

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.—The Emperor's Army Organization Bill seems to be spreading in the Departments. The petitions remind the Emperor that the agricultural populations have invariably testified their devotedness to him and his dynasty...

Emile Girardin had already given the name of the "Prussian Quadrilateral" to the fortresses of Luxembourg, Coblenz, Sarrelouis, and Mayence; and he now declares in an article of more than three columns that if France enter the Prussian Quadrilateral...

The correspondent of the Daily News writes:—If the Luxembourg question were more than a pretext for that great war which the Emperor has long meditated, and in which he means to employ the vast army he is raising by way of diversion from the elections of 1869...

A Paris correspondent of the Globe says:—A General lately appointed to a high position in the province by the Emperor, went to thank him, and then remarked that he would have preferred a command where there was more real work.

The accounts from France indicate a strong feeling for prompt action in all military circles, and likewise that although among the general population of Paris and the provinces the possibility of peace would be hailed with enthusiasm...

There is now no doubt of the extensive war preparations by the French Government in spite of all denials to the contrary, official and semi-official. I heard yesterday from an officer of high rank that twenty battalions of Chasseurs and the whole of the infantry of two corps d'armee are actually armed with the Chassepot...

We also find the following in the Times:—Letters from Toulon mention that the engagement of volunteers for the crews of the fleet which had been provisionally suspended, has now been re-established and on most favorable conditions by Ministerial instructions...

A correspondent of the Figaro, speaking of the new breech loading rifle adopted in France, says:—It appears to unite all the best qualities of an offensive weapon—long range, facility of management, great precision, and remarkably great penetrating power.

papers:—Experiments with a new cannon of 15 said, the Emperor's invention, and the effects of which are expected to be as formidable as those of the rifled cannon at Solferino, are now going on at Vincennes. This gun, carefully concealed from the eyes of the public, and even of the soldiers, is worked by officers. It is of small calibre, of copper, and it is stated, that by a system of metallic disc and a tourquois (of which the writer says he cannot give a description), from 12 to 15 shots can be fired in a minute.

France will now obtain possession of Luxembourg with its fortresses, or she will be lowered in the face of the world. If Prussia had any rights of any sort in Luxembourg, the case would be quite different. But Luxembourg belongs to the King of Holland and is not a part of the North German Confederation...

There is one point, and one only, on which France cannot accept of any compromise, and that is the presence of Prussian soldiers in Luxembourg. Will M. Bismarck maintain the right of Prussia after the arguments which he pretends to draw from the Treaty of 1839...

Hitherto an account of the population in France has been published every five years, just after the Census. At present the intention is to lay the results before the public every year, and the Moniteur now contains a report to the Emperor from M. de Forcade La Roquette on the movement of the population of France during the year 1864.

The Paris correspondents of two London papers, after sending a letter to each to their respective journals recently, were mystified to read two days after a strange correspondence in place of their own. The fact was each letter had appeared in the wrong paper, showing that the letters had both been opened on their passage, and finding that nothing very objectionable was contained in them, were allowed to proceed, but accidentally inserted in the wrong envelopes.

The Paris Quenir National has the following:—The English, who are perhaps at this moment the only people of calm judgment in all Europe, are asking themselves if the possession of Luxembourg would compensate for the misfortunes which must inevitably result from a war between France and Germany.

The English, who are perhaps at this moment the only people of calm judgment in all Europe, are asking themselves if the possession of Luxembourg would compensate for the misfortunes which must inevitably result from a war between France and Germany. There is no need to say what is their answer. The Times does not think that the possession of Luxembourg is essential to either of the powers who seem to wish to dispute with us in their hands.

In an article on the new military organization, the Temps publishes a curious calculation as to the number of months and days lost to agriculture and manufactures by the drill to which the army, the reserve and the National Guard Mobile will be subjected. It is as follows:—We suppose, in the new reserve a drill of three months for the first year, two for the second, and one afterwards. For the National Guard Mobile the time fixed is a fortnight, and the result of this combination is this:—Months. Active army, 400 896 msc at twelve months 4,810,752 Reserve soldiers leaving the active army one...

third and fourth years, one month. Total. 124,884. National Guard Mobile, 355,375, at a fortnight 192,697. Total. 516,683. which gives 471,973 years and five months, or 1691,910,430 days, consumed each year in barrack or depot.

