FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The Emperor retained to St. Cloud from Vichy on Tuesday night, in company with the Prince Imperial. It was sooner by five or six days than he intended : but it was at the recommendation, it is said, of his doctor, as this time the Vichy waters were rather injurious than salutary .-Since his return he has been attended by one of the most eminent of the Paris surgeons. He suffers from an attack; painful, though, fortunately, not serious, of gout, with certain unpleasant circumstances which cometimes attend it; and this was a little aggravated by cold caught after a bath.

The French Cabinet has addressed a note to the Prussian Government pointing out that the great changes in the political organization of Germany render it necessary that, the French trontier should be rectified by a cession of territory to France.

The French Cabinet made yesterday a further communication to the Cabinet of Berlin, demanding the restoration of the French frontier as it existed in

The Moniteur du Soir says :- The Italian troops have withdrawn from the Tyrol across the Taglismeats to the line of demarcation demanded by Austria before negotiating an armistice. There is reason to believe that the difficulties in the way of an agreement have been removed, and that an armistice may shortly be concluded.

The speech of the King of Prussia continues to be commented upon in the Paris press; and the praise bestowed upon it by the few journals that defended his policy, is now, after some reflection, qualified by censure. What is still criticized is the silence in which are passed over the mediation of France, the suspension of hostilities, the preliminaries of peace as modified by her, and by him and accepted, and the Italian allianco. The cautious Debats, after approving those passages which merited approval. such as the avowal of the conduct of his Government towards the Prussian Parliament and the Constitution, charges the King not only with culpable zeticence, but with downzight misstatements. Every one who reads that document feels that His Majesty did not say all he could have said, and all he should

The French iron-clad squadron is now at moorings in the Gulf of Villafranca, near Nice.

The Etendard says: -In the negotiations with Italy, Austria has laid down, as a first condition, the evacuation by the Italians of all Austrian territory not belonging to the Venetian provinces. Austria will not sign an armistice until this stipulation is carried out.

France takes no part in the negotiations for an armistice opened between Austria and Italy at Cormons. These negotiations are completely foreign to the preliminaries of peace, which will be discussed after the conclusion of an armistice, with the con-

currence of France, probably at Paris.

Marshal M'Mahon is stated by several journals to Dave come to France from Algiers on an express summons of the Emperor. The Liberte announces that the statement is erroneous, as the cause of the Marshal's coming was the death or his wife's uncle, the Duke de Castries.

It is announced that the Emperor Napoleon contemplates founding an order of chivalry, for the express purpose of recompensing women who distinguish themselves by services 'rendered to humanity and to the country by their devotedness, and principally by their noble acts.' Such orders have existed for a long time past in Prussia, Sweden, Austria, Bavaria, Russia, Spain and Denmark. In France, the simple cross of the Legion of Honour is sometimes, though rarely, given to women. The last who was decorated was Ro sa Bonneur, the cele-

The cholera is appearing at Marseilles. The Times Paris correspondent writes that the proceedings of the Prussians in Frankfort have produced a deeper impression rmong the French people that even their success against the Austrians. The same correspondent thinks a declaration of war against Prussla would be hailed with acclamation.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Aug. 9. - Upwards of 200,000,000 reals have already been received by the Government on account of the taxes ordered to be paid six months in advance.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg. Aug. 6 .- Great enthusiasm pre vails in reference to the approaching visit of the American squadron. The Russian fleet has gone to Melsingfors to meet it.

The cholera has considerably diminished.

THE WAR.

THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE. - The Guzette of Vienna of the 3rd August publishes the tollowing as the text of the Preliminaries of Peace :-Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and King

of Prussia, animated with the desire of restoring to their countries the benefits of peace, have, with that view, and in order to fix the preliminaries of peace, named Plenipotentiaries, viz.—
His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Count Aloy-

sius Karolyi, and Baron Adolph von Brenner Fel-

And His Majesty the King of Prussia, his President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Otho, Count von Bismarck-Schonhausen, who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed on the following and fundamental acts, as bases of the peace to be concluded without delay :--

Art. I. With the exception of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, the territory of the Austrian monarchy remains intact. His Majesty the King of Peussia engages to withdraw his troops from the Austrian territories occupied by them, after peace is concluded, under reserve of the arrangements to be made at the time of the definite conclusion of peace for the guarantee of the payment or the war indem-

Art. II. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria recognises the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation such as it has hitherto existed, and gives his assent to a new organisation of Germany without the participation of the Empire of Austria. His Majesty promises equally to recognise the closer ction which will be founded by His Majesty the King of Prussia to the north of the line of the Main, and declares his consent to the German States south of that line contracting a union, whose national bonds with the Confederation of North Germany will be the object of an ulterior understanding between the two parties.

Art. III. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria transfers to his Majesty the King of Prussis all the rights which the Peace of Vienna of October 20, 1864, had recognised in him over the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, with this reserve, that the population of the northern districts of Schleswig will be anew united to Denmark, if they express the desire of a freely given vote.

Art IV. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria engages to pay to His Majesty the King of Prussia the sum of 40 millions of thalers, to cover a portion of the expense which the war has occasioned to Prussia but from this sum is to be deducted theamount of the indemnity for war expenses which His Majesty the Emperor of Austria has still the right of exacting from the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, in virtual tial communications to the Cabinet of Berlin relative to her views upon the recent steps adopted by Prus-1864; before cited, say 15 millions of thalers, besides sia. Any apprehensions respecting the attitude at rial have been despatched from this port to Ancona; fire millions, as the equivalent of the expense of tributed to Russia by certain German newspapers several vessess are, however, undergoing repairs at maintaining the Prussian army borne by the countries will in all probability speedily prove to be ground. Naples. The public feeling has been strongly exmaintaining the Prussian army borne by the countries will in all probability speedily prove to be groundand Austria occupied by that army until the conclusion less."

King of Prussia declares himself ready to leave subsisting, at the time of the modifications which must take place in Germany, the territorial condition of the Kingdom of Saxony in its actual extent, reserving to himself, on the other hand, to regulate in detail, by a special treaty of peace with His Majesty the King of Saxony, the questions relative to the share of Saxony in the expenses of the war, as well

which the King of Prussia will establish in the north of Germany, including the territorial modification which will be the consequence of it.

Art. VI. His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to decide His Majeaty the King of Italy, his ally, to give his approbation to the preliminaries of peace, and to the armistice based on these preliminaries from the time that, by a declaration of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, the Venetian kingdem shall have been put at the disposal of His Majesty the King of Italy.

Art. VII. The ravifications of the present Convention will be exchanged at Nikolsburg in the space of two days at latest.

Art. VIII. As soon as the ratification of the present Convention shall have been effected and exchanged, their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia will name Plenipotentiaries who will meet in a place to be afterwards agreed on to conclude peace upon the basis of the present preliminary treaty, and agree upon the conditions of de-

Art. IX. To this effect the contracting States, after having settled these preliminaries, will conclude for the Austrian and Saxon armies on the one part, and the Prussian army on the other part, an armistice whose detailed conditions, in a military point of Done at Nikolsburg, the 26th day of July, 1866.

KAROLYI, M.P. BISMARCE, M.P. BRENNER, M.C.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY .- Berlin, Aug. 3. - The definite peace negotiations between Austria and Italy will be carried on at Prague. Count Barral and General Menabrea will be the Italian Plenipoten-

Paris, Aug. 8 .- The Moniteur du Soir in its bul-

letin says:—
The difficulties which have arisen in the negotiations between Austria and Italy refer to the question whether an armistice shall be concluded on the basis of the military uti possidetis, or whether that line of demarcation should be adopted which would result from the territorial cession as agreed to by Austria

The Patrie of this evening publishes a despatch from Florence, according to which it was rumoured in that city that an arrangement had been arrived at between Austria and Italy, consisting of a simple prolongation of the suspension of hoscilities. The uti possidetis would thus be provisionally maintain-

Vienna. Aug, 3. - The Presse to day says :-We learn that General La Marmora had demanded prolongation of the truce for several days. This demand was not assented to by the Ausstrian commander, who would only grant a further delay of 24 hours. The truce will therefore expire on Saturday next.

