

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 15.—President Thiers and Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador, today signed a convention on the part of their respective Governments for the fifth milliard of francs of the war indemnity by instalments, the final payment to be made on the 5th September next, when all French territory occupied by the German troops, including Belfort, will be evacuated.

The death of the late Emperor has not been without its effect upon the prospects of the party. So long as he was alive, a feeling of personal allegiance held a large number of officers in the Army bound to him. Now that he is dead they turn instinctively to the Royal line. They find their sympathies naturally inclined towards the Princes who have never lost an opportunity of identifying themselves with one or other of the services. Republican they can never be. During the last two years the feeling in the Army, never favourable to a Republic, has been drifting steadily away from it. It was Imperialist, how it is becoming rapidly Monarchist. With the exception of Chanzy, Faidherbe, and a few Colonels, no superior officers are Republican. Next to MacMahon the most popular General in the Army is Ducrot, a decided Monarchist, while such of the junior officers as are neither Monarchists nor Imperialists are rather of the Cremer and Bossel school than Moderate Republicans.

Garibaldi has just addressed another letter to the promoters of the Milan Congress, urging the extension of the movement to the provinces and rural districts. "Let them," he says, "destroy the Satan of the Necromancers." This horrible phrase means, in the jargon of the Secs, the God of Christians, Lucifer being on the contrary the deity of Freemasonry. We recommend the fact to the pious Protestants who believe the hero of Caprea to be an apostle of Bible Christianity! Letters from Leghorn state that Garibaldi's health is rapidly breaking up, and that his dangerous state is concealed by his friends, in order not to discourage the Italian Republicans.

The Roman correspondent of a contemporary says that all over Italy the secret societies are hard at work, sending assassins into Rome, getting up meetings like that at Milan, and preparing for a general rising of Reds against "moderate" revolutionists. He tells us that on the 26th of January appeared a Red journal, edited by political prisoners just emancipated, under the ominous title of "Escapo who can in 1873," and quotes its programme, from which we take the following extracts—promising that the whole business may possibly be a hoax, while at the same time the saying *si non e vero e ben trovato*, fully applies:—

The good time is over—that of vengeance has arrived—we have endured long enough—we must have an end to the despair of Italy. Sicily groans as well as Naples, Turin as Genoa, and Milan as Florence. At Rome, Sulla, and Lanca are trying, they say, to make the past be forgotten. Some journals may be amusing, but others must give vent to the popular exasperation—This will be our province. Happy he who can escape in 1873. Still more so the Lanca and Sulla, if, at its close, they be still on horseback. But such a thing must not, cannot be.

Such is the promising programme! Who stirs up this thirst of vengeance and blood? Not the Church, assuredly—but the monarchy of Victor Emmanuel. He has played out his part, and is now a prey to indescribable solitude. Ruin prevails in every quarter, lodgings and provisions are high, specie gone, usurers at work, and, in addition, an appalling immorality is turning Rome and Italy's other leading cities into so many hells upon earth! Numerous bankruptcies are expected before a month passes—the new comers destroy the trade of Rome first, and then they take to destroying themselves. As I am informed, the Holy See has received from various European Powers assurances that the restoration of legitimate monarchy in France is only a question of time. All Europe feels the necessity of a check to Prussia, and bringing to her senses this noisy, revolutionary, insolent, and wretched Italy, who is disturbing the world by detaining the Pope in captivity, on the model of her brigands in the Calabria and the Abruzzi. The foundation stone of a Protestant church was laid here yesterday. The Anglican bishop deposited a box containing the freethinking journals of the day! This was a new rite, indeed, unthought of by any rubrician of former times.

ROME, March 18.—The Pope gave audience yesterday to one hundred Canadians who served in the Pontifical Zouaves. His Holiness congratulated his visitors upon their steadfast devotion to the Church. A outrageous Roman paper has just been confiscated for the twenty-seventh time. Our readers may judge for themselves of the impartiality of the Italian Government, which tolerates blasphemy against God, but cannot brook such a reflection on the Powers that be as the following, for which the paper was confiscated:—"If Italian Ministers had any sense of shame left, if they had any affection for the House of Savoy, instead of taking part in the orgies of the Carnival, they ought to put on garments of mourning, remembering that the throne of the ex-King Amadeus has fallen, although raised by the enthusiastic vote of the people, recognized by Europe, and surrounded by bayonets and cannon." The official act of accusation sees in this "an indirect but unmistakable manifestation of threats of destruction against monarchical and constitutional authority." Who will deny the Italian Attorney-General the power of "seeing through a million stars?"

