

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

no approval of the French Government, and no approval of the French Government, and no approval of the French Government.

## FRANCE.

Paris, May 22.—The *Constitutionnel* of this morning announces that France and England have agreed upon the terms of the communication to be addressed to the Government of Prussia in the existing differences.

The reply of Prussia, it is expected, and there is every reason to hope that within a few days the three cabinets will be in a position to accomplish the proposed task.

The *Constitutionnel* continues:—  
"It is impossible to entertain any illusion upon the serious nature of the differences between Prussia, Austria, and Italy, but when France, England, and Russia, after a maturely considered agreement, undertake such a mission, it would be puerile to suppose that they are not serious. From what has transpired, the three courts seek conditions of agreement in territorial compensations which would offer indemnities and satisfaction to the claims of Prussia, Austria, and Italy. The difficulty in the present state of affairs consists in finding the territorial compensations suitable to each case."

Vienne, May 22.—The official invitations to a Congress at Paris were despatched to-day simultaneously by England, France, and Russia to Austria, Prussia, and Italy. The announcement of the official *Dresden Journal* yesterday that all Powers had agreed to the proposed Congress is premature, although Austria, if she has not already given her adhesion, will certainly do so.

The *Independence Belge* says:—  
"We are now in a position to give further details respecting the negotiations for the proposed Congress. Its programme will embody three proposals."

"1. That the Schleswig-Holstein question be submitted to the decision of the inhabitants."

"2. That the proposal presented by Prussia for a reform of the Federal Constitution be examined, in as far as it may relate to the equilibrium of Europe."

"3. That Venice be ceded to Italy for a certain compensation, Italy guaranteeing and recognizing the temporal sovereignty of the Pope within its present limits."

"The antagonistic Powers will maintain their armaments during the sittings of the Congress.—France, England, and Russia will propose that all pending questions shall be discussed, including the Italian question. To this it is probable that Prussia will agree, but Austria's adhesion is considered very doubtful."

An extra edition of the official *Dresden Journal* of May 21st says:—

"The proposed Congress at Paris has been agreed to by all the Powers, and the first meeting will take place on Friday next."

Paris, May 21.—*Le France* of this evening states that if the bill imposing a tax upon Italian Rente be definitively adopted by the Italian Parliament, the Syndical Chamber of the Paris Bourse and the stock brokers intend to suppress the official quotation and all notice of the Italian Loan in the Foreign Stock List.

The same paper also says:—

"Prussia has accepted in principle the proposal for a Congress. The reply of Russia is expected on Wednesday or Thursday, and is said to be favorable. The mediating Powers will immediately afterwards communicate to Austria, Prussia, and Italy the proposed bases for the deliberations."

"If the Congress met it would be composed of the representatives of six Powers, and probably also the representative of the Germanic Confederation."

The *Monde* comments as follows on the now famous speech of Napoleon III:—

"France," once said the Emperor Napoleon "goes to war for an idea." Again, he said, "the treaties of Vienna have ceased to exist." Yesterday he declared that he hates "these treaties of 1815, which some are wishing to make the sole basis of our foreign policy." These three statements, framed, as they were, at long intervals of time, furnished us, when put together, with a kind of clue to the posture of France amid the intricate questions which claim the attention of Europe. Read the report of the Congress of Vienna, and mark the different quarters of Europe whose affairs were disposed of in the resolutions passed by that Congress. The main business of the Congress was with Italy, Germany, and Poland. The first time that the Emperor Napoleon forcibly expressed, in his capacity of sovereign, his hostility to the treaties of Vienna, was on the occasion of the congress of Crowned Heads. This was the leading idea of the speech from the throne; everybody—all Europe, in short—was struck by it. It might however be, and was by many, taken for the mere expression of a natural dislike of a theory which would not be acted upon for a long time to come, and which might be modified by the course of events. This is no longer the case. We have nothing to do with Congresses now, although the term is still in use. All Europe is in arms. War, it is evident, may break out at any moment, on a vast scale. The last words of the Emperor may be considered as the programme of the foreign policy which France is to pursue in case of the occurrence of the events that are now impending.

