

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

In apparent contradiction to the statement already telegraphed, that the German authorities have ordered the trial of the hostages in France, a special despatch to the Standard this evening says that the Germans have suddenly evinced moderation, and that questions arising from the assassination of Bavarians in France will be settled without resort to vigorous measures.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Voutrain has written a letter accepting the nomination to the Assembly from the Radical party in Paris, while he declares his belief that the Republic alone can save France. He refuses to place the Republic above universal suffrages. This reservation has given offence to some of the journals which first proposed his candidacy. They reproach him for the stand he has taken, and withdraw their support.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Copies of Prince Bismarck's threatening memorial to France has been sent to all the German agents. It is supposed to indicate distrust of the intentions of the Thiers Government.

Casimir Periere resign because he is a free trader. The arms taken by the Prussians from the French, and sold to the Belgians, were secretly purchased by the Internationals.

Communist papers have been unearthed which show that the Communist were anxious to submit at the end of April, but were prevented by Rossel. The execution of the murderers of Generals Lecompte and Thomas will soon take place.

THE DUKE D'AUMALE.—It is announced that the Duke d'Aumale intends making, at an early day, a political tour through the Central and Western Departments of France.

The London Daily Telegraph gives currency to the report that agents of the International Society have bought large quantities of French arms which were captured by the Germans during the late war.

Despatches from Versailles report the presence of Gambetta in that city was the cause of much agitation and some disorder. His hotel was surrounded yesterday by friends who endeavored to call him out. At one time the assembly became so numerous and turbulent that troops were ordered to the scene, and the Chasseurs charged upon and despatched the mob. Gambetta was not allowed by the police to leave his hotel for fear his appearance would lead to further disturbance. He advises his friends not to persist in collecting in large bodies in the streets, or attempt resistance to the authorities. He tells them they have a right to hold meetings, but they should withdraw in the presence of an armed force, and not provoke a collision. There has been no renewal of agitation to-day. Gambetta remains at his hotel, and it is given out that he is confined to his room by illness.

While Felix Pyat's paper was the leading organ of the Communist or so-called Republican party in France, a leading article maintaining the sacred duty of regicide was published, in which it was maintained that the only proof required in such a case was that the blood in the veins of the victim was Royal, any man who possessed this qualification being ipso facto deserving of death. It is important at a time when the Commune has made French political views popular with a certain class in England, that the public should understand what French Republicanism is, and that it has no more affinity with the Republicanism of the United States, for instance, than it has with Constitutional Monarchy. American Republicanism and French Republicanism are as diametrically opposed to each other in every internal instinct and external feature as it is possible for any two Governments to be. It would be easy to show, were it worth while, that they have not one single common point of contact, and every thoughtful American familiar with the present political condition of France will confirm me in this assertion. Frenchmen have adopted the name of the form of Government which exists in America, but are obliged expressly to qualify it by adding that it is a Republic "without Republicans." A Republic "with Republicans" in this country means purely and simply the Commune.—Times.

THE FATE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.—M. Vermersch, late editor of Pere Duchesne, and now of the Qui Vive, takes care that we shall not remain in the dark as to what manner of thing it is—better than a mere republic—with which his friends will be satisfied. It is nothing short of the literal—not figurative—decapitation of the middle classes. This panacea for the woes of humanity is announced first in a prose proclamation, addressed to the class which one would imagine would least appreciate it—the middle-class itself. Neither sex nor age is to be spared next time; and in a poetical effusion to the same effect, reproduced by the Gaulois, we are told that everything has hitherto gone wrong, because the policy of Marat has not been carried out. We are further gratified by the promise of a fierce justice, equally free from hatred and from love, which, with a somewhat terrible bathos, "lifts to heaven with a tranquil hand "the head of the decapitated Prudhomme."

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—As the Italian Government has refused to put the newly designated bishops into possession of the temporalities belonging to their respective sees, these prelates are now reduced to the necessity of subsisting by their private means, or of appealing to the charity of the faithful and of the Pope. This is another example of the liberal cry "a free church in a free state;" for, as the Liberta says, if the bishops will not ask for the royal exequatur, they are free to die of starvation, as the state will not pay their salaries.

The special correspondent of the Times in

Paris contradicts by telegraph a report published in the French papers to the effect that King Victor Emmanuel had sought an interview with the Pope, which was refused by his Holiness at the advice of those about him. No such request, according to the telegram, has been made, and the correspondent adds that, as concerns his personal relations with King Victor Emmanuel, the Holy Father has declared that he will consult his own inspirations alone. Also that, although it is quite true that he has expressed no wish to leave Rome, his silence must not be interpreted as binding him in the future, for that he alone is judge of the position of affairs, and that his presence in Rome is only possible if compatible with his absolute spiritual freedom. We must leave to the correspondent of the Times the entire responsibility of the statement that the Pope has made any such declarations; but, whether he has or not, the assertion that he alone is the judge of whom he will receive, and whether he will go or stay, is obviously and incontrovertibly true. The same cannot be said of King Victor Emmanuel. Some of the Italian papers record a mot of his. Looking at the Vatican from the Quirinal, he is reported to have said to Count Castellengo: "There lives a prisoner who is free, but here "lives a free man who is a prisoner."—Tablet.

ROME.—THE POPE TO THE NEW ITALIAN BISHOPS.—The following address was made by His Holiness on granting an audience to several of the bishops just appointed to sees in Italy:—"There could not be a more holy mission than that intrusted to you by God of feeding His flock and of leading it into the paths of charity, justice and religion, and of protecting it from the evils that are spread over the surface of the earth more widely than at any other period. I wish you every consolation. If the rapacity of certain men should, as is possible, deprive you of the means of maintaining your dignity with honour, I am confident that the mercy of the Lord will not fail to come to your aid. Go therefore to your dioceses. You know how to exercise your ministry with that energy which reduces even the devils to obedience. You will fortify the good, lead back the evil, and teach penitents to wash out their sins in the tears of repentance. Trust in the Lord, who has chosen you for this duty, and who will enable you to work greater wonders than the recalling of the dead to life, by the conversion of the wicked. And I now invoke upon you the blessing of God, that the archangel Raphael may accompany and protect you on your journey to take possession of your dioceses. You will carry this blessing to the faithful of your flock, that it may endure with them through life, fortify them at the hour of death, and make them worthy to celebrate the name of God in Heaven."

"The king is on his throne," and the satraps "through the hall." So far we enjoy in Rome the "affair" of Belshazzar over again. We do not see as yet the fatal handwriting on the wall, whose appearance smote with deadly terror the sacrilegious monarch of Babylon, but the day of wrath and the doom will certainly come all the same. In plain English, we have to state that the religious Victor Emmanuel, King of Piedmont and ruler over several millions of Catholics, is holding his parliament in the city of the Pontiffs.—London Universe.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Prince Gortschakoff, in a recent communication to Mr. Curtin, American Minister at St. Petersburg, announces that the Russian Government has concluded to recall Catecazy from Washington. Gortschakoff writes that the difficulty arose and culminated during his absence from the capital. Instructions will be sent to Catecazy to transfer the legation at Washington, and return to St. Petersburg. The Prince regrets some correspondence which passed in regard to the matter at Washington, which appeared to be wanting in respect due to a representative of the Russian Empire. He continues: We shall consider the conduct of Catecazy when he has had an opportunity of presenting his case in person, as he formally denies the justice of the complaints made against him in Washington. We must suspend judgment until we have heard his defence. The Prince, in conclusion, declares these unfortunate circumstances will not, he feels confident, impair the old and cordial friendship between the United States and Russia, of which there has been so recent a demonstration in the reception of Alexis in America.

Four priests of the diocese of Cincinnati are at the present writing lying dangerously ill of small pox, contracted while in the discharge of their duty at the bedside of those suffering with this horrid plague.

A rural editor has lost all faith in the luck of horse shoes. He nailed one over his door recently, and that morning there came by mail three duns and seven "stops," and a man called with a revolver to ask "who wrote that article?"

A widow, being cautioned by her minister about flirting, said that she knew it was wrong for unmarried ladies to flirt, but the Bible was her authority. It said "widow's mite." She was flirting awfully at last accounts, her pastor acknowledging that widow's mite.

THE WASTE OF LIQUID MANURE.—Very few barns or yards are so arranged as to save the liquid manure. The loss resulting from such a want of proper arrangement is a serious one, more so than some farmers would imagine. In the first place, the quantity of liquid matter which might be saved from a pair of horses and half a dozen cows amounts to 80,000 gallons yearly. This is equal to about 10,000 gallons, which, diluted with an equal quantity of water, would furnish each year a dressing of 1,000 gallons per acre to twenty acres of land.—Forming liquid manure needs this addition of water for the purpose of retaining the ammonia, which would otherwise pass off and be lost. The solid matter contained in the above quantity of liquid is equal to nearly three tons, and is worth as much as the best guano. The money value therefore would be about \$200—an amount that is well worth saving. Much less than this amount would make the drains and tank required to save the manure, so that the outlay would be more than repaid the first year. Or, if proper absorbents were freely

used, the whole of the liquids might be saved without any outlay at all.

OUR NEIGHBOR'S GOOD NAME.—Anybody can soil the reputation of an individual, however pure and chaste, by uttering a suspicion that his enemies will believe and his friends never hear of. A puff of the idle wind can take a million of the seeds of a thistle and do a work of mischief which the husbandman must labor long to undo, the floating particles being too fine to be seen and too light to be stopped. Such are the seeds of slander—so easily sown, so difficult to be gathered up, and yet so pernicious in their fruitage. The slanderer knows that many a wind will catch up the plague and become poisoned by its insinuations without ever seeking the antidote. No reputation can refute asneer, nor any human skill prevent mischief.

An eminent journalist in Kalamazoo declared in his paper that a rival editor had seven toes! The rival editor thereupon came out in a double headed article, in which he denounced the statement as untruthful, and declared that the "author of it was a liar and a scoundrel." The eminent journalist replied that he didn't for a moment wish to have it understood that he meant that all seven of those toes were on one foot. And now the rival editor tries to avoid public scorn by asking his readers seriously: "Are these subjects which ought to be discussed in organs the duty of which is to mould public opinion?"

Alexander Hamilton once said to an intimate friend—"Men give me credit for genius. All the genius I have lies just in this: When I have a subject in hand I study it profoundly: day and night it is before me; I explore it in all its bearings; my mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make the people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

A New Hampshire stage driver, who has just returned, has in the course of his life, driven about 160,000 miles, or more than six times around the world.

"Have the jury agreed?" asked a judge of a court attaché, whom he met upon the stairs with a bucket in his hand. "Yes," replied Pat, "they agreed to stand out for a half gallon."

A Providence man thrashed his better half, was tried and fined twenty dollars, and the abused angel washed and earned the money to get him out.

A bankrupt merchant says that his business has been so bad that he could not pay his debts, even if he had the money.

An editor who was asked to respond to a toast to women, declined, on the grounds that woman was able to speak for herself, and any man who undertakes to do it for her will get himself into trouble.

A music teacher once wrote that the "art of playing the violin requires the nicest perception and the most sense of any art in the known world." Whereupon a Western editor comments thus: "The art of publishing a newspaper and making it pay, and at the same time making it please everybody, beats fiddling higher than a kite."

\$150,000 IN 3,000 CASH PRIZES.—Highest prize \$50,000 Gold Coin, to be distributed legally by chance, January 30th, 1872, in aid of the Mercy Hospital, Omaha, Nebraska. Pattee & Gardner, General Managers. See advertisement.

To the weak, the worn, and the weary, the Editor of the Boston Recorder says, "We can most unhesitatingly recommend the Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, to all the weak, the worn, and the weary, having richly experienced its benefits. It possesses all the qualities claimed for it by its proprietor." 45

After a fair and protracted trial of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, we consider it a very valuable nervous tonic, far surpassing many others of considerable repute, and well worthy the confidence of the profession generally. A. H. CHANDLER, M. D. H. A. JACOBS, M. D. 27.

MOSCOW, N. B., Nov. 9, 1867. Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat yield to Johnson's Anodyne Linctum, used internally. 21.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PATENT EYE CUPS.

Spectacles Rendered Useless, Chronic Sore Eyes Cured and all diseases of the eye successfully treated, "cure guaranteed," by the greatest invention of the age, DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT EYE CUPS.

The value of the celebrated and well known Patent Eye Cups for the restoration of Sight, breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6,000 testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1,000 of our best physicians in their practice.

The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as Major Ellis, of Dayton, Ohio, writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age. Certificates of cures performed by the application of Dr. J. Ball & Co's Patent Ivory and Lignum Vitae Eye Cups.

CLAYVILLE, Washington Co., Pa. } October 22, 1871. } DR. J. BALL & CO.,

GENTLEMEN:—I have now thoroughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups. They are the ne plus ultra of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life or other causes, and an invariable cure for Myopia or Near-Sightedness.

I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases both of Acute and what is called Chronic Inflammation. These had tried every known and available species of treatment without the slightest benefit, but on the contrary detrimental and a great expense.

