

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 20.—On Wednesday last were borne from the church of St. Eugene, in the Rue du Conservatoire, to their last resting-place, the remains of a man who for nearly forty years had been one of the notables of that portion of the Parisian population who inhabit the Faubourg Poissonniere, or who frequent the Bibliotheque Imperiale in the Rue Richelieu. I allude to the Armenian, Kasangan, commonly called the Armenian de la Bibliotheque, who had been to long the constant visitor to that treasury of learning, that he came to be considered as one of its fixtures. Librarians, attendants, porters, as well as habitués, were in consternation when, on missing him from his familiar place in the reading room, they were told that he was no more; for they had seemed to regard him as almost exempt from the laws of mortality. His age could only be guessed at. Persons who have hardly missed a day at the library for thirty years affirm that the Armenian looked as old when they first knew him as he did up to the last moment.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes a letter from Tabiti of the 1st of April, which gives a very favorable account of the progress of cotton planting in that island. One planter has cleared and planted 550 acres, at which he employs 600 laborers. To render the cultivation of cotton more easy the planter divided his farm into squares of ten acres each by cross roads, which separate each row of cotton plants by a distance of two yards. The cotton seed was purchased in Liverpool, and sown in September and October. It succeeded wonderfully well, the crop being abundant, and of the finest quality. The cultivation of cotton is not the sole occupation of the European colonists. While the plains near the sea are planted with cotton, a source of great wealth has been discovered in the valleys by which the mountains are divided within about five miles from the shore. A company has undertaken to grow coffee in the valleys, from which they expect to derive an immense profit, as the consumption of coffee is making great progress in the island. The Prussian three masted ship Ferdinand Brumm had arrived at Tabiti with 330 Chinese laborers. The Governor had provided for their reception, and they appeared to be quite happy.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report addressed to the Emperor by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, on the present suffering condition of the silk growing interest, owing to the disease which has for some years prevailed among the worms. The Minister states that the ravages of this disease, variously known by the names gattine, pebrine, and phthisis, have been such that the normal annual produce of silk in France, which used to be worth 100 millions of francs, fell in 1863 and 1864 to thirty-four millions, from which sum ten millions have to be deducted for the purchase of seed abroad, which the growers used formerly to raise at home. All the attempts made by the Government and by private individuals to find a remedy for this scourge have hitherto proved fruitless. During the present year 10,000 boxes of silkworms' eggs have been imported from Japan by the Imperial Acclimatization Society, and these alone have proved successful. In 1863 and 1864 hopes were entertained that the disease was gradually losing its intensity, but those hopes have now disappeared. A petition signed by 3,574 mayors in the silk-growing departments was lately presented to the Senate, and, on the report of M. Dumas, referred for the consideration of the Ministers of Agriculture and of Finance, and those high functionaries came to the conclusion that it is desirable to submit the whole question, as to the best means of procuring seed and rearing worms, to the examination of a commission of scientific and practical men, the Minister of Agriculture himself being president. The report concludes with proposing, as members of the commission, MM. Dumas, de Quatrefages, Peligot, Pasteur, Claude Bernard, and Tulasne, all members of the Institute and M. de Monny de Mornay, Director of Agriculture, to whom are to be added six practical silk-growers and several other highly competent persons. The Emperor has been pleased to sanction the appointment of the Commission as proposed by the Minister. — *Times* Corr.

THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN QUESTION.—PARIS Aug. 2.—The *Moniteur* of this evening in discussing its bulletin the question of the Duchies upon the occasion of the events which have recently taken place in connection with the Schleswig Holstein question says:—It was asked in what light France looked upon the policy of the government. The reply is indicated by the line of conduct pursued by the French government in the interior phases of the question. Whenever France has been induced to express her opinion, she has appealed to the national sentiments of the people. France continues to hope that the arrangements which will be made will be in conformity with this principle.

