## FOR EIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

seems to be spreading in the Departments. The petitioners remind the Emperor that the agricultural populations have invariably testified their devotedness to him and his dynasty, and they know how dear their interests are to him. They cannot believe that at a moment when hands are so scarce, when the farmers cannot procure the labourers they are so much in need of when agricultural distress has been proved by the Inquest which he himself named, it is seriously contemplated to aggravate the burden of the conscription, heavy as it now is this most lamentable of imposts, the impost of blood "by this new measure. The recent declarations of His Ma-jesty's Ministers prove that France is not menaced with invasion; and they do not understand why a law of the kind should be proposed, which, moreover, is not intended to be of a transitory character, but a normal and permanent institution of the country .-They refuse to believe that such a system can ever become the law of the land; and in the hope that it. is not so, they do not hesitate to communicate to His Majesty their well-founded alarm, and their supplications to be spared this great sacrifice .- Times Cor.

Ma Emile Girardin had already given the name of the 'Prussian Quadrilateral' to the fortresses of Luxemburg, Coblentz, Sarrelouis, and Mayence; and he now declares in an article of more than three columns that if France suffer the Prussian Quadrilateral to exist she will be in the same position in April, 1867, as Italy was in 1866, with the Austrian Quadrilateral menacing her. What Italy has done for her security France must do for hers; and she will not do less than Italy. After having broken with her own hands the bond of the Germanic Confederation without hastening to comply with the summons addressed to her in October last by the King of Holland to evacuate Luxemburg, and by occupation which is only directed against France-the Prussian Govern. ment and the German people will only have to blame themselves if the question suddenly changes its aspect and nature. This is not a question of territorial aggrandizement, but of national security; and, with her security and dignity to provide for, the scrupulous respect for nationalities which the French Government pushed to an extreme in 1966 will disappear. But that scruple will not arrest France any more, as soon as she says that having as her natural frontiers. the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Rhine, from Basie to the ses, and finally the rea, there must not remain standing in all the circumference thus traced a single for trees which does not belong to her. It did not require to be a prophet to foresee and predict that in the policy of 1859, 1863, and 1866 war was certain. M. Girardin declares that he both foresaw it and predicted it., Fortunately, the French troops are now returned from Rome and Mexico; he wishes they were also at home from Algeria. This is the moment to have at hand the whole of the French army, 'and,' concludes M. Girardin, 'if before the present month Luxemburg is not evacuated, before the end of the month the Prussian Quadilateral must belong to France, as the Austrian Quadilateral now belongs to

The correspondent of the Daily News writes :- If the Luxemburg 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, it might be worth Prussia's while not to let France have Luxemburg, which is out of the question -but to neutralize the province and incorporate it with Belgium. But the French Emperor unfortunately countenances writers who say that he means to have Belgium, Prussia therefore, unless some means can be adopted of binding the French Emperor over to keep the peace, is justified in refusing to be a party to an arrangement openly regarded in France as but provisional, if acceptable at all.

A Paris correspondent of the Globe says:-A General lately appointed to a high position in the province by the Emperor, west to thank him, and then remarked that he would have preferred a com mend where there was more real work. The Emps ror smiled and said, 'Wait a month or two, General.'

The accounts from France indicate a strong feel ing 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 bailed with enthusiasm, the sentiment favor of the Emperor wiff be ardent and unanimous should Prussia reject such honorable suggestions as may be offered to her by the neutral powers. With regard to Italy, the report mentioned yesterday of a treaty of alliance having been arranged with France is not altogether discredited, and it is alleged that the loan to be furnished to her by France in case of need is 24 millions stg.

The fond anticipations of a probable pacific settlement of the Luxemburg question were rudely dispelled by the following further communication from a Paris correspondent, who writes early on the morn.

ing of the 24th:-There is now no doubt of the extensive war oreparations 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 Obasseurs and the whole of the infantry of two corps d'armee are actually armed with the Chassepot (or, as the men love to call it, the 'Percepeau') musket. As this wespon is said by competent judges to be superior in every respect to the Prussian needle gun, and, as the men seem convinced of the fact, there is no fear of any panic arising on that score. The commands are said to be actually arranged, in case of the worst; the Emperor, it is said will take the Command in Chief, with Count Palikao (Gen. Montaubau) for his Major General; and Marshals MacMahon and Bazaine, are, as might be expected, to have important positions .-It is certain that the war spirit is beginning to pervade the troops, who have learnt to hate the Prussians more than any other enemy they ever came in contact with. A change, too, seems to be gradually coming over the population—the masses of the population of Paris. It is a great advance when we hear them say the Emperor is in the right when he insists not on the annexation of Luxemburg, but on its evacuation by the Prussians. The visit of Prince Napoleon to Prangins, his seat in the Canton of Vaud, and which the Mondeur announces in rather an unusual manner, is supposed to mean something political, -in fact, that he is to mest there, or in some other place near the Italian frontier, an agent of the Italian Government.

