

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The new Ministry is still a matter of general speculation and newspaper comment. Prince de la Tour auvergne, ex-Minister of foreign affairs, and M. Gressier, ex-Minister of public works have been appointed Senators.

The Livre jaune and the Livre bleu, lately published in Paris, afford samples of the wisdom and dignity of modern Governments, some of which are especially characteristic of the nineteenth century. The French despatches are so carefully transcribed that it is difficult to gather from them anything more definite than the uneasy reserve which they recommended to the other Catholic powers.

At a notable example of the inconsistency of Gallicans, Monsieur Gerin publishes in the Univers, on the 21st of March, 1862, to the Bishop of Paris, on the canonization of St. Francis of Sales. The King tells the prelate that the Pope, in announcing the decree, has been evidently moved by Him who confers upon his Holiness the gift of infallibility in all those things which require to be done in the Church for her own welfare and the greater glory of the Name of God.

Dec. 11.—M. Rochefort pursues his guerrilla warfare against the Emperor without much success, and will have very soon exhausted his ammunition if he fires it away in so useless a manner at the beginning of almost every sitting of the House. Some days ago M. Raspail had laid on the table of the House a kind of Bedlam Bill, elaborated by M. Rochefort and by himself, to organize on a new plan altogether the political, financial, and military constitution of the country.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—At ten o'clock this evening the trial of Traupmann for the murder of the Hinck family terminated in conviction and sentence of death. When the verdict was announced the prisoner rose and smilingly thanked the Court.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—Last night's Politica asserts that the Spanish Minister Montemar had informed the Government that King Victor Emmanuel had declared decidedly to him that he could not think of permitting the Duke of Genoa to accept the Spanish Crown.

It is reported that this negative is due to the Emperor Napoleon's objection to see the Italian dynasty aggrandized and the Mediterranean converted into an Italian lake. It is also said that approaches had been made without success to Prince Luis Victor, brother of the Emperor of Austria and of Maximilian.

PROGRESS IN SPAIN.—There can be no doubt that, thanks to our glorious revolution, we must already be the envy of surrounding nations. Under the auspices of our financial minister, Figuerola, we have progressed so far in national wealth that the public debt of the country has been increased, within a twelvemonth, by £80,000,000.

the Government are in a fix what determination to take.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—FLORENCE, Dec. 13.—Fresh difficulties have arisen to-day in the constitution of Signor Sella's Cabinet, and Signor Lanza is again designated as Prime Minister, with the portfolio of the Interior. The Arno has greatly subsided, and no further danger is apprehended in Pisa. It is supposed that 40 persons perished during the inundation of Saturday; fifteen bodies have been recovered.

LATER.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Miceli protested against the arbitrary and illegal dissolution of the Council, convened by Signor Ricciardi at Naples on the 10th inst. He stated that one individual alone had cried, 'Evviva la Francia Repubblicana!' and this sentiment was not applauded. Signor Rudini simply replied that the Assembly was legally dissolved. Signor Miceli declared himself not satisfied, and said he would recur to the subject at a more opportune moment.

It appears that the Anti Council of Naples, so pompously announced by the Liberal Press of Europe, and which was destined to raucous the Council of the Vatican, has not survived its opening session. The language employed on this occasion was so atrocious, that even the Italian police, though habitually tolerant of blasphemy and sedition, dispersed the members, some of whom will perhaps find a more sympathizing audience in the Parliament of Florence.—The Vatican.

ROME.—A Pontifical decree was promulgated on the 11th, regulating the election of a new Pope in case of the decease of the present Pontiff during the session of the Council. In that event, the election would devolve exclusively upon the Cardinals. The Council would be suspended ipso facto, and its sittings immediately interrupted, nor could they be resumed except by the authority of the new Pope. Any infringement of this decree to incur the penalty of excommunication.

The French Ambassador at Rome, charged by his Government to present to the Holy Father the religious counsels which it is so well qualified to offer, naively reports to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that, in his interview with the Pope, the latter 'did not utter a word from which it was possible to gather what was his personal opinion.' The Pope is a grave personage, but he has an Italian's keen appreciation of a joke, and most sometimes find it very difficult not to laugh, especially when people who have shown that they cannot govern their own country undertake to teach him how to govern the Church.—The Vatican.

