

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Means have been found for ending the difficulties between the Prussian soldiers composing the army of occupation and the citizens near where they have been quartered, and disquietudes arising from this cause, which at the time threatened to interfere with the final treaty between France and Prussia, will now be prevented.

THE FRENCH WHEAT CROP.—The result of the wheat harvest in France has been tolerably well ascertained by the operation of that unerring implement the flail or by the thrashing machine, both of which are employed at a much earlier period in that country than with us.—This test shows a large deficiency in the yield, it is now said to the extent of 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 qrs., although there is a greater abundance of straw than in the two previous seasons. This deficiency is greater and more general in the crop of winter wheat than in that of spring, but even the latter does not by any means answer the expectations of the farmers, having been injured by the frosts in June and July, when it was in bloom.—Chamber of Agriculture Journal.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Thiers paid a visit to the military school at St. Maur, where he witnessed the examination of pupils and a review.

CHAMPAONE DRINKERS.—The French papers publish a curious statement, said to have been prepared from authentic statistics, showing that during a year's occupation of Champagne the German army of occupation consumed no less than 2,550,000 bottles of the famous vintage of that country. Of that quantity Rheims supplied 1,834,000 bottles; Epernay, 433,000; Ai, 272,200.

SIERGE OPERATIONS IN THE FUTURE.—The *Moniteur Universel* publishes the following extract of a letter written from Bonn by a German officer:—"The French reproach us Germans for the invidious methods we employ in the attack of fortified places. They still cling to old traditions, according to which it is rigorously necessary to effect a breach to obtain an entrance into a besieged town. Consequently they find our methods of investing and compelling a town to surrender by the terror of a bombardment very strange. But what will they say when the new system of sieges now under consideration, comes into operation—when they see a large town with its inhabitants and its defenders, its houses and its fortifications, all destroyed by the newly-invented system of mining, the power of which is such that nothing can withstand the besieger? Of course we shall be accused of barbarity, but in that they will be as wrong as all former charges of the kind have been. Is it not evident that such methods will render sieges infinitely less frequent, and consequently they will diminish bloodshed? It would be to misunderstand the sagacity and the character of our nation to think otherwise, and among the immense results of our method of warring it may be asserted that our calculated rigour is greatly to the advantage of humanity—as it is notorious, and has been statistically proved that bloodshed diminishes in proportion as the science of war is brought to perfection."

COURTS OF ENQUIRY.—The Court of Enquiry into the military capitulations is about to begin its work at Versailles. The first officer who will appear before it, according to the *Patris*, is Marshal Bazaine. The French law is that capitulation in an open field is punishable by death, no excuse being admitted. Capitulation in a fortress is visited with the same penalty, if the stores of food have not been exhausted, or resistance offered to an attack upon the place. The case of Metz is the only one about which there is any doubt, and in which the public seem to take any interest. The trial of the other commandants will be a pure formality, as even in the case of Paris there can be no question as to the danger of famine or the resistance, whatever may be thought of the manner in which that resistance was organized. Nothing has been done as yet in the matter of the officers alleged to have broken their parole. It is reported that the German Government demands that they should be tried by a Court composed of military officers of both nations.

BELGIUM.

Strikes among the workmen of Belgium still continue to be of almost daily occurrence. The "International" is working hard, and in some towns with a certain measure of success, to entrap the younger workmen into its association. Advices from Florence agree that Belgium alone of all the Catholic powers is likely to persist in the refusal to transfer their embassies to the Italian Government from Florence to Rome—so-called.

ITALY.

ROME, October 12.—SEIZURE OF THE CONVENTS.—Sardinian royalty entered Rome with violence, during a time of professed peace with Rome's Sovereign, to whom it had, but a few days previously, addressed a missive full of lip-service and deuteous professions. The same royalty, by its trusty agents, entered the Quirinal in the manner of the fabled deity who laughs at locksmiths. It has now completed its trilogy of burglarious acts by a double house-breaking, two in one morning, both done and finished in workmanlike style by about 8 a.m. on Sunday the 11th ult., being the 3rd centenary of the ever-famous victory of Christendom over the Ottoman foe, whose deeds are now no longer without a parallel. On that day two of the Convents marked for "expropriation," those of Sta. Maria on the Quirinal and S. Antony Abbot, were broken into, their holy inclosure sacrilegiously violated, and their consecrated inmates dispossessed, with a mockery of forbearance and of compensation that merely added insult to injury.—*Cor. of London Tab-*

