oat Notices.

ND GULF PORT
AMSHIP Co.

Agricultural Ex-
n at Quebec.

th and 15th September.

TICKETS from CHAR-
N to QUEBEC, and return,
gh, will be issued durig the
mbER good for 30 days, for
rals and staterooms
ARVELL BROS., Agents.
0, 1871. 3w

ARRANGEMENT.

"HEATHER BELLE"
UNT STEWART BRIDGE
DAY and SATURDAY Morning,
eaving same days about 5 p.m.

aves Orwell
AY and FRIDAY morning, at 7
ng same days about 3 p. m.

Charlottetown for
Crapaud
r Night or WEDNESDAY Morn-
to tide, returning same day.
By order,
F. W. HALES,
Secretary Steam Navigation Co.
y 10, 1871.

EDWARD ISLAND
EAMERS
diac, Nova Scotia,
Cape Breton.

STEAMERS
nce & Princess of Wales
s under, until further notice.

nswick & United States.
RLOTTETOWN, for SUMMER-
SHEDIAC, every MONDAY,
AY, and FRIDAY EVENING, at
SEVEN o'clock. Returning from
very MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,
Y EVENING, on arrival of Train
m. at noon.

cotia, Cape Breton, and
Georgetown.
ARLOTTETOWN, for PICTOU,
SDAY, THURSDAY and SATUR-
NING, at FIVE o'clock, taking Pas-
Freight for MAHONES BURY, on
PORT HOOD, on THURSDAY, and
OWN, on SATURDAY. Returning
RGETOWN on MONDAY, from
URY on WEDNESDAY, and PORT
FRIDAY, by way of PICTOU, leaving
at noon, on arrival of Train from

By order,
F. W. HALES, Sec'y S N. C.
, May 10, 1871.

TON STEAMERS.

STEAMERS "Alhambra" and
ameron" leave (weather permitting)
Boston, for this Port, alternately
URSDAY, at 1, p. m., and returning,
alternately every THURSDAY, at noon
oth ways at Pictou, Canso, and Hali-

d Money by this line. Rates of Pas-
are—
bin, £2 15
bin, including Stateroom, 3 0
ersage, 2 5
CARVELL BROS., Agents.
, June 21, 1871.

Quebec and Gulf Ports
Steamship Company.

Mail Line between Quebec, Mon-
, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,
Prince Edward Island, and
Newfoundland.

n side-wheel steamship Secret, Capt.
Davison.
on side-screw steamship Georgia, Capt
Connell.
on side-screw steamship Gaspe, Capt.
Baquet,
d two new Steamships to be purchased.
above powerful and commodious First-
Steamships are intended to sail, as
for PICTOU, N. S.:

Steamship Gaspe,

QUEBEC, MONDAY, the 1st MAY, and
UESDAY, the 16th, at 4 o'clock, p. m.,
d every alternate TUESDAY after, call-
g at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspe-
ac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, and
bedlac

Steamship Secret,

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, the 9th May, at 4
clock, p. m., and every alternate TUES-
AY, calling at Father Point, Gaspe,
erce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham,
Newcastle, and Shediac. Returning, will
eave PICTOU, the 16th MAY, at 7
'clock, a. m., and every alternate TUES-
AY, at same hour, touching at same
ports.

