# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 16.—The Republican journals to-day speak in most eulogistic terms of the members of both the Right and Left Oentres against the restoration of monarchy. They say the vote in the Assembly, though it does not proclaim the Republic, shows that monarchy is impossible. The Orleanist journals affect to consider that the action of the Assembly leaves the situation unchanged, and express belief that the effect of the vote will be the consolidation of President M'Mahon's powers .-The Left have abandoned, for the present, agi tation for the dissolution of the Assembly, because they hope for the organization of a Republic. Presidents of Bureaus have been ap-Centre is negotiating with the Right and with a portion of the Left Centre, in the hope of St. Croix on the 15th instant, providing for the confirmation of President M'Mahon's powers: the organization of the second Chamber: conferring the right upon President M'Mahon to dissolve both branches, and the appointment of his successor by a joint convention of the two Chambers. Negotiations will probably prove abortive, the Left Centre adhering to the pro-+visions of M. Casimer Periere's bill. M. Dufaure intends, when the bill of M. Periere comes up for debate, to distinctly warn the Right that 335 deputies are prepared to demand the dissolution of the Assembly, if the organization of a republic is prevented.

FRENCH AND GERMAN FORCES SINCE 1871 -The Cologne Gazette compares the new formations in the French and German Armies since 1871, to show what immense preparations are being made by France to extend her military power. The German Army has added nine infantry battalions, 32 field batteries, five railway companies, a small number of foot artillery and pioncer companies, and three train battalions. Comparing France now with her condition before the war, there is, corresponding to this, an increase of 128 battalions, 28 squadrons, and 159 field batteries. The new military law of 1872 gives 126 line infantry regiments, 30 rifle battalions, four Zouave. three Turco, and one foreign regiment, three light African battalions, 63 cavalry and 30 artillery regiments, with 300 field batteries, one pontoon regiment, three engineer and four train regiments. The infantry regiments No. 127-144, the dragoon regiments No. 21-26, the chasseur regiments No. 15-19, the hussar regiment No. 11, and the artillery regiments No. 31-38, have been raised anew. There is talk of a fough Turco regiment and three new line His hat rests quietly over his brow, the mousinfantry regiments being raised, in order to tache falls languishingly on the nether lip, his make the 13th French army corps in Algiers to three divisions. To these must be added the territorial army, organized and formed mainly since the 30th of March last, which will consist at first of 72 infantry regiments of three battalions each, or 216 battalions (but in future 144 infantry battalions), 18 cavalry regiments, 18 artillery regiments, 18 engineer battalions, 18 train divisions. The force immediately in contemplation, being reckoned up, would give since 1870 a total increase of 344 battalions and S2 squadrons, which would be nearly a doubling of the French army under Napoleon III, and would put the French force to about 1,600,000 men. THE LAST LETTER OF A MARTYR .- The Semaine Religieuse publishes a letter to his native place from Mgr. Croc, coadjutor, to Mgr. Gauthier, Vicar Apostolic of Tonquin (Meri. dional), as follows :--- " Dear Rector, dear relations and friends, Following the expedition of the French to Tonquin edicts have been issued by the sworn enemies of our religion which fulminate against the Christians with a rage truly diabolical. Our mission contains 80,000 Christians-in a few days 10.000 have been slaughtered, burned or drowned, and the fury of our executioners increases rather than diminishes. Without a miracle, our mission is destroyed, I have no hope of escaping death. If nature shudders at the thought of the tortures these savages are about to inflict on me, I have yet confidence that the Divine Master | the canton ; or, in other words, that all the Oatholic will fortify me at the last moment. Oh ! that priests should be expelled from their cures-this my sacrifice may be agreeable to God ! I shall be fourteen votes against eleven-and the other not forget you in that heaven where now I shall soon be, where I give you a rendezvous. After the Cross, Heaven! May Jesus prevail. Adieu! Yours most affectionately, YVES, Bishop of Laranda," A FRENCH OPINION OF DEAN STANLEY. -The Universe has the following regarding Dean Stanley's recent speech at the opening of the City Temple : " After the ceremony there was a dinner, and M. Stanley, Dean of Wost-minster, replied to the toast of "All the Chrisminster, replied to the toast of "All the Chris-tian communions in England," by expressing a Catholic and a Carmelite, enjoyed the hospitality his opinion that the diversity of religious sects of Mgr. Mermillod in those very buildings. But the was a good and not an evil thing. In other words, this notability of the High Church den as the Swiss Times says that the Council of State was words, this notability of the High Church de-olared that truth is in equal degrees distributed that it may be considered as already sottled against throughout all the sects and that in consequence, it is not contained in any of them. M. Parker followed up the same noble theme, and developed it in a manner to satisfy the lovers of nonsense. The Doctor believes in High Church, for no Church can be too high in purity and spiritual nobility: he believes in | must be acknowledged, destined to render to true Low Church, because no Church can be too Catholicism, that is to Orthodox Catholicism, a real low if she wishes to evangelise the depraved and precious service, in discmbarrassing it of the unclasses: and he believes in the Broad Church, because no church can be too broad for the requirement of the present epoch. See, then, to what a state of things Protestantism has come. the Church, 'Old-Catholicism' is there with its The religious anarchy of our neighbors, is only arms open to him, and if some day he disregards the equalled by the political anarchy under which we ourselves suffer." PARIS, June 16 .- Copies of the New York Herald containing the letter written by Roche-Herald containing the letter written by Roohe-fort on his arrival in New York, have been seized on account of their attack on MacMahon. And Throat Diseases, the Troohes have proved an act, the legal punishment of which is a month's the promotion of private bargains, under the head their efficacy. For sale everywhere: fort on his arrival in New York, have been

