# THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF

FRANCE FRANCE AND THE POPE. The following are the principal passages in the Pope's speech to the pilgrims of Franche Comte of which a telegrapich sum-

mary has already been published: -// vacarill Great and admirable, my dear sons, is the Cath olic movement which has appeared during, these times in France, for the larger portion of that na-tion is animated with the spirit of faith and shows itself openly Christian . As to yourselves, you share in this Catholic movement in a noble, frank rand in this Catholic movement in a noble, frank rand energetic way. Your desire, is, to keep yourselves more and more united to that centre of tripth the Holy See of Rome. The enemies of roligion see with terror that union and that agreement, for they tremble with Satan and his impa at the sole idea of seeing the nations become Catholic, Apostolic, and Boman. But let us leave the followers of Satan to every great work done in her in favour of religion. But I admire much more the pity, and goodness of God towards us. God has wished to show by His favours that your works of justice and holiness have ascended to His throne like, balmy incense. Is it not true that at the present time trade is flourishing in France, that the harvest is rich and luxuriant in several Provinces, that sounding money circulates abundantly in your country, while elsewhere, and especially here in Italy, it disappears, to give place to another currency which gives no sound save that produced by a great mass of paper thrown violently on to a hard table or on to the pavement? I will say, then, and you will say, with me, that these public acts of piety and charity, and these religious practices, so far from deserving the sarcasm of wicked men and the disapprobation of weak individuals. touch the heart of God in our favour and induce Him to console us by spiritual peace and even by the abundance of earthly riches. Yes, acts of humility, to far from defiling, exalt people. Qui se humi-liat exallabitur. O, my God, ordain that all your children—those who are present and those who, without number and like them, are spread over the surface of the Catholic world—ordain that all remain faithful within the holy bosom of the Church which you have founded and of which you are the vigilant Guardian, the almighty Defender, and the impregnable Head. Deign once more to day to renew your plessing that it may descend on them and make them strong against their enemies, that it may cause them to be united close and firm in their holy resolutions. Bless France, raise her from the disasters which have crippled her, but, above all, preserve, augment, develope the faith which always ennobles that great nation the more, and let this taith defend her from all the dangers which may threaten her."

Saturday 16th ult., was the 82d anniversary of the execution of Marie Antoinette. Mass was said at the Expiatory Chapel on the Boulevard Haussmann The service was attended by the Marquis de Dreux. Breze, representing the Comte de Chambord, Queen Isabella, and her three daughters, the Minister of Marine, and many leading members of the Legi-timist Party. None of the Orleans Princes were

The French Catholic universities which are about to be opened are a dreadful eyesore to the parties. from whose ranks the murderers of priests are draf ed in every French revolution. M. Gambetta and M. Lonis Blanc are just now at daggers drawn, on account of their conflicting theories of "the Republic;" but on one thing they and their followers are fully agreed, and this is, that the present Catholic movement in France must be put down by all possible means. To judge by the rayings, of the enemies of the Church, we should imagine two things, viz., first, that the erection of Catholic universities was and is the one thing needful; and, secondly, that the Nihilists, alias Positivists, command no intellectual reasoners by means of which they might counteract the success these centres of Catholic sare to achieve Louis Blanc's latest speech is highly instructive. He compares his intellect to a lamp that guides him in a dark wood, and which some horrid priest asks him to put out. Now, we all know, that faith is the true lamp that lights up the dark and dismal paths of the world, and for the old infidel to speak of his intellect—save the mark |-as the real light, is nothing but a blasphemous absurdity. The rest of what he says against the Catholic faith and Catholic education, and his wailings over "the tri-umph of Ultramontanism" calls for no further remark, but that we cannot exactly be sorry to see our enemies cutting long faces and looking as cross

as "a cat in a thunderstorm."—London Universe.

THE ELECTION OF THE DUKE D'AUDIFFRET-PARQUIER PRE IDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY - VERSAILLES, November 5.—The Duke D'Audiffret-Pasquier was to-day elected President of the Assembly by a combination of the Left with a portion of the right. The act is regarded as a demonstration against the Bonapartists. SPAIN.

