#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCE.

Paris, July 21 .- It is asserted, on reliable authority, that Austria has consented to accede to the proposition of France, and retire from the Germanic Confederation, and to recognise a reconstruction of that body in which she will take no part. The Constitutionnel of this morning says :-

It appears to us that important reasons counsel Austria to entertain the proposals for peace submitted to her by the Emperor Napoleon, and supported by the voice of Europe, which called upon her not to reject them. The Emperor Napoleon, who, as a mediator, in preparing the bases of peace, has sought to render them acceptable to Prussia, had also to take no less care to obtain the achesion of Austria. The Emperor of Austria has too much regard for his sovereign dignity, he knows too well what he ewes to himself, as the chief of a great State, and what he owes to the people who are devoted to him, and his brave army, which presses around him ready to carry out all the resolutions of heroism and despair, to be able to propose to them zav other than an honorable peace which would respect their legitimate susceptibilities.

Panis, July 23.—The following despatch from the Minister of the Interior has been posted up this after-200n:-

\*Austria has accepted the preliminaries of peace admitted by Prussia. The Plenipotentiaries have assembled at the Prussian head-quarters in order to negotiate an armistice. The definitive reply of Italy is expected, but that Power has already admitted in principle in the preliminaries of peace.

The preliminaties of peace proposed by Prussia, and approved by France, are as follows :-

1. Austria to recognize the dissolution of the former German Bund and the organisation of a new Contraderation from which she would be excluded. 2. The North of Germany to form a union under the military and diplomatic direction of Prussia.

3. The optional formati n of a union of South Gormany as an independent international body. 4. National bonds between these two unions. 5. The annexation of the Elbe Duchies to Prussia,

with the exception of the Danish portion of Schles wig.
6. Part payment by Austria of the Prussian war expenses.

7. The maintenance of the integrity of Austria, with the exception of Venetia.

These conditions have been submitted by France to Austria, who has already agreed to the first point excluding her from the Germanic Confederation to be re-organised by Prussia.

Apart from the demands submitted to Austria, Prussia intends to annex territory containing about 3,000,000 of inhabitants.

The Patrie of July 24 says :-It is stated that the terms of the armistice as regards Italy stipulate for the occupation of Verona by the Italian troops. It is not yet decided where the Conference for the Treaty of Peace will take piace, but a small neutral town in Germany will probably be selected. It is believed that M. Beneditti will represent France.

Difficulties have arisen in the peace negotiations. Austria makes the restoration of the King of Saxony its behalf. a sine qua non. This Prussia refuses.

#### ENGAGEMENT DETWEEN THE AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN FLERTS.

VIENNA, July 21 .- Yesterday morning the Italian fiest, composed of 23 ships, including the ram Affondatore and twelve iron-clad frigates, was attacked off the island of Lissa by the Austrian squadron under the command of Admiral Tegethof.

In the course of a severe action, a large Italian icon-clad frigate was sunk by the Austrian ironclad Fordinand Max, and another Italian frigate was blown up. All on board these vessels were lost.

The Austrian line-of-battle ship Kaiser was surrounded by four Italian ironclads, of which she ran down one and forced the others back, losing in the acgagement her foremast and bowsprit, 22 killed, and 83 wounded.

The Austrian squadron has sustained exceedingly little damage, and is quite fit for action.

After several hours' fighting the Italian fleet was driven back, pursued by the Austrian equadron, and the island of Lissa is thereby relieved.

The Italians made three attempts to disembark troops near Comisa, which were each time success. fully repulsed by the garrison.

# THE ARMISTICE.

VIENNA, July 22 .- The armistice, to last for five days, between the Austrian and Prussian armies, commenced at noon to-day.

