

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

PARIS, June 9.—In the Assembly to-day, M. Girard, Deputy from the Department of Nièvre, and a member of the Left, read a document which, he stated, had been circulated during the recent election in that Department. The paper urges Bonapartist officials to confer all appointments in their gift upon retired officers who are in favor of the election of M. Burgoin, Bonapartist candidate, and adds that the Minister of Finance, M. Magne, has furnished lists of such officers to Government. M. Girard demanded an honest inquiry into the affair. M. Rouher disclaimed any knowledge of the document, and insinuated that it was fictitious. He declared himself in favor of an enquiry and would discuss the subject when the results of the investigation should be presented to the Assembly. Gambetta accused the Ministers Magne and Clissey of complicity in this discreditable business. The Bonapartist members of the Assembly endorsed Rouher's offer to discuss the matter when investigated. Rouher then reminded the Chamber of charges in the contracts and appointments reported by the Committee of Accounts of the September Government against Gambetta. A violent scene followed. Gambetta replied that he had always answered the questions of the Committee, but did not admit the right of "wretches"—with which term he branded Bonapartists—to question him. The tumult and shouting which this reply provoked rendered Rouher's rejoinder inaudible. Buffet threatened a vote of censure of Gambetta for the words he had spoken. After the sitting Gambetta and his friends were followed as they were leaving the Chamber and insulted by the Bonapartists.—The occurrence is considered as of a serious character, and causes great excitement in Paris. The Left claim that 339 members are pledged to vote for the dissolution of the Assembly, and they only require 30 more votes to carry the motion, which they intend to introduce at the earliest day possible.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.—PARIS, June 10.—The Assembly to-day, by a vote of 348 to 337, adopted an amendment to the Municipal Electoral Bill, fixing the age of electors at 21 instead of 25 years as proposed by Government, which is thus defeated on a vital provision of the bill. A strong guard was placed on the train which conveyed the Deputies from Versailles to Paris this evening, to protect the Bonapartists, against whom the feeling is very bitter on the part of Gambetta. On the arrival of the parliamentary train at the Paris depot last evening, several Bonapartists accosted Gambetta and defied him to repeat the offensive words he used in the Assembly chamber. The Imperialist journals contain violent attacks on the Left. There is general uneasiness over the quarrel. A document similar to that read by Girard in the Assembly yesterday has been found circulating in the barracks.

The Standard says though we are far from saying that at this moment France is Bonapartist, there is evidently a strong movement in that direction. The Daily News says the return of a Bonapartist for Nièvre is regarded by intelligent observers as a warning to the French Government. The Standard says Marshal McMahon will stand no nonsense about the Septennate, and will not allow his rights to be invaded by combinations in favor of any form of government.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—The Swedish Mercury, says it has received intelligence from Zurich positively announcing that the Castle of Arenberg is to be prepared for the reception of the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial, who shortly intend taking up their residence there permanently.

A Paris special to the Times says the Left Centre to-day (June 12) will probably introduce a bill, the first clause of which organizes the Republic according to bill of 1873; the second fixes the date of dissolution of Assembly. The Gazette de France says a civil war will be the ultimate consequence of dissolution. It is generally thought that in the event of a dissolution the Assembly before dispersing will authorize MacMahon to govern some months, probably a year, without the Assembly, and will also authorize him to dissolve the next Assembly. The crowd at the depot last evening numbered 10,000; the police clearly manifested sympathy with the Bonapartists.

PARIS, June 12.—In the Assembly to-day, the second reading of the Municipal Electoral Bill was concluded. M. de Malleville, of the Left Centre, asked the Government to inform the House what course it intended to pursue towards Bonapartists who ignored or defied the decisions of the Assembly. M. Bethmont, of the Left, called attention to a statement made yesterday by M. Fourton, Minister of the Interior, in relation to the recent disturbances. That statement implied that the police and radical deputies were equally to blame.—The Minister who made it ought not to be retained in office another moment. The Government was culpable in not removing him.—M. Picard, of the Left Centre, pointed to the long immunity from Government interference which the Bonapartist journal Le Pays had enjoyed, and declared M. Fourton was unworthy of confidence. M. Fourton replied that he declined to retract anything he had said. The Assembly should await the result of the enquiry which had been ordered into the recent deplorable occurrences. In conclusion, he assured the Chamber that the Ministry was determined to make MacMahon's authority respected. M. Bethmont then moved a vote of censure against the Minister of the Interior, which was rejected by a vote of 377 to 326. About the time of the return of the parliamentary train to Paris this evening, large numbers of people began to assemble around the station, but the crowds were soon dispersed by the police and there was no disturbance. Copies of Le Pays were seized by the police this evening as soon as they were