General the Marquis d'Hautpoul, Grand Referendary of the Senate, has just died at his estate of St. Oupoul, in the Department of the Aude. The General was born the 4th of January, 1789, and made the campaigns of Prussia, Spain, and Portugal. He commenced his political career in 1830, when he was elected a Deputy for Carcassonne, and sat in the Chamber until 1846, when he was created a Peer of France. After the Revolution of 1848 the electors of Aude again returned him for that department, and he was appointed Minister of War by the Cabinet of the 31st of October. He was named Governor-General of Algeria in 1850, and created Senator after the *coup d'etat* of the 2d of December, 1851.

There has been a great improvement effected in the sweeping of the streets of Paris. The work is accomplished by a brigade of men and a brigade of women. The expense is estimated at 90,000 francs for cleaning the pavement, and 70,000 francs for the laborers. A remarkable sign of the immense change produced in France by the Emperor is found in the absence at this moment of all the members of the Government together with the Emperor and Empress from Paris, and the extreme peace and good order of that once turbulent capital. Trade is not very good at present, and bankruptcies are numerous, yet the Parisians are as quiet as any other people on earth.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—An imperial decree has been issued ordering the publication of the treaty of commerce between France and Spain. The Emperor went yesterday to Bourbois les Bains, and returned to Plombières in the evening. — *Reuter*.

ITALY.

At Milan there has been, according to the returns of Government, no less than 90 suicides this year. The average under the Austrians was three. In London with a population six times as large it is 62. The key to this problem is easily given by the increase of vice and decrease of the remedies and refuges provided by religion. There is ten times the amount of sin, but the penitentiaries are done away with. The charities suppressed, the convents closed, the confessional forsaken, and the society of free thinkers, anonymous with that of the Belgian *soldats*, is now acquiring fresh members in every city of Italy. These wretches engage themselves on admission to live and die without the sacraments, to prevent others receiving them even on their death beds, to refuse baptism to their children, and the religious rites of matrimony to their sons and daughters, and to do their utmost to destroy all forms alike of religious belief. Is it any wonder that suicides should be one of the most salient features of the times, one of the most frequent consequences of such a systematic shutting of the gates of mercy and doing the devil's work by the wholesale propagation of final impenitence? What is wonderful is, that when such facts, and they are too patent for denial, are brought home to lax Catholics and bigotted Protestants, they gloss them over with the varnish of

patriotism, progress or enlightenment, or dream themselves into a belief in a fancy picture of a revolutionary Italy, sitting piously down under its vines and fig trees, to read the tracts of Lady Emily Hornblower, or the bibles distributed by the Countess Dowager of Southdown. No Italy is past those nostrums, or the pedantry of the Home and Foreign, and her revolution when it reaches its crisis will not be *à l'au de rose*, or in the interests of any Christian confession. When the Jesuits are driven out, it will be to place the Goddess of Reason, and not Dr. Cumming, or even the Bishop of Oxford on the altars, and the sooner Englishmen learn that an Italian when he ceases to be a good Catholic leaves all belief behind him the better.

An address from the Catholics of all parts of Italy in support of the Temporal Power, and thanking the Pope for his zealous endeavors on behalf of a reconciliation, is shortly to be presented to His Holiness. The *Standard*, a Genoese Catholic journal, has also collected 1860 scudi, which the donors offer to the Pope as the fee of a Mass which they have imposed his Holiness to celebrate for them, sending them at the same time the Apostolical Benediction for themselves and families.

The Pope entertained the Corps Diplomatique and the Sacred College last Friday in the hall of the Immaculate Conception, whose beautiful frescoes have just been completed, and afterwards visited the Righetti Hercules, which is now restored and erected in the Vatican.

Another Italian Minister, Signor Manna, is dangerously ill at Naples. A traitor to his lawful sovereign, he has invariably distinguished himself by his repressive measures on the Neapolitan peasantry, in the commission on brigandage of which he was a leading member. — *Corr. of the London Tablet*.

The Italian Government has notified the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs that King Victor Emmanuel has nominated the Marquis of Tagliacarne Euvoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of the Queen of Spain. Her Majesty has consequently appointed Senor Augusto Ulloa in the same quality to the Italian Court.

