

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Paris, Aug. 17.—Of the Presidents of Councils-General, the returns indicate that a majority are Conservatives.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.—Paris, Aug. 18.—Cardinal McCloskey has arrived in this city, and received visits from the Papal Nuncio and Archbishop of Paris. He starts for Rome at the beginning of next week.

INTERPELLATION.—Versailles, August 19.—The Republican Permanent Committee to-day presented an interpellation to M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior, concerning the map artist demonstration, newspaper articles, and prohibition of the sale of Gladstone's pamphlet against Vaticanism.

M. Buffet further explained that Gladstone's publications were allowed to be sold in shops, but were not authorized to be hawked about the streets.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.—The French engineers who are to assist in sounding the Channel tunnel have left for England.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—A Vienna special to La Liberté says:—"Prince Milan of Serbia has addressed a note to the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, complaining that he has not been informed of their intentions regarding the insurrection which is extending into Serbia, and which threatens to assume proportions which may render its suppression impossible."

SPAIN.

ALFONSO'S REINFORCEMENTS.—Madrid, Aug. 18.—General Jovellar has sent two divisions to reinforce the corps on the frontiers of Arragon and Catalonia. The remainder of the army is moving toward Leo d'Urgel.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Despatches from Madrid say that the Alfonsists announce that they expect the capture of the citadel and Leo d'Urgel by the 20th. FIFTY LIVES LOST.—The Spanish vessel which was shipping materials of war at Barcelona yesterday, suddenly exploded and sank. Fifty persons were killed.

REPORTED RETREAT OF DORREGARAY.—The Epoca says that the Carlist leader Dorregaray has been unable to resist the Royalist arms in Catalonia, and is endeavouring to enter Arragon, hoping to make his way thence to Navarre.

THE CARLIST WAR.—DORREGARAY ROUTED.—Madrid, Aug. 19.—A royal brigade under command of General Delatre routed Dorregaray while the latter was endeavouring to penetrate into Arragon, and forced him to retreat to the mountains near Tremp in Catalonia. General Jovellar holds the mountain passes at Balaguer and will prevent Dorregaray from escaping in the direction of Lerida, Bourg La Dame. A Carlist force, operating in the neighborhood of Belver for the purpose of intercepting supplies between Puycedra and Leo d'Urgel, yesterday captured twelve wagons loaded with provisions belonging to the royal army. General Sebello has arrived in front of Leo d'Urgel. Other Carlist bodies are approaching and an effort will be made to raise the siege.

General Dorregaray is where we thought he was. He is not south of the Ebro, nor is he wounded and in hiding at Canterste, but in the province of Lerida, just inside the frontier of Catalonia. Don Carlos, as a reward for his strategy, has made him a Captain-General—the Spanish equivalent for a Field-Marshal—as he has made Lizarraga a marquis by the rather cacophonous title of Zugarrimundi, the name of the village, where two years ago Lizarraga received him on his entry into Spain. We hear of Saballs also somewhere in Catalonia, where he is reported by the Official Gazette to have been repulsed by the Weyler division and the Estaban brigade, and to have been driven in the direction of Seo de Urgel. The bombardment of that town began on Friday, and the army in the north is said to be waiting for the result before recommencing active operations. General Quesada's headquarters are at Vitoria, and in the Carlist despatches he is stated to have fallen in an advance on Estella out of Alava by the valley of the Ego, and to have burnt the crops on the right bank of that river. The strong measures applied by the Government to disaffected persons are exciting great indignation among the Carlists, and terrible pictures are drawn of the misery and destitution of the expelled persons who enter the Carlist lines. This spectacle has moved Don Carlos to write directly to the King at Madrid, whom he addresses as "my dear cousin Alfonso," and whom he warns that the decrees now being put in execution will dishonour his own name and that of Spain. "No civil or foreign war," he says, "has ever witnessed such cruelties"—rather a startling statement—and "thousands of families brutally driven from their hearths, mothers seeing their infants painfully marching with blood-stained feet, and perhaps teaching them to curse his name," and the aged and infirm imploring food and shelter in the Carlist camp, make up a spectacle which "will raise up Carlists everywhere." Don Carlos considers that such measures are necessitated by the fact that his cousin is "King of a party," and plies him accordingly; he himself, being "King of all" Spaniards, allows Alfonsists "to live peacefully within his territories," and is "confident of success, because it is impossible that Spain can ever flourish under a Government of chance"—or, rather, "of adventure." We confess that to us it seems scarcely probable that Spain will flourish under anybody. With her finances in the state to which this civil war has reduced them, Don Carlos must be sanguine indeed if he thinks that if that war is prolonged till he has conquered the other four-fifths or five-sixths of Spain the country is likely to be all nearer to a state of prosperity. Don Carlos and Dona Margarita, according to the despatches of the London Carlist Committee, are at Tolosa, where a San Sebastian telegram states that Don Carlos reviewed on Sunday those battalions of Dorregaray's army "which have succeeded in entering Navarre." For besides the 180 men who crossed into France, another detachment, the brigade of Gandesa, had broken off from the main column during the Carlist General's clever and erratic retreat.—Tablet.

