

AMERICAN NEWS

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By a flag of truce to-day we learn that Fort Donelson surrendered to Gen. Grant yesterday. Gens. Pillow, Floyd, Johnston and Buckner were taken, together with 15,000 other prisoners. We are also informed that fighting has been going on near Savannah, and that city has probably been taken.

Washington, Feb. 16th.

The despatch announcing a victory at Fort Donelson has occasioned intense joy, but up to ten o'clock to-night no official despatches had been received in confirmation of the report. A pretty effective force of upper forts had been captured by the land forces.

Cairo, Feb. 16.—The steamer *Minnehaha* has arrived from Fort Donelson, having left the fort at five o'clock yesterday evening, bringing the military mail and despatches, and 150 of the wounded to the hospital at Paducah.

The fight commenced on Thursday, and Friday and Saturday's contest was desperate. The Illinois 18th suffered severely, and the Iowa 7th sustained considerable loss. Swart's battery, which was captured by the enemy, was retaken by our men. Two colonels were killed, and 150 of the wounded taken to the south side. The upper fort was taken at ten o'clock, and the Union flag is floating over it. Our troops behaved with great gallantry.

The gunboats St. Louis, Louisville, and Pittsburgh were disabled.

St. Louis, Feb. 16th.—A despatch received at headquarters says that all the gunboats were disabled, and that the army was not completely. Gen. Foote was wounded twice but not fatally. The upper rebel fort was taken by our troops. This commands Fort Donelson and Gen. Grant telegraphs that he would be able to capture the fort to-day (Sunday).

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—

Gen. Halleck has ordered the following:

Gen. Curtis, stating that Gen. Price's rearguard was overtaken in the pursuit from Springfield, and after a brief resistance, the rebels fled, leaving the road strewn with baggage and wagons.

Gen. Curtis reports having taken more prisoners than he knows what to do with.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—

The city is wild with excitement and rejoicing. The news is just made public that the American flag waves over Fort Donelson. The loss is heavy on both sides.

One of General Grant's batteries was taken by the rebels but recaptured by our troops.

The following despatch was received at the Navy department, from flag officer Foote, U. S. flagship St. Louis, near Fort Donelson, Feb. 18th:—"To the Hon. Gideon Welles Secretary of the Navy.—I made an attack on Fort Donelson yesterday, and after a severe fighting, the latter part of the day within less than 100 yards of the fort, the wheel of this vessel and the tiller of the Louisville were rendered unmanageable. The remaining boats were greatly damaged between wind and water. This vessel alone received 59 shots, and the others about half that number each. There were fifty four killed and wounded in this attack, which we have reason to suppose would, in fifteen minutes more, could the action have been continued. The boats were so close that the enemy's gun bearing upon us, as the enemy's vessel was running from his batteries when the two gunboats drifted helplessly down the river from the disabled steering apparatus, as the relieving tackles could not steer the vessels in the strong current. Then the Louisville, the only vessel of the river left, was again boldly poured a fire upon us. The enemy must have brought over two guns to bear upon us from the water battery, and the main fort on the hill, while we could not return the fire from twelve bow guns from the disabled vessel. The enemy's gun on the Carondelet burst during the action."

CAIRO, Sunday afternoon.—Commodore Foote reached here at 12 o'clock last night on board the gunboat *Conestoga*. He brought with the gunboats St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Carondelet, Tyler and Conestoga. After putting the river in a state of blockade he withdrew. Fifty-four were killed and wounded on our gunboats. Commodore Foote while standing on the pilot house of the St. Louis was slightly wounded. The St. Louis was hit 61 times. Two gunboats, the Tyler and Conestoga, were disabled and the Louisville was the target of enemy fire. The line of battle was as follows: The Louisville on the right, next the Louisville, the

object of the rebels was evidently to cut their way through our troops. The Gen. Johnston takes prisoner. B. Johnston, a Brig. Gen. from Tennessee.

Carlo, Feb. 17.

