

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

LYONS, July 5th.—The impression created by the proposed Treaty for the evacuation of the occupied departments is one of intense disappointment to all patriotic and right-thinking men. It is true that it liberates four of the departments at once, but it prolongs the occupation of the two others, and throws on them the entire charge of the maintenance of the 50,000 Prussians, till now dispersed over a large extent of territory. Toul and Belfort—two of the most valuable strategic positions—are, moreover, to remain till 1875 in the hands of the enemy.

After the debate of Monday, one of the deputies of the Haute-Marne met M. Thiers in the lobby, and the President accosting him, said, "Well, what do you think of the Treaty?" "I think," said the deputy, "we have no reason to congratulate ourselves on it." "Why not?" returned M. Thiers. "Your department is one of those to be evacuated." "True, but I look on it as a crying injustice to the neighboring departments to throw the whole charge on them, and as the number of troops is not diminished, it would have been just that all the departments should have shared the burden."

This anecdote, of which I can guarantee the authenticity, is merely the expression of the general feeling among Frenchmen of the best class. Moreover, the tremendous drain on the country, necessitated by the anticipated payment of part of the indemnity, will cause a financial and industrial crisis of which it is impossible to estimate the gravity, and by which the Rouges will profit to raise the standard of revolt on the first occasion. Their efforts are now directed to the dissolution of the Assembly, in the hope of gaining on the new elections and raising Gambetta to the Presidency.

Another and terrible danger in the anticipated payment of the war indemnity is that while it drains and cripples France, it enables Prussia to arm on an extended scale.—There is every reason to fear that having received the enormous sums she has stipulated for, she may not keep faith with France, and, if faithless, on some pretext, (and such are always to be found) may attempt that dismemberment, short of which she will never be satisfied. Already under Prussian inspiration, control, and protection, Italy is preparing to repossess herself of Nice and Savoy, which would in her hands become mere Prussian dependencies, and lay open the southern frontiers of France as well as those of the Rhine.

These and other possibilities are known to every statesman in France, and the future is looked on with great increasing misgiving. The dissatisfaction as to the Treaty is augmented by what has transpired through revelations of an undoubted character just published in the *Francis*. It results from them that in November last M. Pouyer-Quertier late Minister of Finance, had actually obtained far less onerous terms from M. de Bismarck. He had succeeded in establishing, as a basis, that the occupation of the six departments could not, after the surrender of Metz and Strasburg, be regarded as a necessary strategic guarantee, but only as a pledge for the maintenance of 50,000 German troops. He therefore offered to pay a sum equivalent to their maintenance at home for two years on condition of the entire and immediate evacuation of territory. M. de Bismarck acceded to these terms, and the treaty was on the point of signature when M. Thiers' enormous army budget, and the loan demanded for our armament gave the alarm in Berlin, and the Treaty was broken off. France would have paid a million in January, 1873, and 500 millions annually, till 1877. The advantages of this treaty were so great that the knowledge of what might have been has increased the discontent at that which is.

The reunion of the deputies of the Right, and their election of M. de Larcy, late Minister of Public Works, to the leadership of their party, is the chief incident worth noting at Versailles. M. de Larcy replied to the deputations in a speech of remarkable simplicity and dignity, rendering full justice to M. Thiers, and avoiding all recriminations, while he explained the reasons which, as a Frenchman and a Conservative, prevented his continuing to act with his colleagues of the Cabinet. He made a masterly *expose* of the downward tendency of the present Government, and its infidelity to the line it entered on at Bordeaux, by fraternizing with the enemies of order and religion. He spoke of the increase of Bonapartist propaganda among the Conservatives and of socialism among the moderate Republicans, and showed on how slender a thread hangs the maintenance of order. As a great parliamentary leader, M. de Larcy's liberation from official trammels, is an immense gain to the Right. That he or they can stave off the imminent crisis, no one believes, but at least they will have done two things, discharged their own consciences, and their duty to God and the country, and shown where the future monarch can turn for administrative and reconstructive elements.