Steamship Georgia,

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, 4th MAY, at 7
o'clock, p. m., and every alternate
THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC, FRI-
DAY, 5th MAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m., call-
ing at Father Point, Perce, Shediac, and
Charlottetown, P. E. I. Returning, will
leave PICTOU, THURSDAY, the 11th
MAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alter-
nate THURSDAY, calling at same Ports.
The Steamers will connect at Shediac with
Railway for St. John, N. B.; thence by
Steamer for Fredericton, Eastport, Port-
land, and Boston, and at Pictou with
Railway for Halifax, N. S. In addition
to the above, a large First-class Steamer
will be put on the route between MON-
TREAL, QUEBEC, PICTOU, and NEW-
FOUNDLAND; days of sailing, Ports of
call, and other particulars in a future ad-
vertisement.
CARVELL BROS., Agents
Ch'town, march 22, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by
power of Attorney, to collect all debts due
owing to the Rev. George A. Belcourt,
Parish Priest of Rustico, in Prince Edward
and, hereby notify all persons indebted to
said Rev. George A. Belcourt, by Promis-
y Note, or otherwise, to come forward and
the arrangements for the settlement of their
spective amounts.
DAVID MUTCH.
Charlottetown, Aug. 10, 1871. 6w

THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL 1. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1871. NO. 48.

THE HERALD
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY
REILLY & Co.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
At their Office, Prince Street, Ch'town.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD:"

For 1 year, paid in advance,	£0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance,	0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR SEPT., 1871.

MOON'S PHASES.

THIRD QU'TR, 6th day, 5h. 58m., even, N.
NEW MOON, 14th day, 7h. 57m., even., S.W.
FIRST QU'TR, 21st day, 1h. 0m., even., N. by E.
FULL MOON, 28th day, 1h. 32m., even., N.N.E.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK	SUN rises	SUN sets	MOON rises	HIGH water	DAYS length
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Friday	5 22	6 35	8 12	even	13 13
2	Saturday	26	34	8 33	1 4	8
3	Sunday	28	31	8 56	1 44	3
4	Monday	30	30	9 21	2 23	0
5	Tuesday	31	28	9 51	2 3	12 57
6	Wednesday	32	26	10 25	3 46	54
7	Thursday	33	24	11 4	4 35	51
8	Friday	34	22	11 51	5 30	48
9	Saturday	35	20	morn	6 28	45
10	Sunday	37	19	0 46	7 31	42
11	Monday	38	17	1 48	8 28	39
12	Tuesday	39	15	2 51	9 22	36
13	Wednesday	40	13	3 58	10 11	33
14	Thursday	41	11	sets	10 57	30
15	Friday	42	9	7 5	11 38	27
16	Saturday	43	7	7 31	morn	24
17	Sunday	44	5	7 54	0 17	21
18	Monday	45	4	8 2	0 59	19
19	Tuesday	46	3	8 58	1 41	17
20	Wednesday	47	1	9 41	2 27	14
21	Thursday	48	5 59	10 32	3 17	11
22	Friday	50	57	11 32	4 14	7
23	Saturday	51	54	morn	5 20	3
24	Sunday	52	51	0 40	6 33	11 59
25	Monday	53	48	1 54	7 45	55
26	Tuesday	54	46	3 7	8 50	52
27	Wednesday	55	44	4 21	9 46	49
28	Thursday	56	43	rises	10 34	47
29	Friday	57	41	6 33	11 17	44
30	Saturday	58	39	6 58	11 56	41

Banking Notices.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!
(*Corner of Great George and King Streets.*)
HON. DANIEL BREMAN, President.
WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Monday and Thursdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

☞ The P. E. Island Saving's Bank is in connection with the Treasurer's Office. Days of deposit: Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.
(*North Side Queen Square*)
CHARLES PALMER, Esquire, President.
JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Day—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Hours Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Summerside Bank.
Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island.
President—JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esquire.
Cashier—R. McC. STAVERT, Esquire.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business—10 a. m. to 12 p. m., and from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

Farmers' Bank,
Rustico, - - P. E. Island.
President—JEROME DORION, Esquire.
Cashier—MARIN J. BLANCHARD, Esquire.
Discount Day—Wednesday in each week.

Business Notice.

RONALD MACDONALD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
COLLECTING AGENT.
Souris, P. E. I., January 2, 1871. 1y

AXLE GREASE!
FOR
WOOD OR IRON AXLES!
REALLY GOOD!!!
A. A. BALDWIN & CO.
May 17, 1871.

