

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The French Circular says that the recent changes in Europe are favorable to France.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has refused to allow French officers to hold office in Mexico, owing to the protest of the United States Government. Only Postponed.—'I should say,' observes the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Star*, 'that in well informed circles here there is a very general feeling that war must eventually break out between France and Prussia. All, however, agree in giving us a long date for it, and admit the two great existing obstacles on the part of France—assuming, which I cannot do, that she is anxious for such a hazardous contest—to wit, the time necessary for getting breach-loaders, and the Great Exhibition.—So the friends of peace have a chance. Who can say what will turn up in 18 months.'

The *Moniteur* publishes the following note:—'The Emperor Napoleon, in accepting the cessation of hostilities, was guided by the desire of contributing to remove one of the principal causes of the late war, and to hasten the suspension of hostilities. As soon as the signature of an armistice in Italy was decided on, his Majesty's Government employed its efforts to prepare the way for the conclusion of a peace between the Cabinet of Vienna and that of Florence. To do this it was necessary to previously regulate the cessation made to his Majesty by the Emperor Francis Joseph. A treaty to that effect was signed on the 24th of August between France and Austria, and the ratification have been exchanged at Vienna. In virtue of that treaty the transfer of the fortresses and territories of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom will be made by an Austrian commissioner into the hands of a French commissioner, who is at present in Vienna. The delegates of France will afterwards come to an understanding with the Venetian authorities to transmit to them the rights of possession which he shall have received, and the populations will be called on to pronounce on the fate of their country. Under this reserve the Emperor Napoleon did not hesitate to declare as far back as the 29th of July that he would consent to the Union to the Kingdom of Italy of the provinces ceded by Austria. His Majesty made known his intentions to King Victor Emmanuel in the following letter—

'St. Cloud, Aug. 11.

'Monsieur mon Frere, I learned with pleasure that your Majesty had adhered to the armistice and to the preliminaries of peace signed between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. There is, therefore, a probability that a new era of tranquility is going to open for Europe. Your Majesty knows that I accepted the offer of Venetia in order to preserve it from all devastation, and prevent a useless effusion of blood. My purpose always has been to restore it to itself so that Italy should be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Mistress of her own destiny, Venetia will soon be able to express her will by universal suffrage. Your Majesty will recognize that in these circumstances the action of France has again been exercised in favor of humanity and the independence of populations. I return to you the assurance of the sentiments of high esteem and sincere friendship with which I am, de votre Majesté, le bon Frere.

'Napoleon.'

The *Temps* the other day declared that the description had had its day, and that it was necessary to have recourse to the arming of the whole nation. The duty of every good patriot, it added, is to demand of the French Government a transformation of the system of national defence. Under the system thus denounced as effete France could at any time muster, at a few days' notice, an army of 700,000 highly-trained soldiers, and I take leave to admit the accuracy of one of the *chefs de file* of the French press, who declared the other day that out of these 700,000, when necessary garrisons—Algiers, Cochinchina, and other calls and colonies—came to be deducted, only 250,000 men would remain disposable to take the field. M. Forcade, however, is one of the good patriots to whom the *Temps* appeals—in his case certainly not in vain. Sounding his most martial note upon the generally well-loaded trumpet which he blows in the *Revue* twice every month, he at once declares that France is bound to maintain an army at least equal to that of Germany. It would be not merely unpardonable but impossible not to do so. 'To consent to inferiority would be on the part of France, a brutal abdication.' By the present method 100,000 men are annually taken and are bound to serve for seven years. France annually supplies 300,000 young men who have completed their twentieth year. Allowing for exemptions and exonerations, he considers that the conscription, as now established, takes half those 300,000. This could not be permanently exceeded without injury to important national interests. He objects alike to take the recruits younger and to an extension of the time of service. The volunteer system, which has answered so well in England, he justly considers inapplicable to France, as at present organized and governed. 'Would it be possible, he doubtfully asks, to make any thing of the old institution of the National Guard? Finally, he gives his vote for an imitation of the Prussian system. Whatever plan may be adopted, he insists on the necessity of a prompt revision of French military institutions, with a view to guarantee the most elevated of patriotic interests, and to place in security the dignity, and the authority of France, we do not say in safety from an insult, which assuredly no one would think or dare to offer, but above all dispute and every doubt. He praises the skill and vigor of Count Bismarck, 'whose eye and hand are everywhere, and who sets an example of vigilance and activity which deserves to find not only approval but imitators.'

