FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 25.—The Legislative Body passed to the order of the day on the petitions asking fer the election of the Mayors by the Municipal Councils or by the universal suffrage. The Chamber also rejected, by 176 votes against 59, an amendment moved by M. Pontals, that the Government should only nominate the Mayors in communes containing 6,000 inhabitants. The amendment of the Marquis d'Andelarre, proposing that the Government should choose the Mayors from three persons recommended by the Municipal Councils was negatived by 173 votes against 55. Art. 1 of the Bill was adopted. On Monday the Chamber will fix the day for the discussion of the Budget.

June 26—The total deaths in Paris from the 19th to the 25th of June were 1,149, of which 238 were due to small-pox.

News has been received here of the death of M. Barbes, at the Hague. Prince Napoleon has returned from Switzerland. The rumour circulated to-day of the intended resignation of the Minister of the Interior is wholly unfounded.

June 27 — In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body Articles 4 and 5 of the Bill relating to the nomination of Mayors were adopted. M. Ollivier declared that the Government considers the present Bill final. The debate on the Budget will commence on Thursday next.

Paris, July 12. — The excitement here over the quarrel with Prussia is tremendous.

On the Bourse, and at the Boulevards, and in the cafes and clubs heated discussions are going on, and personal encounters are not unfrequent.

Ministerial agents are exciting the people against Prussia. They charge that the mangling of Count Benedette's telegram and the detention of the trains yesterday were Prussian tricks to gain time.

The military activity is unabated. A fleet is under orders for the Baltic. It will be commanded by Admiral De la Graviere.

General Douay is ready to march on Luxembourg with an army of sixty thousand men.

The Ministers of War, Marine, and Finance had a protracted interview with the Emperor to-day.

The Opposition charge that the violent speeches of the Duke de Grammont and Ollivier were made by the express desire of the Empress, who is devoted to the interests of the Prince of Asturias. They also say the Emperor's motive is personal ambition, and ridicule the idea of a decrepid invalid leading an army, with a child fourteen years of age as his Aide-de-camp.

PARIS, July 13.—A questionable despatch from Dusseldorf, this morning, says Prince Leopold accepts the Spanish crown on condition of an immediate declaration of war against France should the latter attack Germany.

The French Military *attache* at the Court of Vienna has been ordered to return to his post immediately. Baron Bourgeoing, the Secretary to the French Ambassador, also returns to Vienna

The public opinion and the majority of the French journals are opposed to accepting the despatch of the father of Prince Hohenzollern to the Spanish Government as a final settlement of the question between France and Prussia. Most of the journals assert that Ministers went so far in their declarations as to say that peace without a direct acknowledgment on the part of Prussia would be more of a shame than a success for France.

From 200 to 400 students made a demonstration in the streets while returning from a public ball, shouting 'Vive France!" "Down with Prussia!" and singing the Marseillaise without the interruption of the police.

The journals say that the French Cabinet, having received as a first concession the personal renunciation of the Spanish crown by Hohenzollern, agree to continue negotiations to obtain from the King of Prussia an official renunciation now and forever of all pretensions to the throne of Spain on the part of any Hohenzollern.

5 P. M.—The King of Prussia has refused to receive Count Benedetti or sign the promise which France requires.

The Emperor left St. Cloud and arrived at the Tuilleries by special train this morning. The Ministers were all at the Palace and a Council was held immediately. At half-past 3 o'clock the Presidents of the Senate and Corps Legislatif were informed that the Government would have communications to make before the close of the sitting It is generally believed this will be a declaration of war.

It is positively asserted that Count Benedetti has been ordered to return to France, and only awaits the departure of the Prussian Minister from Paris.

CONJUGAL SEPARATION IN FRANCE.—A report of judicial statistics recently made by the French Minister shows that applications for *separation de corps* have largely increased of late years. In 1857 the total number of such applications throughout the whole of France was only 1,191, while in 1868 it reached no less a total than 3,000. The Courts granted the application in the proportion of 89 per cent. In 2,683 cases the wife was the plaintiff and only 316 applications were at the instance of the husband Formerly judicial separations were confined to the wealthier portions of the community, but it now appears that the working classes frequently avail themselves of the law, as in 1868 no less than 1,258 applications were at the instance of persons styling themselves *ouvriers* or *ouvrieres*. As might be expected, the vast majority of separation cases proceed from the great cities, Paris ranking first and followed in due order by Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, and Rouen. Of the 3,000 suits instituted in 1868, in 24 cases the parties had been married less than a year; 519 from 1 to 5 years, 809 from 5 to 10 years, 1,219 from 10 to 20 years, 401 from 30 to 40 years, 24 from 40 to 50 years, and in three cases the parties had been married for more than half a century. In exactly two-thirds of the cases there were children of the marriage.