Don Carlos and Queen Isabella .- The following letter has appeared in the Times:-Sir,-It is no secret that between the counsellors of King Alfonso, on the car hand, and the adherents of his mother, the ex-Queen Isabella, on the other, there has long existed a violent opposition. It may be stated that the rupture is now complete, and the Isabellist or Moderado Party has decided to attempt a pronunciamiento in favor of the ex-Queen.

At a recent meeting of the Moderado leaders the draught of a proposed convenio between the Isabellist and Carlist Parties was adopted, and was sub-sequently submitted to and approved by Queen Isabella. A formal document embodying these pro-10:als, and authenticated with the proper signstures, has since been forwarded by a special envoy to the head quarters of Don Carlos, whose decision with regard to it is expected, immediately. I may add that under the proposed convenio Don Carlos would retain full sovereignty over the four northern Provinces, while acquiescing in Queen Isabella's

POSSESSION OF the rest of Spain.—AN ENGLISH CABLEST.
TROOPS FOR CUBA.—MADRID, NOV. 5.—One thousand more soldiers will embark at Santander on the 8th for Cuba. The Government has transferred two brigades from Catalonia to the North

The Cronista asserts that the meeting of the Cortes will not be postponed.

SPANISH AUTHORITY OVER AMERICANS IN CUEA.—The Imparcial states that Mr. Cushing, American Minister, has despatched to the Minister of Foreign Affairs another note similar to that presented early last month in regard to the jurisdiction of courts-martial

us that they have "done for the Carlists" and "yet they have all the trouble in the world to keep these Roman. But let us leave the followers of Satan to consume with rage, and let us go forward, puttings we were informed that Carlism was a dead horse, ourselves entirely in the hands of God, who guides and supports us. I admire, I repeat that transformation of France, and I rejoice at it. I admire her edifying pilgrimages, the asiduity with which her people approach the sacraments, and the works of charity which multiply in her. I, lastly, admire nea, in the south and those of Gavirostrgui in the ":played out" people at am's length? A mouth ago we were informed that Carlism was a dead horse, cast of Ban Sebastian, are working an immense havoc on this important city; and if the Carlists manage to get a footbold on the left bank of the Urumea river, the chief sea-port of Guipuzcoa will be doomed. Higher up, at Hernaui, they still keep pattering the walls, and General Trillo has ordered six Carlist villages to be burnt to the ground to prevent that fortress being taken. All this horrid slanghter and destruction is to be greatly deplored but it must be admitted that while the Carlists are only doing what military necessity commands, their opponents seem actually to revel in dastardly barbarism. Of late, they murdered at Aran, in cold blood, a Carlist officer, Captain, Marzorati, a Prussian subject, and yet Blamarck has not taken the slightest notice of this infamous act, whereas in the Schmidt case last year he applied a veryadifferent set of weights and measures.—London Universe.

> teritoric GERMANY. It may be remembered, says the Tablet, that some time after Easter, a priest, by name Golembiowski, accepted a nomination to the vacant" parish of Plusnitz, in the diocese of Kulm. The parish priest had been banished from the parish by the Government and the chief landed proprietor of the district, a Lutheran gentleman, thought it would be well to get some other priest to take the place. Of course Golembiowski was not authorized by the diocesan authorities, but he determined to imitate the example of Kick." The people, however, did not, see what right he had to come there at all. He was positively driven away the first day he showed his face; and finally, he was installed in the church under the protection of a great posse of soldiers, most of whom had to remain in the neighbourhood for some weeks. A number of arrests were made, and most of the parties were tried a few days since at the assizes ot Graudentz. In the course of the trial, the presiding judge asked Dean Polomski, ore of the accused, to explain how it was that Golembiowski could not hear valid confessions. The Dean answered, "Because he has on jurisdiction." "Oh;" replied the judge, " that is only your subjective opinion," "It is dogma," re-joined the Dean. "Well, well," said the judge, "we cannot allow ourselves to drift into a theological discussion." The trial lasted five days. In the end the Dean, who was accused of being the chief instigator, was acquitted, together with 23 others. Two of the accused were sentenced to a year and a half imprisonment, with hard labour; two others to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour and 34 to various terms of imprisonment under six months.

