

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—There is great agitation among the dangerous classes in Paris. Last night and to-day, infantry and cavalry patrols have been passing to and fro through all parts of the city, but in the greatest number through the revolutionary quarters of Belleville, La Villette and Montmartre. There are about sixty thousand troops distributed all over the city. A very large force is confined to barracks in Belleville, where the population is believed to be wholly under the influence of the International Society.

Many houses are idle, and others have left work as if by some preconcerted arrangement. They are congregating around the Mairies, or excitedly discussing in the wine-shops whether the celebration should take place in spite of the Government. Thus far few crowds have gathered, for as soon as a knot of malcontents is collected, the police interfere and dissolve it.

Since the passage of the bill making it punishable to belong to the International, the influence of that society has been increasing in secret, and the approaching dissolution of the National Guard is contemplated by many with apprehension, as it is feared that the measure will throw a large number of men into the ranks of the International Society.

The precautions of the Government are so complete that the populace will, probably, not dare attempt a demonstration. The orders of the military authorities are absolute and severe. Any disturbance would be quelled *en bloc*, as the troops have orders to fire on the first provocation.

The trial of female incendiaries was concluded to-day. Four are sentenced to suffer death, one to imprisonment in a fortress, and one to ten years' imprisonment.

THE FUTURE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.—At a meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul at Tours, Mgr. Guibert furnished some interesting details respecting his selection for the See of Paris. The Archbishop had made indirect attempts by letters to his friends to escape the burden which it was rumoured was about to be laid upon him, "but," he said, "apparently without avail, for M. Jules Simon came to see me, and we argued the matter for an hour and a half. 'I am old,' I told him; 'I am 69, and have not the necessary health, exhausted as I am by 30 years of episcopal labours. Would you admit men of my age in your public offices, and would you allow those who had worked for 30 years to retire?' This, however, had no effect on the Minister. 'Everything now-a-days,' he said, 'is done by old men.' And he brought a letter from M. Thiers, who carefully abstained from alluding to the dignity of the post, but wrote thus: 'Monseigneur, I believe that anarchy is subdued for a long time to come; but the See of Paris is not the less in need of a man of self-devotion and sacrifice, and it is for this reason that we beg of you to accept this See.' M. Thiers was evidently well aware of the kind of man he had to deal with, and the Government during its stay at Tours had learnt that the only way of securing the Archbishop was to hold out to him the good to be done and the hardness to be endured in doing it. It was of no use for the Archbishop to argue that Paris required a Prelate who was not averse to going into society, and to official receptions, and the like, whereas he had always held aloof from these things, and could not change at his age. 'Oh! as to that, Monseigneur,' replied M. Jules Simon, 'that is exactly the kind of Archbishop we want at Paris.' All that Mgr. Guibert could obtain was, that he should be allowed to refer the decision as to his acceptance, as well as respecting the final appointment, to Rome. The selection of M. Guibert was, we believe, most acceptable at Rome, and those who wished for an Archbishop who had been a religious will be content also, for Mgr. Guibert belonged to the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary. The only people who will not be satisfied are the good Catholics of Tours, who for so many years have witnessed his apostolic life.—*Tablet*.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—The first result of the recent municipal elections has been the expulsion of the Christian Brothers and other religious from the primary schools of Paris and other large towns. They are to be replaced by lay teachers, and religious instruction is again to be banished from the French municipal schools. This deplorable action is to be attributed to the victory of the Red party in these elections, which was due solely to the unwarrantable apathy of the party of order. If this policy be continued it will soon be seen that France has not fathomed the depths of the evils which surround her. Civil war looms again at a not remote distance.

The journals of Lyons lately gave an account of a most disgusting scene at an entertainment given to the children of the anti-religious schools of that city. Strong drink was distributed in such superabundance that most of the children were rolling about in a state of drunkenness, or roaring out revolutionary and obscene songs. So great was the number seized with illness that all the medical staff of an ambulance had to be called in. The grown-up people had reduced themselves to a state of complete helplessness. In last Monday's sitting of the National Assembly, M. Mornay asked the Ministry for explanations, and complained also that the speeches delivered at the previous distribution of prizes were subversive of religion, order, and morality. M. Jules Simon "disapproved of the manifestations which had been made during the fête in question, and would apply the law in Lyons the same as elsewhere."—After a stormy dispute between the Right and Left, Jules Simon said he should absolutely refuse the municipal councils the right of laying down plans for primary education.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS.—M. Theophile Gautier relates in the *Journal Officiel* how the Venus of Milo was saved from