of a French Ministerial crisis :---

Then began that mad race of which no idea can be formed, and which is now seen at every Ministerial crisis, a race for portfolios ; for it | ber and was now before the Senate. In both Houses were a mistake to suppose that France has be. he has been overruled, the main cause of the defeat come a land of Cincinnati, who cannot be of the Government being the absence of the Deputies of the Assembly because of their vote yesterday snatched from their modesty. The candidates who bere gave home and ere not to be covered hold for the portfolio are as varied and as plentiful from their Provinces by any Ministerial summons. as the candidates for the Assembly, for a Prefecture, a Sub-Prefecture, or the office of rural to increase the revenue and not to reduce the expoliceman. It may even be said that there is penditure. more variety in that species than in all the reduced in its desperate efforts to get money, which others. There is, in the first place, the son or it must get somehow if it is to be carried on, are the grandson of a Minister, who is naturally evident by transferring to the Central Government marked out for a portfolio whenever a vacancy | taxes which have hitherto been levied for local puroccurs. As long as the crisis lasts you meet him everywhere stopping the passers by, asknim everywhere stopping the passers by, ask-ing them for news of the crisis, shrugging his formances, devices on sign-boards, charging for shoulders at every new name that is put forpointed—8 from members of the Right, and 7 from the Left, including M. M. Labouloye, Casimer Periere and Leon. The Right Theo there is the journalist who has had all the political articles he ever wrote bound in red morocco, puts the volume under his arm forming a new majority upon a programme as soon as the crisis begins, and never lays it based on the bill submitted by M. Lambert de down again till he is a Minister or cannot be one. This candidate goes straight to the future Premier, declarcs himself a candidate, and utters some vague threat against the wretched man who should refuse his services. There is also the Deputy who is to be met with at the beginning of every crisis, running breathless: "Where are you going in such hot haste?" "I'm running to Goulard's, who I believe in-tends sending for me." You meet him an hour later :--- "Well, where have you been ?" "To Goulard's." "What did he say to you ?" "He said nothing to me, but I told him that before all things I was a Frenchman, and to treat me as he pleased." Finally, not to make the list too long, there is the Prefect who comes up from the country to Versailles at every crisis, and whose entry into the Ministry the newspapers regularly announce. He has no absolutely fixed programme, but he varies his policy according to the kind of Cabinet in proparation. He then appears in the lobbies of the Assembly, and during the sittings reminds the Deputies that he is still alive and well. If the Ministry to be formed is a Ministere de Combat, with a policy of attack or defence, he wears his hat jauntily on one side, twists his monstache, wears a loose tie and a still looser pantalon a la Houssarde, his eye flashes, and his hand feverishly grasps a thick stick, which, jointly with his heels, makes the flags of the lobby ring again. The very sight of him gives assurance to the good and makes the flags of the lobby ring again. The very sight of him gives assurance to the good and makes the wicked tremble. When, on the contrary, a Conciliation Ministry is in formation, the Prefect candidate changes his "get up." The lion is transformed into a lamb. stick tries to look like mere twig, his eye is mild and smiling, his trousers fall civilian fashion over buckled shoes, the most timid Deputies approach him with confidence, and all