issued. The Left Centre is still hopeful of a union with a portion of the Right Centre, and of the formation of a Ministry under the Duke D'Audiffret-Pasquier. The Monteur holds England responsible for the escape of Rochfort and his companions, and declares that the British Government cannot refuse to enter upon an enquiry as to whether one of its subjects, in assisting convicts to escape, has not transgressed International law. The Count de St. Croix, upon his arrest last evening for striking M. Gambetta, told the police the object of his assault was to provoke a duel. The Count was formerly an officer in the Zouaves Imperial Guard. M. Gambetta's face bears the marks of the blow. The scenes of yesterday were literally repeated at the Western Depot to-day at the time of the departure of the Parliamentary train for Versailles. The populace again assembled in large numbers, and the Deputies to the Assembly were respectively insulted and cheered. The police once more dispersed the rioters and took twelve of the more violent into custody. Four of the arrested parties were released after they had been identified, and the rest were committed for trial. So threatening was the demonstration that a body of troops was ordered to the station and aided the police in the maintenance of order. Armand Adam, brother of the Deputy of that name, and Spuller, brother of the publisher of Le Republicain Francaise, a Radical Republican journal, were among those arrested. Government has suspended the publication of Le Pays and Le Rappel, Radical Republican, and Le Dix-Neuvieme Siecle, Conservative-Republican organs, for a fortnight, because of violent attacks upon its policy. M. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of Le Pays, replies in that journal to-day, to the demand of Scholcher and Testelin, who were delegated by the Republicans to demand armed reparation for his attacking members of the Left.—He says therein that he assaulted Gambetta and other Deputies but not Clemenceau, who is not therefore entitled to reparation, but that if Clemenceau wants a personal quarrel he can have it. M. De Cassagnac says he particularly wishes to fight Gambetta, and adds that the 9 members of the editorial staff of Le Pays are willing to fight 9 Republican-Deputies, and will draw lots for choice of adversaries and of arms.

The Paris papers speak of the arrest of two Old Catholic priests recently returned from Switzerland. One of them named Opsomec had been a vicar in Belgium. He was going to Geneva to see Father Hyacinthe, and had about him 7500 francs which did not belong to him. The Belgian Government have demanded his immediate extradition. The other priest is arrested for his hotel bill which he failed to pay. He also was going to Geneva to take charge of an Old Catholic parish. They must be a highly respectable set of men, these Old Catholic priests. One of them, an ex-Jesuit according to Mr. Leonard W. Bacon, and hailing from Alabama proclaims his intention to use his pistols upon any "Ultramontane" who may annoy him. He quotes that rough-spoken Englishman, William Cobbett, "the sweetest things when putrid stink the most," and, doubtless, an American and a Jesuit, when he becomes a persecutor and an apostate, would be one of the most thorough-going kind.—Catholic Review.

SPAIN. Twenty-five battalions of Carlists, with 13 guns, are posted between Estella and Arga valley awaiting the Republicans, who are advancing from Tafalla.

MARSHAL GONCHA AND THE CARLISTS.—Marshal Concha, who has been now formally gazetted to the chief command of the Northern Army, has arrived at Miranda, and a telegram from Zorrosa, which was the head-quarters of General Elio's command, states that the Marshal is at La Rioja with thirty-five battalions and forty guns, and is threatening Estella, and that Mendiz and Dorregaray left Zorrosa on Friday with seventeen battalions to guard the mountain passes leading to Estella. Elio has resigned the command of the Carlist forces on the ground of ill health, but retains his position as Minister of War to Don Carlos, being succeeded in the command of the army by General Dorregaray, so that the generals in chief on each side are changed, and we have Concha pitted against Dorregaray, instead of Serrano against Elio.

