

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 10.—In accordance with the Treaty, signed in Berlin last March, under which the Departments of Vosges, Ardennes, Meuse, and Meurthe et Moselle, as well as the fortress and arrondissement of Belfort, are to be evacuated, on payment of the second instalment of the last milliard of the war indemnity, the German troops commenced to retire on the 3rd inst. The withdrawal will continue by detachments until the 15th August, when the above-mentioned country will be entirely evacuated.

EUGENIE ON THE FUTURE.—A letter from Geneva to the World gives a conversation with the late Empress of France. She says that her visit to France is for political purposes, and it is useless to try to conceal it. She believes there will soon be a general return of the people to order, and said that the Piedmontese Government at Rome, the anti-Christian and Pagan Court at Berlin, and the wild Communes at Madrid are filled with fear at the awakening of Catholic France. Now that the wretched Thiers is gone all moves well. McMahon is prudent and he loves France. The future, said Eugenie, is ours, and France will lead the reaction against forces which have seemed to threaten the existence of society and religion throughout Europe. She saw in the future that France will again be at the head of the Nations, the robbers driven out of Rome, the Pope restored, Germany divided into harmless States, and Austria again strong.

THE MACHIAVEL OF FRANCE.—How are the mighty fallen! Unlike the fox in the fable, M. Thiers cannot bring himself to believe that the grapes of power are as sour as the "apples on the Dead Sea's shore." He is pre-eminently a religious man; he is sedulous in the culture of the deity of his adoration, and like the Chaldean monarch, the object of his worship is—himself. He has, by long contemplation of his peculiar excellencies, learned to consider himself as the personification of liberty, patriotism, and wise administration.—in a word, he, M. Thiers, is to all intents and purposes—France. It is an anomaly not to be borne that there should be a Government in existence without Thiers as its natural head. An arch without a keystone, a syllogism without an inference would be more secundum proprietatem. It is an evil to be got rid of at any cost, and since it cannot be swept away by force, it must be done by machination, and by mining the enemy's stronghold. Believing himself able to rule the whirlwind and direct the storm, the Russell of France has allied himself with Gambetta and the Reds. Yet M. Thiers is not a Communist. His insufferable egotism induces him to believe that when once in power he could easily control the exuberant tendencies of the Radicals, and, consequently he allies himself with Gambetta in order to oust President MacMahon and his Cabinet from office. He does not, cannot see, that he is being made the cat's paw of the Ultras. He fondly hopes to grasp the sweet chestnut of office through the medium of those who are so cruelly making him their tool. He produces, greatly to the detestation of Gambetta, the circular of M. Passet; how he obtained it otherwise than by the bribery of some official, we cannot possibly guess.—The document was in cipher, but the ex-President possessed the key. He unlocks the mystic document, and immediately, Gambetta the Pure is provided with food for a moral harangue. It has been said long since that Thiers was born a plotter. Against every Government under which he has lived, he has conspired, and conspired so treacherously, as to defy punishment. Under the Restoration, the Republic of '48, the Empire, the Rule of Gambetta, and the Presidency of himself, he has ever and always been plotting. We are, therefore, not surprised to find that he is endeavouring to upset his successor, but we greatly fear that he will make France too hot for his own safety. He is said to be preparing other documents on which to found an accusation against the Ministry. That he is hand and glove with the party of disorder is apparent, and this circumstance, to those who know his impulsive character, is legitimate matter of apprehension. Not only is he conspiring, but his plots really tend to the destruction of order and religion, and to the establishment of the Commune. Although he is undoubtedly a man of great subtlety, we think that in McMahon he will find a master. He may hold nightly meetings in the Boulevard Malesherbes, he may assemble around him every disciple of the commune to be found in France, but let him use all his caution against any overt manifestation of treason. A greater than Cavaignac is watching him, and he may be sure that swift and sharp retribution will fall on the heads of the designers of another coup d'etat. —Catholic Opinion.