Baron Hubner, the Austrian Ambassador at Rome, visits this city by order of his Government, -not in consequence of the state of affairs abroad, but with reference to home questions

Count Arthur Skertosch, of General Klauka's Staff has fallen into the hands of the Austrians, and letters of a compromising character were found upon him. The Vienna papers state that the Prussian General Mutius died from cholera.

Florence, Aug. 3 .- The ming has appinted Count Barrel and General Menabres Plenipotensiaries for Italy at the Conference, to be held at Prague, for conclusion of peace.

The great majority of the communes and provinces have already declared their willingness to undertake to raise their proportion of the amount required for the new national loan.

A similar course is expected to be taken in the other provinces.

The Italian troops in Venetia are being concentrated in defersive positions.

The assertions of an Austrian journal in reference to His Holiness. to an alleged letter of the Emperor Napoleon to the King of Italy are unfounded. A perfect understand ing exists between Italy and France on the question of the cession of Venetia.

Asudua, Aug. 3, Evening.—The suspension of hos-tilities between Austria and Italy has been prolonged for 24 hours-namely, until 4 a.m. on the 11th

The Nazione of to-day announces that Gen. Cialdini, in order to leave the front of his army exposed on an indefensible line, has resolved to take up a position on the other side of the Tagliamento. In consequence of this movement Commissioner Sella will leave Udine, and will follow the head quarters of the army of operations.

THE PRINCIPALITIES, -Bucharest, Aug. 7 .- The Turkish army of observation on the Dunube is being gradually removed. Rustchuk and the neighbouring pleces will shortly be occupied only by the usual garrison.

From this circumstance and the approaching departure of Prince Charles of Honenzollern for Constantinople it is believed that the forma! recognition of the Prince by Turkey will shortly take place.

A considerable number of Rouman soldiers have been disbanded.

Berlin, Aug. 3. - The semi-official Nord Deutsche, Allgemeine Zeitung of to-day publishes an article in favour of leaving intact, as far as is consistent with the general interests of the State, the vital institutions peculiar to each of the countries which are to be incorporated with Prussia, especially their system of administering justice, their provincial epresentation, and the constitution and administration of their communes.

The Crown Prince has issued an appeal urging the establishment of a general national institution for invalided soldiers. His Royal Highness, with the assent of the King, has placed himself at the head of

this undertaking.
Baron von der Pfordten and Count Bray have arrived here from Munich, and Herr von Freydorf from, Carlaruhe. The Prince and Princess Frederick William of

Hesse, while travelling to Berlin, received a communication at Magdeburg, in consequence of which they discontinued their journey. The Committee of the National Verein have re-

ed to the members of the Verein residing in Southern Germany.

evening, in an article upon General Manteuffel's mis- of the authorities or the population to do the poor sion to St. Peteraburg, says :-

also on account of her numerous family ties with and every attention that kindness suggested was German Courts, takes a lively interest in all changes in Germany. The friendly relations subsisting between Russia and Prussia might suggest to Russia tial communications to the Cabinet of Berlin relative ports, I perceive, that the fleet will be ready for ser-

Art. V. Conformably to the desire expressed by ber, by passing a Bill of Indemnity, will put an end more than a disaster; but, as naual in such cases, while the efficiency of the fleet and the valour of the Eis Majesty the Emperor of Austria, His Majesty the | to the conflict with the Government.