This is the gist of the matter, and all details are subordinate thereto. It will matter little henceforth whether such or such an army advance or retreat, whether the Italian Ministry pretend or not to restrain the passions of the people, which they have unchained; whether Saxony and Prussia mine matters more or less; whether the first cannon-shot be fired on the Mincio or on the frontiers of Silesia or those of Saxony; the important point is that this same first cannon-shot will be fired against the treaties of 1815. The *Journal des Debats* is right in saying it was neither Piedmont nor Austria that began war in 1859, but what the Emperor said to M. de Hubner on the 1st of January. The speech at Auxerre is destined perhaps to earn a like credit in history.

The following article, signed by M. Paulin Limayre, appeared in the *Constitutionnel* of May 7th. "Armaments are being pushed with extreme energy in Germany, as in Italy. The armies are approaching the frontiers. War seems every instant to become more imminent."

It is, then, we repeat, to the actual causes of the present dispute that we must look. These causes are well known; no one is ignorant of them. Italy desires Venice; Austria will not yield it. Prussia wishes to possess herself of the Rbe Duchies and to reform the Federal Constitution of Germany; Austria does not choose that Prussia should have the Duchies, and if she is willing to assent to a Federal reform, it is not such a one as Prussia proposes. Between determinations so radically opposed there can be no agreement. The neutral Powers could no more induce either of these Powers to yield to the exigencies of the others than they could usefully recommend the maintenance of the *status quo*. However, all Europe is moved at the prolonged crisis, and the dread of coming war already interferes with all interest. The neutral Governments like the peoples whom they represent, ponder over those dangers; they seek, as we stated yesterday, the means of putting an end to them, and of preserving humanity from the terrible evils with which it is threatened by the rivalries of Governments. Without doubt, an arrangement would be as impossible upon the conditions imposed by the disputing Powers as upon the basis of a *status quo*. But can we find no middle course with reason to meet these opposing pretensions? Does not which and experience alike point out the only practical method of bringing about a reconciliation? It is not by arrangements which shall put an end to conflicts between States in such a manner as to leave behind neither resentments nor grievances to form the ground for further quarrels?

The appointment of Garibaldi to command, and the introduction of the revolutionary element into Italian affairs, caused much dissatisfaction in official quarters here. The thing, however, is done, and there is no help for it. A portion of the Florence correspondence in the *Moniteur*, which is usually arranged from the despatches of the French Minister at that Court, is devoted to attending as much as possible the significance assigned by the public to the calling-out of the Volunteers as defined and regulated by the recent decrees, does not present the revolutionary character of the spontaneous enrolments for the expedition of 1860. The precautions and reserves specified in the decrees, the conditions as regards the engagements and promotions, and the fact that Garibaldi down to the day of his retirement belonged to the regular army, show that the Volunteer force is in reality a supplementary corps, only distinguished from the others in being called out to service otherwise than by the annual levy of the contingents, and in the more limited period of service. The correspondent of the *Moniteur* adds that:—

"Though the field is still open to diplomatic arrangements, it is impossible to disregard the widespread movement of public opinion throughout Italy; and henceforth there can be no doubt that if the Venetian question be not soon settled amicably, it will irresistibly throw Italy into all the hazards of war."—*Times* Paris Cor.

A document purporting to be an address from the students of Paris to the students of Germany and Italy expresses "profound sorrow" at the spectacle exhibited to the world of young Italy and young Germany taking up arms against each other. The French students declare that Italians and Germans are the dupes of an antiquated, absurd, and odious policy, which for thousands of years has forced people to slay each other on the stupid pretext of national interest and difference of races.

