Daily Appeal.

THE ROTHSCHILDS AND THE BOURBONS.

From L'Ere Universel.]

We say the Rothschilds as we say the Bourbons. There were the Bourbons of France, the Bourbons of Spain, the Bourbons of Naples, and Bourbons of Parma, as there are the Rothschilds of Paris, of London, of Frankfort, of Vienna, and of Naples. These powers on Change throughout Europe entire, and the throne of finance appears more solidly established than that of their Bourbon namesakes. The Bourbons had their family pact, which was rent by the embrace Bigland took against it; the Rothschilds have also theirs, which to them is a fount of pleasure.

Prince Talleyrand remarked at the celebration of the Duke de Berry's marriage with his cousin, the Princess Caroline of Naples: "The Bourbons resemble the executioners, to launch as they ever intermarry among themselves." The Rothschilds are like the Bourbons—they never form an alliance out of the family. The marriage of a Rothschild eclipses in splendor the espousals of a prince. What is the det of a Russian arch-duchess or grand-duchess, compared to that of an arch-duchess of Rothschild? Yet the magnificent Court of Russia bestows upon its princesses a dowry of two millions francs, a fifth only of what is given to a female of the house of Rothschild. As for the German princesses, three dozen of them might be contented with the dotal of one Miss Rothschild. When a Rothschild espouses a Rothschild, it is a marriage of thousands. They never marry with an income of less than 500,000 francs—a capital of twenty millions (£800,000) on either side. From these alliances, physical and material, spring other Rothschilds, and other thousands, which serve to marry other Rothschilds, and so on to the end. But whence come all these thousands that flow into their coffers? They come from the bourse. Who brings them there? That is the question! It is those petty speculators who play bilboquet, while the Rothschilds speculate with their eyes wide open. The refer of a Rothschild is like the vampire that lives at the expense of a man, till by sucking his blood it absorbs all the vital force of its victim.

Each country is privileged with the possession of one or more of these bourse-speculating vampires. At Constantinople the Turks abound with them. Had not that of Amsterdam its Sapornas, the right hand financier of William I of the Netherlands, the confidant of his speculations to such an extent that in public opinion they were inseparable, and the firm, "Sapornas, Willems & Co.," was cried as one of the first houses of Amsterdam? Prince Auersperg of Austria, speaking one day of William, said: "His Majesty has much of the Rothschilds in him." And he died leaving behind him the modest sum of forty millions, ($1,900,000.) Such a sum is not realized from a civil list of two and a half millions and a luxurious court, and the Parisian Bourbon elsewhere for his fortunate millionaire.

Mayer Anselme Rothschilds was the founder, and to use a biblical expression, the patriarch of this sovereign house of an age of gold and industry. He was born in Frankfort, that German city of the middle ages, which alone with Nuremberg has preserved the poetic physiognomy of a German Pompeii, with its escutcheons of crafts, supported by corpse-crowned griffins, and the bloom of its mitred bishops, down to the days of grand chiefs. Although at this epoch the Jews had not a civil state in Germany, it is authenticated that Mayer Anselme the elder was born about the year 1743, and that his family was far from opulent. He was at first destined for the Hebrew priesthood, and received a Rabbinical education, but did not continue his studies. The instinctive love of the young man showed to money-changing, determined his parents to devote him to commerce. It is a fascination not to be resisted by the Jew—the touch and clink of the precious metals. M. de Genin, then a young diplomatist, asserts that Mayer Anselme was an erudite in deciphering antique coins. However this may be, it is certain that, while very young, he was courted for his activity and peculiar talent in commercial transactions. His knowledge in such matters obtained a place at the desk of the Israelite house, David & Co., of Hanover, which, on account of its relations with England, enjoyed the highest commercial reputation in Germany. Here he achieved his financial education; and by his strict probity, assiduity and talent, he was soon enabled to establish at Frankfort a banking-house of his own, as Rothschild & Co. This was in 1770. Here his honesty and ability soon obtained for him universal confidence.

The first operations of this firm were advantageously developed by the payment of the subsidies granted by England to the Grand Duke of Hesse and to the King of Hanover, for the hire of troops during the war which Great Britain had to sustain against France in 1778, on account of the emancipation of the United States of America. The Grand Duke, who was very avaricious, placed immense sums in this bank, the solidity of which he well knew, and thus it obtained a large share of power and consideration. But the taste most congenial to Mayer Anselme was the exchange of money and metals; he was a veritable cambist in the chronology of European coinage. Nor would he be renowned for this nothing of knacks. He was a real alchemist surrounded by furnaces, in which disappeared coins, moneys and medals—everything that, after cleansing, could be taken out as gold.

