

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A quarrel had arisen between Prince Pierre Bonaparte and the writers of the *Marseillaise*, in consequence of the bitter and scandalous attack made by that paper on the Prince. The latter sent a note to Henri Rochefort, editor of the *Marseillaise*, closing with these words: "I reside at No. 59 Rue D'Auteuil, and I promise you that if you present yourself you will not be told that I am out."

PARIS, Jan. 10, eve.—This afternoon M. M. Fournelle and Victor Noir, of the editorial staff of the *Marseillaise*, Rochefort's journal, proceeded to the residence of Prince Pierre Bonaparte as seconds in the contemplated duel between the Prince and Pascal Groussette, an editor of that journal. They had an interview with the Prince during which an altercation took place, when the Prince became enraged, and seizing a revolver, fired twice upon his visitors. The shots took effect in the body of Victor Noir, killing him instantly. Prince Bonaparte's version is furnished to the journals to day by L. Paul Cassagnac. He says the Prince made the following statement to him on his honor: M. Fournelle and M. Victor Noir came to my residence with a menacing air, with their hands in their pockets, and presented a letter from M. Pascal Groussette. I said, it is Rochefort, and not his creatures that I seek. "Read the letter," replied Noir. I had my hand on my pistol in my pocket. "Are you responsible for it?" At this I received a slap on the face from Noir, when I drew my revolver and fired at him. Fournelle crouched behind a chair, and from the protection which it afforded aimed his revolver at me, but he could not get it to go off. I fired at him when he was in that position, when he ran out of the room. He stopped in the next room and again turned his pistol towards me. I fired at him again and he fled.

The Journal *Officiel* contains a decree con- voking the Chambers for the purpose of bringing before the high court of justice to decide upon a charge of homicide against Prince Bonaparte. The Prince, belonging to the Emperor's family, the examination must be held before this court.

The Journal says the Minister of Justice, as soon as he heard of the affair, ordered the arrest of the Prince, but five hours before the issuance of the order he had surrendered himself into the custody of the Commissioner of Police of Antenne, and been taken to the Concierges.

The office of the *Marseillaise*, Rochefort's newspaper, has just been seized by order of the Government.

At the sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day, M. Gaizot Montparyroux proposed that members of the Imperial family be rendered amenable to law. He said he had no intention of creating trouble; he wished simply to do away with unlawful exceptions.

M. Henri Rochefort referred in bitter terms to the murder of Victor Noir. He said Noir was one of the people, and the people should judge his murderer, who, though cousin to the Emperor, must not be allowed to escape.

M. Ollivier, in reply, said that they should have justice. In the course of his speech he used these words: We are justice, law and moderation; if you force us we will be power.

A communication from the Procureur Imperial was laid before the Chamber demanding the arraignment of Henri Rochefort for outrage against the Emperor, and for exciting disorder and violence. The demand was referred to a committee.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The *Marseillaise* newspaper was published in mourning yesterday and contained the following leading article printed in large type: "The murder committed by Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte upon Victor Noir, and the attempt to murder made by the Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte upon the citizen Uric de Fournelle I have had the weakness to believe that a Bonaparte could be other than an assassin. I have dared to imagine that a fair duel was possible in that family where murder and waylaying are traditional and habitual. Our co-laborer Pascal Groussette has shared my error, and to-day we mourn our dear friend Victor Noir, assassinated by the ruffian Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte. For eighteen years past France has been in the blood-stained hands of those out-throats, who, not content with grape shooting republicans in the streets, allure them into baited traps for the purpose of slaughtering them at home. People of France, have you not had decidedly enough of this?"

(Signed.)

'ROCHEFORT.'

La *Marseillaise* was also very severe this morning, and the entire issue was therefore seized by the authorities.

La *Marseillaise* also publishes the following statement of de Fournelle: On the 10th of January Victor Noir and myself repaired to the residence of Prince Bonaparte; we were commissioned by Pascal Groussette to demand of Prince Bonaparte a reason for injurious articles against him in the *Journal de la Cour*. After a few minutes we were conducted up stairs to the first floor, passed through the fencing room, and finally entered a drawing room. A door opened and Pierre Bonaparte entered. We advanced toward him, and the following words passed: "Sir, we come on behalf of Pascal Groussette, to deliver a letter to you."

"You are not come then on behalf of Rochefort, and you are not tools of his."

"Sir, we are here on other business, and I beg you to look at this letter."