## ITALY.

Piedmont.—Florence, May 18.—Only upon the basis of the cession of Venice, it has of late been repeatedly declared, can Italy accept a peace Conference. Otherwise, we are daily told, she must and will fight. Nobody supposes the Emperor Francis Joseph capable of giving up Venice while an Italian army menaces his frontier. We cannot consider without dismay the difficult position in which Italy would find herself were she compelled to undo all her warlike preparations without having attained their object. To us in Florence it seems scarcely possible to disarm without having fought.—*Times* Cor.

A good understanding having been established between the Italian Government and General Garibaldi, Count Cuneo, Aide-de-Camp of the King, was despatched to Capri, bearing an autograph letter from Victor Emmanuel, appointing Garibaldi a General in the Italian army.

The notorious General Prima has, it is said, been offered and accepted a command in the Revolutionary Italian Army. This, any more than the appointment of Garibaldi to a command under Victor Emmanuel, cannot, we should think, be very agreeable to the Emperor of the French, whom one of the previous braves of traitors never ceases to revile; and whose policy the other thwarted, so signally—for his own selfish purposes and ambitions ends—in Mexico. Marshal O'Donnell lately denounced this turbulent Spaniard in the Senate of Madrid, and yet he retains his titles, his decorations, and his military rank.—How is this. Like Garibaldi, he is always a conspirator against order and law.—*Weekly Register*.

The Florence journals declare it to be inadmissible that a European guarantee should be given for the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope.—They also deny that any such project is on foot.

The breach of faith on the part of the Italian Chamber of Deputies in imposing a tax of 8 per cent. on the dividends on the public debt continues to be regarded as a very deplorable feature in modern finance, but there is still a prospect that the Senate may refuse to sanction it, in which case it will become inoperative. The law passed on the 10th of July, 1861, pledges the nation never under any circumstances to resort to such an impost.

The London *Times* reads the government of Victor Emmanuel a lecture on its bankrupt state. The people of Italy will soon learn from their pockets what the Revolution has done for them:—

Italy had to make her own citizens prosperous, and by doing this to conciliate their friendship and goodwill towards her Government. The same course would, no doubt, have been equally efficient as a means of augmenting her dominions. Consolidation and progress were, it would seem, to be worked out on the same principles. There was much to be done in the organization of internal Government. But such things, though difficult, had nothing insuperable in them, and were sure to yield to patient ability and persevering industry, sedulously and systematically employed. The real key to the position was Finance. The question whether a Government be or be not acceptable to its subjects is one that depends more upon its balance-sheet than upon anything else. If the expenditure be kept well within the income, if the taxation be moderate and equally distributed, the Government is master of the most powerful element for securing the satisfaction of its subjects, and through that satisfaction its own extension and durability. The one thing Italy had to effect was a reduction of her expenditure within the narrowest limits, and the raising whatever revenue she required in the least burdensome manner. The one political fact that everybody can understand, and which is worth all other political facts put together in the opinion of the great mass of the community, is the weight of taxation. It is vain to tell a man that constitutional is superior to despotic Government, if he finds the having a voice in his own affairs more expensive than leaving the care of them to a despot. The Government of Victor Emmanuel may, and we believe has, every conceivable advantage over the Government of the late King of Naples, but that will avail it little, unless it adds to its other advantages the merit of superior cheapness.

Yet Italy, with all this warning, has contrived to get her finances into the most hopeless confusion. Relieved by the sympathy of Europe and by the friendship of France from all danger of invasion, Italy has chosen during the seven invaluable years that have elapsed since the Peace of Villafranca to lavish her resources in keeping up an enormous army, to the support of which they were wholly inadequate. One desperate financial expedient after another has been tried, one ruinous tax after another has been imposed, until things have reached a state in which the people, and especially the inhabitants of the southern half of the Peninsula, are inclined to ask what has been the gain for which they are saddled with a taxation that would have been considered enormous and intolerable in the worst times of the Bourbon dynasty.