My mother, an old lady of 64 years, is an enthusiastic advocate of the Cups. Three months ago she could not read a letter or letters as large as her thumb, as she sometimes expresses herself. Certain it is that her eyes were unusually old and worn beyond her years, to such an extent that she could not read the heading of New York Tribune without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the effect of the Cups when I inform you that she can now read every portion of the Tribune, even the small diamond type without her glasses; you can not imagine her pleasure.

"The business is beginning to assume something like form and shape. Have inquiries from all directions, and often great distances, in regard to the nature of Cups and plan of treatment. Wherever I go with them they create intense excitement. But a few words are necessary to enlist an attentive audience, anywhere that people can be found. I was at our fair last Tuesday, 27th inst., and can safely say that I myself (or rather the Eye Cups) was no mean portion of the attractions of the occasion. I sold and effected sales liberally. "They will make money," and make it fast, too; no small catch-penny affair, but a superb, No. 1 business, that promises, so far as I can see to be life long. Yours respectfully, HORACE B. DURANT, M. D.

FRETTON, Mich., July 17th, 1871. DR. J. BALL & CO.

Gentlemen:—It is with pleasure that I am able to inform you of my success with the Patent Eye Cups. I have been slow in my operations, but work on a sure plan. People are afraid of being humbugged; but I have

convinced them of the reality. The Patent Eye Cups are a perfect success. They have restored my Son's Eye Sight, who was blind in his right Eye, since he was a Lad; the Optic Nerve was injured. After applying your Patent Eye Cups a few times, he can read with that Eye unassisted, he can shoot as many Birds from the Cherry Tree with his right Eye that was blind as any other Person.

I have applied the Patent Eye Cups with Myopic attachments to two persons Eyes who are Near Sighted; their Sight is improving at an astonishing rate. My old Eyes of 14 years standing are perfectly restored.

Many Blessings on the inventors of the Patent Eye Cups for the great good they have done to suffering humanity.

I remain most respectfully, Rev. ISAAC MORRIS. BLOOMINGTON VALLEY, Pa., Sept. 4th, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & CO., Oculist. Gents:—I received your Patent Eye Cups by the hands of Mr. Roubush. After testing the efficacy of the Cups for two weeks, I am satisfied they are what they purport to be. After wearing Glasses for 19 years for reading and writing, I can now see to read any Print in your Pamphlet without my Spectacles. I can therefore recommend the Patent Eye Cups.

Very Respectfully Yours, Rev. J. SPOONER, Bloomington Valley, Crawford Co., Pa. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & CO., Gentlemen—I have used your Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups three nights, and this morning I can read common print without my glasses, without any trouble whatever, for which I am very thankful indeed. I cannot find words to express my feelings. I never can thank our highly esteemed pastor, Rev. P. Mason, enough for recommending to me your Patent Eye Cups.

Yours, respectfully, Mrs. E. J. MITCHELL, No. 68 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn. CANNON, C. W., June 13th, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & CO.—Gentlemen:—It has been a long time since I wrote to you. I have waited to see what effect the Patent Eye Cups that you sent me last January would have upon my eyes. I can truly say the effect produced upon my eyes is truly astonishing. Before using the Eye Cups, a printed sheet was like a dirty blank paper to my naked eyes, but now I can see to read without glasses any print with apparent ease. The glasses I was compelled to use before I applied the Eye Cups were of the greatest magnifying power to enable me to read or write, but now I have laid them aside and can read diamond print, and write without them. My sight is restored as in youth.

A young lady, the daughter of my tenant, which I have on my place, was affected very badly with near-sightedness, brought on by inflammation. She came to me to have the Eye Cups applied to her eyes, and, strange to say, after a few applications, (for reading) the book was removed from six inches focus to nine inches focus, and she can see objects at a distance distinctly, a thing she could not do before.

The Patent Eye Cups are the greatest invention of the age. May heaven bless and preserve you for many years, for the benefit you may confer on suffering humanity.

Yours most truly, ISAAC BOWMAN, Cannon, Haldimand Co., C. W.

Letter from our Agent in Simcoe County, Ont., Province of Ontario, July 4th, 1871: DR. J. BALL & CO.—Gentlemen:—The gentleman with the cataract on his sight, his sight is perfectly restored by the use of the Patent Ivory Eye Cups. He is now at work, and can see to read the finest print in the town. Before he commenced to use the Eye Cups, his sight was so bad that he would often lose his way on the street.

The Eye Cups have cured more than a dozen persons in this place of Dimness of Vision, Weak and Watery Eyes, and Weakness of the Optic Nerve. In short, they have met my expectations in curing all diseases of the eye.

Yours truly, J. M. THURSON, Oro, C. W.