WIVES FOR FRENCH CONVICTS.—A letter from Toulon says:—A cellular van arrived here a few days ago, containing twelve tall, fine young girls from eighteen to twenty-five years of age, coming from the central house or Penitentiary at Clermont, Ohio. About sixty more girls are expected, and are to be shipped on board the *Ceres* for Cayenne, where it is now proposed to populate in a practical manner. Those young girls—amongst whom is one who is a remarkable beauty—are destined to contract legitimate unions with those of the condemned in the penal colony who have distinguished themselves by their work and their good conduct. Each couple will receive concession of a plot of land and the necessary advances to open agricultural establishments.

The Mayor of Nancy is an intelligent individual.—On the occasion of the recent visit of the Empress Eugenie, with her son, the Mayor asked the Prussian Imperial: 'What is your age, my Prince?' 'I am ten,' answered the Prince. 'So young, and already the son of the Emperor of the French!' exclaimed the Mayor, with great emphasis.

The Bank of France was never so encumbered with riches as at the present time. There are now in its cellars the value of 700 millions of francs in gold, specie, silver, or jewels. This abundance has resulted from the war in Germany. The amount sent by German bankers and others numbers 200 millions. The King of Saxony sent ten millions of florins. The cellars of the bank are so crammed that the bank is compelled to refuse to receive any valuables which occupy much space.

ITALY.

Prisoners.—A letter from Florence confirms the intended early reduction of the Italian army, and says that it will be begun by sending home seven out of the twelve classes now under the colours. The volunteers will also be dissolved, except perhaps some skeletons of corps upon paper, and the writer adds that they themselves deserve such dissolution. A Sicilian journal exclaims, 'There are no longer

any laws, we have returned to the violent state of nature.' This is great exaggeration, but still there is no doubt of the insecurity of Sicily, especially of the north of the island. 'Raffaello' comes from the north of the island, and is dangerous, says a letter, to go from Palermo to Montreale and to Bagheria, which is as if one said from Paris to St. Denis and St. Cloud. A curious anecdote comes from Venice, given as from a good Italian source. It is to the effect that the Governor of that city, Gen. Alemani, has sent his heavy baggage to Vienna, and that before doing so he insisted on having it examined by persons belonging to the municipality, and made them seal up the packages. Attacked in the most violent manner as a public functionary, he was determined to secure testimony to his personal probity.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, speaking of the share of the debt falling on Italy in consequence of the cessation of Venetia, says—

'Following the mode adopted by the Conference of London on the occasion of the separation of Belgium from the kingdom of Holland, the Austrian plenipotentiaries at Zurich divided under two heads the Austrian debt. The first concerned the Lombard liabilities properly so called, which after long negotiations were fixed at 1,000,000,000. The second related to the general debt of the Empire. The Austrian plenipotentiaries demanded that the latter should be shared in proportion to the population of Lombardy, as had been done between Holland and Belgium. Had that course been adopted the amount would have been 600,000,000. Sardinia refused to assume so considerable a sum. Thanks to the arbitration of the Emperor of the French this second branch of the claim was reduced to 100,000,000, so that the total sum with which Sardinia was charged under both heads was settled by the Treaty of Zurich at 250,000,000 francs. In the negotiations which are taking place relatively to Venetia the determination of the amount of the debt has been left to the ulterior deliberations of the plenipotentiaries assembled at Vienna; but, considering all the circumstances, it seems to us that the definitive sum cannot be less than 200,000,000. The *Times*' correspondent gives some interesting details as to the defence of Venice:—

