

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

GOING OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.—Paris, May 28.—The session of the Corps Legislatif was closed to-day. The President, M. de Morny, delivered the customary closing speech, in which he alluded to the conciliatory spirit which had prevailed, and invited all parties to observe moderation and justice in the expression of their opinions. M. de Morny's speech was received with great applause. The Deputies then separated with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

Paris, May 29.—The Memorial Diplomatique of to-day describes as premature the statements of certain journals, that the German propositions at the Conference absolutely aim at the dismemberment of the Danish monarchy, and says:

"It is only if the Danish Plenipotentiaries render any arrangement impossible on the basis of personal union that another means of conciliation would have to be sought. This, it appears, the neutral Powers have already seriously taken into consideration, in order to meet the case in which Denmark might reply by a peremptory refusal to the German proposals. These stipulate, as the minimum of the guarantees to be claimed from Denmark, the political independence of the Duchies, to which common institutions should at the same time be assured. According to trustworthy information the compromise suggested by the neutral Powers would consist in drawing a precise line of demarcation between the Danish and German element; the Duchy of Holstein and the southern part of Schleswig would be detached from the Kingdom of Denmark in order to be united to Germany, and the northern portion of Schleswig would be incorporated in perpetuity with Denmark. The territories henceforward restored to Germany would be placed under the sceptre of the Prince whose hereditary rights should have been recognised by the Powers represented at the Conference, and sanctioned by the special vote of the Duchies."

The Memorial Diplomatique further says:—"It cannot be dissembled that the definitive separation of the German populations from the Danish Crown will result from the deliberations of the Conference. The Prince of Augustenborg has the greatest chances of giving validity to his hereditary rights. Foreseeing this, Baron von Beust is stated to have suggested the expediency of proceeding to an equitable separation between the German and Danish element by attaching the Duchy of Lauenburg to the Germanic Confederation, in compensation for Northern Schleswig, incorporated with the Danish Monarchy. This arrangement, however, would not be determined by the Conference, but in order to better consult the susceptibilities of the Danish Crown, would become the object of direct negotiations between Denmark and the future Sovereign of the Duchies."

Paris, May 31.—The Constitutionnel of this morning publishes an article signed by M. Lemaire, which says:—"Prince Couza has departed from the letter of the Parish Convention; but it is easy to understand the necessity in which he found himself placed, and that he can let the Powers regulate the fact accompli. It is especially in the so greatly disturbed East that one may be allowed to reckon upon the wisdom of all the Powers for exhausting every means of conciliation, and not lightly kindling a flame which it would cost such great trouble to extinguish."

MARSEILLES, May 31.—Intelligence received here from Tunis to the 25th inst. states that the Arabs having discovered that the Caïd of the tribe of Medjees had betrayed the Bey set up by the insurgents, put him to death, together with sixty of his relations and servants. Eighteen vessels were in the roads of Tunis ready to take on board those Europeans who might desire to embark.

Paris, May 31.—Despatches received here from Algeria mention several small engagements. General Deligny has repulsed the insurgent tribes in the South and East. General Lapasset and Rose are about to attack the enemy at Army and Mousa. Tranquillity continues to prevail in the provinces of Constantine.

Paris, June 2.—M. Duruy, Minister of Public Instruction, has presented a report to the Emperor pointing out the abnormal position occupied by M. Renan, who by a measure of public order has been incapacitated for the last two years from fulfilling the duties of his professorship at the College of France. The Minister says:—"It is as contrary to the good administration of the public funds as to the dignity of a distinguished scholar that he should be compelled to submit to the anomaly of receiving salary without fulfilling his functions. Not being able to restore M. Renan to the chair which he occupied on a single occasion, it is expedient to legally terminate the present abnormal state of things by appointing M. Renan to other functions." In consequence of M. Duruy's report an Imperial decree has been issued appointing M. Renan assistant curator of the Imperial Library.