AUSTRIA.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE.—Vienna, Aug. 12.—The Freid-Blatt reports that Count Andrassy has conferred with Russian and German Ambassadors, and they have agreed to support Austria in any recommendations she might make to Turkey, looking to the pacification of Herzegovina.

GERMANY.

OLD CATHOLICISM.—The Berlin newspaper, the Provinzial Correspondenz, gives an analysis of the "Old Catholic" law which was enacted in the last session of the Prussian Landtag, and has been lately promulgated. By this law these sectaries are recognized as members of the Catholic Church, and entitled to a full share of all ecclesiastical buildings and other property. The Correspondenz closes its analysis with the statement that "henceforward the Old Catholics have secured to them the most complete protection in everything where the State law will reach. Their further progress and their permanent establishment among the Catholic population will depend on the verification of the truth and interior force of their doctrines." The Frankfurter Zeitung observes with reference to these remarks that "hitherto at least there has not been much proof of this 'interior force.' In Baden,

where a similar law has been in operation for a year, the hopes which were entertained of its effects have been sadly disappointed. In spite of the ostentatious assistance of the bureaucracy the number of congregations is insignificant. Those congregations are made up, not of the faithful Catholics, who were at first shy of the Vatican decrees, but chiefly of persons the majority of whom were really outside the Church even before 1870, either as her opponents, or as being utterly indifferent. Roman Catholicism has lost just as little in respect of such elements as Old Catholicism has gained by them. On the contrary those persons do great mischief to the reputation of the new 'Old Church' among the masses, who are accustomed to look to personal credit as a guarantee." It may be observed that the invitation issued by Dollinger some months since to the Greek schismatics has been accepted by the Servian Church, which has deputed the Archimandrite Sava to take part in the Old Catholic congress which is now held at Bonn.

THE REICHTAG.—It is officially announced that the German Reichstag will re-assemble in the third week of October. Prince Bismarck, however, is inclined to prolong his leave of absence till November, so that the Reichstag will be deprived of the presence of the Chancellor during the early portion of the session. The parliamentary assemblies both of Prussia and of the German Empire have been already well accustomed to transact the business submitted to them without the personal intervention of the Chancellor, so that we may assume that his temporary absence will not interfere with the ordinary course of business.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS.—An animated controversy is being conducted in the columns of some of the leading Berlin newspapers with respect to the validity of certain Catholic marriages. The law prescribing civil marriage came into force in Prussia on 1st October, 1874. The "May Laws" dealing with the legal status of Catholic clergymen date from May, 1873. Previous to the Civil Marriage Law marriages could not be contracted in Prussia except through some religious rite or ceremony; so that not only would a marriage contracted otherwise than in presence of a clergyman of some denomination be legally null, but there was not absolutely any possible means of otherwise making even the pretence of a marriage; moreover, the "Confessional" arrangements were rather stringent; in so far as that, ordinarily speaking, a marriage between Catholics could be validly contracted only in the presence of the Catholic priest, and indeed according to the regulations of the Council of Trent. But the May Laws professed to strip a clergyman of his parochial or other ecclesiastical position under certain circumstances. Thus a man who yesterday was parish priest may to-day under this legislation be utterly destitute of any ecclesiastical office or authority. Moreover, every attempt on his part to exercise ecclesiastical functions is treated as a fresh offence, and the functions are declared void of all legal efficacy. Now what is to be said of the marriages contracted in the presence and with the intervention of such "deprived" priests, during the interval between May, 1873, and October, 1874, when the civil marriage law came into force? It will be remembered that during those seventeen months there was no other way of contracting marriage except through the religious ceremony, that is in the case of Catholics through the intervention of their parochial clergy. During all this time, however, some parishes were destitute of a legally recognized parish priest, or of any one whom the eye of the law looked upon the Catholics were placed in a veritable dilemma. On the one hand, they could not be legally recognized parochial Catholic clergymen. On the other hand, the law had been especially careful to strip those parishes utterly of their parochial clergy, at least so far as legal recognition went. It is, however, notorious that the Catholic people did get married as usual during this interval of seventeen months even in those "deprived" parishes, in presence of clergymen duly commissioned by their respective Bishops to exercise ecclesiastical functions within those parishes. What is to be said of those marriages? Are they legally valid? If not, what a monstrous injustice to leave a people for seventeen months without any means whatever of contracting valid marriages. If, however, they are to be pronounced valid—on the ground that the most elementary form of civil society essentially presupposes the existence of some way of entering into that solemn contract upon the existence of which civil society itself is based—then indeed it is plain that the May Laws are not the all powerful instruments for evil against the Catholic Church which the legislators intended they should be. Public attention has been aroused to the great importance of the question by the fact that the Ministry of Public Worship has been obliged to promulgate a decree authenticating ex post facto the entries, &c., connected with births and deaths in parishes so "deprived" of legally recognized clergymen. The Germania demands that the Government shall as soon as possible introduce a Bill declaring that the marriages contracted as above described shall be accounted of full legal effect.