Wiener Zeitung of this date contains the text of the the national scapegoat, Admiral Persano, on whom preliminaries of peace signed at Nikolsburg on the a court-martial is demanded as with one voice. The preliminaries of peace signed at Nikoleburg on the 26th of July, also of the convention relative to the armistice. As the Berlin Provincial Correspondence of the 2nd instant contained an analysis of the first mectioned document, the inhabitants of this city were aware that very great sacrifices had been made as the future position of the kingdom of Saxony in for the sake of peace, but it was not until this morn-the Contederation of the north of Germany. ing that they were able fully to realise the extent of On the other hand, His Majesty the Emperor of the misfortune which has befallen Austria. They are not surprised that the Imperial Government has consented to pay to Prussia twenty millions of dollars as an indemnification for her expenses during the war : out they are both surprised and mortified that the Emperor should have promised to recognize all the territorial changes which the King of Prussia may think fit to make in Northern Germany. ' Hanover, says they, 'loyally performed her Federal duties, and Austria was therefore in honor bound not to make peace with Prussia until due provision had been made for her territorial integrity.' The army must be of the same opinion, for in military circles' the Government is accused of 'faithlessness' and pusillanimity.' It is now generally said that another appeal ought to have been made to the fortune of war, ' as the Austrian army on the Danube is again in excellent trim, but I, a dispassionate observer, am not of the same opinion. If the war had been continued and the Prussian army had attempted to force a passage across the Dannbe in the neigh-borhood of Presburg, it is morally certain that it would have succeeded, for the three corps d'armee which General von Besedek managed to bring back from Olmuth are not only greatly reduced in numbers, but almost worn out with fatigue. The 1st corps d'armee, which is now commanded by Count Gondrecourt, who was formerly Adlatus to Count Clam-Gallas, was well nigh disorganized, and the view, will be immediately fixed. The armistice will 10th corps (Gablentz) was terribly cut up in the date from the 2nd of August, the day to which the present suspension of arms will be prolonged. which were engaged at Custozza, are in first rate condition, and doubtless they and one or two of the corps belonging to the Army of the North would have vigourously opposed any forward move on the part of the Prussians.

Formerly nine tenths of the population of Austria were opposed to any outlay for the fleet, but since the defeat of the Italians at Lissa public opinion has undergone a change. It may be observed that the ports on the west coast of the Adriatic are as bad as these in Dalmatia are good. When the squadron under Admiral Vacca began to shell Lissa, three of his gunboats went to Lesina and threatened to destroy the town if the local authorities did not tell them where to find the telegraph between Lissa and the Continent. After some little hesitation the required information was given, and, as a matter of course, the wire was cut. Within the last week about 1,200 Italian Volunteers and 50 and odd officers have been brought from the Tyrol to this city. The garments of some of the men are so much worn and torn that they will hardly hold together. Baron John, the chier of the Staff, has left for Laibach, and his departure from this city must be considered a proof that the Imperial Government does not intend to accede to any unreasonable demands that may be made by the Italian Government.

ITALY.

ROME.-HIS HOLIMESS THE ROPE.-The Pope attended the Church of the Stigmata of St. Francis on the 2nd inst. to gain the Plenary Indulgance of the Portiuncula and to publish a decree concerning the Canonisation of Blessed Leonard of Port Maurice .-His Holiness delivered an Allocution, in which he feelingly deplored the suppression of the Religious Ordera.

The fulfilment of the convention of September, by withdrawing the French troops trom the Roman States, at the same time providing for the safety of the Holy Father, is the cause of much perplexity to the French Government. It is apprehended the Party of Action may prove strong enough to create much embarrassment to the Italian Govornment in carrying out its part of the convention, and that it may be the signal for serious troubles in Italy .--These are matters which occupy the attention of the Emperor. M. Drouyn De L'Huys and Nigra are at

THE BISHOP OF RUREMONDS. - The Pope has been graciously pleased to confer a high honour upon Mgr. Paredis, Biskop of Ruremonde. His lordship

DEATH OF THE DUEE OF BLACAS. - We find in the Union the melancholy tidings of the decease of the youthful Duke of Blacas, one of the Pontifical Zouaves, who died in garrison at Velletri of typhoid fever. The Duke had long been desirous of joining the Pontifical Army, and he had nastened his departure owing to the menacing aspect of affairs for Rome He left Paris accordingly, in June last for the life of toil and danger which his zeal for a holy cause led him to prefer to ease and independence. God accepted the sacrifice, and he died full of faith and resignation in the arms of his youthful comrades. Only five months ago his father also breathed his last, far from his family and his native land, in the service of the prince to whom he had devoted his life. They have now met again, having nobly fulfilled their task, true to the last to their motto, ' Pro Des, po Rege.