beholders murmur " Suaviter in mode, fortiter in re." When the crisis is over he returns to his Department, closes a score of publichouses, suppresses a dozen newspapers, brings down Interpellations on the heads of the new Ministers, and takes revenge for the ill treatment of

The London Times thus depicts the humors crease to the revenue of \$0,000,000f, but which will lic Worship defended the Landrath's interpretation rious," is offered a "great bargain," which is debarely, yield 30,000,000£, Signor Minghetti had declared that no new expenditure should be voted, and had, therefore, withdrawn a Bill on the national defences which had already been voted in the Cham-The Italian Parliament seems thus determined not

The straits to which the Italian Government is poses; leaving the communal expenses to be met by new taxes to be levicd on things never taxed beevery letter or emblem, so that Italy once the cheapest and freest place to live in is rapidly becoming the most expensive. Its hills and vales are as fertile and productive as ever, but the ravenous maw of its oppresive "deliverers" devours all, and Minghetti delarcs that Government cannot be carried on unless fresh supplies to the extent of some thirty millions or even fifty millions of francs are raised; how they are to be found is not his affair. he has dene his duty by pointing out the necessity. and others must do theirs by supplying it.

The prohibition of the solemnities at Milan created great ill-feeling, especially among the simple religious peasants, who had made a sacrifice of their time and labour in coming up to the cathedral city; they are not politicians, and cannot understand how carrying the body of a saint, so ancient as St. Ambrose, can be a menace to the Government of the day, or interpreted as a Papal demonstration dangerous to the peace and comfort of the citizens. There was a procession after all, but it took place at midnight instead of high noon, and was managed by the guards of public security instead of the clergy who went to the Basilica of the great Doctor at dead of night, and silently transported the holy relics to the Cathedral. The place of the Bishop was occupi-ed by the Delegate of Police, and that of the priests by a sound of carabineers; for consors and waxtapers there were guns and bayonettes, giving a grand idea of the Famous " Free Church in a Free State," St. Ambrose escorted in charge of the police !-- Cor. Ca holic Times.

The seizure of Convents and Church property still goes on; the most venerable and interesting houses being brought one after another under the auctioneer's hammer. It is a melancholy task to mention the holy places, but one ought to be mentioned namely, the Convent of Sante Sabina-the holy retreat where Lacordaire, Pere Besson, and their companions were first united in religious exercises where they imbibed those deep draughts of holiness that strengthened them for their glorious career in France; and where some of them died the death of the righteous, and their mortal remains were affectionately and religiously guarded in the hope that some day cononization might make them objects of religious veneration. The only "events" besides these are suicides, robberies, and murders.

Rows, June 16 .- The American Pilgrims are high y pleased with their reception here. The Pope has blessed the banner sent by Georgetown College to be presented at the shrine of the Virgin of Lourdes .--Some of the pilgrims are going to Venice to attend a Catholic Congress now in session there.

Ross, June 19.—At a reception of Cardinals by the Pope on Tuesday, His Holiness mentioned that proposals had been received, smanating from exalted political personages, looking to a reconciliation between the Papacy and the Italian Government .--He declared, however, that he would yield nothing ; that any concession on his part would be injurious to the church and society. GERMANY.

