

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Evening Star, writing on the 9th instant, says:—It is reported that the Marquis de Lavalette has been favored with a letter from the Emperor, wherein His Majesty asserts that he had insisted upon obtaining the most insignificant territorial compensation from Prussia, the whole of Germany would then have arisen against France. Should this piece of news prove to be true the Marquis will, no doubt, in a few days be authorized to publish this important document, which can only tend to show the world that Louis Napoleon is not in the least disposed to compromise once more the peace of Europe. Mean while, the Etendard, a paper which is supposed to derive its inspiration direct from the Emperor's Cabinet, writes as follows:—We hear that a circular will shortly be despatched to the various diplomatic agents of the French Government abroad. The changes which have taken place during the last two months in the map of Europe, differently as they have been interpreted by the various populations, have confused the public mind. In France this doubtful state of public opinion cannot be allowed to exist any longer. The object of the circular in question will be to define the situation of France; and this will, no doubt, be done with the lucidity which characterizes all the despatches emanating from the Marquis de Lavalette, Minister, ad interim, of Foreign Affairs. The part which French policy thought fit to adopt in the late war will thus be clearly explained.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:—We hear from Paris that the appointment of M. de Moustier to the French Foreign Office is by no means, as is supposed by some Prussian and English papers, a sign that the Emperor has given up his design of extending the French frontier on the side of the Rhine. M. de Moustier is neither a friend of Prussia nor an enemy of Austria, but a zealous Bonapartist, and would not even hesitate before a war if he thought it necessary for the maintenance of the present dynasty. He is known to be on much better terms with Prince Napoleon than his predecessor, with whose Orleanist leanings the Prince had nothing in common, and his attachment to the Imperial family will make him a ready instrument for carrying out any policy the Emperor may wish to adopt. His appointment, therefore, seems to show that the Emperor is about to enter on a policy, for the execution of which he will require a minister who will blindly and unscrupulously carry out his wishes. That Napoleon is about to take some important resolution is further indicated by the calling together of the French diplomatic agents at Paris, for the purpose, it is said, of giving the Emperor full information respecting the political situation in Europe.

THE REASON HE WAS DISMISSED.—The resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, we have good reason to believe is really a dismissal. The checks which Napoleon has received from Mexico and from Prussia rendered it expedient for the Emperor to disclaim responsibility for the policy which led to them. So M. Drouyn de Lhuys is made a scapegoat.

The Constitutional and other papers have been careful to mention that the Emperor has recommended his drives, and that he lately rode on horseback and walked in the Bois de Boulogne. Nevertheless, it is unfortunately certain that His Majesty's health is by no means so good as his friends could desire, and, although his departure for Biarritz has been positively announced for the 10th instant, it is very probable that he will not get there at that date (if at all), as his medical advisers are opposed to his interrupting the treatment he is now following. Dr. Rayer, who attends him, has lately held repeated consultations with Drs. Nelaton and Ricord.

It is reported in Paris that Maximilian might be expected in Europe by every steamer.

A BLOW TO DIPLOMACY.—The Patrie announces that in consequence of the annexation to Prussia of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfurt, the representatives of France at the capitals of those various States have been authorized to quit their posts. Count Bismarck's reputation as a bold man is too well established to need exalting, otherwise one might instance, as a proof of it, that he has not feared to incur the enmity of some sixty or more ministers, plenipotentiary and resident, charges d'affaires, &c., to say nothing of aspiring secretaries and attaches, whom his successful campaign and its consequences have thrown out of work, or, perhaps out of play would be the more proper term as regards most of the gentlemen.

MODERN BATTLES.—A pamphlet on the needlegun by General de Goudrevault contests the idea that battles of present day are more sanguinary than those of former periods. The writer says:—At Borodino the combatants lost a quarter of their force; at Magenta and Solferino an eighth; at the battle of Sedes, fought between the Prince de Conde and the Prince of Orange, the two armies lost a third of their numbers, and Conde had three horses killed under him by the rude muskets, old halberds, and clumsy pistols of that time, so far behind the present epoch of the needlegun. Lastly, at the battle ofadowa, the Prussians and Austrians lost an eighth of the troops engaged and yet fought with obstinacy. The inference which the General draws is that the new arms kill more quickly, but the battle is of shorter duration. The net result is that there are less victims. Besides, although it may be imprudent not to possess the new engines of war they do not suffice alone to assure the victory. That depends above all on the genius of the general and firmness of the soldiers.—London Times, Sept 6.