The steamer Memphis arrived from Fort Donelson this evening, bringing a Mississippi regiment prisoners, and 50 or 60 wounded soldiers that had been left at Mound City. The rebels were found in the act of their way with rebel prisoners. The rebels who escaped it is supposed have gone to Nashville or Clarksville where it is supposed the confederates will attempt to make another stand. This evening a great light was seen for several hours in the direction of the city and it is supposed that the rebels have either burned the town or their steamboats in the river to prevent them from falling into our hands. The rebel Gen. Beauregard is reported to have ordered the rebellion that if we take Nashville the rebel in Tennessee is gone up. The prisoners will probably be sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago.

Baltimore Feb. 8.

It is rumored by passengers on board the Old Point boat that news had reached Norfolk of the surrender of Savannah without firing a gun. Our despatches from Fort Monroe make no mention of it. The story is therefore given as a rumor.

Fort Monroe, Feb. 16.

The propeller Planet arrived here this afternoon from Baltimore, having on board the submarine cable to be laid across the bay from this point to Cape Charles. The line has already been completed from Wilmington, Delaware, to Cape Charles, and it is expected that the cable will be about a mile and a half up the beach, to the place selected for the crossing.

The line will be sunk in a few days. And as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, this depot will be connected directly by telegraph with Washington. The President and his Cabinet and the public will be informed of the important news transmitted hence from 12 to 24 hours earlier. The line will be under the management of Mr. W. H. Hess of the United States Military telegraph, and will be of the greatest value to the government.

Cincinnati, Feb. 17.

This morning's Cincinnati dispatch, following despatch—On learning that the rebels were evacuating Bowling Green, Gen. Buell ordered a forced march by Gen. Mitchell to save if possible the railroad and tannery bridge on Big Barren River, they however had all been destroyed when Gen. Buell and his army of 10,000 men, with the brigades of Gen. Breckenridge and Gen. Hindman were until Thursday evening at Woodland Station. The rebels left nothing at Bowling Green but a few old waggon. A part of the town is reported as being burned. It is believed now that no rebel force will be able to make a stand on the road from Bowling Green via Franklin to Nashville.

General Crittenden is trying to organize another army at Carthage on the south bank of the Cumberland. Gens. Breckenridge and Hindman have fallen back on Russell's Creek, and the Buckner and Floyd's brigades have been stationed for some time. Gens. Johnson and Hardee were also believed to be at that point on Friday. It is believed that with the exception of the above brigades the whole rebel army has been removed to Fort Donelson and Clarksville. It is believed that the rebels are so far from the rebels force can only be conjectured, but the probabilities are that they have concentrated their whole force in the Cumberland. The aggregate of these reinforcements is probably 40,000.

Gen. Buell goes with Gen. McCook's division, which commands a person in the Cumberland who has our forces to the direct to-morrow night 80,000 strong. While he presses the enemy on the Cumberland with his tremendous force, their flank and rear are pressed by the heavy divisions under Gens. Mitchell and Nelson. Since writing the above we learn that ten regiments now at Mound City are ordered to the direct to Cumberland. If however they have not done so, the divisions of Gens. Nelson and Mitchell will be ample to cope with all they may have between Bowling Green and Nashville.

It is believed that the division of General Sherman and Thomas embarked at the mouth of Salt river on steamers for the Cumberland, and that yesterday the troops which have been in the camp of instruction at Bardstown were at Louisville yesterday embarking for the Cumberland. Three Indiana regiments and a battery of artillery will leave New Albany to-day.

(The Rideau Division

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.
Liverpool.—**Cotton.**—Sales 300 bales, including 1500 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, and un-
changed quotations. Advances from Man-
chester are favorable, the market for goods
and yarns being inactive. Broadstuffs
quiet and steady. Provisions dull and
generally easier. Produce transactions
small, and the market generally
easy.
London, Feb. 4.—Consols closed to-day
92½ to 92¾ for money.
Latest.—Sales of American Stocks at
24 to 29½. Illinois Central at 44 to 45
percent.

The Stuttgart correspondent of the *Ham-
burg Nachrichten* tells how a young Eng-
lishman lately emboldened himself with the
authorities.

