

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 14.—The Minister of War has forwarded a Circular to the Generals commanding Army Corps announcing that, in accordance with the Decree of October, 1870, officers who had resigned their commissions, and had been readmitted to the army as auxiliary officers during the war, can be retained in the ranks of the army; and the Circular of the 7th of May last having already indicated the arrangements to be made on this point by officers in this category serving in cavalry regiments, it follows by analogy that officers who had previously resigned, and who are now serving in the infantry, ought to be apprised that the time had arrived for them to state their intentions.

Lists of the appointments of the officers serving under these conditions ought therefore to be drawn up in each regiment, and also the written resignation of those officers who had been authorized to leave the service, as well as an individual report on each officer who desires to remain on active service, accompanied by a list of the campaigns served in, and the wounds or decorations received by the officer.

July 15.—M. Thiers received a deputation of Deputies of the Left party, who came to address him on the continuance of the arrests and the prolongation of the State of Siege. M. Thiers informed the Deputies that the individuals who were now arrested were persons charged with grave offences; and, as regarded the State of Siege, that would shortly be raised. The question of the return of the Assembly to Paris was also raised, but as that return could not be made until after the recess of the Assembly—that is, in October or November—it is probable that attempts to raise the question officially will be postponed until after the more urgent matters are settled, and, perhaps, until the eve of the Prorogation.

The 15th of July is the feast of St. Henry, the patron saint of the Comte de Chambord, and the Gazette de Languedoc celebrates the festival in the following language:—

"Oh, how great would be the enthusiasm that would burst forth on this day if we had the happiness and the power to devote it to the celebration of the feast of the magnanimous son of France, restored to the throne of his father! The country, re-comforted and re-assured, forgetting its internal dissensions, wholly absorbed in its new destinies, feeling that the time of trial had passed away for ever, and that henceforward it could trust to the future, would once more give utterance to the national cry of 'Long live the King!' which always was and always will be an expression of love, confidence, and security. The attainment of this happiness depends upon ourselves; it is within our reach and at our disposal. We have but to stretch forth our hands and speak the word to procure it. We have but to wish it and France will be born again to this new happiness. Why should we all allow ourselves to be deceived and led astray by a handful of violent and passionate men, by a few intriguers who are hostile to Royalty solely because it would put an end to the anarchy from which we are all suffering and by which they live?"

PARIS, July 17.—At a meeting of the newly arrived Deputies held at Versailles yesterday the opinion was expressed, and seemed generally supported, that the significance of the recent elections was in favor of maintaining the status quo, and allowing the Assembly to continue its labors till French territory is freed from German occupation.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, in the columns of the Gaulois, defends the Emperor Napoleon, who, in the same journal, was accused of having fled from Sedan in a civil dress, smoking a cigarette, and appearing unconcerned. M. de Cassagnac denies desiring to defend the faults committed under the Empire, but accuses the officials of having been wanting in courage, patriotism, and intelligence. He says the only point where the Emperor is unassailable is on Sedan—the writer was behind the Emperor, and followed him until the sortie from the town. His Majesty was in uniform, with tears in his eyes, and in the whole immense crowd found nothing but pity. M. de Cassagnac hopes that France will avenge Sedan.

In Paris they are suffering from scorching heat. Several cases of apoplexy and sunstroke are reported. The sanitary authorities are doing their best to prevent an epidemic. So far the health of the capital has been good.

Citizen Riboulard, who superintended the destruction of the Vendome Column, has been caught at last, disguised as a priest. He took an apartment in a furnished house, and passed himself off as the Bishop of Thermopylae.

THE CHATEAU OF S. GERMAIN.—Here the whole after-life of James II. was spent from the day when he quitted the shores of England. Here, by the kindness of his brother king, "le Grand Monarque," he kept at least the shadow of a royal court; and here were planned the two risings and invasions of England and Scotland by which he and his son sought to regain his hereditary crown. Here too lived the faithful and attached band of his followers, the Drummonds, Earls and Dukes of Perth and Melfort, the Gordons, the Ogilvies, and other Scottish exiles, to whom its walls gave shelter for just a century. Here too the king himself died; and it may be interesting to know that his ashes lie buried in the church hard by, where a monument was erected to his memory by George IV., and repaired and restored by Queen Victoria. During the late unhappy war, the noble chateau was unharmed by the Prussian soldiery, and served as a barrack for troops and a hospital or wounded soldiers. We may be pardoned for adding that, although the present Earl of Perth—now the head and representative of the loyal-hearted Drummonds—was not born at S. Germain, yet his sister, Lady Clemeina Davies, who is still living, first saw the light of day in one of the state rooms of the chateau, and before her parents had been driven out

of its hospitable walls by the philosophes, who were the real authors of the first French Revolution.—The Lamp.

