

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The Message of M. Thiers and the acceptance by the French Assembly of a Bill providing for their adjournment from the 17th of this month till the 4th of December mark a distinct period in the history of the Assembly, and are a natural sequel to the recent resettlement of the Provisional Government. After long confusion and a great struggle between factions, the Chamber had at length reached a temporary resting place. It determined to continue the powers of M. Thiers, to augment his authority, and under his presidency to pursue with patience the task of constituting a permanent form of Government. Out of the chaos of parties and interests amid which everything had hitherto appeared unsettled, a basis of provisional stability had at last emerged, and, no longer distracted by the present, it became possible to reflect and to take some thought for the future. Whether we look at the tactics of the Government as a whole or at the management of the separate questions by individuals, it leaves, to use a French expression, "much to desire," and M. Thiers cannot better employ his holidays than by giving permanent ones to the great majority of the members of his Cabinet. Meantime, Communist and Imperialist intrigues predict that the Chamber which is now about to separate will never meet again.—*Times*.

Unquestionably, there may yet be a chance for the Bonapartes. Revolution never has said its last word in any country, and less in France than in any other. France has just inaugurated what is considered the Third Republic, and it is true that the upshot both of the first and of the second French Republic was a Bonaparte. But, in the second case at least, the thing happened "because it was impossible," and if the Imperialist Party look forward to a repetition of the same phenomenon, they may save themselves the trouble of speculating on the theories of probability, as the realization of their hopes is more likely to be the result of sheer chance than of rational foresight.—*London Times*, Sept. 11.

France and Italy have had a sharp misunderstanding on the question of a French convent at Rome, over which France has a sort of protectorate, and in the affairs of which the Italian Government proposed to enquire. The protection France interposed was resented by Italy, the more because it came through the ambassador to the Papal Court, the Duc d'Harcourt, who has no relations with the Italian Government, and no duties which can admit of his approaching them. The regular French Ambassador, the Duc de Choiseul, was not at Rome, and in his absence remonstrance, which should have been made by his subordinate, was made by the Ambassador to the Papal Court. But the misunderstanding appears to have been removed. The French Government is said to have declared that it has no intention of interfering to restore the Pope, though it had felt great anxiety for the guarantee of his absolute spiritual independence; and on the other hand, the Italian Government seems to have conceded the French claim to protect the convent. Still Italy no doubt feels that she has more to fear for her new capital from France than from any other European power; and hence her eagerness to secure a complete understanding with Germany while France is still paralyzed.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 29.—M. Lambrecht, Minister of Commerce, has informed the Committee of the Assembly who have control of legislative affairs during the recess, that negotiations with Germany are making fair progress.

The rumor that evidence of a Bonapartist conspiracy had been discovered proves to be unfounded.

Several conflicts have taken place within the past few days between the French citizens and the German garrison of Dijon. The town is intensely excited over these unfortunate occurrences.

REPARATION IN PARIS.—We (*Tablet*) understand that a number of Catholics are uniting in the various parishes of Paris in order to obtain from the new Archbishop, Mgr Guibert, permission to make some solemn public reparation for the outrages lately perpetrated in many of the churches, notably in that of Notre Dame des Victoires, during the reign of the Commune.

There is little doubt that this natural and pious thought will meet with approval and encouragement from the venerable prelate who is called to occupy the perilous chair of S. Denis. That it did not occur sooner to the Catholic population of Paris has been a surprise to many. For nearly a century now, Paris has periodically broken out into open rage of rebellion against the Almighty, insulting Him with a sort of personal hatred that has no parallel in the history of any people, except the Jews during that one week that stands alone in the history of the world, maltreating Him in His sons and His servants, dragging His altars through the streets and the public places, profaning His temples, trampling under foot the symbols of His divine humanity, heaping every species of insult on the name and image of Christ Crucified: all this she has done, and God has borne it and not annihilated her; but never once have the remnant of just, whose prayers perhaps held back His hand, made any attempt at a counter-demonstration. Now it seems the idea has come to them, and they desire to walk in procession with the Cross of Jesus and the banner of His Immaculate Mother, and to chaunt the *Miserere* through the city that echoed yesterday to blasphemies and curses. It is well that even at the eleventh hour they should think of offering some act of reparation to the patient Majesty of God, and of taking His part publicly against His enemies.