THE PONTIFICAL CURRENCY, - A papal edict directs the establishment of a new currency for the Pontfical States, founded on the decimal principle. The Gregorian correction of the Julian Calendar was adopted at Rome in 1582; but, originated at Rome. and promulgated by a Pope, 170 years elapsed before its adoption in England. Shall we be as long in following another excellent example from the same quarter with respect to our coinage. - Financial

Naples, Aug. 3. - During the last two or three days Naples has been traversed by groups of sailors. some without shoes or stockings, and in other respects in a pitfable condition. They are the remainder of the crews of the unfortunate Re d'Italia and the Palestro, 174 of whom arrived here on Monday morning. Every preparation had been made to receive them with marked bonour; the city was decorated with flags, the Prefect, the Syndic, the Generals in command, many officers of the army and the navy, accompanied by an immense crowd, went down to receive them, but all attempts at rejoicing were nearly smothered by the sad emotions awakened at the spectacle of these shipwrecked mariners, and the melancholy associations connected with them. Groups of friends, many of them women, hovered about, watching with the intense excitability of Southerners the approach of sons, or brothers, or lovers and as any recognition took place the sudden rush, the cries of joy, and the frantic embracings touched all hearts; mingled with these were sad solved to issue a patriotic appeal especially address. scenes of affliction as some one of the rescued crew told of the death of their companions. Altogether it was one of the most melancholy spectacles which The semi-official Provincial Correspondent of this Naples has witnessed for many a year, and no efforts fellows honour could give to it even the semblance "Russis by her position as a great Power, and of testivity. Refreshments were provided for the men. paid to them. Many of these men belong to small townships around the Bay, as Torre del Greco, Meta vice in a few days. Many workmen and much matecited and mortified by the event of the battle of Lisaa.

Vienna, Aug. 4. - The non-official part of the crews are maintained, the whole blame is thrown on case of Admiral Byng is cited as a parallel, and the action of the British Government on that occasion is tranquility we have now enjoyed for a long time has taken place, and public attention, as it has been hitherto absorbed by the progress of the war, is now engressed by the discussion of the preliminaries of peace. Two of the '5th battalions' which were stationed on the Pontifical frontier are now in garrision in Naples, and the 44th battalion of the Bersaglieri has left for Leghorn, showing that the danger of the position in the South has diminished. At the same time a portion of the artillery has been sent off to Messina. Two additional battalions of the National Guard 'Mobile' have been formed in Naples, and scarcely any circumstances are likely to arise in which the subsidiary military force would not be sufficient to maintain order. In short, at present every part of the province enjoys its usual tranquility, and were it not for the ontrages of a party of brigands here and there, public security would have uothing to fomplain of. We are still, too, happily exempt from cholers. Many cases of diarrheau of course occur, as is ever the case at this season, aud lent. In the directious lately issued to all the commural authorities the communicability of cholera is insisted on, and sanitary counsels given similiar to those given in London.

The military commission is said to be working hard at Wiener Neustadt, but no good is likely to come of its labours, as the Archduke Leopold cannot well be punished for disobedience to orders. Lieu. tenant. General von Hauslab, who is one of the most distinguished officers in the service, is now president of the commission instead of Count Nobili. Fourteen Bohemian noblemen, at the head of whom is Count Eugene Czernin, have petitioned the Emperor to quash the proceedings against Count Olam-Gallas, the ex-commander of the first corps d'armee, but His Majesty has declined to do what is required of him.

