FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 17.—The *Journal Officiel* announces that the Emperor has decided not to receive either in Imperial quarters or quarters of general officers any volunteer or any foreign officer or any one not belonging to the French army.

PARIS, July 19.—The *Patrie* this morning says the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna started from here last night for Berlin with the official declaration of war.

PARIS, July 20.—The *Journal Officiel* contains a decree nominating General Edmund Lebœuf, lately Minister of War, as a Major General; Viscount de Jean, Minister of War *ad interim*, and Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, as Ambassador to Vienna.

Three hundred Hungarians have volunteered in a body to join the French army.

Prince Napoleon has arrived and had a long interview with the Emperor. It is understood that a corps d'armee will be immediately formed and placed under command of the Prince.

PARIS July 20, Midnight.—The Representatives of Foreign Powers here made another united effort to-day to prevent war, but were unsuccessful.

PARIS, July 21.—1,500 hackmen and 100 omnibus conductors have joined the army. Three hundred Americans have volunteered also.

Madame Sass, at the Grand Opera last evening, sang the Marseillaise; the scene of enthusiasm on the occasion was indescribable, the audience rose *en masse* and joined in the song, which terminated in deafening shouts of 'Vive la France.'

The French army are concentrating in the north-western part of the country, within the quadrilateral formed by the towns of Valance, Thearville, Strasburg and Mayence, where, in all probability, the armies will meet the first shock of war. A battery of militraive will be attached to each Corps d'Armee.

Turkey offers France a contingent of 200.000 soldiers for pay.

Public and private subscriptions to various charitable projects, incident to war, are very lavish in all parts of the country. The Duke de Montemart has given 100,000 frs. to one of these funds. Many persons have agreed to pay certain sums during the war, and others agree to pay double taxes. Many of the manufacturers continue to pay the wages of their employees who choose to enlist as soldiers.

A rich manufacturer at Mallhease has offered to equip a thousand volunteers, and supply them with rations during the war.

The Deputies in the Corps Legislatif have signed liberal subscriptions for the wounded. M. Schneider gave 10,000 frs. to one of the aid societies.

Upon the arrival of the steamship Cambria at Havre, on Saturday, 500 Germans who had paid passage to America, hearing of the declaration of war, left the ship to return and enlist in the Prussian army.

No fighting on sea or land has as yet been reported. The Deputies from the departments of the upper and lower Rhine, Moselle, and Meurth, are kept well informed, by telegraph, of the movements of the army, and they state that no important conflict has yet taken place. There have been some skirmishes between patrols and customs officers, but no blood has been spilled and not a gun has been fired.

A grand dinner was given by tht Emperor at St. Cloud yesterday after the Council of War. The principal officers of regiments of the line and of the Imperial Guard, who are on the eve of leaving Paris, were present. They testified in the most enthusiastic manner their devotion to the Emperor. The band played the Marseillaise.

The *Journal Officiel* makes the following announcement: The Emperor has decided that all subjects of Prussia, or of States allied with Prussia, now in France, shall be permitted to remain so long as their conduct furnishes no cause for complaint. In regard to vessels of commerce belonging to the enemy the following rules will be observed: To such vessels now in French ports or which may enter said ports in ignorance of war, a delay of 30 days will be granted for their departure and safe conduct until they arrive at their destination; vessels having shipped cargoes for France before the declaration of war are not liable to capture, and may discharge their cargoes and load with others in the harbour of the Empire after which they will receive safe conduct to the ports which they belong to.

La Liberte, an organ of the M. Thier's party, gives the following as the programme of the French. The army will first enter Hesse, in order to neutralize the southern State of Germany. They will then occupy and fortify the city of Frankfort. From this point they will be able to sweep all the Prussian territory to the left of the Rhine, they will then enter Prussia by way of Westphalia and a reconstruction of the Rhenish Confederation will follow.

La Liberte says, in case Denmark joins France in war, the Princes of Orleans will serve in the Danish army.

France has communicated to the powers a notification that she has entered into reciprocal engagements with Belgium and Holland, ensuring their neutrality. France is also on an active negotiation with Russia to obtain her formal promise of neutrality.