ITALY.

The fall of the Lanza ministry is predicted as certain, by the whole force of the opposition. Rattazzi at the head of the Democratic League is more than ready to assume the reins of government, and to go all the lengths demanded by the extreme Left, of which Cairoli is the chief. The position of the Italian Cabinet is critical, and the outlook far from reassuring. The Minister of Finance has made a "Cabinet question" on the extension of legal currency to the almost worthless "paper money" of several banks. The Government, though bankrupt, refused to sanction such a measure, and passed to the order of the day which, despite its usual following of very liberal-minded partisans, was only carried by a majority of six votes. Victor Emmanuel was immediately summoned from Naples, and presided at a Cabinet Council. There is no doubt the question of the suppression of Religious Houses is the true cause of the difficulty. Garibaldi has just addressed another letter to the promoters of the Milan Congress, urging the extension of the movement to the provinces and rural districts. "Let them," he says, "destroy the Satan of the Necromancers." This horrible phrase means, in the jargon of the Secs, the God of Christians, Lucifer being on the contrary the deity of Freemasonry. We recommend the fact to the pious Protestants who believe the hero of Caprea to be an apostle of Bible Christianity! Letters from Leghorn state that Garibaldi's health is rapidly breaking up, and that his dangerous state is concealed by his friends, in order not to discourage the Italian Republicans.

orders of clergy, two classes of believers, and general disunion in each Canton. The clergy of Geneva, following up the noble protest, a translation of which we published a week or two since, have presented the Grand Council with a declaration to the effect that Mgr. Mermillod's banishment will not touch the validity of the trust confided to him by the Pope; nor lessen their entire submission to his legitimate authority as their Bishop. There are signs that even the stupid Federal Council begin to see that they were somewhat premature in executing the decree of banishment against Mgr. Mermillod.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Government is pushing persecution in every way possible. It has lately made some enquiries from local authorities, and through them from the parish priests, respecting the administration of the local property of Catholic churches, and the right to that property. People think that the ministry is about to prepare a Bill confiscating it in order to enrich itself.

JOE IN TOLDO TO "MOVE ON." (Vide Ch. Dickens.)—It is perhaps irrelevant, but this comparison was forcibly suggested to our mind on reading the following in the *Mainz Gazette* (Mainzer Journal) of the 22nd February, 1873:—"The father of the Rev. Michael Zoller, S.J., Mr. Conrad Zoller, has addressed the following petition to His Royal Highness 'the Grand Duke' (of Hesse Darmstadt) 'we must premise, as our readers may have forgotten the fact, which we mentioned some time ago, that the Jesuit father in question had been forbidden to live at his father's house in Seligenstadt and had had Herbartin assigned to him as a domicile, at the time of the expulsion of the Society. The Mainz paper then gives the petition, which is perfectly respectful; it is headed: 'Concerning the prayer of Conrad Zoller for the protection of his paternal rights.' And Herr Zoller represents that his son has committed crime, is utterly without means of living at his own expense, and 'has had closed to him, by order of the Government, the most natural and most lawful refuge open to a man on earth—his father's house.' The poor father goes on to say that, 'in this extremity, he has recourse to the justice of his natural sovereign and protector, and that he looks with confidence to His Prince, to whom he (Zoller) and his have always been loyal and dutiful subjects.' The answer to this petition was a ministerial rescript forwarded to the Mayor of Seligenstadt, which runs as follows:—

"Darmstadt, February, 1873. 'The Grand-Ducal Minister of the Interior to the Grand-Ducal district magistrates of Offenbach. 'His Royal Highness the Grand Duke hereby signifies, that he rejects the petition of Conrad Zoller, of Seligenstadt, and his complaint, as unfounded; H. R. H. is further graciously pleased to decide that it be signified to the petitioner, that his son, the Jesuit Michael Zoller, is ordered to conform himself to the arrangements made by the authorities—in virtue of the lately passed law—with regard to his place of abode.

"This is to be forwarded by you to the petitioner as the answer to his request of the 22nd of this month. (Signed) VON STARCK. VON GAGERN."