Paris, May 27.—The Patrie of this evening publishes a telegram from Hamburg stating that at a sitting of the Council of Ministers at Copenhagen, it was resolved not to consent to the division of Schleswig, and that the Danish plenipotentiaries should rather quit London. Several evening papers assert that England, Russia, and Sweden intend to propose to the Conference to stipulate that Kiel should not become a Federal port, nor Rendsburg, a Federal fortress.

Paris, June 1.—An interesting ceremony has just taken place at Paris. The venerable Cathedral of Notre Dame has been repaired from end to end, with very good taste and without regard to expense. The solemn dedication of the restored Cathedral, took place on Tuesday. A large number of Bishops attended from all parts of France, and the huge church was crowded. There is to be a Novena, and a plenary indulgence has been given to all who fulfil the usual conditions and visit the church. This day the illustrious Bishop of Orleans has preached. Those

who were fortunate enough to get a place where they could hear him, speak of it as fully worthy of his reputation. Some of the leading French Catholics have lingered in Paris till after his celebration. Most of them, I imagine, will have left for the country before Sunday. Cor. of Weekly Register. A curious report has been made by M. Legoyt, Director of the Statistical Office in France, upon the comparative number of suicides in different European countries. A notion has been generally prevalent in France that Englishmen are peculiarly given to suicide. It is remarkable that in fact it is very nearly at the bottom of the scale. It is very interesting to inquire why this is the case, for with the single exception of England, if it really is an exception, the number seems to vary in Europe very nearly in proportion to the prevalence of Protestantism. Thus the lowest number of suicides is in Belgium, the Austrian dominions, and in Spain, the largest in Northern Germany and Denmark. In France suicides are rare if Paris is excepted, in which one-seventh of the suicides take place, among about one-thirtieth of the whole population. In Prussia during two years, there were upon a million of Protestants 153 suicides on a million of Catholics only 47. The Jews gave only 51 on the million. This, however, is less remarkable, as they are generally in easy circumstances, and the return points out that among men, loss of property, bankruptcy, drunkenness, and debauchery are its main causes of suicide. Women, on the other hand, are driven to suicide chiefly by grief from moral causes. We presume the affections. There are 100 suicides of men to 29 of women. The proportion increases with the age until 60. Suicide is most prevalent in July, least in January. M. Legoyt is the same person to whose appalling calculations as to the enormous expenditure of men and money by the European nations in preparations for war, we lately called attention. It is to be observed that when the very low proportion of suicides in England is mentioned in this return, England includes all the British Isles. We must, therefore, make allowance first for Ireland, in which suicide is almost unknown; next for the whole of the poorest part of the population both in England and Scotland which consists of Irish Catholics. If a return could be obtained distinguishing the religion of the suicides here as has been done in Prussia, we are strongly inclined to believe that the proportion of suicides among Protestants as compared to Catholics would be found equally great. [We can add to the curious information here furnished by our Correspondent that the English papers who have reproduced the above Statistics, have judiciously omitted these facts which show the superiority of Catholicism as a preventive of suicide.—Editor Weekly Register.]

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE IN PARIS.—On Saturday, the 14th instant, the lovely sister of her Grace the Duchess of Magenta was married to Count de Beaumont (a name dear to Ireland); and on yesterday, the 23rd May, her brother, Count de Castries, was married at the Church of St. Clothilde, Paris, to Mademoiselle la Baronne Iphigenie de Sina.

The church was as full as it was two years ago, when Abbe Mermillod, on the 22nd of May, pleaded before many of those present at this interesting ceremony the cause of the afflicted Irish.

The illustrious Marshal was present, and when he came down with the bridal party from the altar, every eye pressed forward to see the hero of Malakoff and Magenta. His erect figure, noble bearing, and healthy and youthful appearance were remarked and admired.

The charming Duchess of Magenta and her newly married sister, Countess de Beaumont, surrounded by the first ladies of the land, the elite of fashion and elegance, were the objects of universal admiration.

The youthful bride and bridegroom, with their distinguished parents, received the felicitations of their friends, as is usual, in the vestry-room. Count de Castries is quite young in years, and has inherited not only the remarkable beauty of his family, but those great qualities for which so many of them have been celebrated. He belongs, like his brother-in-law, Count de Beaumont, to the army.