Count Karolyi, Baron Brenner, and Feldzeugmeister Degenfeld have been on a mission to the Prussian

beadquarters. Despatches received here to-day from the Austrian bead-quarters in the Tyroi announce that on the 21st inst. the enemy, who had occupied the Val de Ledro in great force, was attacked by the Austrian troops Colonel Moulinsant crossed the Monte Piches. 6,000ft. in height, with three battations, and stormed Pieve di Ledra and Becece, where 12,000 Italians were stationed He captured 1,000 prisoners, and

withdrew to his position on Monte Piches, the enemy not venturing to pursue him. Major-General Raim, with a portion of his brigade and half the brigade of Lieutenant Colonel Hoffern, drove back the enemy from their position in the direction of Condino, and captured 40 prisoners. The loss of the enemy in addition to the prisoners, taken,

was very considerable. VIENNA, July 23. The brigade commanded by Colonel Mondel, reinforced by 14 regiments of infantry and several batteries and squadrons from the Second Army Corps, has victoriously repulsed an attack of a considerably superior force of Prussians

at Bletmenan, north-west of Presburg. NICHOLEBUSG, July 23 .- General Degenfield, and Counts Karolyi, Kufstein, and Brenner, arrived here

VIENNA, July 24. - The municipal authorities of Zara have sent an address by telegraph to the Emperor of Austria in reference to the late naval engagement at Lissa, which dwells upon the old fame of Dalmatia, and declares it to be the wish of the Dalmatians that the blood just shed may more firmly unite them with Austria, and that their connection with the Empire may remain undisturbed.

The Emperor replied by telegraph as follows :--'I return my most cordial thanks to Zara for its patriotic communication. The Empire regards the heroic devotion of the faithful Dalmatians with pride, and never could I harbor the thought of permitting so worthy a portion of the Empire to be separated from the Austrian peoples. Your fidelity to me and my love for you form an indissoluble bond between us. God bless Dalmatia, and may He also strengthen me in the fulfilment of the paternal wishes which, in the gratitude of my heart, I offer for the welfare of the inhabitants of Dalmatia!

VIENNA, July 25. - Yesterday a suspension of hostilities for eight days was concluded between Austria

Nikolesuse, July 21.—The Prussian troops con-tinue to be concentrated on the Marchfeld, before Vienna.

A division has marched through this place in a southerly direction. More troops are expected to day. The King visited the castle of Risgrab, near Lundenburg, to-day.

The Crown Prince was here yesterday on a visit. FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIR, July 21. The whole of the Prussian troops occuping this city left here to-day, marching in a southerly direction. They have been replaced by ten battalions and one battery of artillery. who have just arrived under Colonel Mortzflaisch.

It is stated than Frankfort will have to fornish a further contribution of 25 million floring. The Municipal Council are said to have declared that they are unable to pay this sum.

سييس اللهاء الأراعية ومراغ

General Roder has been appointed Commandant at Frankfort. The Beyer Division has advanced southward from

Hanau upon Aschaffenburg.

Bernin, July 21.—General Manteuffel has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Main

in place of General Falkenstein, who will undertake

the Government of Bohemia.

A Prussian Civil Commissioner has been appointed at Frankfort.

July 22. - It is intended to concentrate the Federal troops, to the number of 120,000 or 130,000 strong, to the south of the river Main.

The King of Wurtemburg has left the Federal camp in order to place himself at the head of his troops. BRUNN, July 23 .- On marching from Brunn the Prussian army discovered in front in every direction only pickets of the enemy's cavalry, who retired as the Prussians advanced. The bridges across the Thaya and March, which had been hastily destroyed by the Austrians, were, with the exception of some

rallway bridges, restored by the Prussians in 24 hours. The Mondel Brigade, which had entrenched itself in Lundenburg, has evacuated that town without attempting any resistance, and proceeded by rail towards the south.

During the few days preceding the occupation of Goding by the Prussians 39 trains heavily freighted with troops passed through that town for the south. The last six trains conveyed soldiers of the Saxon

WEEDAU, July 23 .- The vanguard of the 2nd Rsserve Corps has arrived at Hoff, in Bavaria, by forced marches and part use of the railway lines. They took 60 prisoners, and immediately commenced restoring the railway communication.