A special to the Times from the north of Spain, says Gen. Concha and staff have left Logrono from Tudela. Thirty thousand national troops are marching to Amescua Valley. The Carlists under command of Gen. Dorregaray, now number 24,000 men.

Republicanism does not seem even to its most ardent advocates to have much chance of success in Spain. Marshal Serrano fearing that the present government will not last long has proposed that the question shall be submitted to the people immediately, and if they decide in favor of a monarchy he will offer the crown to the Prince of the Asturias, son of Isabella II, and kindly take upon himself the care of the regency during that young gentleman's minority. The Spanish Crown will probably not be so easily disposed of as the Marshal would like. The Carlists are still in great force, and are giving the Republican forces more than their hands full.

THE GREATNESS OF CATHOLIC SPAIN.—The Pall Mall Gazette accuses us of being "factious" and "roguishly droll" in stating that "so long as the rulers of Spain were Catholic, Spain was the mightiest nation in Europe, and since they ceased to be so, has become the weakest." and argues that, as the only way to get Charles II. to change his opinion was to get him to change his confessor—so that he had seven confessors in five years, representing seven changes of opinion—he must have been a very Catholic monarch, while he was certainly not a mighty one. The philosophers of the Pall Mall Gazette are perhaps not aware that there is no necessary connection between a change of confessor and a change of opinion, and that a man may change his confessor twenty times without changing his opinion once. This, however, is by the way; in reply to the main charge, we will merely say that the writers in the Pall Mall Gazette has completely missed the point of our argument. It was this; that the greatness of Spain reached its culminating point at the time when her rulers were most Catholic, and that her greatness and their Catholicity have declined together. If the words "so long as" are to be interpreted strictly as meaning that none of the sovereigns of Spain after her decadence were Catholics at all they of course become indefensible; but the absurdity of such an interpretation is so patent, that it was scarcely worth while to guard ourselves against it. Our argument was—and we repeat it—Spain was never so great as under the essentially Catholic Ferdinand, Charles V., and Philip II.—however grave may have been their faults, especially those of the latter two sovereigns—and that consequently, it could not have been the influence of the Catholic faith which impaired her greatness, a conclusion which the Pall Mall Gazette, in common with some other writers, allows itself not seldom to insinuate. The most intensely

Protestant historians such as Robertson and Prescott, make very much the same "factious" statement about the glories of Catholic Spain, and we cannot help adding that in the quality of "roguishly droll" this view of theirs and ours appears to us to contrast favorably with that which conveniently ignores all Spanish history previous to the seventeenth century, or the close of the sixteenth.—Tables.

GERMANY.

The London Spectator says: "The more stringent Ecclesiastical Bills of the present session have passed the Upper House of the Prussian Diet by the exceedingly narrow majority of five (fifty-one against forty-six). The measures passed by the Reichsrath for all Germany, were really only supplementary to the Prussian measures and needful because involving questions of outlawry of denaturalization which could not be passed by any single State, but belonged to the sphere of Imperial legislation. It is only Prussia and Switzerland which are, as yet embarked in a real persecution of the Roman Catholic Church."

A special despatch from Berlin to the London Times, says the Governments of Germany, Servia and Roumania, have confidentially informed the other European powers that they have concluded an agreement to mutually protect their interests and position against the designs of Turkey.

Prince Bismarck has started for Varzin, but it is expected that he will not stay longer than a fortnight, as his medical advisers wish him to proceed to the baths of Kissingen.

ITALY.