Three days ago a middleman came to the
lake, one of the lakes belonging to the
royal Park about the prescribed card of
entrance, and began to quarrel with some
of the young people already there, and
smoked them down. Upon the keeper, who
as dressed in the royal uniform, and whose
duty it was to preserve the public peace,
suggesting the middleman to be quiet, and
listen to his card, the latter struck him
also in the face, and that with such
force as to cause the old man to fall down-
ward heavily upon the ice. The English-
man was then arrested by the military guard
and brought amid a great concourse of peo-
ple to the Palace guardhouse. His sisters
attended to him, and the latter was
admitting the offender to be perfect
in the wrong and repimanding him se-
verely, managed to effect his release. Puff-
ed up by his success, Several Englishmen
and Pole who had settled in Great Britain for
several years, and a Canadian, flocked the
next day to the royal lake, and insulted in
the most outrageous manner the public
order appointed for that purpose by the
magistrate. It was now time for the dir-
ector, Von Hacklander, to have these people
removed by military force. The King, ex-
asperated by such impertinent behavior, has
said, given orders that not a single Eng-
lishman shall be allowed to appear on the
lake. He has also ordered that no Eng-
lish ladies who have been presented at
court, and to the gentlemen belonging to
the English Embassy.

INCREASING VOLUNTEERS.—The
following prescriptions for diarrhoea and
symptoms of cholera was used by the troops
during the Mexican war with great success.
It will be found very useful at this time.—
Laudanum, two ounces
Spirits of camphor two ounces.
Spirits of peppermint, two ounces.
Hoffman to snuff his nose two ounces.
Tincture of Cayenne, pepper, two draehms.
Tincture of ginger one ounce.
Mix all together. Dose.—a table spoon-
ful in a little water, will check diarrhoea
in ten minutes and abate other premonitory
symptoms of a cholera. In cases of cholera
the first dose with great success, to re-
store reaction by outward application.

HO! FOR FRASER RIVER!
We understand that quite a large number
of young men from Perth and vicinity in-
tend starting for the new El Dorado, early
in the spring, to try and delve their fortune
in the gold fields of the Province of British
Columbia. The Province the same account
each of us of young men intending to start in
the Spring; from Brockville alone some
twenty or twenty-five are going. It is said
those from Perth intend going to Liverpool
and thence to Victoria, as being the
cheapest route. It is not surprising, that
the most fabulous stories of gold discovery
in the West come by every mail from British
Columbia, should thus influence the ener-
getic and enterprising young men of Canada.
—*Course.*

THE AFFECTION OF HAIR SNAKE.
Professor Agassiz, writing a series of
articles for the *Atlantic Monthly*, has
recently worth the subscription price of the
publication. From the article in the Feb-
ruary number we take the following ex-
tract.—

In the third division of the animal king-
dom—the articulates—we have again three
classes of animals, the insects. The lowest
of these three classes, the worms, pre-
sents the typical structure of that branch in
the most uniform manner, with little indi-
vidualization of parts.

This class includes animals of various de-
grees of complication of structure, from those

convinced me that there was a definite
 purpose to its attempts, and that, be-
 ing so low in the scale of animal exist-
 ence has some dim consciousness of a relation
 to its offspring. I afterward unwound also the
 mass of eggs, which, when coiled up as
 first saw I made, a roll of white substance
 about the size of a coffee-bean, and found
 that it consisted of a string of eggs, measur-
 ing more than twelve feet in length, the eggs
 being held together by some gelatinous sub-
 stance that cemented them and prevented
 them from falling apart. Cutting this string
 across, and placing a small section under the
 microscope, I counted on one surface from
 one extremity to the other, and estimated
 the entire number of eggs, and estimated
 the number contained on each surface, I found
 that there were not less than eight million
 of eggs in the whole string. The fertility
 of these lower animals is no doubt a pecu-
 liarity of nature adapted to the many chances
 of destruction to which these animals, so im-
 plicate and often microscopically small, must
 be exposed. The higher we rise in the
 animal kingdom, the more limited do we find
 the number of progeny, and the care bestowed
 upon them by the parents is in proportion
 to this diminution.