Local news in Lyons is not very exciting at present. There was a review of the garrison and *promenade militaire*, a few days since, as an instructive warning to our Communist friends of the Rue Grole. General Burbaki has no intention of acting by halves if the occasion occurs, and besides the 6,000 men of the garrison, we have the camp of Sathanay a mile from the city. The troops as a whole show a very good spirit, and one sees great numbers of them in the Churches during their spare hours. The brothers of S. John of God have been authorized, and serve the military hospitals to the great good of souls.

The marriage of one of our most devoted royalists, the Vicomte Murard de S. Romain, with Mademoiselle des Cars, sister of the present Duke, was celebrated this morning with great ceremony, in the Church of S. Clotilde, by the Bishop of Poitiers. M. de Murard's elder brother Pons, died of fatigues

brought on by his gallant service in the Pontifical Dragoons in 1861, and the family name is a by-word in Lyons for charity, piety, and courage.

From Paris we hear of increasing devotion among the clergy and the Catholic committees. Mgr. Guibert has parcelled out the city into districts, reserving for his own share those of Belleville, and the worst strongholds of Communism. There he may be daily met, preaching, visiting the sick, mounting the most filthy garrets, descending into the darkest cellars, seeking for souls among the most hostile and ignorant of his flock, and looking to martyrdom as the vision of his episcopate.

Gallicanism has disappeared, and the union with Rome is what it has never yet been since the revolution. A common chord of deadly danger and coming persecution unites Christian France and the Vatican, and it is the example of Pius XI., which is everywhere banding Catholics together for the hour which cannot be far off.

The Rouges in the neighborhood of Avignon are beginning to show themselves. A few nights since bands paraded the city, and stopping before a statue of the Blessed Virgin, blasphemed so horribly as to terrify the by-standers, who luckily, for the aggressors, were all women. One of the boldest of the Rouges took up a stone and threw it at the lamp which burned before our Lady, and on the women remonstrating, they were so grossly insulted they were forced to take refuge at the nearest police station.

At Toulouse, and elsewhere, well dressed people from the simple fact of being so, are spit on and insulted with cries of "Aristo" in the streets. In Auvergne, nocturnal clubs are beginning to be held on the mountains, and the members drilled clandestinely.

The mysterious crosses have begun to appear at Nimes. One was observed on the 1st July, on the window of M. Restouble, 14 Rue d'Aspic. The police and a chemist were called in, but could neither account for it or get rid of it, though all kinds of experiments were tried.—*Cor. of Catholic Opinion.*

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.—General Riviere, who is conducting the preliminary examination into the conduct of Marshal Bazaine, has deputed a portion of this task to M. Deschamps, member for the department of the Meurthe and Moselle. The latter has succeeded in discovering the wood-ranger who delivered to Marshal Bazaine, on the 23rd of August, Marshal McMahon's despatch, in which he informed Marshal Bazaine of his intended march. Marshal Bazaine has throughout maintained that he never received that despatch. The wood-ranger will be summoned as a witness for the prosecution, and great importance attaches to his evidence.

## SPAIN.

The principal incident this week is the arrival at Barcelona of a Prussian-Italian squadron.—The appearance of these vessels has made a great sensation, and is another proof of the alliance, if any were needed, and of the foreign character of the Amadeist movement. It is daily becoming more hateful to all patriotic Spaniards, and the days of the dynasty are numbered. Prince Humbert is expected in Madrid, it is said, in order to cover his brother's departure. The Palace of Caserta, near Naples, is being prepared to receive the Duke and Duchess of Aosta. They would leave at once, but the party which only lives by their being on the throne, keeps a strict watch over their least movements—flight is not so easy as it seems. Any day, however, a Republican rising may render their position even more critical, and the fate of Maximilian is no impossible future for the sacrilegious usurper. It is in this fear that Prince Humbert, who is much attached to his brother, has announced his intention of going to Spain. All the Duke's friends in Italy urge his immediate retreat in prevision of worse days; and it will probably end by a Republican "pronunciamento" on the part of the National Guard and part of the troops, in which case we would not give much for Don Amadeo's chance of rejoining his family in Piedmont.

