

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The change of feeling in France, is much wider, far deeper, and more serious than we had imagined, or than we were led by our private sources of information to suppose, when we were expressing our opinions upon the subject last week. It is a fact beyond contradiction that a profound feeling of discontent prevails throughout the nation. The proposed plan for the reorganization of the Army is universally condemned, and the people ask openly and firmly why make a change so inimical to the population, and so injurious to the industrial interests of the country if it be true, as the Minister of State asserted, in reply to M. Thiers, in the Chamber, that France has no cause of quarrel with any other Power, and nothing to fear from the aggression of Prussia? If there be such cordial amity as M. Rouher alleges between Prussianism and Germany and France, if the Empire approve, as has been stated, all that has occurred in Germany since June, 1866, why disturb that military organization which won for Pelissier his illustrious title of Duke of Malakoff, and crowned Napoleon III. with laurels at Solferino? The truth is, M. Rouher overdid the thing. The contradiction is too glaring between the assertions of the Minister of State and the acts of the Government, to allow the French people to become the dupes of fallacious promises or vain hopes. They know and they feel bitterly that France has been weakened, lowered, and humiliated by the Emperor's policy, and the triumphs of Prussia, to which that policy contributed, and they are deeply dissatisfied. And unfortunately the course taken by the Government is only too well calculated to fan the general discontent. What, for instance, can be more galling to French pride than to see the revival of the Empire bargained with the King of Holland, with the permission of Count Bismarck, for the purchase of a patch of frontier Duchy and its 200,000 inhabitants at £40 or £20 a head, like Circassian slaves in the market of Stambul? That surely is not the ratification of territory, or the compensation referred to in the Emperor's letter last June to his able and enlightened Minister for Foreign Affairs, which the Minister of State read with so much pompous parade to the Corps Legislatif? Should the wretched bargain be closed, the only satisfaction the French can derive from it will arise from the consideration that the price to be paid by France to the Dutch Sovereign per head for the Luxembourgers will be only one-seventh the price to be paid by the Republics of the United States to the despot of All the Russias for the inhabitants of the desolate region on the American Continent which the Czar has just ceded to the United States. The transaction is deemed so contemptible in Paris that indignation is smothered by ridicule, and the Faubourgs make it the subject of sarcastic jokes—the very worst thing that could happen for the Empire. But there is another source of danger. An impression prevails, and is rapidly spreading, that the liberal promises made by the Emperor last January were all a sham—a mere cunning device to draw off the public attention from the flagrant failures of the Emperor's foreign policy; and unhappily the recent conduct of the Government gives much weight to this feeling.

THE MILITARY POWER OF FRANCE.—The new law for the reorganization of the army makes the following dispositions:—Contingent voted annually (ordinary amount) 100,000 men; with the duration of service in the active army five years, the legal services to count from the date of incorporation. Duration of service in the reserve, three years, with authorization of marriage during the last year. In this system, which fixes the term of service, active and reserve, at eight years, the increase of one year, as referable to the seven required by the law of 1832 is compensated for by the reduction of two years in the term of active duty. The whole economy of the plan rests on the conviction, I feel, that five effective years of service, with a well-prepared programme of education and instruction, will amply suffice in France to form, even for the special corps, excellent soldiers:—

Eight contingents of 100,000 men do not give, as might be supposed, a total of 800,000. Each of them, by the force of circumstances too long to be here enumerated, undergoes considerable reductions, and the amount of the land army in the eight contingents (after rigorous reductions) would scarcely exceed..... 670,000

To that figure considered as a minimum, must be added that portion of the army not recruited by the calls—minimum..... 50,000

Total effective..... 720,000

Or say in round numbers (to avoid mistakes) not in line before the enemy, but simply the effective force..... 700,000

To find the amount of troops disposable before the enemy, I make the enormous deduction of..... 150,000

Representing the garrison of Algeria, the corps or portions of corps which remain at home during the war, &c., and I thus obtain the definite figure of..... 550,000

The last estimate represents the mass of combatants who will, if necessary, pass the frontier. If we suppose the pre-existence of the solid elements of constitution and organization which have already enumerated (good finances, special corps prepared, arsenals well supplied, depots fit for use), we arrive at this result: That France can easily and effectively form five armies of more than one hundred thousand men each.—From an Article in the Union, by General Faucher.