The *Journal Officiel* has a significant article on the attitude of Holland, with which it professes to be pleased, and continues:—But no one can ignore the ambitious designs of Prussia against the independence of Holland. Bismarck wishes to make that generous and illustrious little nation submit as the Danish Duchies were forced to submit. He wished to render Holland a naval State of the North German Confederation, and under pretext of establishing closer commercial relations tried to place Prussian customs officers at Amsterdam. The patriotic emotion aroused in the Netherlands at the time of the Luxemburg affair will also be remembered, nor will it be forgotten that without the firm stand taken by France then Prussian policy would have resulted fatally to the independence and autonomy of the Netherlands. The Cabinet of the Hague is on its guard, and will not fail to maintain the real interests of the country. The same paper has the following on the relation of Switzerland to France. We learn from several Swiss cantons and particularly from Neufchatel, that the military measures of the Federal Government are not directed against France, but are inspirited by a friendly neutrality. Switzerland knows she has nothing to fear from France her neutral ally and firm friend. The measures taken by Switzerland to secure the respect of Prussia for her neutrality are in our favour, as by her geographical position she protects an important portion of our frontier. The friendly feeling of the Spanish people towards France is also pointed out by the Journal, which says:—We hear from Spain that all notice how carefully in the present conflict our Government and Chambers have avoided any act or expression of unfriendliness towards that Power; this results from the feelings of sympathy between the two nations.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals are adverse to the neutrality of Spain.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, July 4.—Orders have been despatched to the Governor of Portuguese Guinea to receive from the British authorities official possession of the Island of Bolama.

PRUSSIA.

Bismark said that the declaration of war was the first and only document officially received from France, proving conclusively that a surprise was intended.

The Cabinet of Berlin having received notification of a declaration of war, Deputy Drealle intends to move that the Chambers during the war may be represented by a permanent committee of Senators and Deputies.

A Berlin correspondent says, thanks to her organization Prussia will in a few hours be equal to France at all points. National exultation is unbounded. Colleges and schools are closed and students are thronging to the recruiting offices to be enrolled. The same is true of South Germany.

Prussians on the border say that Bismarck is much troubled at the slowness of Landwehr in coming forward.

The North German Government offers a reward of three pounds for the first notification of the declaration of war given to any German vessel at sea, the money to go to the captain of the ship giving such notification.

RUSSIA.

Warsaw, July 2. — The Archduke Albert was received at the Austro-Russian frontier by Adjutant-General Knorrin and numerous officers. The Czar, wearing the uniform of an Austrian General, awaited the Archduke at the railway station. His Imperial Highness was dressed in the uniform of a Marshal of the Russian army, and was heartily received by His Majesty, a military band striking up the Austrian national air. The Czar conducted his Imperial Highness to the Castle of Lazienski, where he takes up his residence, and where a squadron of Uhlans, of which the Archduke is Commander, has been quartered. The Czar has expressed to the Austrian Ambassador, Baron Chotek, the pleasure derives from the visit of the Archduke.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 3.—According to an official telegram received from Warsaw the Czar has conferred upon the Archduke Albrecht the Grand Cross of the military Order of St. George. An autograph letter of the Emperor, published this morning, appoints Herren Holzgethan and Petrino respectively Ministers of Finance and of Agriculture, and Court Councillor Stremacer Minister of Public Education.

July 4.—The trial of 14 workmen, charged with high treason, which had been postponed for several days, commenced this morning. The Public Prosecutor, in his opening address, explained that the prisoners belonged to a committee which was engaged in spreading a Socialist-Democratic agitation in Austria; that they were in communication with trades unions in foreign countries, and in conjunction with the latter, aimed at the overthrow of all social and State institutions. During the trial a large number of working men gathered in front of the Court-house, but there was not the slightest disturbance of order.

The Austrian Court is naturally interested in the present crisis, but abstains at present from active interference.

The fact that Austria is ordering extended field manœuvres in Hungary is accepted as proving her sincerity of neutrality.

VIENNA, July 21.—A Council of Ministers was held here yesterday, at which it was decided that Austria should maintain a position of watchful neutrality. Her ulterior policy is dependent on that of the Czar.

ROME.—The Holy Father received the congratulations of the Sacred College on Friday last after High Mass in S. Peter's. He replied to the Cardinal Vicar's speech in most impressive words, in which he spoke of the work he had attempted during his long and stormy Pontificate, and the difficulties he had encountered from the spirit of revolt which has taken possession even of many calling themselves good Catholics, as well as of the declared enemies of the Church. On the 21st (Tuesday), which was the anniversary of the Holy Father's coronation, High Mass was celebrated in St. Peter's 'coram Pontifice, by the Cardinal Mathieu, Archbishop of Besancon, the Senators and public bodies of Rome assisting, as well as the Sacred College and the Fathers of the Council. General Dumont and his officers came expressly from Civita Vecchia, in order to be present, and paid their respects to the Holy Father after Mass. The illumination of the city was very general, but the Bengal lights at S. Peter's were given up, and public concert took place instead in the Piazza Colonna. The French officers in garrison at Civita Vecchia gave a splendid ball and supper in honor of the day, which has been observed with the greatest public rejoicing all over the Roman States. The Consistory did not take place on Monday, and the day it will be held is not yet fixed. At the Church of S. Ignatius, the feast of San Luigi Gonzaga was celebrated. on Tuesday with great devotion and splendour, and the church was literally crowded at first and second Vespers, and at the countless Masses at the tomb of the saintly patron of the Roman youth. The Pope did not assist at the octave procession of Corpus Christi last night, but he has gone this morning to the Lateran for the High Mass of S. John Baptist.