THE VATICAN.—On the 13th of May, the anniversary of the birthday of His Holiness, the members of the Papal Court, the Cardinals and Prelates, several of the Roman aristocracy, a deputation of Papal soldiers, a great number of civilians, besides many distinguished personae, Italian as well as foreign, presented themselves at the Vatican to offer Pius IX. their homage and felicitations. The Liberal Journals publish the original baptismal document concerning the Holy Father. The following is a translation:—"In the name of God, Amen. I, the undersigned perpetual parochial Vicar of the illustrious Cathedral and parochial Church of St. Peter the Apostle in Sinigaglia, certify as follows: On Sunday the 13th of May, 1792, the most illustrious Signor Giovanni Maria, Giovan-Battista, Pietro, Pellegrino, Isidoro, son of the noble Signor Count Girolamo Mastai Ferretti and of the Signora Countess Caterina Solazzi, married parties of this parish, was baptized by the Most Reverend Signor Canon Don Andrea Mastai. The godmother was Girolama Moroni, midwife. He was born on the same day at the hour of six of the night of Saturday going towards Sunday. Pietro Venturini, Vicar Perpetual, signed with his own hand." Among the diplomatists, who went to pay their respects to His Holiness on his birth-day, were the French Ambassador, M. de Courcelles, Count Paar, the Austrian Ambassador, and several attaches to the Legations accredited to the Holy See. On Thursday, the Feast of the Ascension, the Holy Father received in the hall of the Consistory about 200 members of the Congregation of the Daughters of Mary of the Sacred Heart, residing at the Villa Sante. The Princess Massimo as President of the Congregation, read an address to His Holiness to which Pius IX. made a suitable reply. An immense number of letters, telegrams, and addresses arrived from every part of Italy to the Vatican, containing congratulations and felicitations from the faithful. Many of these letters were accompanied by donations.—Cor. of London Tablet.

The people of Italy have celebrated the birthday of Pius IX. in a remarkable way. Besides the Te Deums and prayers offered up in the churches in Rome and elsewhere—in St. Andrea della Valle the whole congregation burst in an exclamation of "Long live Pius IX., our Pontiff and King"—the number of letters sent to the Holy Father is something astonishing. Up to 6 p. m. on Wednesday, the 13th, one hundred thousand letters had been received at the Vatican, and three hundred telegrams, many of which were the conjoint production of a number of individuals, some containing as many as eleven distinct telegrams written on the same sheet, were received up to the same hour. If the Italian Government desired a Plebisicite here was one ready made for them. What must have rendered this manifestation of love for the Holy Father more bitter to the Italians was the fact that they could not mistake the gigantic nature of the act as every letter passed through the government hands, and was carried free. A very beautiful ceremony took place this morning at the Church of the Propaganda. Three Bishops were consecrated by his Eminence Cardinal Franchi, the Archbishop of Cosensae, a Franciscan Missionary Bishop, and Dr. O'Connor, late Parish Priest of Rathfarnham, Dublin, who has been appointed to the Diocese of Ballarat in Australia. The spectacle was exceedingly interesting, and most of the Irish ecclesiastics in Rome who are glad at the promotion of their countrymen, were present on the occasion. A collation attended by most of those present ecclesiastics and laymen was given in the rooms of the Cardinal, he himself presiding.—Catholic Review.

THE RESURRECTION OF THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS AT ROME.—ROME, June 9.—The pilgrims from the United States, accompanied by one hundred American Catholic residents of Rome, proceeded to the Vatican to-day, and were received by the Pope. Bishop Deverger, in introducing them, expatiated on the unalterable devotion of the Catholics of the United States to the Holy Father. The Pope replied that amid the darkness which encompassed the world this manifestation was a ray of light. The enemies of the Holy Church were numerous, and it was a great consolation to look upon the New World where the true faith had so marvellously developed as to require frequent creation of new dioceses. Still, false religions prevailed on a large part of that continent, and we must constantly pray for the restoration of all to the true faith. The pilgrims then advanced one by one and kissed the Pope's hand, presented gifts they had brought from America. On Thursday next the entire party will receive Communion from the hands of the Pope.

INVINCIBLE IGNORANCE.

No question of equal importance can present itself for man's consideration as his eternal salvation. For the acquisition of this he was moulded by the hands of the Creator, and animated with the spark of life; for it he is supposed to labor during the days of his earthly existence, and if he forfeits this eternal life all his earthly gains and worldly honors are useless to him, and but the fleeting shadows of unreality. Eternal salvation is the luscious fruit offered by every form of religion to its followers; it is the corner stone of every system of belief, the key-stone of every creed, the prize for which all contend. The Jews and the Gentiles, the Christians and the pagans, the Catholics and the diverse sects from Simon Magus to the latest aberrating child of Christianity, toil for this coveted end—eternal life. Their theories respecting its acquisition are as diverse as the minds which manufacture them, and in this medley of conflicting opinions and confused notions regarding the most important question presenting itself for our consideration, it would be happy for us to find some teacher and guide, clothed with the necessary authority for directing us on the proper way leading to this abode of rest. This no Church undertakes to infallibly do but the Roman Catholic Church, "The pillar and ground of truth." All the others are indefinite in language, dubious in expression, vague in doctrine, undecided as to the certain way, and complicating in opinion. Luther taught his followers to "believe firmly and sin bravely"; but this doctrine is too repugnant to reason for its acceptance. Calvin taught his followers