ORANGE GRAND LODGE OF CENTRAL
 CANADA. The Grand Lodge of Central
 Canada, Loyal Orange Association, met at
 Port Hope on Tuesday. The officers for
 the ensuing year were elected on Wednesday
 and are as follows :
 Grand Master—Mackenzie Bowell.
 Deputy Grand Master—George C. Wainwright.
 Associate Deputy Grand Master—Bannister
 Rosamond.
 Grand Treasurer—N. J. Boulter.
 Grand Secretary—Wm. Shannon.
 Deputy Grand Secretary—Jas. R. Bull.
 Grand Chaplain—Rev. Jonathan Shotton.
 D. D.
 Grand Lecturer—Wm. Henderson.
 Grand Director of Ceremonies—Wm.
 White.
 The next annual meeting of this Grand
 Lodge will be held at Peterborough.

GRAND LODGE OF WESTERN CANADA.
 At the annual meeting of the Orange
 Provincial Grand Lodge of Western Canada
 held on Tuesday in the town of Guelph
 the following officers were elected :
 Grand Master—F. H. Medcalf, Toronto.
 Deputy Grand master—F. E. Cora,
 London.
 Junior Deputy Grand Master—William
 Strain.
 Grand Treasurer—James H. Bossey.
 Grand Secretary—N. C. Gowan.
 Grand Lecturer—John Wilson, London.
 Grand Director of Ceremonies—Newbold
 Button.

The Annual Meeting of the County
 Renfrew Loyal Orange Lodge, was held
 Tuesday the 4th inst. at Armnprior.
 There was a very good attendance of mem-
 bers, and the proceedings were character-
 ized by the usual unanimity and good feeling.
 The members of L. O. L. No. 501, A.
 prior, entertained the brethren about seven
 o'clock, at an excellent dinner, in the
 large Hall in which the dinner took
 place, the hall was tastefully decorated
 with evergreens.
 The following is the result of the Annual
 Election of officers for the current year.
 Bro. R. R. Smith, W. Co. M., re-elected.
 John Buttlar, W. Dep. Co. M.
 John Wilson, Co. Treasurer.
 J. D. C. Clendinning, Sec. re-elected.
 Rev. T. S. Campbell, Co. Chaplain.
 Thomas Culbertson, Co. Proxy.
 James Gill, Co. Dir. of C.
 We are pleased to learn that on motion
 of the Co. Sec., a resolution was passed
 unanimously, requesting the Grand Lodge
 forward an address of condolence to the
 Majesty on the death of her Royal Consort,
 Queen Victoria.

At the annual meeting of the County
 Lodge of North Lansark, held in Clayton
 Tuesday the 4th instant the following
 officers were elected for the present year :
 County Master, Thos. Campbell, Clay
 County Sec., Jas. Noble Bonnet, Lan-
 ark.
 Co. Secretary, R. D. Crampton, C. P.
 Treasurer, N. McNeely, do.
 Chaplain, H. H. Boland, Lan-
 ark.
 Proxy, Wm. Connery, Silt, Clay.
 D. C. Ceremonies Jas. Coulter, Phyllis.

GENES HOMO.
 The attempts of physiologists and phi-
 losophers to determine the exact nature
 to describe the generic character of man
 cannot fail to interest as well as amuse
 Here are some of them which I have been
 years jotting down.
 Man is a rational animal without a
 religion.

times the trouble, to wind, and shuffle, and twist, and twist, was honest, mainly indifference to stand its ground. Take what time you please to make up your mind, having made it up, stick to it.

THE RIN THAT KILLED THE BABY.

A correspondent writes to the *American Agriculturist* to the following effect: "I saw a slender, young child, a child of three or four summers. The minister, during his remarks, dwelt upon the fact that death is the result of sin, which I agreed with. But I thought, while looking upon the lifeless form, that the sin which killed this little one was sin against nature as well as against the law. I saw a child lying in its grave in the garments that had worn while living, and the bare neck and arms exposed while the child was in health, so grievously the vanity of the parents, had invited the disease which proved fatal. I saw a child, which killed the baby, and which is making fearful work with hundreds of others, whose parents prefer fashion to health, and the exhibition of their children's beauty to the safety of their lives."