'On the southern point of the island of Malamocco stands the strong fort of Alberoni, which I visited yesterday, and the powerful bastions of which, broad—too broad, perhaps—wet ditches, and armament of rifled guns, heavy smooth-bore, and mortars, would give a good account of a passing ship, supported by the smaller but carefully devised batteries of Fort St. Pietro, on the other side of the harbour, at a distance of about 1,200 yards. But a well clad ship might run past even the strongest guns possessed by the Austrians with little damage at a speed of 10 or 12 knots; so the careful defenders have placed across the water between the two forts heavy chain cables, doubled and quadrupled, supported by great boulders, that they may not sink too low in the water. Hereabouts (it would not be fair to indicate the exact position) lie also a nest of 'sea mines,' which the Austrians refuse to call to call torpedoes, containing charges of gunpowder. The experience gained in the American war has shown that these terrible harbour defences must not be left to their own working or they will sometimes play their friends false by refusing to explode. The plan of the Austrians for firing them is as follows.

Suppose that a ship is running up the harbour, and approaches the spot where the danger is hidden. An officer stationed in a little bomb-proof room in Fort St. Pietro looks through a brass tube with a perpendicular wire at the end and keeps the ship under his aim. As he moves the tube an index needle is carried by it round an arc, on which are marked certain numbers, being those of the sea mines in line with his eye and the ship. He glances down at each moment and reads the number to a companion on his left, or in case of need an assistant might read for him while he follows the vessel with his tube. The operator on his left is provided with a brass disc, marked with corresponding numbers, on which revolves a handle of similar metal. If the number read by the handle is moved to the same number on the disc, and the metal circuit to No. 10 mine is complete, except at one point. If he reads 101, both Nos. 10 and 11 mines are prepared for firing. This is all that occurs in this room—viz., that the mine or mines in a line with him and the ship are placed in connexion with the electrical apparatus, which is an ordinary friction machine. But, though the enemy is approaching the submarine horror, he may not have arrived at the full distance, and the officer may prepare several mines one after another, and reject each for the next in order, before she comes within reach of any of them. There is no fear of firing them at the wrong moment, however, for this is accomplished at some distance from the room just described and by another hand. In a small dark casemate, protected from missiles by thick iron shutters, which are divided by one narrow opening, stands the last of the insidious crew. He, too, has a tube with its vertical hair, but this is fixed and looks always directly along the line of mines. He knows nothing of the officers in the other room, but trusts they are performing their duty and that no mistake can possibly be made. The ship moves steadily on, but he sees her not at first; though he scarcely draws his breath, for he knows that she is at hand. A sharp line, the ram of a *Panzerfrigate* perhaps, passes swiftly across his field of vision. 'Ready!' His attendant gives a few rapid turns to a handle; the disc of glass and the black rubber perform their wonderful duty. 'Fire!' Two brass bolts are brought into contact the subtle fluid or vibration passes, the gases pent up by chemical attraction are released, and in a moment the strong ship is a wreck and settles down beneath the waters, barring the way against the consort who is following her. Such is the action of the Austrian *See Minen*.

Rome.—The *Monde*, referring to a report that the occupation of Rome by the French troops might be prolonged for two years more, says:

It is extremely doubtful whether Pius IX. can live in Rome with Victor Emmanuel. The primitive church is cited as an example. But the example shows the impossibility of the joint habitation by the martyrdom of so many Popes for three hundred years and by the voluntary exile of Constantine to Byzantium. And it is in the name of liberty that persecution is offered as an ideal to the church! If it be a part of the arrangements of Victor Emmanuel to leave the Pope a portion of Rome, that portion will be lessened every day, and Pius IX. would be about as free in the Vatican as was Louis XVI. in the Tuileries or the tower of the Temple. A residence at Malta would secure to both him and the cardinals more complete liberty. The Pope will consult the interest of the church alone, but should he ask France to keep her troops in Rome a year or two longer, it is probable that France will not refuse, were it only to dispel the dark cloud which the exile of Pius IX. would cast over the Exposition of 1867.