M. Jules Simon, member of the Institute and deputy to the Legislative Corps, has published a work entitled *L'Organisation de l'Armée*, full of information on the social questions of the day. In the first chapter he lays down the maxim that the real secret of the military strength of a nation consists in the augmentation and improvement of the race, and discusses the laws for the reorganization of the army now before the Legislature, and the influence exercised on the population by the employment of children in factories. The second chapter contains a detailed, and apparently an exact, account of the situation of the women who are employed in the same way, particularly of mothers, and he shows that it is a cause of suffering to the children and of degeneracy to the population. The rest of the book is occupied with the employment of children in manufactures and contracts of apprenticeship. On this subject he proposes to adopt the English law (16th and 17th of Victoria), extending it to all children in accordance with the Bill presented to Parliament last month. "We who talk so much about progress," he concludes,—

Who love our country and its future, let us protect and save infancy and youth. Let us prepare for France the glorious and powerful army of labor.—Let us give to its citizens exercised and robust, who will render it invincible at home, and preserve it from the scourge of standing armies.

The increase of celibacy, in France, and especially in Paris, is still a subject of discussion. The government which wants soldiers the manufacturers who want hands, the farmers who want laborers, and last, but not least, the women who want husbands, ask each other—ask in perplexity and consternation—Why don't the men marry? Pero Hyacinthe preaches against celibacy at Notre Dame; the newspapers preach against it at the street corners; yet, as one presiding remarks, in an hour's walk from the Madeleine to the Bastille, one may meet at least a hundred thousand bachelors.

LETTERS OF COLONEL KELLY ON THE LATE RISING.—The Paris *Liberte* of Tuesday publishes a letter of which the following is an extract:—

Sir—Permit me to say a few words in reply to an article entitled 'The Insurrection of the Fens,' published by you in the *Liberte* on the 17th March, 1867.

M. W. de Fonville, the writer of the article in question, is certainly ignorant of our plans, our resources, and our principles, affirmed in a proclamation rendered public by the English, Belgian, and German papers. We have wished to efface from the opinion of the peoples the reproach of Castelfidardo, and give to the world a gauge of our Republican principles and our social aspirations. That is why we have inscribed in capital letters upon our proclamation this sentence:—We aim at founding a Republic based on universal suffrage, which shall secure to all the intrinsic value of their labor. The national soil, the abolition of rents, and the Republican form based on universal suffrage, such is what is desired by the Ireland of 1867, regenerated by the stay of its exiles in America. What has that in common with the programme of John Bright?

Let me draw your attention to some points in Stephen's career, worthy of comparison. On the last Sunday in October, 1866, this Mr. Stephens mounted the stump in Jones' Wood, New York, and made a speech, from which the following sentences are extracts, as reported in the *New York Herald*:—

'The friends of Republicanism throughout the world in New York are convinced at last that we in Ireland are in earnest, and I have been in earnest when I told you I meant to be on Irish soil this year to fight for the liberty of Ireland.' 'We mean what we say—the fight shall take place on Irish soil this year beyond any doubt.' 'And now I say if I enter into the movement again for Irish independence it shall be a movement for life or death. I must either succeed or die in that movement in one shape or another.' 'My last words shall be like my first—we shall be fighting on Irish soil before the 1st of January, and I shall be there in the midst of my countrymen.'