He read it, returned toward us and said, "I have provoked M. Rochefort, because he is the standard bearer of the rabble. As for Groussette, I have no reply to make to him. Are you the representatives of this nation?" "Sir," I answered, "We have come to you to fulfil loyally and conscientiously the commission entrusted to us by our friend. Are you the representatives of these wretches?" Victor Noir replied, we are the representatives of our friends. Then suddenly advancing and without provocation, on our part, Prince Bonaparte stopped Victor Noir with his left hand, and at the same time drew a revolver of six chambers, which he had held concealed in his pocket, already cocked, and fired on Noir. Noir staggered, pressed both hands on his breast and sank down in the door way by which we had entered. The cowardly assassin then turned upon me and fired. I then drew a small pistol which I had in my pocket, and while I was endeavoring to force it from the sheath, the wretch rushed upon me, but when he saw that I was armed he retreated and stood behind the door and aimed at me. It was then, comprehending the ambush into which we had fallen and reflecting that if I fired there would not be wanting those who would say we had been the aggressors, I opened the door which was behind me and rushed out crying murder. As I went out a second shot followed me and passed through my coat. In the street I found Noir, who had strength to descend the stairs and who had fallen dead. These are the facts just as they

occurred, and I look for prompt exemplary justice for this crime.

(Signed.)

ULRIC DE FOURNELLE.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The funeral of Victor Noir took place to-day. The Government made extensive preparations to preserve order, and all its police and military arrangements are complete. During the morning people began to gather round the house, where the remains were lying, from all parts of the city. At eleven o'clock five thousand workmen from the Faubourgs had passed up the Boulevards on their way to the funeral. Many carriages with ladies dressed in mourning drove to the house to join the procession. At 1 p.m. deputations of workmen visited the remains. The streets from Place de la Concorde to the Rue D'Auteuil were filled with a vast throng of people. Carriages containing noted persons were surrounded by the crowd and their occupants cheered. The weather was cold, and a copious rain was falling, but the numbers continued to increase till between two and three o'clock more than a hundred thousand people were assembled in the vicinity of the place where the remains was to be interred. Henri Rochefort attended the funeral. His appearance called forth demonstrations of enthusiasm from the people. The remains were taken to Neuilly for interment, whither they were followed by a long procession. The crowd wanted to parade with the body through Paris, but refused Louis Noir, brother of the deceased, was frequent in his consent. At the cemetery there were frequent shouts of 'Vive la Republique,' and the 'Marseillaise' was repeatedly sung by the people. During the day, while M. Rochefort and Raspail were coming down the Champ d'Eylées, they were stopped by large crowds singing the 'Marseillaise.' They were ordered by a regiment of soldiers, and the crowd ordered to disperse. Rochefort claimed his right as a Deputy, and passed on to the Chamber, where he arrived pale and much excited. Two battalions were stationed near the hall of the Legislative body, and five regiments were stationed on the Boulevard close at hand. The crowd finally dispersed without offering resistance; but some arrests were made by the police.

The *Rappel* newspaper has been seized by the police. In the Corps Legislatif the Committee to whom was referred the demand of the Procureur Imperial have pronounced in favour of arranging Deputy Rochefort for an outrage against the Emperor, and for inciting to violence and disorder.

The Journal *Officiel* publishes an Imperial decree ordering that Prince Murat be brought before the High Court of Justice, to be tried on a charge of striking a magistrate some time ago.

M. Chevandier, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Prefects of the Departments. He declares that the policy of the Ministry will be in accordance with the desire of the Chambers and of the country, but the Government will exact order. The Empire has received the consecration of universal suffrage, and while guarding the interests of all will not tolerate disorder. The Ministers will, however, be ready to oppose any excessive exercise of power on whatever side and wherever it may appear.

MIDNIGHT.—Up to this hour there has been no conflict between the troops and people. The city is tranquil, but disturbances may occur at any hour. Students attended Noir's funeral in large numbers.

The 'Economist' sums up the financial condition of France thus: In 1868 and 1869 France spent about £71,000,000 or £72,000,000, with an income of £70,000,000. In 1867 the deficit was £7,000,000. The consolidated debt of the country stands at £500,000,000, besides a floating debt of £32,720,000. The revenue increases at about the rate of \$1,000,000 per annum.