Fifty recruits a week are arriving for the Pontifical Zouaves, and everything is being done to put the Papal army in a state of efficiency. The English Zouaves have exchanged their club in Piazza delle Valle for a much more spacious and convenient one close to the Gesu, into which they remove on Tuesday, and which includes an open court where they can sit out of doors in the summer evenings. The marriage of the Vicomte de Saizy with Mdlle. Le Plessis de Grenedan, whose brother was one of the earliest martyrs for the Temporal power at Castelfidardo, took place last week at Rennes. The marriage of the Baron Vital de Rochetaille [ex-Zouave of Mentana] with Mdlle. de Dampion is announced for next month. The Knights of Malta hold their annual celebration this morning at the Church of the Lucchese. Among the new English Knights of Justice is Major de Haviland, Lord Beaumont being also one, and not a mere Knight of Devotion. The infusion of the Northern element into the Order cannot but be of the greatest advantage to its efficiency and dignity, and may, it is to be hoped, obviate the abuses of its spirit and institute which had crept in under an exclusively Italian administration; such as the sale of its privileges to Roman shop-keepers for the entry of their goods, the letting of its houses as public hotels, and other proceedings equally inconsistent with the institute and spirit of so ancient and noble an order of chivalry, devoted to the services of the poor and the defence of the Church and her faith.

THE REVOLUTION.—There is literally nothing of political interest this week, either in Rome or in Italy, to record save the continued preparations of the Sect for a *coup-de-main* on Rome. General Bixio's enterprize for the extension of commerce in the seas of India and China has, strange to say, entailed the necessity of taking soundings in the harbour of Terrocina, where the General appears to have penetrated in disguise last week for this purpose. The Pontifical Government having received authentic information on this point, the post will of course be strengthened. This, however, proves that the project exists, and awaits only a favourable moment to show itself in action. The enrolments at Genoa are going on actively, and bounties of 180 francs are being given to each recruit, and a franc a day as pay

EGYPT.

Constantinople, July 1. An amicable arrangement has been arrived at between Halim Pasha and the Khedive, the former ceding Shoubra and the sequestrated property, as well as all prospective and hereditary rights.

INDIA.

Calcutta, July 1.—The press continues to condemn severely the mode in which the Income-tax is being assessed.

The Government of Bengal is considering the question of devising a scheme for levying an educational cess.

July 4.—A large meeting of natives was held here on Saturday, when resolutions were passed condemning the policy of the Government in withdrawing State aid from English education. The draught of a memorial to the Duke of Argyll was adopted.

UNITED STATES.

Until September next the present liquor law of Massachusetts will be in force, and the sale of anything to be drunk on the premises is illegal. On the first of September the new law goes into effect, and under its provisions, if seven citizens of a town and fifty of a city have petitioned for a popular vote, an election is to be had to decide whether the sale of ale, lager beer and cider will be allowed. If affirmatively decided, it shall be legal to sell these beverages over the bar to be drunk on the premises.

SECRET OF HAPPINESS. — An Italian Bishop, who had struggled through many difficulties without repining, and being much opposed without manifesting impatience, being asked by a friend to communicate the secret of his being always so happy, replied, 'it consists in a single thing, that is, making a right use of my eyes.' His friend, in surprise, begged him to explain his meaning. 'Most willingly,' replied the Bishop; 'in whatsoever state I am, I first of all look up to heaven, and remember that my great business is to get there. I then look down upon earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall soon fill in it. I then look abroad in the world, see what multitudes are, in all respects, less happy than myself. And thus I learn where true happiness is placed, where all my cares must end, and how little reason I have had to murmur, or be otherwise than thankful. And to live in this spirit is to be always happy.

BATHERS AND DOGS.—The correspondent of a country paper relates the following anecdote: When I was about fifteen years old, and at school, I obtained permission one day to take with me as a bathing companion, Hector, the master's great Newfoundland dog. I had taken my header from the pier, and was making for the buoy anchored some hundred yards from the land, when I was startled by a sensation such as might be produced by a rake drawn violently down my back, first from my right shoulder, then from the left. Turning quickly round, I found to my dismay that Hector was resolutely bent on saving me from a watery grave. Without stopping to reason with him on his unnecessary display of zeal, I instantly dived, turned under water, rose to the surface, seized him by the tail, pulled him under water, and held him there until I thought he had enough of it. We then swam quietly and independently to land, Hector taking the lead. I recollect to this day the smart of the salt water on the musical staves which decorated my poor back; but though Hector and I bathed together many a time afterwards, he never came near me again.