THE FRENCH BREECH-LOADER.—It is stated that the gun tried at the camp of Chalons has been definitely adopted by the French Government, with two modifications unanimously proposed by the committee appointed to superintend the experiments. To satisfy the first wants of the service, the manufacture of 200,000 of this new weapon is going to be carried out.

LAMIRANDE AT PARIS.—We translate the following from L'Evenement of the 8th inst.:

The Orleans train last night brought with it Sureau Lamirande, the ex-Casimir of the bank of France at Poitiers. Seven months ago this person disappeared, leaving a deficit of seven hundred and eighty-six thousand francs. Mr. Stassart, the Secretary of the Bank of France, immediately came to an understanding with M. Claude, the intelligent chief of the detective police, and obtained from him the assistance of M. Melin, an officer of extraordinary ability. M. Melin at once took the field, though without other information than a description of Lamirande's personal appearance, and the date of disappearance from Poitiers, which was two days previously. He commenced by questioning all the cab drivers of Paris, from one of whom learned that a person of the appearance of Lamirande had taken a carriage from the Orleans Railway Station to the Station of the Northern Railway. He judged, therefore, that Lamirande had left for England, and set out at once for London. There he obtained more exact information, and following the traces of the presumptive Lamirande, who had purchased a variety of articles, and among the rest three hats of a city hatter, he learned that he had taken passage for New York. As M. Melin had carte blanche, he immediately proceeded to charter a steamer, which might get ahead of the packet steamer. He did in fact get ahead of him, and arrested Lamirande on his arrival at New York; but the ex-casimir pretended that his name was Lasnier, and that he resided in the United States. This was at one of the chief hotels of New York, and Lamirande's hat was lying on a table. "Pardon me, Sir," said the officer, "you have just come from London, where you bought this hat," he had noticed the address of the London

hatter. Lamirande then lost all his courage, and with the assistance of the French Consul, M. Melin secured his incarceration. Questions of extradition are, however, very complicated in the United States; the affair was prolonged, and thanks no doubt to the complicity of his lawyers and the New York Police Lamirande succeeded in escaping. At this stage, as M. Melin confesses, he had some hours of discouragement; but he speedily recovered himself, got together fresh intelligence, and acquired a conviction that Lamirande had left for Canada. There he followed him and found him at La Prairie. Here however, were fresh difficulties in the way of extradition, that were at last surmounted by the activity of M. Melin. He obtained permission from the Governor to carry off his prisoner at the very moment when he was about to be set at liberty, by a new interpretation of the law. It was from Canada, therefore, that M. Melin, accompanied by a Canadian officer, arrived yesterday in charge of the ex-Casimir.

When Lamirande was arrested at La Prairie, M. Melin found upon him for his entire fortune only sixteen pence and a revolver. "Why do you carry this weapon?" said the officer. "For thieves," said the ex-Casimir coolly. "And you never thought of using it on yourself?" "I never did."

However, let us return to the sixteen-pence. Lamirande left Poitiers with 480,000 francs, the difference between which sum and the deficit had been disposed of in play and pleasure. They play a good deal at Poitiers; Lamirande was a dandy, and in 1855 he had kept an actress who was very popular in Paris. The great bulk of these 480,000 francs was an anxiety for the faithless cashier. He saw an officer in every one he met, and he fancied, with reason, that the Custom House might think the origin of this large sum a little suspicious. He, therefore, bought six pocket handkerchiefs. In one he placed two hundred and ten thousand francs and then folded these in the other handkerchiefs in such a manner as to make a little packet. The rest he kept in his pockets. The package was by his side on the seat of the railway carriage, and on reaching London he got out so hastily as to leave it there—at least so he says. Three minutes after he discovered his mistake, returned, found the carriage, but missed his package of notes. Of course he did not reclaim it; and thus he left for New York with no more than 200,000 francs. There his lawyers took fifty-six thousand francs out of him at two strokes. They made him sing once more to the tune of 10,000 francs, and M. Melin captured 120,000 francs when he arrested him. With the remainder he paid his personal expenses and contrived to achieve his escape. He made the return voyage without a red cent, and in boots and pantaloons belonging to M. Melin. What most struck those who like the writer, saw him arrive yesterday, was the battered straw hat which he wore. This hat has a legend connected with it. M. Melin intended to buy one for him at Liverpool; but the prisoner having attempted to escape, by way of punishment they let him keep his old hat. In this new kind of Odysee which lasted, let us remember, seven months, after having freighted ships, hired officers, and set all the old world in motion, M. Melin expended 12,500 francs.