A SICAR IN NAPLES.—In St. Severino, a small chapel belonging, I believe, to a suppressed convent, in an out of the way back street, there is some of the finest statuary in Italy. One, a statue, with a net enveloping it, is remarkably clever; the whole is sculptured from one block of marble, but the net stands out quite clear of the figure, and has all the appearance of 'the genuine article' having been thrown over the marble. Another, a figure of 'Veiled Modesty,' is beautifully executed; but although these and others in the chapel would by themselves have created astonishment and delight they are put entirely in the shade by the marvellous 'Dead Christ, veiled.' This wonderful sculpture represents Christ, after his crucifixion, laid on his back and covered with a sheet. The extraordinary thing is, that although it is all chiselled from one block of marble, the sheet seems as if it was transparent, for the whole form and outline of the crucified Saviour are distinctly traceable through this mysterious covering; every feature, and the calm, death-like expression of the face, the entire shape of the head, body, limbs, hands, and feet, are there; the holes of the nails in the hands and feet, and the wound in the side, are quite perceptible; indeed, every lineament is distinctly seen, and yet there is the drapery of the marble sheet covering all. It is a marvellous illusion, and the Raphael Montini, which in the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862 created such a sensation, are not to be mentioned in the same breath with this extraordinary work, which is not merely wonderful in the almost supernatural effect produced, but is also most beautiful and impressive, and is thoroughly satisfactory to both the moral and artistic feelings. Of course, the 'Sir Oracles' will declare that it is not 'high art' according to their standard and 'the Canons of Art,' that convenient sort of critical artillery with which they always try to silence an opponent, and that it is only the legerdemain of art, as Jenny Lind's singing was at first called the 'ventriloquism of vocalization' by the pretended judges of 'true music'; but I do not hesitate to say that, considering the object sought to be attained and the effect produced, it is 'high art' and something more—'take it for all in all we never shall look upon his like again!'

AUSTRIA.

On Thursday last, the 13th inst., Baron Werther had a long interview with Count Mensdorff, and on the following day it was currently reported that the Allied Powers were on the eve of a rupture. It is a patent fact that the relations between Austria and Prussia are highly unsatisfactory, but they are less so than they were a week ago. By order of M. von Bismarck, Baron Werther has lowered his tone, and it is probable that the *Kreuz- und Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Gazette* have received a hint that it may be well to be less fierce in their own attacks on Austria. The Imperial Government is aware that Prussia is daily losing ground in the Duchies, and it is therefore disposed to make allowance for the irritation and ill-temper displayed by M. von Bismarck and his followers. As to the Austrian nation, it laughs to scorn the threats of the Prussian Junkers, who are in a fair way to bring about a revolution in their native country. A very active official correspondence is now going on between Carlsbad and Vienna on the one hand, and Vienna and Frankfurt on the other. This Government has again informed M. von Bismarck that Austria can make no further concessions to Prussia, and that the rights of the German Confederation on the Duchies must be respected. On the 14th inst. Baron Benet, the Saxon Premier, and Baron von der Pforden, the Bavarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, agreed that the other German States and Austria should be invited to coalesce 'in order that a stop may be put to the encroachments of Prussia.' It certainly is not the wish of this Government to break with Prussia, but the behaviour of M. von Bismarck is so arrogant and insulting that the alliance between the great German Powers cannot possibly be long upheld.

From a friend at Pesth I learn that both the October Diploma and the Constitution of February will be laid before the Hungarian Diet as Royal propositions. 'It had hardly been said,' observes my well-informed correspondent, 'that the last mentioned document will not be taken into consideration by the representatives of the Hungarian nation.' Though there is now an attempt on the part of France to bring about a reconciliation between Austria and Italy, there are no symptoms here of a change of policy towards Victor Emmanuel. The Austrian Government never can yield with a good grace, but I doubt not that the force of circumstances will at last oblige her to recognize the new kingdom of Italy.

In consequence of an invitation given by the English Foreign Office, the Austrian Government has ordered the Austrian screw sloop, *Archduke Frederic*, to be present at the naval review which is to take place at Plymouth. It may be observed that the flag of the Austrian ships of war is red and white, the colors of the province of Lower Austria.