Rome.—God Bless the Pope.—Sunday the 13th ult. was the anniversary of the birth of his Holiness Pope Pius IX., who was born at Sinigaglia, May 13th, 1792, and is consequently in his 75th year.—May he yet see many happy returns of his natal day is the fervent wish of his English children:—  
"Our Roman intelligence up to the 10th inst. is as follows:—As for Rome itself, it is, as well as can be expected considering the turbulent state of the so-called Italian Kingdom. Entered upon his 75th year, the Holy Father remains calm and untroubled. He is, emphatically, a man of peace; he seeks no acquisition or territory, but aims at what is just and right; he does not dream of combinations, in order to maintain a political equilibrium, hence he governs peacefully amid the turmoil of impending wars, of the intrigues of different cabinets, and of the crimes of sects; hence he bids defiance to treason and paralytic plots. His bark never sinks in the raging

ocean. The new era, doubtless, overwhelmed with terror, and many a Catholic utters the cry, *Domine sedato nos!* It is, however, the cry of faith, for faith which will receive its rewards. Pius IX. will be the Saviour of Europe, and will rescue it from the abyss into which politics, ambition, and injustice will have shortly plunged it. We do not guarantee the truth of the following anecdote, but tell it as it was told to us. M. de Montebello, it is said, informed the Pope that the Convention had been fully carried out as far as regarded the occupation of Rome by the French, that the army was no longer an army of occupation; but that it would become henceforth one of observation, in consequence of the course of events. Pius IX. is said to have smiled at the conceit, and to have replied, 'Call it by what name you will, I care little for it. You are here now as an army of observation, as you say; look a little beyond the scanty nook of territory with which you wish me to put up, and you will witness some strange events.'—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

Kingdom of Naples.—In the Kingdom of Naples, and especially in Sicily, the Government is panic-stricken, and finds a reign of terror the only remedy against the reaction which has set in in favour of the Bourbons. Committees of vigilance are forming, to keep an eye upon the party of reaction. These committees are, however, merely an organized body for the purpose of assassination; an imitation of '93. The revolutionists of Italy are but the copyists of French errors, and insane ones too, for they willfully shut their eyes to the chastisement that fell upon that misguided nation. The Prefect Gualterio threatens, imprisons, and exiles whom he will, and many Neapolitan families are abandoning in terror their country, their property, and their homes, and are taking refuge in Rome, where the contrast between the liberty, the tolerance which the Pontifical Government affords, and the despotism of the Italian revolutionists becomes more striking every day.—Individuals who have compromised themselves deeply in the affairs of Italy, are dwelling peacefully under the shadow of the Vatican.

The Court of Naples have received formal assurances of assistance, and an armed diversion in the Sicilies as soon as war is declared; and it is probably acting on his knowledge, and with the desire of anticipating such a movement and putting Lucien Murat on the throne, that the French have offered 25,000 men in addition to the present garrison, and so forming a nucleus from which a part of the force might be detached to Naples. The offer was made to his Holiness last night by the ambassador of France.

The Pope merely replied, 'Sieti padroni,' (you are master here).

The loyalists are strong and numerous, in the Kingdom of Naples, and the *Times* fears that in case of a war, they would rise in arms to throw off the yoke of Piedmont, and to bring back their rightful King.

Naples, May 15.—The extreme vigilance which is now exercised over the Bourbonists sufficiently indicates the apprehension which is felt of their power and disposition to create disturbances. Ten bishops have now been sent to Rome in several detachments and under the new powers which the Parliament has prudently granted to the magistrature suspected persons can be subjected to enforced domicile in any secure locality. This Act, it is true, has followed several arrests and removals not exactly in accordance with the Constitution; but in the present exceptional circumstances of the country it would be difficult to say that the *salus publica* did not justify the measure. Already there are symptoms, slight it may be, of an intention to take advantage of the embarrassments which war may occasion. I have spoken of a slight movement at Mornona, in Calabria Citta, which was not suppressed until the archives of the municipality had been burnt. The Syndic, who was sought for by the mob, fled, and the carabinieri, few in number, shut themselves up until troops and National Guards arrived, from Castrovinci. Then we hear of shouts of 'Viva Francesco II!' in the Grotto of Pozzuoli, which led to the arrest of two persons, and of the discovery of a deposit of pipes decorated with the lily of the Bourbons and the double-headed eagle of Austria. Of these two seizures have been made, as also of the manufacturers. They are trifles, perhaps, are these facts, but they show that there are various currents of wind in motion.

