

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 11.—The *Patrie* of this evening says: In the event of war in Germany and Italy the French Government would have no other measure to take than that of forming two corps of observation—one to be stationed upon the southern frontier, and the other on the Rhine. The first corps would consist of the troops stationed at the Camp of Orléans.

The *Opinion* of May 14, says:—No formal proposal for a Congress has yet been made by any European Power. Only semi-official communications have been exchanged on the subject; but if a formal proposal should be made we think that Italy should accept it; upon two conditions—namely, that she may remain armed and continue her armaments, and that the cession of Venetia be included in the programme of the Congress. These conditions are essential.

The same journal states that the Powers who have united their efforts to bring about a Congress are France and Russia, and they have agreed to ask separately those States whose international questions threaten the peace of Europe, whether they would accept the arbitration of a Congress. In the event of these preliminary steps having a favorable result, France and Russia would make a formal proposal for a Congress, of which the programme would be settled before the meeting took place.

PARIS, May 15.—Several of this evening's journals represent that a meeting took place to-day between Earl Cowley, Baron Büchser, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, with the object of bringing about a peaceful solution of the pending difficulties. There is, however, no confirmation of this intelligence.

PARIS, May 17.—If the old adage "*Si vis pacem, para bellum*" be true, Europe should never be nearer to peace than just now, for never have preparations more formidable for war been made everywhere. Prince Napoleon has just returned from Italy, and in a long interview with his cousin the Emperor on Tuesday night, giving an account of his sayings and doings in Italy and of the sayings and doings of others, he is reported to have said that in the actual state of affairs Italy cannot avoid going to war, even should she be left alone to confront her enemy. This, in fact, is what every one expects.

The *Constitutionnel* of to-day publishes an article pointing out the serious nature of the differences between Austria, Prussia, and Italy, and says:—

The neutral Powers could neither induce either of the different parties to concede the demands of the other, nor usefully recommend to them the maintenance of the *status quo*. They might, however, find some middle course which would admit of a settlement of conflicting pretensions. It is by compromises that conflicts between State and State are best settled, without leaving that hostile feeling which would soon lead to fresh conflicts.

AN EXCERPT FROM THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.—The *Echo de la Dordogne*, in speaking of the operations of the Council of Revision of that Department, mentions that the Perigord conscripts appeared to be animated by the most warlike sentiments, as among the inscriptions with which they decorated their flags were: "A bas les Traîtres de 1815!" and "Rendez-vous des Enfants de la Dordogne sur les bords du Rhin!"

It appears that the Emperor speaks freely with some of his military household on the present state of affairs. He expresses his belief that war is all but inevitable. France is neutral, of course; but it shall go hard with her if she does not respond advantageously from it—something to compensate her for her sufferings in other times. "Liberty of action" is the concluding part of M. Rouher's programme of the policy of France, and it is probably the only part which is meant to be serious.

The French imperialist papers declare, in language truly Olympian in its solemn accents, that France intends to remain a neutral spectator of the conflict. The correspondents of the English government organs say the same, while everybody in Paris knows that the most extensive military preparations are on foot all over the country. At the fortress Vincennes, just outside the gates of Paris, large orders for grape shot are being filled daily, and everything denotes the Emperor's intention of appearing in the thick of the fight at a moment when the most dramatic effect possible will be produced by his coming forward.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.—The *Paris* correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, writing on Saturday, says:—The earnest efforts of diplomacy to prevent an European conflagration are undeniable, especially on the part of England and Russia. They have been joined in to a certain extent by France. All these Powers manifested a warm sympathy with Italy, but none with Prussia. The cession of Venetia is suggested more or less directly, but Austria, unfortunately, is immovable upon that point, at least, for the present, and persists in converting a good cause into a bad one, believing that the events of the last few days have served her interests. Austria would under any circumstances demand a territorial compensation were she to abandon Venetia, and mention has been made, ironically it must be supposed, of Silesia, but it is evident that such a proposition could not be made to Prussia without placing right and justice on her side. It is not, then, the restoration to Italy of a province which belongs to it that, according to all appearances, will be the means of preventing war. This fact is much to be regretted, as it is only by such an arrangement that the peace of Europe can be assured. However, there still remain some chances of a further postponement of actual war. Those chances rest upon the obvious reflections and perhaps the hesitations of the Prussian Government, in view of the formidable, unanimous, and irrevocably determined attitude of the imposing majority of States which has pronounced against Prussia, and which will certainly be increased by a part of the minority whenever the absolute necessity of a choice shall arise.