We are assured that the Pope has expressed his desire that the Bishop of Orleans should be elected a member of some of the more important commissions. Pius IX., says the authority whom we quote, does not wish that the Liberal and Gallican school should be able to complain that they found themselves restricted in the discussion and defence of their opinions. Such is always the difference between Liberty and Liberalism.—26.

A curious meeting took place on Saturday the 4th, in the 'Confession' of St. Peter. M. Louis Veuillot, who had just arrived, was praying before the shrine, when the rustle of a Bishop's farfala, as the Prelate knelt down beside him, made him look up. It was Monsignor Dupanloup, paying his first visit ad limina Apostolorum.

RUSSIA.

THE COUNCIL, Dec. 10.—Russia is perhaps the country where more than anywhere else the Council is the all engrossing subject. The Government is uneasy about it, all people talk about it, the newspapers prejudice the acts of the Council; as to Catholics, they unite in fervent prayers, hoping that by means of it their grievances will be removed. It is marvellous to see how, notwithstanding all the persecutions and overwhelming amount of suffering that has been endured, the Catholic religion makes real progress. Those who remain faithful are ready to make any sacrifice, and though without any Propaganda, they continue to gain ground. The exiled Bishops convert their guards, who witness their resignation. A priest is often brought into the inn under the disguise of a doctor, in order to receive the abjuration of unknown travellers. In the hospitals, the dying often place on their beds the ticket with the word 'Pole,' that by so doing they may escape the visit of the 'Pope,' and receive that of the Catholic chaplain. All this is kept profoundly secret, but the Angels of God charged with writing in the book of life are witnesses, and when the day of liberty dawns upon Russia, the number of Catholics will cause much surprise. It is only the terrible laws with which I have made you well acquainted that prevent them showing themselves.

Dec. 12.—The most influential Russian journals express the opinion that the Turko-Egyptian question is for Egypt the vital question of the future. They consider that, though the difficulty may be temporarily settled, it must unavoidably be revived later on and form a branch of the Eastern question. Russia and France must and will be on the side of Egypt, this being one of the many motives of the rapprochement between those two Powers; while England and Austria doubtless will take the part of Turkey. Prussia, it is added, is not directly interested in the question.

From Charlottetown (P.E.I.) Examiner.

We are indebted to the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, V.G., for the following interesting excerpts of letters received from the Right Revd. Bishop McIntyre. His Lordship travelled in company with the Right Reverend Bishop McKinnon. They crossed to Europe early in the season, in order to have leisure to visit Jerusalem and the Holy Land, before the time fixed for opening the OEcumenical Council. To that journey the following extracts refer. His Lordship sailed from Venice for Alexandria on the second October. The Empress of the French had arrived in the morning, and Venice

was holding high holiday. His Lordship says:—The excitement produced by the presence of Royalty on that day, was similar to what was witnessed in Charlottetown when Prince Arthur arrived. Sunlight seemed settling on everything, and peace and happiness reigned supreme on that day all around Venice. On going on board our good ship 'H. Principe Carignano,' we found a goodly number of passengers. The bulk of these was made up of musicians and operatic performers on their way to Suez for the grand opening of the canal. They are engaged, I understand for six months at Cairo, and the Viceroy has laid aside a sum of £12,000 sterling for their payment. A few minutes after two o'clock p.m., we weighed anchor, and leaving the interesting and picturesque city of Venice behind, steamed slowly away to the Adriatic through a tortuous channel some twenty miles long. Dredging machines were at work on all sides as we dropped down to the mouth of the harbor. The harbor itself was constructed in the palmy days of the old Republic. It is of solid stone, and runs out in two piers about four miles into the Adriatic. On each pier there is a lighthouse, and the distance between them is three miles. The setting sun saw us fairly out on the beautiful blue waters of the Mediterranean. Large steamers, merchantmen, and every variety of craft, were steering their way for the harbor's mouth, with every hue and tint of the gorgeous sunset upon their sails and rigging. The musicians on board were no niggards with their art, but treated us to it plentifully, and so we rushed along through the waters—lakerke in their stillness—to the sound of sweet music. On Monday, 4th, we ran into Brindisi, a small town on the Calabrian coast, to wait for the English Mail to Bombay. This place, as you know, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1793, and it does not yet appear to have recovered from the shock for it is squalid and dirty in the extreme. The houses are built in every conceivable shape, and all look exceedingly eccentric. Virgil's house was pointed out to us. It has a large vault underneath, and as in duty bound, having been the residence of a poet, bears away from his neighbors easily, the palm for eccentricity of look and bearing. In the vicinity of the town tillage is not neglected—as the far-spreading vineyards on all sides abundantly testify. For a whole day we waited here. In the evening our musicians struck up, which had the effect of collecting on the quay a very motley crowd of the inhabitants. Many of them had in addition to a dirty, a very sinister appearance.