LONDON, June 15 .--- A semi-official telegram from Berlin gives explicit contradiction to the despatch from that city of Friday last which said the Federal Council State has voted to extend to all the States of the Empire the new Prussian Law for civil registration of births, death and marriages. It stated, on it the Federal Council really reject ed the bill, on the ground that its provisions are not in harmony with the registration of the different States. The Council, however, adopted a reselution inviting Prince Bismarck, as Chancellor, to prepare a new bill, the provisions of which shall be applicable to the whole Empire. Catholic people are treated almost in as harsh a manner as are their priests. Wherever an occasion is found, Catholic demonstrations are forbidden. By threatening a more severe punishment in the shape of more rigorous imprisonment, they seek to restrain the priests from accepting any proffered welcome on their return from gaol; but, it is almost needless to say, they strive to that end in vain. Lately they have adopted fresh means of coercion. At Fulda school girls of twelve or thirteen years, in festive white garments, were about to receive such a priest on his restoration to " freedom" but these children were at once accused, and they or their parents will be punished for the simple act of welcoming their pastor. But in spite of it all, the peo-ple show a very sincere devotion to the Church and to the priest. So lately as the feast of St. John Nepomucene, the Very Rev. Bishop of Culm, though he sought to escape every demonstration by making little detour, found on his arrival the whole city illuminated. The Very Rev. Bishop of Munster also, when he visited his diocese to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation, was every where received in triumph; but a policeman took care to follow him, we suppose to witness the good order of the people. The Very Rev. Bishop of Paderborn is announced s the first victim of imprisonment or exile, and on that account, Catholics of the remotest districts of his large diocese are hastening to express their devotion in addresses because they cannot personally present themselves at the throne of their chief pastor. His lordship has taken leave of them in a touching pastoral letter, in which he exhorted them to constancy and fidelity to the Church and to her head on earth; moreover he gave instruction as to what it would become necessary to do, when the furious storm of perscoution should sweep away their faithful priests. HERR LASKER ON THE PRUSSIAN BURBAUGRAOT .-Herr Lasker, moved by the exceeding arbitrariness of the mode in which the penal laws are applied by the Prussian bureauoraoy, has, although a strong partizan of the persecuting policy itself, come forward as an advocate for an unfortunate priest in the Coblenz district. This clergyman, by hame Wehn, is the parish priest of a place called Niederberg, and being summoned, under the May Laws, to give up his parish registers, gave up the German registers. retaining the Latin ones, which are probably those necessary for ecclesiastical purposes. In every country, whether the Catholic registers are recognizd by law or not, an occlesiastical record of baptisms and marriages must of course be kept. For retaining these registers Herr Wehn was condemned to a month's imprisonment and a fine of one hundred thalers. But that is not the point which moved even Horr Lasker's indignation. As soon as one term of imprisonment was over, the Landrath condemned him to another of the same duration; maintaining that he had power of inflicting any number of punishments, one after another; and the unfortunate priost had already been in prison for three months, and might remain there, as the Tile-

lie Worship defended the Landrain's interpretation, and a scribed as a "Highland minister's, complete vade of the law; an interpretation, said Herr Lasker, "In scribed as a "Highland minister's, complete vade vlew of which he could not admit the existence in mecum." It consists of "ministure Testament, very Prussia of civil liberty, or, indeed, of any justice, whatever. He observed, moreover, thrt " the great est misfortune of our police, is not only that there is practically no limit to its wilfulness, but that it complete for being miniature, and the spirit flash is is practically no the observance of the prescribed forms;" all the better not being the streng forgets even the observance of the prescribed forms;" all the better not being the streng and called the attention of the whole. House to the rather a superfluity, for no true. Highland minister and called the attention of the whole, house to the even without a corkscrew, would allow a cork to be all bound to defend the freedom and honour common to all citizens of this land."-Tablet.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE .- A German paper publishes a statement concerning the increase that has taken place in the armies of Europe since 1859. The forces of Austria have, it says, increased by 222,580 and amount at present to 856,980 men; Russia has augmented her armics, which now number 1,519,810 men, by 295,660; Italycounts 287,550 more soldiers than in 1859, and her present aggregate military strength is 605,200 men ; the German Empire can summon to the field 1,261,160 men, an increase of 424,360 since the abolition of the old Federal Constitution. The French army, 977,660 strong, is greater by 337,100 than that maintained by Louis Napoleon, and under the new army organisation is steadily increasing. Great Britain, including Volunteers, has added 233,020 to the total of her land forces, which now include 478,820 men. The Swedish army of 204,510 has been augmented by 69,610; the Belgian army of 93,690, by 13,340; and the Dutch army of 64,350 by 5,770 men. Denmark alone has diminished her war-power, her prcsent army of 48,700 being less by 8,850 men than in 1859. These figures bring out the startling conclusions that the additions to these armies during the last 15 years amount to no less than 1,889,990 men, and that the number of soldiers of all descriptions at present at the disposal of the different Governments of Europe shows a grand total of 6,110,690. In the Austrian army, to every 1,000 combatant foot soldiers, there are 103 cavalry and four field guns; in the European army of Russia, 178 cavalry and four guns; in the army of Asia, 910 horsemen and three guns; in the Italian army, 57 cavalry and three guns; in the German, 117 cavalry and three guns; in the French, 119 and five guns; in the English, 133 and four guns.