VERSAILLES, August 5.—It is said the question of the prolongation of the powers of Thiers as Chief of the Executive will be allowed to go by default.

The siege of Paris will be raised on the 15th instant.

The Government will soon introduce in the assembly a bill against the International Society.

In the assembly to-day the bill to impose a tax on incomes of natives and resident foreigners, came up and gave rise to an animated debate. No action was taken.

The Assembly considered the bill to indemnify citizens for loss of property during the German invasion. Thiers spoke several times and was frequently interrupted. He was visibly affected and bitterly reproached the members. He declared that he was willing to relieve, but not to indemnify those who had suffered during the war. Without disposing of the bill, the members adjourned until Tuesday.

ITALY.

ROME.—THE PRESENT PONTIFICATE.—During his pontificate, Pius IX. has witnessed the death of nearly one hundred cardinals, and has twice almost renewed the Sacred College. There are alive to-day but nine princes of the church created by Gregory XIV., and the youngest is seventy-five. Several others are infirm; notably their Eminences Billiet, Barnabo, Barili, Asquini, Quaglia and Antonelli. Twenty-two hats are vacant; and the cardinals now at Rome, and belonging to the Curia, are only twenty-eight in number, of whom three or four are reduced to inactivity by age or sickness.

The Swiss deputation to the Pope bore several presents, as well as an address signed by 245,700 persons.

The deputies from the Catholics of Holland have handed the Holy Father no less a sum than £28,000.

The Roman correspondent of the London Tablet, writing on July 8th, says:—Victor Emmanuel has paid another flying visit to Rome, and, to induce him to do so, the Government had to give him 2,000,000 francs to pay his debts. On the whole, the visit has not given more satisfaction than the last. The uncertainty of his coming at all kept matters in suspense, and the Municipality, although they voted 200,000 francs for the fetes to be given on the occasion, were too late with everything, and the expenses are really double the amount voted. The Corso was so badly adorned that most of the festoons had to be removed the night before the King arrived. In the Piazza del Popolo there was no time to cover the immense amount of scaffolding which was to have represented a triumphal arch. The few ornaments that were hung up were either blown down by a violent storm of wind that took place in the afternoon, or were so disarranged as to have anything but a festive appearance. The Arms of Savoy were stuck upon the doors of all the palaces of which the owners were known to be attached to the Pope, and all were forced by the mob to hang out flags or illuminate in the evening. The Italian papers confess to 50,000 having come into Rome for the occasion, and as most of these had free passes on the railway, besides board and lodging in Rome, there ought to appear a good item on this head in the Budget of the current expenses of the year. The King arrived at half-past twelve, and was received at the station by the Government and Municipal authorities. A procession was then formed to the Quirinal, making, however, a detour through some of the principal streets of Rome in order to receive the ovations of the "Romans."

Where were the true but faint-hearted Catholic Romans during the Piedmontese Saturnalia? Prior to the King's arrival the walls of the city were plastered with placards, telling people how they were to behave on the occasion, and how they should crowd to the railway station to give his Majesty a good reception.—The real Romans remained cold and indifferent to the appeal; they suppressed the feelings of indignation and contempt that fill their minds, and would burst forth, were not all Europe the unconcerned accomplice of their oppressors.—Those of the citizens who could not get out of the way to Florence, or to Naples, or to the neighboring hills, immured themselves in their own houses. On the 3rd inst., the Pope received in the Grand Ducal Hall of the Vatican a concourse of his faithful subjects, in number not less than 2000, consisting of several Roman Princes, heads of religious and scientific institutions, and a great number of ex-employees, both military and civilians, who came to renew their fidelity to him at the very moment when the Usurper was taking possession of the Quirinal. The ex-Minister of Finance, Signor Tongiorgi, read an address expressive of the devotion of all present, and their hope that an advent of justice and reparation would shortly dawn and inaugurate a second epoch of the reign of Pius IX. with victory and peace.—The address also made a protest against what was then going on in another part of the City. The Holy Father replied, that his soldiers and civil servants had imitated the example of the Apostles, who left all to follow Jesus. They had left all to keep unblemished their honor and conscience; their honor by remaining true to their Prince, and their conscience by remaining faithful to their God. His Holiness said, he was delighted and consoled to see those faithful men coming to him on that day to offer him the assurance of their unswerving loyalty. He said that it proved the truth of the word: "It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting." He assured the deputation that God had not forsaken them; and He would continue to provide for them and their families—and I myself (added the Holy Father) am always ready and happy to share with you whatever I possess. His Holiness concluded by giving them his benediction. At the Vatican on the 2nd, a large as-

semblage of Cardinals, Prelates, and other persons of distinction met to pay their respects to the Pope, who received them with a calm and radiant aspect, and expressed himself full of hope. There were crowds of devout persons praying during the day, especially for the Pope, in the Church of the Gesu, in that of S. John Lateran, and in S. Peter's.