So much for Mr. James Stephens on the stage; now for Mr. James Stephens in the green-room, with the paint off his cheeks and the heroic bustings thrown in the corner:—

The 1st of January came. There was no fighting on Irish soil, nor was Mr. James Stephens there in its midst. That illustrious patriot, who was going to succeed or die, &c., was quietly living in furnished lodgings in New York. Nor did he leave that city till the middle of January, when he was supplied with funds on the express understanding that he would attempt to get into Ireland, by way of France, to make one bold effort to redeem his pledges. He arrived in Bruges on the 4th February, but instead of proceeding to Ireland, he came on to this city, where he is living still under an assumed name, in an apartment, which has been fitted out with furniture purchased by himself as men do when they mean to settle permanently in any place. He has never made any endeavor to get into Ireland. And when the youths, whom he taught dissipation, were carrying out his lessons honestly in the Wicklow mountains and the Galtees, Mr. James Stephens was in Paris! That, I conceive, ought to be the political ending of the career of John, Captain Daly, the 'O. O. I. R., the 'Old Man,' et hoc genus omne.—Cor. of Dublin Irishman.

SPAIN.

A Cadix telegram says, the Spanish Government has released the captain of the 'Tornado,' but that Juan MacPherson has been transferred to the interior of the country as a Chilean prisoner of war. MacPherson is included in Lord Stanley's peremptory demand.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Things in Italy march steadily to one point. What Victor Emmanuel thinks about them may be gleaned less from his speeches than from his acts. One of these recent acts is a letter to the Holy Father, in which the King eats very humble pie. The chances of the new state of things are, as he tells the Pope, at the very lowest. The Republicans are fast getting the upper hand, the Catholics remain passive, and, unless the Holy Father shall soon say or do something in favour of the monarchy, it must go with a crash. If the Catholics will rally round it, it may be saved; with the salvation of the monarchy will be assured the advantage of the Church; but if the monarchy goes, the flood gates of every conceivable iniquity will be opened, and Italy deluged with all abominations. The poor King does not see that from a Catholic point of view, this result is a lesser evil than would be the support of a monarchy founded on the basest treason, and on the most barefaced injustice, lying, or hypocrisy, and continuing only by the violations of the most sacred rights of God and man. With the Emperor of Mexico the case was altogether different, and he could appeal to the Church, from which he had alienated himself, from a very different standpoint. Indeed, the triumph of Mazzinianism, which is the legitimate conclusion of the kingdom of Italy would only hasten the return to the old order of things.

You will have heard of the progress of Garibaldi; of the scene at Verona, where with a water he baptised a child, calling it by the name of one of the most disreputable of modern scoundrels—Chiocci; of another scene, in which he baptised three children by solemnly writing the names of three rebels, which he solemnly conferred on the children, on paper; of his open denial of the Divinity of Our Lord, whom he calls the Legislator, just as he might speak of Moses or Lycurgus; of his charging the people to learn the use of the bayonet and of the rifle, much as another great hero said in the Italian Parliament, 'I know God by God and bayonets and filled cannon; of the sack of the Palace of the Archbishop of Udine, because he did not choose to introduce a prayer for the King, which is not even used in the old kingdom of Piedmont. There is no need to dwell upon these fruits of the famous pamphlet on the prisons of Naples by which Mr. Gladstone slew far more than he meant to slay.

The papers of Genoa declare that the emigration mania is so universal in that part of Italy that many villages on the coast the only inhabitants left are old men, women and children, so that during the last levy for the army not a single individual capable of bearing arms was to be found in them. It is said that the government intends to take steps for checking this exodus.—*Weekly Register*.

