

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A special despatch from Lille to the London *Daily News*, says, the battle-fields in the north of France threaten to become the focus of a pestilence. Dead bodies are found floating in dykes and marshes, and active measures are being taken for their interment.

The special correspondent of the *Telegraph* at Amiens reports that the cattle plague is making most fearful havoc in the neighbourhood of Lille.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent anticipated disturbances of a serious nature in Paris about the middle of Lent.

It has been decided by the French government to place in the market a loan of two and a half milliards of francs in form of 3 per cent rentes.

PARIS, March 17.—The journals unanimously deprecate the exhibition of any violence towards Germans returning to their business and residences in Paris, but urge their social exclusion.

Marshal McMahon and Gen. Cremieux are in Paris.

PARIS, March 15.—A new project for the reorganization of the army has been made public. Under its provisions all Frenchmen are to serve compulsorily for three years in the regulars, and subsequently a similar length of time in the reserves. The law has yet to receive the sanction of the National Assembly.

The *Journal des Debats* says—“Our conquerors have used their victory cruelly; their demands, financial and territorial, have been such that in the conferences with M. Bismarck our negotiators, M. Thiers and M. Jules Favre, have several times been on the point of breaking off, even at the risk of seeing the war recommence, a last night. The Commission of the National Assembly partook of the emotion of the negotiators when the conditions were communicated to them. It is death at heart and the having nothing more to hope, except in the justice of God, that have forced them to submit to the frightful yoke of necessity.”

L'UNIVERS ON PARIS.—A letter has just been published written by M. Louis Veuillot in reply to the *Paris Journal* when that paper proposed him as a candidate for the National Assembly. It is a refusal, and is couched in all the bitter sarcasm of the *Odeurs de Paris*. The editor of *L'Univers* had (he tells us) never thought of a Parliamentary career; but in any case he would neither solicit or accept a place in the representation of Paris.

“I am writing (he says) in all that is needed for a Paris representative, and Paris is wanting in all that could induce me to desire to represent her. Our mutual incompatibility is complete. If I did desire political power it would be chiefly that I might in every sense destroy the influence of Paris. I look upon that city as the plague-spot of France and the scandal of the world; as one at least of those Babylons on which, as we are told in the words of Holy Writ, shall come all the innocent blood that has been shed upon the earth. I think that Paris would be admirably represented by the body of men on whom she conferred the duty of forming the Government, so called, of ‘National Defence.’ Statesmanship, philosophy, religion, morals, eloquence, literature, administrative talent, warlike conduct, patriotism, and all the other virtues, all are there; nothing would be wanting to make up the illustrious 43. I should be delighted, only that I cannot enjoy a comedy while the country is suffering so terribly, to see them (Bisoin and Saint-Biaux, Cremieux and Garnier, Gambetta and Rochefort, Ferry, Favre, Simon and Pelletan, and their tail) go to the provinces, and there show to their countrymen what they have sown and what they have reaped; what a glorious capitulation they have signed, and how ably they have concluded it with Prussia and imposed it upon France.” M. Veuillot says in concluding that no doubt there might be found in Paris 43 good men and true, who would creditably represent the metropolis; men of practical ideas, men of reconstruction, friends at once of order and of liberty; “but” (he adds) “I do not know them, and I fear they do not know themselves. Paris does not know them, and would not accept them if it did. Here is our difficulty, here is our great misfortune. I fear it is hopeless.”

MARCH 16.—The *Journal des Debats*, commenting on the result of the Conference, makes a bitter attack on England. It declares that she has lost every advantage gained by the Crimean war. France is now hopeless; her sword is broken. But, when it is unsheathed again, its aim will not be so distant as Turkey. Other Paris journals speak of England in a similar spirit.

MERIT REWARDED.—During the long weary months in which that cordon of iron was drawn around beleaguered Paris, and when shot and shell were vomited in such terrible profusion against its brave defenders, and, later on, against the hapless city itself, raining death and destruction on those who would oppose the devastation of the German Vandals, none showed truer devotion or displayed more heroic valour than Frere Philippe and his band of Brothers of the Christian Schools. Bravery and heroism not alone appertain to the mobile or the uniformed soldier of the line, but is common property, inasmuch as it may be found in the humblest individual, and in other capacities than the soldier's trade, which, gloss it over as we may, is that of killing. It was in the discharge of the noblest of all duties—that of mercy—the heroism of the Brothers was displayed. On the battle-field, amid the hurrying of shot and shell, and where death was sown broadcast, these devoted men, intent only on their mission, pursued their labours unmolested. How many thousands of poor wounded soldiers have they set rescued from an inevitable