In another place the *Monde* speaks as follows:—

'We cannot see indeed what is to prevent the Italian revolution from ascending the capitol. France abandons Rome; Austria makes advances to King Victor Emmanuel; all the Catholic powers become more and more entangled in revolutionary embarrassments under the pretext of escaping from the embarrassment of the Roman question. Christian princes seem more disposed to ally themselves with the revolution than to rise in defence of the Holy Father and the Catholic Church. Rome then for one reason or another is really abandoned by men. It is quite natural, therefore, that the Giardinis, Ricciois, and Garibaldis should prepare their moral means for taking possession of it. The only power which the revolution has now to fear is God. But what is God in the eyes of certain persons who are on the high places of power? A child's scarecrow. All this is horrible, but it is true.'

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Aug. 29.—Although it may seem paradoxical, it is true enough to say that the term 'a great military power' is by no means the same as a 'great fighting power.' If a nation has had its blood and bone and sinew absorbed and incorporated in a great army, and if that army suffers a crushing defeat, the nation is left so weak and prostrate that it can offer no resistance. Before 1861 the Republic of the United States of North America was below the status of a German Grand Duchy in its military establishments. It had before the war with the Confederate States terminated more than a million of men under arms. The Confederates, who had no army at all to begin with, had at one time more men in the field than Austria had last campaign. The value of an army depends upon its efficiency in all its establishments in the first place, but its leaders must be men of ability as soldiers. It must be well directed, and it must be fit for its work, haft, and blade, so that the blow may go home when it is delivered. Should these conditions fall it is better for a State to renounce the expenditure and the actual weakness caused by the maintenance of a vast army. Now, at the present moment there is in all the Austrian Empire no man with the head of a von Ron or von Moltke. The work of reorganising the army is to go on, but the guiding mind seems wanting. No man in the Empire is more diligent and laborious than the Emperor himself, but his greatest admirers would not say that he possessed the qualities of a Carnot or of a Frederick, and among the many able, zealous, and devoted men who serve His Majesty there is not one who stands in the foremost rank of organizers, administrators, or Generals—a great General, in fact, combining, as Napoleon did, all the qualities of the three in himself. If Austria had an army of 800,000 men armed with breechloaders to-morrow, what would she do with it? Impetuous soldiers would say 'Invade Prussia at once and win back in Berlin all that was lost at Koniggratz and Nikolsburg,' but that is impossible. The fatal words 'too late' have been spoken, never to be recalled. In Austria proper the people want peace and reform. In Bohemia the people want a Federal system and Czechian rights; in Hungary several races want different things; and the Poles and Croats have each and all some requirements to be gratified. But none of them want war.—*Times* Cor.

The Austrian Clergy.—The following interesting description is from the pen of the continental commissioner of the *Irish Times*, a military gentleman of high accomplishments. Coming from a Protestant, it is well worthy of being compared with the late anti-Catholic statements produced in this and the old world:—

