

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 26.—The Pope having testified his entire satisfaction at the promotion of Monsignor Guibert to the Archbishopric of Paris, the latter has announced to M. Thiers his acceptance of the dignity, and given assurances of his devotion.

PARIS, July 27.—The *Gazette des Tribunaux* published yesterday the decision of the Court of Cassation in the case of the Chief President, M. Devienne. The Court states that M. Devienne, in consenting to assist in arranging the domestic troubles of a family of most exalted rank, and preventing a public scandal, obeyed an honourable sentiment, and in no way infringed the duty of a man of honour.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—With reference to the freedom of the recent elections for the National Assembly, a French journal *"l'Ordre et la Liberté"* is responsible for the following:—"In the Var the Maires and Gardes champêtres distributed 'red' circulars.

The agents of the Evangelical Society, met with a severe repulse at Marino, on the 17th June. The people seized on their stock of Protestant trash, bibles, tracts, &c., and made a bonfire of the greater part of them. The remainder were handed over to the parish priests.

An opinion gains ground that the uncompromising manifesto of the Count de Chambord, will act as a bond of close union to the vast majority of the legitimist party in France. It seems more than likely that the final struggle will be between the supporters of the white and red flags; in other words, between infidelity and Catholicism. Civil war is almost a matter of certainty.

The Reds are actively propagating their ideas in France. At Nantes a play is being represented, in which Trochu and the French bishops are charged with having sold themselves to the Prussians. Photographs are also hawked about showing the murder of the Archbishop of Paris; and it is openly stated that the same fate awaits the pope.

A PLEASANT REVENGE.—It must afford the French some slight satisfaction to have found it in their power to a small extent literally to repay the Germans in their own coin. Most of us know what German money is, and we can therefore appreciate the dismay with which the authorities at Strasburg witnessed the arrival of 18,000,000*l.* in German silver pieces. This sum forms a collection of most of the money imported into France by the invading army. Finding the French gold and silver much cleaner and far more handy than their own, the Germans were naturally very ready to part with the latter; the desire of the French, on the other hand, to rid themselves at the earliest opportunity of the unpleasant souvenir can occasion as little surprise. There is a saying in Germany that German princes enjoy constant good health, because their faces are always to be seen with red cheeks on silver thalers and florins. This rule holds good, however, only in new pieces, for in old the copper red on the cheek is obscured by the black coating collecting on the coins in greasy lumps. Of course this mode of payment imposed upon the German Commissioners the task of counting over the whole sum, whereas the simple process of weighing suffices for French money. The thickness and weight of German coins varying in the same species often as one to three, or even one to four, the use of the balance is quite out of the question. Possibly the inconvenience experienced in this instance may accelerate the decision of Government regarding the adoption of a new coinage, uniform throughout the empire, taking as a standard our gold sovereign.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE NATIONAL GUARD.—If there is one particular institution which more than another may claim the honour of having been the immediate cause of the worst of the French troubles it is without question the National Guard. Even M. Favre who insisted on putting into its hands the arms which it turned against his Government would, we should think, have little to say in its defence. The question of its abolition throughout France will speedily come before the Assembly, for the Committee on the Army Reorganization Bill has recommended its suppression simultaneously with the introduction of compulsory service. It has actually been suppressed at Marseilles, and when the debate comes on, the promoters of the motion will be able to quote several other large towns where the National Guard still exists, and where the military commandants have for some time past vainly demanded its abolition in the interests of order and public tranquillity. It is believed, says the *Bien Public*, that the Government will declare its adhesion to the proposal as a matter of principle, but with the condition of gradual execution, because there are places where the National Guard is well disposed and very serviceable.—*Tablet.*

The elections for councils-general will take place early in September.

The tax is under discussion in the Assembly. The party of the Right in the Assembly demands that Thiers' term of office be prolonged only two years.

It is reported that negotiations between Berlin and Versailles, for the evacuation of France, have resulted in an agreement by which the occupation of French territory by German troops will entirely cease before the end of the present year.

