

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—PARIS, JULY 5.—Of the 113 Deputies elected more than 80 are Conservative Republicans, having for the most part adhered to the programme of M. Thiers; 13 are Radical Republicans, viz., M. M. Gambetta, Laurent-Pichat, Laurier, Escarguel, Ferouillet, Naquet, Jean St. Martin, Pascal Duprat, Pin, Millaud, Breslay, Corbon, and Scheurer-Kestner; two are Legitimists, M. M. Kerler and Harcourt; three are Orleanists, M. Tierrot, General de Chabaud-Latour, and M. Duvergier d'Auranne; one Bonapartist, M. Magne. In the four most aristocratic arrondissements of Paris M. Gambetta polled 10,000 votes.

The latest returns confirm the result of the elections, which give an additional majority of 100 votes to the policy of M. Thiers, or the maintenance of the Republican status quo.

Victor Hugo obtained only 57,000 votes. The votes of the Army have not yet been received, and it is possible that they will change the last names on the list of successful candidates for Paris.

The Gazette de France, in an article which it publishes this evening, regards the Republican success at the elections as a real misfortune, of which the Government of M. Thiers will not be long in perceiving the effects. It says the Left in the Assembly will show itself daring, and that doubtless M. Gambetta will not long remain out of the Ministry.

The Liberte does not share these apprehensions. It makes the following remarks:—

"We sincerely rejoice at the support which most of the newly-elected Deputies will add to the Republic. We acknowledge that the intentions of some of them are not free from suspicion, but they do not intimidate us. We feel confident that the great majority of the Chamber will have sufficient good sense to uphold order, a condition of which we stand so much in need. With that object all the national representatives, without distinction of party, will make a sacrifice of their preferences and rally round the established Government."

The Bonapartist newspaper L'Avenir Liberal says:—

"The Republicans are now masters of the ground; we are going to see them at their work. For the last 20 years they have played the convenient part of criticizing and blaming everything. The Budget is about to furnish them with an opportunity of applying their doctrines in matters of taxation. The re-organization of the army will prove a less favorable field for these daring innovators. Let them no longer accuse any one, since they have the ground free. Let them put their democratic and liberal doctrines into practice; there will be no excuse left for them if they do not better than their predecessors, towards whom they have shown themselves so pitiless."

VERSAILLES, July 6.—The National Assembly passed to-day the second part of Clause 3 of the Newspaper Censorship Bill fixing the maximum of the money to be deposited at 12,000fr. in towns of 50,000 inhabitants and 6,000fr. in towns of less population. All the other remaining clauses, and subsequently the whole Bill, were then adopted by 317 votes against 199. The Minister of Finance stated that all caution money which had been previously deposited will be returned within a month from this time, the position of the Treasury rendering the restitution of the money a matter of no difficulty.

M. Jaubert withdrew his motion to establish a tax upon passports and permits of residence for foreigners in France.

PARIS, July 6.—A frightful catastrophe has just occurred at Saiche, in the Department of Indre-et-Loire. A man, named Delalande, known for his dissipated habits, killed M. de Vonne, the Mayor of Saiche, and as the cure, an old man of 78 years, was bringing the holy oil to anoint the body of the deceased, the murderer shot him, and the cure fell mortally wounded. The terror caused by this double murder was so great among the inhabitants that the body of the cure was suffered to be left for three hours in the public road. The cause of this crime is said to be revenge, Delalande having been refused by the Mayor the use of a certain document. Delalande has committed suicide.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY AND ROME.—Another petition for a protest in favour of the Holy See has been received by the Assembly from the Archbishop of Algiers; and the deputies of the departments forming the ancient province of Brittany have laid before the bureau in their own names a warm and eloquent address to the same effect. Their example has been, or is about to be, followed by the departments of la Mayenne, la Vendee, Maine-et-Loire, la Sarthe, la Seine, le Jura, les Pyrenees, Orientales, le Rhone, le Lot et Garonne, l'Indre-et-Loire, le Calvados, la Manche, la Nièvre, l'Allier and others.—Tablet.

The Verite relates the following story:—On the arrival of the Emperor of Brazil at Rouen, a German band of music at once went to his hotel and began to play an air of welcome. His Majesty, who was in the company of the French Prefect, ordered the music to stop, and, calling the Prussian officer in command, said:—"Colonel, I am in France. When I go to Prussia I will accept your honours. But here you must allow me to dispense with them."

