

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNE OF PARIS.—PARIS, March 18.—This is a date of miserable memory.

None who were in Paris three years ago will easily forget the gloom and anxiety of that gray Saturday; the groups in the streets, the closed shops, the sudden panics, the vague forebodings of danger at hand, the general air of depression and fear that hung over the city—

forerunners of a period of the greatest shame the capital of France has ever known. The 18th of March is the feast of the Commune. Dearly have the merry-makers since expiated their sinister revelry, but the hydra, although scotched, is not killed.

Yesterday, the festival of St. Patrick, whose god-fathers, when naming him did not forget his Irish descent. It is unnecessary to remind you whose birthday was celebrated on the 16th of March. The three days are eventful in the recent history of France, and the curious sequence suggests many reflections.

Foremost among these is a mournful one on the never-ceasing political strifes and animosities which prevent this fine country, still bleeding and weary from deep wounds and rude shocks, from consolidating her institutions and recovering her strength.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 9.—It is reported that Serrano will be succeeded in the field by Gen. De LaConcha, and on his returning here he will call a convention.

Bayona, April 6.—The Carlist Junta here has received dispatches that at a council of war Marshal Serrano's plan for forcing the defiles of Somorostro was decided impracticable.

The town of Gerona has paid heavy contributions levied by the Carlist General Saballa. Madrid newspapers say that the spirit of the troops under Serrano is excellent, and that the soldiers are eager again for the attack; but a gentleman who has just arrived from there, and who had excellent opportunities of judging, assures me that the reverse is the case.

The greater part of the army is composed of young recruits, many of whom received their "baptism of fire" at Somorostro, and the sight of the numerous killed and wounded, together with the impetuous bayonet charges of the Navarrese, has completely disheartened them.

Serrano's artillery, however, is vastly superior to that of his enemy, and he trusts to this arm to render the intrenchments too hot for the Carlists. It is also said that the Carlists lack provisions, and this would be true if meat were indispensable with them; but it is not, for even at home the Basque mountaineers eat but very little meat, living mostly on bread or cakes made of Indian corn flour, which is abundant even in these quiet times.

On the other hand, the Madrid journals acknowledge that the Government troops have on several occasions had to go without anything but a little garlic broth and a small quantity of salt pork for several days at a time, while the wounded were actually dying of want during two days.

Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that much disease should be prevalent, and the number of sick taken to Castro Urdiales every day is very great, a good many being cases of malignant fever. Add to this the absence of anything like an adequate staff of medical officers and comforts and it will not appear that the Government troops can be much better off than the Carlists.

Many of the sick and wounded were lying for some days in the churches of Castro Urdiales with nothing but their blankets, some of which were in tatters, between them and the cold, damp, stone floor.—Times Cor.

ITALY. The Italian soldiers are not at this moment well fed, well dressed, or well drilled. There was a great uproar on the part of the Italian Press when last summer The Times ventured to express some doubt about the quantity or quality of the rations allowed to the Italian rank and file.

Since then, however, the notion that the soldier in Italy is underfed has taken a strong hold of the people's mind, and the Deputy Nicotera the other day startled the Chamber by his statement that there had been a further reduction in the rations of meat. The Deputy's assertion was contradicted by General Ricotti, the Minister of War, but Nicotera stood his ground very stoutly, repeating that he positively knew the soldiers' meat had been curtailed, at least in Naples, where he had lately been, and the Minister had to give up the point.

AUSTRIA.

THE ATTACK ON THE CHURCH IN AUSTRIA.—Fresh persecutions for the Church may be said to have been inaugurated, on Monday last, by the action of the Lower House of the Reichstag, who passed the Ecclesiastical Bill by a large majority.

In its Ecclesiastical Bill by a large majority. In its Ecclesiastical Bill by a large majority. In its Ecclesiastical Bill by a large majority. In its Ecclesiastical Bill by a large majority.

GERMANY. BERLIN, April 10.—A compromise has been effected on the Military Bill by which the most serious obstacles to its passage are removed.

Government has accepted an amendment proposed by the Liberal members of the Reichstag, limiting the total strength of the army to 401,000 men, and the period of service to seven years.

Bismarck has been again interviewed, this time by a Hungarian, and has treated that eminent man, Herr Von Jokai by name, to some very peculiar views on the fitness of things from his own standpoint. On the only potentate who has the courage to resist German despotism, the Holy Father, the Chancellor was of course extremely bitter, and indeed indulged in language which the interviewer states: "must remain unprinted."