It is said that President Thiers urges on the military committee of the Assembly the necessity of having large armaments and a normal effective force of 500,000 men in the army.

ITALY.

ROME.—The question of the Pope's continued residence in Rome is being much debated

in the foreign Catholic Press. In so far as this is a question of practical policy it scarcely comes within the legitimate sphere of public discussion. The Pope is himself the best, and indeed the only judge in the matter. If the defence of his spiritual independence requires him to abandon his natural seat, he will certainly go; but it is a step which unquestionably he will not take without reasons of imperative necessity.

Professor Alibrandi, who had the weakness to present himself at the reception of Victor Emmanuel in Rome, has expressed his extreme sorrow for having done so, and has resigned the post he occupied in the Roman university.

THE NEW PUBLIC OFFICES AT ROME.—Very many of the buildings in Rome hitherto belonging to the religious orders have lately been converted to secular uses, and now are occupied as public offices by the Government of Victor Emmanuel. Thus the Ministry of the Interior and Premier holds in *capite* the convent of San Silvestro. The Ministry of War is fixed in the old Franciscan convent of the Holy Apostles. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in the Valentini Palace and in the Palace of Consulta, hitherto the property of the Popes. The Treasury is in the Dominican Convent of the Minerva. The Ministry of Commerce has his headquarters in the famous printing office of the Papal Government. The Ministry of Justice has the old Palace of Florence. The Admiralty occupies the monastery of San Augustin, which once served for a Zouave barracks. The Ministry of Public Works is at the Braschi Palace, which was bought for the grand nephew of Pius VI. The Ministry of Public Instruction has his quarters in the well known military club of the Papal officers in the Piazza Colonna.

The Roman correspondent of the *London Tablet*, writing on July 15th, says:—

The Holy Father has lately written a letter to Cardinal Patrizi in which he condemns the Revolutionary Press in Rome. Since the 20th September, Rome has been deluged with papers, at the lowest possible price, that are published each day, and are filled with the most abominable articles against religion and morality. It is evidently an effort of the Secret Societies to try and undermine the faith and simplicity of the people. In no country in the world would such a system be tolerated, and, for their own interests, it seems astonishing that the authorities can allow such newspapers to be printed. Some day the Government will reap the fruits of allowing sedition to be openly advocated, and order and religion to be attacked in the way it is. The letter of the Holy Father has of course called forth a storm of indignation and ridicule, as did likewise the letter against the Professors of the Roman University. The effect of the former will, however, be as marked as the latter.

The Roman University at the time of the Pope's condemnation counted over 1200 students. In the middle of June the number did not reach 400. From a different cause the students of the Roman College have decreased from 1500 to under 200. So much for the present state of education in Rome, and the attempt made to educate without religion.

Last Sunday week Mgr Vitelleschi was giving communion in St Peter's to a number of people at the Altar of the Blessed Sacrament, when two men came up and began uttering the most horrible blasphemies against Our Lord. He turned towards them, and begged them to desist, if not for their own sakes, at least for the sake of the people there present. This, however, only provoked them, and they continued worse than before, so that he had to leave the altar rails, and replace the Ciborium in the Tabernacle. These are only a few out of the many insults that are daily launched against God and against His ministers, and yet people are surprised that the Holy Father remains in the Vatican.

Cardinal Antonelli has made a triumphant answer to the insinuations of Prince Bismarck with regard to the German Catholics. The number of the Catholic members has risen from 60 to 100, and has therefore become a considerable opposition. Most of these are from Bavaria or the annexed provinces, and are not therefore well disposed to the unity of Germany. They very naturally support the Temporal Power of the Pope, and the German Minister tried to make out that their opposition to the former proceeded from their support of the latter, and by misquoting Cardinal Antonelli, gave out that Rome disapproved of their policy. He no doubt thought that he could intimidate the Pope's Prime Minister to silence by threatening the Catholic party. In this, however, he was mistaken, as the Cardinal boldly stated what had occurred, and that the Pope had made no allusion to the unity of Germany.