THE POPE AND THE FRENCH CATHOLICS.—On the occasion of the Jubilee, his Holiness the Pope, in reply to a deputation of French Catholics, said—I cannot express the sentiments which agitate my heart in hearing you. Yes; I love France. I have always loved her; I always shall love her. France is impressed upon my heart, and every morning, in offering up the grand holy sacrifice, the Mass, I pray for her who has given me, and who still gives me, amid her misfortunes, so many proofs

of devotion, respect, and love. I recognize with pleasure that France has constantly shown her devotion for me and for the Holy See. She is admirable for her charity. In her good works, in her pious foundations, which belong to her character, she overlooks no misery, and her women especially do wonders. Yes, women play a great Christian part in France—a sublime part. Nevertheless I must speak the truth to France. There is a more formidable evil than the revolution, more formidable than the Commune, let loose from hell, with its men who flung fire about Paris, and that is Catholic liberalism. (Here the Pope, who had spoken in a solemn tone, adopted a familiar conversational tone.) Some time ago a countryman of yours, who sometimes came to see me, said to me that the State and the law should be Atheists—that no distinction should be established between Catholic and Protestant. As you may well believe, I was not of his opinion, but he tried to persuade me that the game of see-saw was necessary in politics. There are many men who wish thus to reconcile and unite good and evil. Another, who had done good while being in Rome, and to whom I had, however, given advice, considered it befitting to mix himself up with Protestants and Jews, to accompany them in their ceremonies, and even to the cemetery. I repeat it, I love France; I guard her in my heart; I shall never forget her sacrifices, and the blood which so many of her young men have shed. I bless, therefore, that dear France—I bless you, your relatives, your friends—I bless all those who have suffered during the late events. May my benediction rest upon you—benedictio Dei.

BOULOGNE, July 6.—Amiens has been declared in a state of siege by the Prussian Commandant, in consequence of a Prussian soldier having been murdered, and the murderer remaining undiscovered.

A permanent camp for two army corps is about to be established at Satory, near Versailles, to replace the camp at Chalons. The Figaro publishes a long letter from the Comte de Palikao, the late Minister of the Empire, to the President of the Committee of Inquiry, ordered by the National Assembly, into the events of the 4th September, 1870. The Count defends himself against the accusations brought against him by General Trochu in the National Assembly on the 13th of June, and reproaches the latter with having brought back with him from the camp at Chalons 18 battalions of the Mobile Guards, and having incited them to breaches of discipline, stating to them that they had a right to remain in Paris. Comte de Palikao says that on the 4th of September he arrived at 3 a.m. at the Tuileries, after having been rescued from the insurgent crowd by his aides-de-camp, the Empress having gone no one knew whither. At 4 a.m. the revolution was accomplished throughout Paris.

The courts-martial for the trial of the insurgents opened on the 12th inst.

The special juries instituted by the law of the 20th of April relating to rents have already performed their functions in some of the arrondissements in Paris.

The Journal Officiel publishes the following article:—

"The German occupation still imposes upon many of our Departments sacrifices and troubles with which all France sincerely sympathizes, and which she is daily striving to diminish. Until that time arrives, moderation, patience, and a sentiment of justice will be the best means of sweetening the bitterness. The Government does not cease demanding from the German authorities the observance of a severe discipline, and on its part the French Administration neglects no opportunity of soothing the legitimate feeling of irritation, and of recalling all citizens to the de facto observance of the law. Count Waldersee, the Charge d'Affaires of the German Empire, has informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs that Count Moltke is about to order the German commanders to inflict henceforth no penalty which may have been pronounced by the Courts-Martial. Fines and other military measures are thus absolutely forbidden. The German Charge d'Affaires complains of the excitement which may be aroused among the inhabitants of the Departments by the bitter language of certain journals. We perfectly understand the sentiments which inspire some writers to make severe recriminations, but, if it is permitted us to address them some advice, we ask them to abstain, as much as possible, from everything calculated to exasperate passions which they desire to soothe, seeing that too often the vengeance for their articles takes the form of an imposition of vexations upon those persons whom they desire to protect. Our duty before everything is to be united in one thought of pacification—and that duty is the more needful since with a little good management we can form a legitimate hope of speedily ending those evils which are most intolerable to us."

ITALY.