Florence, August 7 .- A storm broke out yesterday in the Adriatic .- Several vessels of the Italian fleet were damaged, and the Affondatore sank in the port of Ancons. -The crew were saved and active. Efforts are being made to raise her. A committee of inquiry has been instituted to investigate the cause of this disaster.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA .- The Calcutta Engl shman of June 22 says :- The news from the famine districts continues as distressing as ever. The Government have confined themselves to remitting a small quantity of money and rice, a large portion of the latter to be sold at famine prices, and have made no attempt to organize a proper system of distribution. The consequence is that the relief does not reach the multitude, and numbers are still perishing without assistance. The prospects of the next harvest have, however, with the setting in of the rains, which have been coming down pretty steadily since our last, and the price of rice here has fallen, and still downwards. In Orissa, however, we fear the quantity of rice in store is too small to admit of any great fall in price without large importations.

LETTER FROM THE HOLY LAND

Of all the places in the environs of Jerusalem deserving of consideration, the Mount of Olives stands pre eminent. I visited this venerated spot on several occasions, sometimes on foot and at other times on horseback. It is only about three thousand feet distant from St Stephen's Gate. The rock that bears the imprint of the foot of our Saviour, made (it is said) at the time of his ascension, is enclosed within a neat chapel, erected around it for the express pur-pose of preserving it from injury. Many of the pious members of the church brought wax tapers with them, which they gave to the priest officiating at this ceremony, who kept a large number of them constantly lighted and placed within a few inches of the holy footprint, in order to enable all present to see and examine the same with the care and attention it merits.

I ascended to the top the Turkish minaret, which is at no great distance from this chapel, from the gallery of which I obtained a commanding prospect of the mountains of Emphraim on the north, and the has been made Count Palatine and domestic prelate hilly country of Judea, commencing at and stretching south of Bethlehem, which town is also in sight. Educational Monthly. The mountains of Moab and Pisgah lie at the east and beyond the Jordan. The sight of the towering heights of Pisgab carries one's mind back to the time that the great lawgiver of Israel viewed therefrom this goodly land. The atmosphere is so perfectly clear and transparent in that climate, that the mountains do Lot seem to be above six miles distant.

The hilly region, which extends from Jerusalem east to the Jordan-a distance of twenty five miles. and which is assumed to have been the wilderness wherein John the Baptist began his ministry, and where Christ himself, after his haptism, retired for forty days and nights in fasting and praying-consists of ranges of mountains following each other like the waves of the troubled ocean, and descending rapidly at least three thousand feet, until they reach the Dead Sea, where they form an irregular breast work of upwards of one thousand feet in height, along its shores, of perpendicular cliffs and ragged points; in places receding from the water, and then again jutting out into the sea. The view of this great expanse of water, the lofty mountains piled on each other in every position, presenting everywhere yellow rocks and grey aand, without a single tree, and scarcely a shrub, to be seen, with the Jordan and the plans of Jericho in the distance-combine to render the scens one of vast and absarbing interest.

There are many other objects which lie in full view of, and at no great distance from the Mount of Olives deserving of consideration. Among which is the Plain of Rephadim, commencing south of the valley of Hinnom, and extending in a south-west direction some five or six miles from Jerusalem. It was on this plain that the army of the Philistines, after having advanced to the very gates of the city, were thrice signally defeated and finally totally overthrown

by David. Mispen, the celebrated gathering place of the Jews lies in full view toward the north west of, and within four miles, of the city. The ancient site of this is an eminence of five hundred feet above the adjoining plain, and from whence there is a commanding prosspect extending from sea to sea. It was there that Samuel was crowned judge and seer of Israel, and there he offered up sacrifices and judged the people. There Saul was chosen king by lot; and there, at this day, stands a monument, claimed by some to have eeen erected to the memory of the great judge, Samuel, and which is distinctly seen from all the principal approaches to Jerusalem. Other parsons however, maintain that his remains were entombed in another place.