FEELINGS OF THE ROMANS.—This last act of violence on the part of our invaders has perhaps caused greater horror in the Eternal City than anything they have done since they entered through the breach at Porta Pia. Not only the act itself but its evident sequel is producing a sense of alarm as well as of disgust. It is not the religious women alone that have been robbed and maltreated. They are the daughters and sisters of Roman citizens and nobles. It may well be supposed, and it is true, that not a respectable family in Rome but has some relative a member of one or other conventual community. They have all taken with them into their religious seclusion a dowry at least equal, in many cases even greater than they would have brought to an earthly spouse. Of these dowries they are now robbed by the usurping Government which offers them in return a pension, which, ridiculous as is its disproportion to their loss, will most probably never be paid. The nuns therefore will again become chargeable to their own families for support, and it is not in human nature that those families should retain feelings of loyal attachment to a Government by which they have been so seriously plundered. The force of these considerations will be perceived when I state that no doubt now exists as to the intention of our present rulers to confiscate, at no very distant date, the whole of the conventual property in Rome. It was for this, doubtless, that they came.

ITALIAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS.—It is very satisfactory to hear that the Italian Catholics have resolved on a general Congress such as is held annually by the Catholics of Germany, Austria, and Belgium. At a great meeting held at Venice on the 2nd, Signor Cazzani, who represented the Superior Council of the Youth of Italy, announced that that Council, whose seat is at Bologna, had constituted itself into a Committee under the honorary presidency of the Cardinal Patriarch of Venice for the organization of the first Italian Catholic Congress. The Holy Father has sent his blessing to the undertaking, and the Congress is to be held as soon as possible in one of the principal cities of Italy. The French-speaking Catholics have their assemblies at Malines: the German Catholics in one or other of the German cities; the Italian Catholics are about to inaugurate theirs; would a Congress of English-speaking Catholics be quite impossible?—*Tablet*.

HELP FROM HIS HOLINESS TO THE SUFFERERS AT TURIN.—His Holiness has sent, of his poverty, two thousand francs to the sufferers by the late fire at Turin, by means of the editor of the *Unita Cattolica*, through whose hands so many offerings from Turin have been laid at the feet of the apostolic throne.

Every day brings with it fresh testimony that the population of Rome conspicuously abstained from taking part in the celebrations on the 2nd ultimo, the anniversary of the now discredited plebiscite. The demonstrations, such as they were, were got up and carried on solely by the blackguards who have flocked to Rome since its occupation by their slavish chiefs, the Italian Government. And, in the evening, there was just a sufficient display of lanterns, &c., to call everybody's attention to the miserable failure of the attempt at illumination.

M. Tancioni, professor of surgical science at the Roman University, accompanied his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to Victor Emmanuel with the protest that, as a Catholic he could not, as a Roman he ought not, and as a professor of a free science he would not take such an oath.

THE JESUITS AND THE SECTARIES.—Whilst the Catholics of Germany are putting up their fervent prayers for the safety and deliverance of the Holy See, the news reaches us in Rome that their enemies are preparing a fresh persecution against the Society of Jesus. The Secretaries of Munich have set the ball rolling, and the Protestants, who have just held a general congress of their body at Darmstadt, are organizing a vast league under the presidency of Herr Bluntschli, encouraged by an address of sympathy from the English Unitarians, to effect the suppression of the Jesuits throughout Germany, and their expulsion from the whole of the Fatherland. The stupid impolicy of confounding the Papal cause with that of the Order is evident; but there is one aspect of the matter that might cause misgivings in the minds of Germans. Every attack on the Society of Jesus has been the forerunner of some terrible social and political convulsion. Who does not recall, in this connection, the high-handed doings of Pombal and the philosophers in the last century, closely followed by the Revolution of '89; the persecutions of 1828, followed by the bloody days of July, 1830; the hostilities of 1845-6, and the catastrophe of 1848?—*Tablet Cor.*