MANNHEIM, July 23 .- Advices received from Frankfort state that General Manteufiel insists, notwithstanding the representations of the principal inhabitants of that city in demanding the immediate payment of a contribution of 25 million floring, threatening, in the event of non-compliance, to deliver the town up to pillage. Twenty-four cannon had been sent from Mublberg to a hill commanding the city in order to intimidate the inhabitants. Up to the present the city refused payment of the contribution demanded. Numerous families were quitting Frankfort. The Bourse and the warehouses were closed.

Braus, July 23 .- An official decree dated Brunn, July 18, has been promulgated here to day, convoking both Houses of the Prussian Diet for the 30th inst.

LEER, July 23 .- In several of the more important towns, and in most of the country districts of East Friesland, addresses are being prepared to the King of Prussia requesting to be united with that monarchy.

MANNHEIM, July 33 .- Advices received here from Frankfort of yesterday's date announce that the Chamber of Commerce has resolved not to pay the 25,000,000 florins demanded by General Mantenffel. This determination was supported by the whole city, which preferred submitting to pillage rather than yield to the Prussian demands. The city of Frankfort has solicited the intervention

of the Emperor Napoleon and the English Cabinet in

The Emperor is said to have courteously received this request.

FRANKFORT, July 24 .- No declaration relative to the payment of the contributions having been made by the municipality up to the time appointed by the Prussian Commandant, the latter has put an execution into the town. The troops are quartered in such a manner that a large number, not less than 50. are billeted upon the Senators and principal inba-

Burgomaster Feliner died last night, it is believed of apoplexy.

BERLIN, July 24. - On Sunday last an engagement

took place between the 7th and 8th Divisions and 35,000 Austrians near Presburg. The Prussians were victorious, and the town would have been occupied had not hostilities ceased at noon, that being the time fixed by the negotiations for the commencement of the armistice. The troops remained on the battlefield until Monday morning, when they withdrew to the line of demarcation near Slampfen.

Berlin, July 25 .- According to authentic intelligence from Frankfort-on-the-Main, the report that the dictatorship of France in Italy and Germany General Manteuffel had threatened to bombard that cannot meet with her support. city and to give it up to pillage if the contribution manded by him were not paid is entirely withou foundation.

THE SEA-BATTLE NEAR LISSA .- FLORENCE, July 21 -The following official account of the naval engagement between the Ausfrian and Italian flests, dated the Straits of Lissa, July 20, has been received

The Austrian squadron not having made its appear ance, as expected, on the evening of the 18th, some of our ironclad vessels torced their way yesterday into the Port St. Georges. This morning disembarcation commenced, when the mayal videttes sigualled that the enemy's squadron was in sight-The Italian flest put cut to meet them, and a battle commenced.

Admiral Persano hoisted his flag on the Affondatore, and bore down upon the Austrian fleet under a heavy fire. The stern of the Austrian Admiral's vessel was destroyed. The fight was very severs.— We lost the Ironclad 'Re d'Italia,' which the Admihad left, and which sank from a collision with the enemy at the commencement of the battle.

The irenclad gunboat ' Palestro' caught fire, and the commander and crew refused to leave the vessel. She blew up smid their cries of ' Long live the King! Long live Italy!' No other vessel was lost or fell into the enemy's hands.

The Admiral renewed the attack upon the Austrian equadron, which resired to Lesina without waiting for our fleet to come up, and the Austrians continuing their retreat, the It-lian squadron remained mistress of the scene of action.

The damages sustained by the enemy are consider

Further intelligence is expected. The crew of the 'Re d'Italia' were nearly all picked up by the 'Vit. torio Emanuel. Further information received here from Lissa re-

ports that one Austrian man-of-war and two steamers were suck by the fire of the Italian aquadron, FLORENCE, July 22 -Baron Ricasoli has returned to

The Government is about to organise the Administration of the province of Treviso, which has been entirely evacuated by the Austrians.