All the superstition, ignorance, and vice of the country will be enrolled in the cause of Legitimacy and the Church, and the Government does well to anticipate their designs. How these noxious weeds are scattered about—thinly perhaps, but widely—one may infer from the class of persons arrested or suspected. Thus, we have a vice-chancellor of the Municipality at Barra, and a captain of the National Guard at San Giovanni in Teduccio, of a judge in another place, and of the parish priest of Portici, who had been organizing a procession of the Santa Fede kind. We have warnings against the priests of Teano, and they might be given of the clergy generally, while the monastery of St. Martino, near the Castle of St. Elmo, has had a domiciliary visit. These are all spots showing the presence of a plague which the authorities cannot be too active in guarding against, and which they are resolved on suppressing. Indeed no quarter will be given to any discovered in attempts to create disorder, and as the most perfect understanding exists between the police and the military, we may rest assured that any such attempts will be put down.

## AUSTRIA.

Vienne, May 18.—The rumours of the prospective sale of Venice by Austria are totally unfounded.

The effective strength of the Austrian army now under arms is between 600,000 and 700,000 men.—In case of need 300,000 more troops can be raised in a very short period.

The Imperial family is beginning to accustom itself to the idea of eventually being obliged to give up Venice, but neither the Emperor nor anyone of his official advisers is disposed to do so at present. The army is opinion that a deep and almost incurable wound would be inflicted on its own and the national honour, should any part of the Empire be ceded to a foreign Power without a blow having been struck in its defence. If in the course of the coming war between Austria and Prussia the former should chance to be victorious, it will doubtless be more easy to treat with her for the cession of Venice than it is at present.

The Vienna *Presse*, in an interesting article upon the actual relations between Austria and Prussia has the following:—

"A mere change of Cabinet at Berlin, even were it accompanied with a temporary relinquishment of annexation propensities, would have no power to change the aspect of things. To insure the quiet of Germany more is necessary than that Prussia should avow herself too feeble to realize the plans of her traditional policy just now. Guarantees are required that she will never enter upon a course calculated to give her an undue supremacy over the minor States. For this purpose a reorganization of the political institutions of Germany in a direction hostile to Prussia is indispensable—a reorganization which renders it impossible for Prussia by the acquisition of territory, or by the conclusion of special treaties with the minor States, to lessen the independence of the latter while adding to her own importance and power. As it is impossible that Prussia can by amicable means be induced to make the concessions involved in this programme, peace, in our eyes, is neither possible nor desirable. A fortunate war against Prussia would bring about an acceptable solution of the great German problem.—It would lead to the aggrandizement of the principal among the minor States, thus producing a better balance of power than has yet existed. If, for in-

stance, Saxony and Hanover were to get twice their present territory, it would be less probable that Prussia could ever again subject them to such indignities as they had to experience at her hands, at Rendsburg a short time ago; nor would she then dare menace them, as she does now, with the invasion and occupation of their dominions. Prussia, as is proved by her history since the reign of Frederick the Great, has never been able to withstand the temptation of increasing her power, whenever the occasion offered. To weaken Prussia, then, is to promote the security and with it the power and prosperity of Germany."

Simultaneously with the above articles to the same purport have appeared in all the more important organs of the Vienna press. To quote another of these vehement effusions, I will adduce a few lines, from the *Sonntag Zeitung*:—

"To annihilate Prussia is the only means of protecting this empire against decay and dismemberment. Only when Prussia has been destroyed will Austria secure to herself that preponderance in Germany which is necessary to her existence. Strong and mighty at home and abroad, Austria will issue from the invigorating struggle. March on, then, ye gallant soldiers, on to Berlin!"