Though the Emperor and his Minister for Foreign Affairs are highly indignant at the conduct of M. von Bismarck, it is not likely that there will be a rupture between Austria and Prussia. The good understanding between the two Monarchs is at an end, but the Danes will hardly have the satisfaction of seeing them fight over their ill-gotten booty.

VIENNA, July 31.—Austria has proposed the following arrangement for the Schleswig-Holstein question:—

1. She consents first to the acquisition of Kiel by Prussia.

2. To the occupation of Rendsburg by Prussia, under certain conditions.

3. Austria also consents to further territorial acquisitions by Prussia, provided a corresponding acquisition of territory be granted to Austria by a rectification of the Silesian frontier.

4. With regard to the other Prussian claims relative to the marine and the postal and telegraphic ad-

ministrations in the duchies, Austria will allow the settlement of the same to be arranged between Prussia and the future Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.

Prussia has proposed the installation of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg as future Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.

Austria, before consenting to the choice of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, demands that Prussia shall first declare her definitive resolution to continue to support this proposal, and shall not at any future time revert to the scheme of annexation.

The papers and the public expect that the new Cabinet will publish a series of important documents when it takes in hand the reins of Government; but I have to-day learnt that such will not be the case.

Early in the morning of Sunday, the 16th inst., the Emperor returned from Ischl, and in the course of the same day Count Belcredi, who was at Prague, was summoned to this city by electric telegraph. The Count, who had business of importance to transact in the capital of Bohemia, replied that he would be in Vienna in the evening of the 17th inst., but a second telegram, which is said to have been exceedingly urgent, brought him here in the morning of that day. In the forenoon of yesterday Count Belcredi and M. von Malath were long closeted together, and in the afternoon of the day they and Count Mensdorff had an audience of the Emperor. Though the new Ministers are extremely reserved, some information as to their intentions has come to my knowledge. In substance that information, which has been acquired at various sources, is as follows:—There will be no *act of state*, no patent laws, the new Cabinet being resolved, if possible, to come to an amicable understanding with the gainsayers of M. von Schmerling and his fellow-centralists, nine-tenths of whom are of German origin. As soon as the financial law for the present year has been passed, the Plenary Reichsrath will either be prolonged or dissolved. The House of Lords, which is exclusively composed of nominees of the Crown, is likely to be done away with, and another assembly, of which mention will hereafter be made, substituted for it. The so-called hereditary provinces will continue to have their special Diets, which will elect members for a Plenary Assembly that will represent and up to a certain point legislate for the western provinces of the empire. Transylvania, Hungary, Croatia, with Slavonia, and Dalmatia will have their separate Diets, and possibly a Plenary Assembly, which will care for the interests of the eastern part of the monarchy. Gallia and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom will have separate Diets. Instead of the House of Lords there will be an Upper House or Senate, which will consist of 100 or 120 members, 30 or 40 of whom will be nominated by the Crown. The other members are to be elected by the above mentioned Plenary Assemblies and the Galician and Venetian Diets.

GERMANY.

The Austrian Civil Commissary in the Duchies, Baron von Halbhuter, has published a protest against the arrest of M. May, the editor of the *Schleswig Holstein Journal*. The arrest was made by order of the Prussian Commissary, Baron von Zedlitz, without the knowledge of the local Government or the Austrian authorities. M. von Halbhuter declares this act to have been a gross violation of Austria's right of co-possession in Schleswig Holstein, of his own authority, and the law of the land. He therefore calls upon Baron Zedlitz to reverse the proceedings.

M. von Halbhuter has also published a second protest, in similar terms, against the expulsion from the Duchies of Dr. Frese, a member of the Prussian Legislature. Both Austria and Prussia, however, according to the *Allgemeine Mercur*, have united in a resolution to prosecute all the committees and corporate bodies who have celebrated publicly the birthday of the Duke of Augustenburg as that of the true Sovereign of the country.

WEIMAR, July 28.—It is officially stated that a good prospect exists of a meeting between the Sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony at Salzburg.

RUSSIA.