ANTI-INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—A

society has been formed in France, led by archbishops, bishops, cabinet ministers, presidents of benevolent societies, and others, which is designed to counteract the work of the "International" and the Socialist associations. They propose to style themselves "The European Alliance of Civilization," and to invite the co-operation of all societies, corporations, towns, communes, co-operative unions, mechanic and other institutes of a social, political, literary, scientific, commercial, and industrial character in all parts of Europe, who will be asked to send delegates to a central committee in Paris. It is further proposed to organize in Paris European congresses, to which Governments will be requested to send representatives, who will consider popular questions of the same kind as those discussed by the Socialist societies from a different point of view.

The corpses of the Jesuits Olivant, Decoudray, Cambert, Clero, and De Bengry, shot by the Communists, have lately been transferred from Pere-la-Chaise to the Jesuits' church in the Rue de Sevres, and were there placed in a special vault accessible to the public.

*Le Monde* notes the revival of religious fervour among the people of Paris. The churches are all well attended.

MARSHAL McMAHON'S STORY.—The hero of Worth appears before the world as the defender of Napoleon III., and takes upon himself the shame of the inglorious march from Châlons to Sedan. He has made a statement before the Assembly, exonerating Napoleon from all the blame which has been heaped upon him. The French delighted to make McMahon a hero, and to fancy that had he been allowed to have his own way he would have whipped the Prussians himself. But now their illusion is dispelled. It is evident that McMahon has not lost any of his sympathy for the Imperial family, and that he will lose no chance to replace them in such of the palaces as are left. The army is discontented, and manifests its uneasiness every day. The public begins to speak of Napoleon with some leniency, and all quarters save Belleville and La Villette would be satisfied to see him rather than Thiers at the head of affairs. That he is plotting a return there is no longer any doubt.—*Boston Journal*.

EMIGRATION.—M. Gustave Bossange, the agent at Paris of the Messrs. Allan, has just published there a pamphlet calling the attention of Frenchmen to the advantages of Canada as a field for their labours. M. Bossange has frequently visited Canada; his mother being a Canadian.

## SPAIN.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF MADRID ON CIVIL MARRIAGES.—The *Correspondencia* says that the Archbishop of Madrid has sent a circular letter to all his parish priests forbidding them to give sacraments to persons married by the civil officer unless they give some public manifestation of their sorrow. He says they are to look upon civil marriages as nothing better than concubinage.

## ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Italian Government have sanctioned an exploration of the bed of the Tiber. It is believed that many objects of great antiquarian interest will be discovered.

The unfortunate man who was killed in the *carnate* last week was named Ferrero. He was cook at a restaurant much frequented by the Seculars. He had been a soldier in the Piedmontese army, and was one of the mixed multitude that entered Rome on the memorable 2nd of September, 1870. He was a desperate foe of the clergy, but he has found mercy. He was not killed on the spot. When he had received his wound he was taken to the Hospital of S. James, where some good priest gained access to him. He made his confession, and received the last sacraments with good dispositions. After four hours of intense suffering, and having asked the pardon of the Pope, he died with the holy names of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph on his lips. There was to have been a grand revolutionary demonstration at his burial, but when his late comrades heard of his repentance, they were disgusted, and mostly refused to attend. A few sentences of blasphemous rhodomontade were, however, uttered over the grave by one of the Sect.

PETROLEUM IN ITALY.—The conflagrations continue throughout Italy, and their ravages daily extend their area; they have now reached even to Sardinia, where an immense fire took place the other day. Amongst recent conflagrations may be reckoned a barrack of troops in the Romagna, at Ravenna, the *Official Journal's* publishing office; at Florence the office of the Ministry of the Interior, and near Modena an extensive villa, with large farm-buildings attached containing 60 oxen and a large quantity of hay; some of the cattle were destroyed, the remainder were saved with great difficulty. These, and an immense number of other fires that have recently taken place, are known not to be accidental, but to be the work of incendiaries. Everybody is in terror, no one knows who may be the next victim. The quantity of petroleum stored up in Rome is said to be enormous.