## PRUSSIA.

Berlin, May 17.—The *Cologne Gazette* contains the following remarkable disclosures on the state of things in Prussia:—

Whatever may be the ulterior consequences of the mobilization of the army, one thing is certain—the reform of our military institutions as introduced by the Government against the unanimous opposition of Parliament and people has proved a complete failure. None of the promises made to render it acceptable have been fulfilled. Notwithstanding the enormous increase of the standing army, the militia has had to be called out to supply the requirements of the war. After this the Government must prepare to encounter a more resolute resistance than ever. No Prussian Parliament will ever be induced to allow the Government in times of peace, instead of 130,000 men as formerly, a standing army of 210,000 men, with all this extra expenditure, the whole of the militia is necessarily embodied on the first alarm of war. On this head, public opinion is universally agreed, and the Government had better make the requisite concessions at once, if it at wishes to remove this fertile ground of quarrel between Crown and Parliament. So much for a subject which will play an important part in the coming Session. From all parts of the country we receive intelligence of disturbances which have arisen in consequence of the reserves being called out. In some places the assistance of the military was required to quell the tumult.

## RUSSIA AND POLAND.

That Russia, at least, is resolved to be no inactive spectator of the conflict is evident, from the article in the article in the official organ, the *Gazette* of Moscow. Looking on the menacing attitude of certain powers, it says, 'Russia will not fail in her duty she will not fail to extend her hand to all noble and generous causes, to unmerited misfortunes, to the execution of treaties, to the cause of justice and order, and of European equilibrium.' The *Bund*, a semi-official journal, adds that Russia is concentrating a force of 60,000 men on the Austrian frontier to assist her if necessary.

Russia is principally apprehensive that Austria might favor a movement in Posen which might spread into Russian Poland.

St. Petersburg, May 20.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to-day says:—

"It is not true that the Emperor Alexander has counselled Austria to cede Venice, or promised her any support against Prussia."

The efforts of Russia are directed towards bringing about a peaceable arrangement and reconciliation. In the proposed Congress the Russian Cabinet sees a chance of a peaceful termination to the present difficulties. As the situation grows more critical, Russia is redoubling her efforts, and she will, until the last moment, continue to fulfil her duty in the cause of humanity. But it is false to attribute to her any other attitude than complete impartiality.

General Mouraviev has arrested several hundred persons, the greater part of them men of rank and standing on suspicion of being implicated in the late attempt upon the Ozar. Two of the principal prisoners are Colonel Lavrov and M. Nagosvetov, the editor of the socialistic paper, the *Russian Word*. In the writing-desk of the latter, letters of M. Herzen were found.

The Emperor Alexander will shortly arrive at Warsaw, where he intends sojourning during the present critical state of European affairs.

## UNITED STATES.

NINE MILLIONS PR WREX.—The naked fact that Nine Millions of Dollars in gold were exported from New York alone during the week ending with Saturday last, must challenge attention. We say Nine Millions; for though the amount which was officially reported as on freight was \$8,763,295, whereof \$5,873,500 went on Saturday alone, no one will doubt that the small amounts taken by travellers and in express packages that do not figure in the steamship manifests will swell the total above Nine Millions.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