BELGIUM.

The visitation of cholera in Belgium has been terrible. The official returns up to the 21st ult. put the number of persons attacked with cholera at 31,051; deaths, 16,999. The Catholic journals describe the effects of this awful scourge as having been remarkably beneficial in a religious point of view. Great numbers of persons have returned to the practice of their duties, and have begun to try to lead a better life. The masonic societies have been deserted by the less hardened of their members and the horrible associations for ensuring a bad death by keeping off the priest from the expiring sinner have been compelled to relax their diabolical efforts. In fact, the deaths were so numerous that they could not attend all, and the terror of infection also operated to keep them away, and leave the field clear to the clergy to exercise their holy mission. In some towns where the municipal authorities are infected with Freemasonry they have interfered with the liberty of religion, as guaranteed by the Belgian Constitution, by prohibiting processions and other Catholic practices of public devotion to supplicate Heaven for a mitigation of the pestilence although they give every encouragement to those drunken festivities and meetings for bestial intoxication amongst the working classes (freemason lodges have always been notorious for bacchanalianism) and which are really known to increase the number of cholera cases and predispose to the attack. In acts of tyrannical interference with Catholic and Constitutional liberty we observe that the name of a M. Pierrot, burgo-master of Ghent, has attained a bad pre-eminence. The Bien Public of that city has for some weeks past been making loud and apparently well grounded complaints of his doings, which we believe will become the subject of ulterior proceedings, with a view to expose their illegality and obtain redress.

MAXIMILIAN'S SUCCESSOR.—Prince Turbide, whom the Emperor Maximilian has appointed to be his successor on the throne of Mexico, is now at Brussels, under the care of M. Eloin, the Imperial Chief de Cabinet.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Cession of Venetia.—The Independence Belge says:—The publication by the Monteur of the conditions attached to the acquisition of Venetia has produced in Italy a revival of irritation against the indirect cession of that province. People do not comprehend the utility of the special treaty between Austria and France, and notwithstanding the explicit letter of the Emperor Napoleon to King Victor Emmanuel, they suspect the existence of some secret condition attached to the surrender. Perhaps also the silence maintained with respect to the course adopted for arranging the liberation of Venetia, and the lead taken by the Monteur in making these revelations while yet the reply of King Victor Emmanuel is unknown, has contributed to wound the national self-esteem, which has been rendered more sensitive by the reverses of the late war. But those impressions will not last, and the resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys will contribute to efface them if it be true that that minister, in presence of the isolation of the court of Rome by the disasters of Austria, desired to mitigate the inevitable consequences of the September convention concluded with the Florence Cabinet.

Various French and Italian journals combine in exhorting Italy to busy herself so soon as peace is concluded, before all other things, with the re-establishment of her credit. Nothing is more urgent, but it is to be feared that few things are more difficult. Much will depend on the attitude of the Government, and it is to be hoped it will show itself equal to the emergency. The Opinion Nationale, a staunch friend of Italy, exhorts her, now that she has neither conquests to seek nor invasions to fear, to be active and energetic in the pursuits and toils of peace time. "No more cannon and rifles," it exclaims,—"No more extravagant outlay for ironclads. Men must no longer be transferred from agriculture to the drill ground. What Italy wants are working men and merchant ships. Before all things the Chambers must seek wise economy, and encourage industry and commerce. Italy will never be completely emancipated so long as she is the tributary and the slave of foreign credit and commerce. The fatal word, Italia fara da se, which has not succeeded on the battle field, must be her device in the fields of finance, industry, and agriculture."