This language is none too strong. It is positively wicked to subject tender children to such treatment which would be fatal to their health, and even to their constitution. In our changeable climate, especially, too great precaution can scarcely be taken to guard the throat and lungs from disease. They need not be kept muffled with warm clothing, but should always have sufficient protection to guard against the sudden changes for which this country is noted. Keep the children's chest and arms covered, if you would have them healthy.

Arrival of the Bohemian

Portland, Feb. 20th.

The steamship Bohemian, Capt. Burgess, from Liverpool on the 10th, via London, arrived on the 17th instant arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning her dates are one day later than those already at hand. The ship, from Canada, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th.

Both Houses of the British Parliament had voted an address to the Queen in response to her speech. The vote was unanimous.

The opposition approved of the course of the Government in the Trent affair. Lord Derby thought that the Federal Government had assented with a very bad grace to the demand of the British Government to the release of the prisoners, and that the distress in the manufacturing districts in consequence of the blockade of the Southern ports, would not justify the interference of the Government and that they would continue in their neutral course.

The product of the last cotton crop of India was pouring into Bombay.

The British Government have declared war on her Majesty's Government. The War in the East has been declared. The British Government have declared war on her Majesty's Government. The War in the East has been declared.

The London *Times* city article says that the funds opened on the 6th, at a decline of more than one eighth, and gained five points in the afternoon. It was quite certain whether the advance to the French Government of from two millions to five millions pounds and the shipment to the continent, would not tell upon the Bank of England.

The Prince of Wales had embarked for Trieste.

Petersburg, Feb. 7.—The *Journal* today in an article on the Government Budget shows that the state of Russian finances compared with other countries may be considered favorably. It says that the reason of the ordinary income of the government without the increase of taxes may seem unexpected.

Industrial movements were on foot in Manchester for the removal of the duties levied under the new Indian tariff on cotton goods and yarn imported into India. The duties were also regarded as disastrous to the cotton manufacturers of Lancashire.

Advices from the British Consulate at Hien Xue, after an energetic resistance to the so-called Captivity. It was proposed to march on the capital, as the taking of this place would pacify the country.

A single minister for the two principalities Wallachia and Moldavia has been formed under the presidency of Mow. Barbo, and at alaradi.

Private telegrams from China quote the Emperor at Foo Choo at three to four times higher prices than the market. Holders of manufactured goods held at firm prices.

Singapore was in possession of the rebels at the time of the capture of the city. The rebels were to be sent to Spain.

Pittsburgh and Carondelet on the left. The enemy's firing was so rapid that the rebels had three batteries one near the water, one 50 feet above this, and a third 50 feet above the second. The upper one mounted four 18 pounders, and was held in reserve to support our boats got within 400 yards of the fort. Our battery was fired principally at the water and the boats. One of the enemy's guns burst and a number were dismounted. The enemy could be seen carrying the dead out of the fort. The 31st Illinois fired upon the Carondelet, killing six men. The rudder of the Pittsburgh was shot away. The mortar boats left here yesterday morning.

Chicago Feb. 18.

The Tribune's special from fort Donelson says that the position of the ground occupying it by our troops in the attack on fort Donelson was such that no more than one regiment could operate at the same time. The whole force could bring near the whole force to be against the fort. The regiment to receive the rebels was the 18th, which fought with desperate courage until their ammunition was exhausted, when they were forced to retire, but were replaced by the 8th. They too were driven back after firing their last round of ammunition. Meanwhile the other regiments were leading a successful assault on the position, and the 31st, Gen. Lewis Wallace, were sent to reinforce McClelland, and sent two brigades from the centre. The 31st Illinois killed Col. Logan fought like veterans, defending Swartz's battery under the most galling fire until every horse at the battery was killed together with all the officers who had charge of the battery, as well as the Lieut. Colonel. Lieut. Major S. C. G. was killed, and the Colonel wounded. Capt. McCoone was wounded, but he was not killed. The regiment was expended and they had command of the rebels before them. The second brigade came up and took up the place of the first, and fought desperately, losing a great number of men. The 49th and 59th Ohio drove the rebels back to their entrenchments, gaining a portion of the ground lost.

RESIGNATION OF THE HON. MR. VANDERKAM.
UNKNOUGHT.

We are enabled to state, on unquestionable authority, that the Hon. F. M. Vandervoght has accepted a seat on the Judicial Bench.