What was this language? Bismarck could not possibly say harsher, more cruel, or more abusive things than those which he has already uttered, and therefore we have no option but to believe that the "language" to which he treated Von Jokai was made up of some of those bestial expressions which the "Pomeranian hog" is known to indulge in when occasion serves.

OLD-CATHOLICITY AND DEATH.—From Olten we learn that the unfortunate apostate, Kitchmann, who usurped the living of Trimbach is dead. Before he breathed his last, he implored the clerical services of the Capuchin of Olten, and was received again into the bosom of the Church. Strange, how heresy cannot stand the test of the death-bed.

On the 6th of this month, the Feast of St. Thomas of Aquin, the Bishop of Treves was imprisoned at Treves in a building which, before the secularization of monastic institutions, had been a Dominican monastery. It is not known as yet whether the Bishop will remain in the prison where he now is.

The apartments which have been allotted to him are by no means suitable for a person of his rank.—His sleeping-room contains a poorly appointed bed. In his sitting-room there is a common table, a chair, a wooden bench, a stove, and a solitary candle.—"This is all the furniture," says one who has seen the rooms, "I could discover." The walls have been but lately white-washed, and the friends of the Bishop are not without apprehension that their dampness may affect his health.

of Gladness." Then he vomited up every thing but his boots and socks. This being over he took seven Ayer's pills, two spoonfuls of castor oil, a teaspoonful of salts, and a blue pill. And now if you want to behold the maddest boy in Michigan, just say "fly poison" to Sam Buckleby.

ANGELS.—Do we know what the Angels are? We cannot, as they are the highest order of intellectual beings and so superior to us—the lowest order—that the most gifted of human genius cannot conceive their noble attributes of power and strength, of speed, of activity, of intellect, of knowledge, of unfading and immortal youth, with which they are wonderfully endowed.

STASTLING PSYCHOLOGICAL FACT.—The husband or wife by our side, the friend who sits at our board or visits us for an hour, and the friend or stranger we pass in the street, are all somewhat different in character because we have met. We have come within each other's sphere, and are so affected. Apply this principle, so little recognized, so little understood, to every day life, and it will cause a decided change, not only in our own selection of associates and friends, but in the selection of domestics, from the kitchen to the nursery maid.

SLANDER IS THE TONGUE OF ENVY.—At the court of the lion was a noble horse, who had long and faithfully served his king; and his master prized and loved his faithful servant as he deserved. This was distasteful to the crowd of inferior courtiers, and the fox undertook to undermine the trusty servant, and rob him of his monarch's favor.

When Satan perceives that all those trifling, vain thoughts that he casts into the soul do but vex it into greater earnestness, watchfulness and diligence in holy and heavenly services, he often ceases to interpose such trifles and sinful thoughts: as he ceases to tempt Christ when Christ was peremptory in resisting his temptations.

"Here's yer nice roast chicken," cried an aged colored man, as the cars stopped at North Carolina railway station.

"Here's yer nice roast chicken 'n taters all nice and hot," holding up his plate and walking back and forth on the platform.

"Where did you get that chicken?" asked a passenger. Uncle looks at him sharply, and turns away, crying "Here's yer nice roast chicken, gemmen, all hot; needn't go in the house for dat."

"Where did you get that chicken?" repeated the inquisitive passenger. "Look-a-yer," says uncle, speaking privately to him, "is you from de Norf?"

"Yes." "Is you de true friend ob de culled man?" "I hope so." "Den don't nebber ask me where I got dat chicken again. Here's yer nice roast chicken, all hot."

HOLD ON.—Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie, or speak harshly, or use any improper word.

HOLD ON TO YOUR HAND.—Hold on to your hand when you are about ready to strike, pinch, scratch, steal, or do any improper act.

HOLD ON TO YOUR FOOT.—Hold on to your foot when you are on the point of kicking, running away from study, or pursuing the path of error, shame, and crime.

HOLD ON TO YOUR TEMPER.—Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited, or imposed upon, or others are angry about you.

HOLD ON TO YOUR HEART.—Hold on to your heart when evil associates seek your company, and invite you to join in their games, mirth and revelry.

HOLD ON TO YOUR GOOD NAME.—Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is more valuable to you than gold, high places or fashionable attire.

HOLD ON TO THE TRUTH.—Hold on to the truth, for it will serve well, and do you good throughout all eternity.

HOLD ON TO YOUR VIRTUE.—Hold on to your virtue—it is above all price for you in all times and places.

HOLD ON TO YOUR GOOD CHARACTER.—Hold on to your good character, for it is, and ever will be, your best wealth.

BREAKFAST.—EPH'S COCOA.—GRAPEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London.—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." For sale by all druggists.

GENERAL DEBILITY, NORTH HAVEN, KNOX COUNTY, Mo., June 12th, 1871. Mr. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist, St. John, N. B.

DEAR SIR: Having used your chemical preparation of Hypophosphites, which was recommended to me by Mr. Blagdon, Apothecary of Rockland, I am truly surprised with its wonderful effects, because for several years my health has been declining, notwithstanding every means possible, which offered encouragement was used by me.

Several alarming symptoms appeared, amongst which were dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, impoverished blood, and great prostration. Since January, when I began the use of your Syrup, my health has steadily and amazingly improved, so that now it gives me great pleasure to recommend it to others, and in this way show my gratitude for return of health. To all who require a remedy for debility, I would say they will find your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites just what you say it is. I believe it is the best preparation in use. I am, sir, &c.

RELEASED CRABTREE, J. P.

INFORMATION WANTED

IF WILLIAM MARTIN, who left Maghernately, Dossbrook, Co. Armagh, Ireland, about sixteen years ago, will communicate with his friends, he will hear of something to his advantage.

JOHN R. O'GORMAN, 178 William Street, Montreal. New York and Boston papers please copy.—1.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW.

MARCH 1874.—CONTENTS. Articles &c. 1. Government by Party; 2. The Three Ambrosian Sepulchres, by Rev. G. Lambert; 3. Napoleon the First and His National Council, by Rev. G. McSwiney; 4. Chronicles of Catholic Missions; (2.) The First Apostle of the Iroquois, by Rev. J. Gerard; 5. Stonyhurst Life, by J. Walton B. A.; 6. The Letters of St. Bernard, Part the First by Reginald Colley; 7. Conscience Makes Cowards of us all, by Very Rev. Canon Todd.

WALSH'S CLOTHING HOUSE, 463 Notre Dame Street, (Near McGill Street.) MONTREAL. CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORING. The best CUTTERS in the Dominion engaged, and only First-Class Coat, Pants, and Vest makers employed.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED. When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of Cassia India. Hence, gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles.

Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1033 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.—23-3m

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1039.

DAME SOPHIE PIGEON, of the parish of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of CASIMIR MARTINEAU, quarry-man, of the same place, duly authorized a *est en justice*.

CASIMIR MARTINEAU, quarry-man, of the same place, Defendant. An action *en separation de biens* has been instituted in this cause on the thirtieth day of March last. Montreal 1st April 1874.

BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE, Advocates of the Plaintiff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of MICHEL SANDERS, of St. Jean Bte. Village.

An Insolvent. I, the Undersigned, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are notified to file their claims before me within a month. A meeting of the Creditors in this matter will be held in my office, in the City of Montreal, No. 6, St. James Street, the thirtieth day of April next, (1874), at two o'clock P.M., for the ordering of the affairs generally, and for the examination of the Insolvent. The Insolvent is notified to be present.

CHS. ALB. VILBON, Assignee. Montreal, 30th March, 1874. No. 6, St. James Street. 35-2

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF JOLIEFFE. In the CIRCUIT COURT in and for the County of L'Assomption.

Thursday the Fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Present:—The Honorable L. A. OUVINA, J.C.S.

No. 434. EDOUARD CROZE *du* PROVENSAL, Burgess of the Parish of St. Henry of Mascouche, in the said County and District, Plaintiff.

LOUIS PAYETTE, the son, farmer, heretofore of the same Parish, now traveller in the United States of America, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of MM. Archambault & Champagne of Counsel for the Plaintiff as much as it appears by the return of Barthelmy Peltier, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in that part of the Dominion of Canada, constituting the Province of Quebec, and cannot be found in the District of Joliette, that the said Defendant by an advertisement in the newspaper of the City of Montreal called the "National," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City of Montreal called the "True Witness," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. (Six words ruled are null, two marginal notes are good.)

J. Z. MARTEL, C.C.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. DAME MATHILDE AURORE ROY, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER of the same place, Trader, duly authorized a *est en justice*.

The said EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER, her husband, Defendant. A suit for separation of property has been instituted in this case, returnable on the fifteenth day of April next.

Montreal, March 26th, 1874. THEO. BERTRAND, Attorney for Plaintiff. 34-5