RUSSIA.

THE ARREST OF A RUSSIAN GRAND DURE .-- Some particulars concerning the arrest of the Grand Duke Nicolaus Constantinovitch are given by a correspondont of the Cantinental Herald, who writes :- The father of the young prince, the Grand Duke Constantin Nicolajevitch, left Stuttgart for St Petersburg without the other members of his family, immediately after the celebration of his daughter's marriage with the Duke Eugen of Wurtemberg. Directly atter his arrival in St Petersburg, General Trebow, the excellent superintendent of the police force, who seems to have been chiefly instrumental in arresting the Grand Duke, went most unexpectedly abroad on a long leave absence, and it is generally supposed in StPetersburg that this high functionary has fallen into disgrace. Respecting the cause of the arrest, the Augsburg Gazette says that the Grand Duke was imprisoned for stealing his mother's diamonds and that he was driven to this act by the extravagance of his mistress. In order to withdraw him from the dangerous charms of this mistress. and to remove him from St Petersburg, the Emperor had appointed him commander of the Ama Expedition, which was to leave the Russian capital on the 26th of April. The departure of the expedition for the organisation of which the Russian Geographical Society had been very active, was suddenly, at the last moment deferred to an uncertain period, and the members selected for it are still in St Petersburg, It is very doubtful if the Grand Duke's cammand of the expedition would have been of any benefit to him, for the first compulsory separation from the object of his fatal love, when ordered by the Emperor to join in the campaign against Khiva, seemed only to heighten the intensity of his affecttion. Immediately on his return to St Petersburg the liaison was renewed. The recklessness of the Grand Duke is much to be regretted. In spite of his youth-he is only 24 years of age-Nicolaus Constantinovitch has already distinguished himself by his bravery, and especially by the last campaign gained the appropation of General Kaufmann, then his commauder in chief. On the last St George's festival in St Petersburg, the Emperor decorated his eldest nephew with his own hands, by conferring on him the Order of St Andrew. The Grand Duke Nicolaus is of tall, manly appearence ; his pale and beardless face has something of the Sclavonic type in its expression, which is increased by his hair being cut close to his head. The last time I saw him was in Berlin, at the State dinnergiven in the White Hall of the Royal Castle in honor of the Prince and Princess of Wales on their return from Russia. He sat near the eldest daughter of Prince Friedrich Carl and rendered himself rather conspicuous by his continued sience. It is to be hoped that on the marriage of his daughter Wjeza the Grand Duke Constantine succeeded in obtaining from the Emperor the pardon of his unworthy son, and that the young prince will in future endeavour to mend his faults. The behaviour of the Emperor Alexander in allowing justice to have its course with his nephew would only be another proof of the rectitude of his character. Mild toward his subjects, the Czar is. nevertheless, in his own family circle quite severe. AN ESQUIMAUX WIDOW .--- This widow greatly inprested me. She ate birds for conscience sake. Her husband's soul had passed into the body of a walrus as a temporary habitation, and Angekok had prescribed that for a certain period she should not eat the flesh of this animal; and since at this time of year bear and scal were scarce, she was obliged to fall back upon a small stock of birds which had been collected during the previous summer. This penance was of a kind which every Esquimaux undergoes upon the death of a relativo. The Angekok announces to the mourners into what animal the soul of the departed has passed; and henceforth, until the spirit has shifted its quarters, they are not to partake of that animal. This may be a bear, a seal, a walrus, burgomaster, guli, or any other embraced within the limited bill of fare. The widow had one practice, which, notwithstanding that is related to the same serious object, caused us not a little amusement. Her late husband, for whose sake she refrained from eating walrus, met with his death last Upraak (summer) by being carried out to sea on a loose cake of ice to which he had imprudently gone to watch for seal. The tide having changed, the floating raft was disongaged from the land, and, in full view of his family and friends, the poor hunter drifted out into the middle of Baffin Bay, never to be heard of more. It happened that during the evening the name of this hunter was mentioned several times, always in term of warm praise, and each time his widow shed a copious flood of tears. Peterson told us that all strangers were expected to join in this ceremony. Our first attempt, I fear made a poor show of sorrow ; but the second was perfect of its kind. The motions could not have been surpassed, even had the cause of grief been a rich banker and the mourners his heirs. The tears were haadest to manage ; but a sufficient quantity found their way to the surface to satisfy he bereaved one that her grief was appreciated by us, and she resumed her lively manner, so far forgetting our former discourtesy in our present rospect for her sorrow that she tried again to treat us to munched meat.