SOURIS,
August 1st. 1871.
THE Board of Health, at Souris, hereby caution all parties at this port and vicinity from receiving any person or persons from on board any vessel from foreign or neighboring ports, without first permission from their Health Officer.
JAMES A. McEACHERN,
Aug. 9.] 4m Chairman.

Executors' Notice.
ALL persons having legal claims against the Estate of MARTIN O'HALLORAN, of Charlottetown, Merchant, deceased, will furnish the same, duly attested; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to make immediate payment to
JOHN GAHAN,
WALTER O'HALLORAN,
Executors of the Estate of Martin O'Halloran, deceased.
Ch'town, Aug. 30, 1871. 3m

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

CHAPTER II.

To the Gentlemen of P. E. Island, Greeting:

GENTLEMEN,

TIME and Tide wait for no man, and in order to keep pace with time, we must travel a railroad speed if we expect to posses ourselves of the tide there is in our affairs. Time passes very slow with the youthful mind. But with the middle aged man, how swift! Swifter than a weavers shuttle, we are told. Yes, gentlemen, the world is growing wiser and weaker—weaker in superstition and idolatry—wiser in training up the mind to perfect manhood—keeping all our appetites and passions under subjection—clothing the body with the finest neatest, and most fashionable productions of the NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE, until you become like the lilly of the valy, which neither toils nor spins, yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. Gentlemen, as

'Broadway'

undertakes to furnish you Suits of Clothes unsurpassed in

STYLES,
FITS, and
WORKMANSHIP,

I modestly invite you to call and see for yourselves, and, like the Queen of Sheba, you will be led to exclaim the half was not told you of their beauty and durability

STYLES!

MANUFACTURED AS FOLLOWS:—

In English Walking Coats, PRINCE ALBERT, &c.
French Walking Coats, NAPOLEON, &c.
Scotch Walking Coats, MARQUIS OF LORNE, &c.
German Walking Coats, BISMARCK, &c.
And the BROADWAY and FIFTH AVENUE
American Walking Coats,

Business,
Frock,
surtout,
Overs,

and a number of others, too numerous to mention.

BOYS' CLOTHES
in variety and sizes to suit.
Come one, come all. The Rocks must fly from their firm base as soon as I, at the

NEW YORK CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
BROADWAY,
D. H. MACKINNON.

Ch'town, May 31, 1871

(Continued in the "Examiner.")

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE!

MASON & HENDERSON,
QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET,
Remind their numerous friends and the public of the fact that they have now on hand, a large and
WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF
SEASONABLE GOODS
OF NEW MAKES AND THE BEST STYLES,
AT MORE REASONABLE PRICES
Than ever offered before.
Having the special advantage of buying all their Goods in the
Very best Markets,
And purchasing for PROMPT PAY, enables them to offer their entire Stock at such prices that must insure
A READY SALE.
Ch'town, May 24, 1871.

Cheap Printing
AT THE
HERALD OFFICE!!

CLOUDS ON THE CONTINENT.