This was followed on the same day, by an instruction to the Mayor of Seligenstadt from the district authorities of Offenbach, as to the mode of dealing with Father Zoller, S.J. By this document, which is headed: "On the execution of the Imperial laws concerning the Order of the Society (sic) of Jesus," the Mayor is authorized to send the Jesuit Father to his assigned domicile within three days. Also, he is to tell Zoller that as he had, up to the time of his expulsion, not been in possession of a benefice, he can have no right to an allowance from Government, and he must therefore look about him for some other trade or means of earning his living, with due regard to the provisions of the law, and not in contradiction with its special limitations. He is not to be allowed to say mass, as he requested the permission of the police to do, because, although this would be permitted to him, were he merely a Catholic priest, it cannot be tolerated by the laws of the Empire, because he is a Jesuit. Should he find that such means of earning his living are more easily to be got in some other locality than Herbartin, provided the said locality is in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial law concerning the Company of Jesus, the Grand Ducal Ministry would be prepared to consent to his being domiciled in such locality.

"After expiration of the three days of grace you will report whether Zoller has obeyed these orders. (Signed) VON GROLMAN."

These documents are very refreshing; there is a flavour of the East, or better still of China or Thibet, about them, which gives a benighted, barbarian, 'geist'-less Englishman quite a new sensation, and takes him back to the days when walls were prodded by Privy Council pursuivants to discover priest hiding places; the days which we ignorant wretches of Britons are wont to thank God for not permitting to last. We fear—such is British pig-headedness and crass stupidity—that most of our countrymen, even non-Catholics, will, on the perusal of these lines, be led to utter a very strong expression of thanks to a beneficent Providence, which has not caused them to be born Hessians or made Prussians.

THE PROTESTANT CLERGY OF HANOVER AND THE ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS.—The Protestant clergy of the Kingdom of Hanover have held a general meeting to consult as to their conduct with regard to the new ecclesiastical laws. They have come to the conclusion that they are bound to protest vigorously against the passing of such laws. "The protestation is being drawn up, and will be signed," says the Hanoverian Protestant paper from which we condense this paragraph, "by a large majority."

The *New Venetian Times*, a paper advocating extreme liberal views, and notoriously conducted by a Jew, expresses the following opinion in its principal leading article of February 19th:—"On one point, we are quite in agreement with Ultramontanism, and that is, in the identity of Catholic interests with those of all other religions. The Pope is really the representative and deputy of God upon earth. If once his authority were to be broken down, the popelings of other religious bodies will hardly expect that any should show much respect for their doctrines. Catholicism is the great pillar of all beliefs, and even Judaism is forced to lean against that pillar for support. Once let that pillar called the Papacy be broken, and all other religions will have lost their mainstay." A North German paper which quotes these words, adds with equal truth: "These few lines deserve to be taken to heart by all Protestants who are still believers, as we know they are by some. They need no commentary, and their truth is beyond dispute," as will soon be proved. It is some comfort to turn from the speeches in the Prussian Diet, uttered by nominal Christians, to words like those we have quoted written by real Jews. It seems that persecution, like 'poverty, sometimes makes us acquainted with strange bedfellows."

ACQUITTAL OF THE EDITOR OF THE "GERMANIA."—The Abbe Mijunke, the editor of the Berlin *Germania*, who had had three numbers of his paper confiscated, as containing the Pope's Allocution and who for an article thereon had been brought before the law courts on the charge of "offense against the King's person and dignity," has been acquitted, to the great disgust of the Prussian Attorney-General, who had demanded a minimum punishment of six months' detention in a fortress. The accused editor defended himself and managed to say a great deal that was very true, and that must have been eminently unpleasant to the feelings of the "other side." The confiscated numbers were restored to him and he left the court in triumph. There is some justice left in the new German Empire, if it would seem, which is consoling, in view of the passing of Dr. Falk's laws!

HEAD TEACHER WANTED. FOR THE SCHOOL of the Village of Belle River, Essex Co., Ontario; must be able to speak and teach both languages. Good references required. Salary liberal. Applications addressed immediately to Mr. Bisson, School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co., Ont.

The *John Bull*, newspaper, says a marriage is projected between the Duke of Edinburgh and the daughter of the Czar of Russia.