In all probability the resignation of the Hon. gentleman's office in the Administration, and his seat in the Upper House, will be tendered immediately on his arrival from Europe. His arrival may be expected at an early date. Should no necessity arise to his presence in the Secretary in the Upper House during the approaching Session, a new election for the Rideau Division may be looked for at once.

THE REPUTED FECUNDITY OF THE FRENCH CANADIANS NOT WARRENTED BY THE CENSUS.

From the Montreal Herald.

Almost every one has held the opinion that the most undoubted cause of our statistics, that the increase in natural causes of the French Canadian part of our population has been much greater than that of the population of other origins. The facts elicited by the census of 1861 prove this to be one of those assumptions which have as little solid foundation as that which the witty Charles II. made the basis of a plot to puzzle his Royal Society. Philosophers who have been so far from the fact as to ascribe less than a drop of water without a fish in it. In short so far from the natural increase of the French part of the population being greater than that of their fellow-subjects who derive their origin from the British Isles, it is considerably less. The figures are given at great detail in the article which we copy, and, therefore, we need only say here that taking Upper Canada and Lower Canada as the origin, the increment of native population in Upper Canada has been 63.64 per cent, and in Lower Canada 27.41 per cent, while if we take the natives of Lower Canada alone, the increase of natives of French origin has been 26.33 per cent, and of other origins 33.34 per cent. It will be observed that for the purpose of comparison the per centages are given in the same order, and, consequently, offer a very deceptive, and, of presenting statistics, exhibit the result of a fallacy.

at any rate, fun in it for the lookers on, and a trifle of danger; but it is much to be doubted whether mock English honor would endanger the success, by the application of the honest waddle of the quack, which would speedily solve the question as to whether the combatants of civilization had, or had not, any brains.—*Gold Colonies of Australia.*

Arrival of the Edinburgh.

New York, Feb. 18.

The Edinburgh which left Liverpool at midnight on the 3rd, and Queensdown on the night of the 4th of February, arrived here not now to-day, with the passengers and cargo transferred from the Etta. Her advice is via Liverpool, a little more than one day later than those received by the Asia, but by way of Queensdown they are two days later.

The Kangaroo and Bohemian arrived at Liverpool. The Bremen arrived at Southampton on the 2nd of February. The latter vessel broke down in her machinery a day or two before she reached Southampton, and was taken to her assistance and towed her into port.

Queensdown, Feb. 4th.

The Canada, from Boston, arrived here to-day. The Hammonia from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 3rd.

The rebel steamer Nashville, left Southampton on the 3rd inst. She passed the federal gunboat Ursula off Cowes, where the latter was anchored. The Tuscan steamed up to start in chace of the Nashville, but the frigate Shannon was alongside to prevent her departure for 24 hours. The last seen of the Nashville was that she was steaming down the channel with all speed.

The brigantine Fanny Lewis, from Charleston, on the 1st of January, has arrived at Liverpool with cotton and rum.

The London Monitor Post revives the report that the Archduke Maximilian will accept the throne of Mexico.

VENUE, Feb. 4th.—Austria will accept the throne of Mexico for the Archduke Maximilian. The Emperor has placed it before the Emperor of Austria.

the worst that float like threads in the water and they hardly seem to be animals at all even these creatures, so low in the scale of life, are not devoid of some instincts, how ever dim, of feeling, of sympathy, of love. I remember that a fellow that excited my own wonder at the time, and may not be uninteresting to my readers. A gentleman from Detroit had had the kindness to send me one of those long thread-like worms (*Gordius*) found often in brooks and called horse-hair worms by the common people. When I first received it it was coiled up in a close spiral at the bottom of the bottle, looking like a thick, smooth, yellow thread, and looked like a little tangle of black sewing-silk when anything else. Wishing to unwind it so that I might examine its entire length I placed it in a large china basin filled with water, and proceeded very gently to disengage its coils, when I perceived that the animal had twisted itself around a bundle of eggs, holding them fast in a close embrace in the process of unwinding. I was surprised to find a very small (little distance) perhaps finally stretched it to its full length and saw that it was watching to escape if any singular being, that looked like a long black thread in the water, would give it any signs of life. Almost immediately it moved toward the bundle of eggs, and having reached it, began to sew itself through and around the little white mass, passing the end of its body through the hole when returning to the water. As it was, it was, the eggs were at last completely entangled in an intricate net work of coils. It seemed to me to be impossible that this creature of offspring could be the result of any instinct of affection in a creature of so low an organization, and I again separated it from the eggs, and placed them a greater distance from me when the same action occurred. On a third time the bundle of eggs had become loosened, and a few of them dropped of singly into the water. The worms the animal then made to recover the same ones, winding itself round and round them, and failing to bring them into the focus with the rest, because they were too small and crumbled away to move, then, it crawled from a few of the larger ones, and