the Prussians and the Communists. At the beginning of the war, he says, when the first defeats showed that Paris was in danger of being besieged, the most valuable pictures in the Louvre were taken out of their frames and sent to Brest; but it was not so easy to find a place of security for the statues, the weight and fragility of which made it impossible to pack them properly for so long a journey. Among these statues by far the most valuable was the Venus of Milo, and "the thought that this adorable work of art might become Prussian filled our connoisseurs with dismay." At last, after giving much thought to the subject, the guardians of the Louvre hit on an ingenious means of getting out of the difficulty. The statue was taken down from its pedestal and laid in an oak coffin filled with wadding. In the dead of night some men who could be depended upon brought the coffin with its precious contents to a secret door in the Louvre, where it was taken up by some others and carried to a spot known only to themselves, where a crypt had been prepared for the goddess in the cellars of the Prefecture de Police. "What a grand poem," observes M. Gautier, "would Heine, the singer of the banished gods, have written on the nocturnal burial of this most famous of the immortals, and what ironical apostrophes he would have directed against those hordes of the followers of Kant and Hegel, at whose approach a dweller in Olympus fled to the Rue Jerusalem!" The hiding-place was at the end of one of the numerous secret passages in the Prefecture. A wall was built in front of the spot where the Venus was laid, and covered over with rubbish, so as to give it the appearance of antiquity. To make assurance doubly sure, a heap of documents of some importance was laid in front of this wall, and a second wall was then run up, so as to make it appear that the hiding-place was made for the documents.—Here the Venus remained during the whole period of the siege, her admirers wondering all the time what had become of her. Perhaps, says M. Gautier, she found her seclusion rather tedious; but time is of no consequence to an immortal, and she must have been accustomed to darkness by her confinement of several centuries in the vault from which the Greek peasant Gorgos extricated her. After the first siege it was proposed to replace her on her pedestal, but when the Commune was declared the guardians wisely determined to leave her where she was until order was restored. The secret was well kept, and the Venus was not disturbed during the second siege any more than during the first. At length came the defeat of the Commune and the burning of the principal official buildings, including the Prefecture. The anxiety caused to the guardians by this event may easily be imagined. Was the Venus to perish after all, now she had escaped both the bombs of the Prussians and the vandalism of the Commune? Directly the Army of Versailles resumed possession of the capital the guardians hastened to the Prefecture. The still smoking ruins were carefully removed, and among them was found the oak coffin uninjured. "A water-pipe had miraculously saved the statue; we might now apply to her the proud motto of the house at Haidelberg, 'Prestat invicta Venus!'" The coffin was brought back to the Louvre, and opened before a commission appointed for the purpose. "Every one leant forward eagerly to look.—Lying in her soft bed in a position which quite altered her usual appearance, her mouth half open as if to breathe the free air, she seemed to look gratefully on her preservers with that irresistible charming smile which is unknown to modern lips. All her features and limbs were complete; no injury had been done to the marble by the damp of the crypt in which it had so long been buried."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The 20th inst., the anniversary of the assault on, and capture of Rome by the Piedmontese troops, will be celebrated by a military procession through the streets of the conquered City.

ROME.—There is no change to report in the condition of the Sovereign Pontiff who still remains a captive in the hands of his enemies and the enemies of God's holy Church. The Roman correspondent of the London *Tablet* gives a sad account of the insults to which her priests and all her faithful children are exposed from the Roman *casa*lle.

Outrages against Priests and Religious, profanations of churches and insults to sacred images, are the order of the day; and articles appear in the papers inciting the authorities and the mob to remove all sacred pictures from the streets. Pamphlets and cartoons of an indescribable character are exhibited for sale or distributed broadcast. The Priests accustomed to attend the sick in the hospitals are no longer admitted, while the number of the regular chaplains is diminished, and Protestant ministers or apostate priests are allowed to enter whenever they please. The ecclesiastical institutions, whose duty it is to distribute dowries to poor girls, are ordered by the Prefecture to require the certificate of civil marriage, and that alone; and heavy penalties are denounced against anyone who shall even ask a question about marriage before the Church. These dowries, which were intended to enable the poor to contract Christian marriages, are thus turned into premiums on concubinage. Such results of the occupation as those would in themselves be well calculated to depreciate the value of the Guarantees, were those undertakings over so much to be relied on; but, if we want to know what binding force the advanced Italian press attributes to them, the *Monitore di Bologna* is good enough to supply us with an answer. "Rome," it tells us, "is altogether Italian, including the Vatican; and the law of the Guarantees for the Holy See, as it was freely given by us, may be as freely taken back again on the day when the rebellious assembly tries to bite our hands." The courtesy of these Italian journals is about equal to their honesty.

