

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 28.—This afternoon a sub-committee was formed consisting of 12 members—Massy is the chief President and Garibaldi the honorary President of the committee. Decrees were issued for the formation of 25 battalions of infantry, 20 batteries of artillery, and 15 batteries of mitrailleuses. The National Guards are to be paid 24 francs daily. Gen. Duval organizes the artillery, Henry the infantry, and Bergeret the cavalry, they are authorized to levy requisitions on everything. Goughier, a member of the committee, commands the gunboats in the Seine. Flourens has resigned. Volgramie is suspended and Garibaldi has been offered the supreme command of the National Guards. It is not known whether he will accept. The communes will be officially proclaimed on Thursday next. Of 330,000 registered voters in Paris only 130,000 voted.

March 29.—At noon yesterday Paris was quiet, and the insurgent committee still retained all important positions.

The commune was proclaimed in the Place de la Hotel de Ville at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The approaches to the place were filled by an enormous crowd of the nationals, who often raised their caps on the points of their bayonets, at the same time cheering the Republic. Sixty guns had been collected in the place, and salvos of artillery were repeatedly fired.

The Bank of France has again advanced 5,000,000 francs to the insurgents.

The Prussians are concentrating at L'Isle Adam, near Paris, and will remain there until the disorder in the city is at an end.

The garrison of Paris, at the request of a deputation, who telegraphed to Berlin, may be increased to 80,000 men, double the stipulated number.

The Thiers Government is said to have joined interests with the Comte de Chambord and the Bourbon sympathisers, and to intend to organize a Parliament on the model of that of England. As a first step the Assembly has taken occasion to quarrel with the Orléanists.

LONDON, March 31.—The evening edition of the Times contains a letter describing the situation in Paris as critical. The gravest apprehension was felt in all quarters, measures of proscription were secretly enforced everywhere, and the significant word, "Guillotine!" though spoken only in whispers, is in everybody's mouth.

Advices from Paris state at noon yesterday the sub-committee remitted its powers to the Communal Council, and a proclamation announcing the fact to the citizens was at once issued. A decree was also made public, abolishing the conscription, stating that no force except National Guards will be introduced into Paris, and ordering that all able-bodied male citizens shall belong to the National Guards.

Another decree remits lodgers' rents from October 7 to April 7, and says, rents to be paid shall be reckoned by months. The sale of all pawned articles is suspended.

Another decree orders all public officials on pain of dismissal to disregard orders emanating from the Versailles Government.

Paris grows sadder in appearance daily. One hundred and sixty thousand people have left the city within the past ten days.

Chaplains are ordered to cease the performance of mass in prisons.

PARIS, March 31.—All is consternation. The watchword of the Commune is, "Death to the rich!" "Death to landowners!" "Death to priests!" Decrees confiscating Church property have been prepared. Denunciations of suspects are made hourly, and many persons have been arrested. The guillotine will soon be erected. Innates of many houses have been marked as good for the guillotine.

The World's special contains the following:—"The Government has completed arrangements for moving against Paris. Troops will move simultaneously with the Germans along the line by Montmartre and Bercy. Learning this, the Commune have resolved to march on Versailles to-night with 30,000 National Guards, via Montrouge and Camp Satory, where the infantry line is stationed. Overcoming or fraternizing with these, they will proceed to Versailles, and disperse the Assembly.

A special despatch to the London Times anticipates an approaching struggle which must be of a desperate character.

Le Vengeur threatens the forcible ejection of the National Assembly from Versailles.

The Insurgents seem to be confident that the Government troops will not fight.

A proclamation from the Commune predicts universal republic.

The insurrection in Marseilles is dying out. Lyons is quiet.

Nothing can be worse than the political feeling in Algeria at the present moment. All power is in the hands of the ultra-Republicans, who only wish for a return of '93, and declare open war against the Church, her Priests, and, above all, her religious orders. At Tlencen, in the province of Oran, they have taken all the schools away from the Sisters of the Holy Trinity and the Christian Brothers, and appointed secular instructors. But the parents will not send their children: who consequently are all in the streets. At Milliana three members of the Council came to visit the classes of the Sisters of Christian Doctrine; and were furious at finding a Crucifix and a Blessed Virgin in the classrooms. "It faut balayer tout cela," they exclaimed to the Superior. At Algiers they have equally taken away the schools and classes and house of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, in which there were above 800 children, and gave them only 12 hours to find a new lodging for the Community. But the people would not allow their children to go to any other teachers. So they