ITALY.

The functions of Thursday (Corpus Christi) were celebrated with their usual impressiveness and solemnity. High Mass was sung in the Sistine Chapel by the Dean of the College Cardinal Mattei, at which the King and Dowager Queen of Naples, with the Infanta of Portugal, attended. All the members of the Diplomatic Body, the Roman Senators and Magistrates, with a large number of distinguished strangers, attended. A little after nine the Holy Father made his appearance, and having ascended the 'Sedia Gestatoria,' the procession, composed of the Cardinals, Prelates, members of the Court, Chapters, and various Ecclesiastical bodies, regular and secular, the colleges and seminaries, proceeded to descend by the 'Scala Regia.' As it entered the piazza, and defiled under Bernini's celebrated colonnade, the effect was truly magnificent.

The rear of the procession was formed by the generals and staff of both Pontifical and French armies, all mounted and in brilliant uniform. The cynosure however, to which all eyes were directed was the Holy Father, seated in the 'Sedia Gestatoria,' bearing with joy and expressing at the same time the most profound recollection. After the procession entered St. Peter's, the Pope proceeded to the Altar of the Confessional, and the Tantum ergo having been sung by the Papal Choir, the Holy Father gave the Benediction, which terminated the morning ceremonies.

On Tuesday a deputation from the Catholics of Piedmont visited on His Holiness to present their contributions to the Peter's Pence Fund. The votive offerings were appended to a ribbon some three or four metres long, and consisted of jewelry, rings, bracelets, and personal ornaments of the most costly description. The presentation was accompanied with an address in which the truly Catholic feelings and devotion to the Holy See of the donors were recorded in the warmest and most emphatic terms. The Holy Father graciously received these valuable tributes of the piety and zeal of the Catholics of Piedmont and dismissed the deputation after having imparted to them the Apostolic Benediction.

The aggressions of the Piedmontese military on the Papal territory still continue. Some days ago a party of soldiers seized a Roman peasant at Vallia Terra, near Opeprano, and carried him over the frontier. As to his fate since then no tidings have been obtained, but on hearing of this infraction of the right of territory, and of the unwarrantable seizure, General Montebello addressed an energetic reclamation to the Government at Turin, at the same time demanding the immediate restitution of the Pontifical subject.

As a further instance of the disposition of the Piedmontese officials to embarrass and annoy the Roman Government, some forty convicts found in the prisons of Ancona, at the period of the usurpation of that city four years ago, and whose incarceration had continued since then, were abruptly liberated some days ago, and conducted under an escort into the Pontifical States. The French Commandant at Olvita Castellana, the town nearest the frontier over which the convicts passed, on hearing of the occurrence, had the entire party again arrested, and conducted to the prisons of that fortress, where they still remain.

We read in the Memorial Diplomatique.—At the Consistory, which the Pope proposes to hold in the month of September, and at which the Archbishop of Rouen will receive a Cardinal's hat from the hand of His Holiness, Monsignor Barili, Apostolic Nuncio at the Court of Madrid, will be raised at the same time to the rank of Cardinal. This Prelate was reserved as Cardinal in pectore, at a Consistory which dated several years back. Monsignor Barili will be replaced at Madrid by Monsignor Fraschi, who was formerly Internuncio at Florence, and Secretary for

the Duchy of Holstein and the German portion of Schleswig shall no more be subject to the rule of Prince Christian of Glücksburg—now King of Denmark. Unhappy Denmark, may she say—Lord Delring me from my friends! We regret it as a fact that she is not the King of Denmark would not have lost one inch of the territory to which he succeeded last November, if it had not been for the Government and Press of this country, their insolent reporting, and their insulting menaces, which drove all Germany into a war fever, and their false promises, which lured the confiding Danes to their ruin. Since the disgraceful time of Charles, England has not been brought to so low a level in Europe as at this moment, and yet the Ministers, who have thus degraded her before the world, appear to enjoy the full confidence of the English people. Much of this is, doubtless, due to the utter want of principle or coherence in the Opposition. Did not Lord Derby do honor to Garibaldi as well as Lord Palmerston, and are not Lords Althamesbury and Ellenborough as ardent partisans of Piedmontese robbery and oppression in Italy, and as vehement supporters of Denmark against Germany as Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone? What of rigid adherence to principles has destroyed the landmarks of party, and the Minister and the Opposition seem to have no better battle-ground than some wretched squabble about Church rates.