It is the habit of the Liberals in this country to abuse priests very violently. It has been my fortune to have met many of the latter of all grades, and I must say that I have found them invariably not only the best informed men in Austria, but kind, good persons, and perfect gentlemen. The misfortune abroad is that the men of advanced politics are almost always infidels in religion; hence their hatred of the clergy of all persuasions. In dress, the Austrian clergy seem alone distinguished from the laity by the wearing of long boots. But as this is also a Hungarian habit for all classes, it is not easy to be clerically distinguished. The turned-down collar band, which is only gradually coming into use, and which is very unpopular with clergy, young and old, is so worn under a rather high coat collar as to be scarcely perceptible. In politics, the clergy of the various states of this vast empire, of course, differ one part from another, those of the Tyrol and Austria proper states are highly Conservative, and give all the support to a restrictive policy of the Government, while the priests of Hungary are almost all with the people, and back up warmly the demands for constitutional liberty. They are themselves warm-hearted Hungarians, and think as such. Such a course of conduct gives them great influence. Here in the capital they seem to have little or none, and probably so much the worse for the habits and morals of the people. Before I came on this last visit to Austria, I was taught to believe that the Catholic clergy swarmed over the empire, ate up all the good things, and gave but little value in return. I have found this to be a popular English error.—The gentlemen of the church are seldom seen.—Many of them are extremely poor; and still more of them are the kind friends of the humble and their unselfish attendance in the days of trouble and sickness. You may be assured that is a great mistake in England or Ireland to abuse or speak ill of the clergy of any Christian men—for we are but playing into the hands of profligates and unbelievers, who, secretly or openly are rearing their heads on all the broad continent of Europe, and who, bye-and-bye, will show themselves in our own islands, where a more decent veil is thrown over irreligion. Instead of swarming priests it is swarming officers of the army one sees here. I counted over 150 at one supper-house the other evening. They are a quiet, unassuming set of men, the chief object in peace of whose lives seems to be the smoking of bad cigars. Some of these gentlemen who have been in the fight, tell the strangest stories of the Prussians.

PRUSSIA.

There is nothing in the world so conclusive as figures. Any one who desires to form an opinion of the part played by the late Austro-Prussian contest by the respective armies of the two Powers has only to look at the return of the prisoners on either side. The exchange, as agreed upon by the terms of the Preliminaries of Peace, was effected at Oederberg on Monday, the 27th of August. On one side were released 623 Austrian officers and 35,036 rank and file, while about 13,000 Austrian prisoners were left behind in the Prussian hospital, their wounds not allowing their removal. On the other side, Austria gave up seven Prussian officers and 450 non-commissioned officers and men. About 120, severely wounded, remained behind in Austrian hands.—Anything more significant could scarcely be set before the reader. 48,559 Austrian prisoners, against 577 Prussians—that is, rather more than 82 to 1.—But there is more. The total loss of the Austrians, between killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing, is computed at about 90,000, so that the number of prisoners exceeds one-half the total loss. The men who were reported killed, or who died of their wounds, are stated to be about 15,000; the wounded who still survive are, therefore, about 25,400, and of these 13,000—that is, a little more than one-half—are in Prussian hands. Of the remaining 12,000 not a few must belong to the category of the missing.—The total loss of the Prussians during the campaign is given at 21,989. Of these 2,815 are reported killed, 6,118 severely wounded, 10,131 wounded, and 2,925 missing. As of the last a great number have since returned, the total Prussian loss may be reduced to 20,000, of whom the 10,000 wounded are in progress of recovery. But allowing the two original numbers to stand, we find that while the general Austrian loss is 90,000, and that of the Prussians 21,989—that is, 4-5 to 1, the ratio of the prisoners is, as we have said, 82 to 1.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to day states that the mission of General Manteuffel was caused by a proposal of the Russian Government to the neutral powers that they should participate in the territorial changes which are being effected in Germany. This proposition did not meet with any support from the other European Governments. The Russian Government therefore, refrained from taking any further decision in the question, but at the same time reserved the rights of Russia as a great Power as well as her full liberty of action, Russia's only rule of conduct being the interests of the nation.