SILK MANUFACTURE.—The silk manufacturers of America have just issued a report directing public attention to the rapidly increasing condition of trade in domestic silks. Within a decade it has sprung up from an insignificant and unpromising experiment, and now bids fair to become one of the leading and most lucrative branches of our varied industry. There is said to be at this time a capital of over \$30,000,000 invested in the business in this country, against less than \$3,000,000 in 1860. Sixteen thousand operatives are employed, earning \$8,000,000 per annum, and weaving between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 worth of silk goods in a year. And yet the planting of the mulberry and oak trees, which are chiefly used in propagating the worms, as well as the employment of the Chinese, has been attended with serious drawbacks, which it will require time to overcome. Another obstacle in the way of a more rapid growth of silk manufacture, in this country, is found in the fact that the California raw silk must all be sent to Europe to be reeled, the improved machinery necessary for that purpose not having strangely enough, found its way as yet to this country. The American silks are universally admired, both in this country and in Europe, and when our facilities are matured we will be able to compete with the world.

Everybody wants to be well off. The question is frequently asked, "How shall a poor young couple start right, so as to rise to comfortable fortune?" The first point is for the poor young husband to make a confidant of the poor young wife. In that way he will secure her co-operation. Women are naturally economical, notwithstanding the general outcry about female extravagance. And when a woman's heart is full of wedded love, there is hardly any sacrifice which she will not gladly make for the sake of her husband, if he trusts her. The husband can best determine the way, and point the course to fortune; but the wife can best administer on the domestic estate in such a manner as to make the most of the husband's earnings. Industry and sagacity on the part of the husband, combined with economy and prudence on the part of the wife, will slowly but surely lay the foundation of a prosperity which may be not only permanent, but beneficent. The first step, however, is a co-partnership of absolute trust and confidence between the husband and wife; and the husband must be the one to begin it. In this sense it is an eternal truth which the poet utters in the line—

"As the husband, so the wife is!" ANCIENT USE OF PRUSSIC ACID.—The bitter almond contains the constituents of prussic acid, and a peculiar volatile oil, resembling the peach-blossom in its color; both are developed when the almond is bruised and brought into contact with water. When the bitter almond, therefore, is masticated and receives the moisture in the mouth and stomach, the prussic acid then formed operates as a powerful sedative upon the nervous system, and renders the body less susceptible of the influence of excitants, consequently of wine. It forms, as it were, the balance in the opposite scale, and preserves the equilibrium between the sinking which would result from its use were no wine taken, and the intoxication which would follow an excess of wine were the bitter almonds not eaten. Plutarch informs us that the sons of the physician of the Emperor Tiberius knew this fact; and although most intrepid toper, yet they kept themselves sober by eating bitter almonds.—Dr. Todd Thompson.

A PLEASANT CURE FOR THE GOUT.—It has been stated that the advantages of asparagus are not sufficiently estimated by those who suffer from rheumatism and gout. Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esculent; and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient avoids all acids, whether in food or beverage. The Jerusalem artichoke has also a similar effect in relieving rheumatism. The heads may be eaten in the usual way, but ten made from the leaves of the stalks, and drunk three or four times a day, is a certain remedy, though not equally agreeable.

ONE of those accidents that seem providential occurred during the siege of Strasbourg, and its details have just now been made public. At the time that the bombardment was at its height, a shell tore off one of the beautiful painted windows, flew across the nave of the Cathedral, and, smashing in the organ pipes, lodged in the organ itself. Had it burst, the destruction not only of the organ, but of a great part of the Cathedral must instantly have ensued. Strange to say—for these German messengers rarely fail to fulfil their errand—the shell remained embedded in the heart of the instrument without exploding. The missile has now been extracted, and is to be seen on the floor below, mounted on a marble pedestal which bears an inscription describing the date and occasion of the occurrence.

CARE OF THE HORSE.—An English groom gives the American hostler a "talking to" in this way:—"When a horse comes in all wet with perspiration, you let him stand in the stable and dry with all the dirt on. In England, we take the horse as he comes in from a drive and sprinkle blood-warm water all over him, from head to feet. Then we scrape him down and blanket him, rubbing his legs and face dry. Thus, in an hour, he is clean and dry and ready to take a good feed, while with your way he will stand and swelter for hours, and finally dry sticky and dirty. Our horses never founder and never take cold. We never use a curry-comb. You scratch your horse too hard. The only care necessary is to have the water not very cold, then bathe them instantly, while you are rubbing their legs."