OUTRAGES AT ROME.—The Times is good enough to inform us that "the only disturbance" at Rome "was one purely local and personal. Lord Gainsborough and his son, after a wrangle with casual passengers in a small bye-street, collected a crowd round the Hotel d'Angleterre, and endeavored to drag the peaceable and judicious M. Gendre" (the owner of the hotel) "into the struggle. The flag of Italy was exhibited there, and these Englishmen tore it down, as if to show what an Englishman can do, and what an Italian can bear." We quote this at length as a curious example of ingenuity in distorting facts. Lord Gainsborough and his son were both absent at church when their window was selected out of 16 other windows which might have been used for the purpose of the display of an emblem which was known by those who placed it there to be offensive to them—a display which, as the Questor himself has stated, was totally uncalled for. The flag was quietly removed

and hoisted at another window, and the superintendent of the hotel forcibly replaced the flag in Lord Gainsborough's window, and waved it to and fro, shouting Viva Vittorio Emanuele! The Globe, from which we extract these details, adds:—"It must be remarked that there was no public or regular Festa on Sunday to call for the exhibition of any flags at all. It was simply a manifestation got up by the Republicans and others to show antipathy to Pius IX.; and in point of fact, there was a very limited display of bunting. It seems only reasonable that strangers going to a foreign hotel should abstain from taking any part in political demonstrations, and that their apartments for the time being should be their castle. The Catholics abstained on the Pope's Festa from illuminations or processions of any kind. The Republicans might have followed their example." We must also observe that the Times published its own version, quoted above, in the same number of the paper which contained another statement by an eye-witness, Mgr Capel, which is substantially the same as our own. But we have a further exception to take. When the Times wrote that this was the only disturbance in Rome, was it aware that a French gentleman was struck by stones in his carriage as he returned from St. John Lateran; that two Spanish noblemen—the Count de Maceda de San Roman, Senador of Spain, and the Marquis of Casa Pizarro—were stopped in their carriage on their way to the audience by the agents of the Questura, and compelled to take off their decorations of the order of Isabel Catolica, because the ribbon is white and yellow; that the Prince v. Hohenlohe, the Austrian Ambassador Extraordinary, was insulted, and his suite ill-treated; that every single Deputation was insulted in one way or another; that one member of a Deputation received a friendly warning from one of the chief of the Party of Action whom he happened to know, in the shape of a note containing these words: "Go out as little as you can help, especially in the evening;" that three French gentlemen returned from St. Peter's were attacked and had to be escorted to their hotel by some of the real Roman populace who, when offered a reward, would receive nothing, saying: "Only let us shake hands with you, and Viva Pio Nono!" and lastly, that the Deputation of 800 Roman ladies, on leaving the Vatican, had to pass through a mob of these imported ruffians, who saluted them with all the foulest epithets in the rich vocabulary of Italian blackguardism?—London Tablet.

The Roman correspondent of the London Tablet, writing on June the 24th, says:—

The extraordinary marks of sympathy and devotion which the Holy Father has received from all sides have naturally excited the anger of the Revolutionary Societies and Party of Action, and they determined, for this reason, to get up a counter-demonstration. On Saturday, orders were sent round to all to hang out their tricolour flags as a protest against the foreign Deputations. Not only orders, but threats were likewise used against those who declined, or who seemed unwilling to insult the Holy Father. As there was no national festival the act could not be considered in any other light than as a gratuitous insult to the Pope. Lord Gainsborough and his family had taken an apartment in the Hotel d'Angleterre, on the first floor, and had already been staying there for some days. Lord Gainsborough went out early to Mass, and in the meanwhile the secretary of the hotel hung a flag out of his window. When the Hon. Edward Noel came into the room a short time afterwards, he perceived what had been done, and immediately removed it. He then sent for the waiter, and told him to take it away. The secretary then came up, and said that this window was the customary place for the flag when it was hung out, and that he must put it back again. Mr. Noel replied that he could not allow it to be outside his window, especially as there was no national festival that day, and if the secretary insisted upon it they would all leave the hotel. The secretary then went down stairs to consider, as he said, what he should do. In a short time a large crowd assembled outside the hotel, composed of the usual elements that get up demonstrations, and that have been kept for that purpose since the 20th September. The secretary then returned with three or four of the mob, and forcibly replaced the flag amidst the cheers of the roughs, who insulted the Holy Father, and shouted out "Down with the Zouaves," "Death to the English," &c., &c. It is needless to say, that not only Lord Gainsborough, but several other families, immediately left the hotel, and the mob was dispersed, partly by seeing the flag replaced, and partly by the soldiers. Mr. Jervoise, the English diplomatic agent, acted very kindly in the matter, in order to protect from further insult Lord Gainsborough and his family. The following day Mr. Jervoise received information that the liberal party intended to challenge him and Lord Gainsborough to a duel, and in fact two men called upon them both for the purpose, but of course were not admitted. A long article in one of their papers gives the public information of this villainous act. This is the second insult the English have received since they have been in Rome. Other Deputations have however received the same, and perhaps none more grossly than the Spanish. When the Deputation from Spain was on its way to the Vatican, the carriage of one, who was a Senator, and wore the cross and riband of Isabella, was stopped, and he was ordered instantly by some of the police to take off his decoration, as it happened to be yellow and white. He protested by saying that he was a Spanish Senator and had on the Order of Isabella. The police however would not listen, and said that if he did not do so, they would pull it off. I need not add that the police were backed up by the cries of the usual mob, who seem to be ready at a moment's notice to take advantage of anything that may occur. A great many other cases of minor import have taken place during the last few days