People often ask why the Holy Father never goes out of the Vatican, and are quite indignant when they are told that his life would not be safe, or that he would at least be exposed to insult. As examples of what might happen, the papers, good as well as bad, have informed us of what has taken place during last week. The Bishop of Segui was very severely wounded in the head by a stone being thrown at him as he was walking quietly along the street. D. Agostino Fracassini, a secular priest and brother of the celebrated painter, was attacked by a number of men with sticks, and was so badly wounded that he remained insensible for some time. Two other priests have likewise suffered, though less severely, from the same treatment. Last Tuesday a Spanish gentleman, Cavalier Torres, was passing before the Church of S. Ignazio when he saw a large placard fastened to the door with the words, "Death to the Jesuits," and other expressions of a similar nature. He immediately went up to pull it down when he was attacked by a mob who were lying in wait for the purpose. He defended himself as well as he could, but received a slight wound in the head. The police who had witnessed this scene at last arrested him, as having caused a disturbance, and thereby rescued him from further ill treatment.

Monsignor Stonor has just left Rome for Paris, and will be absent for a month or six weeks.

CONSTITUTION OF CATHOLIC UNIONS.—The *Civiltà Cattolica* of July 1st, in an article on the "Constitution of Catholic Associations," which it looks upon as "a work inspired by God" and destined to become an army for the overthrow of modern Liberalism, contains some paragraphs which will be read with interest. The *Voce della Verità*, the organ of the *Società per gli interessi Cattolici* in Rome, extracts these passages and adopts them:—

The Catholic Associations, says the *Civiltà*, are essentially religious, but at the same time they are called, and are, *lay* Associations. Observe, however, that their being lay does not exclude Ecclesiastics. For if there is any one in the world who ought to have a care of Catholic interests, and is therefore professionally a member of Catholic Associations (*persone unite fatta per le Associazioni Cattoliche*) it is the Ecclesiastic. His vocation to devote himself entirely to the service of God and of the Church binds him to this. His exclusion therefore would be an absurdity. Without him, the Associations would be left without the best counsellors in matters of practice and of theory; for the priest, by his studies and his exercise of the ministry, is experienced in both. The Catholic Associations do not exclude the priest; they admit him and honour him as the living symbol of that close union which ought to unite clergy and people. Nevertheless the Associations are called *lay* Associations for several reasons:—1st. Because Catholic Associations represent the whole body of the faithful risen up at a common call in defence of their Mother the Church, which has been outraged, assailed, and oppressed by modern Liberalism. Hence the priest is a member in virtue of his simple title of one of the faithful. 2nd. Because in as modernized States, all public acts are only considered valid by Governments when executed by citizens as such, and not at all as done by priests, it is necessary that these acts should be accomplished in that capacity, altogether apart from the religious rank which any one may possess. 3rd. Because as the priesthood is brought before the people by the Press in every country as a deceiver of the people and a propagator of superstitions, and as the faithful are derided for simplicity and credulity, and this with no little damage to Catholic faith; it is fitting and useful to the truth and to religion, that the Catholics of every order, bound together in strong bodies, should bear most ample witness in the name of the Christian people to the priesthood, and should show the world that, if they believe, they also know how to defend their belief in the face of any one, and generously to maintain its integrity. In fine, Catholic Associations are called *lay*, because their formation is lay and their outward manifestations are of a lay character.

RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A despatch from Salzburg City, Province of Salzburg, says it is stated on the authority of a diplomatist of high position that Russia and France have formed an alliance against Austria and Germany; that military organization in Russia is being pushed vigorously on the Prussian system of forced service, and of two successive classes of reserves, and that it is carried out with the utmost rigor, no exemption being granted even to the privileged classes that have hitherto enjoyed immunity from military service. He states that in consequence of the enormous extent of the country, provincial depots for the reception of recruits and war material are to be established all over the Empire, as far as the borders of China and Bokhara. A number of staff officers are examining the frontiers in order that all weak points may be adequately guarded in case of war and a simultaneous attack of several foreign powers. These officers have already submitted reports of their inspection to the Imperial Government. Military authorities are also making experiments to test how soon corps d'armee in advance can lay a line of railways for the purpose of forwarding supplies. All these preparations are apparently directed against Austria and Germany.

The relations between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna are said to be cold and unfriendly. The fact that the Emperor Francis Joseph has sent representatives to welcome the Czar, who will pass through Austrian territory on his return to St. Petersburg, instead of going to meet him personally, is mysteriously commented upon in diplomatic circles. On the other hand, the relations between Emperors William and Francis Joseph have become markedly cordial. In case of war, everything is politically promising well for Austria. There are strong apprehensions of an alliance between France and Russia. To meet this alleged hostile combination, Germany and Austria are about to form an alliance, offensive and defensive. This will be the subject of discussion between Emperors William and Francis Joseph at Gastein, where Count Benst is also sojourning. The two Emperors will meet at Ischl to-day, and then leave together for Gastein, in Upper Austria.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, August 11.—The Emperor of Austria received the Emperor William, at Wels, to-day. Cordial greetings were exchanged, and their Majesties departed, this evening, in a special train, for Ischl.

The German authorities in Alsace have renewed their orders prohibiting the publication of the *Elbsassische Volksbote* of Rixheim. This Catholic journal is the only newspaper suppressed by the Germans in the annexed districts since January last. The reason of the suppression is unknown.

The special department for Catholic affairs, hitherto existing at the Berlin Ministry of Public Worship has been abolished. The *New Prussian Cross Gazette* remarks that this is undoubtedly due to the unfriendly relations sub-

sisting between the Government and the Episcopacy.

BISHOP OF ERMALAND AND THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.—In reply to the despotic refusal of the Prussian Government to release the Catholic children of the Braunsberg gymnasium from attendance on the religious instruction of the excommunicated Dr. Wollmann, the Right Rev. Bishop of Ermland has informed Minister von Muhler that not only has Dr. Wollmann incurred the greater excommunication, but all who consort with Dr. Wollmann will incur the lesser. Germany has pastors who cannot be affrighted by the menaces of power.

At New Albany, Indiana, the other day, two lads at work taking hay came upon a belligerent reptile, whose presence was first made known to one of them by a bite on his arm. Looking down the boy saw the coils of a wriggling monster in the grass and felt his jaws pressing on his arm. Realizing his danger he grasped the snake by the neck and, with the assistance of his companion, succeeded in loosing the creature. Even then all danger was not over; the snake springing at the face of the boy and finally escaped. The boy's clothes where the serpent bit were quite thick and the fangs failed to penetrate to the flesh.

DON'T HURRY.—Believe in traveling on step by step; don't expect to be rich in a jump. Slow and sure is better than fast and flimsy. Perseverance, by its daily gains, enriches a man far more than fits and starts of fortunate speculation. Little fishes are sweet. Every day a thread makes a skein in a year. Brick by brick houses are built. We should creep before we walk, walk before we run, and run before we ride. In getting rich, the more haste the worse speed. Haste tips up its own heels. Don't give up a small business till you see that a large one will pay you better. Even criminals are bread. Better a little furniture than an empty house. In these hard times, he who can sit on a stone and feed himself had better not move. From bad to worse is poor improvement. A crust is hard fare, but none at all is harder. Don't jump out of the frying-pan into the fire. Remember, many men have done well in very small shops. A little trade with profit is better than a great concern at a loss; a small fire that warms you is better than a great fire that burns you. A great deal of water can be got from a small pipe, if the bucket is always there to catch it. Large hares may be caught in small woods. A sheep may get fat in a small meadow, and starve in a great desert. He who undertakes too much succeeds but little.

LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.—Place a young girl under the care of kind-hearted women, and she, unconsciously to herself, grows into a graceful lady. Place a boy in the establishment of a thorough-going, straightforward business man, and the boy becomes a self-reliant, practical business man. Children are susceptible creatures, and circumstances, scenes and actions always impress. As you influence them, not by arbitrary rules, nor by stern example alone, but by a thousand other ways that speak through beautiful forms, pretty pictures, etc., so they will grow. Teach your children, then, to love the beautiful (give them a corner in the garden for flowers; encourage them to put it in the shape of hanging baskets; show them where they can best view the sunset; rouse them in the morning, not with the stern "time to work," but with the enthusiastic "see the beautiful sunrise!" Buy for them pretty pictures; and encourage them to decorate their rooms in his or her childish way. Give them an inch, and they will go a mile. Allow them the privilege, and they will make your home beautiful.

BARNEY WILLIAMS FLOORED BY A WOMAN.—During the recent engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in Philadelphia, a woman with an infant attended one of the performances. The baby kept up an incessant cry. At the end of the play Mr. Williams was called before the curtain. The baby was bawling lustily. Mr. Williams looked around for a moment and then said:

"Shure there's a nurse wanted."

A roar of laughter followed. When the mirth had subsided the woman with the infant rose and replied:

"No Irish need apply."

There was a tremendous burst of applause, amid which the woman, with her musical baby triumphantly retired.

A goose and a colt out in Michigan, have struck up an attachment of a decidedly romantic character. They fight for each other, and are constantly together. When the colt lies down the goose will sit down close beside him, and waits until he gets up. When the colt is fed with corn in the ear, he will fill his mouth with shelled corn and drop it where the goose can pick it up.

ATROPHY ARRESTED.—FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Wasting of the tissues of the body is arrested, the muscles made firm, and the nerves regain their power by using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

"Their Name is Legion," may be applied to those who die annually of Consumption, although science has of late years sensibly diminished their number. It is gratifying to know that the general use of Dr. Williams' *Worms of Wild Cherry* is largely instrumental in attaining this end.

PARSON'S Purgative Pills.—Best family physic; Sutherland's Cough Condition Powders, for hoarseness.

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REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly — relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease."

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

REV. SYLVANUS CORB thus writes in the *Boston Christian Freeman*:—"We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs.

Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the face-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

AMONG THE INDIANS.—Lieut. Herndon tells us that no tribes of aborigines are found in the deepest forests of South America, from the Andes to the Atlantic coast, that do not have and use Doct. Ayer's medicines and Lowell cottons. "TAMBOUR," "SCRUB," "BOOR," are seen stamped in large red and blue letters upon their garments, while Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasures of their habitations. Their native soil furnishes them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some afflictions which must have the interposition of higher skill.—*Sentinel, Liberty, Va.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of LEON GIRONX.

Insolvent.

Creditors are requested to meet at the office of L. O. Turgeon, No. 238 St. Paul Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of August next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the examination of the Insolvent and ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

Montreal, 26th July, 1871.

CLAUDE MELANCON,

L. S. O. TURGEON,

Assignees.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } Is the Circuit Court for the Dist. of Montreal. } District of MONTREAL. The twenty-sixth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

No. 3288.

MEDARD BISSAILLON, of the Village of Laprairie said District of Montreal, carriage-maker, and JACQUES BISSAILLON, of the Village of Beauharnois, in the District of Beauharnois, carriage-maker, and doing business together in partnership at the Village of Laprairie, as carriage-makers, under the name and firm of "M. BISSAILLON & BROTHER."

Plaintiffs.

NAPOLEON OSTROTT, heretofore of the village of Laprairie, and now of the village of St. Henri, in the District of Montreal, trader.

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Jean Bte Vallee, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Emmanuel Proulx, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "*Monde Nouveau*," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called "*True Witness*," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

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