Caraca, so far from surrendering, has raised a large force in Leon, which he has put under the command of his nephew, Don Pablo Uria, who has just attacked and beaten the Cadadores of Alconices with 200 men. After this brilliant action he occupied Tordesillas, and will join Elio and his division in Galicia.

The reinforcements thrown into Navarre this week have completely prevented fresh attacks on the part of Baldrich. He is, moreover, obliged to remain in check in consequence of the strikes in Barcelona, and the Carlist movement in Catalonia, under Tristany, who keeps the field, and has just had a sharp encounter with the garrison of Valencia at Vallibaue, who had been sent to bar Tristany's passage into the Maestrazgo. Tristany beat them, took two cannon and eighty prisoners, and joined Don Alfonso two miles up the mountains. Castells has also engaged and beaten the Amadeist column under Targarona. Miguel Dorrowsoro commands large bodies of men in the Basque and Guipuzcoa, and the King Don Carlos is still in Navarre with a large force.—*Cor. of Catholic Opinion.*

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.—The *Tablet* says:—It is evident that the Carlist insurrection is by no means put down. In Navarre it has met with some rebuffs, but it is prosperous in Catalonia, and troublesome everywhere. We hear of bands in the Sierra of Burgos, in the Asturias, in La Mancha, in the provinces of Jaen and Ciudad Real, in the Maestrazgo, and in Estremadura, and a column of 800 men has been dispersed by Saballs in Catalonia, 125 men, including the colonel and paymaster, being put *hors de combat*. The Madrid papers publish a letter from Zerrilla—written before his accession to power—to King Victor Emmanuel, urging him to recommend to his son the adoption of "an essentially revolutionary policy" as his only chance. The Republicans, however, have not given in their adhesion to the new Ministry, and their committee has published a

manifesto denying that they intend "to deviate from their former line of conduct." "There is no one," they say, "who can fail to see the approaching triumph of the Republic." The Alfonsists are divided into the Montpensierists and the "puros," who reject the Regency of the Duke, and who have addressed a protest against it to Dona Isabella; and while the Monarchists are divided as they now are, the Republicans, if they take Sr. Piy Margall, Castelar and Figueras's advice and keep together, will consequently enter the field with a great advantage. The position of Don Amadeo is most critical. The Cortes has been dissolved, to meet again in September but before the dissolution the Conservative Amadeist majority met under the presidency of Sr. Rios Rosas and signed a declaration that the Government had infringed the privileges of the Cortes, and that the King would by the 1st July have violated the fundamental Constitutional pact respecting taxation and collection of revenue. Zorrilla nevertheless persisted in applying the violent remedy of a dissolution, but the Queen Dona Maria is reported to have said that "the remedy would be worse than the evil." His Ministry is beginning to be called the "Ministry of Departure." Even in Italy the rumour of Don Amadeo's return is beginning to spread. The Villa of Quisisana, above Castellamare, being put into repair for occupation, is immediately reported as destined to receive him and his family. And the *Liberta* states that "King Amadeo, if his last experiment does not succeed and if he does not find in the loyal observance of the Constitution by all a guarantee for peace and order, will be obliged to take a grave resolution, which has been recommended to him, not by his august relatives, but by his oldest and most devoted friends in Italy."

## ITALY.

THE POPE'S REPLY TO THE GERMAN DEPUTATION.—On the 24th ult., the Holy Father received a large number of German priests and laymen, who had waited on him as a deputation from the two German catholic circles established in Rome. Dr. Waal of Munster, Vice-President of one of the Societies, having read a Latin address, His Holiness replied as follows:

First, I thank you for the sentiments you have expressed. They are in perfect conformity with those which are reaching me from all parts of Germany, and which are ever giving me fresh strength and courage. I have this day received news from Ratisbon, Munster, Cologne, and other dioceses of Germany, informing me that all those cities have celebrated the prolongation of my life and my Pontificate with great festivities, with public prayer, and, above all, with the reception of the Sacraments. Well this is the right way of checking the Church's persecutors such as you have at present in Germany.