> On the celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the consecration of the Bishop of Limburg recently, many congratulations were addressed to his lordship. On that very day the balling entered his episcopal residence and seized six pictures in lieu of a fine of 200 thalers, inflicted for not filling up two "vacant" parishes. On the same day the Bishop was served with a notice of another fine of 300 marks for the non-filling up of another

> Dr. von Haneberg, Bishop of Spires, has published a letter in justification of the affair at Oggersheim, where Dr. Ketteler, Bishop of Mayence, preached without the King of Bayaria's permisson. Dr. von Haneberg says the Bavarian Ministerial Order of the 20th of June, 1851, cannot apply to the Bishop of Mayence, he being a German, and not a foreign Bishop. German Bishops, he adds, have preached before in Bavaria without the King's permission. His Majesty's silence upon the de-mand being addressed to him was, therefore, regarded as equivalent to permission being granted. The writer hopes that the King, upon considering the occurrence in its true light, will change his expression of displeasure into one of special satis-

> Baron von Ketteler, Bishop of the diocese of Mayence has addressed a letter to the Bavarian Minister of Public Worship, in which he seeks to prove that the Oggersheim Jubilee was not an extraordinary festival in the sense of the Bavarian Ministerial Order of the 20th of June, 1851, and that he is not a foreign Bishop. Moreover, the Jan senist Bishop, Dr. Loos, had been allowed to hold a confimation in Bavaria without hindrance. If he (Baron von Ketteler) had, nevertheless, asked for the permission of the King and Ministry, it did not follow that he had knowingly transgressed the law. In presence of the adverse view expressed by the Government, he thought it better to address himself to the King without raising the legal question. He did not dream of the possibility of a refusal, and looked upon the non-reception of a reply from His Majesty as a silent consent.

ITALY.

THE POLICY OF ITALY — The Italie says :—"An Austrian newspaper had intimated that in consequence of the check received by the Consular Mis-cion the Cabinets of Rome and St. James had given up their interest in the Herzegovina question and simply confined themselves to an expectant attitude. This statement is absolutely inexact, at least in so far as this country is concerned. Italy continues to be in accord with the three Northern Powers: and France has in no way departed from the attitude she has maintained from the commencement of the question."

The Italienische Nachrichten says :-Some time past the Pope instructed a certain high personage to plead the cause of the Roman Catholic Church to the Emperor William limself. One result of that step was that His Majesty absolved ed Cardinal Ledochowski from one year's imprisonment. His Holiness caused his thanks to be trans-

t the modification introduced with regard to religious do on all sides, "were the Slavonians and couraged to location introduced with regard to religious do on all sides, "were the Slavonians and couraged to location in the control of the state of the potracity of the state of the state of the potracity of the state of the state of the potracity of the state of the eagerly asked in Slavonian lands have not falled to, produce an effect. Though, General Ignatieff, has certainly not been, instructed to advocate the cause of the recusant mutineers, the language of the Russian Press about the Insurrection has jundergone, a visible change. Cold it not absolutely inimical at first, especially in the papers connected with the Government, it has gradually become warmer, and warmer, until at last it has assumed some of the aucient fervour. There is, however, this difference between present phraseology and, the well-remembered style of previous campaigns, that whereas compassion was formerly manifested as a preliminary to action, the feeling, is now kept under perfect control, and indeed hardly exceeds the limits of abstract 'philanthropy. Sill, the ice is broken and concern manifested where apathy ruled supreme but a few weeks ago. One of the consequences of this softer mood is the insertion in the Russian Press of correspondence from the seat of war. It cannot be denied these letters have introduced a fresh element into the rebellion reports. Theirwriters, evidently having the advantage of a previous acquaintance with men and things there, find it comparatively easy to ascertain what is what Speaking the language too, they move about with a scility which others can only hope to attain through the good offices of guides and interpreters. Interesting for what they reveal, these Russo-Illy-rian communications are none the less so for what they withhold; and as the writers are allowed to use their pens pretty freely, so long as they abstain from aundry delicate topics connected with Russia new position in the East, one learns a good deal of what they know, or at any rate think. As a fair specimen T subjoin an extract from a Ragusa letter in the Ruski Mir, dated September 30, and signed Peter Petroff:-"There is no doubt that the mediating Consuls