ROME.—In the Consistory of Wednesday the Pope named the new Archbishop of Milan, Mgr. Cardinal D'Andrea—M. Mayrick—the excellent Bishop of Casale, in Piedmont, the Archbishop Ballarín having consented to resign for the sake of that long afflicted Church. Sixteen other bishops were also named for sees in Italy, and this result has been obtained without any sacrifice of the dignity of the Holy See, or of the rights of the Church. In every case the Italian Government has allowed a man whom both sides could respect for his blameless life and devotion to his work. This, as Captain Cuttle would say, should be made a note of by all who are interested in Italian politics. For there are three or four bishops besides Cardinal D'Andrea who have bowed the knee to Baal and among the clergy there are not a few who have made the heaviest sacrifices that men could make for the interests of the monarchy. The Anglo-Continental Society and Exeter Hall, and the whole Rome-hating world, has been smiling upon the Italian kingdom, putting up with some really painful unpleasantnesses in the way of blasphemies and sins against common decency, in the fond belief that after the Italian kingdom would walk in the steps of Henry VIII. It must be a sad disappointment to these zealous servants and admiring friends to see the kingdom denouncing itself so low, and a set of men who hate Rome and have persecuted brutally all Roman tendencies, allowing themselves to cut such humble pie to supplicate for new bishops nominated by the Pope, and to allow the vacant sees to be filled by men who, if occasion calls for it, are sure to a man to stick to the Pope's side and to play another role than his Grace of Paris.

The Archbishop of Cambrai has forwarded 177,000 francs for the Peter Pence. More volunteers come

in every steamer, and the French and Belgian towns are vying with each other to support men in the Papal army. The Centenary Fund also progresses favourably. Among the contributions from Rome are those of the young Prince Lancelotti and his wife, who offer 5371 francs a month; Count Viminari, who sends £12; a small family, which sends the 'same sum'; the excellent landlord of the Hotel des Bies Britanniques—a *vara avis* among landlords; a lieutenant, who sends £16; the French seminary, which sends a similar sum; and Sir John Aston's father-in-law, who sends £3 8s.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Brigandage is very troublesome in the Southern provinces. The troops of either army are rivals in the zeal with which they pursue the brigands, and the border of each country has been made neutral ground to the extent of a mile and a half each side already with considerable success. Beyond these arrangements there has been no accord whatever between the troops of the two armies, and the report of a convention or of an arrangement between the generals of either army is completely baseless. The Delegate of Frosinone has also issued an edict of great severity with regard to the brigands, and those who support them, offering large rewards for the apprehension of the offending parties.—*Weekly Register*.

It is a curious fact that the great opponents of the Government in the Chamber have nearly to a man been returned, while it is worth remarking that Doude Reggio, the most fiery Papist in the Chamber, a man who never rests in his championship, should have been elected by such a constituency as Palermo, of all places in the world the most naturally un-Papist, when it was at war with the King of Naples, and hugging its own lawlessness. This fact is the more remarkable when one looks at the electoral lists of Italy. These have been drawn up so as to exclude as far as possible all decided opponents of the new state of things. In Naples and in Sicily the suffrage is, therefore, extremely limited. Naples, with its 600,000 inhabitants, has only 7,000 electors, but then Milan has only 10,372 Florentines only 8,450, Venice only 3,583, the same story, in fact, everywhere. It is this little handful of people that is called Italy, for the doings of which all the rest are made responsible. In these figures, one may learn a great deal; for all this being so, one can get a pretty good idea of the feeling of the people as to Italian unity. Occasionally, of course, there are respectable names in the lists—persons whose position gave no pretext for excluding them, but when the nation came into being the electoral lists were prepared in such a manner as to exclude all of those not favorable to the new state of things whom it was possible to exclude.—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

GERMANY.