A MARK STUMBLE.—When a horse stumbles never raise your voice—the creature dreads its master's chiding; never jog the reins, the mouth of the horse is far more sensitive than the human lips; never use the lash, the horse is so timid that the slightest correction overpowers its reasoning faculties. Speak to the creature; reassure the palpitating frame, seek to restore those perceptions which will form the best guard against any repetition of the faulty action.

COLD FEET.—One of the most essential things in order to have good health is a good circulation of the blood. This can only be had by living a true life of temperance in all things. To insure warm feet, invigorate the general circulation, avoid over-eating, and the use of improper food. Secure plenty of sleep in a well-ventilated room. Keep the skin clean by bathing twice a week. Bathe the feet frequently, first in warm water five minutes, and follow with dry friction.—*Health Reformer*.

A Distressing Cough causes the friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer himself, and should receive immediate attention. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry speedily cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, &c. It will always relieve consumption, and in many well-attested cases it has effected a perfect cure.

Cheerfulness, courage, and great activity of intellect are engendered by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and its capacity of imparting power of endurance to the brain and nervous system is shown in its property of sustaining persons through mental difficulties.

GOING TO IRELAND AND BACK FOR ONE DOLLAR. To be Drawn at the Fair to be held April, 1873, for the Building of the Immaculate Conception Church, (Oblate Fathers) Lowell, Mass. A First Class Cabin Passage from New York to Ireland and Back, donated by the Inman Steamship Company. TICKETS, \$1 00 Can be had at this Office, or by addressing Rev. J. McGrath, O.M.F., Box 360, Lowell, Mass. The Oblate Fathers' appeal with confidence to their friends on this occasion. N.B.—Winning number will be published in this paper.

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA.—(GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING) which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills.—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Eppe's & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURERS OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Eppe & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide*.

ARTISAN'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY. Notice is hereby given that the subscription book of the Society for shares in the new class of 1873, of the Accumulating Stock, will be open at the office of the Society, No. 13 St. James Street, on Saturday the first day of March next, and the ensuing days, if required.

By order of the Directors, J. B. LAFLEUR, Sec.-Treasurer. MONTREAL, 1st February, 1873.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of "The Landed Credit of Canada," with a head office at Montreal.

MONTREAL, 6th February, 1873.

JUST RECEIVED

NEW SPRING STYLES,

Gents, Youths, and Boys' Hats

AT

R. W. COWAN'S,

Cor. Notre Dame & St. Peter Str's,

DOMINION BUILDING

SOCIETY,

Office, 55 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATION STOCK.—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000. PERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000.—Open for Subscription. Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly. Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 11 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this time the Society has been unable to supply all applicants, and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice ..... 6 per cent For sums over \$500 00 lent at short notice ..... 5 " For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00 lent for fixed periods of over three months ..... 7 " As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates.

In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock.

Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer. SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE-DAME,

COTES DES NEIGES—NEAR MONTREAL.

PROSPECTUS.

This Institution is conducted by the fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. It is located on the north side of Mount Royal, and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful, overlooking a delightful country, and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada. Besides, its proximity to the city will enable parents to visit their children without inconvenience.

Parents and Guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary education, nurtured and protected by the benign influence of religion, and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence, and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received between the ages of five and twelve; the discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age. Unremitting attention will be given to the physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents. The course of studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz.: Reading, Spelling, Writing, the elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History, besides a course of Religion suitable to the age and capacity of the pupils.

TERMS: 1. The scholastic year is of ten months. The classes begin every year in the first week of September and finish in the first week in July. 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the college during the vacation. 3. Board and Tuition, \$10.00 per month, payable quarterly in advance, bankable money. 4. Washing, bed and bedding, together with table furniture, will be furnished by the house at the rate of \$2.00 per month. 5. The house furnishes a bed and shows mattresses and also takes charge of the boots or shoes provided that the pupil has at least two pairs. 6. Doctor's fees and medicines are extra. 7. A music master is engaged in the Institution. The piano lessons, including use of piano, will be \$2.00 per month. 8. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction. 9. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the house a sum proportionate to the clothing required. 10. Parents will receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, an account of the health, conduct, assiduity and improvement of their children.—3m27

A RARE CHANCE

GOING TO IRELAND AND BACK

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

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