Florence, July 23.—The following official des-

patch has been received here to day: —
Yesterday, the 22d inst., the Medici Division, after nine hours' fighting carried all the enemy's position

from Cismons to Primolano. It is advancing to-day by the Val Sugaua upon Trent. intelligence received here announces that the Austrians have occupied Val Sugana in force, with rocket batteries and mountain artillery. They have

also prepared to destroy several bridges. All arrivals from French ports in the Mediterranean, with the exception of Algeria, are submitted to 15 days' quarantine in Italian ports. Deputy Boggio is stated to have been killed in the

naval engagement at Lissa. FLORENCE, July 24. - The Official Guzette of to-day

SAVA .~ The proposals of the Emperor Napoleon to the Governments of Austria and Prussia have been accepted by the Courts of Berlin and Vienna as the bases of an armistice. Prussia communicated to the Italian Government her acceptance of the proposals, this acceptance having been given upon condition of their receiving Italy's assent, in accordance with the and cheers for Free Trade. After the banquet their 'In consequence of this communication Italy has where they arrived at half-an-hour after midnight,

declared her readiness to consent to a suspension of hostilities for eight days, on condition of recriprocal conduct on the part of Austria. During this period the negotiations will be continued, in order that an armistice may be concluded of which the conditions may be accepted as the preliminaries of an honour.

FLORENCE, July 24, Evening .- The Italian troops under General Medici had a fresh encounter yesterday with the enemy in the Valengana near the Borgo, where the latter were intrenched. General Medici took the village by assault and pursued the Austrians as far as Levico, where finding reinforcements, they again offered resistance to the Italian troops. General Medici finally took Levico by assault at 10 o'clock at night.

CIALDINI AND GARISALDI -The Times' own Gorrespondent from Milan, says :- 'Cialdini was at Ro. vigo according to the latest accounts; he may be there still, or have gone on to Padua, the Austrians retiring before him, as some believe they intend to do, and leaving no troops in Venetia, except the garri. sons in the fortresses. The Italians scout this idea, because they are burning for battle, and should the proposed armistice come to nothing, and this country execute its proclaimed intention of carrying on the war as long as Prussia does, the Austrians will have to stand and fight somewhere, be it within or the Bishop of Capetown to resign or withdraw any without the Venetian frontier. Meanwhile, and claim for control over that diocese, whether as considering how short a distance the army is from metropolitan or through his Vicar General. His Milen, we continue to know surprisingly, little, in fact nothing, of its proceedings. When a movement that actually been made, as, for instance, that to Rovigo, we are told of it, but in no haste. The Italian papers maintained a silence for which they have good reason, for at the present time it takes very little to bring them into trouble. Of the proceedings of the Garibaldians we hear soon and often but hitherto they have been unimportant, and cannot be said to have had any influence on the war. With the exception of a certain number of old soldiers. and of a rather larger proportion of men who have seen some little service, chiefly of an irregular kind, at one period or another of Italian revolutionary struggles, the red-shirted volunteers form a large body of raw recruits, to whom, were it likely that this war will be prolonged, a period of diligent in struction and steady drill would be indispersable as a condition of efficiency in the field. Enthusiasm slone may make a hero or martyr, but it will not make an army, and in the small affairs that have already taken place, Garibaldi, over observant and well to the front, has had opportunity of marking the deficiencies of his followers. Of the fleet we know nothing, except that it left Ancona several days ago. What it since has done may, perhaps, hereafter transpire, and will doubtless be one day read in the chronicle which Boggio, the lawyer and deputy, who is on board the Admiral's ship as a volunteer orderly officer, will, it is supposed hereafter give to the world. But meanwhile all are in profound ignorance concerning naval operations, although somewhat relieved by the first baving, at least, made a move at last. Before it did so, the Italians had begon to make it a mark for sharp jokes. A reward of 20f. was proclaimed for whomsoever should give news of an Italian fleet lost, mislaid or gone astray. Bitter remarks appeared in newspapers with respect to inaction, unreadiness alleged neglect of an opportunity of encountering the Austrians."