EFFORTS OF THE ENEMY.—The Revolutionary and Infidel papers continue to vomit forth their blasphemies, calumnies, and maledictions. The thing is now carried to such a pitch that even the most indifferent, who have not lost all vestige of respect for religion, begin to be sickened at it. The chief agents in the direct attacks on the Church are now the Protestant Ministers; who have begun to hold forth even in taverns and public-houses. Professing a religion of some sort, they do not hesitate to make common cause with the unbeliever and the atheist in assailing the ancient faith. The Catholic clergy, both secular and regular, and the Roman Society of Catholic Interests are indefatigable in endeavouring to combat the evil. Lectures, sermons, and schools, are in full operation, and are actively made use of as means to stem the torrent of unbelief and immorality. Very few Romans attend the anti-Catholic harangues of the Protestant Ministers. The society of Iconoclasts goes on with its vandalic outrages. Every night some sacred image is broken. The authorities and police give no protection. The owners of houses

on which such images are placed have begun to remove them for security to the second or third storey. The *bona fide* Romans are indignant, but helpless. The destruction of these public evidences of the national faith wounds them in a tender point. Apart from the sacrilege, it is a speaking evidence how utterly their most cherished feelings are disregarded by their new rulers.

AUSTRIA.

The agitation amongst the Catholics of Austria, for revision of the abominable laws on the education of children, is daily assuming more formidable proportions. Latterly the Diet of Linz has made an energetic demand for the repeal or revision of the laws condemned by the Holy Sec.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The ceremony of unveiling the statue of the poet Schiller was observed to-day in presence of the Emperor, the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, and the President of the Reichstags. The crowd present at the ceremony was large and to the last degree enthusiastic.

A PROTESTANT COUNTRY INDEED.—There is not a single Catholic in the Prussian ministry, amongst the heads of ministerial departments, amongst the councillors attached to the ministries of Foreign Affairs, and of the Interior, nor amongst the provincial governors. This is another sample of Protestant toleration and fair dealing in an empire more than one-third of whose subjects are Catholics.

The *Nord* is of opinion that the hopes of union with the other schismatic bodies which are expressed in the resolutions of the Munich Congress are not likely to be realized. Its reason for so thinking is that Dr. Dollinger and the fraction who agree with him continue to acknowledge the Primacy of the Pope. We do not imagine that the kind of honorary primacy which Dr. Dollinger would be inclined to admit would be likely to be a great difficulty to anybody. But the *Univers* points out that the denial of any infallible authority to an Ecumenical Council would be a serious objection to Oriental schismatics as well as to Galileans. The second article of the Munich programme lays down the principle that a Council, even if incontestably ecumenical, "which with all its members acting unanimously departed from the principles and past history of the Church, could not pass any decree which would be binding in conscience on the members of the Church": and that the dogmatic decisions of a Council must "in the immediate religious sentiments of the Catholic people and in the eyes of theologians be evidently in harmony with the primitive and traditional belief of the Church." This of course entirely destroys the infallibility of councils as well as of the Pope; but we believe that the adherents of Dr. Dollinger are prepared to go even much further than this. They would assert, if necessary, that not only are the Bishops in Ecumenical Council bound as to what they decree in matters of faith by the subsequent judgment of the mass of the laity, but that the mass of the laity itself is subject to error, and that it is frequently only after a considerable lapse of time that it is possible to ascertain precisely what the Church does or does not hold. In other words, till the matter has ceased to be one of current controversy, it may be difficult to say whether it is the majority or the minority—possibly a very small one—which is in the right. That is to say, that there is no Divinely provided means on earth of ascertaining at any given time what is or is not the Catholic faith. To pretend that this is not pure Protestantism is childish. The belief that 200 or 300 years hence it may become historically clear what the Church holds on an essential but disputed point, does not relieve the man who holds that belief from the necessity of looking to the private judgment of himself or others as the last resort as long as he lives. And who is to decide which past judgments have since become binding? Have those of the Council of Trent for instance? If so, why? To say that all Catholics now hold them is no argument at all. *Ecce hypothesi*, those judgments may possibly have been wrong, and in that case those who then rejected them were right; and we are not aware that the sects who then rejected them have since received them. The same considerations will apply to any past dogmatic definition, and must inevitably land every logical thinker in a negation of any certain rule of faith.—*Tablet*.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—We have received from a trustworthy source the following account of a conversation which was held on Sunday at Chiselhurst between the Emperor Napoleon and our informant, who is authorized to publish the statement. In order to lend additional weight to his report of the interview, our correspondent gives the exact words employed by the Emperor accompanied by an English translation.