..... 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 reestablished and on meet favorable conditions by Ministerial instructions, which order that no great rigor should be exercised in selecting willing young men who may present themselves. It is hoped by this measure to man the ships without having recourse to any lawy of the seamen on the maritime inscription. who would in that case be reserved for cases of urgency.

A correspondent of the Figure, speaking of the new Dreach loading rifle adopted in France, says,— It, appears to unite all the best qualities of an offensive weapon long range, facility of manage-nialty great procision, and remarkably great pene-trating power. It can fire 60 rounds without becoming over-heated it discharges 12 balls a minute, and is lighter than the ordinary intentry musket. The troops have stready rebaptized the Chassepot rifle, and never call it anything but the

'percepeau' (skinpiercer). percepeau (skinpiercer).

A paragraph to this effect appears in one of the भेट रेट्ये कर्य कर के बार क

ं व कार्या ने साम के प्राची के बार के बेरियों में अपने विभाग के बार के प्राचित्र के प्राचित्र के प्राचित्र के भ

新加州·西西西北西西南北部 (1985年) 1985年 (1986年)

which are expected to be as formidable as those of

menced bix months ago and several of these forma heads of two Arabs which will probably sev the ports They are not in general without resources;

France wurt now obtain possession of Luxemburg with l'its fortress, or she will he lowered in the face of the world. If Prussia had any rights of any sqrt in two Arabs were to be beheaded, and obtained leave to make some conclusive experiments on the subject. Luxemburg the case would be quite different. But to make some conclusive experiments on the subject. For this purpose I had placed on the execution ground a small line table for which was placed at large shall. a part of the North German Cofederation, and, so far a small low table, on which was placed a large shalas regards the fortress, is in military occupation of low vase nearly filled with powdered plaster. I then Prussia only in virtue of those treaties of 1815 which went to the place of execution, provided with a small Prussia has wantonly, forcibly, and wickedly torn ear trumpet and a very sharp lancet. It had been o pieces. 'Uount Bismark's resistance to the cession agreed that the charus should place the head, imof the Grand Duchy by its owner to the Emperor of the French is. therefore, a piece of unwarrantable Paris, so as to stop the hæmorrkage. M. Failois impertinence and audacity; and if he have his way, down goes the honour of France and glory of the ear trumpet to the ear, while I examined what oc-Second Empire. - Weekly Register.

On the subject of the Prussia garrison, La Press ob-

88FV85 . ---'There is one point and one only on which France cannot accept of any compromise, and that is the presence of Prussian soldiers in Luxemburg. Will M Bismark maintain the right of Prussia after the arguments which he pretends to draw from the Treaty. of 1839, and which have neen declared unfounded by the parties to that treaty? The habitual organ of M. Bismark, the Gazette det Allemagne du Nord, now puts forward a new argument,-it invokes the neutrality of Relguim, which might be imperilled by the presence of the French in Luxemburg. It is impossible not to remark that this argument, on which the Gazette dwells at some length, proves nothing in favor of the presence of the Prussians in the fortress. We may then infer that M. Bismark, fore seeing the decision of the Powers, is now more occupied with preventing, France from acquiring Luxemburg than keeping Prussia there...

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 mouement of the population of France during the year 1864. In adding to the numbers turnished by the Census of 1861 (37, 386 313] the excess of births over deaths which have taken place in the interval, the calculation is that the population of France in 1864 was 37,924,432, the number of males being 18,960,330 and of females ,964,102. The department of the Seine gave ,988,824 inhabitants, the towns having more than 2,000 souls 8,958,078, and the rural districs 26,7977,530. The births during that year exceeded the deaths by 145,55, which shows an augmentation of 0.38 per cent.; and that proportion is still higher in the department of the Seine than in the country. The increase moreover, is more marked in the. male than the female sex from which the inference may be drawn that with the maintenance of peace and an approximate the French population will soon In fact, already the count more men than women. feminine surplus has descended between 1806 and 1861, the date of the last census, from 1.66 to 0.26 per cent.

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 accidently inserted in the wrong enve-

By ORDER. -- In Paris they have a phrase for things which are not necessaries - things which people need not have, and sometimes would be better without; pression is to be changed to articles de Luxemburg .-Punch.

The Paris Avenir National has the following: -\* The Euglish, who are perhaps at this moment the only people of calm judgment in all Europe, are asking themselves if the possession of Luxemburg would compensate for the misfortunes which must inev.tably 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 Luxemburg is essential to either of the powers who seem to wish to dispute with a ms in their hands. France mistress of Luxemburg, would appear to it however a menace to Belgium, and up to a certain point, to England, though this does not in the least mean that she thinks of departing from her neutrality. We give the opinion of the English for what it is worth; the discredit into which that opinion has for some time fal en is well known; the great politicians have come to take no more account of it than of that of a third, or even a fourth rate power, if there are any. 'It is not surprising' say they,' that a power which systematically stands aloof from all the great European questions should not understand the importance of the Luxemburg question; in that isolation England will end by losing the little prestige she has left-rinis Britannia.' To which the English might reply-'If systematically stand aloof from all the great European questions is to give rise to none, evidently your reproach is well founded: if to be one of the richest, the most intelligent, and, above all, one of the freest nations in the world, is not sufficient to give prestige, we certainly have none; however, we do very well without any. Happy the nations whose government have no need of prestige. To attain the vague object which you trick out with the name England would need an army of four or five hundred thousand men without counting her navy; after that, no more budget with a surplus. or even an equilibrium, but an increase of burdens which the government could not impose upon the nation without producing one of these questions of which you speak, and which are only kuropean in this sense, that they threaten the great interest of civilization in Europe. We are rich, free, happy and, if attacked, it would soon be seen that we have some troops and vessels left capable of defending, although without prestige, our native land, and our domestic hearths. As for you, fight and rain yourselves, since you call that prestige. The great politicans

will shrug their shoulders. We consider the British reasoning not without

sound sense.' In an article on the new military organization, the Temps publishes a curious calculation as to the num. ber 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

ia as follows: -We suppose, in the new reserve a drill of three months for the first year, two for the second, and one afterwarns For the National Guard Mobile the time fixed is a fortnight, and the result of this combination 18 this :---------

Active army, 400 896 mer at twelve months 4,810,752

second year, two months .....128 716.

papers: - Experiments with a new cannon of it is said, the Emperors in entities and the Emperors in cention, and the effect of National Guard Mobile 355,375, at a fortnight 192,687

tions, the matter was already revealed to an agent of tretains its sensibility for two or three minutes:

the Russian Government maintained the impossibility of the ad erted fact out the French. physiological grounds; but M. de : Fallous remained nnconvinced. I, heard that on the following, day-two Arabs were to be beheaded, and obtained leave mediately after it was cut off, upon the plaster of was to speak to the first head by name, placing the curred in the eyes and on the other features. This was done, but, notwithstanding all the shouts into the ear, I could not perceive the slightest sign of life. The eyes remained glassy, and motionless; the face discolouted. The muscles gave scarcely any signs of contraction under the influence of the lancet. changed places when experimenting with the second head, and M. de Fallois convinced himself that death was undoubted and instantaneous. 11 could : not be otherwise, physiologically speaking, for immediately after the division of the large arteries which convey the blood to the encephalon a sanguinoous depletion takes place, which must necessarily bring on syncope." -British Medical Joutnal.

## ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - 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 yes. terday'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. As there has been nothing in the position of affairs here this week to cause such a decline, people are disposed to a tribute it to increased probability of a war in which it is feared that Italy will be compelled to join. Rattazzis declared policy is neutrality, but it is questioned whether he will be able to maintain

The power of any Italian Government to do so is doubted by those who still believe that Austria would side with France in a war against Prussia.-Those who desire to see Italy remain at peace ask if England would be disposed in the event of a Franco-Prussian war, to send a fleet to the Mediterranean to support her neutrality. That war is believed to be inevitable, unless Prussia consents to evacuate the fortress of Luxemburg, in which case France will withdraw her pretensions to the Duchy. In the present critical state of things, as regards both finance and foreign affairs, even those parties most hostile to the Rattazbi Cabinet will hardly venture on opposition. They will wait till its measures be known, especially as regards finances, and, should these be well received by the public, covert intrigues may be resorted to, but open opposition will hardly be made-at least by any section of the moderate party-because the country would condemn it as factious.

Roxe. - The Queen of Naples is said to the dangerously ill with an affection of the chest. She is recommended to quit Rome without delay. In 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 £50 collected amongst themselves. There must be noble stuff in Irish schoolboys, when they can come forward just now in a way so unmistakeable as this. Hitherto it has been filattering to one's national pride to believe that English boys were noble fellows; but, while talian, and French, and Irish schoolbovs, all of so little account in English eyes-have come forward to help the Holy Father with their money and their blood, the English schoolboys, have stood quietly aloof, as if it mattered nothing to them whether the noblest cause in the world died or lived. Certainly Italian schoolboys, compared with English schoolboys, are poor enough; yet they have done and are doing great things. To be sure noble sons come from noble fathers and mothers, and it is not of English ladies and gentlemen that one reads that a father has brought his only son - the last hope of a great line - to serve as a common soldier, or that a mother is giving so many hundred francs a year to support a Zouave private till her only boy is old enough to come and serve himself. It is, however, to be hoped that now that a way is open which would make such contributions facile. English Catholic boys will do something to prove that the honest faith and sterling loyalty of which our fathers were so proud have not diad out in the race.

The Gazetta 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 Romans, 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. It blames the policy of Italy and its treatment of Garibaldi—a Roman general as it styles him—and tells the Romans that they must be prepared to rise at once, and that simultaneous preparations are being made in the different centres of the provinces still under the Pope. The undertaking is entrusted to Garibaldi, who accepts the post, in a letter giving his benediction to the scheme, and recommending the Florence centre as worthy of all confidence. It would seem from this that Garibaldi is about to seriously compromise himself. Unfortunately for him, the new Government is not at all Garibaldian, and an attempt of this kind may produce something worze than an Aspromonte. - Cor. Weekly Register.

o mar. of PRUSSIA. o A Berlin latter, in the Siccle, 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 or Prussia would have required many years for their re-establishment. Whatever the German and Prussian journals may say, Austria is not alone in still feeling the effect of the events of 1866. If on one side are found the fine talkers of the Nationalverein, who already see in their dreams the whole universe controlled, or at least guided by the German race; on the other, sound thinkers are not wanting either at Berlin or in the large commercial towns of North Germany, who ask with good reason what would become of the trade of Hambourg, Bremen, Lubeck, &c., in case of a wa with France. Could the Prussian navy keep the sea for a single day in the face of the French, vassels? have not been, therefore, much surprised to find it observed in the Monthly Gazette, a popular journal Reserve soldiers leaving the active army one:

1 of large circulation, that only the enemies of Germany and France could possibly desire such a war:

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the rified cannon at Solferino, are now going on at Vincennes This gun, carefully concealed from the eyes of the public, and eyes of the solders is worked eyes of the public, and eyes of the solders is worked by officers. It is of small calibre, of copper and it tourniquet (of which, the writer says be cannot give a feasing of the head of the head of the head after description), from 12, to 15 shots can be fired in a many conflicting opinions expressed as to whether and it is not fired in a short of the head after decapitation retains any sensibility, and the New, World by the disturbances of Lamanos of East to the honse to the head after decapitation retains any sensibility, and the series of the manual the fair this year was quite insignificant. At Co
One and the other, he slipped down, the chimney and the fair this year had suffered immensely, and which there were cound his own thigh; and he had to make haste, for hope of small calibre, of copper and in the pot, and had still to remain the call of languor; there is not not give a fair description), from 12, to 15 shots can be fired in a many conflicting opinions expressed as to whether and is no friendly the system of the head after decapitation retains any sensibility, and the other, he water now began to be the water now began to be the water now began to cound his own thigh; and he had to make haste, for hope of small callier in the other, he and still sensitive to grind the other, he water now began to the water now began to cound his own thigh; and he had to make haste of languor; there is not not water and the other, he water now began to cound his own thigh; and he had to make haste of languor; there to grind the other, he water now began to the water now began to cound his own thigh; and the other, he and the other, he water now began to the water now head still to come the propose. There are the water now began dable weapons are now ready. I bear, however, that question at restle Helsays.—Hwas in Algiers in many are in an easy position, and are departing in And now the goody had waited seven lengths and the secret like transpred. And now the goody had waited seven lengths and matic Body not his parts, as shired a person whom I retains the secret like transpred. And now the goody had waited seven lengths and order, to, rescue, their sons from military service.—I seven breaths for her husband to come and call them and they had, hat last, the consequences of the war; before, as home to dinder; but never a call they had. At last, who matter was already revealed to an agent of retains its sensibility for two or three minutes. The German people understand that truth as well as or consists and in case of a cities con-A DESTRUCTION OF AUSTRIA! TO TO THE STREET

A letter from Vienna, written on the 22nd speculates as follows, the general tope 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. Here no one seems to know for certain anything about her, more than that she hesitates, and may long hesitate. Nevertheless I cannot omit giving the opinion of an Austrian diplo-matist, a great personal friend of the Emperor Francis Joseph,—a turious Austrian, and ferocious against Prussia, and who says that the Austrians, sore as they feel, would join Prussia in a war if it were to defend any portion of what they consider German territory. That the diplomatist in question has expressed these sentiments, I know for certain; whether, they will be acted upon time will tell.

Baron Beust, when declining to give an immediate reply to the proposal of a French alliance, thus vindicated his conduct agai i the impetuous yearnings of the military party at the Vienna Court. He urged :-

To attack or even molest Prussia while fighting France would be to run the risk of incurring a like treatment at the hands of Ozar. No doubt, there are cirsumstances 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. An opportunity for making the attempt will present itself upon or soon after the actual outbreak of a French-Prussian war. Let Austria, then, offer to take the Prussian side on condition of the renewal of her former political connexion—if not with the whole, at least with Southern Germany, and it is probable that her terms will be accepted at Berlin. Should this, contrary to all reasonable expectations, not be the case, there will always be time to turn round and embrace the oppo-Bite cause.' ;

## RUSSIA.

ST. PRIESBURG. April 18 .- The official Norther " Post, referring to the the statement that Russian would support Prussis 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. To quote one by way of sample, the invalide - tre mouthpiece of the St. Petersburg War office-expresses itself

to the following effect:'Should the Luxemburg question really bring or war, we shall be justified in asserting that never did so insignificant a subject kindle so great a stir. The present conduct of the French Government contradicts all it has formerly said and done. But a short time ago M. Roucher affirmed that the reorganization of Germany was not only not dangerous to France, but, on the contrary, advantageous to her. Why, then, does she covet Luxemburg now? But even should Napoleon III. have changed his opinions, and eventually convinced himself that Prussia has become an inconvenient neighbour, how is it possible for him to expect that the acquisition of Luxemburg will protect him from any peril threatening him from that quarter. As the matter now stands France has not the slightest shadow of right on her side Luxemburg, it is true, does not belong to the German Confederacy, but it is German none the less. Again, although the former Federal institutions have been abrogated, the treaties authorizing Prussia to garrison the fortress are as valid as ever, &c.'

Reports from Warsaw state that the Russian Gov ernment is concentrating troops and munitions of war in the province of Poland.

## 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 in the house. So one evening, in hay making time, he came home, scolding and swearing, and showing his testh 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 shail mind the house at home."

Yes, the husband thought, that would be very well. He was vuite willing, he said. 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 a while, he got thirsty; and he went to the cellar to tap a barrel of ale. So, just when he had knocked in the bung, and was putting the tap into the cask, he heard over head the pig come into the kitchen. Then he ran up the steps, with the tap in hand, as fast as he could, to look after the pig, lest he should upset the churn; but when he got up and saw the pig had already knocked the churn over, and stood there, routing and grunting amongst the cream, which was running all over the floor, he got so wild with rage that he quite forgot the ale barrel, and ran at the pig as hard as he could. He caught it. too, just as it ran out the door, and gave it such a kick, that the pig lay for dead on the spot, the

Then all at once he remembered he had the tap in his hand; but when he had got down to the cellar every drop of ale had run out of the cask.

Then he went into the dairy and found enough cream to fill the churn again, and so be began to churn, for butter they must have at Ginner. When he had churned a bit, he remembered that their milk ing cow was still shut up in the byre, and hadn't had a bit to eat or a crop to drink all the morning though the sun was high. Then all at once he thought; 'twas too far to take her down to the meadow; so he'd just get her up on the house top-for the house you must know, was thatched with sods, and a fine crop of grass was growing there. Now their house lay close up against a steep down, and he thought if he laid a plank across to the thatch at the back he'd easily get the cow up. on the at little

But still be couldn't leave the churn, for there was as he stopped down at the well's brink, all the cream ran out of the churn over his shoulders and down into the well.

The well's brink, all the cream from you: Byaquate the humors as often and as long as you are sick.

The well's brink and the well's in white letters in

The State of German journals notice the complaints made the filled the pot with water and hung it over the fire. Lightly 10, 1867

The first of the control of the cont

third and fourth years, one month 124,884 on all sides against those organs of the press which When he had done that, he thought the cow might are driving at wer. There is already a stagnation perhaps fall off the thatch and break her legs or her of all the principal German markets. At Frankfort neck. So get get up on the house to tie her up. perhaps fall off the thatch and break her legs or her the fair this year was quite ineignificant. At Co. One end of the rope he made fast to the cow's neck the water now began to boil in the pot, and had still

So he began to ground away; but while he was hard at it, down fell the cow off the house top after all, and as she fell, she dragged the man up the chimney between heaven and earth, for she could neither get

home to dinner; but never a call they had. At last . she thought she'd waited long enough, and they went home. But when she got there and saw the go hanging there in such an ugly place, she ran up and cut the rope in two with her southe. But as sne did this, down came her busband out of the chimney, and so when his old idame, came inside the kitchen, there she found him standing on his head in the porridge pot. - Field.

An OBSTINATE WITNESS .- During a recent trial at Auburn at Auburn, U. 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. After. a severe cross examination the counsel for the government paused, and then putting on a look of seventy, and with an ominous shake of the head, exclaimed—' Mr. Witness, has not an effort been made to induce you to tell a different story?'

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.

'Now, sir, upon your oath, I wish to know who those persons are?' 'Waal, I guess you've tried about as hard as any

of 'em.' 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.

The leader of a faction sets the psalm, and all his party sing after him. He is like a figure in arithmetic: the more cyphers he stands before, the more his value amounts to.

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 studded 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 proclaming it and be anxious to avenge it. Let the drop. It is wisdom to say little respecting injures you may have received.

In heaven we shall form connections that will never be broken; we shall meet with friends who will never die.

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

Two scholars being one day at table with Bishop Eaton, a fat goose was set down, and the Bishop crassed 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 Eaton.

How MUCH : SHE , IS . BELOVED . - Such were the words that escaped the lips of a woman in speaking of another woman vesterday. 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, sympathises with those in affliction, and everywhere 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.

nile namesakes, are generally a source of unhappiness to others without being unhappy themselves.

· I do not wish your assertions to pass for truth. madam.' 'You can easily prevent it sir, by repeating them yourself.'

It seems a very perplay question how soldiers an pitch their tents we key are out of pitch. can pitch their tents "

A man had better a. ...se himself than wait and let the sheriff do it for ...m. No authority, however great, can chapge error

into truth. Gratitude is the music of the heart, when its cords re swept by the breezes of kindness.

The better a lock is the more likely it is to be picked -by those that want good ones.

When the Mayor of Portsmouth was knighted by

King William IV., at the naval review, he stumbled as he was rising from his knee; upon which, with great presence of mind, he apologised to the King, by saying, Your Mejesty 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 ar riving in this city from Ireland. They give very discouraging accounts of the state of the country, and say that the movement in Treland is entirely given

In a tract distributed by the Mormon preachers the following question and answer occur: . What shall be the reward of those who have forsaken their wives for righteousness' sake? A hundredfold of wives here and wives hereafter.'

Works 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 on smoothly the channels are kept pure and healthy; if the course of the river is stopp. ed, 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 humorial fluid in the intestinal tubes, and costiveness 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 body, follow the his little babe crawling about on the floor, and 'If I of it, tributary streams. With the body, follow the leave it,' he thought, the child is sure to upset it.' same natural principle—remove the obstructions from so he took the churn on his back, and went out with the bowels with BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which it; but then he thought He'd better first water the 'never injure, but are always effectual for the perfect cow before he turned her out on the thatch; so he deansing of the system from foulness or disease.

See that Bas BRANDRETH is in white letters in Now it was near dinner time and he hadn't even the Government stamps on the relief of the con-

e are use such the such that is a summered to summered to the summered to the such as a summered to the property of the such as a summered to the property of the such as a summered to the property of the such as a summered to the summered