The sites of ancient cites of Beirut, and Gibeon. and the celebrated valley of Ajalon, which separated them, lie within view of the mount, and distant about five miles from Jerusalem. Gibson was, at an early day, one of the royal cities. The stratagem of the Gibsonites practised on Joshua, his defence of tween Russia and Prussia might suggest to Russia and Sorrento, and are leaving or have left on 20 them afterwards against the five confederate kings the expediency and desirability of making confidendays' leave. The Naval Commission of Inquiry re- of the south, and the great battle in the valley of of the south, and the great battle in the valley of Ajalon, when the sun stood still on Gibeon, are events which will render this land memorable.

I have visited the site of "the ancient town of Nain, situated on the western declivity of little Hermon. This spot is the scene of that touching incident, the raising of the widow's son described in the seventh chapter of St Luke. I continued my journey towards the north east, and soon descended

of Mount Tabor, which rises out of the plain, and, apparently, penetrates the clouds. The scene, as I approached the mount from the west, was grand and imposing; nor could I withdraw my attention from it, until I arrived at the base of the held up to imitation. No interruption of the great mountain. I ascended to the summit, on horseback, by an exceedingly difficult and dangerous winding bridle path. The distance by this way is, at least three miles, which it took me more than an hour to accomplish. I supposed, from what I had previously learned respecting it, that I would find it a desolate spot; but, to my surprise, there were upwards of fifty labourers from Nazareth engaged in erecting, by order of the Turkish Government, a large and splendid mosque, for the use of Mussulman pilgrims.

I regard this as the most sacred and interesting locality within the boundaries of Galilee; for it was here, as it was written, that the disciples of Jesus --Peter, James and John-saw the Saviour in his trans. figuration.

The whole of Galilee, which is styled the 'cradle of Christianity, is spread like a map on every side of Mount Tabor. Nazareth, where Jesus passed his youthful days, lies in a delightful valley or basin to the west; and a short distance from it, on a mountain ridge, stands Cans, where he performed the first the wouder is that among a people who never wait miracle. To the east flows the Jordan, on the banks till their fruits are ripe diarrhosa is not more preva- of which he began his ministry, and called together his disciples. There, too, lies the sea of Gaillee, em. bosomed in the mountains which slope down to its waters, and where are still to be seen the sites of Capernaum, Betheaids, and Tiberius-scenes of a thousand hallowed associations. There also rises the hill on which Jesus delivered his first piecepts, called the Mount of Beatitudes; and near to it is the great battle field where Saladin fought with, and overcame, the Grusaders, and took from them the true cross.

Besides these interesting places, which are all seen from this mount, the view of the surrounding country is magnificent. To the north are the mountains of Galilee, and beyond these are descried the lofty ranges of Lebanon, lifting their heads into the region of perpetual snow and ice. On the north east the great Hermon rises to the height of twelve thousand feet. On the east are the hills of Hanran, and the country of the Gadarenes. Due south lies little Hermon, with Endor and Nain; then follow, still further south, the mountains of Gilbon and Samaria. The great plain of Esdraelon stretches out to the south and west, and the valley of the Jordan on the east, with its deep gorge; but not a tree or a shrub is to be seen anywhere on the vast plain.

Neither pen nor pencil can give an adequate idea of the matchles: beauty of the ecenery which surrounds this ever memorable and hallowed mount.