that they were predestined; that they were "assured" of their salvation; and they had "no reason" to apprehend the judgments of God; and that even Baptism was not necessary for salvation. But this is still more revolting than the Lutheran creed. All systems can be thus reviewed in succession, and each will prove more unsatisfactory and delusive. The Catholic Church teaches that outside her pale, there is no salvation to be procured. This is positive teaching and calls for serious thought, whilst all other denominations are willing to admit that outside their peculiar form of belief salvation can be attained. The Catholic Church is not willing to admit that those outside her precincts can acquire eternal life. The Church, as defined by the celebrated Cardinal Bellarmin, "is a society of persons conjoined by the same profession of faith and a participation of the same sacraments under the government of legitimate pastors, and especially of the Roman Pontiff." Bossuet, in his famous discussion with Claude, defined it to be "a society of persons professing the true doctrine of Christ." If the last definition be accepted, we must admit that some infallible teacher of the "true doctrine of Christ" must be somewhere located in this society. We Catholics maintain that this infallible teacher is the Roman Pontiff, and that his teaching we must submit. Otherwise we have no fellowship with the Church. Hence both those eminent men, as in fact all Catholic theologians, substantially agree in their definition of the Church: "The great test of Church membership is submission to the Roman Pontiff."

How do we become members of the Church of Christ? By Baptism, and by no other way; it is the door which leads into the fold of Christ; it is the new garment put on for the nuptial feast; it is the essential condition upon which salvation depends. The Redeemer said to Nicodemus, "Amen! Amen! I say to thee, unless a man be born again of water and the Holy Ghost he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God." It is so essential to salvation that without it no salvation can be procured; "without faith it is impossible to please God." Faith is the "root of justification," but without Baptism there is no saving faith, for by the habit of faith is infused. Again, if the soul, regenerated by the waters of Baptism, mortally transgresses the commands of God or His Church, no means are left to it for becoming reconciled to God, but through the sacrament of Penance, or by an act of perfect contrition with the intention of going to confession as soon as possible. This is another argument in favor of the essential importance of Baptism, and the necessity of preserving the purity of baptismal regeneration for obtaining eternal life.—Now, the question to which we wish to confine ourselves is, are all those who receive baptism, so to speak, outside the body of the Church to be regarded as Catholics, and as such capable of acquiring salvation?

The positive teaching of the church is that all who have received baptism, and who die before coming to the use of reason—that is before they are capable of committing sin, are saved. This has never been called into doubt. It is the unanimous teaching of all ages. But having come to the use of reason, and grown to the age of maturity, trained up in the bosom of some sect, imbued with all the prejudices of that sect and unknowingly indoctrinated in all the errors of the sect, what is to be said of them? Some theologians say that those who are in invincible ignorance of some revealed truths, not through their own fault, but rather on account of being trained in sectarian doctrines of which they did not question, and who are disposed to accept truth in its fulness, when sufficiently proposed to them, belong to the church, and departing from life, free from mortal fault, would obtain eternal life.—But this is contradicted by others. St. Augustine says of them: "Those who, through ignorance, are baptized with heretics, judging the sect to be the Church of Christ, sin less than they who know it to be heretical; nevertheless they are wounded by the scelerate of schism, and therefore sin not lightly." Again he says of them: "It avails them nothing to have either the sacraments of faith, if they have not charity. For Christian charity cannot be kept out of the unity of the church, and thus you may see that without it you are nothing, even though you have baptism and the faith." Dr. Brownson, in one of his essays, after quoting many authorities bearing on the question, says: "Even they who are in societies separated from the Church through ignorance, believing them to be the Church of Christ, are wounded by sacrilege, a most grievous sin, are destitute of charity, which cannot be kept out of the unity of the Church, and without which they are nothing; and, therefore, whatever may be the comparative degree of their sinfulness, are in the road to perdition, as well as the others, and no more than the others can be saved without being reconciled to the Church." This leaves slight hopes of salvation to those who, even through invincible ignorance, are outside the precincts of the Church. St. Fulgentius is so clear on this question that we will quote him: "Hold most firmly," he says, "and without any doubt that no one who is baptized out of the Catholic Church can partake of eternal life, if before the end of his life he be not restored to the Catholic Church and incorporated therein." Many other authorities could be produced, if necessary. In fact the distinction between vincible and invincible ignorance is not found made by church writers much earlier than the seventeenth century. Those who are baptized outside the Church, and who die before being incorporated therein, are not lost through the sin of heresy or schism, but because they are destitute of those supernatural virtues requisite for salvation. But supernatural virtues cannot be acquired without the exercise of faith, without which it is impossible to please God; and faith, the habit of which is infused by baptism, cannot be elicited outside the Catholic Church, because the credible object of faith, God revealing and the church teaching, can nowhere else be found. The Church is "the body of Christ, the pillar of truth," the infallible guide, the one fold, the one door leading unto eternal life, the visible continuation of the Incarnate word constantly guarding, protecting, and interpreting the word of life, teaching all nations the doctrine of her Founder, and fulfilling her divine commission every succeeding age as years roll by into the womb of the past. He who does not believe in her, who is not united to her, who is not subject to her authority who does not partake of her Sacraments, and join in her devotions, cannot live in the Incarnation, cannot be united to the Redeemer, cannot have Christ as a mediator, and cannot be treading the sure way to eternal life.

