

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.—PARIS, Nov 29.—Session of the Senate and Corps Legislatif re opened to-day with great ceremony by the Emperor, who delivered the opening speech from the throne.

The Emperor in opening the Corps Legislatif said: 'It has not been easy to establish regular and peaceful liberty in France for months past; society seemed to be menaced by subversive passions, and freedom was compromised by excesses of the press and of public assemblies.

LONDON, Dec. 1st.—Various Paris letters published in the morning papers to-day agree that the Emperor's speech on the opening of the Corps Legislatif fell flat. The public mind is disappointed; the more the speech is considered, the less it is liked.

The "Left," whose "divisions" have been too fondly speculated upon by government, met yesterday at M. Jules Favre's and drew up the following very important manifesto:

"The undersigned thought it their duty in July last to abstain from any manifestation, in order not to throw an impediment in the way of the interpellations presented by 116 of their colleagues. But now that, after having submitted to a long and unjustifiable interregnum, the Chamber is about to resume its labours, the Left thinks it fit to declare publicly the line of conduct which it proposes to pursue in order to attain the end which it has ever had in view—namely, the Government of the country by itself, for and by means of liberty.

The recent election has conclusively proved that France is resolved to put an end to personal Government; and to this determination of the country personal power yet opposes a resistance which must be overcome at any price. The first task of the undersigned will, therefore, be to present an interpellation, backed by an ordre du jour motive, touching the unjustifiable delay in the convocation of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—At a sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day Henri Rochefort rose and demanded that the national guard be ordered to guard the hall of the Corps Legislatif in future, for the protection of members.

The fears of disorder to-day on account of the anniversary of the barricades of 1851, and of the death of Baudin, have not been realized. The city has been unusually quiet all day.

A Paris showman has been fined and imprisoned for exhibiting a picture of a gigantic Napoleon I. inseparably united to a diminutive Napoleon III. with this explanation: 'Messieurs, the singularity of these twins consists in the fact that instead of being brothers, like the original Siamese twins they are uncle and nephew, and while both of the brothers would die in case they were separated, only the smaller one of my twins would waste away into nothing if he were severed from his uncle.'

Monsieur Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, says the Westminster Gazette, in addressing the clergy of his diocese a few days ago, said: 'I shall go to the General Council at the summons of the Supreme Head of the Church. I go as a judge and a witness of the Faith. When there I shall be, I trust, with the assistance of our Lord as a judge free, attentive, and stern; and as a witness watchful. When the Council is ended, whatever may be its decisions, whether they agree or not with my desires or my votes, I shall return having submitted to all in word in spirit, and in heart, and in soul as the humblest sheep of the fold. Such is my faith; such is yours. It is by that we live and by that we shall die.'

November 15.—The Political Situation of the country continues as entangled and chaotic as it was this day last week. All the evils from which the nation is suffering, and to which I have so often alluded, are of course gaining intensity from day to day; the Ministers have the name, indeed of Government but that is all; anarchy and confusion reign in every department of the administration, our despotic manifest such listless indifference that it is with difficulty that even half a hundred of them can be made to attend the House; nobody pretends to foretell whether we are drifting; and people in general are at last so disenchanted of the benefits of our glorious Revolution, that it is usual to hear them exclaim: 'Would to God that not only Don Carlos, but even the Grand Turk himself might come to govern us!'

It cannot be too clearly stated or too seriously urged that the real difficulty in Spain is far less one of political opinion than of religion. The people of Spain have remained Catholic; their greatest Governors have ceased to be Christians. The last crisis was really occasioned not by the choice of any King but by the attempt of Ruiz Zorrilla, the present Minister of Public Worship, to rule clerical affairs without Rome and in defiance of Rome. This it was which drove away the late Ministers, Sivells and Ardanaz, the two last representatives of the moderate party in the Government. As to a choice of a King, the whole proceedings resemble a farce which is only too liable to end in a tragedy.