The *Gazette Russe* states that the Government has under consideration the subject of the position of the Jewish population of the Empire. The Jews are now forbidden to settle in the towns of the eastern provinces of Russia, and are otherwise restricted by law from changing their place of abode. The consequence is, that in Eastern Russia, many branches of commerce do not exist. It is proposed to free the Jews from these social disabilities, and give them the right of free passage from one locality to another, and of settling in all the towns of the empire. This change of system is to be introduced gradually.

The *Commercial Gazette* of Warsaw announces that the plan of a telegraphic communication between Russia and North America has been approved by the Czar. The Russian Government undertakes to complete the telegraphic line as far as the town of Nicolajewsk. The American Company is to complete the remainder of the line from Nicolajewsk to San Francisco. The subscription list of the American company, which represents a sum of \$8,434,600, has been filled up. The telegraph is to be completed within five years.

STORM AT ST. PETERSBURG.—The following is an extract from a private letter, dated July 12. Last night the most fearful storm of wind ever recollected here commenced at midnight, and lasted for a few hours. Between 1 and 3 o'clock the violence of the wind was fearful; the iron roofing of the houses was flying about the streets like leaves. The damage done must have been tremendous particularly to boats and craft in the river and canals. The river is a mass of floating wood this morning. The wind was N.W., and the river rose with extraordinary rapidity. Luckily, it was off shore from Neski, so that the grain barks were partially protected, and we understand no great damage has been done to them. Many barks with hemp, grain and linseed, that had arrived opposite the Hemp-wharf, were driven against the current up to the Imperial Winter Palace, and now lie floating, bottom upwards, against the bridge. The insurances terminated by their arrival at the wharf. We also understand several tallow barks to be sunk. There is no post from Cronstadt in, and the telegraph lines are broken in all directions, so we do not know what damage has been done at Cronstadt. The inhabitants of the islands in the river were much alarmed. In many places the islands were covered with water and the damage done to the trees and to the buildings and country houses upon them is fearful. — *Globe*.

SPAIN.

The *Epoca* says:—After having recognized the Kingdom of Italy, we do not think the recognition of the new Monarchy of Greece will be long delayed. This was much discussed at the time that Senor Llorenes was Minister for Foreign Affairs, and negotiations were opened with Austria and Bavaria, the Powers most interested in the Hellenic question.

Advices received at Madrid from Santo Domingo to the 8th ult. give the following as the terms of the Convention concluded between the Spanish and Dominican Generals prior to the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops:—

1. The Dominican Government recognizes that it is solely an act of magnanimity on the part of the Spanish people that they will owe the independence they are about to enjoy.

2. The Dominicans who, faithful to Spain, may wish to remain in Santo Domingo, will live under the protection of the laws, their persons and interests being respected and those who may leave the country will have the option of returning thereto when they wish, and will enjoy the same advantages during their absence.

3. The Government of the Republic will pay to Spain an indemnity for the expenses of the war, the

amount of which will be subsequently determined by treaty.

4. The Dominican Government solemnly engages not to alienate all or any of their territory without the consent and authorisation of Spain.

5. Upon the abandonment of the island by Spain the sick of the Spanish army now in hospital will remain until their restoration to health, being tended and assisted with care, their expenses to be paid by an officer of the Spanish Military Administration, who will remain on the island for that purpose.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, July 30.—The King opened the Cortes in person to-day, with a brief speech from the Throne. His Majesty stated that the mediation of Portugal between England and Brazil has produced a happy result. The financial condition of the country was satisfactory. Laws would be presented by the Ministry relative to the Douro wine trade and the importation of cereals. The King also announced that a strict law would shortly be brought forward for the final abolition of slavery in the Portuguese possessions.

AUSTRALIA.