THE GERMAN BISHOPS AND THE LAST FALSE LAW.—A good deal of noise has been made during the last week about the acceptance of the new law respecting the administration of Church property by certain Prussian Bishops. The fact is simply this. The law in question places the management of diocesan and parochial property in the hands of election boards, and in this there is nothing per se absolutely incompatible with Catholic doctrine or practice. The Prince-Bishop of Breslau, who is in exile, has accordingly notified to the Governor of Silesia his submission to the law, and similar notices are said to have been received by the local authorities from the Vicar-General of the diocese of Hildesheim, and from the Vicar-Capitular of Fulda. The Schleierische Volkszeitung, a Catholic paper, further states that a final declaration of the Prussian Bishops, explaining their motives and reasons for submitting, is about to be published. Without unduly anticipating the contents of this document, we may assume that the reason for the act of the Prussian Episcopate is very much other than what we have already stated. This law, unlike other parts of the new legislation, does not touch the essence and constitution of the Church as far as its letter goes. Of course there is a danger, and a serious danger, that it will be used against the Church by the admission to the parochial boards of persons not really Catholic—so called "Old Catholics" for instance—and then, and in that case, the Bishops will, of course, protest and offer what resistance they can; but in the meanwhile the Church puts itself in the right, as regards any possible future conflict, by accepting, or rather submitting to, a law which is not on the surface of it inconsistent, as others are, with its spiritual freedom and its existence independent of the State.—Tablet.

ITALY.

SUPPRESSION OF LAY CORPORATIONS.—It is intended by the Italian Government to introduce a Bill in the next meeting of Parliament to destroy the corporation or confraternities of laymen formed for religious or charitable purposes. The Opinione, the Italia, the Perseveranza, and other Liberal and Ministerial journals, are preparing the way by appropriate articles manifesting the evils caused by the said confraternities. It grieves the Liberal heart, so they say, to observe the ceremonies and processions of these confraternities, who possess considerable funds, and are—which is their principal offence—composed of electors, who vote at the bidding of their presidents. These presidents are under the rule of their patrons, the parochial clergymen or their Bishops, and, of course, give their suffrages under clerical dictation. It is useless to point out the numerous Liberal guilds or confraternities of

workmen and tradesmen who generally are affiliated to some secret society or the Freemasons, and who vote oftentimes at the dictation of Internationalists. Senator Canizzaro on the 27th of June last described how it was endeavored to throw odium on the Catholic associations. Among the secret societies of Palermo is the patriotic sect of assassins, or "knifers," and the Questura of Palermo endeavored to fix complicity in this wicked association upon one of the most distinguished Catholics of Palermo. It was even said by the Questura officials that the promoters of the assassinations were to be found in the palace of the Archbishop of Palermo. Accordingly the place was surrounded by policemen, and they arrested one Don Cindiro Calcare, a priest of great integrity and learning, aged eighty years, and of repute for his many good works of charity. The emotion caused by this arrest was extraordinary. The venerable old man would have been sent to prison in company with the vilest criminals had not the Commandant of Carabinieri taken him for custody to his own house. After a few days it was found that no evidence was forthcoming to warrant such proceedings, and Abate Calcare was set free. It is manifest that such an outrage upon Catholic feeling must render the Liberal Government detested by the population, and must also tend to destroy the good influence wielded by the clergy.