BRIGANDAGE IN SIGHT - Osptain Shortlands, com. manding her Majesty's surveying steamer Hydra, and two seamen were captured by brigands at Maro, Sicily, but were released after a short detention and paying a small ransom.

## RUSSIA.

The Times quotes from the Moscow Guzette an article which concludes as follows:

Russia does not desire any change in the present state of things in Europe. If Austria and Prussia will render themseves the tools of France, Russia can no longer depend upon them as heretofore Venetia without Rome would constitute no progress for Italy. The submission of Austria to France is not advantageous, but dangerous to the European equilibrium. The supremacy of Prussia in Northern Germany narrows Russia in the Baltic. Russia's love for peace dues not sanction efforts to attain supreme power. England's interest may make her seek an alliance with France and Austria in the Eastern question, but

# BELGIUM:

THE ROYAL TOUR. - Quitting Liege at 11 o'clock on the 19th inst., King Leopold II., with the Queen and the Count de Flanders arrived in Verviers early in the afternoon, and were heartily welcomed at the station by an immense growd, which had gathered there some hours in advance. Upon alighting from the train, his Majesty received an address from the Communal Council of Verviers, commendably brief, yet sufficiently expressive, thanking him for affording to the town an opportunity of uniting with all Belgium in a declaration of inviolable attachment to the Sovereign, and in a renewal of the pact of alliance with a dynasty which to them was the personification of the country To this address his Majesty replied in a few well-chosen words, noticing the circumstance that Verviers had been the first town which the Queen had visited after her arrival in Belgium. The Royal party then proceeded from the railway station, through a series of streets completely arcaded with verdure and and bristling with flags, to the residence of M. Biols lay, who had placed it at the disposal of their Ma jesties. After a brief interval devoted to repose, the King, accompanied by the Queen and his brother, proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, where an official reception was held, and subsequently inspected the plans for an additional water supply to the town. -From the Town hall their Majesties passed to an agricultural exhibition which had been prepared, and thence to a concert at the hall of the Harmonic Society. Everywhere en their route the inhabitants of the town and the vicinity were gathered in dense crowds, from whom they received a cordial and enthusiastic welcome. The crowning solemnity of the day was a grand banquet in the hall of the Literary Society, at which 150 guests were pre sent, including the notabilities and chief inhabitants of the town. After the dinner the Burgo-master proposed the health of their Majasties,' and in the course of his speech he said,- 'This day will be a memorable day in the annals of our town, when we have had an opportunity of affirming our sentiments of imperishable gratitude, unalterable attachment, and of firm reliance. Belgium has had its days of cruel grief when it had to bid a last farewell to its first King-to the popular Prince who during 35 years had wisely presided over her destines, conso. lidated her independence, assured her prosperity, and had justly obtained for himself the title of ' Father of the Country, which our children will ever bestow upon him. In conclusion, the Burgomaster proposed, 'The King, in whom we place our entire confidence, to whom we pledge our co-operation as loyal citizens, to whom we solemnly promise love and devotion; the Queen, whom we combine in our sentiments of affection for the Sovereign, in whom lives again the sainted Marie Louise, whose memory will ever be dear to the hearts of Belgians.' The King, in reply, warmly thanked the company for the reception of the toast, and congratulated the town of Verviers upon its immense advance during the last 30 years. Since that time, said the King, the quantities of raw material employed have been quintupled, your worsted are exported even to England, your stuffs command the home markets and compute favourably abroad. Thirty years ago you asked for protective tariffs—now, you need none. This portion of the King's speech was received with immense applause

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The " Briton " from the Cape has arrived. At the Cape the principal political event of the month had been the election of the new members of the Legislative Council in accordance with the provisione of the Annexation and Representation Act of last session.

