FOREIGN DYNASTIES.—The Philadelphia *Press* thus discourses under this head:

When Napoleon objected to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern as a candidate for the throne of Spain, because he was a German, he virtually ignored the fact that every crowned head in Europe traces his descent from aliens and foreigners.

France has Louis Napoleon for her Emperor, the founder of whose dynasty, General Bonaparte, was Corsican by birth and Italian by race.

Victoria, Queen of England, reigns by virtue of her descent from a petty German prince, who had married a grand-daughter of James I—a Scotchman by birth, his mother having been Mary Stuart.

In Spain, the Emperor Charles V was a German by his father's side. His dynasty ceased in 1700 from want of a male hier, and a French prince became King of Spain, with the title of Philip V. Thus the hated Bourbon line, now nominally represented by the little boy in Paris, who calls himself Alphonso XII, was established in Spain.

King William of Prussia is a Swabian, by descent.

The Emperor of Austria represents a dynasty which was founded by a Swiss soldier.

The King of Italy can show descent only from the Counts of Savoy, and thus is actually rather French than Italian.

Christain of Denmark, who is King by arrangement rather than by popular election, belongs to a German family long settled in Holstein.

Sweden is governed by the grandson of a French lawyer, who, having risen, under Napoleon I, to the rank of Field Marshal and Prince of Ponte Corvo, was elected Crown Prince of Sweden, and finally succeeded to the crown.

The King of Greece has no Hellenic blood in his veins, being simply one of the sons of the King of Denmark, who is not himself a Dane.

Belgium has for her monarch the son of Leopold, a petty German prince, by the daughter of a French princess. He is the grandson of Louis Phillippe, of France.

Strictly counting up, the only monarchies of Europe governed by native princes are Turkey, Portugal, Holland, Wurtemberg, Saxony and Bavaria. All the rest of the European sovereigns are of decided alien origin. Even in Egypt the Khedive, as Ismael Pasha is called, comes from a Greek family. Yet, whatever their descent, the sovereigns, whether of foreign or native descent, become national in their respective localities where they reign. Louis Napoleon certainly thinks more of France than of Italy, whence his family came, and it has always been the credit of Louis Bonaparte, his father, that he became a Dutchman in heart and soul as soon as he was made King of Holland. Because of this his imperial and imperious brother accused him of neglecting his interests, and the result was that, finding it was expected that he should govern Holland only as a satrap, the mere lieutenant of Napoleon, he took off his crown, laid down his scepter and retired into private life. There is no reason for thinking that if Spain had adopted Leopold, of Hohenzollern, he would have governed as a German Prince. His father-in-law, of the Saxe-Coburg family, became so good a Portuguese after his marriage with Queen Donna Maria de Gloria, that the lament in that country now is that he, not his son, is not the present sovereign.

CHANGE OF FRENCH RULERS.—Louis XIV. was executed in 1793, and his son, the Dauphin, after barbarous usage, died in 1795. Napoleon I. had two abdications and two exiles. His son died in Austria, and never attained the imperial sceptre. Louis XVIII., who came next, was an exile for twenty years; was restored to the throne by the bayonets of Europe; was chased off by Napoleon, driven into exile, but was again put back by the military forces of the continent. He died after a reign of nine years. His brother, Charles X. whose youth had been spent in exile, was driven from 'he throne by the revolution of 1830, and died far from his native land. His successor, Louis Philippe, whose father had been executed in 1793, was in turn driven from the kingdom, when an old man, after a prosperous reign of eighteen years. His successor was Louis Napoleon. Of all the sovereigns of France since 1773, he has had the longest reign, as President and Emperor. They thus compare:

Louis XVI., eighteen years.
Napoleon I., fifteen years.
Louis XVIII., nine years.
Charles X., six years.
Louis Philippe eighteen years.
Louis Napoleon, twenty-two years.

PREVENTION OF BOILER INCRUSTATION.—A series of observations extending over several years would seem to show that the hardest and most stonelike of all incrustations is that in which carbonate of lime enters as a component, in the proportion of from 20 to 25 per cent of the mass. To E. Widerhold we are indebted for this knowledge, and for the suggestion of a very simple means for prevention of the formation of the same. He has found that fatty clays generally possess the property of preventing the carbonate and sulphate of lime, which may be dissolved in the water feeding a boiler from clinging together, as they may be separated, and forming a hard, stone-like mass on the sides. If, therefore, there be added to any feed-water, even one of the hardest description, a quantity of fat clay, especially the kind known as fuller's earth, the sediment produced on every portion will settle in the form of a non-coherent, soft mud, which may easily be run off through the sludge-valve of the boiler. M. Widerhold has fully tested this certainly simple and incrustator during the lapse of a number of years, and has found the results to be eminently satisfactory. According to the *Annales de Genie Civil* the same results may be effected by introducing raw potatoes, or even the refuse leather cuttings from tanneries into boilers. The potatoes were tried in France for fourteen consecutive months with an eight-horse power boiler, into which they were introduced; by the amount of ten kilogrammes per week, through the safety valve. At the end of each week the deposit was removed...

...previous to adding fresh supplies of the preventative. At the end of the fourteen months "no trace of a permanent incrustation was to be found; the appearance of the plates was blackish and slightly greasy, and the corners of the joints were in the same state as when first made." We have known this remedy to be repeatedly tried in this country with success.—*New York Engineer.*