THE POPE AND SLAVERY.—Among the most civilized nations, most attached to liberty, slavery prevailed when the Gospel was first preached, and the apostles, careful not to disturb the actual order of society, inculcated to the slave submission, to the master humanity. The Pope faithfully followed their example, as has been shown by the late lamented Bishop of Charleston, in his learned letters on this subject. Yet whilst respecting existing relations, they did much to mitigate the evils of servitude, and to raise the slave to that moral elevation which might fit him for the enjoyment of civil liberty. Encouragement was given to the manumission of slaves; the natural rights of man were held to be inviolable, notwithstanding his social dependency; and religious privileges were communicated to all without distinction. The salvation of the slave was especially had in view; wherefore St. Gregory directed the revenues of the patrimony of St. Peter in Gaul to be employed in the purchase of English slaves, who might be trained up in monasteries to the knowledge and practice of religion. In the middle of the eighth century, his successor, Zachary, gave a noble example of like zeal and humanity. Some Venetian merchants had purchased at Rome a great number of slaves, with a view to sell them at a higher price for transportation to Africa. The Pope was shocked at the thought of the danger to salvation to which the poor slaves would be exposed, and he generously identified the merchants for their outlay of money, in order to set the slaves at liberty, and retain them in a Christian land. It was an endless task to enumerate all the acts of various Popes in behalf of the slaves; but even Voltaire rendered homage to the great Pontiff Alexander III. for his decree in the council of Lateran in 1167, whereby, availing himself of the civil influence which he enjoyed, he declared that all Christians should be thenceforward free. The present Pope has followed up the examples of his illustrious predecessors, in proscribing the slave trade; whilst he has not forgot their moderation in leaving the existing relations of society undisturbed.—*From the Primacy of the Holy See, Vindicated, by Archbishop Kenrick*.

This was written during the lifetime of His Holiness, Gregory XVI.

DIVERTED KINDS OF COURAGE.—The condition in which a man is will often decide character for courage. He who has nothing in particular to fight for who risks much by a combat, with a chance of gaining but little, may be excused if he gives no distinguished indications of valor. The mere love of fight

will carry some men through, in such cases, but that is by no means the most respectable kind of courage. The steadiest and noblest intrepidity is that which is stimulated by the love of country, or some high moral purpose. But bravery is not always of this fine quality. Not a few become soldiers, and exhibit extraordinary daring, merely because they do not wish to live, having met with some disappointment, or loss which renders existence burdensome. Often the excitement of camp or battle-field cures them of their melancholy; and when they have risen to distinction by their gallantry they become more choice of their persons. As their value of life increases, their courage decreases.

Plutarch tells a story of a soldier who showed himself so valiant that he won the especial regard of his General. To the latter he complained of a distressing disease which rendered his life irksome. Immediately the physicians were charged to effect his cure; which they succeeded in doing. After that the man grew very jolly, and rather averse to personal risks and hardships. His General demanded to know what had taken away his spirit.

"You," he said, "who had taken away the pains that made me weary of life."

The instinct of a man—even of a woman, to protect home, property, children, often supplies a courage of which they would not previously have supposed themselves capable. The annals of Indian warfare furnish memorable instances of this individual and domestic prowess. Some men will go coolly and resolutely to fight where their honor is at stake, conduct admirable in a good cause, but very foolish in a bad one. Ambition, the love of military glory, is the secret of many men's intrepidity. Then there are others who need the spur of revenge to fight at all. A Roman soldier had once been plundered by the enemy, and to recover his loss, he performed an exploit which gained the favor and esteem of his commander. But afterwards the latter was very much surprised to find that the man refused to engage in an exploit which required just such a daring follow as he.

"Not I," said he, "but send some poor devil that has been plundered as I was!"

BRAD MAKING IN SPAIN.—Finding myself about two leagues from Seville, in the picturesque village of Alcala de Guadaira, but commonly called Alcala de los Panaderos (or bakers), as almost all the bread consumed in Seville is made there. No traveller who visits the south of Spain ever fails to remark, 'How delicious the bread is!' It is as white as snow, close as cake, and yet very light; the flour is most delicious, for the wheat is good and pure, and the bread well kneaded.

As practical demonstration is better than hearsay or theory, I would not content myself with the description of the process of bread-making, but went to the house of a baker, whose pretty wife and daughter I had often stopped to look at as they were sorting the wheat, seated on very low stools in the porch of their house. It was a pretty picture: their dark sparkling eyes, rosy cheeks, and snowy teeth; their hair always beautifully dressed, and ornamented with natural flowers from their little garden in the background; their bright-colored neckerchiefs rolled in at the top, showing their neck; their cotton gowns with short sleeves; their hands scrupulously clean, and so small that many an aristocratic dame might have envied them; surrounded by large round pans filled with wheat, which they took out a handful at a time, sorting it most carefully and expeditiously, and throwing every defective grain in another basket.