A letter from the Italian capital says that all the necessities of life have risen 15 to 20 per cent.—a very unnecessary augmentation in a city where rents had trebled and most other things doubled in price since the downfall of the Grand Ducal Government. The same letter says that the metallic reserve of the National Bank fluctuates between 29 and

31 million francs, while the paper in circulation is 365 millions. Formerly it was limited to thrice the amount of the specie in hand. In Milan, Florence, and probably in other Italian cities, popular banks have been established, which issue one franc notes, and these are now eagerly sought after. The National Bank has been authorized to issue five franc notes, which does not look as if the disastrous reign of paper were drawing to a close. It has attracted notice that for the last two months the Customs' receipts have not been published. This departure from the usual practice excites suspicion, and it is reported that the receipts have been two thirds less than usual.

CHURCH LIBERTY UNDER PIEMONTESE TYRANNY.—In the Correspondance de Rome for several years past, the above heading has been a standing one, and under it has been recounted many a history that might make Catholic blood boil. For cruelty and unscrupulousness in its hatred of religion, the Piedmontese Government might compete with any Pagan or infidel tyrant that has ever reared the world; but besides those characteristics, there is a meanness and sneaking malice that is peculiar to the modern Italian power, whose supposed access in crushing Catholicism is tainted with such delight by the readers of the Record the Advertiser and the other organs of the multifarious sectarianism of England. In the last number of the Correspondance de Rome, we find the following facts arranged under the customary heading we have copied above:—"Condemnations to domestic force i.e., imprisonment in their own houses continues to be arbitrarily inflicted on the clergy. Such punishments were scandalous enough during the war, but now that peace is restored, all pretext for persecution is removed and these proceedings are simply demonstrations of the hatred which the present Italian Executive entertains against the Catholic Church. Nothing could be a greater source of weakness, and surer presage of future disaster to that Government. If Signor Crispi and his accomplices were its paid enemies, they could not work more effectually than they have done towards its overthrow. Those who imagine that such practices can conduce to the consolidation and peace of the country, will prove in the end to have been woefully mistaken. The editor of the Unita Cattolica has requested the Piedmontese clergy to furnish him with information of each case in which they have been subjected to the penal infliction of domestic force or otherwise molested by the authorities. The instances are extremely numerous; and the hardships and cruelties inflicted have been most severe. He says that he has arrived, by means of the information which has reached him, at a conviction about two important facts; first, that although the most inquisitorial system of espionage has been kept in operation over the conduct of the Bishops and clergy, yet in no case have there been found any grounds on which to institute a Government prosecution; and secondly, that on pretence of precautionary measures alone—a pretence unsupported by a single fact—the Piedmontese authorities have deprived a large number of dioceses of their bishops, and have harassed a large number of the parochial clergy with vexatious proceedings. Such doings as these have never been seen in Italy before.

While the ecclesiastical authorities at Rome are piously labouring to bring about the canonisation of the Blessed Leonard, of Port Maurice, the infidels in Port Maurice are covering the walls with infamous placards, displaying blasphemous insults against religion and the Church. The Unita gives a list of the headings of these announcements, with which we do not care to sully our columns.

The Superiors of the religious houses in Venetia have petitioned the Emperor of the French to secure for them the right of disposing of their own property, as was stipulated in the treaty of Zurich in favour of the Regulars of Lombardy.

The other night Signor Pepoli, Commissioner of the Italian Government at Padua, sent a file of gendarmes, accompanied by an officer and one of the delegates of public safety, to make a perquisition in the Hermitage of Roa. This hermitage is a small religious house situated in a lonely locality and inhabited by a dozen or so of aged Carmelite monks. These terrible persons were accused of conspiracy and forming a depot of arms for unlawful purposes. It is needless to say that nothing was found in their poor convent to justify Signor Pepoli in his raid on the harmless Carmelites.

According to the correspondent of the London Times, the Piedmontese are by no means satisfied with the results of the last campaign.

Unfortunately, Italy expected too much, and was exasperated at having to receive from foreign hands the territories which she had hoped to win for herself in the field of battle. I have heard women reproaching their lovers or brothers for their defeat, and still more for their subsequent inaction; and when this is the case the irritation must be grievous and the difficulties in the way of a real alliance insuperable for the present.

ROME.—DECREASE OF BRIGANDAGE.—The Pontifical Government is doing its utmost to extirpate the bands of brigands who still infest the province of Velletri and Frosinone. For this purpose strong detachments of troops have been sent into these provinces, rewards have been offered for the capture of brigands.