Every person owes the great duty to himself and to God, to find out the true Church, the Church established by Christ, the possessor of all truth, the Church, outside of which there is no salvation to be found, no eternal life to be procured, no untroubled happiness to be obtained. Her Sacraments, her dogmas, or her faith will profit nothing unless we are joined to her by the bonds of unity, and subjected to her by the virtue of obedience. This Church cannot be mistaken, she cannot become lost or obscured amidst the countless conflicting churches. As the prophet said, she is planted on the mountain top, visible to all who desire to enter her, open to all who come up from the valley of darkness, from the vale of heretical obscurity. Her unity and sanctity, her Catholicity and apostolicity will distinguish her from the counterfeit churches of human workmanship, and will attract the truth-seeker into her saving fold. Calm in the midst of conflicting sects, she invites the tempest-tossed sons of man to embrace her teaching, to hearken to her maternal voice, and to escape the waves of eternal death. Her doctrines are preached to the uttermost bounds of the earth; they are made clear as the noon-day sun, and scarcely any person desirous of knowing

them can remain ignorant of them. To all as they pass her by she proclaims, "He that believes not shall be condemned."—Western Catholic.

Protestant prayer meetings are on the improve from a sensational point of view. If we are to take one which was held at the Albert Hall the other day as a criterion, they promise to become the most startling specimens of Protestant Christianity which has ever been attempted to be foisted on this country, and goodness knows she had many since the time of the Eighteenth Henry. At the prayer meeting to which we have referred a woman began to pray aloud and declared, among other strange things, that she was "the handmaid of Christ," and that the ministers present were "whited sepulchres." One of the "whited sepulchres," named Calvert, had at last to interfere, but the woman dared any one "to speak to the Lord's servant while in prayer" and a man who was with her threatened to take summary vengeance if any person touched the "chosen one." The meeting became so uproarious that a break-up was quickly decided upon. So great was the noise that one of the "whited sepulchres" gentlemen could not pronounce Benediction. A hymn was substituted, but the singers failed to drown the noises made by the "chosen one" and her followers. Can it be that this is the beginning of the establishment of a new Protestant sect? Not a bad notion. We have had no fresh specimen of Dissent for some weeks. The "Chosen-ites" would sound well.—The Universe.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 11.—A despatch from Nelsonville says that about 340 colored men, mostly from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, arrived at Nelsonville this morning, accompanied by twenty-one special policemen from Columbus. They were immediately placed on military duty, fully armed. Picket lines were thrown out, encircling a territory half a mile in diameter, and entrance being refused to all not endorsed by operators or police. One operator has come to an agreement with the miners. The latter say they are willing to break with other operators, but the latter say they will have nothing to do with union miners on any terms. A despatch dated midnight says the pickets were fired on several times to-night, and returned the shots without injuring any one. The miners here formed a picket line near the line of the colored force, and none is allowed access without an explanation in detail.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A Swedish sea captain while en route to a diamond broker's office last Monday, was accosted by Mr. Brown, a man claiming to be the clerk of the broker, and accompanied by a woman. The captain was induced to eat some confectionery while on Broadway, which rendered him unconscious. He was taken to some unknown room, robbed of \$16,000 worth of diamonds, kept prisoner till late on Wednesday night, and then taken to the City Hall park and released. He was kept unconscious all the time. The police pretend not to know anything of the affair, though the detectives say they have several Brazilian diamonds in their possession captured from thieves this week, which they refuse to allow the captain to see. The captain, whose name is Anderson, was only recently married.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Governor Dix has written a letter to President Grant on his published memoranda, in which he says:—"I am especially pleased that you recommend the withdrawal of all circulating notes under \$10. That was the French limit, and it was by means of it that the German indemnity was paid. There is not the slightest difficulty in getting as large a basis of specie for our paper currency. If the country will have the wisdom to adopt your plan, I am satisfied that it will prove an effectual remedy for our financial embarrassment."