AUSTRIA.—The attitude of Austria towards the Council although far from what it should be, is less hostile than that of Bavaria. Entraged at the non-success of the note which in concert with the Italian Government, Prince Hohenzollern addressed to M. de la Tour d'Auvergne demanding the recall of the French troops during the Council, in order to its free deliberation, the Bavarian minister has recalled M. Sigmund, the Bavarian charge d'affaires here as too well affected to the Pope, and another is to be immediately accredited with fresh and adverse instructions especially as to the enrolment of Bavarian subjects in the Papal army. M. de Binneville has been here some time, and of his personal sentiments there is happily no question; but the Archbishop of Paris is considered to represent the Emperor's feelings towards the Holy See far more than the excellent Ambassador of France, M. de la Tour d'Auvergne's resignation on the meeting of the Chambers is considered more than probable and would be deeply regretted here. His Excellency frankly told the Emperor that he would at once resign if anything came to his conscience or to the religious interests of France, were asked of him. M. Tauffkirchen replaces M. Sigmund as Minister of Bavaria, and is very hostile to the Holy See.—Cor of Tablet.

UNITED STATES.

THE CATHOLIC PRIEST v. THE PROTESTANT MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES.—The New York correspondent of the 'Post' writes a very interesting letter on the Catholic Church in the United States: 'It appeared on Thursday. The letter contains much valuable statistical information, but we have not space for more than that follows: which shows the influence exercised by the Catholic priest over even irreligious Americans: They (the priests) exert a curious influence over the minds of a great mass of men who, we think, are not spiritual allies. Individualism exists among the Americans to a far greater extent than is generally supposed. The men who have fallen into this mode of thought have been rarely educated as Protestants, but their Church has wholly lost its hold upon them, and they have drifted away into what is not exactly infidelity, but which practically comes very near to it. 'I live in a boarding-house on the Avenue,' said an American friend to me the other day, 'where there are 25 gentlemen and 15 ladies. Three of the gentlemen, two of whom are Catholics, go to church, the other 22 never go; seven of the ladies are Catholics, and go to church, the other eight never go. And I think you will find about this proportion all over the country among the richer part of the community.' Now these 'Individualist' Americans, somehow or other, have generally come to conceive a curious respect and esteem for the Roman Catholic priests—a respect and esteem, I am sorry to say, which they in no wise extend to the Protestant clergy. They see these Catholic priests hard at work, devoting their whole time to a service which has no earthly reward, and denying themselves all share in the joys and delights of this life; and doing this, by the way, not with sour faces and canting voices, but cheerily, as a matter of business, and as if they liked it. The Protestant clergyman in New York has his fine house, his pretty wife his family of beautiful children, his books, his pictures, and his friends to amuse him, and \$10,000 a year to live on; and he gives, in return for all, two sermons a week.—The Catholic priest, on the other hand, lives in a humble parsonage at the back of his church; he is the servant of a parish of 25,000 souls; he says Mass every day and three Masses every Sunday; he hears confessions by the hundred, visits the sick, buries the dead, reproves the erring, baptizes the babies; is the father, friend, and counsellor of all the poor in his parish; is seen diving down into dark cellars or totting up the narrow stairs of tenement houses to carry the viaticum to the dying; is found at the hospital, the goal, and the house of correction, and wears himself out in endless toil; and all he gets for it is the food he eats, prepared by an Irish cook, and the clothes he wears. Now, this contrast strikes the mind of the keen American, who detests cant and humbug, and who honours earnest and honest work; and, in spite of all his prejudices, he inevitably conceives an admiration and respect for this priest and thinks that he would like to do him a good turn. 'When we first went into action,' said a gentleman who served as a volunteer in the late war, while relating to me some of his adventures, 'our brigade was very nervous, and as we had to stand still and occasionally receive some stray shots from the enemy, we felt uncomfortable and in need of something to stiffen us up. In the course of half an hour the line in advance of us had a number of men shot down; it was an Irish regiment, and presently I saw their captain—a Catholic priest, going through the field, kneeling down by each wounded man, and staying with him for some minutes, although the bullets were rattling around quite lively. Our captain, who

was a Methodist minister, all this time lying behind a haystack, reading his Bible and drinking butter-milk. I have had a liking for a Roman collar ever since.'

THE CHIMNEY IS CHANGING.—There are only two seasons in the region round about Mono Lake—and these are the breaking up of one winter and the beginning of the next. So uncertain is the climate in summer that a lady who goes out visiting cannot hope to be prepared for all emergencies unless she takes her fan under one arm and her snow shoes under the other. When they have Fourth of July procession it generally snows on them, and they say that as a general thing when a man calls for brandy toddy there, the bar-keeper chops it off with a hatchet and wraps it in a paper, like maple sugar. And it is further reported that the old soakers haven't any teeth—wore them out eating gin cocktails and brandy punch.

