

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Government, replying to representations, has promised that no more arrests shall be made in connection with the Paris Commune, except in the case of the leaders of the insurrection and of persons guilty of crimes against the common law.

The flow of emigration from Metz since the occupation of that city by troops has been so heavy that the population is now but one-third what it was before the late war.

The trial at Brest of a Jesuit father (Pere Dufour) for immoral conduct has resulted in the fullest and most honourable acquittal, the judge declaring that the holy Religious had been "odiously calumniated," as well as the devout and noble lady whose fair name was attacked for no better reason than that she was his penitent.

PRIESTS INSULTED AND BEATEN AT LYONS.—The Prefect, in conformity with a Ministerial decree, has reinstated the ecclesiastical teachers in those schools where they were illegally dismissed by the municipality. During the last fortnight many deputations have visited the Prefect appealing against this measure.

One is almost forced upon the hypothesis that French duelling has come to be regarded in official quarters, as it has long been in fashionable society, as an agreeable pastime, more exciting than, say, hunting, and not much more dangerous.

The following singular piece of news has been published. The Alta Italia Railway Company has been requested, it is asserted, by the French military engineers, to suspend some of the trains which now run through the Mont Cenis tunnel, in order to facilitate the establishment of powerful mines in the French half of the passage.

The assembly will have—and, indeed, this task may be set it at the very commencement of its sittings—to discuss the question of Primary Instruction, one of the most delicate which have ever come before it, and which will probably cause all the more irritation because its contemplated solution is an attempt to strike a just balance between the various parties who quarrel respectively as to whether instruction should be ecclesiastical or lay, compulsory or optional, gratuitous or paid for.

There is too much reason to fear that, stormy as have been the scenes which the present Assembly has already witnessed, they will be as nothing compared with those which this discussion will call forth. It must not, indeed, be forgotten that on this ground were fought the fiercest battles of the Commune.

countered with equal violence by the extreme party on the opposite side—the uncompromising advocates of clerical teaching, the champions of Obscurantism, and the bondsmen of Papal Rome. It is to be feared that the conflict between these two parties, both equally bigoted and obstinate, will offer to Europe a spectacle painfully out of harmony with the tolerant and enlightened spirit of the 19th century.

THE BISHOP OF TARASONA AND THE GOVERNMENT.—The Minister of Grace and Justice, Montero Rios, has addressed to the Bishop of Tarasona and other Bishops a circular, calling on them to proceed canonically, on the ground that they are absent from their benefices, against certain priests—three are named in the diocese of Tarasona—who are alleged to have been implicated in the Carlist insurrection.

The Correspondencia states that the Government has received intelligence that the Socialist propaganda is being carried on with unusual activity by the Internationalists in Catalonia, and on these accounts the Government has summoned to Madrid the General Governor of the military district in that Province.

The Bilunzia of Fiume says; "For some time past our waters have been frequented by sharks. This fact is attributed to the battle of Lissa and the catastrophe of the Radetzky, by which these marine monsters found plenty of food.

The change of masters from which so much was hoped has not as yet produced security for life and property in Southern Italy. The reason is obvious, and a single fact stated by our Correspondent supplies a complete, if not a satisfactory, commentary.

ROME.—THE POPE IN PRIVATE LIFE.—The Holy Father rises at five o'clock in the morning, as though he were a simple seminarist. He is awakened by the chamberlain, who brings him a light, and says Benedicamus Domino—let us bless the Lord—to which His Holiness replies, Deo Gratias—thanks be to God.

and at four he walks again (this was the time he walked in the city, when it was possible for him to do so). He ordinarily enters again about five o'clock gives audience—afterwards recites the long evening office, sups at seven, and goes to bed at nine.

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INSULTS TO THE POPE.—As a specimen of the administration of justice, it is well to notice the following fact. One of the illustrated papers last week brought out a caricature of a menagerie in which the Holy Father, the Cardinals, and some Religious were represented in cages, with insulting titles on each.

THE OBJECT OF GERMANY IS BECOMING CLEARER EVERY DAY. Making over the East to Austria and Russia to be divided according to the several interests of each Power, she desires a compensation which touches England too nearly to be ignored.