Copenhagen, June 1.—Dagbladet of to-day expresses itself violently against England's proposal at the Conference, for the division of Schleswig, and demands that the Government would meet with a decided resistance.

Frankfurt, June 2.—In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet, at the proposition of the United Committee, the Federal Governments were summoned to prohibit the export by sea of gunpowder and arms from North Germany.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin, June 2.—According to reliable information, Duke Frederick of Augustenburg will proceed hence to Vienna.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon, May 30.—His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived here on board the Ragoon on the 29th instant, and landed to-day at the Royal Arsenal. The King came from Cintra, and went off in the Royal barge to convey his Royal Highness ashore.

The Procession of Corpus Christi was celebrated with the usual ceremonies, the King and Dum Fernando walking under the Pallium.

NEW ZEALAND.—The failure of the English in reclaiming savage or barbarous populations, has been often contrasted with the success of the Romans in ancient times and of the Spaniards in more recent. The comparison with the latter is not wholly just, because it must be remembered that they recklessly depopulated the West Indies, very soon after their occupation, though it is true they were enabled to save the already partially civilised Indians of Mexico and Peru.

The success of Catholic Missionaries in Canada proves that the Red race need not have been sacrificed as they have been, and that there was a power capable of stopping that mysterious decline, had it had every where an opportunity of using its strength. The subject is one into which a great variety of considerations enter, not merely as to the nature of English institutions, but also the peculiar and varying laws of savage life.

For example, the Romans generally had to deal with nations much less widely distinct from themselves than the tribes of North America or Polynesia are from the English. The Celtic or Cimabrian people of Britain, the Teutonic clans on the Rhine, the Slavonic wanderers about the Danube, were, after all, only so many different waves of the same sources of migration from which the Greeks and Romans themselves came. But the darker races of the South have evidently been carried thither by earlier streams, and are at present more widely severed from us than any that have dwelt together in Europe within historical recollection.

Be that as it may, our failure in America has been such as to distress the historian who loves his country, and to have encouraged the hope, that since in New Zealand we were engaged in a fresh field and with tribes who seemed to take more kindly than others had done to our civilisation, we should succeed better than heretofore, and be enabled to point at least to one region of the globe where the tree of British liberty, whilst sheltering all else under its fair branches, would not be a up-stee for the primitive dwellers on the soil where it had been planted.

These hopes, however, have certainly, so far, been very imperfectly realised. Very considerable acquisitions have indeed been made by the natives of New Zealand, or Maoris, as we have now learned to call them. They have learnt many of the arts of peace, but, what is more remarkable, they have gained in a greater degree that activity of mind which is displayed in the discussion of political ideas. They have eagerly adopted and made more intense, the religious disputes which divide the Protestant newcomers. But, notwithstanding all this, they dwindle as surely, if more slowly, than the Hawaiians, and warfare between them and the Europeans bids fair to become chronic. We are reminded of the mournful words which the barbarians of the Pagan world used of their haughty Hellenic neighbors: "With those of another race, with barbarians, all the Greeks are and will be, at eternal war; for they are enemies by nature, which is perpetual, not by cases changeable with time."—(Livy, xxii. 29.)—Tablet.

CANNIBALISM IN HAVTI.—Port au Prince, Feb. 21.—I have to furnish you something startling, if not new, in the calendar of crime. On the 19th instant there occurred here a public execution. Eight persons, negroes and negroesses, were shot to death in the public square. It is not this that will startle you, but the crime for which they suffered death. They had been convicted of the crime of stealing, killing, cooking and eating children. This fearful feast was held some fifteen miles from this place, in the interior. Your mind will possibly revert to the history of the siege of Jerusalem, when starving women ate their infants. But in this case, the pangs of hunger had nothing to do with the horrible deed. It was part of a religious rite, a ceremony ordained by fetichism that prevails among the negroes of this island. This particular custom, it is said, was inaugurated in the time of the Emperor Soulouque. An order of Obeah worship was then established that among its loathsome mysteries called for human sacrifices to avert calamity and propitiate its idols. Of course, these devilish rites are celebrated in secret, and most of the horrors that are perpetrated never come to light. In this case eight of the cannibals were detected and brought to justice. They had not only sacrificed children at their hideous altars, but had gorged themselves with the flesh and blood of the victims. One of the negroes being questioned in prison, said with a leer that "the children were good, tender, fingers best part." They went to the place of execution shouting, laughing and dancing, and defying the soldiers to shoot them; for they insisted that the Obeah priest would protect them against the balls. They fell, however, at the second round, and, according to custom, the soldiers walked up to the bodies and fired a third round with the muzzles almost touching the quivering flesh. Twelve negroes have since been arrested for the same crime, and will probably undergo the same punishment, although the population, incited by the Obeah priests, threatened to prevent the execution by violence.—Cor. of Quebec Mercury.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.—There is a report in circulation about the sudden decision of Austria to join Prussia cordially in the Conference on the Danish question, we believe to be, to some extent, founded upon fact. It is well known that down to a late period, the Austrian Government were firm in their purpose of maintaining the authority of the King of Denmark over the Duchies in conformity with the Treaty of London. They certainly were resolved not to allow the Duchies to be again subjected to Danish tyranny and misrule, but they contemplated the prevention of this by severing all connexion between the Kingdom of Denmark and the Duchies, and uniting the latter as one State under the King of Denmark as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein; just as Norway is linked with the Swedish Monarchy, but governed by its own laws, framed by its own States, and defended by its own army. The Austrian Government held with Prussia that the infatuation of Denmark in provoking a war with the Great German Powers under the influence of Earl Russell's hectoring despatches, and Lord Palmerston's bullying speeches, and under the wild notion that England would be found fighting by their side in the hour of struggle, had annulled all the obligations they had contracted by signing the Treaty; but Austria was anxious to save King Christian from the fatal consequence of placing vain hopes in the false promises of Lord Palmerston and Russell, and up to a certain memorable day refused peremptorily to countenance the pretensions of the Augustenburghs. That day was the one on which the British Minister read, with such evident delight to the House of Commons, the telegram from Heligoland announcing the defeat of the German Squadron in a naval encounter by the Danes, and on which the House of Commons with indecent partisanship cheered the false news with enthusiasm. The story goes that when these grossly unbecoming proceedings were made known at Vienna, Count Rechberg had immediately an interview with the Emperor, the result of which was a telegraphic communication to Berlin informing M. Von Bismarck that the Austrian Plenipotentiaries in the Conference would support the proposition of Prussia that

the remains of those villages built upon lakes, where primitive man seems to have sought refuge from the attacks of wild beasts; we have also stated that in Switzerland, the country where these prehistoric settlements, as they are now called, are most frequently met with; Mr. Troyon was engaged in a series of archaeological researches concerning them. The excavation effected under his guidance, at a place called Concie, have brought to light a quantity of highly interesting articles, from which it appears that the lacustral village of Concie was one of the most important manufactories of all kinds of flint implements used during the age of stone; and that the peculiar business of the inhabitants consisted in fashioning stone articles into handles for flint knives, chisels, and other sharp instruments. Several pieces have been found which had fallen into the water in an unfinished and others have come to light perfectly finished, and others again worn out by constant use. Bone was also turned into sharp instruments, such as chisels, daggers, &c. Among the instruments found, there are some made of serpentine, a stone which does not exist in Switzerland; whence it must be inferred that at that primitive period there existed some notions of water. Some of the knives are very curious being made of the tufts of the wild bear, one of these tufts is nearly nine inches long. Bears' teeth been found pierced with a hole, and used probably to be worn in the shape of necklaces, or as amulets. Curious pottery has been discovered, not indeed entire, but still enough to be able to ascertain the shape of the various vessels employed for cooking or keeping provisions. But the most interesting articles are those of wood, one account of their perishable nature, because they show what men of those days were able to do with flint instruments alone. The village itself stood upon many thousand piles, each of which had to be cut and pointed with a flint hatchet; wooden bowls, very nicely hollowed out, and then the handles above mentioned, are among the best specimens of antediluvian craft as yet discovered.—Galignani.