The language of the Berlin press leaves no doubt as to the pretensions and desires of Prussia, who wants to force Holland to choose between the sacrifice of her territory, or her absorption in the Northern Confederation. M. Bismarck does not repudiate these pretensions; he will merely abstain for the present from any pressure on Holland in order to avoid raising another European question. Holland well knows what she has to expect the moment M. Bismarck judges the moment opportune to press his demands. In these circumstances the only Power Holland can expect support from is France. To Holland, as we are told, Luxembourg is of no importance, commercial or political. Moreover, the King can have no great desire to be the vassal of Prussia, henceforth the only condition of the Princes of the Northern Confederation; and he is probably more interested in the independence of his crown as King of the Netherlands than flattered by the prospect of reigning as Grand Duke of Luxembourg, with its 200,000 population, under the good pleasure of M. Bismarck. As in this matter the interests of the Sovereign and the people are identical, it is likely that the King of the Netherlands would not be unwilling to exchange Luxembourg for a money indemnity, and an alliance which would guarantee the independence of his States. The question is, has Prussia any right to interfere? If the King of Holland and France admit as legitimate and well-founded the presence of the Prussian garrison in the fortress of Luxembourg, Prussia may come in as a contracting party in any arrangements that may be made. If Holland and France consider that Prussia cannot found her claim to keep a garrison in Luxembourg on the Constitution of the Germanic Confederation, which she herself has destroyed; if they refuse to admit that Prussia may set at naught the final Act of Vienna, and, at the same time, avail herself of the same Act, Prussia need not be consulted by France and Holland, and can propose no conditions to them. So much as regards the question of right. But, in fact, Prussia is in Luxembourg, and the difficulty is how to get her out of it. The importance of Luxembourg is in its fortress, which it is here considered must be a door open on the French frontier when it is not a rampart; and the annexation would be worthless if this gap were not stopped up.

LUXEMBOURG.—A communication has been made by the Prussian Government to Lord Stanley on the subject of the cession of Luxembourg to France. Without describing the exact nature of the communication, we may state that the object of it is to induce our Government to press the Dutch Government to withdraw from the negotiations with France, thus the question might be dropped without bringing the Cabinets of Berlin and Paris into collision. The policy of strict non-interference which Lord Stanley has laid out for his guidance may, we are led to believe, on this occasion slightly departed from.—*The Courier*.

THE SCOTLAND PROVINCIAL CORRESPONDENCE of this evening, referring to the treaties concluded an August last between Prussia and the States of South Germany, says:—

'The object of these treaties having been made public was to show the German people what bases of national unity it already possesses, and also to further the accomplishment of the task which still remains to be performed—namely, that of consolidating the national edifice.'

Count Bismarck has done Garibaldi's work for Germany, no less than Garibaldi's work for Italy. The South was part of the same scheme as the Federation of the North. That one consummation must needs follow, at no great distance, upon the other, we, indeed, never doubted; and we had also looked forward to the possibility of such declarations as were lately exchanged between the Berlin and Vienna Press, that 'Austria would nowhere find a more trustworthy ally than Prussia.' We could hardly, however, have hoped for so speedy a confirmation of our predictions. The Preliminary Act of Nikolsburg was only signed on the 26th of July, and were followed by the Peace of Prague seven days later. It was only at this latter date that Bavaria, who was still fighting at Denningen on the 25th of July, was admitted to the benefit of the truce; yet Wurtemberg, Baden, and Bavaria, respectively, on the 13th, 18th, and 22nd of the month of August, had already concluded their offensive and defensive alliance with their Prussian conqueror, stipulating for mutual territorial guarantees, and investing Prussia with the supreme command of their combined forces in the event of a war.—*Times*.

A German paper thus describes Count Bismarck as he appears in the North German Parliament: 'His speeches are very unorthodox in style, and his voice is sharp and grating. When excited he loses the thread of his discourse, and not unfrequently commits faults of grammar and construction. At the same time there is an epigrammatic incisiveness in his short, sharp sentences, and a picturesqueness of expression in his style, which go far to redeem his oratorical defects; and if the form in which he clothes his ideas is somewhat harsh and repelling, there can be no doubt as to the value and effect of the ideas themselves. His speeches are full of deep thought, of far-reaching political insight, and of statesmanlike views.

His wit, too, is very remarkable, and its slashing effect has been felt by many an antagonist to his cost. He is very sensitive to attack.