A Munich letter in the Fremdenblatt gives as the stipulations of Versailles having been stretched by Prussia in its interference with local Bavarian politics. According to this correspondent King Louis looks upon the new regime as a confederation, of which the King of Prussia is the head, with the title of emperor; but not as an empire in the old sense.

THE IMPERIAL CONCLAVE.—The Cologne Gazette prints some correspondence on political and military matters by the well-known Herr von Wickede. Referring to the assumed alliance of Austria and Germany, he remarks that the two combined are in a position to bring together enormous forces.

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SKETCH OF LONDONDERRY CITY AND HISTORY OF THE 'PRENTICE BOYS'. The capital of the county of Londonderry is the city of the same name, Londonderry, made famous for the tenacity and endurance with which its inhabitants withstood the pressing and protracted siege which was conducted against it by the troops of King James II., in 1689.

seen on the wall. The famous gates which were "closed" against King James are preserved in the armory. The anniversary of the day of "closing the gates" has been observed yearly since the relief of Derry. During many years past it has been a day of tumult and riot, caused by collisions between the 'Prentice Boys and the Roman Catholics.

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THE GREATER PORTION OF THE COUNTY AND CITY OF LONDONDERRY, is held in fee trust by twelve municipal companies of the Corporation of London, England, the founders of which advanced money for the sustenance of the Protestant cause in Ireland and the maintenance of the defence of Derry, the town being really at the moment the nursery of the new faith in return by the crown.

THE 'PRENTICE BOYS' act for the commission of the same offence. He claims to be a quasi martyr for the tenets of the disestablished Church of Ireland, and the line ille lacrymæ of the 'Prentice Boys of Derry to-day may be traced to the fact that he has a good deal of spare cash and is an active political agitator.

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sickness occurred, though of course the ship's officers contributed to this happy result. The men did not care to speak of the faith they had embraced, and when a coy maiden was asked if she knew that she was liable to be the consort of a man with a dozen other wives, she maintained her modesty in the diplomatic reply.

"You would surely rather be the one wife of a man in your own country?" "I'm me ain mistress, an it's nobody's beesness." The reply was discouragingly independent and moreover, as the Mormon girl moved away, a knot of her brawny countrymen had gathered with lowering looks, and prudency counselled silence.

HOT SUMMERS.—From the records kept at Nuremberg, in Bavaria, we get the following interesting facts:

"In 1132 the earth cracked by reason of the heat the wells and streams in Alsace all dried up, and the bed of the River Rhine was dry. In 1152 the heat was so great that sand exposed to the sun's rays was hot enough to cook eggs. In 1160 great numbers of soldiers in the campaign against Bela died from the heat.

MUSICAL.—The Charivari of Paris says: "By an oriental atmosphere the strangers of Spa (Belgium) passed last night two hours and a half listening to music. The great attraction of this musical feast was a Belgian violinist named Jehin Prume, who only requires the Parisian consecration to be ranked amongst the first virtuosi of the country.

GREAT SALES OF ESTATES.—It is stated, on good authority that the Duke of Beaufort has sold the whole of his Gloucestershire estates between the Severn and the Wye to a Bristol merchant, for the sum of £100,000.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

A POLYGLOT BUSINESS.—The wide-spread influence of American skill and enterprise has outstripped the comprehensions of the Americans themselves.—The fabrics of our mills clothe the savages of both continents. They wrap the loins of Africa, and the tawny skins of South American pampas. But wider still are spread the products of our skill in medicines.

H. C. Caswell, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, February, 1872, in a letter, says: "Fellows' Hypophosphites is doing good work here, and we have already disposed of a large quantity. It stands the test, and every day people express their praise of its virtues. Our physicians are prescribing it, and we have good accounts from Michigan and Illinois.

Parents lessen your Shoe bills two-thirds by buying only CABLE SCREW WIRE fastened Boots and Shoes. Never rip or leak. All genuine goods bear the Patent Stamp.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. IN the matter of ANTOINE GRIMARD, of the city and district of Montreal, Contractor and Trader. An Insolvent. THE Insolvent having made an assignment of his Estate to me, the Creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No. 428, Ontario Street, in Montreal, the 8th day of October, next, at ten o'clock, A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.