His Majesty spoke as follows:—(Translation.) "It is pretended that the Bonapartists are conspiring. I do not believe it. It is only parties who feel themselves in a minority in the country who have recourse to occult practices. It is only those who wish to impose their views upon the larger number who conspire. When a man has been, as I have been, during 23 years at the head of a great nation, and when he has been animated by a single thought—the welfare of the country—he preserves the sentiment of his dignity, the conviction of his rights, and casts away from him the low intrigues which degrade those who have recourse to them. Without illusions and without discouragement, I rely upon the justice of the French people, and I am resigned to my fate, whatever may be the decrees of Providence. Moreover, when one has fallen from such a height, the first sentiment one experiences is not the desire to again mount upon the pinnacle, but to seek the causes of the fall in order to

explain one's conduct and combat calumny, while still recognizing one's faults. In doing this one reviews the past, rather than seeks to read the future, and strives much more to justify one's self than to accomplish a restoration. Hence the legitimate desire to employ public means of refuting unjust attacks and of rectifying erroneous appreciations. To enlighten public opinion by truthful statements is a duty to those whom fortune has struck down; while all agitation to attempt the re-establishment of the Imperial regime would only retard the moral reaction which has already commenced. To all those who have come from France to visit me I have held the same language:—"I am opposed," I have said to them, "to either intrigues or plots. France needs repose to enable her to recover from her disasters." He would be most culpable who should seek to foment trouble for the advancement of his personal interests. The present Government is merely provisional, and does not in the future exclude any form of Government. To attempt to overthrow it would be a bad action; though my rights remain still intact, and so long as the people shall not have been regularly consulted, no decision of the Chamber can prevent me from being the legitimate Sovereign of France. Many officers have written to me to ask if they should place themselves at the disposition of the present Government, and if I consented to release them from their oath. I have answered that the question being plainly stated between order on the one hand and the most frightful anarchy on the other, they should not hesitate to serve their country; but that I could not release them from their oath until, by a direct vote, the entire nation shall have chosen a definitive government. Thus you see, like the man in Horace, I wrap myself in my right and my resignation. Strong in my own conscience, I restrain the impatience of some and despise the treachery and the insult of others. I observe, with a certain degree of satisfaction, that the Republic is forced to act with severity against the very men who, during 23 years, attacked my Government, and to adopt many of the measures which I regarded as indispensable to the maintenance of order; but, as I am not a man of party, this feeling gives place in my heart to another and a stronger—the pain with which I see the destinies of France delivered over to the hazard of events, the fury of factions, the weakness of the men in power, and the exactions of the foreigner."

I reference to the recent publication of the letters addressed to him by one M. Lessines, the Emperor in reply to a question of our correspondent, said:—"These letters, as far as I can remember, are authentic, but surely I cannot be held responsible for the absurdities which people chose to address to me, and the communications of M. Lessines never received from me any serious notice. I believed the man himself to be a sort of harmless lunatic, as you shall judge. The first time I saw him, three or four years ago, he was walking hurriedly up and down the interior courtyard of the Tuileries. Upon sending to learn what he wanted he excitedly answered, 'My fate is in the Emperor's hands.' "How so?" "Because he is the only man who can confer upon me the boon I desire." "Name your request." "A stall at the opera this evening." "Why do you not go and buy one?" "Impossible! Every seat is taken. The lady I wish to marry will be there, and I must see her." "To humour what I supposed to be a sort of harmless idiosyncrasy," continued the Emperor, laughing heartily at the remembrance, "I gave orders to place in my strange visitor's possession the coveted admission to the opera, and he went his way rejoicing. The next I heard of him was in the shape of a proposition to annex Belgium to France—a project to which I certainly did not give the consideration my detractors pretend to believe."—*Times*.