In the afternoon Victor Emmanuel went to inaugurate the new ground for the rifle practice. There was a large display of soldiers and National Guards, besides the 50,000 who had come to represent the Roman people and cheer the King. In the evening several regiments returned to Rome by the Porta Angelica, and passing through the Piazza of S. Peter's cried out, "Viva Garibaldi—Morte al Papa!" this seemed to have been done on purpose, as S. Peter's was not the shortest way back to Rome. It must also be added that the National Guards are for the most part Republicans. At eight o'clock the King gave a dinner to which were invited the Ministers, generals, and official people who had come to Rome. Several of the Foreign Ministers attached to Italy were likewise present. The following morning the King received deputations from the various associations of Italy, from the military and municipal bodies, &c., &c., after which took place the review of the National Guard. In my letter last week I stated that the numbers of the Roman nobility who appeared at the dinner at the Quirinal was under 20; I now find that there were not 10 that could be called part of the Roman aristocracy. Then there was a procession by torchlight down the Corso, the noisy mob stopping before every house not illuminated, and shouting, *Lumi! Lumi!* as if to prove how spontaneous and universal was that demonstration of joy. There was a fire-work with the historic or mythic wolf, and the young robbers, Romulus and Remus—fit precursors of the second founder of Rome. The whole was wound up with a grand ball at the Capitol, given by the Municipality. I am assured that, as a ball, it was a complete fiasco; the male attendance was not as numerous as it should have been on such an occasion; but the ladies—where were they? The feminine element was scanty in quantity; and as to the quality, perhaps the ladies Pallavicini, Falconeri, Carpegna, and Lavaggi, but they were too few to represent the female aristocracy of Rome, as the *Libertà* said: "*Piccola rappresentanza in vero per una festa a cui assisteva il Re d'Italia.*" Of other ladies there were woefully few, and (as gentlemen have not yet adopted the practice once recommended by Mr. Spurgeon, of waltzing, and polking by themselves) there was little or no dancing.—There was a plentiful supper, and the honours meant for the King were transferred to the celebrated *restaurateur* Spillman and his splendid buffet. One of the papers says, that the company "attacked with *rare enthusiasm* the long tables that were loaded with every triumph of the culinary art." Victor Emmanuel would perhaps have been glad of a little of that enthusiasm for himself. His Majesty arrived about nine o'clock, with Ministers, Syndics, and others who had been invited. For about two hours there was a semblance of decorum, but as soon as these left, as well as the more respectable part of the company, a scene of riot and orgie arose which baffles description.—Drunken men and National Guards were lying about in a helpless state; the refreshment room was strewn with broken bottles, plates, and glasses. The spoons, knives, and forks were all stolen, as well as whatever was valuable, and, later on, the soldiers had to clear the place as best they could. Whatever remained intact was completely destroyed in the morning by the recruits who came to draw their numbers.—These unfortunate young men were assembled in the morning about eight o'clock, in the Piazza del Popolo, and marched to the Capitol. The servants were engaged in clearing the rooms and packing up the plates, and whatever remained of the previous evening. As, naturally, the authorities were not ready to receive the conscripts, they were asked to remain in the Forum for about an hour, till all was ready. After exercising their patience for nearly two hours they returned to the Capitol, and broke riotously into the hall where their numbers were to be drawn. This completed the ruin of the evening before; and it is even said that Messrs. Spillman, who had provided the refreshments, lost four handsome centrepieces, which were considered as loot by the new recruits.

The *Unita Cattolica* of Turin was seized as to its whole impression of the 2nd inst., on account of its comments on the entry of Victor Emmanuel into Rome. In the following number it congratulated itself on having suffered the like injury and indignity on the occasion of the other great trials of Pius IX.—"We were (it says) seized in November, 1866, when Napoleon III abandoned the cause of the Papacy, and thus paved the way for all the aggressions that have followed: we raised our voice against the act, and were seized. In 1870, Rome was bombarded; we denounced the act, and were seized. Soon afterwards the locks of the Quirinal were picked; we exposed the burglary, and brought the police upon us.—Soon afterwards we published the admirable Encyclical in which the Holy Father complained of the outrages heaped upon him: for that publication we were seized. Lastly, on the 2nd of this present July, a date that will be ever memorable in history, our papers were seized once more. We regard all these seizures as titles of honor." Every Catholic must admire the courage and devotion of the Turinese journal. The services such an undaunted witness renders to religion and justice are incomparable. As there cannot be a greater disgrace than to be an accomplice of Victor Emmanuel in his crimes, so there cannot be a greater honor than to share in the sufferings of the Holy Father.

The presents made on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his reign amounted to 25,000,000 of francs. The Queen of Wurtemberg sent 200,000 francs in gold: the Empress of Austria 100,000. An American Catholic has vastly out done everybody else. He has given the Pope 1,250,000 francs, or £50,000 sterling.