We cannot have figs from thorns, or grapes from thistles; and if we wish to succeed in business, we must use means adapted to its end.

A man that keeps riches and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold, and eats thistles.

'In you do not close that window, waiter, I shall die from the draught', said a lady dining at the Crystal Palace. 'And if you do close it I shall die from the best in this hot weather,' exclaimed a stouter fair lady. Then there was a giggle amongst the diners at the dilemma of the waiter; when a literary gentleman present said, 'My good fellow, your duty is; close the window and kill one lady, then open it and kill the other lady.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

PLEURISY.

Montreal, C.E., May 12, 1864.

Dear Sirs,—Last Fall, my wife was attacked with Pleurisy in a severe form, so that she was helpless, and I felt doubtful of her recovery. By reading one of your almanacs which was left at the house, she was induced to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla. After taking two bottles she began to experience relief, and with Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, which were recommended to be taken with the Sarsaparilla, she was completely cured by the use of five bottles. I feel bound, for the benefit of the public, to certify to this cure.'

Yours, &c.,

JOHN GOODBODY,
No. 8 Dumarais St.

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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.

Eminent Man of Science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system from the iron in the blood. This accounts for the debility, low spirits, and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element, and in the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation.

25

A SURE CURE FOR HEADACHE.

Imperfect digestion, with its invariable accompaniments, a sympathetic disturbance of the liver and bowels is the exciting cause of sick and nervous headaches. Why endure the excruciating agony when a course, and in some cases *one dose of* BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS will remove cause and consequences together? Chronic headache, of the most obstinate type, inevitably and quickly yields to this mildest and most efficacious of all cathartic and antibilious medicines—which no disease proceeding from a disordered stomach, morbid state of the liver, irregularity or constipation of the bowels, or the difficulties incident to the weaker sex, can long withstand. In all cases where the liver is affected, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, the most potent purifier of the animal fluids the world has known, will greatly facilitate a cure.

423.

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In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the *ne plus ultra* of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is far superior. In proof of this we call attention to a letter from Henry T. Leslie, Doctor of Music, an eminent London organist in which the great superority of the American Organ over the Alexandre is cheerfully admitted. The letter is printed in the advertisement of Messrs. Smith in another column.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—From the early days of Spanish Discovery, Florida has been celebrated for the spicy odor of its flowers and shrubs. Here we have the floating incense of its wild garden and aromatic groves concentrated and placed under seal. This floral water derives its fragrance from the fresh leaves of tropical blossoms and plants. The perfume will lose nothing by comparison with that of the choicest Rhenish Cologne, and is infinitely superior to that made in Paris, where it is scarcely more then half the price of either.

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

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

Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both. Be it your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies:—his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Ague Cure that expelled the freezing ague or burning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of these agencies but feels grateful for them all?—Bangor Times.

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A LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past kept house for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address "E. L," TRUE WITNESS Office.

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A STOUT BOY as an Apprentice to the BLACKSMITH business. Wages liberal. A Boy from the country preferred.

Apply at 58 Murray Street, Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF MAURICE GRANEY, aged 22 years, who left Montreal about 5 years ago for New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his Father and Mother, James and Ellen Graney, Richardson Street, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Ellen Breen, maiden name Toole. When last heard of, was at Ottawa, is partially insane, about 37 years of age, fair complexion, and about 5 feet 8, or 10 inches in height. When leaving home on the 11th of May wore a brown dress. Took two others, one green and the other muslin, also a light blue jacket. Any person knowing where she is, will confer a favor on her husband, Maurice Green, by writing. Direct to Eganville, Ontario.

MONTH OF JUNE.

Devotions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arranged for each day of the Month of June. To which are added Father Burgo's Novena of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia. Sent Free by Mail on receipt of price—45c.

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By Order of the Executors of the late
JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

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Repairs done on the shortest notice.

Encourage Home Industry. Mr. Bruno Ledoux has been awarded several Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1868.

LOVELL'S

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by Personal Canvass, *from door to door*, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, *in October next*, the Canadian Dominion Directory, and six Provincial Directories, which will prove a correct and full index to the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

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is elegant in appearance,—thoroughly constructed,—with powerful and steady bellows,—with exquisitely-voiced reeds,—finely contrasted qualities of tone, and ingenious mechanical contrivances for increase of power and for expression.

This excellence is not the result of chance, but follows their well-devised system, so that each Organ is perfect of its kind; there is no more chance for inferior work than in the Springfield Armory.

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