The *Times'* Prussian correspondent writes:—"As to the political upshot of the meetings of the Emperor of Germany and Austria, it has been sufficient to bring Bismarck on the scene Before the two Emperors met, the Chancellor's journey to Gastein was by no means certain; after they had held a conversation or two it was resolved to take both Bismarck and Beust into council. How it is that Roumania will form an important theme in their discussions has been related in my preceding communications on the subject. It seems that if he can secure beforehand the consent of Austria and Russia, Prince Bismarck intends recommending to the Powers the propriety of modifying the international position of Roumania, so as to prevent that country wronging her creditors any more with impunity. Whether Austria will accede to such a proposition remains to be seen. As to Russia, we have no outward sign of her intentions, but her official and inspired papers have of late sensibly relaxed in the snappish language with which they have long been accustomed to regale Germany. Such being the state of affairs it cannot be a matter of indifference that the relations between the German and French Governments have become somewhat involved the last few days. That Germany cannot expect to be seconded by France in Roumania or anywhere else is a matter of course, and need not surprise any one; but the estrangement which has recently arisen, however much it may eventually react on the development of affairs on the lower Danube, has in its origin nothing to do with it. There are more direct grievances to be complained of. In the first place, France is angry at Germany refusing to accept the third half milliard in long bills, some of them over three month's date. She counted upon more lenient treatment, and is the more disappointed, inasmuch as the third instalment, if duly paid and accepted, was to have freed Paris and the immediate vicinity of the capital from the presence of the odious foreigner. Germany, on the other hand, resents the difficulties raised by the French negotiators at the Frankfort Conference—that interminable meeting of diplomatic subordinates—where the details relative to the carrying out of the Treaty of Peace are to be settled. When Germany asks for certain local privileges to facilitate commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of Alsace and their former compatriots, the French negotiators answer negatively; when she prefers some other wish of a secondary nature, the reply is, that no instructions have been received. But the worst charge is, that the civil authorities in the departments still occupied by the German troops are culpably negligent in their duty of contributing towards the maintenance of public peace. You are aware of what occurred the other day at Poligny, in the Jura mountains. On the ringing of an alarm-bell, a number of Prussian dragoons who were quietly sauntering in the streets were assailed by whole volleys of bullets fired from the houses. Retribution was quick and sharp; but, as the dragoons had one man killed and five wounded, the matter is regarded as very serious, and notice has been given to those whom it concerns that a repetition of the offence might render it necessary for this Government to consider itself still at war with France. If this intelligence reaches Bucharest, as it is sure to do, it is not likely to make them there more willing to yield The Bucharest people have repudiated their German debt, not only because this is a convenient way of cancelling one's obligations; not only because in the present instance the pleasure of injuring the hated foreigner is added to the pecuniary profit derived from the transaction, but also because of their relying upon the assistance of that France which, to protect them from Russia, has so effectually neutralized the position of the Moldo-Wallachians as to exempt them from any attack except from the united powers of Europe What, then, can be more encouraging to the Roumanians than the news that France, their friend, is again at "sixes and sevens" with Germany, their importunate creditor? What more calculated to heat their Oriental imagination than the threats uttered by our semi-official press against the Government of M Thiers? Roumanian advices are just what was to be expected—increasing rumors of conspiracy against the Prince and the Germans generally, accompanied by military preparations, and more than usual turmoil in the press. I am assured that if the Prince, in his retreat in the Border Convent, were not practically beyond the grasp of his enemies he could not, at the present moment, dare to stay on Roumanian territory. The commercial world are, of course, not disturbed by these ebullitions from proceeding against their recusant debtor. The corporation of the Berlin Exchange has determined that Roumanian railway bonds shall henceforth be considered as stock paying no interest, and, in fact legally worth nothing, and the expediency has been mooted of adopting a certain rule of the London Exchange, which permits the exclusion of bankrupt stock, so as to gain the means of ridding the Bourse entirely from this and every other security issued by the Bucharest Government. The Breslau committee of Roumanian railway bond-holders inform the world that Prince Bismarck has promised to support their claims, and that the Roumanian Committee in London has reason to hope the British Ambassador at Constantinople will likewise advocate the propriety of paying interest upon capital borrowed. The Vienna Roumanian Committee, representing a comparatively small portion of shares, has till now omitted to put itself in direct communication with the German bondholders.

FRANCE.