which shows how impossible the present state of things is. If it had not been for an immense display of troops the foreign Deputations would have suffered more than insults.

Together with this letter I send a list of Deputations that the Holy Father has received during the week. The Society of the Interessi Cattolici have been indefatigable in their exertions to help the numerous foreigners in Rome. Cardinal Borromeo kindly placed his apartment in the Palazzo Altieri at their disposal, and it has been used as a club during the last week. Every evening hundreds of Romans besides those who compose the Deputations assemble there. Several important meetings of the heads of the Foreign Associations have met for the purpose of drawing up rules for the further uniting in a common action the various countries of Europe. France, Germany, Austria, England, Holland, Spain, and Italy, have agreed to put themselves in correspondence with the Societa Romana per gli Interessi Cattolici, and also that the Voce della Verita shall be their official paper. On Tuesday, those who compose the Deputation of the English clergy were invited by the Rector to spend the day at Monte Porzio. All have expressed themselves highly gratified at the cordiality and welcome they have received at the English College. On Wednesday, the Rector of the American College presented a number of his countrymen to the Holy Father, and on Friday an Irish Deputation was presented by Dr. Kirby.

GERMANY.

ANOTHER GERMAN SUBMISSION.—Dr. Ruckgaber, of Stuttgart, the author of a pamphlet entitled The Question of Honorius and the Infallibility, which has received the censure of the Roman Index—has written to his Diocesan, Bishop Heffele of Rottenburg, to say that he fully submits to the decree of the S. Congregation of the Index, and asking pardon for the scandal he may have given by his book in opposition to the dogma of the Council.—London Tablet.

THE MONASTIC ORDERS IN BAVARIA.—The Provincials of the Capuchins, the Redemptorists, and the other Religious Orders of Bavaria, have signed a solemn declaration in their own name, and in that of the other members of their respective orders, that they fully adhere to the doctrines defined by the Council, and that they will ever be on the Pope's side.—Ibid.

THE KING OF BAVARIA AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF MUNICH.—We learn from the Volksbote that on the 22nd June, the 67th birthday of the Archbishop of Munich-Freising, the venerable prelate received a congratulatory telegram from King Ludwig in which the Bavarian Sovereign took occasion to express the warm assurance both of his personal friendship, and also of his firm fidelity as a loyal son of the Catholic Church.—Ibid.

PROHIBITION OF AN ANTI-CATHOLIC JOURNAL.—The Bishop of Passau has just prohibited the faithful of the Diocese from reading or supporting the notorious Passauer Zeitung, on account of its attacks on the doctrine of Infallibility.—Ibid.

THE POPE AND DR. DOLLINGER.—The Bayerische Kurier announces that the Pope said to a number of German ecclesiastics present at Rome on the occasion of his late Jubilee, when the conversation happened to turn on Dr. Dollinger: "Tell him from me that I have never ceased to love him, and always pray for him." This message of the Holy Father was on the 26th ultimo communicated to Dr. Dollinger by Herr Professor Zammer, of Breslau.—Ibid.