large silver-mounted spirit flask, and strong service. able corkscrew, fitted in superfine Russia leather case." Of course the Testament is none the leag all the better for being large. The sorkscrew seems a permanent barrier between himself and the contents of a hottlo. Besides, there is a lack of balance in giving the man both a flask and a corkscrew, and only a little Testament to make the thing complete. It looks too much like two to one against the Testament. We should like to know what sort of a sale there is for these Highland ministers' companions. and whether they find much favor elsewhere than in the Highlands. It has been said, and that too by a missionary, that the path of an English mis-sionary in New Zealand could be traced by the empty beer bottles rather than by the converts; empty over bounds rather than by the converts; but, of course this was calumny. Had it been true, it would have shown the necessity of giving missionaries a "complete vade mecum," armed with which they could go on their way and leave no trace behind .- Standard.

PUBLIC WORSHIP BILL -The Post says the Public Worship Regulation bill, now before Parliament, which is intended to restrain the Ritualiste, threat ens to lead to a coalition of the High Church clergy and liberals, which may result in an attempt to replace the present members for Oxford University, with Gladstone and Montague Bernard. Gladstone heads the opposition to the bill.

HEAVEN FORBID !- The British Medical Journal says the Tichborne Claimant is employed in his prison as a Tailor. Let us hope he is not engaged on a New Suit.-Punch.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.-SEVERAL LIVES LOST.-On the night of the 7th inst., an explosion occurred at the No. 1 Shaft, Nanticoke, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., burning three miners and setting fire to the break-er, which was soon destroyed. While fighting the flames, some burning timber fell upon William Vivian, killing him instantly. Alex. Ale, Charles Keller, Hawley Walsh, Tom Lowell, Tom McManus Henry Reimensayder, and Lorenzo Krebs, of the gang who were also engaged in fighting the fire, were overcome by the gas, and had to be carried from the mine. The first two were insensible when brought to the fresh air, and have since died. The others are doing well.

The House of Representatives has passed General Butler's substitute for the Senate Geneva Award bill. The House bill, as passed. provides for the designation of a Circuit Court to distribute the award, and excludes the claims of the insurance companies, As the Senate is not likely to recede from its action which recognized the claims of those companies, a conference committee must be the primary result. and a modified bill the final upshot.

The editor of the Columbia, S. C., Mail, with grateful eloquence acknowledged the receipt of a milk punch in one column, and in the next published "a Temperance Department." Somebody has complained of his inconsistency, and he explains that the "editor of the Mail has nothing to do with what goes into the temperance column of his paper, nor have the gentlemen who conduct that department anything to do with what goes into the editor of the Mail.

A breach of promise of marriage, in which the damages were laid at \$20,000, has been compromised with a present of five dollars and a new chignon .-It was in Kentucky.