SPAIN.

Madrid, June 27.—It is reported that Senor Rivero will assume the Presidency of the Council during the absence of Marshal Prim, and Senor Figuerola will undertake the duties of the Ministries of the Interior and Justice during the absence of Senor Montero Rios. A meeting is to be held at the Progresista Club on Thursday next, at which it is believed that Marshal Prim will be present.

June 29. — Slight disturbances have occurred at Barcelona, during which four persons were wounded. All the prisoners in the Arsenal of Carraca have been liberated. The Regent has issued an order according to which all subscribers to the loan of two milliards who do not pay in 30 days the instalments due will forfeit those already paid.

June 30—The 'Imparcial' states that there is a deficit in the Budget to the 30th of June of 700 000,000 reals, and that it is calculated that the following Budget will show a deficit of an equal amount.

ITALY.

Florence, June 26.—The 'Independence Italienne' denies the rumour that a joint Note from England and Italy will shortly be addressed to the Greek Government.

Florence, June 29—The 'Independance Italienne' of this evening says the Khedive will shortly go to Constantinople with his son Tewfik Pasha, who has been suddenly recalled, and will embark at Brindisi for Egypt. It adds that this sudden decision of the Khedive is due to pressing advices received from Paris.

Rome, June 17 — The Octave of Pentecost closed on Trinity Sunday at Sta Maria and Martyres, commonly called the Pantheon, and such a crowd has rarely been collected in that venerable temple as met to pray for the intentions of the Pope and the Council. The noble Confraternities of the Stigmata and the Sacconi, the 'Bona Mors,' the Ministers of the Sick from the Maddalena, and countless guilds and schools poured through the great bronzed gates and thronged the atrium, the sun lighting up the whole with the red glow of sunset into one of the most beautiful pictures it is possible to conceive — The whole city population being free from labour crowded the Piazza, and there were few who did not halt on their way and enter and pray before the lighted altar for the graces of the Holy Spirit.—Bishops of both the majority and the minority were there.

Mgr. Cardoni, Archbishop of Edessa, and Rector of the Accademia, has been appointed Archivist of the Holy See. Signor Guidi has been appointed to succeed Signor Mazio, the lately deceased master of the Papal Mint.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 26.—The *Presse* of to-day says it understands that the Archduke Albrecht will leave for Warsaw, and arrive there on the 2nd of July, for the purpose of welcoming the Czar in the name of the Emperor. His Imperial Highness will be accompanied by Major Bechtolsheim, who will thence proceed to St Petersburg, there to enter upon his functions as Military Plenipotentiary at the Austrian Embassy.

A correspondence in the *Monde* contains some valuable facts respecting the re-action in favour of religion which has set in in Austria, now that the pressure exerted by the late Government is taken off "As far," it states, 'as an opinion can be formed at present, the approaching elections will give a majority to the Catholics, not only in the Tyrol but in the Diets of the Vorarlberg, Upper Austria (Linz), Carniola, Salzburg, and Styria In those of Lower Austria [Vienna], there will be a strong Catholic minority; and even in the Diets of Silesia Bohemia, and Moravia the cause of right and justice will have *some energetic defenders.*" *Everywhere immense* assemblages raise the cry of 'Gelobt sei Jesus Christus." And at Reid and two other places meetings summoned in the anti-Catholic interest have been completely transformed by thousands of Catholics who were present. The same unanimity prevails at St. Polten, Gmunden, and Amstetten, and the "Catholic Patriotic Association," although it has hardly been in existence for a year, already counts ten thousand members in Upper Austria alone. What, it may be asked, can be the cause of this sudden demonstration? The *National Zeitung* of Berlin is good enough to tell us "The advantage," it says, "which the 'clericals' possess is this, that the Ministry observes a complete neutrality, and that, contrary to what has been hitherto the rule the Liberals have not this time been actively backed up by Government influence." It would seem, however, that the abstention of the Government is not attributable to any modesty on the part of its former favourites who call openly for repressive measures. The Linz official paper, says the *Monde* has threatened the Catholics with the rigours of the law if they continue to constitute a majority in the electoral reunions. We suppose on the ground that they forcibly change the character of the meetings. In other words, that it is difficult to pack the latter, and impossible without doing so to get the intended resolutions passed.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, July 14.—The disposition of the people of Prussia seems to be calm, serious, and resolute to fight for the national honor.