made a subscription and hired some school-rooms in the town, where the Sisters go and teach them, but, of course, without the Government subsidy. They now talk of taking away the dispensary from them, saying that the Sisters exercise "a moral effect on the people," which must be put a stop to! And let not our Protestant friends imagine that it is a Protestant movement in any way. On the contrary; the Bible is as much objected to as the Crucifix. One of the Commissioners seized a Testament from the hands of a child the other day on the occasion of one of these domiciliary visits, and turning to the Sisters, exclaimed, "You dare teach this?" "Yes, Sir," she replied, "I am a Religious; and whether you will or no, I shall teach the children religion." And these scenes are being perpetually re-enacted. The new Governor of Algeria, who has replaced the good and charitable MacMahon, is one of the worst specimens of his class, and has openly declared for the expulsion of the clergy, the closing of the churches, and the deportation of all religious orders. Happily the Sisters do not lose heart, and say that though the Devil may be apparently let loose on the earth just now, there is a promise that his time will be short. In the meantime there is a great increase of fervour among the good: continual Novenas and Acts of Reparation, and Expositions of the Blessed Sacrament and Processions, in the churches which are crowded at all hours; so that we must hope that the "ten just men" will save this beautiful country from the horrors of revolution and systematic infidelity, which now threaten to overwhelm it as with a flood.

ZEAL AND DEVOTION OF THE FRENCH JESUITS.—The Jesuits at Metz are seventy-five in number, who are employed in educating and instructing about 500 students. 350 of these are boarders. The College of St. Clement, which is under their direction, is one of the most important in all France. When the war broke out they lost no time in sending their establishment, together with the whole of their staff, for the purpose of an ambulance. Accordingly, since the 14th of August up to the beginning of December, they have nursed upwards of 500 wounded men under their own roof. Moreover, many of them have been serving day and night in the ambulances and hospitals of the city. Within the walls of their own college they devoted themselves exclusively to the care of the sick. They prepared the food and the medicines, kept the beds and rooms clean, dressed and cleansed the wounds of the sufferers, performed the most loathsome offices for them, and two of them kept watch all through the night in their sick-rooms during the whole of the time above-mentioned. Both officers and privates, touched by such zeal and devotedness, presented the good Fathers with an address expressive of their gratitude, signed by all the officers and all the common soldiers who had been cared for at St. Clement's. It was addressed to the rector of the college, and appeared in the Belgian newspapers. Not satisfied with this, they resolved to set up in the church belonging to the college a monument on which should be engraved the expression of their gratitude, and they handed to the rector the plan of the monument, together with the sum of money which was required to erect it. Nor was this grateful acknowledgment undeserved, for no fewer than twenty-four of the Fathers and Brothers fell ill of small-pox, typhus fever, and dysentery. Four of them died, and one is at the present moment so ill as to be beyond hope of recovery. Nor did the Jesuit Fathers confine themselves to the work of charity which we have had the honour to chronicle, for on the 14th of October they opened their day-school, although the greater part of the building which had not been given up for the ambulance was occupied by the troops, and from that time they underwent the fatigue of teaching, in addition to that of ministering to the wounded. Fifty-four of the Fathers are still devoting themselves to this noble task in the College of St. Clement.

SPAIN.

Bitter complaints are made against the new Government for its persecution of the clergy. The Bishops of Ossa and Cartagena are suffering for having spoken of civil marriage in accordance with the teaching of the Church and the Catholic press is subjected to restrictions and official discouragements of an unmistakably Italian character. The Duke of Montpensier and General Conteras, Cheste Calonge, and others have been ordered to retire to the Castle of Mola, in Mahon, till further instructions, in consequence of their refusing to take the oaths to the new King.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—FLORENCE, March 31.—A financial convention with Austria has been ratified. In the North of Italy matters are little quieter or more assured. The Garibaldian Legion is returning in large numbers from France, and is being quartered, or rather "interned," in the towns of Liguria; Ventimiglia, Savona, and San Remo appear to be full of the "camille rosse." Mrs. Jessie White Mario is writing a history of the share the Legion took in the campaign. By all accounts her own courage was much more conspicuous under fire than was that of any of her heroes.

ROME.—LONDON, March 31.—It is stated from Rome that Cardinal Antonelli has resigned the office of Secretary of State in the Papal Cabinet.

A correspondent of a contemporary states that the Pope holds in his hand, if not already transmitted through their representatives at Rome, for presentation to the courts of Europe, a document against the usurpation of Rome, signed by 60,000 of its citizens, among whom there is neither a minor, a female, nor a priest. In this, the Pope's plebiscite, all the names and addresses are given in full.

SOURCES IN RUSSIA.—The proselytising sys-

tem, with which Irish Catholics are tolerably familiar, is now in full swing at Rome. But there the evil is more dangerous than it ever could be in Ireland, since its promoters, besides feeding their victims, seek to entice them by the allurements of immortality. The programme of the *Liberi pensatori* comprises the abolition of baptism, and of religious marriages and burials.