The publication of the Encyclical letter, which had been looked for with so much impatience, has been indefinitely postponed. The Holy Father, in his wisdom, has probably considered that the opportune moment for lifting up his voice has not yet come. It is, however, expected that the Pope will pronounce an allocution at the Consistory which will be held shortly; or, at all events, that either by Encyclical or in an Allocution, the Pope will give some intimation of the line of conduct he intends to adopt under impending circumstances. I do not think the Pope will do anything of the kind. The resolutions of His Holiness must depend entirely on the course of events, and it is impossible to say beforehand what they may be. One may be just as wrong in saying that he will quit Rome as in asserting that he will remain. I am assured by those whose statements are worthy of attention, that the Pope will stay in Rome after the evacuation, until open attempts on his authority or his life shall force him to seek a foreign asylum. Others, very possibly extremely well informed, believe that on the retirement of the French troops, he will depart at once to London or to Malta. It is even stated that the object of Cardinal de Retzsch's late visit to England was to pave the way for the reception of His Holiness.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The Times' Naples correspondent draws a gloomy picture of Piedmontese rule in Naples. He writes:—

The cholera, which at the commencement only dotted our large population, spreads daily more extensively. The cholera could scarcely have come at a worse time, for, to quote a journal whose loyalty cannot be doubted,—

There is irritation from the increase of taxation; there is irritation from the suspension of commerce, from the falling off of profits, from the increase of the amount of the taxes corresponding with their number. There is irritation, too, because that which the tax-gatherer leaves is absorbed by the agio on paper, and if to these causes of irritation we add those arising from fines unjustly imposed, and from the errors and discourtesy of the employes where shall we be?"

Signor Cacace, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, resigned last week in consequence of the brusque reply of the Minister of Finance to the Chamber, praying that the order might be rescinded directing that the Customs' duties should be paid in gold or silver, and in several parts of the city we have heard of poor artisans being driven to desperation by the increased demands made upon them in taxes.

AUSTRIA.

An entire reform of the military system of Austria is spoken of, and it is said means will eventually be adopted for doubling the available forces of the Empire.

The following extracts from the letter of a distinguished English cavalry officer, who has travelled since the war through Austria and Prussia, with the object of examining the troops of all arms, may be interesting to English readers, and may prevent them from too suddenly taking up the idea that Austria's army is inferior to that of the Prussians because it has been beaten by them this once, under the double misfortune of inferior small arms and some incapable generals. The officer writes:—

One could not be struck with the idea that however successful the Prussians may have been in appearance they are really inferior to the Austrians as soldiers. The men were dirty and slovenly. The regiments varied in an extraordinary degree. Some were composed of immense men; and others of seely looking unsoldierlike little fellows. They drilled however, remarkably well; very steadily, but with considerable rapidity; very much faster than our own. We did not see many cavalry, but those we came across were miserable. The men riding infamously, saddlery, bad, and horses large but underbred. The artillery... steel guns, breech-loaders, heavier than Austrian guns, drawn by six horses—They have three calibres—4, 6, and 12 pounders, the latter very heavy, but almost howitzers. The train was heavier than the Austrian, horses much larger. In fact, everything was heavier. They have a large proportion of train to a corps d'armee. I was very much pleased with the officers I met. They were not so taking in manner or appearance as the Austrians, but they seemed intelligent and business like... They all spoke most highly of the Austrian cavalry and artillery, and said that they had saved the Austrian army, and they did not appear conversant with the successes of their own cavalry, which have been so glowingly depicted... I came to the conclusion that the *summadelgewehr* is about the worst breech-loader extant.

Now all this goes to prove what has already appeared in your columns, that Austria ought not to have been considered as without hope at the end of the campaign, and that Prussia will have some difficulty to hold her own, if the ancient Empire should re-arm her infantry, put her best men in command of her armies, and rise again to revenge her present humiliation. There is evidently a strong idea prevalent that something of the sort will occur, not next year, but the year after; and it is confidently believed that France will not then be absent from the field, but, on the contrary, will bring about the contest. The officer whose letter is quoted above visited the camp at Chalons, and found the French army speaking confidently of a future war with Prussia, in which they have no doubt of success; for what Frenchman ever doubted the superiority of the national army.—Times.

PRUSSIA.

