

munes, but it must form in the end an addition to the National Debt of France. The debt is already £600,000,000, the indemnity is equivalent to £400,000,000 more—the money being raised at about 50—and something must be done to alleviate the distress of the occupied departments and to compensate the sufferers. There will be a heavy failure in the payment of taxes, aggravated, probably by the imposition of protective duties;—there is a German army to be maintained in Champagne, and there are the fortifications of Paris and the great military centres like Chalons to be made perfect. France will be fortunate if in 1874, when the indemnity is paid, she has a debt of less than £1,200,000,000 sterling, a mortgage of less than £36,000,000 a year upon her industry. That is equivalent to a mortgage of £5 10s. a year upon every household in the country, or in other and clearer words, a hypothecation of six weeks' labour a year, to pay the interest on the debt. Some of this burden may, no doubt, be shifted from the poor on to the rich; but an income tax is in France a detested expedient, and the new Finance Minister, M. Poyser Quartier, looks to excessive tariffs as his best resource. Very little, if any, of the additional interest can be saved out of the expenditure, except by a resort to measures upon which no French Ministry would have the courage to venture. By abandoning Algeria and Saigon, by reducing the fleet to the amount required for coast defence, and by stopping all public works not urgently required, sufficient money might be saved; but it would be at the cost of the danger of an insurrection of men exasperated by defeat, by suffering, and by the suspension of the largest employer of labour in the country—the State. There is, we fear, no hope whatever of any reduction in the cost either of the army or of the civil and police service. There must be a great army, with large and expensive scientific services, or, when the country is a little recovered, the Germans may come back again and ask another two hundred millions; and whatever the system of reserves, or whatever the economy practised, that army, with the great cities to garrison, and the departments to reduce to order, must be a very large one. That France may recover, we do not doubt; but for twenty years she will be exposed to all the disorders which heavy taxes, constant deficits, and revolutionary finance experiments bring in their train. The Germans think that therefore she will be weak; but their own strength began with their financial ruin, and it is by no means improbable that social difficulties may now, as in 1798, tend to make the French nation an army, with military life the only career, generalship the only road to power, and revenge the only aspiration. It is not the fat Frenchman who fights best, but the Frenchman who is miserable.

IS THE TRADITIONAL YANKEE DYING OUT.

(From the Commercial Advertiser.)

Out of a total population of less than a million and a half in Massachusetts one fourth are foreigners—according to the return of the new census, just published in the complete official form. The exact figures are as follows: Total population 1,457,351—natives, 1,104,008; foreigners, 353,343. The statistics justify some of the dismal moans which have been uttered for years past by the desponding descendants of the Mayflower people. The land of the Yankee is losing its traditional flavour. The

shadow of Plymouth Rock is shrinking back towards the desolate strip of sea-coast whence it started. The twang of the Irish accent is displacing the nasal resonance of the bucolic districts; and the bland and child like smile of the Heathen Chinee is visible in place of the hollow jawed solemnity of the Puritanic visage. In the whirring mills, the sweet-faced and trimly proper Lowell factory girls have given way to a race of women whose muscular performances are totally unrelieved by the literary pastime of contributing to an coloring; and the new Babel of sounds is varied by the mongrel tongue of the newly imported "Knuck." Irish, English, Canadian and Chinaman have made sad inroads upon the old-fashioned and precise habits of the greatest of the Yankee States. They are filling the places of profit, and aspire to the posts of honor, driving out the younger branches of the venerable Massachusetts stock and getting the State into a new condition—on the whole perhaps an improved condition. The lamentations over this state of things have been loud and deep, and the steady going old Boston journals, each of which represents a clan or a clique, have speculated with the future until they have become befogged; but the figures of the census show how useless it is to cry out against Fate. The sons of Massachusetts must emigrate; there is no help for it. Vast fields in the West await their coming, and their shrewd will and undeniable habit of industry, are wanted for the work of building up new and prosperous States. It is a melancholy reflection that the sanctity of the old Bay State should be doomed to desecration, but how can the Bay State help itself? It has failed to hold its own, and now it must change hands. Similar processes are going on in the other five New England States. Nearly one-quarter of the population of Connecticut is foreign; more than a quarter of the population of Rhode Island is also foreign; Maine has 49,000 foreigners out of a total of 626,000; Vermont has 47,000, and New Hampshire 30,000 citizens of foreign birth. The limited area of the six little States affords no room for the prospective increase of both classes of the population, and inasmuch as the incoming foreigners are content with cheaper ways of life than the independent Yankee,—working for less and spending less—there is evidently no other solution of this New England problem than a whole sale emigration of the native element, during the next ten years, to broader fields in the newer States. Besides the statisticians tell us that the foreign races multiply more rapidly than the native, and so New England must make up her mind to see the old stock gradually displaced through the operation of the natural laws of human increase, as well as those of social life and political necessity. In the West the Yankee blood will get new life, and Plymouth Rock, we grieve to say is fated to become a dim and disregarded tradition of the past.