ROME.—The truth is that, as the *Voce della Verità* says, the so-called Liberal party in Rome is a small fraction of the population, and not the most select one. It is, therefore, obliged to make a great deal of noise, and to exorcise much terrorism as it can; and it would not make the show it does if it were not substantially backed up by the resources of the invading Government. Another point pretty well established by the events of the last year is that the Catholics of Rome are unable to frequent the churches for any extraordinary religious solemnity without having to run the gauntlet of every kind of foul insult to which their wives and daughters are exposed as well as themselves. The third fact which has been incontestably proved is that the large majority of the Roman people, in spite of all this, have the courage to assert their fidelity. The

churches are crowded, the members of the deputations to the Vatican are counted by hundreds and by thousands, and represent all classes, from the greatest nobles to the humblest inhabitants of the Trastevere. The invaders, says the Italian paper, must make up their minds to there being two Romes, as, according to Jacini, there are two Italies; only the official, legal, liberal, anti-Catholic, and Atheistic Rome is a small minority, and it will be impossible to prevent the remaining nineteenth of the inhabitants, the true Rome, from asserting itself from time to time. If such manifestations are to be regarded as a political offence, the only result will be that it will be demonstrated that the Italian Government cannot exist in Rome on normal terms with the population.—*Correspondent of Tablet*.

RECEPTIONS.—The *Tablet* correspondent writes: The presentations continue at the Vatican in continuation of the festivities of the 23rd August. The Pope has received successively the whole of the diplomatic corps; also a semi-official personage from Spain. The diplomatists came in state, and expressed to the Holy Father the felicitations of their respective Sovereigns or Governments on the completion of the years of S. Peter's Roman Pontificate. The Holy Father replied to the Ambassador from the Hague to the following effect: "Yes, the duration of my Pontificate, amidst the trials of the present time, is indeed extraordinary. It leads me to believe that the Lord still has something in store for me. Perhaps he is keeping me alive that I may see His cause triumph at last."

## SWITZERLAND.

Our foreign intelligence has kept our readers alive to the fact that throughout the whole of the attempted agitations against the Papal Infallibility dogma, the Catholics of Switzerland remained staunch and true. The *Correspondence de Genève* informs us that a pamphlet has been issued by the Catholic Bishops in Switzerland upon the dogma of Papal infallibility. The Bishops insist upon the validity of the decisions adopted by the Oecumenical Council, and upon the infallibility of the Pope as Supreme Head of the Church.

## GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The semi-official *Provinzial Correspondenz*, in an article entitled "Peace Guarantees for Germany and Europe," states that the increased strength of Germany and the renewed good understanding with Austria are the most valuable guarantees for all Europe, and have been joyfully assented to everywhere. In reference to the Franco-German negotiations concerning the export of Alsatian produce to France, the same paper states that the latest negotiations afford some hope of bringing about a good result.

The good understanding effected between Germany and Austria affords great satisfaction, and the German press dwell upon it as a guarantee for the maintenance of peace. The emigration from Alsace continues, but the Government has imposed some prohibitory regulations.

MUNICH, Sept. 28.—The Kingdom of Bavaria is about to recall its Ambassadors to foreign states, and will in future be represented only as a portion of the German Empire.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—A Protestant League is in course of formation throughout Germany, the object of which is the expulsion of Jesuits.