death; and on how many other thousands have they not bestowed the last sad rites of a Christian burial. All France rings with their praise, and the Correspondents of the English journals in Paris have not failed to record the fortitude displayed by them under the most terrible and the most trying circumstances.—The French Government, recognising this, has paid a deserved tribute to the Order, in the person of Frere Philippe, the Superior-General, on whom, according to the *Official Journal* of the 16th inst., it has conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honor. We may mention that Brother Philippe is 78 years of age, and that notwithstanding which he was present at every engagement around Paris, and displayed as much energy and activity in the discharge of his sacred duty as the most youthful of the Brothers under his charge. The decoration is a grateful tribute, and proves that France still knows how to gracefully reward deserving merit.

Almost the whole of the representatives of the old Catholic families of France who were nominated have been elected to the National Assembly.

THE REPORTED BURNING ALIVE OF A FRANC-TIREUR.—The account published of the burning alive of a captain of Franc-Tireurs at Poulleux is specially stated to be utterly void of found.

BELGIUM.

The severe winter has proved injurious to the corn crop in Belgium, and in the greater part of the country it will be necessary to renew the fields.

SPAIN.

The Catholic party in Spain have, for the present, adopted a policy of non-intervention.—This attitude of expectation they intend to maintain until the conduct of the new King and his ministers shall show decisively in what manner he intends to act as regards the Holy See, and the church and episcopate of his new kingdom.

The royal procurator has indicted the Archbishop of Burgos and the Bishop of Cartagena before the Spanish tribunals, for having published pastoral letters disapproving civil marriage, and pressing on Catholics the duty of obeying the laws of the Church in this matter. The sentence, if convicted, will be fourteen years and ten months' expatriation.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—FLORENCE, March 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance, presenting an excuse for the non-present of the Budget, said there was a total deficit of two hundred and seventy millions of lire, to be provided for the proposal to augment the issue of bank notes by one hundred and fifty millions and to increase taxes ten per cent over present rates throughout the kingdom. The Italian Parliament will meet in Rome in July to vote the Budget.

A bill has been introduced for better maintenance of public peace and security throughout the kingdom.

A grand pro-Papal demonstration has taken place at Genoa, despite the opposition of the authorities. There were more than a thousand communicants on the occasion.

THE ALLEGED CRUSADE.—The Italian Chamber and the Italian press and the liberal world here in general have conjured up a phantom which seems to have frightened them out of the few wits the 20th of September had left them, and which they call the Crusade. Some accounts say it is organizing in Belgium, others in the Tyrol, Bavaria, and German-Switzerland. That it is being enrolled by the Jesuits, the Dominicans, the Brothers of St. Vincent of Paul, the Irish members of the House of Commons, and under various leaderships, ranging from M. de Charette, Francis II, and Mgr. Deschamps, Archbishop of Malines. The Dominican Novitiate at Santa Sabina was searched last night, and especially the cell of Padre Vannetti, in order to discover the traces of this strange and terrible ultramontane conspiracy, and especially the mysterious red crosses the crusaders are naturally supposed to have assumed, and which greatly trouble the repose of our liberal friends. Nothing more compromising than his breviary and some pious engravings were found in Padre Vincenzo's cell, but the Questura has arrested 30 persons on suspicion. The fears of the Revolution are an unflinching index of its Satanic instincts, and I take the present panic as the sure augury of the future action of Catholic Europe, and the best indication of the road it should follow.—What the Revolution most fears must be the most profitable to the Church. It dreaded the Definition, and justly it dreaded the Encyclical, the publication of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, the establishment of the Hierarchy in England. Its present bugbear is the Ultramontane Crusade, and who can say but that the subtle intelligence of the evil spirit, of which the Revolution is but the material incarnation, has not divined rightly what is the means of rescue reserved in the designs of God for the Tomb of the Apostles and the Chair of Peter? Rome is the Jerusalem of the 19th century, and when our Zouaves, on the present invasion, added the Cross to their uniform, they were probably only taking the initiative of a world-wide movement. As a matter of fact the whole story rests on the departure of a few dozen ex-soldiers and non-commissioned officers for Belgium, where, through the charity of the Belgium committee, work on the railways had been obtained for them. The Revolution has seized this pretence in order to excite the public mind against the Vatican, and probably to give an excuse for deporting or exiling the Pontifical soldiers who refuse to enter the Piedmontese service.—*Tablet*.

ROME, March 17.—It is stated that Cardinal Antonelli has sent a fresh note to the Italian authorities in reference to the disturbance in the Jesuit church.