A well-known English Lady, has replied to an invitation to be presented to the Piedmontese Princes at the Quirinal very curtly as follows:—"Dear Princess Teavo, I received your note and I decline your offer."

PROPOSED EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS FROM ROME.—Their persecutors have been the greatest friends of the Jesuits, and that for two reasons: first, because they increase their numbers by persecution; and secondly, by expressing fear of them, they show the power of the institution and glorify it. The war against the venerable Company of Jesus dates from 1848, the year when they were dispersed and treated with every kind of cruelty. At the beginning of 1850 there were more than four thousand Jesuits in the whole world. Ten years afterwards persecution had increased their numbers to nearly seven thousand. But in 1860, by the invasion of the Marches and Umbria, a new war burst forth against the meritorious Company—a war which still continues, and now threatens to become more terrible than ever.—And yet, during the ten years from 1860 to 1870 nearly two thousand were added to their numbers. The exact figures are: in 1850, 4,600; in 1860, 6,897; and in 1870, 8,837. Of these 8,837, there are 2,551 lay coadjutors, 2,417 students, and 2,869 priests. Now let us prove the second point. Of these 3,862 Jesuits priests, more than three thousand are out of Italy. If from the small number of those who remain in Italy we deduct the aged and the sick, there will remain only a few hundred in the whole Kingdom of Italy; and Italy is in great dread of these few priests, and, notwithstanding her civil, military, and pecuniary resources, fear that she will be overpowered by these unarmed men, and is preparing and studying a law for their total extermination. What a confession of her own weakness! What an immense honour to the Company of Jesus.

AUSTRIA.

(From Times Correspondent.)

VIENNA.—The telegraphic correspondence between the German Emperor and the Czar of Russia, published in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, has produced here a very unpleasant impression:—

"Never will Prussia forget that it owes it to you that the war has not taken the greatest dimensions. May God bless you for it."

So says the German Emperor, and the Czar replies:—

"I feel happy at having been able to prove to you my sympathies as a devoted friend. May the friendship which ties us together secure the happiness and glory of both countries."

In a moment of success we are all more or less given to "gushing," and the successes achieved by the Emperor William are certainly such as to turn the coolest head. Considering the ties of relationship and personal friendship which exist between the two Sovereigns, the Emperor William may be quite forgiven for expressing to his nephew and friend the feelings by which he must needs be agitated, nor is there any reason why a happy man, feeling his own superiority, should not magnanimously give a morsel of it to those he loves, and tell them that they have an almost greater share in the success than he has had himself.

But the thing sounds very different if such effusions and civilities are pompously heralded forth to the world in such a moment as this; they receive almost the importance of a political programme. It is more than probable that when the Emperor William sent off his telegram and received the courteous answer to it, he never thought, and much less intended, that it should make the round of Europe, for, however much he may have felt elated by success, he could not overlook that attributing to Russia the whole and exclusive merit of having prevented the war from gaining larger dimensions was implying a slur on all the other neutral Powers which was not exactly calculated to make them judge with greater indulgence the hard conditions just imposed on France and to reassure them about the possible effects of the close intimacy between the two largest military Powers of Europe.

What must be above all the feelings in this country at this sudden demonstrative revival of intimacy between her two powerful neighbours? What faith can be placed in the sincerity of those expressions of grateful recognition for the loyal manner in which this country has interpreted and maintained its neutrality, if now it is indirectly accused of having done so merely out of fear of a war with Russia? What value can we attribute to those offers of friendship which in the innocence of our hearts we hastened to reciprocate? Is it not justifying the warnings of those who sneered at them, and depreciating the efforts of those who trust more to the natural law of attraction between nations than to the whims of Sovereigns, and who know that Sovereigns pass away and nations remain?

Those who take the mildest view of this occurrence are inclined to think that the Emperor William when he in the fulness of his heart telegraphed to his nephew forgot the possible, nay probable, effects of his effusion. Nowhere probably has the position achieved by Germany been looked upon with greater jealousy than in Russia. There seems a natural repulsion existing between the German and Slavonic races, something like that existing between the Anglo-Saxon and the Red Indian in America. Wherever they meet the Slavonic gradually disappears before the German; the eastern provinces of Prussia have all once been Sla-

vonian, as you can see from the names of villages and towns, as well as of families, and now not a word of the old language is heard, and even the Poles, who elsewhere have been so tenacious in their struggle against the kindred Russian, are losing more and more ground in Posen. This ethnological fact has found its way into the Russian people as an instinct, which is constantly kept alive by the German connexions of the dynasty, and by the influence which the Germans of the Baltic provinces have acquired in St. Petersburg.