THE RISE OF THE HOHENZOLLERN FAMILY.

The following account of the gradual rise of the New Imperial House of Germany is abbreviated from the Berlin *Staats Anzeiger* and may be considered therefore as official. The first of the Hohenzollern family honors are traced originally to the attachment of a Count Frederick von Zollern to the Emperor Frederick I. He was rewarded with the hand of the daughter and heiress of the Burggrave (Count of the city) of Nuremberg in 1180, and in 1192 was publicly installed into

the Burggrave, an important imperial dignity, which continued in his family for six succeeding generations. The Burggraves did constant good service to the Emperors, and were usually in their confidence; and the Emperor Sigismund took into his especial trust a Burggrave Frederick of his time, making him his chief associate in his plans for restoring the full power of the Roman Empire and the dignity of its head. Part of this design was to be carried out by the elevation of his friend to the Kingship of Rome. This was never carried out, but by the way of preparing the way for such a dignity the Emperor made the Burggrave a gift of the Marquisate of Brandenburg with the rank of Elector in 1415, and Frederick I., the first Elector, was solemnly invested with the dignities of his office in May, 1417. The House of Zollern or Hohenzollern as it now came to be called, was thus transplanted from South to North Germany solely by Imperial favor, and became the chief guardian of the Empire against Slavonic aggression. By pacific means or warlike exertions they maintained their border-land intact, and frequently enlarged the marquisate, until 261 years after the exaltation of his family to the Electorate, Frederick III, placed the royal crown on his own head in the palace at Königsberg, and declared himself King of Prussia on the 18th of January 1701.

How the kingdom has grown into the empire during the last 170 years is too recent and well known a matter of history to require tracing further here.

RIFLE MATCH.

The return match between the officers and non commissioned officers and men of the 9th Battalion Sudaconia Rifles, was fired on Saturday, the 1st instant, at 3 o'clock, at the Beauport beach, and resulted in favor of the non commissioned officers and men.

OFFICERS.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Lieut. Wentele	16	17	11	44
Lieut. Scott	18	18	7	43
Ensign Scott	15	17	8	40
Lieut. Balfour	15	9	13	37
Captain Morgan	18	13	6	37
Ensign Mahoney	15	15	5	35
Paymaster Frew	14	16	2	32
Adjutant LeSuour	15	9	7	31
Ensign Gilmour	4	9	7	20

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

O. R. Sergt. Norris	19	19	12	50
Corporal W. Scott	17	15	16	48
Sergeant Hawkins	17	16	14	47
Sergeant F. Holloway	16	18	12	46
Corporal Brocklesby	19	15	11	45
Sergeant Baxter	16	18	7	41
Private Payne	13	15	11	39
Sergt.-Major Sutherland	13	13	10	36
Corporal F. Holloway	17	13	6	36

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Majority for non commissioned officers and men, 76 points.

Average for winners, 43-11.

A calculation shows that to pay off the enormous sum of £200,000,000 imposed on the French by the Germans there will be required 31,252,400 ounces of gold, at the price of 78s per ounce, which is equivalent to 4,265,553 pounds of 12 ounces each, and 1907 tons of 2240 pounds each.