Mr. Odo Russell is expected to return shortly to Rome to arrange the business of the British legation, the duties of which could be performed by the British Minister at Florence.

CIVIL MARRIAGE.—The Cardinal-Vicar has published an excellent Pastoral explanatory of the duties of Christians on this head, and reminding them that though the civil contract as a satisfaction before the law, is not forbidden, it can never be held as supplying the religious and sacramental contract. There is very little danger of many civil marriages here. No decent woman even in the lowest class would speak to another married at the Campidoglio only, and the feeling is too strongly rooted to be destroyed. A miserable lecturer on civil marriage at the Sala Dantea the other day failed in getting an audience to listen to him.

The entire educational provisions at Rome are being rapidly handed over to Jews. At the new school of Tor de Spechi the scholars are 250 Jews and 50 Christians. The teachers are all Jews, and inculcate into their young pupils infamous stories about the Blessed Virgin.

At one of the Doria balls a young lady had attracted the attention of Princess Margherita by her grace and beautiful voice. The Princess sent to ask her to be presented, but was astounded at receiving a point blank refusal, as the lady in question never went to the Quirinal except to pay her homage to the Pope.

THE POPE IN HISTORY.—The following summary, from an Irish contemporary, of the persecution suffered by the Popes in Rome will reassure timid Catholics in the present sorrowful events. The list extends over fifteen centuries of persecution:—

In 409. Under Pope Innocent I., the city of Rome was sacked by Alarie, King of the Goths.

In 455. Under St. Leo I., the city was taken and sacked by Genseric, King of the Vandals.

In 468. Under St. Hilary, the city was taken and sacked by Ricimer, King of the Vandals.

In 476. Under St. Simplicius, the city was conquered by Odoacer, King of the Eruli.

In 536. Under St. Silverius, the city was besieged and taken by General Belisarius.

In 546. Under Vigilius, the city was retaken and sacked by Totila, King of the Goths.

In 555. Under Pelagius, the city was besieged and retaken by General Narseter.

In 847. Under Leo IV., the Vatican was invaded and sacked by the Saracens.

In 987. Under Gregory V., this Pope was imprisoned by Crescentius, in Castle St. Angelo for eleven years.

In 1084. St. Gregory VII. was besieged by the Emperor Henry V. in Castle St. Angelo.

In 1347. Under Clement V., the city was raised to a republic under Cola di Rienza.

In 1453. Under Nicholas V., Stephen Procarci became the chief of a new Latin republic.

In 1527. Clement VII. was besieged by Imperialists in Castle St. Angelo for six months.

In 1796. Under Pius VI., the city and the State were converted into a Roman Republic, and he was made a prisoner.

In 1809. Under Pius VII., Rome was incorporated with the empire, and the Pope imprisoned.

In 1848. Under Pius IX., the Mazzinian republic was established in Rome and the surrounding districts, and the Pope was a fugitive.

In 1870. Pius IX. is a prisoner in the new capital. In this enumeration we do not reckon the personal sufferings which so many Pontiffs endured, commencing with the thirty-two martyrs for the cause of the Church; how Leo IV. was a prisoner of the Normans, Boniface VIII. of Philippe le Bel, etc.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, 17.—The Emperor has arrived, and the city is illuminated in his honor. The Emperor and Empress, and the Crown Prince and Princess, drove through the streets to night. The enthusiasm of the people is immense.

Gen. Wrangel has arrived in Berlin as bearer of a congratulatory letter from the Czar to the Emperor. A German writer, Dr. Huppe, in a work on the state of morals in Berlin, says that of the 630,008 Protestant inhabitants of Berlin, but 11,900 are habitual church-goers, and that of 23,698 interments but 3,777 were accompanied by a pastor.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—The *Blatt* of to-day has the following remarks upon the decision of the Black Sea Conference: “Notwithstanding newspaper invectives the powers have interpreted the letter of Prince Gortschakoff as reasonable and upright; and not as a challenge, and not treachery. The result of the conference, involving no unjust sacrifice of stores and no disturbance of rights, removes distrust and pledges peace.”

The ways of administering religion in Indiana are somewhat hard. Two weeks ago a man there objected to the baptism of his daughter, who is in delicate health, until the advent of milder weather. Two stalwart Christian policemen held him until the ceremony of immersion was over, and the shivering girl effectually ducked. And now that father, in the unchristian bitterness of his heart, intends to test in the courts this question of his right to control the actions of his minor child.

A church member at Galesburg, Ill., had his pew rent raised to \$25 a year, and arose and spoke in meeting—said he: “Great Cusar, here's a nice state of affairs, here's the gospel going up and pork going down! What's to become of us?” The minister advises him to “go West” with the hogs.