SAN FRANCISCO, La, June 12.—A thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine in the Government magazine, four miles above this city, exploded to-day. The explosion was so great here that the whole population rushed into the streets. Houses were shaken and windows broken. No one was in the vicinity of the magazine at the time, and no lives were lost.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass, June 11.—The body of a victim of the Mill River disaster has been discovered, Rosa Wilson of Haydensville. There are but two of the one hundred and forty lost not recovered.

A FLA USNER A MICROSCOPE.—When a flea is made to appear as large as an elephant, we can see all the wonderful parts of its formation, and are astonished to find that it has a coat of armor much more complete than over a warrior wore, and composed of strong polished plates fitting over each other, each plate covered like a tortoise shell; and where they meet, hundreds of strong quills project like those on the back of a porcupine or hedgehog. There are the arched neck, the bright eyes, the transparent ears, piercers to puncture the skin, a sucker to draw away the blood; six long jointed legs, four of which are folded on the breast ready at any moment to be thrown out with immense force for that jump which bothers one when we wish to catch him; and at the end of each leg hooked claws, to enable him to cling tight to whatever he lights upon. A flea can leap a hundred times its own length, which is the same as if a man jumped to the height of 700 feet; and can draw a load 200 times its own weight.

A REMEDY FOR THE HEADACHE.—Dr. Warburton Begbie (Edinburgh Medical Journal) advocates the use of turpentine in the severe headache to which nervous and hysterical women are subject. "There is, moreover," he says, "another class of sufferers from headache, and this is composed of both sexes, who may be relieved by turpentine. I refer to the frontal headache, which is most apt to occur after prolonged mental effort, but may likewise be induced by unduly sustained physical exertion—what may be styled the headache of a fatigued brain. A cup of very strong tea often relieves this form of headache, but this remedy with not a few is perilous, for bringing relief from pain, it may produce general restlessness, and, worse than all, banish sleep. Turpentine in doses of twenty or thirty minims given at intervals of an hour or two, will not only remove the headache, but produce in a wonderful manner that soothing influence to which reference has already been made."

Good nature is the very air of a good mind, the sign of a large and generous soul, and the peculiar soil in which virtue prospers.

An ivory-handled pistol is considered a proper appendage to a young lady's chatelaine in Arizona. A Sunday School scholar being asked what became of men who deceive their fellow-men, promptly exclaimed, "They go to Europe."

A Philadelphia youth was recently married to a girl who had refused him eighteen times. He wishes now he hadn't asked but seventeen.

Some captious Southern editor asserts that two pairs of stairs are necessary to every newspaper office in North Carolina—one for the editor to go down as the caller comes up the other.

An elab above a grave, in Arkansas, bears the following legend, evidently the tribute of a devoted, but discriminating husband:

She washed the children,
Fed the fowls,
And made her home
Resound with howls.

"Are you very fond of novels, Mr. Jones?" "Very" responded that interrogated gentleman, who wished to be thought by the lady questioner fond of literature. "Have you," continued the lady, "ever read Ten Thousand a Year?" "No, madam, never read so many in all my life!"