Go on combatting them by your constancy, by your writings, by your speeches; give your reasons with firmness and courage. It is God's command that we respect and obey rulers, but it is also His command that we tell the truth and resist error. Persecution seems ready to break out in Germany, it has indeed already begun. The Prime Minister of the State, flushed with success and victory is its prime mover. We have caused him to be told, and you may repeat it, that, without moderation, victory is not lasting; and victory, used to persecute the Church is the greatest of all folly. The very persecution which the persecutor inflicts upon the Catholics, will be the cause of his victory's speedy reverse.

I have caused the Prime Minister to be told that, up to the present time, Catholics have been friends to the German Empire. I have caused him to be told that I was constantly receiving from German Bishops, Priests, and Catholic laymen accounts of the cordial manner in which they were treated by the Government and of the freedom allowed the Church. The Government itself too appeared well satisfied with the Catholics.

How then, after such admissions and declarations on the part of the Government, has it come to pass that Catholics are suddenly transformed into rebels and conspirators? That is the question I have put, and I have not yet received an answer. I shall not receive one: the truth cannot be gainsaid.

Let things turn out as they may, do you lift up your eyes and hearts to God. Trust in Him, be united; and at length there will fall from the mountain a little stone that shall break the heel of the colossus.

If it be the Lord's will that persecutions should rage, the Church is not afraid; on the contrary, persecutions purify her, give her fresh strength and beauty. In fact there are within the Church things needing to be purified, and the persecutions that come upon her from great statesmen do this best.

Let Us await the will of God, and let Us not lose confidence in Him. Let Us be respectful and compliant to the Government, but not to the laws contrary to the Church. Receive my benediction, and bear it with you to your families and friends, and to all the good Catholics of Germany, whom I pray God to protect, so that you may be able to perform all that I have been recommending you.—*Benedictio Dei, &c.*

## GERMANY.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BISHOPS.—The *Germania* publishes a letter written by the North German Prelates—the Archbishop of Cologne, the Prince Bishop of Breslau, the Bishops of Limburg, Fulda, Paderborn, Trèves, Bremen, Munster, and Hildesheim, the Bishop Administrator of the Archbishopric of Freiburg and the Vicar-General representing the Diocese of Kuhl—addressed to the Geneva Government in reference to the restrictions recently imposed by State laws on Catholic education. The Bishops say that they are deeply convinced that those laws have been productive of mischief in weakening popular attachment to the Church, and in prejudicing both social and ecclesiastical interests. The Church cannot surrender her hold upon the people, or her right to secure

the Christian education of the young. The law has indeed passed; the efforts of the Prelates have been unavailing, but their convictions remain what they have ever been. The Bishops further declare solemnly that they regard the new law as trampling under foot the Church's sacred and inalienable rights over popular schools, and as fraught with disastrous results both for Church and State. They profess, in conclusion, their intention to do their duty by watching over the Christian education of the young, in the family, in the school, and in the church.

The Bishop of Breslau, Mgr. Forster, has inflicted upon the apostate Reinkens, the major excommunication.

A letter in the *Univers* says that the Catholic populations of Eastern Germany are deeply moved at the persecutions of the Religious Orders. Even some who used to declaim against the Jesuits, say that the present proceeding against them is too violent. As a measure of preparation for the impending persecutions all the Catholic troops are to be sent away to Protestant districts, while the Catholic populations are to have quartered upon them the Braudenburghers and Pomeranians who left such pleasing reminiscences of themselves in France.

The semi-official papers give us hints of repressive measures to come, aimed at the stopping of religious processions, and all outward Catholic demonstrations out of doors. In some places the parochial authorities have already taken upon themselves to order the removal of crosses from schools under their control. In many places the Christian Brothers and the Nuns have been turned out of conventual schools, and their places supplied by old soldiers.

THE ANTI-JESUIT LAW.—In consequence of the enactment of the law against the Jesuits, the Committee of Justice of the Reichsrath has proposed the following orders in execution of the said law.