The Dissipation Head.—Much has been written and many opinions expressed as to whether the head after decapitation retains any sensibility, and the question has been revived in Paris apropos of Lemaire's execution. M. Boncafont gives the following account of an experiment on the dissected heads of two Arabs, which will probably settle the question at rest.

ITALY.—It is stated positively that in case of war with Prussia Italy will be with France. Florence, April 19.—The news of the fall on yesterday's Paris Bourse, especially in Italian stock, which went below 47 for the end of the month, was received last night with surprise and much uneasiness.

Rome.—The Queen of Naples is said to be dangerously ill with an affection of the chest. She is recommended to quit Rome without delay. It is all probability she will proceed to Switzerland.

I hear that the Holy Father has been greatly touched by receiving from the boys of a Jesuit college in Ireland an address, signed by the names of these spirited fellows, and a present of 250 collected amongst themselves. There must be noble stuff in Irish schoolboys, when they can come forward just now in a way so unmitigated as this.

The Gazzetta d'Italia publishes a document, issued with remarkable propriety on the 1st of April, which merits a passing remark. It is in the form of a long address to the Komau, telling them that Europe can forgive them for not having risen before: they were too confused at finding the French really gone, and hopeful of some movement on the part of Italy.

A Berlin letter, in the Siecle, says:—The present political situation in the capital, and consequently in all Northern Germany, is much less strained than the Paris journals seem to think. Even in the army war is not desired. In the country districts people still remember the burdens which the communes had to support to enable the Government to undertake its last campaign. If the war had lasted six months, the trade and finances of Prussia would have required many years for their re-establishment.

on all sides against those organs of the press which are driving at war. There is already a stagnation of all the principal German markets. At Frankfurt the fair this year was quite insignificant. At Cologne business and navigation, which during the last year had suffered immensely, and which there were hopes of seeing revive, under favor of peace, have again fallen into a desperate state of languor.

A letter from Vienna, written on the 22nd, speculates, following the general tone of the communication, being that it is Austria's policy to maintain a strict neutrality. Amid these uncertainties and fears every one is asking what Austria will do, and what side she will take in the event of war.

To attack or even molest Prussia while fighting France would be to run the risk of incurring a like treatment at the hands of Oscar. No doubt, there are circumstances conceivable in which to brave this danger might become advisable, or even necessary; but if the interests of Austria could be served without standing the chance of a Russian campaign this would be infinitely preferable.

RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg, April 18.—The official Northern Post, referring to the statement that Russian would support Prussia in the event of war, states that the sole object of the Russian Government is the maintenance of peace. The official papers of the Russian Government, after oscillating between opposite poles for a fortnight, have ultimately adopted the side of Prussia.

TURKEY.—A note has been addressed by the Porte to the Greek Government, threatening to invade the territory of Greece if the hostile proceedings against the Porte are persisted in.

THE HUSBAND WHO WAS TO MIND THE HOUSE.—Once on a time there was a man so surly and cross he never thought that his wife did anything right to the house. So one evening, in his making time, he came home, scolding and swearing, and showing his teeth and making a dust.

Dear love, don't be so angry; there's a good man said his goody; to-morrow let's change our work, I'll go out with the mowers and mow, and you shall mind the house at home.

So early next morning his goody took a scythe over her neck, and went out into the hayfield with the mowers, and began to mow; but the man was to mind the house, and do the work at home. First of all he wanted to churn the butter; but when he had churned awhile, he got thirsty, and he went to the cellar to tap a barrel of ale.

Now it was near dinner time and he hadn't even got the butter yet; so he'd beat the porridge, and he filled the pot with water and hung it over the fire. When he had done that, he thought the cow might perhaps fall off the thatch and break her leg or her neck. So he got up on the house to tie her up. One end of the rope he made fast to the cow's neck, and the other he slipped down, the chimney and the ground his own height; and he had to make haste, for the water now began to boil in the pot, and had still to grind the oatmeal.