ICE MADE IN A DRAWING .- The operative chemists sell small glass vessels which are called test tubes: they are of thin glass, and hold from one to four drachms, and are very useful for the purpose of try-ing small experiments. The following is a simple and singular method of freezing water. Ask mamma to lend you a jam jar, fill the same with powdered sulphate of soda; now pour on the saline material as much muriatic acid as will render it semifluid, then fill a test tube with water as cold as you can procure, and put it into the center of the chemical mixture; let it remain at rest for ten minutes or so; finally take out the tube and wipe it dry; you will find the water frozen. To get the ice out of the tube dip the latter for a few seconds into the warm water, invert it and the cylinder of ice will then fall into your hand .- Septimus Piesee. THE MOTHER'S INVLUENCE .- The solid rock which turns the edge of the chisel, bears forever the impress of the leaf and the acorn received long, long since, cre it had become hardened by time and the elements. If we trace back to its fountain, the mighty torrent which fertilizes the land with its copious streams, or sweeps over it with a devastating flood, we shall find it dripping in crystal drops from some mossy create among the distant bills; so, too, the gentle feelings and affections that enrich and adorn the heart, and the mighty passions that sweep away all the barriers of the soul and desolate society, may have sprung up in the infant bosom in the sheltered retirement of home. "I should have been an atheist," said John Randolph, " if it had not been for one recollection ; and that was the memory of the time, when my departed mother used to take my say, "Our Father who art in Heaven !"

men and Premiers out of his terrified administres.

## SPAIN.

June 18.-A despatch from Madrid reports that the engagement between the Carlists and Republicans at Alcora resulted in the defeat of the former. The Government force lost 10 killed and 85 wounded, and the loss of the Carlists would be larger. Among the killed was Don Enrique, son of Henry of Bourbon, while leading the Carlist Zouaves. Concha expects to open the attack on Estella to-day.

### SWITZERLAND.

Moke Spoliation AT GENEVA .- The new schismatics at Geneva, who have all the power and influence of the Radical Government at their back, are advancing, as it might have been expected that they would advance, on the path of persecution and spoliation. Their Council, which arrogates to itself the name of "Superior Council of the Catholic Church," has had before it two motions-one, that the Government should be recommended to adminster the new and illicit oath to all the remaining priests in was not carried at once, but referred to a committee by fourteen votes against eleven—and the other, equally iniquitous, that the question of the possession of the Pro-Cathedral Church of Notre Dame should be immediately brought before the Council of State. This church, with the residence attached to it, was built by Mgr. Mermillod himself with subscriptions collected from Catholics in all parts of the world, and it has been fitted and adorned with many gifts from persons who utterly disown all connection with the schismatics who are endeavouring to get possession of it. M. Loyson, indeed, had the decency to oppose the motion-not as illegal, he took care to say, but as inopportuno: he might well the real Catholics who built the church and worship in it.

THE "FATRIE" ON "OLD CATHOLICISM."-The adventures and misadvontures of the unfortunate priests whom Switzerland has recruited from France for its new sect suggests to the Patrie the following refleotion : "The institution of 'Old Catholicism' is, it worthy members who have sometimes compromised it. Henceforward if a priest thinks of breaking his vows, and in his eager desire for earthly joys wishes to withdraw himself from the austore discipline of laws of man as he has disregarded the laws of God, the opprobrium of his act and the stain of his condemnation will not fall upon the Catholic religion."

#### ITALY

The Minghetti Ministry are suffering defeat after

HIGHLAND, MINISTER'S COMPLETE VADE MECON-The Saturday Review of this week draws attention

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT ING .— "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." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—" James Epps & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in in Cassel's Hoaschold Guide.

# BRAIN EXHAUSTION.

MR JAMES I. FELLOWS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

SIR : Having, while at your establishment, carefully examined your prescription, and the method of preparing your Compound Syrup, I felt anxious to give it a fair trial in my practice. For the last twelve months I have done so, and I find that in Incipient Consumption, and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, it has done wonders. In restoring persons suffering from the effects of Diphtheria, and the cough following Typhoid Fever, prevalent in this region, it is the best remedial agent I have ever used. But for persons suffering from exhaustion of the powers of the brain and nervous system, from long-continued study or teaching, or in those cases of exhaustion from which so many young men suffer, I know of no better medicine for restoration

to health than your Compound Syrup. If you think this letter of any service you are liberty to use it as you see fit.

I remain yours, &c., BDWIN CLAY, M.D. PCGWASE, N.S., January 14, 1868

TRUE MERIT APPREDIATED .- " Brown's Bronchial Troches," have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world." Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are always at