The following intelligence is taken from the summary of the *Melbourne Argus* of the 25th of May:—"Since the resumption of business after the Easter recess parliament has been busy. The mining bill has occupied the largest share of the attention of the Lower House, and only a few postponed clauses remain to be considered in committee. Ministers have promised to submit a comprehensive scheme of water supply, mainly for the goldfields; and as the Attorney-General has still some business on his hands, the session is not likely to be brought to a close for some weeks yet. Ministers still adhere to their attention of 'tacking' the Tariff to the Appropriation Bill, though well warned of the consequences. The Legislative Council will probably reject it. The death of Morgan, reported in last month's summary, has been followed by the shooting of two other notorious New South Wales bushrangers—Ben Hall and 'Johnny' Gilbert. The credit of ridding the country of these banditti is due to the New South Wales police, who seem to have become much more energetic and courageous in their efforts to put a stop to bushranging since the example set them by Victoria and the passing of the Felons Apprehension Act by the Legislature of New South Wales—an act which requires criminals like the deceased bushrangers to surrender when called upon by proclamation, and provides that if they fail to do so within a certain time they shall be made outlaws, and that any person shall be authorized to shoot them. Both Hall and Gilbert had been outlawed under this act. The miners have had rain enough at last to give them a good supply of water on all but one or two of the least important fields, and are therefore busily at work making up for the time lost while so many of the crushing mills were at a standstill, and the washing up of alluvial dirt was an impossibility over so much of the country. Large heaps of quartz and of washdirt have been piled up awaiting the rain, so that the work for some time will be of a profitable nature, and those of the miners who were without the means of paying their way during the period of idleness will be enabled in a great measure to clear off the liabilities then incurred. But too high a proportion of the men of this class, with of course their families, have had a hard time of it during the protracted drought, for a large number of wages men were out of employment for months, and many of the miners still working on their own account, in the desire to be independent of masters, are able to save nothing against such a period as they have just had to struggle through. The acclimatization in Victoria of the English pheasant and hare appears to be *unfulfilled* at present. At a recent meeting of the Council of the Acclimatization Society, Mr. Thomas Austin, of Barwon Parg, gave a most encouraging statement as to the results of the breeding season on his estate. About 200 pheasants have been reared, and in one paddock Mr. Austin said he counted thirteen hares. An exhibition of Australian gems has been opened in Melbourne."

THE SALMON IN AUSTRALIA.—The salmon at the Plenty still in the breeding ponds present as lively an appearance as ever. Those that were let loose in the Plenty cannot now be seen so well as formerly, owing to the discoloration of the water, occasioned by the late rains. They are, however, believed to be just as lively and healthy a condition as those in the ponds. No further signs of mortality have presented themselves among them anywhere. — *Australian and New Zealand Gazette*.

THE SUZ CANAL.—Alexandria, July 15.—The *Isthme de Suez*, the special organ of the Suez Canal Company, announces that the continuous navigable way from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea will be opened to-day.

The Egypte says:—"We read in a letter from Djeddah that Camron, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Abyssinia, has been relieved of the fetters in which he was long arbitrarily confined, and that his complete release is shortly expected. King Theodore still keeps fettered hand and foot M. Stern and Rosenthal, the German Protestant missionaries. His Majesty is very ill disposed towards these two gentlemen for having ridiculed his claim of descent from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba."

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON ON THE AUGUSTINIAN MONKS.—Mr Spurgeon, on his return from a continental tour in 1860, gave some account of his journey in a lecture at his Tabernacle at Negington, in the course of which he said:—

"We got away from Geneva, and went off to Chamouni, and, after leaving Chamouni, we came at last to what was to be the grand treat of our journey, viz.: the passage of the Simplon. There one could play snow-balls in the height of summer and gather ice in abundance. On the top of the mountain stands the Hospice, into which we entered. There were some four or five monks who came out and asked us to enter, and we did so, and we would honor the religious feeling which dictates such constant hospitality. We were shown up into a very nice room, where there were cake and wine ready, and if we had chosen to order it, meat soup, and anything we liked to have, and nothing to pay. They always feed four hundred people gratuitously every day, and sometimes even twelve hundred. They entertain any traveller, and he is expected to pay nothing whatever for his refreshment. Of course no one who could do such a thing would go away without putting something in the poor-box. It pleased me to find that they were the Augustinian monks, and the Augustinian monks in practising their charity seemed to say 'Our Master was a teacher of grace, and we will practice it, and give to all comers without money and without price whatever they shall need.' No other monks are so worthy of honor. There they are spending the best and most noble period of their lives on the top of a bleak and barren mountain, that they may minister to the necessities of the poor. They go out in cold nights and bring in those that are frost-bitten; and they dig them out from under the snow, simply that they may serve God by serving their fellow-men. I pray God to bless the works of the Augustinian Order, and may you and I carry out the spirit of Augustine, which is the true spirit of Christ, the spirit of love, the spirit of charity, the spirit which loves truth, and the spirit which loves man, and, above all, which loves the man, Christ Jesus."

The Independent of Naples says:—"The distinguished botanist, Lorenzo Giordano, who has embarked on board the English steamer *Allegro*, declares that he possesses a remedy against cholera, consisting of a decoction of plants, by the use of which not one case in a thousand will terminate fatally. The vice-consul of Turkey has given to M. Giordano letters of recommendation for the governor and prefect of police of Alexandria."

The official *Venice Gazzette* contains some interesting details relative to the discovery of a painting by Raphael, known under the name of the Madonna di Loreto, for a long time missing. This painting, when purchased lately at Mantua from a second-hand clothesman, was covered with a thick coat of dust, which concealed the figures on the canvas. When cleared it proved to be a painting of exquisite beauty, and Professor Blass, after a minute examination, declared it to be not only an original Raphael, but one of the best preserved productions of that great master.

The Anglo-Saxon manuscript known as Pope Gregory the Great's *Pastorale* was destroyed by the fire at the British Museum. This very important MS. was given by Alfred the Great to Plegmund Archbishop of Canterbury. Several other manuscripts were injured, but not, it is to be hoped, beyond repair.

A preparation which is said to insure great durability to leather, and to make it very pliable and soft. It consists of four articles, tallow soap, rosin, and water. These ingredients are prepared in the following manner:—Twenty one parts of tallow are melted in a vessel, three parts of rosin added, and the two, when melted, mixed well together. In another vessel, seven parts of good washing soap are dissolved in seventy parts of pure rain water. After it is dissolved, and the mass heated to the boiling point, we add the part prepared before, let it boil once more gently, and the preparation is ready for use. It is especially adapted to boots harness, leather, and belting. — *Shoe and Leather Reporter*.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATION.—The *Unita Cattolica* gives the following curious list of all the attempts at political assassination that have been made since 1850:—The Queen of England: Queen Victoria can count four attempts on her life. On June 28, 1850, she received a violent blow with a stick from one Robert Pate, a retired lieutenant of the 10th Hussars. The King of Prussia: In May, 1850, the late King of Prussia received as he was mounting a railway carriage, a shot from a holster pistol of large bore in the fore-arm; the assassin, Seifeld, of Wetzlow, cried out as he fired, 'liberty for ever.' The present King of Prussia was in danger at Baden on the morning of July 14, 1861. Two pistol shots were fired at him by Oscar Becker, a law student of Leipzig. The regicide declared that he wished to kill the King because he was not capable of effecting the unity of Germany. — The Emperor of Austria: On February 18, 1853, Francis Joseph I. was struck with a knife in the nape of the neck. The murderer's name was Libeny, of Albe, in Hungary, aged 20, resident at Vienna, and a tailor by trade. — The Duke of Parma: On March 20, 1854, Ferdinand Charles III., Duke of Parma, returning from an excursion, was hustled by an individual who at the same time stabbed him in the abdomen, left his poniard in the wound, and subsequently escaped. The Duke expired in cruel torture at the end of 22 hours. — The Queen of Spain (a second attempt): On May 28, 1856, as Queen Isabella was passing in her carriage along the Rue de l'Arsenal, at Madrid, a young man named Raymond Fuentes, drew a pistol from his pocket, and would have discharged it at her head, had not his arm been caught and his weapon taken from him by an agent of the police. — The King of Naples: On December 8, 1856, whilst Ferdinand II. was reviewing his troops at Naples, a soldier, named Agnelras Milano, struck him with his bayonet, and at a later period Garibaldi honored the memory of the regicide. — Napoleon III.: In October, 1852, when Napoleon, who was on the eve of becoming Emperor, was at Marseilles, there had been prepared an infernal machine, formed by 250 gun-barrels, charged with 1500 balls, intended to go off at once against the Prince and his cortege. But the attempt was not carried out. On July 5, 1853, a fresh attempt was made to assassinate him as he was going to the Opera Comique. Twelve Frenchmen were arrested as concerned in the conspiracy. On April 28, 1855, Jean Livianni fired two shots at the Emperor in the Grand Avenue of the Champs Elysees. In 1857, Tibaldi Bartolotti, and Grilli came from England to Paris to assassinate the Emperor, but were discovered arrested, tried, and punished. On Jan. 14, 1858, Orsini, Gori, Fieri and Rudie threw their murderous shells at the Emperor of the French and shed the blood of a great number of honest citizens in Paris. On December 24, 1863, Greco Trabucco Imperatore and Suzzigioni who had come over from London with the intention of killing the French Emperor, were arrested in Paris. — The Queen of Greece: On September 18, 1862, the Queen of Greece, directing public affairs during the King's absence, was returning on horseback, when she was fired at without effect near the Palace by Aristide Donisios, a student, aged 19 years. — Victor Emmanuel II.: In 1858, an attempt was made on the life of this sovereign, and Count Arvour gave an account of it in the sitting of April 16. — President Lincoln: On April 14, 1865, at the theatre of Washington, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, was assassinated by Booth."

PARADISALS IN SWITZERLAND.—There are now in Switzerland 345 periodicals, 185 of which are political, 22 literary and scientific, 20 religious (15 Protestant and 5 Catholic), and 10 agricultural; 231 of them are published in the German language, 103 in French, and 8 in Italian; and 39 newspapers appear from six to seven times a week.

The Belgian committee for pilgrimages to Rome is organizing a fifth excursion for the 31st of August, setting out from Brussels, whence the pilgrims will be conveyed by Paris and Lyons to Marseilles, thence by sea to Civita Vecchia, and by rail to Rome, for a stay of 15 days. The return trip includes Naples, Leghorn, Pisa, Genoa, and Cognara, at a total expense, sight-seeing comprised, of 800 francs per pilgrim.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH GOOD FROM BAD CALICO.—The cost of a yard of calico is a matter of considerable importance to the consumer who studies economy; but unfortunately there are those who in wishing to practice frugality, deceive themselves into the idea that because an article is low in price it must necessarily be cheap. The result of this is a demand upon the manufacturer for low-priced goods, and he, to keep pace with the wants of his customers, introduces into his wares, when practicable, certain preparations calculated to hide the flimsiness of the products he is thus called upon to supply.

This system of 'dressing and finishing,' as it is called, is practised at the present time to a greater extent than ever it was before, owing to the enormous advance in the price of cotton of late years. The commonest calicoes are 'dressed' with flour, chinacilly, &c., and are generally so artfully 'filled' with one or other preparations as to be very deceptive to the inexperienced eye.

When, however, such a dressed fabric comes to be washed, the 'extra fine finish,' as it is not unfrequently called, disappears, leaving a soft, flabby, and loosely woven texture in the hand, while the water in which it has been soaked is almost thick enough for hill-sticking purposes. The finest 'makes,' on the contrary, contain scarcely any powder, and should never appear any worse for a soaking in the wash-tub.

In order to ascertain to what extent a plain calico is finished, we have but to rub a small portion of the piece to be tested sharply between the finger and thumb of each hand, for this 'makes the powder fly,' as the Manchester men say. If it be of the commonest quality, a large quantity of 'dress' will be extracted, and we shall soon see that the threads are left as far apart as those in a sieve, crossing each other unevenly, and in places going off, as it were in tangents. Then, if we draw out a single thread and pull it asunder, it will be found to break with a snapping sound. If, on the contrary, the calico is a good one, scarcely any such dressing will come out of it on rubbing it; the threads will appear closely woven together; a single thread drawn out will rather burst than snap when pulled asunder, and the separated ends of such thread will present a fluffly appearance, while the whole piece will be firm and elastic to the touch.