SWITZERLAND.

PERSECUTION IN SWITZERLAND.—At Muri, in Switzerland, the parish priest, M. J. Christen, has been simply deprived of his benefice by the Government of the Canton of Argau for having preached the doctrine of the Infallibility of the Holy See in *ex cathedra* decisions on faith and morals, and for having, in the subsequent legal examination, declared that he meant to abide by the episcopate—that is, by his bishop and the Pope; "which implied," so the authorities argued, that he meant to teach and to defend Infallibility." This is all, remarks the *Tablet*, very vexatious; but as the clergy are perfectly orthodox throughout Germany and Switzerland with very rare exceptions, and as no Government can undertake to expel a whole episcopate and clergy, the incident is more important as an indication of the animus of the particular Government than as anything else.

AUSTRIA.

SALZBURG, Sept. 8.—The Emperors William and Francis Joseph parted this morning warm friends, and the former has left for Munich, where he visits the King of Bavaria.

GERMANY.

THE DOLLINGER MOVEMENT.—The following are the chief points in the programme of the new reformation which has been put forth by the "Committee of Action," at Vienna, represented by Herr Anton:—
"1. Every parish to choose its own chief pastor and assistant clergy. 2. A fixed and sufficient remuneration to be given to all working clergy.—3. Abolition of clerical celibacy.—4. Mass in the vulgar tongue; and theological teaching in the same.—5. Abolition of Cathedral chapters.—6. Abolition of surplice fees; a fixed remuneration instead to be given to the clergy who solemnize marriages, churchings, funerals, &c.—7. Abolition of funeral pomp. Only one priest to officiate at burials.—8. Abolition of auricular confession.—9. Abolition of pilgrimages; which take the country people away from their work.—10. Abolition of processions of all kinds.—11. Abolition of the cultus of images and of relics."

A letter from Berlin states that these points are to form the topics of discussion in the "Jansenist" congress that is to take place at Vienna next month. They are of a nature to open the eyes of real Catholics, if any have been silly enough to be led away by the new movement. Surprise has been expressed that Dollinger himself does not at once repudiate them. The wonder ceases, when we read what is stated in the *Germania*, the new Catholic paper of Berlin. It assures us that Dollinger is, and has been for a considerable time, a member of the Freemason Lodge of Carlsruhe. If this be the case, it certainly throws a light upon the whole of his conduct. The *Kreuzzeitung*, the leading Protestant Conservative paper of Berlin, evidently thinks so: for it calls upon the Doctor to state explicitly whether the fact is or is not as the *Germania* has asserted. If it be true, Dr. Dollinger must have broken with the Pope and the Catholic Church, not from the date of his rejection of the Council, but from that of his connection with Freemasonry. He is said to be wavering in his adhesion to the movement that has sprung out of his dissent from the Church. He does not like, it seems, the rabble of Protestants, Free-thinkers, and Revolutionists, with whom he finds himself mixed up. Bismarck, too, is beginning to cool in his patronage of the Schism. Poor Herr von Muhler, Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, is likely to find that he has infringed Talleyrand's maxim, "Sur-tout, point de zèle."

RUSSIA.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG.—The *Gaulois* narrates the following anecdote respecting the reception of the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg:—"Almost immediately after the general's arrival he and his family received an invitation to dine with the Czar and the Czarina. The party was a small one, an attaché of the Danish Embassy being the other guest. At the dessert, the Prussian Ambassador caused himself to be announced. The guests passed into the drawing-room, and the two Ambassadors exchanged a diplomatic and somewhat cold salute. 'Were you at Sebastopol, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur?' asked the Grand Duke of General Leflo. 'No, Monseigneur,' was the reply. 'But I hope that this war which you mention, so glorious for the two armies, has not left any painful reminiscence in the mind of your highness.' None, whatever, Monsieur; France may be unfortunate, but I and the princess love her deeply all the same. Thus after Sebastopol you conquered us still more by the generosity of your proceedings than by the force of your arms. I shall never forget it. You bore your successes nobly, but that was an easy task, as you were not the parvenus of victory!' The Prussian Ambassador affected not to hear all this, but without doubt wrote a full account of it to his Government."

The impressive ceremony of blessing a bell was performed on Sunday evening, Aug. 20, at St. Mary Star of the Sea Church, at the corner of Johnson and Clement sts., Baltimore, in presence of an immense congregation. It was expected that the Most Rev. Archbishop would bless the bell, but was prevented by indisposition, and Right Rev. Bishop McGill, of Richmond, officiated instead. The bell weighs twenty-three hundred pounds, and is said to be an excellent one.—*N. Y. Irish People*.

At the celebration of the Philadelphia Rifle Club, a German organization, on Monday, Aug. 28, Gen. Paterson responded to the toast, "Our Country," when some one asked "How about the Irish," the General said, "I am proud of the Irish for God has given the Irish brains."—*Catholic Standard*.

LIVERPOOL DEATH-RATE.—The Registrar-General gives the Liverpool death-rate for the past week at 28 per 1,000 per annum, and the average rate at 23.

THIRTIETH ACCIDENT.—SIX MEN SUFFOCATED.—At Wilmsham, near Manchester, six men who were engaged in excavating the foundation for a new gasometer were suffocated by the giving way of the

sides of the pit. No bodies were recovered till two o'clock next morning, when two were found; the remainder were dug out at intervals. Up to this morning the deceased are—Richards, Duffy, Pearce and Mottram, and two brothers named Worth. The neighborhood has been greatly excited by the accident, which, it is thought, shows great neglect of the precautions usually taken in such cases.

THE HUMAN LUNGS.—According to Hopley's "Lectures on the Education of man," the number of air cells in the human lungs "amount to no less than 600,000,000." According to Dr. Hales, the diameter of these may be reckoned at the 100th of an inch, while, according to the more recent researches of Prof. Weber the diameters vary between the 70th and the 200th of an inch. Now estimating the internal surface of a single cell about equal to a hollow globe of equal internal diameter, then by adopting the measurement of Hales, we find that 600,000,000 such cells would possess collectively a surface of no less than 145 square yards; but by basing our calculations on the opinions of Weber, opinions, remember, which the scientific world receives as facts—we arrive at the still more astounding conclusion that the human lungs possess upward 166 square yards of respiratory surface, every single point of which is in constant and immediate contact with the atmosphere inspired. It will be useful, then, to imprint on the memory that, whether we breathe pure or putrid air, the air inspired is over in immediate contact with an extent of vital surface ample enough for the erection of a large house.

ALARMA CLAIMS.—We are informed that the most persistent and unyielding of the private citizens who have claims against the British Government are Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., the manufacturers of medicines. They will consent to nothing less than that their demand for medicines destroyed by the British pirates shall be paid in gold and in dollars to the last cent. They are emboldened by the fact that the destruction of their goods by the English in China and elsewhere (for where are not that troublesome nation trampling upon somebody?) have hitherto been paid in full, and they now say that they shall be. They however propose this compromise:—Give us Canada and we will call it even, because we can then send our remedies there without duty.—*Washington News*, 146

OTTAWA HOTEL, ST. ANNE.—Residents of Montreal meditating a retreat to the country during our summer heats, will find, if they decide upon the pleasant village of St. Anne as their summer residence, clean, quiet and comfortable quarters at the Ottawa Hotel, kept by M. Isidore Omias. This Hotel has lately been enlarged and repaired from top to bottom. The situation, just below the bridge, cannot be surpassed, and the proprietor has constantly on hand boats for the use of his guests. It is but a short distance from the Depot, which can be reached in ten minutes; and it presents every comfort and convenience that the health and pleasure-seeker can desire.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
HOSPICE St. JOSEPH, MONTREAL,
August 5th, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR:
Sir,—On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favour of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, but having recently tested the working qualities of the "Family Singer" manufactured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours is superior for both family and manufacturing purposes.

SISTER GAUTHIER.
MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR:
DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry about the working qualities of your Family Singer Sewing Machines, which we have in constant operation on shirts, we beg to say that they are, in every respect, perfectly satisfactory and we consider them superior to any American Machine, and consequently take much pleasure in recommending them as the most perfect, useful and durable Machines now offered to the public.

Most respectfully,
J. R. MEAD & Co.,
Shirt Manufacturers,
381 Notre Dame St

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Clergymen who were obliged to withdraw from the pulpit on account of Clergymen's Sore Throat, have recovered by using this invaluable preparation, and are now preaching again.

"Healing on its Wings" say all who have made use of Dr. Fello's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by such use been cured of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza or consumption. The prudent will always keep this standard remedy by them.—28

PANSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS.—Best family physic; Sheridan's Cudgery Condition Powders, for horses.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began to think well of."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"For Throat Troubles they are a specific."

N. P. WILLES,

"Contain no opium or anything injurious."

DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for coughs."

DR. G. F. INGELSON, Boston.

"I recommend their use to public Speakers."

REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."

REV. S. SEYMOUR, Morristown, Ohio.

"Very beneficial when suffering from Colds."

REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."

REV. A. C. EGLESTON, New York.

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

T. DECHAMPE,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the *Dorset 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 fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF SAMUEL ATCHESON, aged 12 years, who left Montreal on the Steamer "East" on or about the 2nd of June last and got off the Steamer at Chicago, since which time he has not been heard from. Any information concerning him will be most gratefully received by his step-father HENRY PAISLEY at the office of this paper.
(U. S. Paper will confer a favor by copying.)

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY for the F. O. MALE SEPARATE SCHOOL of Belleville, a First-Class R. MALE TEACHER. Salary Liberal. Must be well recommended, application (if by letter, prepaid) to be made to the Very Revd. J. Farrelly, Vicar General, P. P. Belleville, Aug. 4, 1871.

PROGRAMME OF TUITION

IN THE

LYCEUM OF VARENNES.

PREPARATORY COURSE.

French and English Reading. Mental Arithmetic. Writing.

FIRST YEAR.

The Elements of French and those of English Grammar. Sacred History. Reading in French and in English. Arithmetic. Epistolary Art. Writing. Vocal Music. Geography.

SECOND YEAR.

Syntax of French Grammar and Syntax of English Grammar. History of Canada (French Domination). Arithmetic (all the Commercial Rules). Book-Keeping by Single Entry. Writing. French and English Reading. Translation of English into French. Vocal Music. Geography.

THIRD YEAR.

Exercises on all the parts of French Grammar and of English Grammar. Translation of English into French and French into English. Book-Keeping by Double Entry. The Principles of Literature and Composition. Notions on the English Constitution and that of this country. Notions of Agriculture. Notions of Algebra and Geometry. History of Canada (English Domination). Vocal Music. Geography.

Tuition in English is on the same footing as in French.

Book-Keeping in all its branches is taught by an Accountant well versed in all commercial transactions.

The utmost care is bestowed on the morals and health of Pupils.

Should a number of Pupils desire to learn Instrumental Music, Drawing, etc., a Professor will be given to them; but Pupils will have to pay extra for that particular teaching.

N. B.—Pupils, before passing to the second or third year of the Course, will have to stand an examination and prove that they have made satisfactory progress.

Pupils may either be boarders or half-boarders (the latter going out of the House only for their meals), at the following rates:

Boarders.....\$80.00
Half-Boarders.....10.00

The children of the Parish of Varennes standing in an exceptional position with regard to the Establishment, their parents will have to come to an understanding with the Director of the College.

Pupils will find in the House the Books and all the other school requisites, at current prices.

Religious teaching forms part of tuition in each class.
F. X. SAURIOL, Ptre,
Director.

VARENNES, 15th August, 1871.

CANADA, } SUPERIOR COURT.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
Dist. of Montreal.

No. 1476.
DAME LOUISE VERDON, of the City and the District of Montreal, wife of NOEL GAGNON, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a *ester en justice*,
Plaintiff;

vs.
NOEL GAGNON, Trader, of the same place,
Defendant.

AN action en separation de biens has been instituted in this case, on the fourteenth day of August, instant, returnable on the fifth day of September next.
Montreal, 17th August, 1871.

BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, } SUPERIOR COURT.
PRO. OF QUEBEC,
Dist. of Montreal.

In re:—PIERRE OSWALD CERAT,
An Insolvent.

On the eighteenth day of September next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

PIERRE OSWALD CERAT,
(Per)
His Attorney *ad litem*.

Montreal, 7th Aug., 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of RICHARD WORTHINGTON, of the City and District of Montreal, Book-Seller and Stationer,
An Insolvent.

On the eighteenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 11th August, 1871.
RICHARD WORTHINGTON,
By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER,
His Attorneys *ad litem*.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Emelie Mercier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Laurent Cadot, Miller, of the same place, has instituted, before this Court, an *Separation de biens*, an action against her husband, the said action returnable before this Court on the fourth day of September next.

Montreal, 22nd August, 1871.
LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE,
Atty's for the Plaintiff.