1. Every function is interdicted to the Jesuit order, especially in the churches, the schools, and the missions.

2. The police authorities in each State will decide on the other measures required to carry the law into effect.

3. Governments are recommended to confine any authoritative indication of the places where residence is permitted to the case of a Jesuit refusing to choose for his future abode a locality where residence is not forbidden him.

4. Governments are requested to send information to the Federal Chancery of all Jesuit establishments that shall be dissolved within the time fixed by the law, and also to state whether foreign Jesuits have been expelled, and whether residence in any particular locality has been ordered or forbidden to German Jesuits; also to obtain statistical enumerations of the members of the Order and kindred congregations existing upon the territory of each State, and to communicate within three months the result to the Federal Chancery.

After this, says the *Bonn Gazette*, we must admit that Government intends to act at once against the Jesuits, and that in a more severe manner than was at first intended.

CATHOLIC FEELING IN GERMANY.—Letters from the Rhine Provinces show that the feeling caused by the Bill is one of the greatest exasperation. The Jesuit Fathers are for the most part members of the best families in Westphalia, Bavaria, and other Catholic parts of Germany, and both secular clergy and laity feel that the blow is aimed through the order at themselves. Three eminent priests of the diocese of Munich—two of them canons—have addressed a courageous letter to the "makers of laws at Berlin," in which they point out that the whole priesthood is "kindred" to the Society of Jesus. The unreserved obedience—in all which is not sinful—which Jesuits promise to their superior, and through him to the Pope, is equally due from secular priests in all that concerns the faith and the works of their calling to the Bishops, and through them to the supreme head of the Church. Secular priests no longer obey a Bishop separated from the Holy See. The mission of priests, whether Jesuits or not, proceed from the same source—both are sent by Christ, both are united by the bonds of "relationship," both owe submission to the Successor of Peter. If they add, the phrase, "kindred associations" is to be understood "as applying to community of views, ours are the same. We also place the decisions of the Church above those of the civil Power and of mere human knowledge; we also believe that the competence of the Church and of the Christian family has been determined directly by God; we also place the duties of the Christian community, by reason both of their origin and end, above those arising out of the temporal bonds of the State." According to several semi-official Berlin Journals, the proceedings against Mgr. Krementz have been suspended, and another Cabinet Council is called for this week, in consequence of a very conciliatory private letter which the Bishop has addressed to the Emperor. We should be only too glad to believe that the Government was opening its eyes to the real nature of its acts, and to the fact that it is creating, not repressing, hostility. For ourselves, though the measure does not directly affect our interests, we sincerely hope that English Catholics will not allow it to pass in Germany without recording their reprobation of it, and affirming the inalienable right of association for the highest purposes.—*Tablet.*

## SWITZERLAND.

EXPULSION OF THE TEACHING ORDERS AT GENEVA.—The Grand Council at Geneva has passed a law expelling the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity from their schools. The Catholic schools are perfectly unsupported by the State, and the Sisters of Charity have possessed theirs ever since 1811, and the Christian Brothers theirs since 1839. The Liberal members of the Council, of the old school of Liberalism, have generally acted fairly and consistently, Mr. James Fozzy declaring plainly

that the Bill was a recommencement of the old Calvinist persecution, and that behind the policy of the President was to be found the inspiration of Bismarck, and M. Gustave Pictet, and M. William de la Rive, the distinguished writer, maintaining that it was a violation of natural justice, of the Constitution, and of Catholic rights. The alliance, however, of the President, M. Carteret, representing the persecuting Radicals; M. Hornung, Professor of Law, representing the persecuting Bureaucrats; and M. Grosselin, representing the International and its persecuting Socialists, was victorious over all argument as well as over equity and charity. The Bishop and clergy will, however, maintain the Catholic character of their schools even if the priests have to teach in them themselves, which, adds a letter from Geneva in the *Univers*, will not be necessary, as lay Catholics will be found to devote themselves to the work.—*Tablet.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 19.—A horrible murder was committed this morning near Cedarville, Greene county, Ohio, a few miles from this city. Thomas Allen, an old colored citizen, seventy-four years of age, was shot and killed by Willis Grant, colored, with an old-fashioned musket. Grant claims that Allen was waiting for an opportunity to poison him and he killed him to make his own life safe. Grant was arrested and taken to Xenia.