The more numerous is this Hebrew family, the more it is "blessed of the Lord." "Israel shall increase and multiply," Mayer Anselme had five sons and five daughters. Nathan, the third son, passed his childhood in the midst of the operations and speculations of his sire. The Israelite in on the banks of the Rhine reaped immense benefits at the epoch of the French revolution, from the immense number of refugees who fled to Germany. These, most of them priests or preached nobles, brought with them their property in jewels, diamonds, plate and other articles of value, and their incident indigent and still noble wants were the manna of Israel. When the armies of the Republic passed over the Rhine, the Grand Duke of Hesse, after having for some time sustained the emigrant, under his patronage, at Hanover, together with Prussia, and Frankfort was respected, but the Grand Duke took precautionary measures for the future. A part of his funds was sent by the firm of Rothschild to England, and in order to experiment that employment of them, as well as to gain some experience in the business, Nathan Rothschild, one of his sons, established at Manchester, and afterward at London, the first branch of the Frankfort banking house.

Then it was that a notable transformation operated in the character of the Rothschilds. Nathan's contact with the English aristocracy soon gave him more elevated plans and more extensive views than his brothers had at home. He soon became not only a distinguished banker, but a great politician in the war crisis then agitating England. He took a part in all loans, negotiating with the most decided energy and loyalty, and with these qualities he soon gained the confidence of all the German Jews, whose immense capitals were in the hands of his father. This treasure was of infinite value at a moment when England was paying subsidies, and sending armies into the Germanies. In 1811 the house of Rothschilds was so completely engaged with England, that observations were made on all sides on the peril it would run in case of a reverse. To these reports Nathan made the magnificent reply: "Well, if England succumbs, we shall be honored by falling with her!" Nothing of the Jew was left; he was completely transformed by contact with the English aristocracy. The son and grandson of old Mayer Anselme became accomplished and perfect gentlemen, while their venerable progenitor retained to the last the primitive type and distinctive character of his race.

Living in the Jews's quarter at Frankfort, the father, as we have said, lived as a Jew, despising the luxuries of life, scarcely its necessaries; his entire love was divided between his business and his family. His five sons married around his death-bed (1812) with that respect inevitably cast with among the Jews, never never to separate, but to follow with perseverance the example set them by their venerable father. The five daughters contracted rich alliances in Germany and England. In 1815, the brothers Rothschilds gave a striking example of what energy of strength and concord can accomplish; they had all young and ardent; and still imprinted on their cheek was that kiss of paternal benediction which had inspired them with the courage to undertake to prize. At this epoch, Europe, in arms against France, made an appeal to European credit. Germany was in revolt. England, in order to force the march of Germanic sedition, had furnished large subsidies to Sweden, Aus tria, Prussia and Russia; and the chancellor of the exchequer, M. Vansittart, originated in this idea of paper money, which was circulated everywhere where the allied armies carried conquests. No bank of Europe, not even the creators of paper money, and side by side with his great schemes of general credit, we behold his unlimited confidence in Great Britain, and that clear perception of the German mind, changed, as expert in the intrinsic value of metals. These notes lost scarcely anything of their value in circulation, and the bonds were negotiated by the brothers Rothschilds.

From the principal part which the house of Rothschild took in the issuing of these notes, and the prominent share they had in the loans, the crisis sons with the Prince Metternich, which he was constrained on so intimate and honorable footing. They became his bankers with so much honor, and so much discretion as they shown in their relations with the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Prince-Primate. In this agitated sort of warfare year after year the amassment of credit never was the want of bankers so much felt. In the era of the great European liquidation in 1814, the house of Rothschild had the honor of placing the most considerable part; and since this epoch it has been called a syndicate. History presents us with more than one example of these colossal fortunes amassed by commerce. The Medicis in Italy were but rich merchants, who afterwards became sovereigns of Tuscany, gave popes to all the popedom, and are still considered the restorers of arts and literature when Europe began to awaken from the long sleep into which the invasion of the Barbarians had plunged her.

In France, we have Jacques Cœur, the celebrated silversmith and treasurer of Charles VII. We may also cite Fouquet, who, even when we consider that, by his loans, Charles was enabled to defend his kingdom against the English. He, who in the Middle Ages, had the honor of the first Rothschilds. He had connections with the principal courts of Europe, but more especially with the Levant, which has agents even in Tartary, and received the highest marks of respect and distinction, and even earned for their patron commercial treaties with the Levantine sovereigns. The Rothschilds have arrived at such a pinnacle of greatness that nothing is left for their ambition, unless, like the Medicis, they should desire to obtain a grand title of a royal crown; but, perhaps experience has taught the Rothschilds that a throne founded on Change, based on solid funds, is the power of the age, more solid and substantial than a throne political, founded, though it may be, on legitimacy and right divine. It is to old nobility, and a very true one, "Better to be the Jew of Kings than the King of Jews," at least, in our times.

The financial reign of the Rothschilds developed itself in this remarkable effect the time at which the Bourbons regained the crown; but the throne of the latter could not resist the violence of political storms—it was overturned and swept away by the tempest which passed, as it were, upon a rock, upon which the waves broke their fury without being able to shake it; it still remains firm. Oh! what power have gold and commerce? And yet poets place the golden age at the beginning of the world, and call our epoch an iron age. What a perfect *lapsus linguæ*!

BODILY FRAGILITY OF AMERICANS.

From the London Times.]

What is to be the future destiny of the great race which inhabits the opposite shores of the Atlantic? Springing from the old English stock and engrafting on itself shoots from every European people, it is advancing with unprecedented rapidity to power and wealth. We ourselves are of the optimists; we cannot believe that nature or the course of human events should reveal, and that the American people should be other than what its institutions, its natural advantages, and the singular energy of its character seem to promise. But there are not wanting prophets on the other side, and, strange to say, they usually make their appearance among the Americans themselves. Of course, it is to be expected that North should depreciate South, and the descendant of Virginia Cavaliers affect to look with scorn upon the descendant of Massachusetts Puritans. But something more than this sectional rivalry has lately become the fashion. Indeed, our Republican friends, who are in many respects only exaggerations of ourselves, are accustomed to indulge in self-depreciation with boasting after the most approved custom of the old country. Whether they believe what they say against themselves we know not, but what they say in their own praise is another question. Now, within the last few years there seems to have arisen a feeling that the American physically is not what he used to be. Whether the doctrines have set the idea in motion, or whether Mr. Kingsley's works and the example of the English public schools have had an effect on the transatlantic mind, certain it is that one cannot take up an American magazine or newspaper without finding a lamentation on the muscular degeneracy of the New World. Parents and schoolmasters and schoolmistresses are exhorted to take care of the youth of both sexes who are growing up under their charge, and to see that they do not turn out mere intellectual prodigies without any bodily stamina. To believe these writers, the new race of Americans is a kind of artificial growth, in which all the substance and vigor which should go to make arms, legs, loins, cheeks teeth and hair, have been concentrated in the brain. In the last century, Buffon and the naturalists of that time started a theory that since the animals found in the New World were of a smaller and weaker type than those of the Old, therefore the European race of men must necessarily degenerate, and, after a century or two, be as far inferior to Englishmen, Frenchmen and Spaniards, as the puma is to the Barbary lion. This speculation used to cause great anger among the Americans of the old school, who, after reciting their exploits against the English, were accustomed to explain that even their savagery were the finest of all possible savages, and that no Asiatic or African could possibly compare with the real men of the New World. But the reaction against this self-complacent estimate has recently been carried so far that we should not be surprised to see some learned Frenchman seriously speculate on the fact.

An extract which we make from the Philadelphia Bulletin will show how far we are from the way in which Americans are accustomed to speak on this subject. From all sides are heard similar complaints of the neglect of exercise by all classes of the American population, and a serious fear that the physical structure of the people is deteriorating in consequence. There are, indeed, certain facts which are undeniable, but whether want of exercise be the cause of the mischief or not, the fact is not easy to dermine. Among the well-to-do classes it seems undoubted that the standard of health is not as high as in England. It is said that among women, especially there is a far greater amount of general weakness than in European countries, and that those families of healthy girls which are to be found in England hardly have an existence in the New World. The men, too, are generally dyspeptic; though often tall, their limbs are not developed, the muscles of the arm and the calf of the leg are wanting, the cheeks are sunken and the cheek bones high; both sexes are certainly very subject to boldness, and the early loss of the teeth is so common that we cannot wonder that American dentists take a high place in the profession. In the words of a Philadelphia paper: "The typical man (we take an extreme case) is a thin, frail creature. His face is sharp and sallow, and has a blurred and bilious appearance. His back can be spanned with both hands, and his waist will be some hand's span." And so the writer goes on to criticise the chest, arms and legs of the younger American citizens. He follows our equally hardy death with: "Her waist is wasp-ish, and her foot is minute; but the chances are strong that she stoops or limps, has a cold, and does not blossom without the aid of rouge." Allowing for some exaggeration of language, it may be said, however, that this picture of the younger inhabitants of the Atlantic cities has something of truth in it. The cause we do not pretend to discover. Probably the influences of the climate are chiefly concerned. In some parts of the Union the race is certainly very fine, though still marked by the same character of leanness and an absence of rounded outlines. The Kentuckian or Tennessean, however, is about the fast man who could be charged with want of muscular power, of physical activity and vitality.