A fierce struggle is taking place in France between the upholders of the infidel system fostered by M. Thiers and the new Government which aims at the restoration of the religious character of the great Catholic pilgrimages, and the order made by the Prefect of the Rhone, forbidding what are designated civil interments, or those from which religious observances are banished, gave rise to a stormy debate in the Assembly yesterday. A resolution approving of the order, however, was carried by 442 votes against 261. M. Lefevre, of the Rappell, who was associated with the Commune, has been arrested.

THE BISHOP OF ORLANS AND THE "UNIVERS."—Our summary report of the address made by the Lord Bishop of Orleans to the pilgrims at Chartres was composed and printed in hot haste. The eloquent Prelate is made to say that "the Blessed Virgin triumphed over her passions, as is proved by her virginity." Now that the immaculate Conception has been defined as of Faith, such expressions imply what it were heresy to hold. Out of respect both for sound doctrine and the sacred character of the speaker, we cannot but declare that our correspondent could not have heard such words as these. He has made use of the notes hurriedly taken by one of the audience who had a better place than he, and who assuredly was not anxious to give a strictly verbal report. Mary is the sole individual who has been preserved from the original stain, and hence not only from the fall in Adam, but from the

contact with the humiliations of human passions; shielded from their assaults, which her humanity stood not in need of, she could never have had to struggle with fleshly lusts. She was tried but not tempted, she fulfilled to perfection the will of God; her share in human woes was the sorrow that pierced her soul; in union with Him who deigned to be the fruit of her womb, she has made expiation, atonement, though being free from sin and all inclination thereunto. Richard of St. Victor applies to Mary this verse of Psalm xlv. "Causing wars to cease even to the end of the earth." The glory of the other saints is that they have overcome, while in Mary what claims our admiration is that she was not even attacked.—Univers.

The Paris correspondent of the Cologne Gazette writes that the French Minister of the Interior has proposed to his colleagues to take stringent proceedings against the Paris correspondents of foreign journals. Their names are to be ascertained; they are then to receive warnings, and if these prove of no use more decisive measures are to be taken.

PARIS, July 9.—The second instalment—two hundred and fifty millions francs—of the last milliard of the war indemnity, was delivered to the German treasury on the 6th inst. There now remains due to Germany but five hundred millions francs, which, in accordance with the treaty signed at Berlin on the 15th March last, is to be paid by the 5th of next September.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 9.—The Lt. Colonel of a Regiment of Chasseurs stationed at Tarifa has been cashiered for challenging Senor Compa to fight a duel.

The Times ridicules the idea of beating the Carlists quite so easily as some writers would lead us to believe, and laughs at the idea of their being "fill-busters," who "must surrender" as some local ignoramus will have it. Speaking of Velarde and Nouvilas, the Times' Bayonne correspondent says: "They both gave assurance of exterminating or driving the Carlists from the Spanish territory by a day which has long passed away, and the only result is, that the Carlists are far more numerous, better armed, and more enthusiastic than when they took the command, and that the means of attacking them have decreased in proportion. The Madrid Government—if the persons in whose hands power now is, can really be called a Government—are particularly dissatisfied with Nouvilas, who, moreover, is Minister of War."

Latest advices from Spain report that the Carlist leader Subaragon has entered Corsega, seizing arms and money. Renewed disturbances are said to have taken place in Barcelona, where the cavalry and the people came into collision, both using firearms. Santa Cruz, the priest, appears to have completely routed the Republican troops under General Lema, on the 18th. In a letter which he has addressed to the Peninsular Express, in which he denies that he has proclaimed the Republic or that he is a Catholic Republican, he states that he is, and always will be a Carlist, because Carlistism is an expression of the purest Catholicism in connection with human acts; and further, that he is prepared to make any sacrifice, and even give up his life for the cause of Don Carlos. Three vessels laden with arms for the Carlists were seized by the customs' authorities in Plymouth Sound.

THE REIGN OF MISERABLE.—The condition of Spain, once the most orderly and best governed kingdom in Europe, is hourly growing worse. What with the Carlist in the north, the Republican pur et simple, and the Federalist, this beautiful country is rapidly committing the happy despatch. During this state of anarchy and demoralisation the only people who profit are those to whom the destruction of their country is only a matter of secondary interest when weighed in the same scale with pecuniary gain or loss. Yet the Spaniards are naturally an order-loving people. Even their wildest Radicals do not resemble the demons by which modern France has been so disgraced and brought low. In the Republican Cortes it was found impossible the other day to find a majority favourable to the ministry proposed by Senor Pi y Margall. This Cabinet was composed almost entirely of men pledged to establish the Commune, and to carry out in Spain the destructive theories of the Revolution. But no majority could be found to accept the new Ministry, so opposed to Revolutionary license are the Spanish Republicans. The Federalists would have, if the Carlists were not in the field every chance of success. Every province of Spain has its own peculiar customs and its own distinctive laws. Here then the Federalists would seem to have every chance of success. In the large towns there is little doubt a Federal Republic would meet with a hearty welcome, but in the country there is little prospect of its success. Don Carlos is pledged to maintain the provincial rights and privileges, and as he represents in his proper person the legitimate and Catholic Monarchy, with the people of the provinces Republicanism has no chance. In this unhappy division of sentiment between the inhabitants of the towns and those of the country, the army is the only arbiter. Fortunately, or unfortunately, as the case may be, it has at its head no one capable of inducing it to act either for, or against the Republic. Distracted by internal dissensions the "Government" can present no effectual resistance to the Carlists, and now, if ever, is the time for the army of King Charles the Seventh to unite and make one bold attempt in his Majesty's behalf. Though not inactive it is yet only too apparent that the mistake in later times is being made by the Carlist leaders. Their time is being frittered away in useless engagements of small bands of a few hundred or a thousand men. There would seem to be no reason why the bands that are well armed should not unite. They have no enemy to intercept them, the regular army is divided into small columns and garrisons throughout the country, many of which are in a chronic state of mutiny, having no officers on whom they can rely. Why then are the Carlists contented to wage a guerilla war when another and a better course is open to them? Really, we do not know. But one thing we are fully aware of, and that is the danger of delay. For the sake of religion, for the advancement of right, and for the destruction of the unholy designs of the leaders of the Revolution, we trust that King Charles may succeed, but we greatly fear that the man is wanted to lead on the armies of the Legitimate king.—Catholic Opinion.

The cause of the Carlists is progressing so rapidly, that even those most saturated with the spirit of the lying telegrams from Madrid are beginning to open their eyes, and regret the absurd statements they have been so constantly making regarding the unimportance of the war and the feebleness of the efforts of those who fight for a lawful king, a wholesome government, and the salvation of their country from Communism and infidelity. Even the telegrams from the Madrid anarchists show this progress unmistakably, and to them we shall confine ourselves this week.—Barcelona, June 11th.—The Carlist leaders Miret and Don Alphonso have levied a contribution of 10,000 duros at Saliente. Major Cappella has beaten the hand of Huguat at Caros.—Madrid, June 12th.—A body of mutinous Republican troops at Murviedro have assassinated a lieutenant-colonel. The authorities have determined to display the greatest energy in order to restore discipline.—Bayonne, June 13th.—A cannonade has been heard in the direction of Oyarzun, and it is believed that a serious engagement has been fought between the Volunteers of the Republic and the Carlists, in which it is said the latter have been victorious. Senor Figueras entered France yesterday. All difficulties have been overcome relative to the renewal of traffic on the Northern Railway by a promise from the Spanish Government not to require troops or war material to be conveyed on that

line. Lissarga, Olio, and other Carlist Chief's entered the province of Biscay on Thursday.—Barcelona, June 14.—The soldiers of the battalion of Madrid riflemen, who recently left Catalonia with General Velarde's Corps, have mutinied and killed their commander, Lieutenant-Colonel, Martines Saragostera. The mutineers refused to march to Sagostera, the place to which they had been ordered. The column formed by General Cardofredy at Igualada, has beaten a Carlist band at Rajadell. An important engagement has occurred between Prists and Prats-de-Liussanes, in Catalonia, in which the Carlist Chief, Miret, routed the Savoy Infantry Regiment and took from it one gun. The Republicans were only saved from complete defeat by the arrival of Brigadier Campos in the middle of the engagement. They could not, however, recover the gun they had lost. The battalion of Cuban Riflemen behaved gallantly in this affair. Brigadier Campos reports thirty killed and wounded. The Carlists also lost heavily. It is rumoured that Dorregaray has declared his intention to continue intercepting the railway until General Nouvilas formally recognises the Convention concluded with the railway company and ceases to forward troops by the trains. According to another report, however, the Convention will very shortly be put in force.—Hendaye, June 18.—The revolt of the Republican Volunteers at San Sebastian has been terminated by a compromise. The mayor of the town has reorganised the Volunteers and given them rifles. Three companies have been despatched to Irun. The inhabitants of Vich and Calaf, in Catalonia, exasperated by the conduct of the Republican volunteers, have risen against them, and driven them out with sticks and pitchforks.—Catholic Times.

ITALY.

ROME.—THE HOLY FATHER.—The health of his Holiness is so completely re-established that it has almost ceased to be a subject of enquiry. He has received this week the Cardinals the Foreign Ministers accredited to him (among others the new Envoy from the Republic of Paraguay), Congressions, and deputations, just as before his attack of rheumatism. The Capitale, the Communist paper, which announced him so frequently to be in a most precarious condition, and even dying and dead, has this week turned round and accused the Italian Government of having spread the news of the Pope's approaching end, at which we are here all much more amused than surprised, as there is a strong suspicion that in this at least the Capitale may not be wholly mistaken. The statement of Prince v. Bismarck that Prussia intends to see if the next Pope is properly elected, excites here both ridicule and indignation, and only increases the fervour of prayer to the Lord and Giver of Life that the days of the venerable and courageous Pontiff, so dear to the hearts of all, may be prolonged to see that triumph of the Church which will inevitably come.—Catholic Times.

THE 27th ANNIVERSARY OF THE POPE'S ACCESSION.—Notwithstanding the presence of the enemy—and one might say the "arch" enemy—in Rome, it is 27th anniversary of His Holiness' accession to the throne was a true fete. The Catholic papers of Rome appeared in rich and elaborate borders, and contained articles and addresses to the Pope on this happy occasion. The bridge of St. Angelo was crowded with carriages hurrying to the Vatican. M. de Gorcelles, the French ambassador, went in his gala coach and presented the Pope with an autograph letter from President MacMahon. The entire nobility of Rome likewise flocked to the Vatican to do homage to their beloved sovereign. The Princes Bandini, Borghese, Barberini, with their wives, the Marquis Cavoletti, Antici Mattei, and a hundred other illustrious persons were present. The Marquis Antici Mattei read the address to the Pope. His Holiness made a happy and beautiful answer.—Catholic Review.

His Holiness, in his late speech to the Cardinals, said: "Our adversaries object to our enumerating the evils with which the Church is afflicted, but nevertheless we reiterate and protest. We confirm the censures incurred by the usurpers of the Papal States and the property of the Church. We repeat them all the more because we see daily fresh attacks made upon religion, as for example the funeral of Signor Rattazzi, who died without the consolation of religion in obedience to the wishes of his friends. Signor Rattazzi always fought against the peace of Italy and the Holy See, still the judgment of God is unknown to us, nor must we seek to guess it." The Pope, in conclusion, urged the Cardinals to pray to God to keep far from them all ideas of conciliation. His Holiness said, "Let each one stand firm. They want me to go with them, and I wish them to come towards me. I cannot go, and will not."

A sad accident occurred in the Bay of Naples a few days back. A party of pleasure had been out in a boat, and on returning, when near the mole of San Vincentio, the craft sank, and eleven persons were drowned, six of whom were young girls of from 14 to 16.

The Bishop of Mantua has been sentenced to a week's imprisonment by the Italian Court for preaching a sermon containing reflections upon the Italian Government. More than one amusing story is told of the absurdly exaggerated reports circulated respecting the Pope's late illness. One of these deserves attention as it is most probably true. It would appear that one evening during the Pontiff's indisposition and when he was thought to be in danger and even reported dead by those misinformed persons who took for genuine the bulletins furnished by the Liberta, a gentleman connected with the service of Signor Lanza met with a very facetious Neapolitan prelate of his acquaintance who is celebrated for his wit and fondness for jokes. "Can you tell me, how is the Pope to-night?" asked the burzuro, "for they say he is past all hope." He is perfectly well," answered Monsignore. "Really—but they tell me all is over." "Ah, so you know all. Well my friend, it is true—keep the secret. Let no one rob you of it, keep it tight—all is over—Addio." The unfortunate employe hastened to Lanza and told him what the Monsignore had said. Whereupon, the minister, believing the Pope dead, hurried over Ponte St. Angelo to the door of the Vatican and remained there some long time waiting at the gate for any person of his acquaintance to come out. At last an officer of the Pontifical household came. Lanza interrogated him eagerly. "My dear sir," answered the gentleman, "His Holiness is far from being seriously ill. He is in his chamber, standing talking with a cardinal and several others are waiting admission. I have just seen and spoken to him on business." Lanza turned about and went home to blow up the employe, who in his turn, we may be sure did not bless the lively Monsignore.—Catholic Review.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne, as usual, takes care to follow the steps of Berlin. The Journal de Geneve, which is ordinarily well informed about the doings of its friends in power, asserts that if M. Landfrey resigns the Marquis de Chateaufort is not to be appointed Minister at Berne, because the Swiss Federal Government have expressed an objection to him. The only possible objection that can be brought against this diplomatist—who is well known to many of our countrymen from having been First Secretary of Embassy here many years ago—is that he is a good Catholic and not likely to connive at any acts of persecution without reporting them at home. We may imagine, indeed, that the presence of such a diplomatist might be inconvenient, if what happened last week is the kind of thing that is allowed to go on. The parish of Starzkich, it will be remembered, has the advantage of possessing an intruded apostate, Herr Gschwind, as its parish priest. The Commune of Dulliken in that parish, being resolved to remain Catholic, had provided a room in which to have

divine service celebrated. This the party in power resolved to prevent, and the priest, who was on his way to say Mass was accordingly waylaid by four or five persons, who forced the driver of his carriage to turn back—one of these persons being a municipal councillor and another a radical. The Government party have actually killed and destroyed the chapel provided for the Catholics.

GENEVA.—The Journal de Geneve publishes the text of a bill controlling Catholic worship. It provides that the cantons shall be divided into parishes, and that each parish shall appoint its cure and council of administration. The oath to be administered to the cures would be similar to that which they have hitherto taken. The general system of Catholic worship will be under the management of a supreme council, composed by twenty laymen and five ecclesiastics, to be nominated by all the Catholics in the canton. This council will lay down the conditions upon which ecclesiastics will be eligible without reference to canon law. The suspension of priests may be decreed by the Council of State for a violation of the oath taken, and by the diocesan authorities for matters of discipline.

AUSTRIA.

From Vienna we learn that the observances of Corpus Christi were attended with great splendor. His Eminence Cardinal Raucher, who bore the Blessed Sacrament in procession from St. Etienne, was followed by the Emperor, in the uniform of a Field Marshal, the Crown Prince, and a large number of ministers, and attended by the Austrian and Hungarian body guards, amidst volleys of cannon and the strains of military music.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 10.—A despatch from Breslau says a violent type of cholera has appeared in that city. Thus far there have been eighteen cases, fourteen of which were fatal. In the town of Lanterburg, 34 miles N. E. of Strauburg, 8 persons were stricken with the disease, and four died.

Not only do the semi-official papers in Germany continue to be very bitter about the change of Government in France, but the North German Gazette takes the trouble authoritatively to deny that Count von Arnim showed any "eagerness" to enter into relations with the new Government. This disposition, we imagine, of the rumour mentioned last week that the Ambassador at Versailles was likely to be recalled. He is to stay, but with a kind of certificate from the Berlin press that he has not been over civil to Marshal MacMahon.

King Ludwig of Bavaria has given orders that no military salute is to be given to religious processions in his dominions unless royalty takes part in them. In other words, it is the pleasure of King Ludwig of Bavaria that he should be paid more homage than the Almighty Creator of the Universe! The consumption of tobacco in the German Empire is about one million two hundred thousand quintals, (221 pounds each) of which seven hundred thousand are of native production, and the remainder imported. The proportion per head at present amounts to 3.19 pounds per annum, while it was in England, in 1865 35 pounds; in France, 1.58; in Austria, 1.84.

According to the new commercial treaty with Persia, Germany engages, at the request of Persia, to tender her good offices towards the settlement of any difficulties arising between Persia and other States.

We learn from Aix-la-Chapelle, that on the 9th inst. the Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers residing in that town received from the German Government notice of suppression, and, practically, orders to march. He is informed that, "in virtue of the resolution of the Imperial Parliament, the Redemptorists must cease to carry on operations as heretofore, and that their establishment shall be dissolved by the 1st of November next." Prince Bismarck has seized the occasion afforded by a discussion on the Legation to the Holy See to show that his determination is unchanged. He said he did not wish to break the last thread by which the might eventually renew relations with the Papacy; but it was impossible to fill up the vacancy at the Papal Court at present, "because the representative of Germany must not allow himself to be addressed in language which the Empire could not submit to." Though promising that his Government will not interfere in the election of the next Pope, he says they will take the trouble to ascertain, if it had been "legitimately carried on, and whether the new Pope was in a position to exercise the rights belonging to his position." Bismarck objects to the words of truth "to which the Empire cannot submit." Yet the German Supreme Court of Appeal has decided that the Papal Allocation of December 23rd, specially alluded to, "contained no offence against the Emperor or his Government." However, it raised a storm in Germany among the advocates of the persecuting policy of Bismarck; and his definite promise of enquiry into the next election to the Papacy, again, thank God, indefinitely postponed, covers a threat which he may, perhaps, live to carry out.—Man proposes, but God disposes.—Catholic Opinion.

GERMAN PRESS LAW.—A Berlin correspondent writes under date June 7th:—"The Prussian Government have just laid before the German State Council the draught of a Press Law, which elicits bitter criticisms from papers of all shades. The draught certainly does away with the newspaper stamp and the caution money to be deposited by editors upon starting a new journal; but it defines literary misdemeanour in such a vague and elastic manner as to make absolutely every statement on public matters actionable, should the Government be so minded. If an article, "calculated to undermine the love of one's country," is to be regarded as a penal offence, the Judge being left to determine and at will what language is of a kind to produce the effect in question, it is clear that no law at all would be equally good with the one contemplated. The Prussian Government, it is true, in defence of their extraordinary product, may plead that under the existing regime there is no fear of any press law being abused. The statutes in force allowing of infinitely more prosecutions than are actually reported to; but, according to the unanimous opinion of the press, if a reform is to be introduced at all, it had better be a reform, and not an aggravation of the present state of things. Probably the law will be amended in a liberal sense by the State Council prior to submission to Parliament; if not, it runs the risk of being rejected after a very short debate."

COMICAL COINCIDENCES.—Dr. Doran tells of a comical coincidence, of which the rector, curate and congregation of a Western village were the victims. The rector and his curate both returned to their duty after a long absence, upon the same day. The curate took the morning service, and preached so well as to astonish his hearers. In the evening, the rector, who had officiated in a neighboring parish in the morning, ascended the pulpit, and rather surprised his flock by giving out the same text as the curate had chosen in the forenoon. Their surprise became puzzled wonderment, when they found that it was not only the same text but the same sermon; and one can imagine the horror of the listening curate. The fact was rector and curate had each purchased some lithographed sermons, and were so untucky as to inaugurate their return home with the same one. Good as this story is, it is capped by the misadventure attending three young candidates for the Scotch ministry. The first one put upon his trial, while putting on his robes, happened to desecrate an ancient looking well-worn roll of paper which proved to be a sermon upon the text, "Jacob was a plain man, dwelling in tents." Seeing that the old sermon was

much better than his new one, the aspirant to pulpit honors took possession of it, delivered it as his own, and then returned it to its old resting-place. The sermon was a good one, and pleased his hearers, although they would have preferred one delivered without book. Great was their astonishment the following Sunday when preacher number two treated them with the same sermon from the same text; but it was too much for Scottish patience when a third minister, falling into the same trap, commenced his sermon by announcing that "Jacob was a plain man, dwelling in tents;" and one old woman relieved the feelings of her fellow-sufferers by exclaiming: "Deil dwell 'am! Is he never gaun to fill?" —Chambers' Journal.

MANURING CORN, &c.—Farmers mostly depend upon the decomposition of the grass stubble and roots, and upon lime as a manure for the corn crop. We have no doubt that much valuable matter is thus rendered available to this crop; but we think every good farmer should provide himself with a portion of animal manure, to give the corn an early start. Composing in the fall supplies this want, and we are not sure but that those farmers who haul out their manure in the winter and spring, and thus apply it to the corn ground are getting the worth of their money, better than those who allow their manure to waste away in an exposed place till fall. It has been proved in many instances that guano and superphosphates, have increased largely the yield of corn. The following method of raising a corn and potato crop on the same scale: A gentleman informed us that one season when planting corn, he occasionally threw a few pieces of potatoes in the hills, which were covered with the corn. When he cut his corn he found a large hill of potatoes under the corn roots; though the corn where the potatoes grew appeared as good as the other hills. The corn crop is the most reliable and valuable of all others. Do not fail to plant a large quantity. Crows, it is said, will not light upon a corn field, if a string be stretched around the field. Chickens can be rendered nearly harmless by giving them plenty of corn.

HIGGINS' DOG.—It was a great many years ago, at a camp-meeting, that Brother Higgins, a good man, and passionately fond of dogs, came in one day accompanied by a black-and-tan hound. Somebody asked him to address the congregation, and he mounted the stand for that purpose, while his dog sat down on his haunches, immediately in front, looking at his master. In the midst of the discourse which entertained us much, another dog came up, and after a few sociable sniffs at Brother Higgins' dog, began to examine the hind leg of the latter with his teeth, apparently for the purpose of ascertaining if it was tender. An animated contest ensued, and one of the congregation came forward for the purpose of separating the animals. His efforts were not wholly successful. He would snatch at the leg of Higgins' dog but before his hand got there the yellow dog would be on that side, and would probably take an incidental and cursory bite at the deacon's hand. Brother Higgins paused in his discourse and watched the deacon. Then he exclaimed, "Spit in his eye, Brother Thompson; spit in the hound's eye!" Brother Thompson did, and the fight ended. "But I just want to say," continued Mr Higgins, "that outside of the sanctuary that dog of mine can eat up any salmon-colored animal in the State, and then chew up the bones of its ancestors for four generations without turning a hair! You understand me?" The services proceeded.

HEALTH MAXIMS.—Below are a few maxims, partly formed on Dr. Hall's rules for preserving health: Always keep your person and clothes clean. To your homes welcome sunshine and pure air. Many die from eating too much. Little eaten leisurely is better than much eaten in a hurry. Don't drink until you are through your meal, and then nothing cold. Eat plain, coarse food, rather than pudding, cake, or pie. Ripe fruits and berries are always wholesome. Do not take much exercise before breakfast. Do not go with an empty stomach into a sick room. Do not eat or drink after leaving a sick room until you have thoroughly rinsed your mouth. Wash your teeth before breakfast and every time you eat. Do not cut finger nails too close; keep them washed, not scraped, clean. Keep your mouth shut and breathe through your nose. Pure air makes pure blood. Take plenty of exercise in the open air. When warm from exercise cool off very slowly. Do not read with your face to the light, nor while lying down. Never go to bed with cold or damp feet. Always eat and sleep with a happy heart.

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