The New York 'World' thinks that in consequence of the depressed state of trade in that city hard times are coming. Peter Cooper and several leading wholesale merchants predict a crisis. Many marble stores on Broadway and other downtown streets are unoccupied; several small firms have been 'wiped out' by the heavy house and extravagant business expenses; and about half the number of last year's travelling agents are now employed. H. B. Claffin & Co. think business, although not active, is not as dull as '57 or '58, and this firm is cautious in giving credit. Arnold Constable and Co., Lord & Taylor, James McCreery and Co. think the present condition of the dry goods business very bad, and a general state of inactivity prevails, particularly among the jobbing houses.

MARY OUR MODEL—GOOD EXAMPLE.—It is not enough to speak prudently, we must also act wisely. If we would edify our neighbors, for words are liable to the imputation of hypocrisy when unaccompanied by corresponding actions. Besides, example is more powerful than precept. We are persuaded by counsel, says the proverb, 'but we are carried away by the force of example.'

Was it not evidently for this reason that our Lord commenced His career by a course of action and deferred preaching until he had shown an example? Did He not devote the first thirty years of His life to the practice of humility, obedience and the domestic virtues, in obscurity and poverty, amidst coarse and laborious occupations, before He announced the Gospel? Was He not satisfied with devoting the comparatively short space of three years to His ministry? He knew well the spirit of men, foresaw that these thirty years of hidden life would be incomparably eloquent.

In truth, what sermon could be more deeply eloquent? When the apostles revealed these mysteries to the world, and men of good sense contemplated the Incarnate Word lying on straw in a manger watched over by a mother in the humblest condition of life, were not all their ideas upset? This divine Infant has not yet uttered a cry when His first worshippers understood, or at least were able to understand, the whole scheme of redemption! The foundations of Christianity were laid. This abasement, this poverty, this studied contempt for everything which men had hitherto sought so eagerly, condemned the world of that day, and proclaimed aloud a new era.

Is there anything which strikes us so forcibly and comes home so directly to our hearts as this choice of a life of poverty, followed by the rude trials of His infancy, the labors of His youth, the heroism of His apostolic mission, and, to close all, His death upon the cross? There is no text which stands less in need of any commentary, and which can be better understood by the high and low, by the ignorant as well as by the learned—which is less open to objection, and which elicits more completely the mouths of unbelievers.

Now we may say almost the same thing of the august Virgin Mary—her different sphere being of course kept in view. Associated from the commencement with her divine Son, reflecting His virtues and sentiments as far as was consistent with her nature as a created being, she shares in the same exalted sanctity, humility, poverty, meekness, and devotedness. Who can contemplate without admiration and emotion the poverty and trials of this young Virgin, so rich in graces, so elevated in dignity as the Mother of God destined to the throne of Heaven and the adoration of all generations! What a complete break-up of all our worldly ideal! How Providence seems to pique itself in disconcerting our ambitious calculations and proud pretensions! To what trials does it not subject souls which it holds most dear, and which it wishes to crown with the purest glory!

At the same time, how these lessons arrest our attention, accompanied by such an example? There is no heart so cold and hard but it must be profoundly touched in following this amiable Virgin in all the humiliating or sorrowful vicissitudes of her life, from the grotto of Bethlehem to the mount of Calvary. Contemplate the Mother of God and the future Queen of heaven engaged in household cares, going to draw water at the neighboring well, bearing back the dirty pitcher on her head, preparing the repasts of her husband and her Son, eating with them the bread of poverty, devoting the remainder of the day to labor and entirely devoid of envy when comparing her own lot with that of others! O ladies, this is sublime! this is truly eloquent! this condemns in you much vain dalliance, and many foolish pretensions.

Follow Mary farther. She is not less admirable, and is even still more heroic, in the days of her most bitter anguish, during the passion of Jesus, as the foot of that cross where, speechless with grief, she contemplates in His dying agony Him whom she loved more than her own life, and yet had it not in her power to do it with Him. O Christian mothers! there are no sufferings which cannot find consolation in the remembrance of her sufferings. How many tears have they not dried up!

See from this the force of example. The effect of words is never either so prompt or so profound. Becomes saints yourselves ladies—become the living images of the Holy Virgin and you will work marvels of sanctification in the hearts of your children, your husbands, your fathers and your brothers. You will be of immense service to society, which is always so much in need of good examples.