PETRARCH.—His Eminence Cardinal Pietro Silvestri has given to the Municipality of Padua the house and premises in Arqua where Petrarch, the great poet, died. The house still contains the chair in which Petrarch was accustomed to sit, and several other articles of furniture used by him, the so-called Petrarch manuscripts, and a fine copy of his works. The Cardinal reserves the ownership of this house to himself during his life, and on his death the property vests in the Corporation of Padua, which is to keep unoccupied and unlet two floors or stories of the house, and to maintain a proper custodian for benefit of visitors. The ownership will devolve on the University of Padua in case the Municipality fails to accept and carry out the terms of the donation.—Tablet.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19.—Three hundred houses were burned at Kiev to-day.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—London, Aug. 19, 6 a.m.—The towns of Geuchov, Kizliar, and Zarzin in Russia, have been nearly totally burned. Numerous other destructive fires are reported in Lithuania and elsewhere in Russia.

TURKEY.

TURKISH TROOPS ON THE MOVE.—Ragusa, Aug. 18.—The Turkish troops, to the number of 2,500, have been landed at Kleck and will march for Mostar. The insurgents are strongly posted in the mountain gorges on the route.

ELECTIONS IN SERBIA.—London, Aug. 18.—A despatch from Vienna reports that the radicals have been victorious in the elections in Serbia. The Deutsch Zeitung states that the radicals are resolved to move on the opening of Skoukschina that Serbia send an army to Herzegovina to assist the insurgents.

THE INSURRECTION OF A SERIOUS NATURE.—A despatch from Constantinople fully confirms the latest reports as to the serious character of the insurrection in the North-west provinces of Turkey. The communication with the Northern frontier is cut off.

THE EXTENT OF THE RISING.—The insurrection in the Turkish Provinces covers 200 miles of territory. TURKISH TROOPS REFUSE TO MARCH.—It is reported that the 2,500 troops which landed at Kleck refused to march for Mostar on account of the occupancy by insurgents of the mountain passes on the route.

INSURGENT SUCCESS.—The garrison of Trebigne in Herzegovina made a sortie yesterday, but were repulsed. The insurgents burned several villages during the engagement.

DALMATIA PREPARING TO REVOLT.—A letter from Dalmatia, dated August 19, says that 16,000 men are ready, to join the Bosnian insurrection, and that Slavonians from all parts of the world were arriving to fight for their independence and religion.

BUSINESS, Aug. 19.—L'Nord, the Russian organ, discussing the Turkish insurrection, says Russia, Germany and Austria are in accord on the point that the Eastern question shall not be raised. Peace has been temporarily disturbed, but the general peace is secure beyond attack. France and Italy will, doubtless, be invited to join these three powers. Turkey must recognize the need of ending the intolerable regime and of proceeding seriously with reform, which has heretofore been a mere pretence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—Later intelligence from the scene of the insurrection in Herzegovina is satisfactory. The Governor of the Province announces that there is less excitement among the people, and he anticipates a prompt pacification.

DIPLOMATIC INTERVENTION.—The Russian, Austrian and German ambassadors had a protracted conference with the Grand Vizier yesterday. It is understood that they advised a suspension of hostilities with a view to afford an opportunity for ascertaining the grievances of the insurgents. Turkey declined to accede to the proposition.

The Russian Ambassador had an interview with the Sultan, and afterwards the Grand Vizier was summoned to the palace. The foreign ambassadors and Ministers will meet at the Russian Embassy on Saturday.

INSURGENTS WORSTED.—LONDON, Aug. 20.—A special despatch from Vienna reports that the Herzegovinian insurgents have been forced to raise the siege of Trebigne, and some have been driven unarmed across the frontier.

PANIC SIGNS GONE.—LONDON, Aug. 20.—All signs of panic in consequence of the Austrian troubles have disappeared, and the stock market has completely recovered from the depression of the last two days.

INDIA.

FLOODS IN BURMAH.—RANGOON, Aug. 18.—Reports have been received of the great floods in Burmah. The Irrawaddy overflowed for miles in the district of Promoe, doing immense damage to the rice fields and to property.

PREPARING MAPLE SUGAR.—The main objection to maple sugar is that it is black and dirty looking, caused by soot falling in it while boiling, and dust and leaves falling in the sap while under the trees. How can this be avoided without adulterating?—The remedy is simple and will surprise you when tried, viz: When the sap has boiled to half the consistency of syrup, add to a quantity required to make a pound of sugar a tablespoonful of new milk; let it boil five or ten minutes, and strain through a coarse linen cloth. The milk collects all the fine particles of dust and soot, and causes the same to remain in the cloth. In "sugaring off," if a scam arises it should be carefully skimmed off. During the whole time the syrup is boiling, after it begins to bubble, and after being taken from the fire, until cool enough to pour into the moulds, it should be briskly stirred. Small cakes and squares weighing a pound each sell the best. Sassafras spiles should always be used in tapping trees. Don't use sumac. Tin pans are best to catch the sap into; if these cannot be obtained, white wood troughs may be used.

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