NEW YORK, March 22.—At a session of the Fenian Brotherhood to-day, John Savage, chief of the Executive made a long address. He took occasion to rebuke the exiles recently arrived from Ireland for their dictatorial course in seeking to destroy the Fenian organization in this country that they might establish a secret directory composed of themselves for the custody of the funds of the organization. The resolve not to yield the name "Fenian" was enthusiastically carried.

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer, Consumption, it does more than most physicians can do. The use of a single bottle, costing one dollar, will satisfy the incredulous that they need look no further for the required aid.

Our modern courses of living begets a condition of the body that requires occasional relief. The system becomes encumbered, deranged, clogged and labors in its task. The mind sympathizes with it and both sink, or are depressed together. To restore the vital energies, purge the system—cleanse the blood—take Ayer's Pills.—*Glasgow (Ky) Free Press.*

HEADACHES

Generally proceed from derangements of the stomach and liver, and no medicine yet discovered, so certainly, speedily, and thoroughly cleanses, tones, and regulates these organs as Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills. Edward Warren, of Clinton Street, Brooklyn, writes, under date January 14, 1862:—"After having suffered eight years from constantly recurring sick headache, two vials of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills cured me. This was five months ago, and I have had no relapse." Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of Robert Wilson, of Great Jones Street, New York, says:—"Your Pills have restored me to the enjoyment of life. I had been in almost constant misery with bilious headache for many years. No medicine seemed to touch the complaint until I tried your Pills. They have not only banished the disease, but wonderfully improved my general health." In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is rapidly sending to oblivion a host of toilet waters which have long been a disgrace to the dressing-room, and a nuisance to persons of refined taste. Less expensive than the European Extracts, it is as pure, delicate and lasting a floral essence, while it possesses superior cosmetic properties. Gentlemen, whose skins resent the manipulation of the razor, can immediately mollify the irritation of the surface, by moistening the "chin new reaped" with this balsamic cooling and fragrant essence of tropical flowers.

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

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.

DIFFERENT AS LIFE FROM DEATH.—This is the distinction between Bristol's Sarsaparilla and all Mercurial Medicines. The latter poison the blood, the former purifies and invigorates it. When the seeds of death have been introduced into the veins by the use of mineral nostrums nothing will arrest the march of the victim to the grave save this poison-conquering antidote. So also when the virus of natural disease, working through the venous system, is developed in scrofulous ulcers, cancers, tumors, carbuncles, white-swells, felons, eruptions, or any other fearful external malady, the great remedy acts chemically upon the depraved blood and other animal fluids, changing them as if by a miracle, to pure and nourishing streams, bearing health and vigor into the organs through which they flow. For sale by.

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.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton street, New York; and 493 Oxford street, London.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD,

and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who overtax the voice,

they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

"TROCHES," SO-CALLED, SOLD BY THE OUNCE, ARE A POOR IMITATION AND NOTHING LIKE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, WHICH ARE SOLD ONLY IN BOXES WITH FAC-SIMILE OF THE PROPRIETORS,

JOHN I. BROWN & SON.

ON OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF BOX, AND PRIVATE GOVERNMENT STAMP ATTACHED TO EACH BOX.

THIS CARE IN PUTTING UP THE TROCHES IS IMPORTANT AS A SECURITY TO THE PURCHASER IN ORDER TO BE SURE OF OBTAINING THE GENUINE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAM, LARD, HERRINGS, DRESS, FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gilchrist, Moffatt & Co., and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 451 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1870. 12m.

WANTED

FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a school mistress, able to teach the English language chiefly, and also the French, for young beginners, with a diploma for elementary schools. Salary, £23.

Direct to Mr. JEAN LESSARD, Sec.-Treas.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JOSEPH COX, a native of Beltrubet, Co. Cavan, Ireland, who emigrated to Montreal, in 1840, with his sister Jane Cox. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister the said Jane Cox, 24 Atlantic Corporation, Laurence Mass., U.S.

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER, AND GENERAL JOBBER, No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.

Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, **BOAT BUILDER,** SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.

OARS MADE TO ORDER.

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BURNS & MARKUM, (Successors to Kearney & Bro.)

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,

No. 675, CRAIG STREET, 675,

(Two Doors West of Bleury.)

MONTREAL.

JOINING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Ten and General Commission Merchants, under the name style and firm of CUVILLIER & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 9th of March, 1871.

Signed, MAURICE CUVILLIER, D. P. BEATTIE, CHAS. A. WALTERS.

And Maurice Cuvillier and Chas. A. Walters will continue to carry on the business of the late firm under the name and style of CUVILLIER & CO.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of EDMOND GATES, Trader, Joliette,

Insolvent.

A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the fourth day of March next (1871), after which dividend will be paid.

Joliette, 27 February, 1871.

A. MAGNAN, Assignee.