It would almost seem that the European race undergoes a change directly it is transplanted into the New World, and that in the course of a few generations it approaches the Indian type. It is certainly the contemporaries of Washington looked for more like English people than the slim gentlemen whom we meet wandering over the continent at the present day. The old portrait would show this, if even it were not to be indiced in many old living Americans, who have much less of what is becoming the national cast of countenance than their sons and grandsons. It may be, then, that certain regions, like the Atlantic coast, of certain modes of life, do not suit the white man's constitution during the transition and hence the general want of health and strength, the disenclination for bodily exercise, and the early loss of vigor, which it seems impossible to repair. The next generation may grow out of this constitutional weakness, or the evil may continue to sap the vitality of the race in certain portions of the Union. Science may discover a remedy, or Providence may provide a remedy.

American writers generally utter the same exhortations to their fellow-citizens. The Philadelphia journal. The athletic sports of the English are held up as an example, though with a kind of wonder that youths and even grown men should take such pleasure in leaping a fence, striking and catching a leathern ball, or kicking an inflated bladder. Lately, we believe that cricket has been naturalized in the States, with what success we do not may determine. But it is certain that the Americans, both young and old, are with difficulty led to take any bodily exercise for its own sake. A carpenter in a garden does his work because he is paid for it; but no one will use his arms and legs without a prospect of improvement. Gentlemen will go over half the country on a trotting drive, and which they have no particular object in going anywhere they sit down and smoke. Boys, in the intervals of school hours, are far more likely to read a story-book than to run and romp. The only sports of an American are shooting and driving, both of which may be indulged in without any great fatigue. We certainly think if the manifest tendencies of climate are to be corrected, the rising generations should be accustomed to more active habits. Boys and girls should be taught up within in fork of their lives from the age of ten or twelve, and taught that it is vulgar to sniff their "pants" or compress their crinoline. Perhaps in the city air of America these may not be such absolute need of exercise as with us, but the effect of in preserving health and imparting a manly character must be the same in all countries. If the spirit of our public schools should be transferred to the New World, we think the result would be to rear a race which would not neglect these "common amusements" of which the Philadelphia critic speaks.

Oregon Admitted into the Union—Serenade to Senator Douglas—His Speech.

On Saturday night the citizens of Oregon now in Washington celebrated the admission of their State into the Union, and complimented distinguished members of Congress for their exertions in bringing this result about, by a grand serenade. Among others, they paid their respects to Senator Douglas, who was called out and made a short speech, which was received with the wildest enthusiasm by the large crowd in attendance.

GENTLEMEN: Most heartily do I join with you in your rejoicings over the great accession which has brought you here to-night. Another State has been admitted into this glorious Confederacy, of which we are all proud. I say feeling to be thus remembered, although I have ceased to be connected with the Territorial Committees of Congress, in the celebration of your admission into the Union. (Cheers.)

For many years I took a peculiar interest in the Territory of Oregon. She is a bright exemplification of the great principle of popular sovereignty. I recollect the time when the laws of the United States had not extended over her, the hardy pioneers of progress, scattered in the valley of the Willamette, and the smaller settlements, assembled together, and formed for themselves a government as perfect and complete as any Congress ever framed for other people and other times. They established themselves well, created their legislative, their judicial and their executive departments, and administered the government in all its branches with a discretion and a wisdom which would have been creditable to any old settlers, if they were well adapted to the wants of the people, and executing them faithfully and honestly. Oregon thus showed herself capable of self-government, and hence she had the protection of the United States.

In 1848 I had the honor of reporting the bill organizing the Territory of Oregon, and, after ten years of her Territorial period, I have seen her admitted into the Union as one of the States. In Oregon all was peace and quiet. There has been no rebellion, no trifling, and no necessity for the employment of the military to force her people to obey the laws of the land. ("True," and applause.) Oregon, therefore, stands forth with a proud history. Well has she earned the honor which she has now achieved, of being the equal in the Confederacy of the other States. I shall receive her Senators upon the floor of Congress with a heartfelt welcome, when they present themselves during the coming week, and shall endeavor to cast upon them the same kindness and courtesy which I have ever shown to the Senators from the other States. I am glad to see the Senators from Oregon here to-night, and I wish them every success in the discharge of their arduous duties. I wish to see a railroad from the Atlantic, and from the Pacific to the Mississippi, and I wish to see a road from the Pacific to the Mississippi River, Carroll Parish, 40 miles below Vicksburg, on Mississippi River, Cypress Creek, Ashley County, Arkansas, 1,000 acres, 1,000 in cultivation, on Lake Mason, Chicot County, Arkansas, 1,000 acres, 300 in cultivation, on Mississippi river, Chicot county, Arkansas, 1,000 acres, 300 in cultivation, on Mississippi river, Chicot county, Arkansas, 1,000 acres, 1,000 in cultivation, on Lake Mason