Your sex is very powerful for good and for evil. I should excite your wrath were I to repeat to you the shameful things which ancient authors have written on your character and your influence on manners before the coming of the Saviour and His divine Mother. On the other hand, I should fill you with pride were I to analyze the fair pages which have since that period been written in your favor. I will do neither the one nor the other. It suffices me to avow, what you are perfectly aware of, that you exercise a vast influence amongst men, in your capacity of daughters, wives, and mothers. It is your duty to employ it for good purposes.

Now, observe well—if you do not edify you will do harm. The passions admit of no middle course. You must choose your part—either to be the servants of God, or the instruments of Satan. But I doubt not your choice is already made; you will aid Jesus and Mary in the salvation of men.

It is an established fact, that Consumption can be cured; but it is far better to prevent the oral discharges from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy like Dr. Williams' Balsam of Wild Cherry. This standard preparation will speedily cure a cough or cold, and even Consumption often yields to its great power.

The venom of the scorpion is not more inimical to flesh and blood than the poison which provokes scrofulous eruptions. In fact, there is no type of cutaneous disease, no variety of ulcer, tumor, or abscess, which does not spring from some species of virus as active, though less deadly than that of the scorpion or crocodile. Remembering this fact, bear also in mind that Bristol's Sarsaparilla is the only preparation that frees the current of life from this scrofulous, inflaming, disorganizing element; and that Bristol's Vegetable Sugar coated Pills are the best-purgative for carrying off the morbid matter expelled from the circulation.

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.

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Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, for thirty years the most celebrated of all perfumes on this side of the Atlantic, has been extensively counterfeited for this market by French and German chemists, and it is therefore necessary, in order to make sure of having the genuine article, to ask for the Florida Water made by Lanman & Kemp, New York, and to see that these names appear upon the label. All other so-called Florida Water is manufactured from coarse, pungent oils, and when the volatile element has evaporated, leaves behind a sickly, unwholesome odor. Buy only of respectable houses and be particular in giving the name of the firm by whom alone the article is prepared.

J. F. Harty & 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.

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AFRICAN WINES. It is not generally known that Cape Colony produces the most delicious wines grown on the face of the earth. A cargo received as a remittance by our neighbors Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co contains several varieties raised there, among which the Constantia commands the highest price of any wine in the world. Almost the entire crop of it is consumed in the palaces of Europe, this rare exception being sent to them in exchange for their medicines, which have long been the staple remedies of South Africa. [Boston Journal.]

CIRCULAR.

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, PORT, HAMS, LARD, SPICES, DRIED FRUIT, DRIED APPLES, SAUP BEANS, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

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D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provision, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of A. NORMANDIN, An insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOHN DESJARDINS, By DESJARDINS & DESJARDINS, Attorneys ad Litem. Montreal, 6th October, 1869. 1m9

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wife of Hyacinthe Bessseau, An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the above Act.

ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, per LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Her Attorneys ad Litem. Montreal, 2th Sept 1869. 2m12

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APPROBATION. The Illustrated History of the Bible, Old and New Testaments, compiled by a priest of the Diocese of Basel, translated into French by Rev. D. Escouard, of Paris approved by many Bishops in Europe, and reproduced in many languages, is presented, with our approbation to the reverend clergy, school teachers, parents and youths of this diocese, by all of whom we desire it to be extensively used and circulated. Never was the thorough and intelligent teaching of the Catholicism more needed than at the present day, and the Catholicism of Christian Doctrine can neither be well taught, nor properly understood without the Catechism of the Bible. This translation has been well made by Rev. Richard Gilmour, of the Archdiocese. J. B. PUROELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

Messrs. Benziger Brothers.—I find your Bible History exceedingly well adapted to the object for which it is designed, a school book. The style is so purely English that it has not even the semblance of a translation. It is evident that the translator aimed to use Saxon words, where it was possible. While his language is elegant it is at the same time fitted to the comprehension of children. The moral reflections, the allusions to the mysteries of the New Testament, combined with the well executed illustrations of the work, render the book a valuable acquisition, both for teachers and for school-children. We will adopt it in our school. Rev. W. H. HILL, S. J., President of St. Xavier College. Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1869. 4m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of GEORGE WILSON of the City of Montreal, Shoemaker, An Insolvent. On Monday, the twenty seventh day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 24th Nov., 1869. GEORGE WILSON, By C. P. DAVIDSON, His Attorney ad Litem. 4m5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME FRANCES E. CARLISLE, Plaintiff. SAMUEL McCONKEY, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that the above named Plaintiff has instituted an action en separation de biens against her husband the above named Defendant. CARTER & HATTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 28th October, 1869. 1m11

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