cannot tell a Maux chicken from a chicken of Bresse"—two species of chickens much valued by our gourmands. Dinner over, the Emperor generally remains some time with his family and his courtiers. Coffee is served and entertaining games are played—playing at cards, however, it tabooed in the Tuileries. Towards ten o'clock he returns once more to his cabinet, spending about an hour in reading or writing, until he retires for the night, which he usually does at eleven o'clock, fully believing in the old saying that the sleep before midnight is the best.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

The United States, as one of the powers of the earth, is making itself respected abroad without the necessity of foreign conquests, or encouraging a belligerent assertion of its rights among other nations of recognized greatness. She has demonstrated her military strength in the magnitude and achievements of her armies. Her capacity as a food-producing country has also been proven, while affording sustenance to armies of men by hundreds of thousands. In important branches of the mechanic arts her triumph is no less complete, for all which we need go no further in the search for evidence than to the prizes taken in the Paris Exhibition. Almost simultaneously comes the announcement by cable that no target can resist the destructive force of the Rodman (American) gun. In naval architecture the U. S., have likewise gained an honorable distinction, as evinced by recent purchases of war steamers by the Governments of France, Italy, and Japan, the visit of the Empress Eugenie to the U. S., steamer *Colorado*, at Cherbourg, and the state dinner given to Admiral Farragut by the Emperor Napoleon, afford additional testimony to the same fact.

But it is chiefly as a leading commercial nation that the position of this country affords reason for pride, and is especially enviable. Despite a terrible civil war which ravaged some of the fairest States, our trade with Europe is steadily augmenting. The English statistics of trade and revenue for the year 1866; just presented to that government, show that America is her best customer. The exports of Great Britain for that period were increased £23,000,000, and the imports £24,000,000, as compared with 1865 (which was a year of great prosperity) and upon further inquiry the facts appears, as stated by a London journal that.

"The foreign country which has taken the greatest supply of our produce and manufactures, and which shows the largest increase in the values of our exports, in the United States. France stands next in order then come Brazil and Egypt, China and Holland after them. The results of the vast increase in our trade with the United States has been to restore the values of our exports in that country to a superior position to that which they occupied before the American war.

"With the whole of the vast increase of more than £24,000,000 in our imports, the United States are to be credited. The imports from the United States last year were £46,852,284; an amount not only more than doubling that of 1865, and exceeding that of that of 1864 and 1865 put together, but surmounting also that shown in any previous year in the history of our trade with the United States, with the single exception of the year 1861. The supplies from the Southern

States have risen first from £365,000 only, to upwards of £5,000,000 in 1865, and to upwards of £24,000,000 in 1866."

These statistics show that England and the U. S., are under heavy bonds to keep the peace, if nothing else.—*Jour. Com.*

SINGULAR RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY A LADY.

(From the London Daily News, September 17.)

It appears not to have been true, as reported by telegram both to Paris and London, that the Peace Congress of Geneva was broken up by an act of violence. There were great dissensions between the Swiss and French members, and the whole thing turned out a muddle, but the room was not cleared. According to the letters of numerous French correspondents the greatest success of the Congress (not excepting the speech of Mr. Simon, of Treves) was obtained by a lady, Madame Stayr, whose literary name is Fanny Lewald. The following set of ingenious articles read on her behalf by a M. Vogt were greeted with applause and approving laughter:

1. To decide a difference by fisticuffs or the stick is by common consent an unworthy and ignoble proceeding.

2. That which is unworthy and ignoble for one man must be unworthy and ignoble for a hundred, a thousand, ten thousand or a hundred thousand.

3. If it be admitted that it is unworthy and ignoble to decide one's own quarrels by pugilism, it must be worse to fight under the orders of a third party, and for his benefit, and to drill men who never did you any harm.

4. Two men who fight in the street are blamed by all reasonable and civilized people, and it never occurs to anybody to glorify the conqueror.

5. Why should we glorify the conqueror in a combat fought by hundreds of thousands of men for an object which, if attained, is scarcely ever of any advantage to them?

6. When two men come to blows in the street, it never comes into their head to invoke the aid of the Deity, or to suppose that God takes a special interest in the issue of their fight. The same may be said of a fight of ten on a side.

7. If two men who fight dared to talk of the God of pugilists, and called on him to help them in their unreasonable and disgraceful struggle, they would justly be set down as fools and blasphemers.

8. And in like manner ten or twenty men who should fight in the streets and appeal to the God of pugilism, would be called fools and blasphemers.

9. When then is the requisite number of combatants requisite to justify the invocation to take a side in the fight of that God whom you call the God of love?

10. Do you really believe that the number and quantity can make any impression upon God—upon a being whose essence is infinite? Do you not therefore think that to talk of a God of battles is just as blasphemous as to talk of a God of pugilists?

DUBLIN, 9th Oct.—The uneasiness caused by the rumours of the revival of the Fenian conspiracy, still prevail and is increasing. Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the military and police authorities throughout the island.