When this is done, the wheat is ground between two large circular stones, in the way it was ground in Egypt 2000 years ago, the rotary motion being given by a blindfolded mule, which paces round and round with untiring patience, a bell being attached to his neck; which as long as he is in movement tinkles on; and when it stops he is urged to do his duty by the shout of 'arre, mule,' from some one within hearing. When ground, the wheat is sifted through three sieves, the last being so fine that only the pure flour can pass through it; it is of a pale apricot color.

The bread is made of an evening; and after sunset I returned to the baker's, and watched his pretty wife first weigh the flour, and then mix it with only just sufficient water, mixed with a little salt, to make it into dough. A very small quantity of leaven is added. The Scripture says, 'A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump;' but in America, to avoid the trouble of kneading, they put as much leaven, or yeast, in one batch of household bread, as in Spain would last them a week for the six or eight donkey loads of bread they send every night from their oven.

When the dough was made it was put in sacks, and carried on the donkeys' backs to the oven in the centre of the village, so as to bake it immediately it is kneaded. On arriving there, the dough was divided into portions weighing three pounds each. Two long narrow wooden tables on trussels were then placed down the room, and to my surprise, about twenty men came in and ranged themselves on one side of the tables. A lump of dough was handed to the nearest, which he commenced kneading and knocking about with all his might for about three or four minutes, and then passed it to his neighbor, who did the same, and so on successively until all had kneaded it, when it was as soft as new putty, and ready for the oven. Of course, as soon as the first baker hands the loaf to his neighbor, another is given to him, and so on till the whole quantity of dough is successively kneaded by them all.—The baker's wife and daughters shape them for the oven. Some of the loaves are divided into many smaller ones immediately baked. The ovens are very large, and not heated by fire under them; but a quantity of twigs of the herbs of sweet majarum and thyme, which cover the hills in great profusion, are put in the oven and ignited. They heat the oven to any extent required; and as the bread gets baked the oven gets gradually colder, so the bread is never burned. Oh, if our bakers would but use less yeast, and knead their bread more, and not adulterate the flour, how many a heartburn or fit of indigestion they might prevent! Bread would then be the staff of life, as Providence intended it to be!

They knead the bread in Spain with such force that the palm of the hand and the joints of the baker's fingers are covered with corns; and it so affects the chest, that they cannot work for more than two hours at a time. They can be heard from some distance as they give a kind of guttural sound (ha, ha,) as they work, which they say eases the chest. Our sailors have the same fancy when hoisting a sail. I have kept a small loaf of Spanish bread for several months in a dry place, and then immersed it in boiling water and re-baked it, and I can assure my readers that it was neither musty nor sour.

SUGAR.—Sugar is not only a condiment; it is an important article of diet, and aid to digestion. Though the use of sugar as an article of food seems mainly to supply the carbon used in breathing, yet it undoubtedly contributes also to the production of fat, for during the severe labor of gathering the sugar crop in the West Indies, in spite of the great exertion and fatigues, it is said that every negro on the plantation, every animal, even the very dogs, will fatten.

The conversion of starch into grape sugar also appears to be the first step in its digestion; and it is probable that the greater difficulty with which cellulose is converted into sugar is the cause of its indigestibility and uselessness as an article of food. Sugar also plays an important part in many processes of the animal system, and appears to be necessary to the production of bile. It has been detected by Lehman and Bernard in the blood of man, and in that of the cat, dog, and ox. Sugar is also supposed to be necessary to the process of incubation, where, by its peculiar solvent action on the lime and phosphate of lime of the shell, it is thought to assist in the formation of the bones of the chick, and though