The Kaffrarians still regarded their annexation with great disfavour, but were gradually adjusting themselves to the new order of Government.

Her Majesty's ship Valorous returned to the Cape on May 18th, from taking formal possession for the Imperial Government of the unclaimed guano islands of the nothern extremity of the colony. Penguin Harbour, the Mercury Island, and Ichaboe are now in the absolute presession of the British

The peace between the Orange Free State and the Basatoz was being faithfully adhered to on both sides, but the Basutos were dissatisfied on the ground that too much of their territory had been ceded, and that they had not sufficient left to live upon.

The " Norseman " had arrived out, June 11th Oaptain Kidsdale, of the " Natal," was drowned, having fallen overboard as his vessel was going into Table Bav.

Some of the Churchmen of Natal had requested lordsh'p had given a reply consenting to submit the

Bishop Gray had also been served with a citation to appear in the Supreme Court of Natal on the 5nd July, and show cause why the cathedral vested in him in 1850 should not be transferred to Dr. Colenso as his legitimate successor in the Bishopric of Natal. This suit is considered somewhat awkward because it Bishop Gray makes his appearance it will be an admission pro tunto that Dr. Colenso is what the citation represents him to be the legal holder of bishopric. If Bishop Gray does not make his appearance, ijudgement must be given against him by default.

THE COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT.-We read in "Union: — Several journals have published accounts which are both incorrect and contradictory, relative to the illness of M. de Montalembert, who has been these three months confined to a sick couch, with great pain and suffering and totally disabled for work. Some of the statements assert that his health is completely restored, and that he is going, or has gone to Switzerland; others give needlessly alarming account of his state. We have taken pains to procure authentic information about our old friend and we are enabled to state that, although a second operation has been found necessary, which, like the first, has been entrusted to the skilful hand of Mr. Nelatown; the condition of the patient is nevertheless, such as to warrant hopes of his final recovery. The restoration of the count, however, to complete health, will be a work of time; two months, at least must elapse before his convalezcence can be reasstablished.

### UATHOLIO MISSIONS IN INDIA

We learn by a letter from Oalcutte, addressed to

the Journal de Bruxelles, that the various missions

are succeeding admirably. The girls' schools, kept

by the nuns, some of whom are Irish, while others are French, are patronized by Protestants as well as Oatholics, and the Anglican Bishop of Calcutta blamed the former severely in his last pastoral for confiding the education of their children to Catholics. Great efforts were made, accordingly, to establish Protestant schools, but they soon came to nothing, partly because young women in India marry well, as they attain the proper ages, provided they are wellbehaved and accomplished. It is more difficult to set up large establishments for the plain education of the young. Nevertheless, the College called Saint Francois Xavier de Calcutta, has succeeded so well under the direction of Belgian missionaries that it has won the good will of Catholics and Protestants alike Last year the medical attendant of the house published a letter, stating that the building was too confined, and consequently unwholesome. A subscription was therefore opened, which realized 60,000 france, and to which the Protestants contributed even more than the Catholics. More money being required, a second appeal was made, which was heartily responded to by Protestants as well as Catholics. In consequence of the unsatisfactory result of the last examinations, it was resolved at a meeting, at which the Auglican Bishop presided, to amalgamate the two Protestant colleges order the better to make head against the rival Catholic establishments. In January last the Catholic missionaries opened school at Hyderabad, similar to the one at Calcutta. The Abbe Caprotti, a native of Genoa, is the superior, and he is assisted by Italian and Irish priests. The Delhi Guzette, a Protestant journal, spoke the other day in very high terms of this new school, and of the superior. At Bombay the best schools in the town were those which had been established by Mgr. Steings. He has lately been compelled to set up a Catholic college, and to devote part of the staff of the mission to its service, in consequence of one college, having been founded by the Protestant Bishop, and another by the Presbyterians and Freemasons. The Catho. lics of India contribute very liberally to religious objects. Indo European Correspondence contains long lists of subscribers every week, especially to orphanages. The collection made at Easter in behalf of these institutions in the Church of St. Thomas amounted to 860 rupees, upwards of 2,000f.— The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is thriving so that it has been found necessary to divide it into four. Its last work was to found an asylum for fallen women. The charity of the faithful was appealed to, as asual, and in a short time upwards of 6,000 francs were subscribed. Though Mgr. Van Houle was only here a few months, he still lives in the memories of us all, and it is by his spirit that we are animated. If a work has been projected by him or spoken of with approbation, it is put in hand at once without time being lost in deliberation His name is respected by all, even by heathens and Pro-