The Attitude of Russia.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of August 31 contains the following ar-

ticile:—'Foreign journals are discussing the attitude of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg in view of the facts which are becoming accomplished in Germany.—Some affirm that the Imperial Government has made protests, while others, again, declare that it has assented without reserve to the aggrandizement of Prussia. The glaring contradiction of these various suffices to show that neither is in conformity with truth. We will not mention what has been said as to the object and the result of General Manteuffel's mission to St. Petersburg. It is quite clear that foreign correspondents have not been admitted to confidence. They would have done better to spare their imaginations, and to have confined themselves to stating positive facts. Now the only positive facts are—that the Imperial Government proposed to the neutral Courts to invoke the participation of Europe in a consideration of the territorial and political modifications of the equilibrium, based upon treaties which had been signed by all the Powers in common; that this proposition was not supported by the other Cabinets—that the principle of European solidarity being ignored for a time by the very Powers whose agreement essentially constituted such solidarity, the Imperial Government abstained from further interference; its judgment and the rights of Russia as a great European Power remain reserved to it; its action is free. The national interests of Russia continue to be its sole motive of action.—Beyond this, all that is published concerning the attitude of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is merely conjectural and without foundation.

PRUSSIA AND ENGLAND—IRELAND.

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.)

Prussia has recently acquired a position in Europe which gives importance to everything connected with her internal policy as well as to her external relations with other States. It has recently been asserted that Prussia, as now about to be constituted, will continue to have a Catholic and a Protestant population, bearing the relative proportion of nearly one or two. In other words, about one-third of the subjects of this pugnacious Protestant power are assumed to be Catholic. As contrasted with Ireland, the Catholic subjects of this Protestant state are in a considerable minority. The Catholic population of Ire and may, in round numbers, be stated at five millions, and the Church of England population at seven hundred thousand. In Prussia the Protestant population, before the conquest, was more than eleven millions, and the Catholic population more than six millions. The natural deduction from the relative numbers of Catholics under the Protestant crowns of the two nations would be that in Ireland the overwhelming numerical strength of the Catholic people would secure them perfect equality, at least, with their Protestant fellow-subjects, and that in Protestant Prussia the Catholic population would be in danger of suffering serious injustice because of their numerical weakness. Let us see, then, how Prussia contrasts with England in their respective modes of dealing with their Catholic subjects. The two points of comparison which most immediately suggest themselves to the Irish mind, and to the reflection of British statesmen, are the relations of the State to the Protestant and Catholic Churches, and the relations of the State to the education of the two sections of subjects. A remarkable book has just issued from the Oxford press in which these two subjects, with others of considerable interest, are elaborately discussed. From this book we gather that Prussia exhibits little, if any, pugnacity towards her own subjects in matters of religion and education, and, all Lutheran though the Crown and Government are, Catholics are more free in the matter of education in Prussia than they are in Ireland, and that, save as regards a 'vote' conceded by the Pope in the nomination of bishops and archbishops, the Catholic Church is more free, and less subject to the insult of seeing a domineering ascendancy church by its side than it is in Ireland. The number of Protestant parochial churches in Prussia in 1861 was 5,387, which, with 2,977 filial churches, or, as we would term them, either free churches or chapels of ease, make 8,364. The total number of Catholic churches was 5,443, of which 4,960 were parochial. The mode in which these several churches are supported is thus stated by the writer from whom we copy these figures. The State as a State gives to the Protestant Church £61,364 10s. annually, including the State contribution to building churches, repairing same, and increasing the stipends of poor clergymen, whose incomes from the parishes are too small for their support. The 'average' of this sum amounts to £9 9s. per clergyman, assuming that it were divided equally. It is right to add that the average personal income of each clergyman of the Protestant Church is computed at £105 yearly, which in the majority of instances, is paid by the 'parish.' What 'parish' means in the sense of paying will be rendered plain hereafter. The annual sum given by the State for the support of the Catholic Church is £119,314 19s., of which £53,000 are allocated to the archbishops and bishops, and £50,000 to the clergy and repairing of churches, and £7,333 to Cologne Cathedral. The whole of this state grant, if divided rateably among the clergy of the Catholic Church, would represent £18 9s. per head as against £9 9s. per head for the Protestant clergyman. This difference seemingly in favor of the Catholic Church is, in fact, not a preference, but a *quasi* adjustment resulting from other differences that tell against the funds available for the Catholic clergy and Church purposes. The average available personal income of the Catholic priests is less than that of Protestant ecclesiastics of the same rank. The parish priest, as an average, has £24 a year, and by an order of the Cabinet no priest's income can be less than £20 a year. Now let us see what is meant by a 'parish' a Protestant parish in Protestant Prussia. In Ireland a Protestant parish means a district, every landowner within which, be he Catholic or Dissenter, or Churchman, must pay a stipulated annual sum to the minister of the dominant Catholic Church. This is not so in Prussia. The principle is carried out by the Church Rates Voluntary Bill of this session is fully carried out in Prussia. If a Protestant community arises in a district they can combine to build a church, subscribe for the support of a minister, and apply to the Church Bureau for authorization to create a parish or 'Gemeinde.' This is usually granted, and then the Protestant community become a sort of local corporate Church body, with power to tax the 'Gemeinde' or parish for the support of the inmates. But the parish in this sense means the inhabitants who profess the same religious tenets and who are worshippers at the Church authorized by the State decree. The Catholics, the Methodists, the Jews, the Dissenters, cannot be compelled to pay one penny to the parochial assessment for the Protestant church ministers—the ministers of the State religion. In the same way a Catholic community, having grown up in a district, may build a church, obtain a Priest from the Bishop, provide funds to prove the *bona fides* of the parochial project, obtain a licence to form a parish, and forthwith tax the Catholics of the 'parish' for the support of the church and the priest. The amount of the tax is, of course, limited in both cases, but the public status of the two churches is palpably the same. The principle means of support is voluntary—partly derived from funded 'subscriptions,' partly from fees and dues, partly from the parochial tax on the 'members of the communion,' and, when all these are insufficient, partly from a governmental rate in aid—the rule in this Protestant State being that no man shall be compelled to pay a direct stipend for the support of any church save that to which he is attached. We do not hold up the Prussian system as a model to be followed, save one respect—the broad principle on which it is laid—that no man be coerced to pay for a system of religious teaching in which he does not agree. We have discussed the church section of the religious arrangement so fully that we must defer for