HASTY CONSUMPTION CURED BY FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. CARBONAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, JAN. 3, 1871.—MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.—Sir: I came to this country in May, 1869. I found a countryman of mine laboring under some affection of the lungs. I recommended your Syrup, tried at the Druggists in Harbor Grace, but they thought I was inventing the name at their expense. However, in April, 1870, Mr. Edgar Joyce rapidly wasted away with every symptom of quick consumption, so that he was unable to walk across the room, having no appetite, pains in the left side, nervous system unstrung, dry hacking cough, &c.—Fortunately I learned that your Syrup could be obtained at Mr. Down's, in St. John's and immediately procured some (showed one to W. H. Thompson, who ordered a supply from you at once.) This was Tuesday afternoon; at night he took the prescribed dose, and in the morning he described the very results notified on the wrapper. His appetite soon began to return, and a voracious one it was too; the dry hacking cough changed into loose but violent attacks, finally disappearing altogether; pains left his side, his hand assumed its usual steadiness, and before he finished ten bottles his health was quite restored, and to-day not a more healthy person is to be found on our streets; and it is the opinion of all, had he not been fortunate in getting your valuable Syrup of Hypophosphites, he would now be in his grave. He happened to be in W. H. Thompson's the day your first shipment arrived, and took at once four bottles to the Labrador, which he was very anxious to do, but had not occasion to use them himself. No other medicine will he ever prescribe, recommend or give, but yours. I also recommended it to another consumptive, but have not heard from him since, as he lives in a distant part of the Island. Hoping this will give you some encouragement. I remain, yours, &c., D. H. BURRIGE. 10

That Iron is Valuable as a Medicine has long been known, but it is only since its preparation in the particular form of Peruvian Syrup that its full power over disease has been brought to light. Its effect in cases of dyspepsia and debility is most salutary. 37

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment may be used in a greater variety of cases than any other medicine. 13

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. HOSPICE St. JOSEPH, MONTREAL, August 5th, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR: Sir,—On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favour 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.

SISTER GAUTHIER. MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR: DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry about the working qualities of your Family Singer Sewing Machines, which we have in constant operation on shirts, we beg to say that they are, in every respect, perfectly satisfactory and we consider them superior to any American Machine, and consequently take much pleasure in recommending them as the most perfect, useful and durable Machines now offered to the public.

Most respectfully, J. R. MEAD & Co., Shirt Manufacturers, 381 Notre Dame St. 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.

Respectfully, THE DIRECTRESS OF VILLA MARIA. HOTEL DIEU DE ST. HYACINTHE, 11th September, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR, Montreal: Sir,—Among the different Sewing Machines in use in this Institution, we have a "Singer Family" of your manufacture, which we recommend with pleasure as superior for family use to any of the others, and perfectly satisfactory in every respect.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF L'HOTEL DIEU, ST. HYACINTHE. NOTICE. IS hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Curator to the vacant estate of late PAUL CHAPUIS, in his lifetime, gentleman, of Joliette. JOLLETTE, 22nd Sept. 1871. J. L. B. DESROCHERS.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 657. In the matter of RAPHAEL CAMIRANT, An Insolvent. Wednesday, the twenty-second day of November next, Raphael Camirant will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. DOUTRE, DOUTRE & DOUTRE, Att'ys for Insolvent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2297. Dame SERAPHINE GADBOIS, of the Parish of Beletail, in the District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of FLAVIEN GUERTIN, farmer of the same place and duly authorized *Procurator in Justice*. PLAINTIFF. vs. The said FLAVIEN GUERTIN, DEFENDANT. The Plaintiff in this cause has brought before this Court an action in separation of property, an *separation de biens*, against the Defendant, the twenty first day of October instant.

TRUDEL & DE MONTIGNY, *Procurators de la Demanderesse*. MONTREAL, October 21st, 1871.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIST. OF MONTREAL, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA. NOTICE is hereby given that DAME MARIE MARGUERITE DUFFAUX, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOSEPH CLÉMENT ROBILLARD, of the same place, bourgeois, from whom she is separated as to property, has instituted before the said Court, in said District, an action to obtain a separation as to body (*separation de corps*) from her said husband; which said action was returned before the Court on the 28th day of August last, past under the No. 1499. Montreal, 26th September, 1871. LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, Attorneys at Law, Of said Dame Duffaux.

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