DEMORESTVILLE, C. W., Aug. 19, 1871. DR. J. BALL & CO., Gentlemen—I have this morning returned from visiting an old lady that was almost totally blind in one eye, and could not see a person standing before her with the other eye.

After I had made one application with the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, of two and a half minutes, she could see her hand and fingers with the eye that was totally blind, and the other was greatly improved.

We remain, yours truly, Rev. JOHN HILL.

Reader, these are a few certificates of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee that your old and diseased eyes can be made new; spectacles be discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless.

All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates of cures, prices, etc., will please send their address to us, and we will send our treatise on the eye, of forty-four pages, free by return of mail.

Write to DR. J. BALL & CO., No. 91 Liberty street, New York City, N. Y. P. O. Box 957.

Agents wanted for every County in the United States and the Dominion of Canada not yet disposed of.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. HOOPER 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. BRAD & CO., Shirt Manufacturers, 381 Notre Dame St

VILLA MARIA, Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR: Sir,—Having thoroughly tested the qualities of the "Family Singer" Sewing Machine manufactured by you, we beg to inform you that it is, in our estimation, superior to either the Wheeler & Wilson or any other Sewing Machine we have ever tried, for the use of families and manufacturers. Respectfully, THE DIRECTRESS OF VILLA MARIA.

HOTEL DEU DE ST. HYACINTHE, 11th September, 1871. MR. J. D. LAWLOR, Montreal: Sir,—Among the different Sewing Machines in use in this Institution, we have a "Singer Family" of your manufacture, which we recommend with pleasure as superior for family use to any of the others, and perfectly satisfactory in every respect.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF L'HOTEL DEU, ST. HYACINTHE.

LOTTERY IN FAVOR OF THE CATHEDRAL AND BISHOPRIC OF THREE-RIVERS.

THE object of the present lottery is to assist in relieving the Cathedral from the heavy burden of debts by which it is still encumbered, and to offer the Bishop means to build a house suitable to the requirements of the diocesan administration. The urgency of such relief, and the confidence with which His Lordship relies on the the generous assistance of the Faithful of the diocese will be easily understood from a brief statement of his actual position.

The first bishop of the diocese, the regretted Dr. Cooke, saw himself compelled to undertake the building of a Cathedral whilst the resources of a diocese so recently created were yet inadequate to the expenditure of such an enterprise. Consequently, as the walls arose, debts increased; and when the edifice was closed in and dedicated to divine worship, it was found to be enveloped in a debt of about £24,000.

To meet this enormous debt every sacrifice had to be accepted, every source was drained; and with the aid of a generous contribution from the clergy, and a yearly collection in all the churches of the diocese, the burden has been reduced in ten years from £24,000 to £7,500, and the interest from £1,500 to £250. The result is indeed gratifying and permits to look upon the future without despair.

But the wants of the Bishopric are still great, and in one respect they have increased. The Bishop is yet without a house to lodge himself or his Assistants. His present residence, being that of the parish priest of Three Rivers, is quite insufficient to meet the wants of a Bishopric. It is too small to admit the necessary assistants, and in such a condition as to afford no fit hospitality to those who do the house the honor of a visit.

On the other hand, the yearly collections in favor of the Cathedral are to discontinue after the present year, and also another important source of aid. In this extremity, His Lordship appeals to the faithful of the diocese, asking that the richest offering be more abundant. And in order to render their contribution less onerous, he offers them the advantage of the present Lottery, hoping and earnestly requesting that all those who have made their first communion shall take at least one ticket each, not so much indeed in view of the many chances of considerable gain, as from a sense of the duty for all to help their Bishop, and in order to participate in the benefit of a monthly Mass to be always offered for the benefactors of the Cathedral.

The following is a summary of the many valuable prizes to be drawn:—

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Value. Includes items like 125 acres of land, Golden bracelets, 50 articles varying from \$25 to \$50, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Rate of Tickets and Price. Includes 1 Ticket for \$0.25, 13 Tickets for \$3.00, etc.

The drawing of prizes will take place on the 1st of March, and will be conducted by a Committee of three priests and three laymen, under the presidency of Very Rev. C. O. Caron, Vicar General, after which each person will be duly informed of what he may have won. Tickets are deposited with all the parish priests of the diocese, and will be sent by the undersigned to all friends and generous persons outside of the diocese, who would kindly participate in the good work.

ED. LING, Pr., Secretary.

THE GREAT ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

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Of all the monthlies Blackwood holds the foremost place.

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