'Galignani's Messenger' gives the following particulars concerning the remarkable criminal Traupman:—

'Traupman again manifests as great indifference to his position as formerly. He appears to have no fear of the scaffold, and has made to his fellow-prisoners the remark, 'If I am condemned to death I shall not be executed, as I possess means of committing suicide which no one could prevent me from employing; I am sure of escaping any watch that may be set on me.' Whenever he refers to his crime he does so in a careless manner, without any signs of remorse, and speaks of it as of an affair which did not succeed in consequence of a defective execution. He admits that he derived little profit from the murders—a few thousand francs only. 'I wanted the money,' he said, 'to construct a new weaving loom, which would have been the commencement of my fortune; I should have become rich, very rich. I should have travelled, and there is not a corner of the earth that I would not have visited.' He might have been seen on Saturday from some of the windows at the Palace of Justice taking his recreation in the small triangular courtyard of the Conciergerie, and playing at chuck-peany with his gaolers, or jumping over chairs and performing other feats of agility. The *Rappel* states that a physician who has made disorders of the mind his special study is to visit Traupman to examine his mental state. This medical man is acting on instructions from M. Lechaud, who apparently intends to adopt the plea of insanity in defense of his client.'

ITALY.

PIEMONTE.—The fiasco to which, as I predicted, the free-thinking Congress in Naples has come was the only touch needed to complete the triumph of the Pope. The intense ridicule which closed the proceedings could only be equalled by their Satanic wickedness. After a discussion, too blasphemous for reproduction, the company began to shout, 'Abbasio l'Imperatore!' 'Viva la Francia Repubblicana!' on which the police, who had tolerated every sort of insult to religion, interfered and broke up the meeting. One is tempted to recall the story of the old Tory squire, who having dined with a party of Radicals in the Cobbett days, sat quietly through a volley of abuse on Church and Royalty. The 'great unpolished' was at last brought on the tapis, when the Squire broke out, 'Gentlemen! I have sat by to hear my God denied and my King insulted, but when you calumniate the county magistracy it is time for me to withdraw from table.' Another equally absurd demonstration took place in Florence, headed by two black banners, and followed by all the canaille of the city. Padre Gavazzi seems to have been chief orator, and began by informing his auditors that he did not wish to insult anyone's religion, but that he did (by way of a novelty) desire to call their attention to the machinations of the Jesuits ever since the days of the Puritans (11) for the suppression of truth. Another orator assured the assembled humanity that the remedy for its woes was to be found in a one-and-sixpenny tract on liberty as practised in America, where a Jesuit might preach in one church and an atheist in the other over the way. A profane joker asked, 'Che frate quello?' In reference to the atheist, and not getting a satisfactory answer, the crowd hissed. A resolution was then passed glorifying the memory of poor Girolamo Savonarola who would scarcely have been proud of such admirers, and whom the present race of Florentine revolutionists have seized upon as a fine peg for Anti-Catholic theories to hang on. In Loreto the Garibaldians held a meeting in the theatre, and performed a little amateur farce, in which they gratuitously informed the universe that they 'attached no importance to the "Conciliabolo" in Rome,' after which decree the Aula will no doubt crumble and disappear, and the Bishops renounce their mission.—*Contr.* of Tablet.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 12.—The majority of the Austrian Cabinet advocates a closer union between all the States of the Empire. The minority would confine

the federation to the larger States and demand large liberal reforms. The division of opinion may soon lead to important changes in the constitution of the ministry.

GERMANY.

An extraordinary trial was recently concluded in Berlin. It was that of young Biland, who attempted to kill a Roman Catholic priest by shooting him in the cathedral, while performing the divine service. Biland, who is a boy of eighteen years only, had his head full of Kant, Comte, and the philosophers, and conceived the idea that it was his duty to emancipate mankind from the traidom of priest-craft by slaughtering the clergyman. His first attempt ended in failure and incarceration. Upon the trial, the new martyr of philosophy informed the Judge 'that there is no God—Nature is a self-supporting machine.' The Judge took a different view of the matter, and sentenced Biland to twelve years' imprisonment, with hard labor. Before departing from the court-room Biland remarked that his opinions upon shooting clergyman had been somewhat modified, as there were too many of them extant to make it an object for him to go into the business.

ROYAL MIXED MARRIAGES.—The *Correspondence du Nord-Est* states that the Archbishop of Cologne has suspended Dr. Kaiser a priest of his diocese, for having given the nuptial benediction to Prince Charles of Romania and the Princess Elizabeth of Wien without exacting an engagement that the children of the marriage should be brought up in the Catholic faith. The same paper goes on to say that a conflict between the Government and the Archbishop is not unlikely, especially as Dr. Kaiser is chaplain to the garrison at Dusseldorf.