It is stated by the Temps that Garibaldi's son Menotti, has recently been in Paris, and has made large purchases of military equipments.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Florence, May 7.—The Government says it will not attack—by which it probably means that it will not do so until war has begun between Austria and Prussia—but it has placed itself in a position which it cannot afford long to maintain. It is as good as bankrupt; it has made enormous contracts for the supply of the army; it must have, at the very least, 350,000 men under arms—perhaps more if we include the conscription for the present year, which, it is true, is only just called out and beginning to learn its goose step. Enrollments of volunteers, mobilization of national guards, the half pay regimental workshops and naval arsenals, hospitals in military workshops and naval arsenals, hospitals fitting up, army surgeons increased in number, private subscriptions for the benefit of future wounded, ladies scraping lint, and volunteering as sick nurses—in short, every kind of preparation now goes on which is usual when war is close at hand. If the Government still imagines—as it very lately seemed to do—that it is strong enough, if war were not to be to restore everything to the peace footing, my belief is that it deceives itself, and that the consequences of such retrocession would be disastrous alike to itself and to the country. It is true that the cheap enthusiasm and unseemly demonstrations for a moment have been timely checked by the authorities and by the press, and that a more sober tone now prevails, but the heart of the country is stirred to its very core by a passionate desire for war. It would be unjust to doubt that the Italians will fight for their darling object, and if their tenacity and endurance prove equal to their ardour they can hardly fail to conquer, even though we admit the military superiority of Austria to be in some respects undoubted.

The Italian artillery is said to be excellent, and believe showed itself such in the campaign of 1858; at least a portion of their infantry is also reported very good; in cavalry it is to be feared they cannot successfully vie with their Austrian antagonists.—*Times* Cor.

The *Nazione* goes so far as to say that even the cession of Venetia could not now disarm Italy, and that she could only reply: "It is too late." The offer, however, would be a tempting one, could Austria be got to make it; and only the existence of a very binding treaty with Prussia could reasonably account for its rejection. In any case, the staving off of the war now so imminent is not likely to be accomplished by English influence. England is in a fair way to be considered on the Continent as no longer forming part of the European family, so careless does she show herself of its affairs. To English dwellers abroad it is sometimes vexatious to see how lightly our influence is considered in European councils. People smile when they hear of our ambassadors having made representations to foreign Governments requesting them to keep the peace. A parish head shouting himself hoarse outside a ring within which a party of prize-fighters were demolishing one another would command about as much attention. Possibly the sneers of the Continental nations only cover envy of our prosperity. But notes and despatches will certainly have no effect when it is known, that, should they be disregarded, there is not the smallest chance of the employment of fleets and armies. In the present case our keeping aloof is doubly blamed for shortsightedness, because it leaves such free scope to French intrigues and machinations. The present state of affairs is looked upon by many as the result of a diabolical conspiracy of which Paris is the focus, and Austria is to be the victim. Should she be unexpectedly found more than a match for Prussia and Italy combined, France will doubtless in some way come to the rescue. Some suppose her gueridon already stipulated, so far as Prussia is concerned. The Sarre frontier has long been coveted. It is to be hoped that Italy may yet save Sardinia. The Italian papers just now say little or any topic that would embarrass Government, but I can assure you that a very strong and vehement feeling has lately been excited in that island against the idea of annexation, and great demonstrations have been made.—*Times* Cor.