At a recent meeting of the French Assembly, after a few minor orators had been heard, M. Louis Blanc made a short speech, in the course of which he said:—"There can only be one Sovereign, and that is the country." After a few words from M De Kerder, M. Baragnon ascended the Tribune, and was about to honor the Chamber with his opinions on this knotty subject, when he had the misfortune to allude to the men of the 4th of september, who upset the Empire, whereupon a voice to the Left shouted, "But for these men you would still be licking the Emperor's boots," or words to that effect. It is probable that no constituent Chamber ever witnessed a more violent or discreditable scene than that which followed this interruption. The whole Chamber rose to protest against the coarse language of M. Testelin One deputy, M De Cesy, flung himself on the culprit, caught him by the throat, and almost strangled him in an attempt to force him to ask pardon. Several other members joined in the struggle, Colonel Langlois being conspicuous in the fray, and behaving like a "convulsionnaire de St. Medard." There was a regular cross-fire of epithets, and the Chamber resembled, for some minutes, so many windmills, so wild was the waving of arms. Among other cries one could catch the words, "Insolent," "Grossier personnage," "Le Goujat," "L'Incendiaire." M. Grevy, finding his bill useless, put on his hat, and in due time the turmoil subsided, and M. Testelin was marched to the tribune and called to order. He apologised to the Chamber, and declared, with much show of contrition, that the unfortunate remark he had been guilty of was not intended for his colleagues. After this explanation, and in consideration of his having been nearly strangled, the call of order was withdrawn, and M. Testelin made his escape from the Assembly. The Princess of Metternich is said to have fainted in the diplomatic box during the fight. When order was restored, M. Baragnon went on to demolish M. Pascal Duprent, whose amendment was defeated by an immense majority. M. Gambetta then appeared in the tribune and said Article 1 was useless, because it was an encroachment, because it was an appeal of discord. The proposition was useless, he said, because everything was going on before it was introduced (cheers on the Right), and the country had a right to exact the continuation of this truce. M. Gambetta then protested against the Chamber having the right to found anything definitive, as the country had returned them simply to finish with the war (protestations on the Right). The very fact of his being at that tribune, discussing the question of the existence or non-existence of the constituent power, proved that it did not exist (applause to the left and objections to the Left) It was certain that when the elections took place, the question of the Monarchy or the Republic was not brought before the electors (lively interruption on the Right). M Gambetta went on to attack Article 1 in a violent manner, and to justify his own attempt to convoke a Constituent Assembly, and, after many interruptions, he at last said,—I tell you that if you wish to use the constituent power to organise either a Republic or a Monarchy, you will be undertaking a work of sovereignty most impolitic; and to make a clean breast of it, without wishing to offend you, I may add that I would not accept a Republic created by an incompetent Assembly (lively interruptions on the Right). The Republic which I desire I place above all party attacks. A voice—What did you do on the 4th of September? On the 4th of September we overthrew the Empire which you proclaimed (lively agitation on the Right). An exchange of sharp language taking place between the Right and Left, the President had to invite the Assembly to respect its dignity. M Gambetta, afterwards, having accused the Right of wishing to prolong the present state of uncertainty in which the country is plunged, in order to profit by it, the Right would listen to him no longer, and he left the tribune.

The political situation in France portends some catastrophe. In Paris there prevails a conviction that Gambetta is prepared to cut the constitutional knot, and the Assembly will be dissolved by force, and another elected soon. This impression prevails in the highest political circles. It is certain that Thiers and Gambetta have latterly been on the best of terms, while neither can get on with his supporters—Gambetta finding as much hostility on the Left as M. Thiers on the Right; but, as vacation is near, it is likely that M. Thiers will struggle through the remainder of the session, and await to see what the autumn will bring forth. Nevertheless the crisis is more serious than at any time since the Assembly met.

THE GERMAN REIGN IN ALSACE.

An article has appeared in the *Strasbourg Gazette*, the organ of the German Government, threatening reprisals against the Alsatians who have elected to remain French subjects, should the Germans continue to be persecuted in France. The *Gazette* points out that every Alsatian who has decided upon remaining a Frenchman is now a foreigner in Alsace, and cannot be allowed to do anything to endanger the safety of the State. Advices received by the *Debats* from Strasbourg state that no fewer than 23,000 persons have left that city to settle in France, Switzerland, and America. The *Debats* point out that if this emigration continues at the same rate, the time is not far distant when there will be no longer any Alsatians in Alsace. This result would be very flattering to French patriotism, and it would show that France still has irresistible attractions, notwithstanding her reverses. Nevertheless, the *Debats* thinks that Alsatians would show more political sagacity were they to stay at home.