On Tuesday morning we were again underway, sailing swiftly through calm waters. We had, however, to learn that the Mediterranean even could, at times, cast aside its placidity. The lesson endured for twelve hours, during which time our good ship was tossed about greatly. This was the only piece of discomfort we had during the whole voyage. The captain, and all his officers, were most kind, and attentive to our comforts. On Friday, 8th, we sailed into the famous Egyptian harbor of Alexandria. It was crowded with shipping. Fifty large steamers, about three hundred square-rigged ships of heavy tonnage, and a countless variety of smaller craft, lay around as we entered. Scarcely had we dropped anchor, when we were surrounded by boats, equipped by Turks, Arabs, Nubians, Jews, Bedouins and Christians. Their clamor for traffic far outstripped the most clamorous cabmen of New York or Boston. Many of these men seemed intelligent and clever enough. But all of them were, to our idea, lamentably deficient in raiment. A coarse shirt or sack seemed, with these people, to fulfil all the duties allotted by Europeans to a variety of garments. In a marvellous brief space, our decks were swarming with those clamorous postulants for occupation. Elbowing and pushing our way as best we could we succeeded in clearing away from the ship, and landing in safety in the ancient and renowned city of Alexandria. A five franc piece freed us from the importunities of the Custom House officers, and allowed us to proceed directly to our hotel. We found that the steamer for Jaffa had left on the preceding day, and that no other would run before the 17th.

After breakfast we drove through the city. Its ancient foundation—332 years before Christ—the scenes connected with Christian history there enacted, the learned and holy men that lived and bore sway there, the fame of its schools, and eminent doctors, all contribute to make Alexandria a place of no mean mark in the eyes of the tourist. Of existing things which strike the eye, Pompey's Pillar is, perhaps, the most conspicuous. It is a monolith of rose granite, about 80 feet high, and stands upon a lofty hill adjoining the burying ground of the Arabs. A statue is said to have occupied its summit at one time. At the present day its appearance is very rough. Around it swarms a host of miserable looking creatures, on the constant outlook for strangers, to whom they insist upon selling carved stones and chips from the pillar. Cleopatra's needle is another noteworthy object. It is a lofty shaft of grey granite, covered on its four sides with hieroglyphics, to the very top. Where it came from antiquarians dispute. It is supposed to have been set up to ornament the avenue leading to Cleopatra's palace and baths. We saw the ruins of these once sumptuous structures, washed by the sea. We walked through the Catholic burying ground, and the pleasure gardens, where, four times a week, the Viceroy provides music for the people of Alexandria. We met there Prince Amadeus, son of Victor Emmanuel. The quarters of Alexandria inhabited by Jews, Turks, Arabs, Syrians and Europeans we duly visited. The Europeans and Syrians are in general wealthy. But the shops of the Turks and the Arabs seem to vie with their dresses, for a superiority in filth. Except among Europeans and Turks, the same primitive disregard of clothing prevails with all.