another occasion an examination of the education question. We may, however, say that this Protestant State compels every child to be educated. But it does not compel any child to be educated save in the tenets of faith of its parents. The Catholic children are taught history, geography, arithmetic, and religion by a Catholic teacher, and the Protestant children are taught by Protestant teachers. To effectually carry out this principle there are, or may be, separate schools for each denomination, and in practice there are separate schools.

RAVENOR ON A BANK.—An amusing adventure is related as having happened at the Bank of England which had committed the great disrespect of refusing to discount a bill of a very large amount, drawn by Anselm Rothschild of Frankfurt, on Nathan Rothschild of London. The bank had haughtily replied, 'that they discounted only their own bills, and not those of private persons.' But they had to do with one stronger than the bank. 'Private persons! I will make these gentlemen see what kind of private person we are!'

Three weeks afterward Nathan Rothschild who had employed the interval in procuring all the five pound notes he could procure in England and on the continent, presented himself at the bank, at the opening of the office. He drew from his pocket-book a five pound note, and they naturally counted out five sovereigns, at the same time looking quite astonished that the Baron Rothschild should have personally called himself for such a trifle. The Baron examined one of the coins and put them into a little canvas bag, then drawing out another note—a third—a tenth—a hundredth, he never put them into the bag without scrupulously examining them, and in some instances trying them in the balance, as he said 'the law gave him a right to do.' The first pocket book emptied, and the first bag full, he passed them to his clerk, and received a second, and thus continued till the close of the bank. The Baron had employed seven hours to change twenty-one thousand pounds. But as he also had nine employees of his house engaged in the same manner, it resulted that the house of Rothschild had drawn twenty-one thousand in gold from the bank, and that he had so occupied the teller that no other person could change a single note.