A wealthy gentleman who owns a country seat, nearly lost his wife, who fell into a river which flows through his estate. He announced the narrow escape to his friends, expecting their congratulations. One of them—an old bachelor—wrote as follows: 'I always told you that river was too shallow.'

An elderly gentleman travelling in a railroad carriage was amused by a constant fire of words between two ladies. One of them at last kindly inquired if their conversation did not make his head ache; when he said with a good deal of effrontery: 'No, madam; I've been married twenty-eight years.'

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Those eminent men, Dr. James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his now widely known Balsam of Wild Cherry, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.

THE PANTOMIME OF LOVE.—The fan and the handkerchief in fair and skillful hands can tell the story of affection more gracefully than the tongue, but to give their silent language its full effect it should be winged with perfume. A few drops of Murray & Lammam's Florida Water dropped upon either of these delicate implements of coquetry will lend a double charm to their flutterings; by filling the air they agitate with the delicious breath of tropical blossoms. Among the delightful odors which float upward from the gardens of the lands where summer never dies, there is not one more exquisite than the fragrance of this peerless toilet water. For the handkerchief, the fan, the bath, and (diluted with water) as a tooth wash, it far exceeds all other preparations. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lammam & Kemp, New York. 574

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LAMMAM'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lammam & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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DISGENERATION OF THE BLOOD.—In warm climates an undue amount of the vital principle escapes through the pores. This weakening drain cannot be suppressed without danger, but the blood thus impoverished by excessive evaporation, should be recruited and revitalized by the frequent use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. The effect of this agreeable vegetable specific is tonic and nutritive, as well as depurative. It not only discharges from the circulation the morbid matter to which ulcers and eruptive maladies owe their virulence, but prevents its accumulation, thereby keeping the current of life in a condition to resist all contaminating influences. Taken as a cordial, it is the best safeguard against physical prostration.

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CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers of this city, or 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 general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CREAM, LARD, SUGARS, DRIED FRUIT, 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 re-

turns 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.

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APPROBATION.

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J. B. FURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati. Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

Messrs. Benziger Brothers.—I send 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. 4in5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. In the CIRCUIT COURT for District of Montreal. The thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

No. 7053. Present: The Honorable Justice Berthelot.

Dame Henriette Moreau, wife separated as to property from Hurdoin Lionsis, Esquire, the latter for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to the effect of these presents, both of the city and District of Montreal, Plaintiffs.

vs. Francois Daze, laborer, and Dame Eleonore Ducezais his wife, the latter widow by her first marriage of the late Antoine Lescarbeau, in their quality of joint-Tutors to the children issue of the marriage of the said Eleonore Ducezais with the said late Antoine Lescarbeau; the said Eleonore Ducezais as well in her own name as having been commune en biens with her said late husband Francois Daze, as also for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to effect of these presents Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Moreau, Oulmet & Lacoste of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Isaac Veronseau one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the french language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called 'La Minerve' and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called 'The True Witness,' notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court) HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY. O.C.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. In the CIRCUIT COURT for District of Montreal. The thirtieth day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine

No. 1503. The Honorable Louis Lacoste, Senator, of the parish of Bourberville, in the District of Montreal, acting in his quality of Tutor duly named to Olivier Theophile Bruneau, Frederic Henri Bruneau, Marie Josephine Bruneau, minor children of Olivier Theophile Bruneau, in his lifetime of the parish of St. Bruno, in the District of Montreal, Physician, Caroline Nriene Bruneau, Adelaide Esther Bruneau, minor children emancipated, of the said late Olivier Theophile Bruneau, residing in the said parish of St. Bruno, and the said Honorable Louis Lacoste, acting to these presents in his quality of Curator named to the said 'two minors' emancipated to assist them in as much as it is necessary, and Sophie Dorothea Bruneau, spinster; majeure want de us droits, of the said parish of St. Bruno, Plaintiffs

vs. Hypolite Quinlan dit Dubois, heretofore of Ste Julie, in the District of Montreal, and now of St. Marie de Monroir, in the District of St. Hyacinthe, yeoman, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Messrs. Moreau, Oulmet & Lacoste, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Guerin, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of St. Hyacinthe, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the french language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called 'La Minerve' and twice in the english language, in the newspaper of the said City, called 'The True Witness,' be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY. O.C.C.