CATHOLICISM IN PRUSSIAN GERMANY.—After many struggles in Berlin and Potsdam during the course of the past year, justice has been done to the Catholic cause, and the Catholic schools, have been acknowledged as 'communal schools.' The same justice has now been done in the case of the Catholic schools at Frankfurt, on the Oder. The negotiations have been continued during many years, and at last the magistracy has acknowledged the duty of the 'commune' to provide for the erection of a Catholic school, and has judged it expedient that the magistracy should be responsible for the education of Catholic children as well as for that of Protestants. In consequence of this the magistrates have passed the following resolutions: 1. The voting of a sum of money for the erection of Catholic schools; 2. To grant 430 thalers for that object. These resolutions were passed almost unanimously. In consequence of these resolutions of the magistrates, an end has been made to the Catholic school for 230 children as a private school, which for years has supplied the wants of the town, and this is the more advantageous as the unseemly nature of the school-buildings rendered their gradual extinction only a matter of time. This joyful and just solution of the school question is not only a good example to the cities of Berlin and Potsdam, but also an earnest of the energetic steps of the Government. We trust that the other important cities of the whole of Prussia will speedily comply with the desires and requirements of their Catholic citizens. It will doubtless long have been observed that the sense of justice towards Catholics, even in these regions of Prussia, where the Protestants are in the ascendancy, is ever gaining more ground, especially among the citizens and the educated. Connected with this movement is also a recent resolution for the change of one of the statutes of the University of Konigsberg, according to which those not belonging to the so-called evangelical denomination were excluded from all participation in the university advantages and privileges. It is true that the working of this statute was practically impeded by its repeal as regards certain faculties, but now, at the general meeting of the professors, the resolution was passed by twenty-one against eight votes that universal freedom of study and the full enjoyment of all privileges should be extended to all persons of whatever creed or denomination. This is a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that the liberal feelings (in the true sense of the word) will shortly be extended to other parts of Prussia, where the people are still, 'so to speak, under the ban.

CALCUTTA.

The Indo-European copies from a local Presbyterian organ the following extraordinary statement:—

'Our contemporary must know that some renowned missionaries of the Church to which he belongs had recourse, both in India and China, to some extraordinary expedients for swelling the number of their converts. They provided themselves with pairs of water under their clothes, and, passing along a street, surreptitiously sprinkled water on the passers, who thus were baptized (if so holy a name can without irreverence be applied to so impious a mockery) without their knowledge, and certainly without their will and consent. Of such and similar "pious frauds" Protestant missionaries and Free Church missionaries amongst them are incapable.'—

On this absurd invention the Indo-European remarks:—'Fancy a Catholic priest in Calcutta or anywhere else, for the matter of that, perambulating the streets with one pair, but pairs of water; how many we know not, under his clothes, and sprinkling the passers by. No doubt the writer has often held this interesting sight with his own eyes, for he appeals to us as witnesses of the fact. We must know.' Unfortunately for the fact, our testimony cannot be hailed in, for we know nothing of the kind; the only pairs we remember just now to have seen in Calcutta, are those used by the conservancy coolies for watering the streets. Every lie is said to have a *fundamentum in re*, and there is just a germ of truth in the grotesque picture given above, which we will endeavor to explain. It is well known that in China a large number of infants are annually exposed to death by their parents, and it is the earnest aim of the Catholic Church, to provide that as many as possible of these little forsaken ones, should receive the grace of baptism before death. As many as possible can be provided for are collected together in homes and orphanages under the care of nuns and religious; for the rest the missionaries do the best they can, and at least baptize them. For this purpose the priests and catechists do frequently carry about on their person no pails, but a small bottle of water in order to administer baptism as occasion may serve; and all such baptisms are registered, not as converts to the faith, but as infants baptized in danger of death. For the more clear understanding of this matter, we will give a few statistical extracts from the last number of the *Annals of the Propagation of the Faith*, thus:—The Vicariate apostolic of Central Tong King numbers 4 European Missionaries; 22 Native Priests; 121 Catechists. The Catholic population is 127,852 souls, and the infidel population 4,000,000. The administration of sacraments, during the year 1866, presents the following results:—Baptisms of adults, 127; Christian children baptized, 3,230; Pagan children in danger of death baptized, 35,241, (895 survived, and of this number 260 were ransomed); confessions, 55,530; communions, 43,847; extreme unctions, 3,353; marriages, 688.