New York, July 21.—The steam propeller "Cathcart" went a trial trip to-day. This vessel is about to start up the Erie Canal to contest for the prize of \$100,000 offered by the State for the invention of a Canal boat propelled by steam and carrying cargo, which can go through the Canal without injuring its banks.

Branch No. 1 Father Mathew Society, the largest in the city, has unanimously voted to withdraw their delegate from the Hibernia Hall Convention, on account of its action in relation to the recent riot.

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO THE COREA.—Advices from Corea to the 23rd ult. have been received at the Navy Department, Washington, from Commodore Rogers, who reports that five Corea forts have been stormed, the garrisons of which numbered 11,000 men. 481 cannons were captured, and 243 Coreans killed. Commodore Rogers lost three men killed and several wounded.

TWO SCENES.—A gentleman took his son to a drunken row in a tavern, where the inmates were fighting and swearing, and said he, "Do you know what has caused all this?" "No, sir." His father, pointing to the decenter, sparkling with rum, said, "That's the cause; will you take a drink?" "The boy started back with horror, and exclaimed, "No."

"Then he took his child to the cage of a man with delirium tremens. The boy gazed upon him affrighted as the drunkard raved and tore, and thinking the demons were after him, cried "Leave me alone! leave me alone! I see 'em! they're comin'!" "Do you know the cause of this, my boy?" "No sir."

"This is caused by drink; will you have some?" and he shrunk back as he refused the cup. Next they called at the miserable hovel of a drunkard, where was squallid poverty the drunken father beating his wife, and with oaths knocking down his children. "What has caused this?" said the father. When told that it was rum, he declared he would never touch a drop in his life. But suppose that had should be invited to a wedding feast, where with fruit and cake the wine cup is passed amid scenes of cheerfulness and gaiety, where all the friends are respectable, beloved to each other, and he should be asked to drink, would he refuse? Or suppose him walking out with his father on a New Year's day to call upon his young lady friends to enjoy the festivity of the ushering in of the new year. With other things, wine is handed to him by a smiling girl. His noble-hearted father whom he loves, presses the wine-glass to his lips; and compliments the young lady upon the excellence of its quality; what wonder if the son follow his example?

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—Are blows necessary in the government of children. We think this punishment should never even be inflicted by those who have temporary authority over children and youth. The right system having always been pursued with children from infancy, little or no determined establishment of authority on the part of the parent. But what if the "right system" has not been pursued? Well, then we reply that a wrong system can never make up the deficiency. There is that in the breast of the most neglected and miseducated child which can be made available to perfect obedience by kind, gentle, yet firm words. The system has been tried over and over again with those unfortunates whose earliest breath has been moral pollution. Therefore we say emphatically, no blows! They are the worst of all possible arguments to the headstrong and wayward, and crush the very life out of the timid and gentle.—Exchange.

The mind governs the muscles through the Nervous System, as the telegraph apparatus is influenced by a remote operator through the wire. If the mind is impaired by age or other causes, the sympathetic nerves become debilitated, and through the nerves the muscles of the Stomach, Liver, Heart, Lungs or Genital Organs become weakened, and disease in the form of Dyspepsia, Disease of the Heart, Weak Lungs, or General Debility, follow with their accompanying trains of evil. Felloes Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites restores tone to the mind, the nerves and the muscles. In this way it overcomes disease. 3

Life has few charms for the Dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at when we take into the account the amount of bodily and mental suffering that this distressing malady generates. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) has cured thousands who were suffering from this disease. 21

The microscope shows the color of the hair due to a deposition of pigment in its substance. When the hair glands become enfeebled, this pigment fails. One after another the hairs become white, or fall out, producing baldness. Baldness is easy to prevent, but hard to cure. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops it; even restores the hair sometimes; always restores its color. Immediate renovation is at once visible; softness, freshness, and the gloss of youth. This great ornament should be preserved since it can be by Ayer's Hair Vigor, which is beautifully clean and free from anything injurious to the hair.—Tribune, Springfield, N.Y.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman—"We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fair-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began to think well of."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"For Throat Troubles they are a specific." S. P. WELLS.

"Contain no opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for coughs." DR. G. F. BROWN, Boston.

"I recommend their use to public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis." REV. S. SHAWMAN, Morristown, Ohio.

"Very beneficial when suffering from Croup." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma." REV. A. C. EGLESTON, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease." T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.