

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 28.—The Emperor Napoleon has gone to Vichy. M. Drouyn de Lhuys will leave for that town to-morrow.

The Patrie of this evening says that Saxony will be included in the North German Confederation.

The same journal publishes intelligence from Toulon stating that, in consequence of an unexpected despatch, the French iron-clad fleet is to get ready for sea immediately. Its destination is not known.

The following announcement has just been posted up at the Bourse:—

The Plenipotentiaries of Prussia and Austria have signed an armistice of four weeks.

Herr von der Pförtgen has signed on behalf of Bavaria and the other South German States.

The Constitutionnel of July 29 states the following to be the basis of the arrangement by which the armistice has been prolonged:—

The territorial integrity of Austria is to be maintained, excepting as far as regards Venetia. Saxony is also to preserve her territorial integrity. Austria accepts the formation of a Confederation of Northern Germany under the exclusive direction of Prussia.

The States of Southern Germany will retain their separate international existence and independence, and will be free to group themselves as they think proper. Austria will pay Prussia an indemnity of 75,000,000*fr.*

The Constitutionnel adds:—

These conditions are equitable, considering the state of things created by the war. The territorial integrity of Austria, notwithstanding the disastrous issue of the conflict, is an important stipulation which must be applauded by all enlightened and prudent minds—by all who consider an advantage of the greatest importance to be the maintenance of a great moderating power in the centre of Europe.

We have reason to believe that M. Benedetti, French Ambassador at Berlin, who was present at Nikolausburg, had instructions to insist likewise on the territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Saxony.

Angers, July 30.—M. Berger has been elected Deputy to the Corps Legislatif for this town, by 19,233 votes. M. de Falloux obtained 7,205.

The Patrie of this evening says:—

The treaty signed at Nikolausburg secures the preservation of the Kingdom of Saxony alone. The Prussian Government is entirely free to incorporate either all or part of Hanover and Electoral Hesse.

At Berlin the incorporation of these States is regarded as certain. The preliminaries of peace between Austria and Italy make no mention of the Trent province. They merely state the necessity of establishing by a definite treaty the frontier line between Italy and Austria. Prince Napoleon leaves Florence this evening on his return to France. It is believed that he will stop at Vichy.

The Temps announces that Cavaliere di Nigra left this evening for Vichy.

THE EMPEROR AT VICHY.—Paris, July 31.—The *Avenir National* informs us, by the pen of one of its correspondents, of the following scene. It would appear that when the Emperor went to visit the new church built by his command at Vichy, he was received by the Archbishop of Moulins, Monseigneur de Dreux Breze, an Ultramontane Legitimist. In his speech to the Emperor he made the following allusion:—

These stones, piled together in God's honor by your munificence, carry our thoughts far beyond this spot. When we meditate, we think of the chief stone, the foundation of Christian society, which your hand has had the honor of reinstating in the place selected by Providence, and where the same hand will be able to preserve it.

The Emperor, after thanking his Grace, replied, 'I am glad to present myself at the foot of an altar and there ask of God for the inspiration necessary for my guidance, in order to secure the welfare of religion and of the great interests which Providence has confided to me.'—Paris correspondent of *Star*.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes a letter from the Emperor to the Minister of State, pointing out the bases of a decree relative to the formation of a fund for the benefit of those incapacitated from labour.

Official intelligence received at Paris, dated the 12th of June, announces that a number of natives of Cambodia, to whom the French had given an asylum in Cochinchina had held tumultuous meetings near Tay Ninh. Captain Larclause, having endeavored to reason with them, was massacred, together with Lieutenant Lisage and a few soldiers.

A company has been sent from Saigon to restore tranquility. The cause of this hostile demonstration is not unknown.

THE WAR.

AUSTRIAN TELEGRAMS.—VIENNA, July 27.—The armistice and preliminaries of peace between Austria and Prussia, signed yesterday at Nikolausburg, contain the following conditions:—

'Austria is not included in the re-organisation to be undertaken in Germany. She recognises all the arrangements that will be made by Prussia in Northern Germany, inclusive of territorial changes.'

Schleswig is to be ceded to Prussia, and Holstein will pay part of the war expenses.

VIENNA, July 28.—The attempt of Count Bismarck to get up a revolutionary movement in Hungary, in conjunction with the refugees General Klapka, will certainly be a failure. It is not true, as has been stated, that Klapka has already enrolled a Hungarian force of 8,000 men, or anything approaching the number. What is true is that 4,000 Hungarians are prisoners in the hands of the Prussians, only 700 accepted an appeal to join Klapka, though they were promised their liberty and two thalers a-day.

The Prussians have pillaged all they could in the chateaux in the districts they occupy. A nobleman in this city took advantage of the suspension of hostilities to visit his country house, and he found that they had not left him a single bottle of wine or a single cigar, had stolen his stores of all kinds, and had damaged his furniture.

VIENNA, July 29.—The Sovereigns of Baden, Darmstadt, and Saxe-Meiningen have followed the example of the King of Bavaria, by addressing propositions for an armistice direct to the King of Prussia. Prince Frederick of Wurtemberg and Barons Von Varnbühler and Von Dalwigk are about to proceed to the Prussian headquarters.

July 31.—The contribution imposed by Prussia upon the city of Frankfurt has been reduced to 15,000,000*fr.*, of which 6,000,000*fr.* have already been paid, consequently only 9,000,000*fr.* only remain to be contributed.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—The truce between Austria and Italy has been extended for another eight days in order to allow of the negotiations for an armistice being concluded within that time.

The King of Prussia left Nikolausburg yesterday. Negotiations for peace will be opened shortly at Prague. Baron Brenner will represent the Austrian, and Baron Von Werther the Prussian Government.

Munich, July 28.—The Prussians bombarded Würzburg yesterday, setting fire to the roof of the arsenal. The Prussians were repulsed with the loss of sixteen cannon. Little damage was suffered by the town.

A telegram dated Heidelberg, July 28, says:—

Rumours are current here that the inhabitants of Frankfurt have been threatened that if the contributions be not paid immediately the town will be closely surrounded and no one allowed to enter or leave.

Munich, July 30.—Herr Von der Pförtgen has concluded a three weeks' armistice between Bavaria and Prussia, to commence on the 3rd August. He had no power to treat for the other South German States, who will negotiate with General Manteuffel at Berlin.

The *Official Gazette* of to-day says:—We regret to have to announce that a sanguinary engagement has taken place near Weiden between the Prussians and a battalion of the Bavarian Guard, which had started from Munich. This affair is inexplicable in view of the armistice and the suspension of hostilities concluded yesterday by Prince Charles and General Manteuffel. The officer in command of the Bavarian troops had in vain dispatched a flag of truce calling the attention of the Prussians to the uselessness of further bloodshed. The losses of the Bavarians were considerable.

The Prussians continue their advance upon Upper Franconia.

The armistice between the Bavarians and Prussians commences only on the 2nd August, but Col. Roth has been sent to Bayreuth, in order to obtain from the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin an immediate suspension of hostilities.

Pesth, July 31.—Conference between the most important members of the different political parties are constantly taking place at the seat of Herr Desk, at Szentlászlo.

Archbishop Haynald has been summoned to Vienna.

The re-establishment of the Hungarian Constitution of 1848 is still adjourned, as a Federal union between Austria and Hungary will be first proposed to the Hungarians by Austria.

The Emperor left yesterday for Vienna, but is expected to return the day after to-morrow.

PRUSSIAN TELEGRAMS.—Berlin, July 28.—The ratifications of the preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Austria were exchanged to-day. An armistice was also signed with Bavaria for the 2nd of August.

The consent of Italy being requisite to the arrangement for an armistice to the evening of the 26th of August, it could only begin on the 2nd, and has been preceded by a prolongation of the truce till the latter date.

Berlin, July 29.—The *National Zeitung* and some other morning papers state the following to be the territorial acquisitions stipulated for by Prussia in the peace preliminaries:—The Elbe Duchies, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, perhaps also Upper Hesse and Frankfurt will be incorporated with Prussia. Saxony will preserve her former line of frontier, assuming, however, in relation to Prussia a similar position to that which the Elbe Duchies were intended to occupy according to the February Treaty.

Berlin, July 30.—The King of Hanover has sent one of his aides-de-camp to the Prussian headquarters. King William, however, refused to receive him.

Prince Frederick William, the heir apparent of Electoral Hesse, has solicited the protection of France, in order to secure his hereditary rights of succession.

The city of Frankfurt will probably become Prussian territory, in which case the King will remit the whole or part of the contribution demanded from it.

The Prussian Minister of Finance is stated to have declared that the King will delay the expenses of the war without contracting a loan.

Berlin, August 1.—According to the particulars that have at present transpired, the preliminaries of peace agreed to between Austria and Prussia are to the following effect:—

With the exception of Venetia, Austria suffers no loss of territory, but she cedes her co-possession of Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia. Saxony, the only one of the German States included in the Austro-Prussian Treaty, will also preserve her territorial integrity, but with the reserve of further stipulations relative to her position in the North German Confederation and towards Prussia. Austria pays Prussia a war indemnity of 40,000,000 thalers, from which 15,000,000 are to be deducted as the share due to Austria of the former Schleswig-Holstein war expenses, and 5,000,000 for further costs arising out of her occupation of the Duchies. Until the payment of the remaining 20,000,000 thalers may be considered as secured Bohemia and Moravia will remain in Prussian occupation. Austria secedes entirely from Confederation with the German States, and recognises the formation of a close Confederation of the North German States under Prussian leadership. An alliance between the South German States and the settlement of their relations to the North German Confederation, are left for a free understanding between those States. Austria recognises the change of territorial possessions to be effected in North Germany. As such are to be understood the arrangements which Prussia will make with regard to the countries now in her military occupation; that is to say, the King of Prussia is entitled by the laws of war to retain Hanover, Electoral Hesse, that portion of the Grand Duchy of Hesse to the north of the Main, Nassau, and Frankfurt without negotiations, with their former possessors. The restoration of any one of those Sovereigns would be an act of grace on the part of the Prussian Crown. But the restoration of individual portions of those States and their consequent division would probably be regarded with great disfavour by the populations, and entail serious political consequences; it is, therefore, considered desirable, and it is probable, that the above mentioned States will be permanently united with Prussia. The peace preliminaries do not, however, contain special stipulations on this point, entire liberty of action being left to Prussia and recognised by Austria.

Frankfurt-on-the-Main, July 29.—The Frankfurt deputation returned here last night having renounced its intention of proceeding to the Royal Headquarters Burgomaster Müller has been summoned to the Prussian headquarters. The compulsory billeting of Prussian troops upon the principal inhabitants of the town is being discontinued.

The statement that the bankers in the town had threatened to suspend payment in the event of certain steps being insisted in by Prussia is unfounded.

The Duchess of Nassau, notwithstanding the departure of her august husband, remains in the duchy. The Prussian general, Roesler, went from this city the other day to make a communication to her Highness. She took occasion to express her opinion of the conduct of the Prussians, and did so in very embittered language. At last she spoke so strongly that the general turned pale with anger, and said that he could never have believed that such observations should be addressed to a Prussian general. The Princess retorted more angrily than before, and the general bowed himself out of her presence.

Frankfurt on the Main, July 32.—The news published by the *Independence Belge*, asserting that the Prussians lost 16 guns before Würzburg, is unfounded. The Prussians did not lose a single gun. The report that the Prussians lost an ammunition column is also equally unfounded. A provision column was, however, captured from the Bavarians at Bischoffsheim.

Mentz, July 30.—In consequence of the armistice the Rhine is again open to navigation.

Frankfurt on the Main, Aug. 1.—Baron Rothschild leaves this city for Berlin to-morrow, in order to join the mission of Burgomaster Müller to the King of Prussia.

Police Director Hirsch returns from Aix la Chapelle to-morrow.

Hof, July 28.—The head quarters of the Second Reserve Corps, under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, arrived at Bayreuth this morning.

The Grand Duke has taken possession of the district of Upper Franconia in the name of the King of Prussia. This morning the Prussian vanguard dispersed a battalion of Life Guards. The Prussians took four officers and 205 men prisoners. Several Bavarians were killed.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes a long article correcting various statements made in a dispatch of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the King of Hanover, in which the Minister refers to the negotiations that took place between Hanover and

Prussia, and the final capitulation of the former state. The article especially points out that at the time when Hanover had officially declared her neutrality towards Prussia she was negotiating with Austria and Hanoverian troops.

PRUSSIAN TELEGRAMS.—FLORENCE, July 29.—A decree has been submitted to-day to the Prince Regent for signature, dissolving the present naval organisation, and reconstituting it, so as to consist of but one squadron, with two divisions, one flotilla of transports and one for naval operations. Admiral Persano is said to have demanded a trial before a court-martial.

Florence, July 30.—Royal decrees have been published to-day promulgating the Italian constitution in Venetia, terminating the concordat entered into between Austria and the Holy See so far as concerns Venetia, and also abolishing the religious corporations in that province.

Rear-Admiral Vacca has been appointed by Royal decree to the provisional command of the Italian fleet, and assumes that office to-day.

Baron Ricasoli has returned to Florence.

Florence, July 31.—The *Italia* confirms the intelligence that the negotiations for peace will be conducted at Prague, and believes that peace will be signed before the 15th of August.

The Florence journals announce the arrival in the capital of a deputation from Trent, instructed to present to the President of the Council of Ministers an address signed by the communal representatives of that province soliciting the annexation of the Trent province to Italy.

Proceedings have commenced against Admiral Persano, and will be pushed forward with the greatest possible activity.

Florence, August 1.—Captain Ribotzy has been appointed a rear-admiral on account of the distinguished part which he took in the battle of Lissa.

A gold medal has been decreed to the family of the late Captain Cappellini, of the 'Palestro,' who perished in the same battle.

Rovigo, July 30.—The King of Italy has arrived here to-day. The whole population came out to meet his Majesty, who was received with great enthusiasm.

The town is decorated with flags, and will be illuminated this evening.

Milan, July 31.—Prince Napoleon set out this morning for Lyons, whence he will proceed to Vichy.

Padua, Aug. 1.—The King arrived here this morning, and was met by the Bishop of Padua, the Civil authorities, and large crowds of the inhabitants, who greeted his Majesty with loud and enthusiastic cheering.

The chief head-quarters of the Italian army have been transferred from Rovigo to this city.

The Italian Government being without a reply from Austria relative to the proposed armistice of four weeks, General La Marmora telegraphed to the Governor of the fortress of Legnano, pointing out the consequences that might ensue if no reply arrived from Austria before four o'clock to-morrow morning, and proposing to him a second suspension of hostilities for eight days, in order to give time for the diplomatic reply of Austrian Government to arrive.

The Governor of Legnano replied that he was authorised by the Commander of the Army of operation to accept the proposed suspension of hostilities.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 28.—The Ministry have authorised the law of the 8th of July, suspending the Constitutional guarantees.

Official intelligence received here from the Havannah to the 6th inst. states that perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the Island of Cuba.

Madrid, July 29.—The Government has sent strict orders to the Governors or the provinces of Spain to enforce the payment of the taxes for the first six months within five days.

THE HOME CIRCLE.

(From the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.)

The home circle should be the happiest and most cheerful of all places in the world. It should be the central point of all our dearest affections. It is here the toiling father, or working son or brother, looks for the rest and contentment that he can expect to find nowhere else. It is the peculiar province of woman to make home this blissful place we have pictured. As the mother, wife or sister, it is to her that the father, husband or brother, looks to endure to him the blessings of a home of happiness and contentment. Ah! if our mothers, wives or sisters, would only realize how easily they can build up influences at home that will not be confined there, but will go with those whom they love out into the busy, unfeeling world, whispering words of sweet encouragement to them in their most trying labors, and urging them on in the great battle of life. And how easily home can be made this centering place of enjoyment. Cheerfulness, kindness, love and forbearance, and a faithful performance of the duties of domestic life, are the magic stepping stones to this *Eden* on earth. Armed with these requisites, woman can create an influence that will cease only with life itself. Let our women think over the important fact that with them mainly lies the work of making home either a place of bliss or an abode of misery to those of the household whose place it is to go forth into the dispiriting influences of worldly labor and strife. Let all consider the importance of making home a haven of rest and enjoyment, instead of a dwelling of overheatedness and domestic strife, and which, in place of joy, is only the repository of gloom, discouraging influences and contentions—not the haven of rest it should, and so easily might be.

In a happy home there will be no fault-finding; no perversity, domineering spirit; neither will there be any petty displays of peevishness or fretfulness on the part of young or old. Unkindness will not dwell in the heart or find utterance from the tongue. The *bane* of the home circle is unkind words. There is no estimating the tears, the sighs, the bleeding hearts, the wasting of life and health and strength, and of all that is to be most desired in a happy, contented home, proceeding from this single unwholesome course. Ah! that every member of every household in the land could be made to understand the great work and duty of guarding well their lips—keeping a watchful sentinel, as it were, over their every word. How much misery, discontent and unhappiness, would thus be prevented. A single unkind, thoughtless word may be the cause of a lifetime of suffering—the burning destroyer of domestic bliss. A celebrated writer remarked, that continual fretting and scolding were like tearing the flesh from the bones, and that we have no more right to be guilty of this sin, than we have to curse and swear and steal. The expression is the embodiment of truth itself. To make home perfectly happy, and what it should be, all selfishness should be strictly removed therefrom. Even as 'Christ pleased not himself,' so the members of a happy household will not seek first to please themselves, but will invariably endeavor to please each other—working together in mutual accord for mutual happiness. At evening, when the tiresome labors of the day are over, how soothing and encouraging is that sweet, joyous cheerfulness that lights up the countenance of a loving wife, mother and sister. How do parent and child, the brother and sister, nay even the servant, revel in joy in the beaming light of those cheerful looks, those condescending smiles that gleam from the eyes and burst from the inmost soul of those who are dear and near. How it hastens the return of the toil-worn father, son or brother, lightens the daily cares of the mother, renders it more easy for youth to resist the 'insidious wiles' of temptation, and drawn by the holy influences of affection, how it induces them with loving hearts to return to the gladness of joy and rest of

home. Ah! that mothers, wives, and sisters would lay this subject to heart, that by untiring efforts they should render home the dearest place on earth for sweet contentment, happiness and peace.

WHAT IRELAND WANTS.

(From the London Universe.)

Lord Derby has again spoken on a subject affecting Ireland, and in the House of Commons there has been a slight passage of arms between Sir R. Peel and Mr. Gladstone, *a propos*, of the Irish University.

The new Premier does not seem to think that the bill introduced by the late Government for the Abolition of the Transubstantiation Oath is satisfactory, and he intends to smother it and to bring in another bill that shall embrace all oaths and declarations.

Our readers must remember that this was intended to abolish an oath taken by the Lord Lieutenant and other high officers in Ireland, who, in the presence of Catholic magistrates and councillors, and Catholic peers too, declared that the doctrines of the Catholic Church were damnable.

It may have been a source of satisfaction to an Orange Lord Lieutenant to make this declaration. But what must have been the feelings of the Catholics who listened to it. We had thought this odious insult would never again be imposed on the Catholics of Ireland; but it seems it is to last until some new and more comprehensive bill is introduced into Parliament by the Government.

Lord Derby has given his reasons for this measure. In his speech on Monday night he said: 'If the terms of the oath are considered by Roman Catholics to be offensive, and if they are offensive, or if the manner of taking the oath be offensive, I have not the slightest objection to applying a remedy. Though there was an almost unanimous opinion in favor of the bill when it was introduced in the House of Commons, there was also an expression of opinion that the oath to which it referred should be dealt with in connection with the general subject of the vast number of oaths now required to be taken. It was thought desirable to adopt some resolution which would tend to diminish the number of those oaths; and after this bill had been read a second time the suggestion thrown out by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer was acted on, and a commission was appointed to look into all oaths required to be taken by persons appointed to high offices. I myself took the liberty of throwing out a similar suggestion, and I am glad to say that the commission of inquiry is now sitting. This being so, I should think it would be better not to proceed further with the bill at present, but to await the result of the inquiry. We can then deal with the subject as a whole. This course would appear to be more desirable in consequence of the fact that the case is not in the slightest degree a pressing one, as far as any practical grievance is concerned. I may observe with reference to this bill that while it takes away an existing test, it provides no substitute whatever. The oath which the bill abolishes is *totidem vis* the same as the one required to be taken by the Sovereign at the time of his or her coronation; and consequently the bill does open up a much larger question than at first sight it would appear to do. I should be quite satisfied to abolish this oath but I think we ought to provide some substitute for it; and therefore I hope the noble marquis will not press his bill till the report of the commission is received.

The terms are offensive, and none can know that better than Lord Derby. As the Marquis of Clanricarde said: 'The oath which the bill proposes to abolish was offensive not only to Roman Catholics, but, to Protestants. The Lord Lieutenant was obliged to take it in the presence of Roman Catholic gentlemen who, at the present minute, were to sit with him at the Council Board. He thought that no time should be lost in doing away with such an oath; but after what the noble Earl said, he would not press the second reading of the bill.'

The other question that has come before the House, touches the Irish University and its character. Irish Catholics had thought they might at least have a University of their own, and that in a Catholic country, Catholic professors might be enabled to bestow upon their pupils, degrees of honor according to their merits. Accordingly they, through their Bishops, asked the Government to pass a bill, bestowing the right upon them. But Sir Robert Peel (who immediately he was made Secretary for Ireland, came into collision with Cardinal Cullen), thought that it was too great a concession to Catholics; and subsequently proposed to extend the power of the authorities of the Queen's Colleges, so that they might confer degrees upon those who had been educated under their own supervision. Such is the plan adopted in England, where Catholic pupils educated in Catholic Colleges are examined and receive their degrees at the London University. Sir Robert, as all must remember, was turned out of office, when Earl Russell succeeded Lord Palmerston. And now that the man who gave him his *congee* has, in his turn, been dismissed by the country, he enquires of Mr. Gladstone why the fulfilment of these promises has been delayed and whether they had really been fulfilled. And Mr. Gladstone promises to answer at a future day.

It is undoubtedly very annoying for some twenty or thirty Catholics to have to listen to the new Lord Lieutenant's oath; and it is very unsatisfactory that about the same number of pupils cannot year by year receive a diploma for proficiency in education from those who have instructed them. But what have these questions to do with the country at large, and with the people of Ireland? What is it to relieve some twenty or thirty from an unpleasantness and leave millions laboring under their burden? Is not the existence of the Protestant Establishment as great an insult, and a far greater burden to the people of Ireland than an offensive oath to the aldermen and councillors and crown officers in Dublin? And yet if one were to judge by what is done, or rather attempted in Parliament—if we are to estimate the evils of Ireland by the relief offered or rather sought for by our members, we could come to no other conclusion but this—that there are less than one hundred people who are suffering in Ireland from the misrule and tyranny of England.

Let them look to the many and not to the few, and let our legislators direct their efforts to the removal of the evils that affect the people of Ireland.

It is a small consideration to procure a charter for the University, whilst the infinitely more important question of the free and untrammelled education of the poor children is in such an unsatisfactory state; and to remove the obnoxious oath instead of clearing away, in one sweep, the Protestant Establishment, is but giving us a stone when we ask for bread.

A gentleman, in Brighton, having lost his cat, suspected that a lady known to be fond of pussy had taken a fancy to it. A search warrant was procured, and the inspector reported that the lady had 115 cats, 15 dogs, and a fox, all alive on the premises.

CAMPFIRE AND MOSQUITOES.—Campfire is the most powerful agent to drive away mosquitoes. A campfire bag hung up in an open casement will prove an effectual barrier to their entrance. Camphorated spirits applied as a perfume to the face and hands will prove as an effectual preventive; but when bitten by them, aromatic vinegar is the best antidote.

A SENSIBLE REPLY.—A blind man, having walked the streets with a lighted lantern, an acquaintance met him, and exclaimed, in some surprise—

'Why, what is the use of that light to you! You know every street and turning—does it do you no good. You can't see a bit the better.'

'No,' replied the blind man, 'I don't carry the light to make me see, but to prevent fools from running against me.'

Some months since the members of the church in L— were called together to elect a member of the board of trustees. A gentleman in business as a wholesale grocer was named as a very suitable man for the place; but his nomination was vehemently opposed by another brother, who was very zealous in the temperance cause on the ground that in the way of his business he sold liquor. And appealing to Brother Adams, one of the oldest members present, who from his solid and clerical look, was called the 'bishop,' he said: 'What do you say, Brother Adams?' 'Ah!' said Brother Adams, looking grave, drawing up his cane with a view to emphasize and give point to what he had to say, 'that is not the worst of it—(solemn shake of the head)—that is not the worst of it! Why, Brother Adams, said the others, crowding and looking for some other development, 'what else is there?' 'What else?' said Brother Adams, bringing down his cane with a rap, 'He don't keep a good article. I've tried it! The brother was not elected.'