A Mysterious Gift. - Our own private interest has been all absorbed by the arrival of the Abbe Richard, the great discoverer of the hidden waters beneath the earth, and the successor of the celebrated Abbe Paramelle, in the wonderful and still occult gift of divining the presence of a spring beneath the ground, which presents to the eye nothing but a barren surface of sand and chalk. Progress is visible in every science. That of the divining rod, as well as every other, has, therefore, progressed; and the Abba Richard surpasses the Abbe Paramelle, inasmuch as his facility in proclaiming the presence of water is founded on calculation rather than instinct, and is, therefore, independent of the atmosphere, the nerves or the operator. He knows by help of this science where and how deep the invisible current is flowing beneath his feet; he knows the exact spot in which the first attempt at digging for the said current is to be made. No limit can be placed on the importance of the Abbe Richard's discovery, if carried on with appropriate discretion. The sovereigns of Germany have all received him with open arms and it is from thence he returns to Paris, after an absence of many years. In a certain province in Hungary he was followed by ten thousand people over miles of barren steppes and boundless plains till be pronounced the word, when they all fell to with a spade and pick axe, certain of discovering the spring for which their souls were panting. And no deception awaited mutual engagements entered into between them .- | Majesties left Verviers on their return to Brussels, them, for at this very moment those same barren steppes are amongst the most fertile pastures of the of Belochus, about 1433 B. C.

whole province. He has come to Paris to organise a search for petroleum oil in France, as he possesses the faculty of detecting the presence of this precious fluid as well as that of water. He has enriched with this new element of prosperity whole districts of Poland, where the commerce of petroleum is being followed out on a large scale through the discoveries made by the Abbe Richard. His personal appearance coincides with that of every wielder of the divining rod who has appeared at various intervals before us. His eyes are large and of that light blue peculiar to them all; bis speech is slow and hesitating, another characteristic of the race. His age is about forty, and his whole life that of a holy and charitable ecclesiastic, making no profit for himself out of his laborious researches, but insisting an acknowledgement of the goodness of Providence by contributing to the funds consecrated to the poor. -Letter from Puris.

The Saturday Press, among other suggestions which will enable a person to avoid the cholera, recommends :- Don't get it on the brain, and to this end, avoid reading the daily papers. Endeavor, if possible, to keep a clean conscience, and two or three clean shirts. Rise with the lark, but avoid larks in the evening. Be above-ground in your dealings, and above board in all your dwellings. Love your neighbours as yourself, but don't have too many of them in the same house with you.

Advice to Young People. - Keep good company of none. Never he idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets if you have any. When you speak to a person look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the sinews of virtue. Good character is above anything else. Your character cannot be essentially injured, expect by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that no one will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live (mistortune excepted) within your income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency, with tranquility of mind. Never play at any game of chance. Avoid temptation, though you fear you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run into a debt unless you see a way to get out of it. Do not marry until you are able support a wife. Never apeak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. Save when you are young, that you may spend when you are old. Read over the above maxims at

EUROPE ARMED. - In the present position of Europe the following statement, drawn from official sources, of the armies on a war footing, is not without interest: France, 903,617; Prussia, 650,000; Austria, 651,612; Italy, 424,193; Russia, 1,200,000; England, 265,000, not including 230,000 volunteers; Germanic Confederation, 407 361; Spain, 171,900 Portugal, 64,118; Holland, 92,000; Sweden and Norway, 137,800; Denmark, 11,940; Switzerland, 198,291; Belgium, 80,650; Turkey, 341,580; Egypt, the Danubian Principalities, Montenegro, and Servia, 132,000; the Roman States, 12,000; making a total of 5,996,062.