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AN OBSTINATE WITNESS.—During a recent trial at Auburn, N. S., the following incident occurred to vary the monotony of the proceedings. Among the witnesses was one, as verdant a specimen of humanity as one would wish to meet with.

A different story from what I have told, sir? That is, what I mean, Yes, sir, several persons have tried to get me to tell a different story from what I have told, but they couldn't.

The witness was dismissed, while judge, jury and spectators indulged in a hearty laugh. The constituent elements of a mob meet, like Democritus's atoms, in a vacuum, and by a fortuitous combination, produce the greatest and most savage beast in the whole world.

In our infancy we cut our teeth; in old age our teeth cut us. Such is life. Who were the first astrologers? The stars; because they first studied the heavens.

Man, if he compares himself with all that he can see, is at the zenith of power; if he compares himself with all that he can conceive he is at the nadir of weakness.

If you receive a trifling injury, do not go about the streets proclaiming it and be anxious to avenge it. Let the drop. It is wisdom to say little respecting injuries you may have received.

Among celestial things there is firm and lasting constancy, while all that is on earth changes and passes away.

Two scholars being one day at table with Bishop Eaton, a fat goose was set down, and the Bishop ordered it to be put before the scholars, and said, 'Be your own carvers, while I attend to the rest of the company.' The Bishop afterwards asked if they had done with the goose yet? 'Yes, my lord,' cried one, 'the goose is eaten.'

'How much she is beloved.'—Such were the words that escaped the lips of a woman in speaking of another woman yesterday. Well the secret of her being so, is that she drops sweet words and pleasant smiles as she passes along;—she has a kind word of sympathy for every person she meets in trouble, and a disposition to help him out of difficulty;—she takes the friendless by the hand, sympathizes with those in affliction, and every where diffuses around her sunshine and joy. Dr. Doddridge one day asked his little girl it was that everybody loved her. 'I know not,' she replied, 'unless it is that I love everybody. She was truly a little philosopher.'

The spoiled children of the world, like their Japanese namesakes, are generally a source of unhappiness to others without being unhappy themselves.

It seems a very perplexing question how soldiers can pitch their tents. They are out of pitch. A man had better see to himself than wait and let the sheriff do it for him.

No authority, however great, can change error into truth. Gratitude is the music of the heart, when its chords are swept by the breezes of kindness.

The Mayor of Portsmouth was knighted by King William IV. at the naval review, he stumbled as he was rising from his knees; upon which, with great presence of mind, he apologized to the King, by saying, 'Your Majesty has loaded me with so much honor that I cannot well stand under.'

At the negro theatre in Cincinnati the printed programme has the following liberal announcement:—'Take notice.—A portion of the upper tier has been reserved for respectable white folks, at half price.'

As an instance of modern ingratitude it is related that woman in Chicago who sues for a divorce confesses that her husband recently gave her a \$100 Paisly shawl.

New York, 3rd.—Great numbers of refugees are arriving in this city from Ireland. They give very discouraging accounts of the state of the country, and say that the movement in Ireland is entirely given up.

WORDS OF NATURE.—In a state of health the intestinal canal may be compared to a river whose waters flow over, the adjoining land, through the channels nature or art has made, and improve their qualities; so long as it runs so smoothly the channels are kept pure and healthy; if the course of the river is stopped, then the water in the canals is no longer pure, but soon becomes stagnant. There is but one law of circulation in nature. When there is a superabundance of humoral fluid in the intestinal tubes, and coarseness takes place, it flows back into the blood vessels, and infiltrates itself into the circulation. To establish the free course of the river, we must remove the obstructions which stop its free course, and those of it, tributary streams. With the bowels, follow the same natural principle.—remove the obstructions from the bowels with BRANDRETT'S PILLS, which never injure, but are always effectual for the perfect clearing of the system from fullness or disease. Remember, never suffer a drop of blood, to be taken from you; evacuate the humors as often and as long as they are deranged, or as long as you are sick. See that BRANDRETT'S PILLS are in white letters in the Government stamp. Sold by all Druggists. May 10, 1867.