THE DISMISSED QUEEN OF HANOVER.—The Morning Post publishes a private letter from Hanover, which speaks of the sad effect that recent events have produced upon Queen Mary. Her hair, which but a few weeks ago was quite black, is now grey. She appears to be very popular, and great sympathy is shown for her in her distress. The country, writes the writer, has been most prosperous under the Guelph reign; why, then, should it be compelled to pass under the yoke of Prussia in order to gratify the ambition of the 'modern Richelieu'?

RUSSIA.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—It is allowable, says the Vienna Presse, to form a supposition—the only plausible one—respecting the appointment of M. de Moustier to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the nomination of this diplomatist means that the Eastern question is again raised.

The Morgen Post of Vienna expresses itself as follows:—We are informed on good authority that the most perfect understanding exists between Russia and Prussia in regard to the Eastern question. This understanding, if it really exists, can only be based on a promise having been made by Prussia to the Government of St. Petersburg that she would support the policy of Russia in the East, if Russia left her entire freedom of action in Germany and Central Europe. Prussia has, in fact, no interest in the East which could be compromised by the preponderance of Russia in that direction; and the latter power should expect to pay dear, for the accomplishment of her old designs upon Turkey. From this point of view the nomination of M. de Moustier has quite a special significance.

THE FOX AND THE BEAR.—The journals of St. Petersburg state that Mr. Fox, the American envoy, during his stay in that capital, arranged with the ministers of the Czars the basis of a new treaty of commerce and friendship still closer than the existing one, and which would soon be concluded between Russia and the United States.

THE FESTIVAL OF ROSES.

Sidonia was the favorite of her parents, as well as of all the inhabitants of Sonnenthal; she was fresh as a rose, and her eyes were soft and bright as the evening star. She was gentle and reserved in her words; her mind was well cultivated, and her heart innocent and pure. It is not to be wondered at that M. Thalberg, the schoolmaster of Sidonia, preferred her to his other pupils.

This good master was the children's friend. He kept a school for young girls, and was celebrated for his method of instruction.

M. Thalberg took a delight in recreating his pupils, from time to time, by innocent pleasures. At times he took them to walk in the woods, or on the mountains; at other times he made up a little concert to which he invited them; or he assembled them round him, and narrated or read to them some useful and agreeable story.

Every year M. Thalberg's pupils celebrated celebrated several fetes in the open air, and they reckoned these days among the happiest of the year.—That which held the first place was the Festival of Roses. All the young girls looked forward to it with pleasure for months, and were at the height of their joy when the day arrived.

M. Thalberg had obtained for his school from the municipality an acre of ground, in the vicinity of the town, which he had formed into a garden, with the help of his scholars, whom he often conducted thither to dig, sow, and plant whatever they wished. If they had been very industrious, he rewarded them for their zeal, by making them sit down round him on the grass, and by relating to them some interesting narrative.

This garden might justly be called the garden of roses, for this flower was every where to be seen: each time that a new pupil was received into the institution, new rose trees were planted; and each young girl was obliged to plant one every year. In this manner was soon formed a shrubbery which was agreeable to the eye; and when the season of their blossoming arrived, their perfume spread to a distance, and surpassed every other odor.

others; soon they will have lost their brightness.—The same must happen to you also. Do not attach too much value to earthly objects. Think rather on that which is eternal—a well-cultivated mind, and a pure and pious heart."

To render the garden most dear to his pupils, and to give more weight to his instructions, M. Thalberg conceived the idea of celebrating every year the Festival of Roses. The young girls applauded this happy idea, and nothing surpassed the happiness of this day. When it was celebrated, one of the pupils was declared the Queen of Roses. She was crowned, and in the evening was conducted in triumph to her parents.

When the roses began to blossom, all M. Thalberg's pupils were impatient to know who would be declared queen; they all felt that Sidonia had been the most industrious, the most amiable, and the most gentle; and not one of them doubted that she would be chosen.

The long wished for day at length arrived, and all the young girls were at the height of their joy; dressed in their holiday-clothes, each repaired to the house of M. Thalberg, ranged two and two, they thus proceeded to the garden, in the vicinity of which a tent had been erected, and a table, on which were all kinds of prepared dishes. The company was numerous: for not only the parents, but also the friends of the pupils took a part in this joyous festival. They sang, they played merry games, they read, they related stories, and minutely examined the beauties of the garden.

The anxiously desired moment at length arrived when they were to select and crown the queen; all were in expectation, and more than one heart beat quickly.