Having a few days at our disposal, we projected a trip to the ancient city of the Pharos and Ptolemies, &c. Cairo is only 180 miles distant from Alexandria, with which it is connected by a railway. The route runs through a country rich and varied in its fertility beyond most lands. Wheat, barley, corn, pepper, indigo

fix, hemp, cotton, rice, sugar, oranges, figs, lemons, dates, are all produced in vast abundance. In a land so favoured by Providence, the only object that seems to mar the enjoyment of the Tourist, is man. The half-clad beings that crowded the railway stations as we passed seemed to betoken the severest pinchings of want and misery, a conclusion which a glance at the huts and holes in the ground, where they housed would strongly bear out. They are 90 per cent worse than our Indians, and Joe Snake would most certainly be treated among them with the consideration due to a Pacha. Whirling along at the rate of 30 miles per hour, 6 hours brought us to Cairo. As the places of interest in and around Cairo are numerous, I shall briefly mention the more remarkable, visited by us:

1. The house occupied by the Blessed Virgin, Saint Joseph, and their Divine Charge during their sojourn in Egypt, when they fled from Herod's persecution. Of this structure, about 12 feet are under ground—the drifting dust of the city having raised the streets about one foot in a century. St. Helena built a chancel over it. The Schematic Convent, in whose hands it now is, permitted us to visit it.

3. Rhoda, where Moses is said to have been picked up from the Nile by Pharaoh's daughter. The remnants of a Palace, said to be Pharaoh's, wherein Moses received his Education, were pointed out to us.

3. Joseph's Granary, where a seven years' supply of corn was kept up by the Provident Statesman for future contingencies. It was entirely an underground construction—276 feet deep—approached by stairs. It is a most extraordinary work—difficult of mastery to Modern Visitors. Its site is one of the highest eminences, commanding a view of all the surrounding country. At the present time, one of the most splendid Mosques in the world rises along side of it.

4. Joseph's Well, from which an abundant supply of water still issues.

5. A Venerable Old Tree of the Sycamore genus, under which the Holy Family is said to have sought shelter during their flight to Egypt from the scorching rays of the sun. A few francs brought into my possession some of its branches, which I intend to get wrought into Chaplets for my friends in Prince Edward Island.

6. The Pyramids.—What traveller in Egypt dares to miss a visit to the Pyramids? We did not, but beyond saying that we complied with this usage of Tourists, I leave all else to the learned and ingenious writings of Pilgrims who have preceded us.

7. An Egyptian Museum, which we visited had in our eyes a most insignificant sameness.

8. The Nile.—Yesterday the great River was in full majesty—spreading far beyond its ordinary channel. The country for miles was covered. Crops of corn, tobacco, &c., were all swamped to the intense grief of the luckless owners. So high did the waters rise that the ordinary carriage roads were covered, and we had to perform our journey to the Pyramids partly by the help of donkeys. We crossed the Nile twice in a very neat skiff.

Here the Viceroy is everything. As a statesman, he no doubt possesses parts. He is master of the English, French, Italian, Turkish and Spanish languages. He copies Napoleon in his desire to improve his capital. He constructs railways, bridges and carriage roads in all directions. His manner of administering justice is somewhat rude and despotic. He hanged, a few days ago, thirty of his Pachs without either judge or jury. Popular opinion seems to say that the fellows well deserved their fate. Everywhere he is establishing schools for the education of his people. To the Christian Brothers, he has given in cash 1500 francs, besides land and all the materials to build a school. To the schools of the Brothers he sent his own boys for three or four years. Over his public works he has always Scottish, English or French Engineers. He has the reputation of great wealth. He would need to be rich indeed, for he spends without stint.

Passing through the narrow streets of Cairo this (9th October) afternoon, we witnessed the somewhat ominous encounter of a funeral and a marriage party. The funeral was that of a rich lady. Behind the bier rode on donkeys the slaves of the deceased, keeping up a curious melancholy wailing. The marriage procession seemed to me very ridiculous. The young bride's person being completely enveloped in a huge sack, she is paraded through the streets to the sound of music, accompanied by a rascally multitude.

In Carro, where I write this, the heat is intense. The dust flies about like a snow drift, and the flies of Egypt are both numerous and venomous. From this you may gather what manner of life we lead, and will not be surprised to learn that we have made up our minds to return to Alexandria, and remain there till the 17th the day of sailing for Jaffa.