MONSOONS.—The winds of the Indian Ocean experience greater perturbations than those of the other two oceans of the tropics. If we have elsewhere on the Pacific the most oceanic of the oceans, the Atlantic the most maritime, we will call the Indian Ocean the most mediterranean. It is in reality only a half ocean, a great gulf surrounded on the sides by huge continental masses; the mighty Asia, with its peninsulas and its tablelands, on the north; Africa on the west; Australia on the east. Asia prevents the oceanic trade winds of the north-east from arriving there, and the influence of the lands and of the vast plateau remains great by preponderating. Thus the movements of the atmosphere depend upon the unequal heating of the neighboring continents during the extreme seasons of summer and winter, which are opposite in the continents situated in the north and in the south. The eastern trade wind in this way changes into a sort of double semi-annual breeze, blowing regularly six months in one direction and six months in another; this is called monsoon, from the Arabic word moussou, signifying season. It will be easy to understand this effect, if you call to mind what we have said of the land and sea breezes that spring upon the islands and along the sea shores. While Africa, south of the equator, receives the vertical rays of the southern summer sun, in December, January and February, Southern Asia, on the north of the equator, and the neighboring seas, are feeling the low temperature of winter. The air rushes in from the colder regions of the Indies and of upper Asia, towards the warmer regions of southern Africa and the trade-wind is transformed into a north easterly, which blows as long as this difference of temperature lasts. It is for India the winter or north east monsoon. The reverse takes place when India and Asia are heated by the burning sun of the northern summer, and when Africa is cooled by the southern winter. The air flows towards the places of which the temperature is more elevated; it is for India the summer or south-west monsoon. Hence in place of a constant current setting from east to west, the relative position of the lands, combined with the action of the earth's rotation, gives occasion to two periodical winds; the monsoon of the south-west, blowing from April to October during the northern summer and the north-east monsoon blowing from October to April during the southern summer. In the southern part of the Indian Ocean, which is not under the influence of the lands, the south east trade wind blows quite regularly through the whole year. The transition from one monsoon to another, depending upon the course of the sun, does not occur at the same period in places situated under different latitudes; but the approach of this critical season is always announced by variable winds, succeeded by intervals of calm, and by furious tempests and whirlwinds, proving a general disturbance of the atmosphere.—Guyot.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude, which in morals is the more heroic virtue. Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament, adversity is the blessing of the New, which carrieth the greater benediction, and the clearer revelation of God's favour.

A virtuous and well-disposed person is like to good metal: the more he is fired, the more he is fined; the more he is opposed, the more he is approved. Wrongs may well try him, but cannot imprint on him any false stamp.

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FORT BRIDGER.—Col. Bridger, the proprietor of Fort Bridger, so famous in connection with the history of the Mormon disturbances, settled in the vicinity of Salt Lake in 1835, and has since greatly distinguished himself as hunter, trapper, trader, and guide. In an interview with Gov. Cumming, on the advance of the army to Utah, he stated to him, that some years since, while pursuing the buffalo, he had discovered an immense rock of pure crystal, through which the sun's rays were reflected with all the gorgeousness of the most magnificent rainbow, but that he had lost the place, and had never been able to re-discover it. HOOGLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, which can be discovered in the store of any druggist or dealer in medicine, will positively cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, &c., and will almost restore to the old all the vigor of their youthful days.

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