BISHOP DUPANLOUP AND A BOY OFFICER.

Seeing in what a state of terror and danger all the people were, we went to the Eveche, intending to ask the Bishop to entrust any valuables to us. We entered the wide-open gates. The old porter and his wife were sleeping. In spite of there being 100 wounded in the house—50 French and 50 German—the general of a division had taken possession of it. It was turned into quarters and resembled a barrack. There was no one to announce us. We crossed the court-yard, and entered the hall. It was full of soldiers. Turning off, we went through the little private chapel, where all was dark and quiet, one solitary lamp still burning before the altar, up a back staircase, and so through to the first floor, where were the Bishop's rooms. Chaplains, servants, all were gone; we came into the ante-room of the Bishop's library, where he usually received visitors, and here we met a Grand Vicar in tears, a little carpet bag in his hand His bed-room had been taken possession of by a German lieutenant, his two watches and some linen shirts stolen, and his purse with some money in it. He was going to seek a roof to cover him in the town. Shocked and disgusted, we stood still, consulting what to do, how to announce ourselves to the Bishop—indeed where to find him—when we heard a voice speaking loudly and harshly in the next room. We listened; it was certainly a Prussian, but the tones were not those to use in the presence of a man so high in rank, of such world-wide reputation, as Monseigneur Dupanloup. The door suddenly opened, and a tall, beardless boy in uniform came out, followed by the Bishop in his violet soutane, the very picture of an aged and dignified priest He was remonstrating with the officer that this room was his own library. He could not have officers sleeping there. He had been kept awake till three in the morning by the shouting and singing going on in the room down below him, and to have it here was impossible. But the boy answered sharply in very bad French "But you must; no nonsense with us; do you hear that? Three beds to be made up in this room by five o'clock this evening, or you will be the worse for it" "Mais Monsieur," said the poor Bishop, mildly "Do you hear me?" broke in the officer, raising his fist as he spoke. "Three beds here tonight; you know what you have to do; mind that it is done. Do you hear?" The poor bishop leaned against the door, saying in a faint voice, "Monsieur, je ne peux plus," (Sir, I can bear no more), and, catching hold of the arm of a chaplain, tottered back into his room. If ever I longed to be a man and a soldier, just for five minutes, it was then; but I was only a woman, and I looked the Prussian full in the face as he passed me, saying, in German, "You brute, they shall know of this in England" He looked very foolish and said, "I was ordered by the general." "You have done well," I answered. "I am happy to see how you Germans honor an old man and a priest." He walked out, cursing and muttering, and, not liking to intrude on such sorrow as the bishop's, we left.—*Our Adventures during the War of 1870. By two English Ladies.*

The future of France is thus attended to in a recent work by Canon Pope:—

"The future form of government, destinies, and political situation of France are now pregnant with the most absorbing interest The present disposition of the Chambers at Versailles is to prolong the tenure of office for M Thiers and maintain the republican form of Government, but with so volatile a nation as France it must be precarious. I am of opinion that France can never be governed by a republic. A republic may appear a blooming and luxuriant tree in other climes—the political soil of France is uncongenial to its growth, or if it vegetate a little its branches will afford a shade for the concealment of a Parisian commune, where it will work, ever ready to pounce on its opportunity to cause anarchy, confusion, and blood-shed. No matter what may be the architectural form of the Government—be it imperial, kingly, or republican, displaying the emblems of the eagle, the lily, or "egalite"—religion is the indispensable rock upon which it must be built to secure the stability of the construction. In vain does the jurisprudence of a state enact laws for social order, and the security of property, if there be no conscience to exact obedience. Religion alone can enforce the obligations of conscience. The social disasters of France have taught statesmen an impressive lesson on the future policy of separating education from religion. The regeneration of France and her future regime, to insure stability, must be erected on the immoveable adamantine columns of relition, conscience, and morality. These moral conditions of a nation's greatness, prosperity, and security can be created by no legislators, no matter how large their Parliamentary majority."