THE POWDER OF CYPHERS.—The enlightened man may have a clear understandings of thousands, and even millions; but much beyond that he can form no distinct idea. A simple example, and one easily solven, will illustrate the observation. If all the vast bodies of water that cover nearly three fourths of the globe were emptied, drop by drop, into one grand reservoir, the whole number of drops could be written by two words, 'eighteen sectillions,' and expressed in figures by annexing twenty-four cypners the boundaries of eternity, as to form any rational idea of the units embodied in the expression above; for although the aggregate of drops is indicated by figures in the space of only one inch and a half ordinary print, yet, if each particular drop wdre noted by a separate stroke, like the figure 1, it would form a line of mark sufficiently long to wind round the sun six thousand billions of times! Now, observe, if you please, the marvellous power or value which the cyphers, insignificant by themselves, give to the significant figures 18. The young reader will be surprised to learn that the use of the cypher to determine the value of any particular figure, which is now practised by every schoolboy was unknown to the ancients. Therefore, among the Greeks and Romans, and other nations of antiquity, arithmetical operations were exceedingly tedious and difficult .-They had to reckon with little pebbles, shells, or beads, used as counters, to transact the ordinary business of life. Even the great Cicero, in his oration for Roscius, the actor, in order to express 300,000. had to make use of the very awkward and cumbrous notation, eccioco cecioco eccioco. How very odd this seems-'in the year of our Lord MDCCOLEVI '-

A SHORT SERMON. - There's nine men a standin at the dore, an they all sed they'd take shugar in ther'a.' Sich, friends and brethering, was the talk, in a

wurldly cens, wonst common in this our ainshunt land; but the dais is gone by, and the saus run dry, and no man can say to his nabur, hoo art thou, man, and will you take enny more shugar in your kaugh-

But the words of our tex has a diffuut and a more pertickelur meenia than this, Than they stood at the dore on a cold winter's mornin, two Baptiss and two Methodiss and five Lutharians and the tother one was a publikin. And they all with one vois sed they wouldn't dirty their feet in a dram shop but if the publikin would go and git the drlnks they'd pay for em. And they all cried out and every man sed, 'I'll take mine with shugar-for it wont feel good to drink the stuff without sweetenin.' So the publikin he marched in and the barkeeper said, What want ye?' and he answered and sed : 'A drink.' 'How will ye have it?' 'Plane and strate" says he, for it ain't no use wastin shugar to circumsalivate akafortis.' But there's nine more a standin at the dore, and they all sed they'd take shugar in ther'n.' Friends and brethering, it ain't only the likker of sperits that is crunk in this coundabout and under-

wickednis in like manner. There the likker of mallis, that menny of you drinks to the dregs, but yure sure to sweeten it with the shugar of self justification . Thats the likker of avriss that sum keeps behind the curtin for constant use, but they always has it well mixt with the sweetin uv prudens and ekonimy. Thars the likker of self-luv that sum men drinks by the gallon, but they always puts in lots uv the shugar uv take keer of No 1. And lastly, thats the likker uv extorshun, which the man sweetins accordin to cirkumstances. If he's in the flour line, he'll say the pore'll be better off eating korn bread; if he's in the cloth line, wy its a good thing to larn 'em to make their cloth at home; if he's in the lether line, it'll larn them the necessity of takin better keer uv shoos. And there's nine men at the door, and they all sed they'd take shugar in ther'n.

handed way, but its the likker of all sorts of human

But friends and brethering, thar's a time comin' and a place fixin, whar thar'll be no "standin at the dore" to call for "shugar in ther'n." But they'll have to go rite in and take the drink square up to the front; and the barkeeper'll be old Satun and nobody else; and he'll give em "shugar in there'n," you'd better believe it, and it'll be shugar uv led, and red hot led at that, as sure as your name's Conshunce Dodger. And you'll be entitled to your rations three times a day, if not more frequentlier, and if you don't like it you'll have to lump it and so may the old Nick close down upon all your silk palavering around the plane old poole of brotherly law and ginirosity and feller-feelin' and fare play! Amen.—Columbus (Miss) Sentinel.

The French Empress has just presented to the Imperial Library of Paris a large Bible in two volames, of the 13th century. It is written on vellum contains many valuable marginal notes, is illustrated in:a very enrious and exquisite manner, and is sltomore than a disaster; but, as naual in such cases, journey towards the north east, and soon descended gether a splendid specimen of old works of this kind. while the efficiency of the fleet and the valour of the into the great plain, where I obtained my first view It was recently brought from Arabia.