saw nothing and nobody. They visited just a few villages near Nevesinje and Lubinje, where they met a dozen second-rate chieftains, without having speech with any of the leading men. What the latter think, you will be able to gather from what I can say of them personally. The other day, hap-pening to converse with Peiko Pavlovitch and Lubobratitch on the prospects of a Mostar conference. I myself heard Peiko utter these words:- These Consuls must really think us consummate fools Were we to give in, they would record the fact in an elegant despatch and return home post haste What would become of us then? But no, -and here the Insurgent chief significantly grasped the hilt of his dagger without finishing the sentence. Lubobratich, as well as I can remember, expressed himself in this wise—'When all we want from the Powers is a guarantee, the Consuls from the very first declared that nothing whatsoever would be guaranteed. Yet we require a guarantee, and that not a mere nominal guarantee. Any one who has lived in Turkey knows what a promise of the Porte is worth. Depend upon it, unless we obtain an effectual pledge for the future, we shall not lay down our arms. The priest Mile, the famous leader of the bands near Gat h to, only waved his hand derisively when the Mostar conferences were mentioned!

"While this is going on in the Hills, the most extraordinary stories are afloat at Rugusa about the doings of the various Consuls. The Turkish Consul, for instance, declares he has absolute proof that Herren von Vässich and von Lichtenberg, respectively the Austrian and German members of the Consular Commission, told some rebel leaders had better reject concessions unless Bosnis and Herzegovina were accorded perfect autonomy Of the English member of the Commission, it is asserted that he is a more ardent defender of Turkish interests than the Turks themselves. When going in search of the Insurgents every one of the Consuls, it appears, had made up his mind as to the report he had to give. So after all it does not matter much that they failed to meet with any of the

"There is something mysterious, bewildering and unintelligible in all this. Without pretending to criticize I will confine myself to the communication of facts. They may be small but are significant. Of all European Powers none at this hour is more odious to the Turki than Austria. A few days ago, when asking Danitch Effendi, the Turkish, Consulat Ragusa, whether he thought it advisable for me to go to Trebinje, where an European had just been hooted by the Mussulmans, I received the following reply:- Your passport will be a sufficient protection Of course, if you were an Austrian officer, I should not advise your going on any account.' There seems to be but one impression as to the neculiar nature of Austrian policy. All those who have watched the run of events agree that Austria has repeatedly changed her behaviour towards the In-When the Insurrection first broke out surgents. the Austrian Government warmly sympathized with the rebels. They allowed them to be provided with powder and shot, received their wives and children on Austrian territory and actually paid 14 kreuzers a day to any who applied for it. subsequently a change supervened. No money was paid, no ammunition allowed to pass the frontier, no refugees admitted. This unriendly period lasted about two weeks, after which it was replaced by a return to the former more lenient conduct. Once more refugees were suffered to pour in; once more the Dalmatian committees in favour of the Insurgents were permitted to act without molestation from the authorities. I am in a position to supply absolute preof of these changes of mo Wishing to find out for myself whether the action of the Insurgents was again being connived at by the Austrian Government, I bought a Garabal lini dress, and, arming myself from head to foot, in broad daylight presented myself on horseback at

a Custom-house on the frontier. The inmates looked at me, and allowed me to pass on to Turkish territory: without any inquiry. Yet I knew for certain that six days before my little experiment four Volunteers had been stopped and disarmed in

the act of crossing the Austrian border. General Roditch, the Austrian Governor of Dal-Spanish Cabinet will speedilly reply
Se'ni iko run Hon's Sin — In the question respecting the Spanish Confedence of this Soverign. The Spanish Confedence of the Secondary of the Spanish Confedence of the Secondary of the Spanish Confedence of the Spani matia, is very popular with the Slavonian inhabi-

cow and St. Petersburg, though as yet they, cannot boast of having attained any very high figure. I am hardly mistaken when I say, that, nothwithstanding the repeated appeals of the Servian, Montenegrin, and Dalmatian Committees, Bishops, &c. all Bussia has not contributed more than 59,000 roubles as yet. However, as there is even less hope of finding food and raiment, at home, than, in their present inhospitable abodes, the refugees are likely to remain where they are, or, what, is the same, the Insurrection will probably linger on through, the Winter.—Times Cor.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