ters.—*Plato*. It is said that Socrates bore a *woaster* despoiled of his feathers into Plato's school, exclaiming, "Behold the man!"

Laziness he has been called "A laughing animal," "A cooking animal," "An animal with thumbs," "A lazy animal." A travel Frenchman being asked to name a characteristic of all the races he had visited, replied, "Lazy!"

A tool-making animal.—*Dr. Franklin*.

A cultivating animal.—*Watson*. (The philosophy of the Plan of Salvation.)

A poetical animal.—*Hazlitt*.

Man is a deapeable animal. Quacks, medicine, quacks in religion, and quacks in politics know this, and act upon that knowledge, there is scarcely any one who is not like a trout be "taken by tickling." *Southey*.

Man is not man because he is reasonable, but because he is a religious animal. Cicero and Plutarch have remarked, that up to the time, not a single people was known among whom no trace of religion were to be found. The sentiment of DEITY is natural to man. It is that illumination which St. John denominates "the true light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." I condemn certain modern assertions, that certain missionaries for the purpose of asserting that certain people were destitute of all sense of DEITY.—*St. Pierre's Studies of Nature*.

ON PLEASEING EVERYBODY.

Heaven help the man who imagines he can dodge "enemies" by trying to please everybody! If such an individual ever succeeded, we should be glad to know him, that we might be able to keep him, so that he would be trying to find means to knock his head against; disputing every man's opinion; fighting, and elbowing, and crowding all who differ from him. That again is another extreme. Other people have a right to their opinions—*so have you*; don't intrude into the error of supposing they respect you less for maintaining it—or respect you more for turning his coat—every day to make the most of it. We are not to be afraid of wind or weather, storm or sunshine. It costs the vacillating, and irresolute

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Montieur de the morning
Paris says General Prim will not take com-
mand of the allied forces in Mexico, but
of his own command will preserve the integrity
of his own command.

The Federal gunboat Tuscarora left
Crown at nine o'clock on the morning
of 9th inst., and proceeded westward. The
Nashville had forty hours start of her. The
engineer of the Nashville told the pilot
took her out that she should never be cap-
tured; that he had all the valves of the engine
adjusted so that she could be blown up in
a moment, and that if the capture of the
Nashville was ever heard of a violent ex-
ploding would accompany it.

Clarksville, the next point to be attacked
by the Federal troops, is a very important
position thirty miles northeast of Fort Don-
elson, and is defended and protected by strong
works constructed to cover the bridge cross-
ing the Cumberland river, on the railroad
route to Nashville. It is situated near the
intersection of the Memphis and Louis-
ville Railway by the Nashville and Hop-
kinsville line. It has been largely reinforced
from Bowling green, and the attacking force
will be liable to flank attacks from the troops
at Nashville and Hopkinsville. If it falls,
Nashville will fall too. It is expected to be
stoutly defended, and although the force set
against it is enormous, if its defenses
are such as they are represented to be, the
Federal tide of victory may be turned and
rolled back.

Large exports of arms continue to take
place from the German and Belgian ports
to the coast of Melita has just sailed
from Antwerp for New York City. It is
stated that the arms consist of 100,000
stand of arms—old flint locks converted into
percussion muskets at Liege, at a cost
of \$3,000. Their value is estimated at
\$20,000. The Sumpter fortunately for
this vessel, is out of the way, cruising in the
Mediterranean. [The Melita arrived at
New York on Monday.]

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