The Borse 'Zeitung' says the war will be because France wants it.

The Borsin 'Courier' says the French pretensions are a direct insult to Prussia and King William.

Ems Nassau, July 14 — The French Ambassador to-day demanded an audience of the King of Prussia, to exact that Prince Hohenzollern's renunciation be made perpetual, and that the Royal veto be applied to any fresh approach to the Prince on the subject of the Spanish crown.

The King declined to receive the Ambassador, and answered him through an aide-de-camp that he had no further communications to make.

RUSSIA.

Our readers will recollect that by a ukase of the 6th January last the Emperor of Russia gave permission for the use in Catholic churches of the Russian language in sermons, hymns and translations of prayers, wherever in fact Polish has been hitherto in use. The measure was originally compulsory, but in consequence of the remonstrances of the Greek schismatics, who dreaded the effect of Catholic preaching in the Russian language, the change was made conditional on a petition to that effect from the commune. Even this has excited great opposition on the part of the Catholic clergy especially in Lithuania, although many Russian Catholics are of opinion that their resistance is ill-judged, and that the introduction of the Russian language will operate powerfully in spreading the knowledge of the Catholic faith. On the merits of the controversy we scarcely feel curselves competent to pronounce The *Moscow Gazette*, however, furnishes us with a graphic account of the manner in which the decree is carried out, and from this it would seem that the Catholic peasantry of Lithuania are not without their suspicions that the measure conceals ulterior intentions. Whether it be really so or not, they have certainly an excuse for their fear in what they have already suffered from attempts to force them into schism. This, according to the Moscow paper, is what is happening every day. The chief officer of the district arrives with an escort and convokes the peasants. 'I have come,' he says, 'to announce to you a new Imperial favor. This is what it is.' Then he reads the ukase. 'Hitherto,' he continues, 'you have not been allowed to pray in your mother tongue, but henceforth you will have no occasion to learn Polish prayers, or even to call yourselves Poles. Are you not delighted to hear it?' No answer. 'In that case you are only to petition the Government to be allowed to have Russian sermons, and sign this paper.' In the meantime most of the peasants have slipped away. 'What do you say,' continues the official, who begins to be impatient. 'Most gracious and most noble sir,' reply those who are still there, 'it is not our business and we won't sign it.' 'Scoundrels,' thunders the commissary, 'you have just said that the Imperial ukase caused you the greatest joy.'—'If the priest preaches in Russian, we will listen to him," reply the peasants, "but we will not sign, 'for it is no business of ours, and our signatures might perhaps be taken to mean that we abjure the Catholic faith." The official makes another useless attempt, and goes off swearing, followed by his escort of soldiers. This scene, continues the 'Moscow Gazette,' is repeated in every village and small town. If by any chance the intentions of the Government this time are really fair, its antecedents are such that it can scarcely complain of their being suspected.—Tablet.

CHINA.

ANOTHER MARTYRDOM. — Letters received from Kwang-tong by the director of the *Missions Etrangeres* at Paris bring intelligence of another death for the faith—Two native Catechists—Yang Sin Sang and Taye Sin Sang—had been sent into a district where several families had asked for instruction in the Christian religion. The conversions which they made excited the hatred of the neighbouring pagans, who resolved to seize them. Tayne Sin Sang, who was not in the same village as his colleague, succeeded in escaping, but Yang Sin Sing was arrested and kept all night in the tribunal of the local mandarin. The next day a public meeting was held, and it was discussed whether he should be sent away with a prohibition against his returning to preach, or whether he should be put to death The latter course was adopted as the only efficacious one, and he was dragged to the foot of the wall of the enclosure and beheaded. He suffered on the 31st December last The writer adds: "His constancy and calmness of soul to the last moment so astonished the pagans that they exclaimed in wonder, 'The worshippers of the Lord of Heaven are *hard* in face of death."

UNITED STATES.

Twenty applications for divorce a week is the average in Vigo County, Indiana, which has 20,000 inhabitants If they were all successful it would require less than ten years to furnish a divorce to every man woman and child in the county.

The Chicago Lyceum have 'resolved that the doctrine of endless punishment is true.' We are sorry for that, but suppose it cannot be helped.—That conclave of philosophers, however, are to debate the question on the 29th, and may possibly relent, and at least allow us the benefit of the doubt which has heretofore prevailed on the subject.

The Chicago 'Republican' speaks quite despondingly of the northwest. The intense heat and the scanty supply of rain have caused the grain to shrink in the berry Wheat promises to be a light crop and inferior in quality hay will be scarce and high, potatoes will be a short crop, and oats are certainly short in the straw if the grain is not affected.