As you cannot avoid your own company make it as good as possible. The week market was any Th

A secret has been defined as "anything made known to everybody in a whisper."

If you try to let the cat out of the bag never try to cram it back again; it only makes matters worse. How we loiter away our lives! If we wasted our means as we do our time we should be bankrupts

District visitor, blandly-"Well, dame, how do you find things now?" Crusty old cottager-" How do I find things? Why by looking arter em, to be sure."

Two well-dressed shoemskers being in the company of some gentlemen were asked their profession. Says one of them, "I practice the heeling art."-"And I," says the other, "labor for the good of men's soles."

"What is stupid" he said, when they reproached him with having taken so much that he couldn't out one foot before the other; "what is stupid is. not having taken so much, but trying to walk after-

Over the shop door of a butcher in an English village in an eastern county may be seen a signboard representing a man in a black coat brandishing a hatchet, with the inscription, "John Smith kills pigs like his father." A man came out of the tax office the other day

and, exhibiting an empty pocketback to a friend, gloumily observed, "Bill, where's the altar of our country? I want to find it." "What for?" exclaimed the other in some astonishment. "Well, want to lay that pocketbook on it." This story is told of a certain man who had been

endered almost blind by excessive drinking in the hot summer months. "I tell you," said the physician, you must either leave liquor alone or lose your eyes entirely." "Well," responded the patient after a few moments' reflection, "good-bye eyes!" EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE. -An extraordinary

affair is reported from Bromley. A labourer there prepared some tea for his wife, who was recently contined, and left injunctions for her to drink it The woman fell asleep, and the nurse to keep the tea warm, placed it on the hob downstairs, The husband returning in the evening, drank some of it, and died within twenty minutes.—English Paper.

A man wearing a nice "plug" hat was arrested and incarcerated in the Providence lock-up the other, day and was very anxious that his disgrace should not be known. After his release he was observed about town with his nice hat on, having upon it the tell-tale legend, "This hat belongs to the man in cell No. 17." The officers were very careful of his property, but forgot to remove the label.

Jones gave a bill to a lawyer to be collected to the amount of \$30. Calling for it after a while he inquired if it had been collected. "Oh, yes, I have it all for you," said the lawyer. "What charge for collecting?" "Oh!" said the lawyer, laughing, "I'm not going to charge you anything. Why, I've known you ever since you were a baby and I knew your father before you; twenty dollars will be about right," handing him ten dollars. "Well," said Jones, as he meditated on the transaction, "It's darned lucky he didn't know my grandfather, or I shouldn't have got anything."

King Solomon prayed to God that He would give him neither poverty nor riches; not poverty les he might yield to temptation and offend Him; nor riches, lest he should be puffed up with pride, and imagine he wanted not God's as istance. He begged ouly what was necessary for the preservation of life, and that God would teach him at the same time, from whose hand he received it, that thus he might be constantly incited to give glory to God. as his Sovereign Lord and Almighty Benefactor.

Unitarian "Opinions." - James Freeman Clarke, the Boston Unitarian, tells a little story which is worth repeating: "I have heard the story of a young lady brought up in one of our Unitarian parishes in Boston which seems to be somewhat characteristic. She was visiting some poor Irish families to help them, and she encountered their priest. "You must not think" said she "that I wish to convert them to my opinions." "What are your opinions?" asked the Roman Catholic. Then it appeared that she had none. But he had ; so in a short time he had converted her to his views, and she has remained a Roman Catholic ever since.

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