At night the King again refused to sleep at the Quirinal, neither would he again accept the hospitality of the Palazzo Doria; but he left about mid-night en route for Florence. No one was much surprised at the abruptness of this second departure, odd as it was, that a King should steal away unobserved from his new Capital, and travel by night like a *commis voyageur*; after such a day too. But it is known that his Majesty feels, as well he may, ill at ease in Rome, and especially in the Quirinal. All the official and diplomatic personages who had come for the fetes departed next day. So ended the inauguration of the Capital; a purely Pagan ceremony in the metropolis of Christendom.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIAN INTOLERANCE.—The Prussian Government has at length decisively shown its hand in the Infallibility question. In reply to the Right Rev. Dr. Kremnitz, Bishop of Ermland, whose petition was supported by the Catholic parent of Braunsberg, Herr von Muhler, Minister of Instruction, has distinctly refused to remove the excommunicated teacher, Dr. Wollman, from the Braunsberg Catholic Gymnasium. The reasons alleged by the Prussian Minister are so many deliberate insults to the Catholic feeling of the country. Dr. Wollman, says Herr von Muhler, still professes the Catholic faith as it was before the Vatican Council. The Prussian Government, seeing that he has indisputably fulfilled the obligations under which he was appointed, cannot therefore make him the victim of external variations. Furthermore, since religious instruction is obligatory in denominational schools subject to the Prussian Government, any Catholic children who would take advantage of the education afforded by the Braunsberg Gymnasium will be bound to attend the Catholic instruction of Dr. Wollman's lectures. With regard to the argument, that the Braunsberg Gymnasium, being endowed out of Catholic funds, ought not to be diverted to anti-Catholic purposes, Herr von Muhler coolly reiterates his sophism, that the Braunsberg Gymnasium under Dr. Wollman will maintain the Catholic faith of the time of its endowment.—It is unnecessary to lay stress upon the dishonest character of the pleas put forward by the Prussian Minister. It would seem that Prince Bismarck, now that he has obtained the service he required from the patriotism of the German Catholics, thinks he can, not only dispense with their further assistance, but can venture to outrage their most sacred convictions. Certainly the persecuting tyranny avowed in the dispatch of Herr von Muhler can only be paralleled by the spirit which created the old hateful penal laws against the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland. Unhappy Germany, if her glorious triumphs have only reduced her to a stage which Protestant England left behind half a century ago! The Prussian Government used to be cited for the moderation of its Catholic legislation, but that was before the valour of the Rhineland and Bavarian Catholics placed the Imperial crown on the brows of the Hohenzollerns.—*Tablet*.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES IN PRUSSIAN SILESIA.—With reference to the recent disturbances at Koenigsbutte, so bloodily repressed by the Prussian Uhlans, it is stated that a large portion of the discontent of the workmen is owing to the manner in which their religious feeling has been insulted by the agents of the Government. Although the Catholic workmen are 16,000 and the Evangelical only 2,000, the minority has been systematically preferred on all occasions. The Catholic workmen have seen their priests insulted, their schools hindered, and all the inspectorships given to virulent anti-Catholics. The Catholic clergy had warned the Prussian Government of the probable consequences of such a line of conduct. It seems, however, that the lance-thrust of the Uhlans is considered the best reply to Catholic complaints.—*Ibid*.

DRESDEN, JULY 17.—The Crown Prince of Saxony has received the following telegram from the Emperor of Russia:—

"The Emperor William having raised you to the rank of Field Marshal, I beg you to consider yourself as possessing the same rank in my Army, which has had the honour of counting you as one of its own for the last 19 years, and is proud of that fact, especially since the last war, in which at the head of the Army placed under your orders you covered yourself with glory."

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.—The seventh Parliament of the colony met on April 25th for the purpose of being sworn in, and of choosing a Speaker. For this honor, two candidates had announced themselves—Mr. Duffy and Captain McMahon; but an inopportune accident which occurred to the former gentleman precluded him from contesting the coveted distinction, and his rival was accordingly elected without opposition.

A Central Press telegram reports intelligence had been received at Carlisle of the wreck of the steamer Countess of Eglinton. The passengers, crew, and part of the cargo were saved.

HOME RULE.—On Monday, July 8, Mr. Butt met the Mayor of Birmingham at an aggregate meeting, convened by a large body of the Corporation and other inhabitants, and explained the views of the Federal party in Ireland.

The strong points supporting the use of Fellows Compound of Hypophosphites are, that while it takes immediate hold upon the system, in stimulating the Liver, regulating and strengthening the muscles of the Heart, Stomach, Lungs, &c., it has no debilitating effect under any circumstances; and while its continued use is marked by the general toning of the system, without producing constipating effects, it may be stopped at any time without the usual disagreeable effect following the

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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