THE TERMINUS OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE. - Heart's Content, where the Atlantic Cable is working on this side of the world, is a small bay or cove, projecting from the east tide of Trinity Bay, on the island of Newfourdland, lat. 40 degrees 50 minutes, long. 52 degrees 20 minutes. The settlement, not-withstanding its remantic name, is only a small collection of fishing huts, as are two adjacent settlements, known as Heart's Ease and Heart's Delight. The settlers who named these places must have been not only of a romantic turn of mird, but contented and unambitious persons.

The Island of Valentia, the Irish terminus of the Atlantic Cable, is about six thousand acres in extent. It has three proprietors of whom the Knight of Kerry is the chief, the others being Trinity College, Dublin, and Colonel Herbert of Muckross. The population is about two thousand; but although the Knight is a staunch Protestant, his co-religionists do not ore than one hundred and fifty. The harmony of this little community (says a correspondent of the London Star) is, however, undisturbed by religious discord. The old priest, who is now between eighty and ninety years of age, has had charge of the parish for half a century, and his watchword has always been 'Peace.' The average value of land is about tifteen shillings an acre Much more of it is used for grazing purposes than for cultivation, the principal article manufactured being butter. Most of the cottages are simply small hovels; but there is a considerable number of a better class, and the peasantry have a well fed comfortable appearance .-They owe much to the Knight, who spends nearly the whole of the income he derives from the property in improvements and in giving employment to the

A HAPPY Home. - In a happy home there will be no fault finding, overbearing spirit: there will be no peavishness or fretfulness. Unkindness will not dwell n the heart or be found on the tongue. Oh, the tears, the eight, the wasting of life and health and strength, and of all that is most to be desired in a happy home, occasioned merely by unkind words! A celebrated writer remarks to this effect, namely that fretting and scolding seem like tearing the flesh from the bones, and that we have no right to be guilty of this sin, than we have to curse and swear, and steal. In a perfectly happy home all selfishness will be removed. Even as 'Christ pleased not himself,' so the members of a happy home will not seek first to please themselves, but will seek to please other. Cheerfulness is another ingredient in a happy home. How much does a sweet smile, emanating from a heart fraught with love and kindness, contribute to render a home happy.' At evening how soothing is that sweet cheerfulness that is borne on the countenance of a wife and mother! How do parent and child, the brother and sister, the mistress and cervant dwell with delight upon those cheerful looks, those smiles that beam from the eye and burst from the inmost soul of those who are dear and near! How it hastens the return of the father, enlightens the cares of the mother, renders it more easy for youth to resist temptation, and drawn by the chords of affection, how it induces them with lowly hearts to return to the paternal roof! Oh! that parents would lay this subject to heart, that by untiring efforts they should so far render home more happy, that their children and domestics shall not seek for happiness in forbidden paths .- Catholic Standard.

MARSIAGES BY SALE .- Among the ancient Babylonians, at a certain time every year, the marriageable females were assembled and disposed of at auction to the highest bidder. The richest citizens purchased such as pleased them at a high price; and the money thus obtained was used to portion off those iemales to whom nature had been less liberal of personal charms. When the beauties were disposed f, the auctioneer put up the more ordinary lots, beginning with the bomeliest of those who remained, announcing a premium to the purchaser of each. The bidders were to name a sum below the given premium, at which they would be willing to take the maid; and he who bid lowest was declared the purchaser. By this means every female was provided for. This costom originaated with Atossa, daughter