UNITED STATES.

MURDER IN THE UNITED STATES.—Murder is always murder whether it consist in the destruction of the apparently formless *ovum* of the new-born child, or the full grown man. In either instant the organic animal life, concurrent with the spiritual, has been created in its attributes of immortality as well as mortal existence, has been destroyed, so far as it is destructible, and the perpetrator of the deed has taken upon himself the responsibility of sending a soul back to God who gave it. There is a social difference; a society, human relationships, miss the murdered child or man, and do not miss the unborn child which has never yet taken its place among them, but that is all; there is no difference in the accountability to God for destruction of a work which is His from the beginning. To say the least, it seems strange that the simple thought that a growth not interfered with would in time become a man, should not have carried with it a deeper sense of importance of that growth and of its intimate with spiritual life. Suffice it to say here no physiologists doubt at the present day but that the relation of the *rum* an instant old to the immortal life of a newly created soul, are the same as those of a man who has reached the allotted three score years and ten, so far as the fact of existence and individuality of that soul are concerned. But the existence of such a fallacy, the opposite to this last doctrine, naturally cried with it the popular impression that to destroy the unborn child was but a mere peccadillo, and the farthest possible removed from such a terrible crime as that of murder. Add to this, facility to the accomplishment of such a design; familiarity, which always softens down the hideous aspect of crime, the force of example, laxity of law, moral carelessness, an education of the mind, so to speak, to the admission of such guilty deeds as a sort of matter of course, and we have the state of things which actually exist.

It is difficult to state how extensively practiced is this murderous habit. It would be safe to say, perhaps that unborn generation have been lessened of late nearly one-half by criminal interference with the laws of nature. A recent writer says that from this cause the increase of population is already ro-

duced to a figure far less than the decrease by deaths in the State of Massachusetts. A learned and esteemed clergyman, now a bishop, told the writer that in a large congregation, presided over by a brother clergyman of his, not a single birth occurred during the whole year. While it is difficult to obtain statistics of this terrible slaughter, it is easy for most persons to judge from facts within the knowledge that it is fearfully great.—*Rochester Union*.

'Father,' said a little fellow after having apparently reflected intently on something, 'I shan't send you any of my wedding cake when I get married.' 'Why not?' was the inquiry. 'Because,' answered the young hopeful, 'you didn't send me any of your.'

If an acquaintance pursues some unfortunate course in spite of our dissuases, we often feel more grieved by the confirmation of our evil auguries than hurt by the misfortunes of our friend; for that man must be a sturdy materialist who does not love his own judgment better than the interest of his neighbor.

The pathos, as well as wit of the Irish peasantry is well illustrated in the Story of Scott and the beggar. On fumbling in his pocket and finding he had no small change about him, Scott took a shilling out of his waistcoat pocket, and, giving it to the beggar, said to him, 'Remember, now, you owe me sixpence;' when the Irishman answered by a prayer, doubtless the heartfelt one of gratitude—though it also served for an illustration of Irish wit—'May your Honor live till I pay you.'

An excellent old lady says the only way to prevent explosions is to make the engineers, 'bile their water' ashore. In her opinion all the bustin' is caused by 'cooking the steam on board.'

Milton was asked, 'How is it that in some countries a king can take his place on the throne at fourteen years, but may not marry until he is eighteen?' 'Because,' said he, 'it is easier to govern a kingdom than a woman.'

The following copy of a written notice appears in a Western paper:—Lost or strayed from the subscriber, a sheep all over white, one leg was black and half his body. All persons shall receive five dollars to bring him. He was a dingo.

We would advise those husbands who advertise their wives as having 'left my bed and board and that no one shall credit her on my account,' to read the following notice, published in a Cincinnati paper by an 'advised' wife:—'I take this method of informing the public that he never had a bed, the board has always been furnished by myself; and as to anybody trusting me on his account, I know of no one who would trust himself. His credit has always been below par, so much so that he could not get trusted for his own shirting, and now wears some of my undecolored on his back, slightly altered.'