The moderate members of the Republican party in the United States consider the disgrace of Senator Sumner, and his removal from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a fatal mistake. The party is breaking up fast. The elections did it much damage, and the loss of its most talented member will further complicate matters for it. Grant, it is said, will probably be re-nominated, but

his ticket cannot be carried, and the Republicans will most likely be divided among themselves in their choice of a candidate for the Presidency.

MINERAL MEDICINES.—All the active poisons are used in Medical practice, and they all evidently shorten life. Bristol's Sarsaparilla is one of the few preparations that is really and purely a Vegetable Remedy. It contains not one grain of mercury, arsenic, strychnine, bromine, iodine, or any other poison. Moreover, it is an antidote to them—it cures the diseases they cause. At the best they only kill one malady by substituting another; but Bristol's Sarsaparilla acts with nature, not against it, forever removing, by its neutralizing power, the causes of ulcers, cancerous, and eruptive diseases, regulating the liver and the stomach, invigorating and regulating the bowels, relieving the system of all morbid elements, restoring bodily vigor and mental elasticity, and recuperating every languid organ. Children and the most delicate females may take it without fear. It is the salvation of the feeble. For sale by

J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

TO THE SICK.

It is within your power to recover health and strength, by resorting to the only cathartic which restores the disordered functions of digestion, secretion, and excretion to a healthy condition, without enfeebling the system in performing the cure. In Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills you find this grand desideratum, sought for and longed for from time immemorial in vain. They are commended to the dyspeptic, the constipated, the bilious, the rheumatic, the dropsical, the debilitated—in short, to all who suffer from any disease proceeding from, or connected with the stomach, the liver, or the bowels, as a means of immediate and permanent relief. In all disorders of a chronic character (especially in Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, and Neuralgia), or where sores or eruptions are a feature of the disease, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, for enriching and purifying the blood, may be used with infinite advantage in combination with the Pills.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Ladies who wish to move in an atmosphere fresh with fragrance should always use this article at their toilet. A dash of it in the bath, or in a glass of water, if an odoriferous tooth wash is required, will be found eminently refreshing, and a sprinkle of it on the face handkerchief before an evening party, will cause the fragrance of the fabric to attract more attention than even its rare embroidery. Those who are subject to faintness, sick headache in crowded rooms, will find the aroma of the Florida Water a sure preventive.

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

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

DR. WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALM.—This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchitis or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy. It can be relied upon the mass of testimony that has been published since its introduction, being ample proof of its efficacy.

“THE UNIVERSAL AYER.”—On my journey over the Continent—through Turkey, India, China, Japan, Persia, Chili, Paraguay, Brazil and Mexico, and the United States—in them all to some extent and in some to a great extent, I have found the universal Ayer represented by his family medicines, which are often held in fabulous esteem. Whether they win their marvellous cures, I know not, but I know they have it to such a degree that it frequently gave me a distinguished importance to have come from the same country.—*Field's letters from abroad*.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

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

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

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD,

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

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

The Trochies are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Trochies are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN ONLY “BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,” and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

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

JOHN I. BROWN & SON.

ON OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF BOX, AND PRIVATE GOVERNMENT STAMP ATTACHED TO EACH BOX. THIS CARE IN PUTTING UP THE TROCHES IS IMPORTANT.

AS A SECURITY TO THE PURCHASER IN ORDER TO BE SURE OF OBTAINING THE GENUINE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867

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

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

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

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

WANTED

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

Direct to Mr. JEAN JESSARD, Sec-Treas.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER,

AND GENERAL JOBBER, No. 27, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 27, Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

WILLIAM H. NODSON, ARCHITECT,

No. 59 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

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

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.

JONES & TOOMEY, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS, &c., No. 118 & 120 ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL. ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

BURNS & MARKUM, (Successors to Kenney & Bro.) PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., No. 675, CRAIG STREET, 675, (Two Doors West of Bleury.) MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

Signed, MAURICE CUVILLIER, D. P. BEATTIE, CHAS. A. WALTERS. And Maurice Cuvillier and Chas. A. Walters will continue to carry on the business of the late firm under the name and style of CUVILLIER & CO.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of EDMOND GATES, Trader, Joliette, Insolvent.

A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the fourteenth day of March next (1871), after which dividend will be paid. Joliette, 27 February, 1871.

A. MAGNAN, Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of FRANCOIS VILLENEUVE, Insolvent. On Tuesday, the eighteenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. FRANCOIS VILLENEUVE, By BOUQUIN & LACOSTE, His Attorneys ad litem.