The notes of His Lordship's journey from Alexandria to Jerusalem, and of his visits to the Holy Places, will appear in our next issue.

Intelligence has again been received to the effect that it is the intention of Great Britain to send one of her ablest diplomatists to the United States, either to take the place of her present minister, Mr. Thorntor, or to co-operate with him in the negotiation of a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims in view of the probable transfer to this city of the future official action between the Governments.

The Government officers have denied that the recent removal of arms at Manchester was designed as a precaution against a Fenian outbreak.

Ayer's American Almanac, for the new year has arrived for delivery gratis by all Druggists to all who call for it. This little annual has the largest circulation of any book in the world, made by the fact that it furnishes the best medical advice which is available to the people—enables them to determine what their complaints are and how to cure them. It contains the startling announcement of the 'configuration of a world,' or the combustion of one of the stars in the firmament with all its attendant planets.

AN EXCHANGE OF DISEASES.—In relieving one disease Mercury begets another. If it suppresses acute liver disease, or syphilitic ulceration, or virulent eruptions, it substitutes therefor some chronic malady more

difficult to cure. Contrast its effects with those of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. This pure vegetable disinfectant contains no element that is not restorative, cleansing, and antiseptic. It does not excite poison by poison. Its operation is kindly, gentle, and in harmony with the efforts made by nature to rid herself of the virus of disease. To this fact must be attributed the sound and vigorous condition in which it leaves the system after eradicating its ailments.

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

BILLS IN THE BLOOD.—When the bile that should pass off through the bowels inundates the veins, the fact is apparent in the yellowness of the skin. Jaundice, eczema if the liver is not promptly controlled; and as Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills contain the two most potent antibilious agents known in the tropical kingdom, reasons suggests them as the true remedy. What reason suggests experience confirms. They have been administered in jaundice, congestion of the liver, and all derangements of the biliary secretions with much greater success than has ever attended the exhibition of mercury, and are free from all the deleterious properties of that mineral. Being enclosed in air tight vials, neither time nor climate affects them.

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In all ages incense has been considered symbolic of devotion. Hence perfumes are an appropriate offering to beauty from its enamored worshippers, and of all modern odoriferants there is none so pure, so delicate, so beautiful, so refreshing, identical with the breath of living aromatic flowers as Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. It has been a standard perfume of the Western Hemisphere for nearly a third of a century, literally displacing every European extract and essence for the toilet the sick room, and the bath, until at last it has no competitor or rival on the American continent or the West Indies. Its success has led to swarms of counterfeits. Therefore insist on having the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, and accept no other.

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Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP, New York. All others are worthless.

A STARTLING TRUTH!—Thousands die annually from neglected coughs and colds which soon ripen into consumption, or other equally fatal diseases of the lungs; when by the timely use of a single bottle of 'Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry' their lives could have been preserved to a green old age.

CIRCULAR.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, or the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATS, CORNMEAL, CORN, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, PRESERVED BEEF, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

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The 'Illustrated History of the Bible, Old and New Testament, compiled by a priest of the diocese of Basel, translated into French by Rev. Dr. Bourquard, of Paris approved by many Bishops in Europe, and reproduced in many languages, is presented, with our approbation to the reverend clergy, school teachers, parents and youths of this diocese, by all of whom we desire it to be extensively used and circulated. Never was the thorough and intelligent teaching of the Catechism more needed than at the present day, and the Catechism of Christian Doctrine can neither be well taught, nor properly understood without the Catechism of the Bible. This translation has been well made by Rev. Richard Gilmour, of the Archdiocese.

J. B. FURELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati. Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

Messrs. BENZIGER BROTHERS.—I find your Bible History exceedingly well adapted to the object for which it is designed, a school book. The style is so purely English, that it has not even the semblance of a translation. It is evident that the translator aimed to use Saxon words, where it was possible. While his language is elegant, it is at the same time fitted to the comprehension of children. The moral reflections, the allusions to the mysteries of the New Testament, combined with the well executed illustrations of the work, render the book a valuable acquisition, both for teachers and for school-children. We will adopt it in our school. Rev. W. E. HILL, S. J., President of St. Xavier College. Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1869. 45c