TOO MANY AT ONCE.—If you want to distinguish yourself, devote your mind to the accomplishment of some purpose, and don't fritter away its energies upon the semi-acquisition of half a dozen. 'A little learning is a dangerous thing' in all cases, for it always misleads. 'Knives that contain ninety blades, four cork-screws and a bootjack,' said somebody, once, 'are seldom brought into action. In attempting too much, they usefully perfect nothing. Take a lesson from this fact. Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well; and whatever is not worth our while to learn to do well, is only time lost in endeavoring to do superficially. This is the true system of study, and, if carefully carried out, will save many a pang of remorse over many a wasted moment.

It is a fact as true as the sun shines, that nine tenths of all the miseries which humanity is groaning under, are self-inflicted. People are terribly bent on making themselves miserable. They go out in cold, stormy weather thinly clad, with no care to their feet, when they know the result of their imprudence may bring fever and perhaps consumption; they will venture on the railroad track and get smashed, when they are continually reminded to 'look out for the engine when the bell rings,' they will eat hot suppers late at night and imbibe bad liquors when they are perfectly aware of the execrable feelings that must follow, and, in short, expose themselves to all sorts of evil consequence, which a little caution and forethought, in a majority of cases, would have prevented. The common saying, that one must live twice to know how to live once, is quite true.

A schoolmaster in France, was deputed to compliment Louis XIV. as he passed. A nobleman, who knew the place to be celebrated for assas, asked in the middle of the piece, 'how they sold their year?' 'My lord,' says the pedagogue, 'those of your color and size fetched little or nothing,' and finished his harangue amid the applause of thousands.

There is too often a burden of care in getting riches, a burden of anxiety in keeping them, a burden of guilt in abusing them, a burden of sorrow in losing them, a burden of account at last to be given up for possessing, and either improving or misimproving them.

It seems a pity that an angry man, like the bee, that leave their stings in the wounds they make, could inflict only a single injury. And, to a certain extent, it is so, for anger has been compared to a ruin, which, in falling upon its victims, breaks itself to pieces.

What is called courage, is oftentimes nothing more than the fear of being supposed a coward. The reverence which restrains us from violating the laws of God and man, is not unfrequently branded under the name of cowardice. The Spartans had a saying, that he who stood most in fear of the law, generally showed the least fear of an enemy.

Many facts go to prove, or at least to render it probable, that there is nothing new which has not been old.

'Good news, Belhoul,' said a wag at Belhoul; 'the Caliph has appointed you governor of all the hogs in the kingdom.'

'Prepare, then,' replied Belhoul, 'to obey my commands.'

Lord Bacon wrote strongly in favor of elegant gardening. He says: 'God Almighty first planted a garden; indeed, it is the greatest of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment of the spirit of man, without which buildings and palaces are gross but bandy works.'

An advertisement in a country paper begins, 'To be let, immediately, or sooner, if required,' &c.

There is certainly something of exquisite kindness and thoughtful benevolence in that rarest of gifts—fine breeding.

Some people allow their affairs to become so deranged, that their liabilities quite go out of their mind.

A brave man.—One who isn't afraid to wear old clothes till he is able to pay for new ones.

A coat may cover a fool, but never conceals one.

A specimen of anything is called a sample, but a specimen of needle work is something more—it is a sampler.

The philosophers tell us that the rain, which falls from the clouds, makes a component part of whatever grows upon the earth. Thus, in a passing shower, we may be unconsciously pelted with the component parts of bulls, sheep, poets, patriots, and editors.

'You exhibit a great deal of vanity, madam, in always telling what others think of you.' 'It would certainly be no vanity in you, sir, to tell what the world thinks of you.'

A political candidate in Alabama, reminds his party leaders that he has 'served them at a pinch.' We suppose that he has passed around his snuff box among them.