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—Alexander Dumas gives the following Portrait of the Emperor of Austria:—He is a man of some 36 or 37 years of age. He is tall, thin, and evidently possesses great bodily vigor: his fixed eye, well arched eye brow, straight nose, and well marked chin give him the appearance of determined will, to which his thin whiskers and long moustache contribute additional evidence. His complexion is brown, but its dark coloring must have been spread on his face by the sun and wind. He is fond of field sports, and to pursue them he disregards the worst weather. He is with all this handsome, but with that masculine beauty in which strength is more prominent than grace. Women may discuss his beauty; men cannot. He rises at 5 o'clock, reads all the letters, demands all petitions addressed to him, and makes notes on them. His wonted residence is at Schoenbrunn, where he occupies the apartment occupied by the Emperor Napoleon in 1805 and 1809. This double legend of Napoleon's visits and the death of the Duke de Reichstadt fills the whole of this place which has nothing remarkable about it. The young Emperor of Austria lives amid this double souvenir, having it is said, real admiration for Napoleon, and a pious pity for the Duke of Reichstadt.

A man named Aaron Bedbug, Lewis Co. Kentucky, has petitioned the Legislature to change his name. He says that his sweetheart, whose name is Olivia, is unwilling that he should be called A. Bedbug, she O Bedbug, and the little ones little Bedbugs.

In a storm at sea, when the sailors were all at prayers, expecting every moment to go to the bottom, a passenger appeared quite unconcerned. The captain asked him how he could be so much at his ease in this awful situation. 'Sir,' says the passenger, 'my life's insured.'

A foolish fellow went to the parish priest, and told him with a very long face that he had seen a ghost. 'When and where?' said the pastor. Last night,' replied the timid man 'I was passing by the church, and up against the wall of it I did behold the spectre.' 'In what shape did it appear?' inquired the priest. 'It appeared to me to be in the shape of a great ass,' was the reply. 'Go home and hold your tongue about it, you are a very timid man, and have been frightened by your own shadow.'

AN EDINBURGH GENUIS.—A house painter and glazier in Edinburgh, having become convinced that he was at the very top of his profession, and could add no more to his stock of knowledge in 'Auld Reekie,' took it into his head the other day to pay a visit to Italy, and have a personal inspection of the performance of the great Italian painters. Before leaving, he called upon a friend in the High-street, and announced his intention in these words: 'I say Willie, ye ken I am at the head o' housepainting in Embro', and can learn nae mair here, so I am just on my way to visit the painters o' Italy, to see what can be made o' them.' Commending his resolution, his friend replied, 'Weel, Sandy, I think ye're right after a'! but when ye are at it, at any rate I would strongly recommend a visit, in passing, to the glaziers o' Switzerland.'

We often make life unhappy in wishing things to have turned out otherwise than they did, merely because that is impossible to the imagination which is impossible in fact.

THINGS LIKE TO SEE.—A working man reading the newspapers; a real lady who can carry a parcel; a father at a place of amusement with his children; a young man with a clear eye, and a fresh, virtuous, unhooked face; a shop girl nicely dressed and without sham ornamentation; a man of business going home at night with a bouquet for his wife; a shop keeper civil to and patient with a poor woman, who, with a baby across her arm, ventures to buy a new shilling article; a dressmaker who is scientific enough to perfect a fit; and yet leave your breathing apparatus in a Christian working condition; a shop that is not an emporium, a milliner who don't come from Paris; a jolly domestic who likes 'the family'; a bride with her pet 'fluffy house'; a young father with his first boy.—*Penny Fern*.

UNITED STATES.

A PARADISE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Mrs. Eloise Hunt of Henier's Run, Clinton, Pa., writes thus: 'My home has been for six years in a little rocky basin shut in on every side by the Alleghenies, without a neighbor, a church, or a school, seeing no human face for weeks—aye even months sometimes—except those of my mother and child. Living thus I have come to love, in a strange, all absorbing way, all that nature has thrown around me. Earth, with its varied growth of trees and shrubs, plants and mosses, rocks and water, the clouds, blue sky and stars, everything is beautiful to me; even the dead leaves, the decayed trees and bare rocks are beloved. Think, then, how inexpressibly dear the living trees and flowers and moving water. I have time trout, six yards from the door, that leap above the water to catch bits of meat from my fingers. The pheasants make their nests in sight of the house, and sometimes the male bird is seen drumming on an old log only a few rods up the mountain side. I have planted wild flowers round my doors, and in summer the humming birds go through the open house on their visits to the flowers. Strangers from the world have said: 'How can you exist in this dreary place? Their eyes cannot see as mine, nor can they hear any of the pleasant voices I hear, and so I simply tell them what they comprehend: 'It is my necessity.' My place, which is lonely to others, is so pleasant to