THIRTY THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Perhaps the greatest of poor M. Thiers' troubles is not a Chamber which won't confirm his powers or a Prussian foe which won't evacuate French territory, but the extraordinary and unparalleled fact that there are at present cooped up in the barracks of Brest or the hulks of La Rochelle thirty thousand men awaiting their trial for high treason. No Birman noble was ever more puzzled as to the disposal of a white elephant than is M. Thiers as to the tremendous haul made by the military net after the fall of the Commune. To shoot thirty thousand men is quite out of the question. If he sends them to Cayenne or Algeria he must send thirty thousand troops to watch them, or no man can tell what pranks they may play. To keep them in prison much longer is impossible, among other considerations French finance not being quite in a condition for feeding thirty thousand able-bodied communists. And the question is, we need scarcely say, urgent. Brest and Rochelle are frightened out of their wits owing to very natural fears lest the crowded hulks and prisons should beget a plague. It is more than certain that among the thirty thousand there are scores, nay hundreds, of innocent men. In the first flush of passion the troops made captive every able-bodied man in certain localities of Paris, and it is the acme of cruelty to retain in harassing confinement men guilty of no crime. The problem is one which might well task the ingenuity of even a greater statesman than M. Thiers.

GERMANY.

A serious quarrel has occurred at Poligny in the Jura between the Germans and the inhabitants. A Prussian soldier was found hung near the railway station, which exasperated the Germans occupying the town, who patrolled the streets all night, and while doing so two shots were fired, by which one man was killed, and another mortally wounded. The alarm was the weapon sounded, and the soldiers rushed upon the people and wounded a great number. Next day the Prussians occupied the town, and threatened to burn it, but desisted on the intervention of the authorities, who undertook to bring the offenders to justice.

A corespondent of the London 'Telegraph' at Salzbugh states on good authority that the military organization in Russia is now being pushed on at high pressure, the Prussian system of forced service without exception being rigorously carried out. Officers are examining the frontiers and making various experiments. The same correspondent says the only ground for apprehension between Germany and Austria is understood to be in the possibility of an alliance between France and Russia and this contingency if not the main cause of the meeting of the two Emperors will be one of the questions most seriously discussed. The "Globe" alludes to the same subject, and states that menacing naval demonstrations have been made in the Baltic.

It appears that, all the French prisoners captured by the Germans in the late war only 870 now remain in Germany. These are too ill to be removed. The last detachment of those sent back to France crossed the frontier on the 4th August, and proceeded toward Vesoul. According to the medical reports it is expected that by the month of October next all the prisoners will have returned home.

The "Provincial Correspondence" says no formal treaty has been concluded between Germany and Austria, but they have come to a good understanding as to the maintenance of peace.

The "German Correspondent" states that while the new frontier between France and Germany was being drawn, a stone was found between Gravelotte and Doncourt, which bears upon one side the inscription Terre de France, and doubtless formerly served as a landmark. It stands exactly on the land marked by Kiepert as the former frontier of the German Bishoprick of Metz, and was to all appearance erected before 1552, when that city became French.

[From the Memphis (Tennessee) Independent.]

HISTORICAL COMPLICATIONS IN CHURCH AND STATE.

It seems strange, when we recur to the historic past, how nations and sects rise and fall, how it seems that certain individuals and Corporations have been designed as benefactors or besoms of destruction in the fields of humanity. How strange it is that the house of Brandenburgh should have been the staunchest aid to the Reformation, and the most implacable foe to Clement XI., who felt the iron strokes of Lutheranism at the door of the Papacy. And now, after such a lapse of time, and at a period when