The *Univers* calls special attention to a letter from its correspondent at Vienna, in which another conversation with Prince v. Bismarck is chronicled. The correspondent positively guarantees the perfect accuracy of his report. The chancellor is stated to have declared at Gastein that he was quite decided to give the finishing blow to the Catholic Church, that others had failed in the attempt, but that, as for himself, he did not know what a check meant. Thereupon it was represented to him that the imprisonment of the Archbishop of Cologne caused very serious embarrassments to the Prussian Government of that time; to which he is said to have replied:—"That was because they imprisoned only one Bishop. If 'they go on resisting me, I will seize them all at once.' As for France, continues the same letter, Prince v. Bismarck declared that he scarcely reckoned on more than three years of peace; that France would probably attack him even before she had paid the whole indemnity, but that it was possible that he himself should not wait till then, as he meant to choose his own time. "It is probable, he is stated to have added, that Italy will serve as the pretext. France may think good, and it may in fact be to her advantage to a certain extent, to interfere in that quarter. But Italy is in every case of my protection. She is my favourite child, it is she who will help me to make an end of the whole affair." The look-out would be a black one if such plans as these were the only element in the calculation. We suppose that all very successful conquerors have been equally confident that it was in their power to do what all their predecessors had failed in doing. Napoleon I probably thought so when he carried off Pius VII a prisoner, and Napoleon III, who habitually admitted that his uncle fell because he had touched the Pope, used to add, "but there is a way of setting about it." His way setting about it did not exactly answer, and perhaps Prince v. Bismarck's may not answer better. Seventeen potentates who thought they had finally disposed of the Pope and the Temporal Power have successively come to signal grief. Prince Bismarck's campaign against the Spiritual Power is not likely to be more triumphant.

## ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 11.—A rumour having become current that the Jews had stolen a Christian child, with the intention of offering up its blood as a sacrifice, the Government undertook immediate steps to prove that the rumour was utterly false. The people, however, excited by some persons for purposes of

theft and robbery, attacked the Jews in the Market-place. The Government immediately despatched a strong detachment of gendarmes to the spot, who arrested the ringleaders of the disturbance. Great excitement still prevails, but, owing to the energetic action of the Government, order has been completely re-established.

## RUSSIA.

Sept. 28.—It is announced from St. Petersburg that Russia is about calling in all officers and men of her army who are on furlough, in order to test the efficiency of mobilization.

The Brooklyn *Union* says: The agitation of the woman question has had its legitimate results in the eagerness with which idle and worthless men have compelled their wives and daughters to go out and earn their support, not alone for themselves, but for the entire family—husband included.

Thousands of Promising Youths, of both sexes, go down to untimely graves, from general debility and weakness, who might be saved by fortifying their systems with Iron. The Peruvian Syrup is an Iron Tonic prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing element, and is the only preparation of Iron that will assimilate at once with the blood.

Coughs, Colds, Soreness of Chest and Lungs, relieved at once by *Johnson's Lung Tonic*.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, ST. JOHN, N. B.—Sir: Having, while at your establishment, carefully examined your prescription, and the method of preparing your Compound Syrup, I felt anxious to give it a fair trial in my practice. For the last twelve months I have done so, and I find that in Incipient Consumption, and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, it has done wonders. In restoring persons suffering from the effects of Diphtheria, and the cough following Typhoid Fever, prevalent in this region, it is the best remedial agent I have ever used. But for persons suffering from exhaustion of the powers of the brain and nervous system, from long continued study or teaching, or in those cases of exhaustion from which so many young men suffer, I know of no better medicine for restoration to health than your Compound Syrup.

If you think this letter of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you see fit.

I remain, yours, &c. EDWIN CLAY, M. D.

Peewash, N. S., January 14, 1868.

## FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, COLDS, and Irritation of Soreness of the Throat.

## PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS.

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all Dealers in Medicine.

"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 facsimile 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.

## A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first off-ended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

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.

LAWSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Hosieir St. Joseph, Montreal, August 5th, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWSON:

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. LAWSON:

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.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.—We are informed that the most persistent and unyielding of the private citizens who have claims against the British Government are Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., the manufacturers of medicines. They will consent to nothing less than that their demand for medicines destroyed by the British pirates shall be paid in gold and in dollars to the last cent. They are emboldened by the fact that the destruction of their goods by the English in China and elsewhere (for where are not that troublesome nation trampling upon somebody?) have hitherto been paid in full, and they now say that they shall be. They however propose this

compromise:—Give us Canada and we will call it even, because we can then send our remedies there without duty.—*Washington News*. 146

OTTAWA HOTEL, ST. ANNE.—Residents of Montreal meditating a retreat to the country during our summer heats, will find, if they decide upon the pleasant village of St. Anne as their summer residence, clean, quiet and comfortable quarters at the Ottawa Hotel, kept by M. Isidore Omais. This Hotel has lately been enlarged and repaired from top to bottom. The situation, just below the bridge, cannot be surpassed, and the proprietor has constantly on hand boats for the use of his guests. It is but a short distance from the Depot, which can be reached in ten minutes; and it presents every comfort and convenience that the health and pleasure-seeker can desire.

## WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY for the E. C. MALE SEPARATE SCHOOL of Belleville, a First-Class M. MALE TEACHER, Salary Liberal. Must be well recommended, application (if by letter, prepaid) to be made to the Very Revd. J. Farrelly, Vicar General, P. P. Belleville, Aug. 4, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned shall apply to the Quebec Legislature at its next Session for a Bill to allow the Board of Notaries of the Province of Quebec to admit, after Examination, William Fahey as a Notary. Montreal, Aug. 29th, 1871.

WILLIAM FAHEY.

## PROGRAMME OF TUITION IN THE LYCEUM OF VARENNES.

PREPARATORY COURSE. French and English Reading. Mental Arithmetic. Writing.

## FIRST YEAR.

The Elements of French and those of English Grammar. Sacred History. Reading in French and in English. Arithmetic. Epistolary Art. Writing. Vocal Music. Geography.

## SECOND YEAR.

Syntax of French Grammar and Syntax of English Grammar. History of Canada (French Domination). Arithmetic (all the Commercial Rules). Book-Keeping by Single Entry. Writing. French and English Reading. Translation of English into French. Vocal Music. Geography.

## THIRD YEAR.

Exercises on all the parts of French Grammar and of English Grammar. Translation of English into French and French into English. Book-Keeping by Double Entry. The Principles of Literature and Composition. Notions on the English Constitution and that of this country. Notions of Agriculture. Notions of Algebra and Geometry. History of Canada (English Domination). Vocal Music. Geography.

Tuition in English is on the same footing as in French. Book-Keeping in all its branches is taught by an Accountant well versed in all commercial transactions.

The utmost care is bestowed on the morals and health of Pupils.

Should a number of Pupils desire to learn Instrumental Music, Drawing, etc., a Professor will be given to them; but Pupils will have to pay extra for that particular teaching.

N. B.—Pupils, before passing to the second or third year of the Course, will have to stand an examination and prove that they have made satisfactory progress.

Pupils may either be boarders or half-boarders (the latter going out of the House only for their meals), at the following rates:

Boarders.....\$80.00

Half-boarders.....10.00

The children of the Parish of Varennes standing in an exceptional position with regard to the Establishment, their parents will have to come to an understanding with the Director of the College.

Pupils will find in the house the Books and all the other school requisites at current prices.

Religious teaching forms part of tuition in each class.

F. X. SAURIOL, Ptre,

Director.

VARENNES, 15th August, 1871.

## CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIST. OF MONTREAL.

No. 1476.

DAME LOUISE VERDON, of the City and the District of Montreal, wife of NOEL GAGNON, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a *procurator* in justice.

Plaintiff;

vs.

NOEL GAGNON, Trader, of the same place,

Defendant.

AN action *en separation de biens* has been instituted in this case, on the fourteenth day of August, instant, returnable on the fifth day of September next.

Montreal, 17th August, 1871.

BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Emelie Mercier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Laurent Gagnon, Miller, of the same place, has instituted, before this Court, *en separation de biens*, an action against her husband, the said action returnable before this Court on the fourth day of September next.

Montreal, 22nd August, 1871.

LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE,

Att'ys for the Plaintiff.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

In the matter of JOSEPH POULIN, the younger, An Insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed in the office of the said court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors in his favour and on the eighteenth day of the month of September next, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, he will apply to the said court, in the said District, for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 7th August, 1871.

JOSEPH POULIN, Jr.

By LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE,

His attorneys at law.

## APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

LES CURE ET MARGUILLIERS DE L'OUVERE ET FABRIQUE de la paroisse de Notre Dame de Montreal will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next Session, asking that the Act 33 Victoria chapter 52 entitled: "An act to amend the Act of the 32nd Victoria Chapter 72, respecting the Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges," be amended in such a manner as to allow the Court or a Judge to appoint the commissioner who, by the Act, should be named by the party or the parties interested, in the event of the latter's refusal to name any, or of a vacancy occurring amongst the said commissioners, and for other purposes generally. Montreal, 9th August, 1871.