FLORENCE, May 15.—The rumours of a prolongation of the stay of the French troops in Rome beyond the date fixed by the September Convention are without any foundation.

The *Nazione* of to-day states, under reserve, that a Note of the French Government has arrived here proposing the assembly of a Congress. France is said to have declared that she makes this proposal with the view of preventing war, without, however, pretending to impose that mode of settlement: of the pending question. The Italian Government is stated to have declared, in reply to this Note, that, while Italy did not decline the proposal, she would require the basis of the preliminary negotiations to be the cession of Venetia. France, it is added has undertaken to communicate the views of the Italian Government to the other Powers.

Garibaldi has accepted the command of the Volunteers, declaring at the same time, that he hopes soon to be able to co-operate with the army of Italy in accomplishing the destinies of the nation.

THE ITALY SAYS:—

We know that there exists a perfect accord between the Government and General Garibaldi. The General will not quit Caprera except at the summons of the King, and when the proper time has come. This accord must satisfy even the most distrustful patriots. If Garibaldi evinces such perfect confidence in the Government it is because he is convinced that his confidence will not be misplaced.

M. Texier, one of the editorial staff of the *Stetle*, writes to that journal from Turin his impressions of what he has seen in north Italy. The excitement everywhere, and among all classes and professions, is beyond description. It would be a strange illusion he says, if any one in France thinks that in Italy war can be avoided. He mentions a conversation he had with an Italian, a Deputy of the Moderate party who was Minister not long ago, and who said to him these words:—

"How is it possible for any one to put down this excitement? The Italian Government has called out all its contingents disseminated in every part of the world (for Italy is a country of emigration). It has made them return from America. It has assumed the dictatorship, and has given its notes forced circulation. It has organized an army of volunteers; and it would be madness to suppose that all this is to lead to a peace which actually ruins us so long as the guns of Verona and Mantua are pointed against us. The fact is, if we have not a foreign war, we shall have a civil one."

ROME.—The Pope has been informed by the French Envoy at Rome that the French *Corps d'Occupation* in his capital having, by order of the Emperor, changed its name, and adopted another appellation more in consonance with the present state of the world—namely, that of *Corps d'Observation*—this will account for the stay of the French in the Holy City, should it be prolonged beyond the term fixed in the late stipulation with Italy.

The Czar has addressed an autograph letter to the Pope, thanking him for the congratulatory telegram His Holiness despatched after the recent murderous attempt. The letter expresses the greatest interest in the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope, and it is thought will lead to the re-opening of diplomatic intercourse and between the two Courts.

According to news received from Rome, it was rumoured in that city that General Kautzler had tendered his resignation as Minister at War, and that he would be succeeded by Monseigneur de Mérode.

AUSTRIA.

The mere progress of war, apart from all question of victory or defeat, will be ruinous. The Austrian army alone is said to cost, on its present footing, £100,000 a day, or £3,000,000 a month. It can only be kept up by the most reckless insolvency. Prussia is little better off. Yet there appears to be no doubt of the will of both populations to go to war if their rulers lead the way. All Germany flies to arms with equal ardour, whether it is some border province to be won or a neighbour to be humiliated. Such is the end of all the brilliant aspirations we have heard in song and read in prose for a United Fatherland.

Even now, and in ordinary times, what do we see in Germany? Her women, and even her girls, till the fields, reap the crops, carry home the produce, bring on their heads loads of garden stuff to the early and often distant markets, do the work of navies on railways and public works, indeed, all the drudgery that savages exact from their women, while the men are soldiering. It is, indeed, a pitiful sight to see long strings of market women and girls, prematurely old, emaciated, squallid, and tottering under baskets and bundles, while their sons and brothers are kept in enforced idleness to mount guard over gates and barracks and swell an endless military parade. But soldiers, of course, must be fed, and will be fed; so will their horses; and the whole country must be drained of men and horses, and everything that either will want, whatever becomes of the women, the children, the old and the sick, and all the rest that cannot fight. The fiery torrent of war will sweep over Germany far and wide, and he must be an inspired prophet who shall name the cities or the villages to be spared.

The *Patrie* states that Austria has at present 370,000 troops under arms in Germany, exclusive of the contingent to be furnished by the German Confederation. Austria, it says, can, moreover, bring into

the field 150,000 men in Venetia; 80,000 in Dalmatia, and 100,000 dispersed at present in Hungary, Italy, and the neighbourhood of Trieste. She has likewise in her service several veteran corps doing duty in the fortified towns of the interior.

There are, 200,000 Austrian troops in Venetia, all upon a war footing, and the military preparations in that province are being prosecuted with great vigour.

May 17.—The *Independence Belge* of this evening says:—We have received fresh details from London respecting the proposed Congress. Austria has been confidentially informed of the points of which the programme will consist. She has replied that she desires the Schleswig-Holstein question to be decided, not by universal suffrage, but by consultation with the States of the Duchies. She demands that the basis proposed by Prussia for a reform of the Federal constitution shall not be accepted. As regards the Venetian question, she wishes to know what territorial compensation would be offered her in exchange for the cession of that province to Italy.

PRUSSIA.

Queen Victoria has addressed an autograph letter to the King. In it Her Majesty is said to have pleaded the cause of peace and of the Duke of Augustenburg. Another missive has been received at this Court from the Czar. The contents equally urge peace.

The *National Zeitung* of to-day, May 10th, publishes the following official communication:—

The statement made by several German journals respecting certain alleged efforts of mediation on the part of Russia, and also the assertion that the Czar had declared himself ready to support Austria in the event of her being attacked by Prussia, would appear to be untrue. Irrespective of the fact that Prussia will not be the first to take the aggressive, such a declaration does not appear probable, considering the relations at present existing between Austria and Russia.

A correspondent of a London paper asserts it is a positive fact that the Prussian Government offered several months ago to give Austria the Duchy of Galtz, in Silesia, as an indemnification for her share of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and that although the offer involved the restitution of a portion of the Austrian hereditary states conquered from Maria Theresa by Frederick the Great, the offer was refused. Galtz is only about one fourth of the area of the Danish Duchies, and contains a population of 141,000 compared to very close upon a million in the Duchies. It is to be regretted in the interests of humanity that this compromise was not agreed to.

BERLIN, May 16th.—The *Semi-official Provincial Correspondent* of to-day says:—

The unfounded rumour of an intention to sell Venetia is a proof of the ignorance which prevails respecting the political situation, as it is not in the power of Austria by a sudden change of policy, to place Prussia in the isolated position that has been threatened. A semi-official Italian paper has already pointed out that Italy will consider any attack of Austria upon Prussia as directed against herself.

Count Bismark has given the first public symptom of his incipient conversion to Liberal principles. Six gentlemen of Liberal politics who had been elected by the Berlin Town-council to honorary municipal officers have obtained the requisite confirmation of the Crown. This is the first instance of Liberals being confirmed in public offices since the accession of the Bismark Cabinet.

BERLIN, May 8.—Yesterday evening the friends and admirers of Count Bismark offered him a serenade on the occasion of his happy escape from the assassin's hand. Count Bismark, stepping out upon the balcony of the Foreign Office, his official residence, returned thanks for the ovation in the following words:—

Gentlemen and beloved countrymen,—My thanks for your kindly offering me this mark of sympathy, after such a signal delivery from imminent danger of death. I am sure every one of us would only be too happy to die for King and country, whether in the street or on the battle field. I, for one, should regard it as a special favor of God Almighty were He to accord me such a death. Let us give a short yet comprehensive expression to our feelings by the cry of "Long life to William I."

Mr. Blind, the assassin, is dead. He must have been a most resolute character. He not only made the attempt in one of the most frequented thoroughfares of the capital, but, as appears from the more explicit particulars which have but now transpired, fired the last four shots while struggling with several persons, who actively endeavored to seize him. The first ball fired when the Count was walking directly in front of him. Before he could discharge his revolver a second time a tradesman of the name of Elia had caught hold of him. While trying to shake him off he fired his second and third balls. Then Count Bismark threw himself upon him, holding down his right arm. Blind taking his pistol in his left and pressing it against the chest of his intended victim fired for the fourth and fifth times. It seems, however, that in the tussle the pistol was turned aside so that the balls only grazed the skin. One of the last two balls wounded a journeyman bookbinder of the name of Bersewitz, who happened to be passing. At this moment a number of soldiers came up, and disarmed Blind, who had still one ball left. He had not been many hours in prison, when, eluding the vigilance of the constable sitting by his side, he managed to commit suicide. It is said he feigned to wipe off the perspiration from his face, and holding a knife concealed in his pocket handkerchief, with one sweeping cut drew it from ear to ear. As the attempt was unsuccessful, the penalty for his crime would have been imprisonment at hard labour for 15 years. He had been studying at the Agricultural Academy of Hohenheim, near Stuttgart, and had only been two days in Berlin. There is no doubt, he came hither on purpose to commit the deed.

Immediately before attempting the life of Count Bismark young Blind (whose real name was Ueben, being the son of Mrs. Blind by her first husband) posted a letter to his step father. This letter has been seized by the police. It contains the personal and political testament of the deceased. He communicates his resolve to shoot Count Bismark, the worst enemy of German liberty, as he conceives, and by this deed rouse the German Potentates to a sense of their duty. As Otto's attempt led to the liberation of Italy, he hopes that his self-sacrifice will promote the welfare of Germany. He denies having any accomplices, but acts entirely as his own heart prompts. The tone of the letter breathes the cool determination of a man who has done with life.—Young Blind, who possessed independent property, and was a young man of considerable talent, had passed the last few years at the Agricultural Academy at Hohenheim, in Wurtemberg. He was buried decorously at the expense of his step-father, whose other wishes, as communicated through a Berlin lawyer, were also cautiously attended to by the authorities.

FERDINAND BLIND.—Karl Blind the stepfather of the young man who failed in his attack upon Count Bismark, has written the following letter to the *Editor of The Times*:—

Sir,—With bleeding heart, and bowed down with grief, I place the palm of martyrdom on the grave of him who has been his mother's pride and delight, and whom I will ever regard as my true son. A nobler, a more loving nature than his, it would be impossible to imagine. From love of country and freedom he was carried away to sacrifice himself in order to spare to his Fatherland the miseries of a wicked war. His was a heart full of devotion, full of filial kindness, full of the most generous aspirations. If others blame him let it not be expected that I, to whom he

looked as to a father, should give the right to any one of saying that his reprehensible whose inspirations have been the purest, and who has enthusiastically—although to the deepest sorrow of my disconsolate wife of myself and my family—given up his young and promising life in his country's cause.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
KARL BLIND.

May 8.

UNITED STATES.

A rich man by the name of Hopp was recently tried in Chicago for the deliberate murder of his wife. He was acquitted on the plea of insanity. A motion was made to hold him in confinement, as a lunatic, when the Judge decided that as he was insane, only on the one subject of his wife's alleged infidelity, and as he had removed the cause of mental disturbance, he was a safe man in the community and must be discharged. Gentlemen whose wives have become an incubus will make a man.

A Texas paper, speaking in glowing terms of the serenity that prevails in San Antonio, says: "With the exception of a few friendly shots, none of which have proved fatal, there has been nothing extraordinary for two days."

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* declares itself enabled to state that the French Government has signed a treaty with the Trans-Atlantic Packet Company, to embark and carry back to France the whole expeditionary force in Mexico within the time agreed upon.

AN UGLY QUESTION PUT TO HEAD-ONSTR STURGEONS.—Head-Centre Stephens, in his speech at Jones Woods, said: "It did not require any extraordinary effort on my part, for with the force of true hearts that were around that prison in Dublin, it would not have been possible for the Government though the walls had been of adamant, and though it had regiments stationed within those walls to keep me there." The *New York Citizen* makes the following inquiry: "How came he wielding such a power, to allow the incarceration, trial, conviction and transportation of his associates? If walls of adamant, filled with veteran English regiments, could not have held him in custody, how came it that so many of his associates, both before and after his escape, were carried off to the hulks and to British Penitentiaries, without as much as a single hand raised to effect their liberation?"

PRESERVING FRUITS.—Great improvements have lately been made in the art of preserving fruits for family use, by the introduction of jars which can be hermetically sealed. The process of preserving is so simple that every housekeeper can accomplish it, the only secret of success being that the fruit should be put up and sealed when hot, the jars being filled to the brim. The best jars for this purpose are those which are made entirely of glass. These will pay for themselves in a year or two, as fruit is sealed so as to exclude the air may be preserved with one-quarter the amount of sugar required in the old process, and retains its original flavor better.

The following directions for preserving in hermetically sealed jars will be interesting to housekeepers at the present time:—

Select only good fresh fruit or vegetables. Stale and fermented articles can never be preserved, nor the decay already commenced arrested. Be particular and know to a certainty that your articles are fresh. No vegetables except tomatoes can be procured in the markets of large cities fresh enough for preserving.

Blackberries, Raspberries, and Strawberries.—Use from a quart to a half pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Sugar the strawberries, and let them stand for half an hour, then put the syrup which will be formed by the juice and sugar into a preserving kettle, and boil it as long as any cum arises, and then put in the strawberries and boil until they are thoroughly heated through.

Fill the jars, after first warming them in some way, and close immediately while the contents are hot.

Cherries and Blackberries.—Stew with or without sugar ten minutes, and seal up while boiling hot.

Gooseberries.—These can be kept by putting them into jars as they come from the bushes, and sealing them up. Wash and pick them when wanted.

Currants.—Heat to boiling point with sugar, and seal up boiling hot.

Plums.—Make a syrup, using about half a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Boil the plums in this syrup until the fruit is tender; then fill the jars and close up while hot.

Peaches.—Pare and cut out the peaches. Make a syrup, using from a quart to a half pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Boil the syrup five or ten minutes; then put in the peaches and boil until they are thoroughly heated through; be sure that the fruit is all well heated, and then fill the jars and close immediately.

Quinces.—Peel and quarter them, and boil in water until tender; then do them in the same way as peaches.

Pears.—Same as quinces, except that they require less sugar.

Apples.—Pare, quarter, and boil, until tender, but not long enough to break in pieces; then add as much sugar as will sweeten to the taste, and let the whole boil two or three minutes. While hot, pour into jars and close up.

Tomatoes.—Take off the skin and boil them one hour, or cook them sufficiently for the table. Season to the taste, fill the jars, and close up boiling hot.—These being a very juicy article, require much longer boiling than most other things to boil the water away.

If the above proportion of sugar makes the fruit sweeter than is desirable, it can be kept with rather less, but green fruit requires more than ripe.

BE PATIENT WITH THE LITTLE ONES.—Be patient with the little ones. Let neither their slow understandings nor their occasional petulance offend you to provoke the sharp reproof. Remember the world is new to them, and they have no slight task to grasp with their unripened intellect the mass of facts and truths that crowd upon their attention. You are grown to maturity and strength, through years of experience; and it will become you to fast at a child who fails to keep pace with your thought. Teach him presently as God teaches you, "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little." Cheer him on his conflict of mind; in after years his ripe, rich thought shall rise and call you blessed.

Bide patiently the endless questionings of your children. Do not roughly crush the rising spirit of free inquiry with an impatient word, or frown, nor attempt, on the contrary, a long instructive reply to every casual question. Seek rather to deepen their curiosity. Convert, if possible, the careless question into a profound and earnest inquiry. Let your reply send the little questioner forth, not so much proud of what he has learned, as anxious to know more.—Happy, then, if, in giving your child the molecule of truth he asks for, you can what his curiosity with a glimpse of the mountain of truth lying beyond; so wit thou send forth a philosopher, and not a silly pedant into the world.

Bear patiently the childish humors of those little ones. They are but the untutored pleadings of the young spirit for cultivation. Irritated into strength, and hardened into habits, they will haunt the whole of life like fiends of despair, and make thy little ones curse the day they were born; but corrected kindly and patiently, they become elements of happiness and usefulness. Passions are but fires, that they may either scorch us with their uncontrolled fury, or may yield us a genial and needful warmth.

Bless your little ones with a patient care of their

childhood, and they will consecrate the glory and grace of their manhood to your service. Sow in their hearts the seeds of a perennial blessedness; its ripened fruit will afford you a perpetual joy.—*Mich. Jour. of Education*.

DEMOCRAT CAKE.—One pound of sugar; 1 pound butter; 1 pound flour; 1 pint sweet milk; 5 eggs; 1 teaspoonful cream tartar; 1 of soda.

NEW YORK COOK CAKE.—Five cups of flour; 5 eggs; 1 cup of butter; 5 cups of sugar; 1 teaspoonful saleratus; 1 cup sour cream; 1 ounce

CHOOSING THE BRIGHT SIDE.—It is sad to see persons who might enjoy much of happiness in the world, hunting their surroundings for some dark, forbidding and unpleasant thing to the ground over, instead of living in the sunlight, and gathering pleasant things in the garden of observation or experience. The present is a dark time in the nation, and in the church; yet there are many pleasant things to contemplate in connection with each, and now. The following thoughts are well-timed and may be profitably treasured up:—

Look on the bright side of things. It is the right side. The times may be hard, but it will make them no easier by wearing a gloomy, sad countenance. It is the sunshine and not the cloud that makes the flower. Full one-half our ills are so only in imagination. There is always that before or around us which should cheer and fill the heart with warmth.

The sky is blue ten inches where it is black one. You have troubles it may be. So have others. None are free from them. Perhaps it is well known that none should be. They give sinew and tone to life, fortitude and courage to the man. There would be a dull sea, and the sailor would never get skill where there was nothing to disturb the surface of the ocean.

It is the duty of every one to extract all the enjoyment and happiness he can without and within him; and above all he should look on the bright side of things. What though things do look a little dark? The lane will turn and night end in broad day. In the long run, and very often in the short, the great balance rights itself.

What is ill, becomes well; what is wrong, right. Men were not made to hang down either their head or their lips, and those who do, only show that they are departing from the common sense and right.

A traveller, being in a coffee-house with some gentlemen, was largely drawing on the credulity of the company. "Where did you say all these wonders happened, sir?" asked a gentleman present. "I can't exactly say," replied the traveller. "But somewhere on the Continent—Russia, I think." "I should rather think it in Italy," returned the other.

SKEDADDLE.—An old lady lately hearing the word skeddaddled used, asked the meaning of it. She was told it signified to run. Soon after a friend calling on her, observed her little grandson with his arm in a sling, and inquired what the matter was. The old lady replied, that he had been making a boat, and that the knife slipped, and skeddaddled into his arm.

TRNS.—Among the cities of Phœnicia, of more recent origin, we must place Tyre, called by the Hebrews Yôr, which rose in strength and beauty on a rocky eminence of the Mediterranean.—(Jos. xix. 29; Osee, ix. 13.) The city soon attained to great power, so as to surpass its parent, Sidon. It had its own kings, and amongst these, Hiram was in relations of amity with David and Solomon. When David built himself a palace, Hiram sent him builders and wood of cedar was also the case under Solomon, who raised a magnificent temple to the Lord.—(2 Kings, v. 11; Kings, ix. 10, &c.)

The Tyrians, at an early period, displayed the greatest commercial activity, founded everywhere colonies, and thereby acquired immense riches, as may be clearly seen in the 28th chapter of Ezekiel. In the sequel, the inhabitants of Tyre built on the neighboring island, and called the city likewise Tyre. Historians have since distinguished between the old and the new Tyre.—(Diod. Sic. lib. xvii. c. 40; Plin. lib. v. c. 17.)

The prophets of Jehovah announced to the rich and voluptuous mistress of the ocean the desolation impending over her. "Therefore, thus saith the Lord God, Behold I am against thee, O Tyrus, and I will cause many nations to come up against thee, as the sea causeth his waves to come up. And they shall destroy the walls of Tyrus, and break down her towers; I will also scrape the dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock. It shall be a place for the spreading of nets in the midst of the sea, for I have spoken it, saith the Lord God, and it shall become a spoil to the nations."—(Ezekiel, xxvi. 3, 5; Cf. xxvii. 1 & seq.; Is. xlii. 1.)

This desolation was inflicted by Nebuchadnezzar, and afterwards by Alexander the Great, who brought up a dike against the insular city, and destroyed it. After Alexander's death, Tyre, which flourished anew, passed under the dominion of the Seleucids, and on the overthrow of the latter, fell under the Roman sway.

Ezekiel's prophecy against Tyre has been literally fulfilled; for the modern traveller can now witness the fisher's net outspread upon the naked rock, whereon she once stood.

The present name of Tyre is *Sûr*, which nearly resembles the old Hebrew one of *Zôr*. It now is more like a village than a city; and the island is now nearly covered over with the sands of the sea. Its present inhabitants live chiefly by fishing.

THE AFRICAN RHINOCEROS.—The black rhinoceros resembles in general appearance an immense hog, twelve feet and a half long, six feet and a half high, girth eight and a half feet, and of the weight of half a dozen bullocks; its body is smooth, and there is no hair to be seen except at the tips of the ears and the extremity of the tail. The horns of conical hair, the foremost curved like a sabre, and the second resembling a flattened cone, stand on the nose and above the eyes; in the young animals the foremost horn is the longest, whilst in the old ones they are of equal length, namely, a foot and a half or more; though the older the rhinoceros the shorter are his horns, as they wear them by sharpening them against the trees, and by rooting up the ground with them when in a passion. When the rhinoceros is quietly pursuing his way through his favorite glades of Mimosa bushes, (which his hooked upper lip enables him readily to seize, and his powerful grinders to mastate care,) his horns, fixed loosely in his skin, making a clapping noise by striking one against the other; but on the approach of danger, if his quick ear or keen scent makes him aware of the vicinity of a hunter, the head is quickly raised, and the horns stand still and ready for combat on his terrible front. The rhinoceros is often accompanied by a sentinel to give him warning, a beautiful green-backed and blue-winged bird, about the size of a jay, which sits on one of its horns.

GIANTIC BRAND'S NESTS.—Mr. Gould describes the Wattleed Tallegra, or Bush Turkey, of Australia, as adopting a most extraordinary process of nidification. The birds collect together an immense heap of decaying vegetable matter as a depository for the eggs, and trusts to the heat engendered by decomposition for the development of the young. The heap employed for this purpose is collected by the birds during several weeks previous to the period of laying. It varies in size from two to four cartloads, and is of a perfectly pyramidal form. Several birds work at its construction, not by using their bills, but by grasping the materials with their feet and throwing them back to one common centre. In this heap the birds bury the eggs perfectly upright, with the large end upwards; they are covered up as they are laid, and allowed to remain until hatched.