Everything which bears the stamp of excentricity has always pleased the English. They were, the first day, very much amused at the pique of Baron Rothschild. They, however, laughed less when they saw him return next day at the opening of the bank, flanked by his nine clerks, followed this time by many drays, destined to carry away the specie. They laughed no longer when the king of bankers said with ironic simplicity, 'these gentlemen refuse to pay my bills. I have sworn not to keep theirs. At their leisure, only, I notify them that I have enough to employ them for two months.'

'For two months?'

Eleven millions in gold drawn from the Bank of England, which they never possessed.

The bank took alarm; there was something to be done. The next morning notice appeared in the journals that henceforth the banks would pay Rothschild's bills the same as their own.

SELF-RELIANCE.—The success of individuals in life is greatly owing to their early learning to depend upon their own resources. Money, or the expectation of it by inheritance, has ruined more men than the want of it ever did. Teach young men to rely upon their own efforts, to be frugal and industrious, and you have furnished them with a productive capital which no man can ever wrest from them.

TIPPLING THE SOURCE OF MADNESS.—Habitual tippling, or a systematic recourse to intoxicating liquors, give rise to a chronic form of mental disease, which is characterized by a *winked* perversion of all the moral feelings. Such persons, without betraying any positive symptoms of drunkenness, are nevertheless under the influence of an excitement which produces in them an irritability of temper and a waywardness of disposition which prompts them to commit acts of indiscretion which frequently become matters for judicial investigation.

No one can pursue solid learning and frivolous pleasure at once.

Poetry is not only one of the best safeguards of youth, but its brightest ornament.

Idleness is the 'Dead Sea' that swallows all virtues, and the self-made sepulchre of a living man.

SERMON FEAR.—A poor woman in New York, having lost her husband, requested the 'parson' to preach the usual *elogie*. He kindly expressed his consent, adding that his charge was two guineas. Oh, your reverence! was the answer, 'I am a poor woman, and cannot spare so much money.'—'Well,' said the parson, 'it is contrary to my usual rule to take less, but I don't mind obliging an old parishioner in trouble, and so will say only one guinea.'—'Oh, sir, but the good man has left me next to nothing, and there will be his funeral to pay for, and what not, and sure, too, you'll be having the burial fees. Can't you then do it for ten shillings?'—'Yes, I'll do it,' was the angry reply, 'but it will be the greatest stuff you have ever heard of.'

AN ARAB SERMON.—One morning, Eddyn Effendi ascended his pulpit, to preach, and addressing his hearers said:—'O believers! know ye what I am going to talk to you about? They replied they did not. 'Well, then,' rejoined he, 'since you do not know, do you suppose that I am going to tell you? Another morning he again appeared in the pulpit, and said:—'O believers! know ye what I am going to tell you? They replied that they did. 'If you know it, then,' said he, 'I need not tell it to you,' and he descended from the pulpit and went his way. His auditors, puzzled what to do, at length agreed that, if he again made his appearance, some of them would say that they knew, others that they did not. And again Eddyn Effendi mounted into the pulpit, and said, 'O Mussulmans! know ye what I am going to say to you? To which some replied, 'We know,' others, 'We know not.'—'Good! returned he; let those who know tell those who do not.'

RATIFY PROMISES BY PERFORMANCES. REV. J. H. CORNELL, N.Y. City, says in a letter—'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylabalsam for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black.' Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 198 Green, wick st., N.Y.

A PERFUMES AND A COSMETIC.—The surpassing aromatic excellence of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has caused its qualities, as a cosmetic, to be partially overlooked. It is not only the most refreshing and delightful of perfumes, but as a superficial application for the removal of blemishes on the skin, it is unsurpassed. In tropical climates, where the excessive heat causes annoying eruptions, and every sunbeam carries freckles, tan, and sunburn in its train, this soothing toilet-water is found exceedingly useful for cosmetic purposes. Its delicious fragrance is also a complete antidote to nervous headache and faintness.

Purchasers are requested to see that the words 'Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No. 69 Water Street, New York,' are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine.

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