M. Thalberg called Sidonia to him, and sent her to the neighbouring valley to gather some cowslips; when she was at a distance, the good master declared to his other pupils that he considered her worthy to be the Queen of the Festival. All the young girls applauded his choice, for they sincerely loved Sidonia.

They then gathered the roses; each pupil took two with which they soon wove a crown; they placed themselves into two ranks at the garden gate. Sidonia soon returned; but what was her surprise on finding herself surrounded by her companions! Her cheeks became suffused with a bright carnation, and her heart was deeply moved when the whole number began to sing the following words:

"Oh, sweetest, fairest, loveliest flower,  
By zephyr fann'd in summer bower!  
Long may thy virgin freshness last,  
Unwith'rd by the north wind's blast!"

Two of the pupils then took Sidonia's hand, and led her to a grass plot encompassed with roses, whilst a third strewed rose leaves in her path; then all her companions surrounded her; two among them were placed in the centre with the queen, who having knelt down, was crowned, when all again sang:

"Long may thy virgin freshness last,  
Unwith'rd by the north wind's blast!"

Each pupil tried to make herself agreeable to the Queen of the Festival; they brought her the loveliest flowers, and anticipated all her wishes. Many of those that witnessed this pleasing scene were affected by it even to tears. The day was passed in the liveliest mirth, and the company returned joyfully to town.

MYSTERIES.—'Mysteries are a living fire,' says a holy and learned writer; which forbids too near approaches. We ought, therefore, to beware of imitating the rashness of the Roman sage, whose impatient curiosity impelled him to explore the burning secrets of Mount Etna, until from an immoderate thirst of knowledge, he fell a victim to his own temerity.'—Evidences and Doctrines of the Catholic Church, by his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam.

OF ANCIENT VERSIONS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.—There are many Latin versions, or rather, perhaps, recensions of the New Testament, some of which are of great antiquity, and highly valuable as critical evidences. Several of these old versions were published by Sabbatier and Bianchini, in the middle of the last century. These are sometimes called the 'Italic' versions. The want of some received version being felt in the Western Church, a new and exceedingly good version was made by St. Jerome at the end of the fourth century, by order of Pope Damasus. This translation was approved by Pope Gregory I. and was very generally received and read in the Latin Church, from which circumstance it was called the 'Vulgate.' The Council of Trent pronounced it to be authentic, and ordered it to be used wherever the Bible was publicly read, and in all disputations, sermons, and expositions. The Protestant divines of the sixteenth century were led by their anti-Papal tenets to throw discredit on the Vulgate version. The truth is, that the Vulgate, in its most important various readings, agrees with the most approved manuscripts and with the best of the ancient versions so that the character of this version has risen greatly in the estimation of modern critics. A collation of ancient manuscripts of this version exhibits its true value.—Griesbach's Introduction to the New Testament.

UNITED STATES.

RELIGIOUS DESTITUTION.—Bishop Hopkins of Vermont, reports in his annual address that the theological department of the Vermont Episcopal Institute is without students. The treasurer also says in his report: 'There are no young men in the diocese looking forward to the ministry, or preparing to enter it.'

PLEASANT BUT WRONG.—In Milwaukee during the State Fair many persons were indignant that they should be charged a dollar for admittance. A shanty near the fun-dons a good business. The proprietors sawed a hole into the grounds, the visitors going in under the bar. Their rates were fifty cents when they could get it—twenty five when they could do no better. Receipts during the day are said to be about \$100. It takes a Yankee for speculation.

BETTER TO SLIP WITH THE FOOT THAN THE TONGUE.—Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y., writes—"I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I have ever used." Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 198 Greenwich St., N. Y.

PONCE DE LEON ON PERFUMES.—This celebrated lieutenant of the great Columbus, pronounced the flowers in the everglades of Florida, 'the most fragrant under the skies.' From these odor-teeming blossoms MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is prepared, so that the fame of its fragrance may be said to date back to the days of the great navigator, who gave to Castile and Aragon a New World! The blended breath of a conservatory of tropical plants in full bloom, is exhaled from this delicious and refreshing Water. When diluted, it perfumes the complexion as well as perfumes the skin; nor could any Sybarite covet a rarer luxury than a bath fragrant with its delicate aroma.

Parobarsers are requested to see that the words "Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No 68 Water Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this note is genuine. Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. B. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.