What ship do most young men like to sail in?—Court-ship.

Why is Ireland always prosperous? Because its capital is always Dublin [doubling].

When is a man obliged to keep his word? When no one will take it.

Lord Norbury would have been a wit had he a *heart* Terribly appaling it was for Norbury to say when passing sentence of death for stealing a watch, 'my good fellow, you made a grasp at *Time*, but egad, you caught *Eternity*.'

An American in London asked an Englishman why London Palace was built of iron. 'Because,' replied the Englishman, 'if it was built of wood, the Yankees visiting London would whittle it all to pieces.

Of Curran we quote a characteristic saying A companion walking with him in Hyde Park, London, observing an Irish acquaintance of their's at some distance, with his tongue out, said to Curran, 'Why thinks you, does that fellow so keep out his tongue? "I suppose," answered Curran, "that he is trying to catch the English accent"

'They tell me that in an age so cunning as ours one needs to have prudence at least, to prevent being taken by surprise. I do not blame the principle, but I believe that the other principle is more evangelic which teaches us that it is a great wisdom before God to allow oneself to be devoured and his goods taken from him, knowing that far better and greater goods are awaiting us; in a word, a true Christian will ever prefer to be an anvil rather than a hammer, robbed than rob, murdered than murder: and let the prudence of the world burst, and self be in despair, it pays better to be good and simple than cunning and malicious.'—St. Francis of Sales.

ALMOST A MIRACLE!

Hamilton, C. W, March 6th 1865.

Dear Sirs,—That others may be benefited, as my boy has been, I beg to send you the following particulars of his cure by the use of your Bristol's sarsaparilla.

Three years ago next May, he got a severe fall, which brusied his arms and left leg I called in medical aid, supposing it to be a simple hurt, from which he would soon recover; but in this I was disappointed, for after having had thirteen different physicians at him, he was at last given up by them as incurable. He used many kinds of medicines and other Sarsaparillas by the dozen bottles, but without any benefit At last he began to use your Bristol's Sarsaparilla; and, during the time of using it, a bone 9¾ inches long was taken away from his leg, and a piece 8 inches long from his arm. He used about eighty bottles in all, and after being confined to his bed two years and seven months, he is now well enough to go around and take care of himself. I consider that if it had not been for your Bristol's Sarsaparilla he would not have lived, Mr Bickle, the Druggist, is familiar with the case, and can vouch for the truth of my statements. You are also at liberty to refer any person to me, when they can see the boy.

WILLIAM BURNS,
Wellington Street, near Rebecca:
538

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From all quarters pour in continual proofs of the efficacy of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills. In districts infested with chills and fever and bilious remittents, their success has been wonderful. One letter from a Western physican says: "They are breaking up intermittent fever in this region. I prescribe them in all bilious cases, and consider them the best family medicine we have." No less extraordinary is their effect in indigestion' and all the complaints of the liver and bowels to which it gives rise. The mildness of their operation surprises all who use them for the first time, while their searching properties are excelled with peculiar emphasis. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills:

421

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The Venerable Archdeacon Scott, of Durham, C. E., says that he suffered from Dyspepsia more than twenty-five years, but three weeks use of the Peruvian Syrup [an Iron Tonic], has benefitted him so wonderfully that he can hardly persuade himself of the reality, and people who know him are astonished at the change.

39

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—This is the original toilet water so much extolled by the Spanish press of South America, and of which so many imitations have been sold in this country. We understand that it was for the purpose of protecting the public against imposition, that the proprietors of the genuine article introduced in the Spanish republics, Cuba, and Brazil, twenty odd years ago, commenced manufacturing it for this market as well as for those named. It has already became popular, and is likely to supersede here, as it has done in South America, the more costly European perfumes. It is equal in all respects to the finest of them.

195

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INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Ellen Breen, maiden name Toole. When last heard of, was at Ottawa, is partially insane, about 37 years of age, fair complexion, and about 5 feet 8, or 10 inches in height. When leaving home on the 11th of May wore a brown dress. Took two others, one green and the other muslin, also a light blue jacket. Any person knowing where she is, will confer a favor on her husband, Maurice Green, by writing. Direct to Eganville, Ontario.

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Devotions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arranged for each day of the Month of June. To which are added Father Burgo's Novena of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia. Sent Free by Mail on receipt of price—45c.

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LOVELL'S

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.
Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by Personal Canvass, *from door to door*, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

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