WISCONSIN, West Va., July 22.—At 6 o'clock last evening a wagon, coming down the Chaffin Hill, road with a party returning from a family picnic, slipped off the road-side, and the whole establishment came tumbling down. Mr. and Mrs. Barnhardt, their son, Miss Lizzie Karne, and Joseph Rhode composed the party. They all jumped from the wagon except Miss Karne, who was carried with it half-way down the hill to a level place; she had a leg and an arm broken, and was badly cut and bruised about the head. Mrs. Barnhardt was pretty badly bruised. The fall was about one hundred feet, but strange to say the horses were not injured in the least.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Mrs. McKenney, a young married woman, who shot W. Cummins, a friend, for slandering, has been admitted to bail in \$20,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22.—The body of M. Smith, of New Britain, who was lost overboard from the steamer State of New York, in Long Island Sound, on the night of July 4, has been picked up off Bradford Point. A pistol shot and other wounds lead to the belief that he was murdered and thrown overboard.

## LAWLOR'S SEWING-MACHINES.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

No. 365 NOTRE DAME Street MONTREAL.

To those of my patrons who have been familiar with the working qualities of my Sewing-machines, during the past ten years, no other commendations are necessary; but to persons who are desirous of obtaining information to assist them in determining which of the many Machines to select, I respectfully submit a few testimonials which will, undoubtedly, afford a sufficient reason for investigating the merits of my Sewing-machines before purchasing elsewhere.

MONTREAL, 21st Nov. 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,—In reply to your inquiry, we have much pleasure in stating that your Family Singer Sewing-machine gives entire satisfaction. We have used the Wheeler & Wilson and other machines of American manufacture, but give yours the preference for family purposes.

MISS THOBBE ALLAN,  
"Havensburg," McTavish street.MONASTERY OF O. L. OF CHARITY,  
OTTAWA, Oct. 21st, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,—We experience much pleasure in adding our testimony to the excellence of the Singer Family Sewing-machine, of your own make, which we purchased from you. We feel perfectly satisfied that it is equal to the Wheeler & Wilson, and superior to any other Sewing-machine we have ever made use of in this institution.

THE SISTERS OF O. L. OF CHARITY.

MONTREAL, March 16th, 1872.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,—Having tested the qualities of the Singer Family Sewing-machine, manufactured by you, I have the pleasure to inform you that it is remarkably easy to understand, and it makes a superior and uniform stitch with all kinds of thread from No. 10 to 150. Thus I can do the most delicate work to perfection, and sew the heaviest cloth with the greatest facility. In my opinion, this machine is more suitable than the Wheeler & Wilson for family use and light manufacturing.

MRS. E. TASSE, MILLINER,  
100 Notre Dame street.HOSPICE St. JOSEPH,  
Montreal, Aug. 5th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,—On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favor of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine; but having recently tested the working qualities of the Family Singer, manufactured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours is superior for both family and manufacturing purposes.

SOREL GAUTHIER.

VILLA MARIA,  
Montreal, Sept. 7th 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,—Having thoroughly tested the qualities of the Family Singer Sewing-machine, manufactured by you, we beg to inform you that it is, in our estimation, superior to either the Wheeler & Wilson or any other Sewing-machine we have ever tried, for the use of families and manufacturers.

THE DIRECTRESS OF VILLA MARIA.

HOTEL DIEU DE St. HYACINTHE,  
Montreal, 11th Sept. 1871.

MONTREAL, April 13th, 1872.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR,

Sir,—Having in this Establishment seventeen of your Singer No. 2 Sewing-machines, some of which have been in constant operation on various kinds of work for upwards of seven years, I am happy to say that they prove perfectly satisfactory, and are superior to the Wheeler & Wilson, or any other Sewing-machine of either home or foreign manufacture we have ever used for manufacturing purposes.

FRS. SCHOLAS,  
Manager Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal.