

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 28.—In the National Assembly this evening M. Thiers energetically demanded the immediate discussion of the treaty.

After reading the conditions of peace, M. Thiers said that for himself and his colleagues they had gone to the limit of their responsibility, and the Assembly must be accountable for the resolution.

No member could abstain from voting in the present state of circumstances. The Assembly decided to meet this evening in committee, and to hold a public meeting at noon tomorrow.

The Assembly Chamber is strongly guarded by troops, but the city is tranquil. At the evening session the Government demanded the immediate discussion of the treaty.

The proposition was opposed by several of the Deputies from Alsace and Paris. M. Thiers energetically appealed to the Assembly to lose no time. It was necessary that the treaty should be discussed without the least delay.

The Assembly might thus spare Paris from great suffering. The Government could not feel responsible for the consequences of delay.

BORDEAUX, March 1.—In the Assembly today the Committee of Consultation which accompanied M. Thiers to Versailles made a report unanimously recommending the ratification by the Assembly of the preliminaries of peace.

A deputy from the Department of Moselle adjured the Assembly to reject any terms involving the cession of French territory. He strongly denounced Napoleon. A violent agitation arose in the Chamber on an attempt made by Monti, formerly private secretary of the Emperor, to speak in justification of the Empire.

The Assembly enthusiastically and unanimously voted by acclamation the resolution offered by M. Turge, decreeing the fall of the Empire, and stigmatising Napoleon as the author of the misfortunes of France.

The Assembly voted the ratification of the preliminary conditions of peace by 546 ayes against 107 noes.

THE ENTRY INTO PARIS.—March 1.—At eight o'clock this morning the approaches to the Champs Elysees, the Place de la Concorde, the Quay, and the Rue de Rivoli, were all barred by the artillery caissons across the streets interlocked.

At precisely thirteen minutes past eight the first Prussians were inside Paris, directly within the gate. The sixth hussars spread out, and came up the avenue of the Grand Armee at a rapid trot, sometimes breaking into a hard gallop.

Ten paces in advance of these rode a young officer of about 20 years, sword in hand. It is said he was selected for the honor as a reward for his great personal bravery in the field.

The men carried their carbines resting on their thighs. On they came at a rattling pace. A small party dashed to the Arc de Triumphant, and under it they went without drawing bridle over heaps of stones and sand, which had been left, possibly, to prevent their passage.

They reined sharp up at the top of the Champs Elysees, with the Tirailleurs in front. Nothing could exceed the splendid appearance of the troops, despite the hard service they had seen.

The rest afforded them during the Armistice seems to have obliterated most of the traces of the campaign. They turned out in as perfect order as if on the parade ground at home.

Correspondents posted in different points of the city reports as follows:— Six to nine a.m.—Visited the disturbed districts. The chief thoroughfares were quiet, and a few persons were about the streets.

notified Bismarck of the vote of the National Assembly ratifying the preliminaries of peace. Bismarck at once replied that he was ready to exchange formal ratifications, and that the Emperor had already signed the treaty.

LONDON, March 2.—A Versailles despatch says the French indemnity is payable in three instalments, viz., one milliard thalers (£40,000,000) in 1871; two milliards in 1872; and two milliards in 1873.

Interest is only payable on the last instalment, from which this proportion of the debt appertaining to Alsace and Lorraine, estimated at one-half milliard thalers, and the cost of railways in Eastern France, is to be deducted.

LONDON, March 3.—A despatch of the Daily Telegraph from Versailles gives the text of the preliminary articles of peace signed by Thiers and Favre on the part of France, and by Bismarck, Bray, Wächter and Jolley on the part of Germany.

They provide as follows: The line of demarcation between France and Germany as at first proposed is retained, with one exception. It commences on the north-western frontier at the Canton of Cattenom, in the Department of Moselle; runs thence to Thionville, Briey, and Gorze; skirts the south-western and southern boundaries of the arrondissement of Metz, thence proceeds in direct line to Chateau Salins, and at Petticourt, in that arrondissement, turns, and follows the crest of mountains between the valleys of the Rivers Scille and Vezouse, in the Department of Meurthe, to the Canton of Scherneck, in the north-western corner of the Department of the Vosges; thence it runs to Saals, dividing that commune.

PARIS, March 2.—Favre has gone to Versailles to demand the immediate evacuation of Paris by virtue of the terms of the convention.

A special telegram to the Times from Versailles says the Germans will evacuate Paris to-day, and Prince Frederick Charles retires immediately behind the Seine. The Emperor and Crown Prince will leave in a few days for Ferrieres or some other point near Paris, on the right bank of the Seine.

The Parisian populace wreaked their vengeance on several men and women who were seen communicating with German soldiers.

A crowd of Parisians, observing some Prussians in the courts of the Louvre and the Place du Carrousel yesterday, attempted to use force for their expulsion, but were kept back by the line of troops, and pieces of cloth were hung over the gate to hide the Prussians.

Conflicts are expected if the Germans do not soon evacuate the city. Some of the Germans wished to pass the line of demarcation, offering their hands, saying, "Now peace is concluded, we are friends," but they were repulsed with the reply, "We are conquered, but with the conditions imposed by Bismarck we never can be friends."

SOME DISGUISED PRUSSIAN OFFICERS penetrated into the city, but were soon recognized, and their lives being in danger from the people, were protected by the authorities, and re-conducted to the German lines.

THE INDEMNITY TO GERMANY.—The Rothschilds have undertaken to pay to the Germans the amount of the French war indemnity within a year.

The Journal des Debats says that during the three years allowed for payment of the indemnity, 50,000 Prussian troops will occupy Champagne, exercising the right of requisition, and living at the expense of the French Governments.

If payment is completed before the time expires, Champagne will be immediately evacuated.

ITALY. PIEDMONT.—FLORENCE, Feb. 16.—The Chamber of Deputies continued to-day the discussion of the Guarantees Bill, and then adjourned until the 1st of March.

Signor Lauza declared that he would fix a day for the Bill to be discussed, before the final transfer of the capital of Rome.

MASS AT THE QUIRINAL.—Princess Margherita has chosen to bring a Genoese priest with her as chaplain to say Mass. He has (says the Populista, and it is probably correct) received orders to refrain from doing so in the Quirinal, through the Cardinal-Vicar.

The excommunication which strikes the sacrilegious occupants of the Apostolic Palace would naturally and specially extend to any ecclesiastic who defied the censures of the Church so far as to offer the Adorable Sacrifice under the roof of a Princess who has, ipso facto, incurred the awful sentence of the Church.

The report that the Pope has consented to receive any member of the Royal family is perfectly false. Neither the Prince nor Princess will be allowed to approach the Holy Father.—Tablet.

ROME.—The Herald's special, dated Rome, March 3, says the report that the Pope is to leave the Vatican is not true. The question was discussed with the Pope by Cardinal Antonelli, at the instigation of the Jesuits, but His Holiness has decided to remain. The Pope is suffering, and in weak health, and fears that if he departed the people would say that the Papacy was discredited.

ROME, March 3.—The Bavarian Minister here has provisionally assumed the functions of German Ambassador to the Holy See in place of Count Von Arnheim, transferred to Paris.

THE VICE-REGAL COURT.—The Roman nobles are pathetically invited by the Press to pay their respects at the Quirinal; but, save nine miserable exceptions, no lady of the Patriarchate has set foot in the Palace, or will do so, as the excommunication extends to all who frequent the Court.

arini, Principessa Santa Croce, and Duchess de Santa Fiora. The Impartiale quotes the lists, and shows that out of nine persons 29 have been fabricated by this ingenious process.

ROMAN JOURNALS.—Of 16 journals in Rome, 10 are clerical, and six liberal. Of the clerical, as they are called, nine are edited by Romans, only one by a stranger; whereas of the liberals, five are edited by strangers, and one only by a Roman.

A little clerical paper called Frusta is seized about once a week, but though it has been out only two months it circulates 7,000 copies.—Cor. of Tablet.

PROTECTION FOR LITTLE STATES. (To the Editor of the Tablet.)

SIR,—The following letter was sent by me last week to the Editor of the Spectator. As it did not appear in that paper I ask you to be kind enough to give it insertion in the Tablet.

Your obedient servant, A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

(To the Editor of the Spectator.)

SIR,—In an article of your last number (p. 66) you speak of the policy of isolation and non-intervention, and most justly say of it: "All society would go to pieces under the operation of such a principle, and international society no less than national. What protects Switzerland, and Holland, and such little States, from aggression, except, first, the sense of justice in the larger States; and, secondly, the belief of those who lose that sense of justice in the sense of justice which remains to their neighbors, and the fear that they will resent unprovoked aggression? We say this fear is a healthy fear: it is a fear which every true statesman should strive to strengthen."

I am a constant reader of your able paper, and I have been constantly hoping that you would say something in favour of protecting the "little States" of the Church from the "unprovoked" aggression of King Victor Emmanuel. I confess I fear that, as you say, "society will go to pieces" if it be not done.

May I not now at least hope that you will strive to arouse in the British public the "sense of justice," in which it seems hitherto to have been deficient? Or is a little State to be subject to unprovoked aggression because it is 1,000 years old, and of vital importance to all Christendom? Or is the unprovoked aggression to be condoned because, when the crime is accomplished, there is added to it the force of a plebiscite held in the midst of soldiers, and under terror of the daggers of a mob of assassins fresh reeking from their bloody work?

Even if the revolutionary principle were true, that a nation may, at its mere caprice, cast off a lawful sovereign, it is also true that the Roman people has never cast off the Pope. The agents of King Victor Emmanuel and of the secret societies have always failed to excite the least appearance of insurrection, or even of discontent among a population enthusiastically devoted to their Pope-King.

Hear the revolutionary Press, and the Tribune in particular:—"All these populations are so brutish that they care nothing about Italy, or unification, or liberty. During the struggle (of Mentana) no hand was held out to help us, and after it was over, no one of the inhabitants administered a word of consolation over our discomfiture."

So also on this last occasion it was been shown that the votes of the plebiscite were for the most part not votes of the Roman people, but votes of strangers, or votes given by the handful, or otherwise manufactured till their number became so great that it was physically impossible that they should have been fairly given in the time; while the Roman people remained in their houses, in obedience to the Pope, in order not to sanction, even by a negative vote a revolutionary principle.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC. AUSTRIA.

A very strong reaction is now setting in in Austria, and the ladies of the court are at the head of it. An Austrian friend, taking up one of my newspapers the other day, where a long list of Catholic names figure as attendants at a charitable ball in the north of England, said to me:—"Mais votre societe Catholique, que fait elle! Pie IX est prisonnier! La France meurt, et chez vous les Catholiques dansent!" In Vienna every kind of rejoicing or fete has been suspended by order of the Empress, out of respect to the two terrible calamities which afflict the Catholic world in Rome and France.

I need not say that the Roman houses, which have so long and so hospitably opened their salons to the old Catholic families in England, feel that a certain fellowship between them exists, which could scarcely be more gratefully acknowledged than by a participation in the common mourning of Christendom in the approaching season.

GERMANY. BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The Prussian Cross Gazette states that orders have been given to the Municipal authorities of Berlin to prepare quarters for the Saxon, Baden, Bavarian, and Wurtemberg troops who will pass through Berlin with the other returning troops.

The orders say that it is the wish of the Emperor that all parts of Germany should be represented on the occasion of his entry into the capital.

The following correspondence has passed between the Emperor of Germany and the Czar Alexander. The Emperor in his letter to the Czar, after stating the terms upon which peace had been concluded, says:—"We have arrived at the end of a glorious and bloody war, which was precipitated by the frivolity of the French. The Prussians remember that you prevented the spread of war. God bless you!"

The Czar replied that he shared the joy which was felt by his illustrious brother, and hoped for durable peace. He had proved a devoted friend. The happiness and glory of Russia and Prussia were now secured.

The Emperor-King has "inaugurated" his new accession of dignity by a very unpopular

exercise of his prerogative. As is well known, in the Prussian army officers are forbidden to marry without first obtaining the consent of the Sovereign—a consent accorded or withheld according to circumstances. It has come to the Emperor's knowledge that during the very exceptional order of things which has existed for the last six months this rule has been disregarded, and that marriages have been contracted without his sanction.

This is clearly a breach of military discipline which the Emperor is fully competent to punish, and he has issued an order cancelling all these marriages, and rendering them null and void. It may easily be understood under what circumstances these hasty marriages have been contracted, on the eve of bitter separations, many of them for ever. As among the Lutherans in Germany marriage is purely a civil ceremony, to which the rites of the Church are quite secondary, it is possible that the Royal dictum may be sufficient to put asunder those whom man has joined; but should any of the contracting parties, as is quite possible, happen to belong to the Roman Catholic Church, in which marriage is regarded as a sacrament, it is not easy to see how these unions can be annulled.

It should be added the Emperor is pleased to add that any engagements which may have been formed may continue in force. It is to be hoped his subjects will be duly thankful for the small mercy.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE URSLINE CONVENT at Blois, in France, sent to its kindred institution at Berlin petition that the establishment might be exempted from the payment of war charges. The Superior of the Berlin convent applied to Queen Augusta direct, and when the Prussian officers appeared before the establishment at Blois to request it to lodge 50 men and horses, they were presented with a paper signed by King William, commanding that the convent should be freed from all military charges.

POOR ECONOMY.—About the poorest kind of economy any one can begin to practice is to stop his religious newspaper. Scarcely any one is so straightforward in his means as to be unable to pay two or three dollars a year for a paper which will give his family an amount of reading, which, if purchased in book form, would cost from twenty to twenty-five dollars. And the religious newspaper is fresh every week, containing all the important news from all parts of the world; something about the house, the farm, and the school; the church and Sunday school information; discussion of the leading questions of the day. The perusal of such a paper every week, by all the members of the family, is an important aid in the work of education. The best schoolmaster many who now occupy distinguished usefulness ever had, was the family newspaper. The man who supplies his family with a good religious newspaper, and encourages its reading, is doing much to entertain and instruct his household. The effort to practice economy by keeping himself, wife, and children away from such means of improvement, is an act that will be regretted in after years.

A BALLOON DUEL.—In 1868, says a writer in All the Year Round, there was a duel connected with balloons. M. de Grandpre and M. le Pique quered about a lady performing at the Paris opera—Mlle. Trivitt. They agreed to fight a balloon duel, the victor to win the lady's favor. They ascended in two balloons from the Tuileries Garden, each with his second. They were to fire at each other's balloons with blunderbusses, not at the cars, nor at the men. The balloons were about eighty yards apart, and when they had ascended to a height of about half a mile a signal was given from below.—M. le Pique fired and missed; M. de Grandpre fired and hit. Le Pique's balloon was pierced, the gas escaped, the balloon descended with fearful rapidity, and he and his second were dashed to pieces. The triumphant de Grandpre continued his voyage, and descended safely at about seven leagues from Paris.

At one of the stations on a certain railway, recently, an anxious inquirer came up to the door of the baggage-car and said, "Is there anything for me?" After some search amongst boxes and trunks, the baggage-man rolled out a keg of whisky. "Anything more?" asked the wet grocer. "Yes," said the baggage-man, "there's a grave stone that goes with that liquor."

All the Same.—A country doctor, being out for a day's shooting, took his errand boy to carry his game bag. Entering a field of turnips, the dog pointed, and the boy, ever joyful at the prospect of his master's success, exclaimed, "For master there's a covey; if you get near 'em won't you physic 'em?" "Physic them, you young rascal; what do you mean?" said the doctor. "Why, kill 'em, to be sure," replied the boy.

A bar-tender in Philadelphia cruelly burned a cross on the foreheads of four little boot-blacks on Ash Wednesday, telling them, after he had learned by inquiry that they were Catholics, that it was done with some ashes he had received direct from the Pope. He has been bound over for trial.

A BIBLE STUDENT.—"What are you going to do after you graduate?" said a gentleman to a college student who is fitting for the ministry. "Daudino," replied the youth, "preach the gospel, I s'pose."

The administration is denounced in Illinois for "taking the tax off plannings, which we don't use, and keepin' of it on whisky, which we do."

When are soldiers like writers for the press? When they charge by the column.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Poisons dug from the bowels of the earth, and used as medicines, kill thousands annually. Powder and ball are not half so murderous. From the curses of mankind called "mineral specifics," Bristol's Sarsaparilla is exempt. Its thirty-five years of unbroken triumph over scrofula, cancer, erysipelas, and all diseases of the skin, the flesh, the bones, the joints and glands, are due to the Vegetable Kingdom alone. It is the only medicine ever prepared by man, that eradicates from the system the virus of malignant maladies, and at the same time recuperates the constitution. To the feeble it is strength, to the aged, vitality, the agonized a soothing balm, to the broken in spirit a reviving elixir, to the sufferers of the gentler sex a present help under all their special difficulties, to all the most certain and innocuous of the means offered by science for the relief and prevention of human suffering. Sold by.

J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardiner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. B. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

THIRTEEN HUNDRED! Editors of leading papers in the United States have received sample packages of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, with the request that each should state the effect the medicine may have had in his own family, or on his sick friends. We make the following brief

extracts: R. D. Crosswell, Esq., of the Daily Times, says: "In the case of a lady, a near relative of the writer, the pills have effected the removal of dropsical swellings that had existed for more than three ablest weeklies in the West, states that he was promptly relieved from chronic torpidity of the bowels, accompanied with painful constipation, by the sample of pills received last October, and approved of the result of the complaint." Joseph Edwards, Esq., of the Tribune, writes: "I was, so I thought, a hopeless dyspeptic, but two vials of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills seem to have entirely banished the complaint, to which I had been a martyr, more or less, for twelve years." Such evidence is conclusive.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardiner, J. A. Harte, H. B. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicinal Dealers, 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton street, New York; and 493 Oxford street, London.

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.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLIC, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

"TROCHES," SO-CALLED, SOLD BY THE OUNCE, ARE A POOR IMITATION AND NOTHING LIKE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, WHICH ARE SOLD ONLY IN BOXES WITH FAC-SIMILE OF THE PROPRIETORS.

ON OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF BOX, AND PRIVATE GOVERNMENT STAMP ATTACHED TO EACH BOX.

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MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—If the price of an article were always the measure of its value, we might suppose that this exquisite perfume and cosmetic was inferior to some foreign scents of which fourth of the quantity contained in one of the Florida Water bottles, is sold at four times the price. But as we have an independent way of forming opinions from the evidences of our own senses, our conclusion in this instance is a very different one. We have tested the preparation in various ways, and unhesitatingly pronounce its fragrance as indistinguishable as fresh and flower-like, and in all respects, as agreeable as that of any toilet water with which Cologne, Paris, or London has ever furnished us. This is the verdict of all Spanish America, and we heartily indorse it.

Beware of counterfeits: always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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"THE UNIVERSAL ACRE."—On my journeys over the continent—through Turkey, India, China, Japan, Peru, Chili, Paraguay, Brazil and Mexico, and the United States—in them all to some extent and in some to a great extent, I have found the universal Acre represented by his family medicines, which are often held in fabulous esteem. Whether they win their marvellous cures, I know not, but I know they have it to such a degree that it frequently gave me a distinguishing importance to have come from the same country.—Field's letters from abroad.

WILD CHERRY BALSAEM.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands whom his Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other forms of Pulmonary disease. It is now over forty years since this preparation was brought before the public, and yet the demand for it is constantly increasing.

WANTED FOR THE Municipality of St. Sylvester, a school mistress, able to teach the English language chiefly, and also the French, for young beginners, with a diploma for elementary schools. Salary, £23.

Direct to Mr. JEAN LESSARD, Sec.-Trans.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JOSEPH COX, a native of Belthurbet, Co. Cavan Ireland, who emigrated to Montreal, in 1840, with his sister Jane Cox. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister the said Jane Cox, 24 Atlantic Corporation, Laurouco Mass., U.S.