

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE HOUSE OF FRANCE.—There is reason to hope that the little misunderstanding among the Legationists themselves has nearly if not quite disappeared. The Union has published the list of 40 newspapers which have given in their adhesion to the Comte de Chambord's recent manifesto, in which he laid down the principles on which he would consent to govern France. An anecdote is current respecting the Comte de Paris, which, if true, is highly creditable to him. During a conversation with M. Thiers, the latter is said to have abruptly observed: "It must be confessed, Monseigneur, that the Comte de Chambord has rendered you a signal service." To this the Prince is alleged to have replied, "I do not exactly understand, M. le President, what is the service to which you allude, but I can assure you of this, that I shall never ascend the throne except after M. le Comte de Chambord." The Comte de Chambord, with that delicacy and scrupulous straightforwardness which are his special characteristics, had requested that his cousins would put off their visit to him till they had seen the manifesto that he was about to publish. Shortly after its appearance the Comte de Paris is reported to have written again to the Comte de Chambord, thanking him for the cordial reception which he had promised him, and adding that he was only waiting for an opportune moment to pay his intended visit.—London Tablet.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.—According to the *Avenir Liberal* it has been decided, after a family council, that the Duc d'Angoulême and the Prince de Joinville shall take their seats in the Chamber when it shall re-assemble after the vacation. The Comte de Paris was of opinion that his uncles should send in their resignation, in order that they might not afford the slightest pretext of causing difficulties to the Government. The Duc de Nemours, on the other hand, maintained that his brothers had the right and were bound to take an interest in public affairs, and that no consideration ought to prevent them from fulfilling their obligations as citizens. This view has prevailed, and in due time the Princes may be expected to present themselves in the National Assembly.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—M. Thiers is said to have accepted the principle that the State should indemnify the provinces which have been invaded by the German armies, but the amounts to be granted have not yet been determined upon.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The city is in a very excited state. Crowds of people assemble around the Mairies and discuss the prolongation of Thiers' powers, and the chances for the re-establishment of the Empire. Yesterday was the fete of Napoleon, and many prominent Imperialists have, as if by appointment, returned to the city and moved about in the public places. The air is full of rumor that the Bonapartists are inciting the military and the masses to a grand rising against the present government. The old army, consisting of returned prisoners from Germany, show signs of disaffection. The officers and men are jealous of the new army formed by Gambetta, and they complain that their deserts have been overlooked, and their advancement retarded by new organization. It is whispered that the army, at least the old Imperial troops, will revolt against the Versailles Government, declare Marshal MacMahon, Regent, and demand the re-establishment of the Empire. Many people are leaving Paris in a general stampede, and railway stations are greatly overcrowded. Some also believe that there is an Orleans scheme ripe for a coup d'etat, caused by pushing the proposition to make Thiers' powers permanent as President of the Republic. The adherents of the Comte de Paris, who form a large portion of the right in the National Assembly, fear and oppose the establishment of a Monarchical Government. Thiers stands entirely isolated. He has no friends. He is hated by the Republicans for his conservative policy and hesitation with regard to the Republic. He is also hated by the Royalists and Imperialists for his alleged favors to the Republicans, and for opposing the intrigues of both of those factions. There is a crisis approaching, but it is impossible to tell which way the result will be. Yesterday, being the anniversary of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was observed as a holiday in Paris and Versailles.

ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 15.—The Festival of the Assumption of the B. Virgin passed off to-day with the customary ceremonies and in perfect tranquility. The dome of St. Peter's, and many public and private buildings, were illuminated at night.

HEALTH OF THE POPE.—The Italian newspapers have been full of statements that the Holy Father was dangerously ill, statements which have, as usual, reappeared in the form of telegrams in the English papers. Stripped of exaggerations, we believe the fact was simply this, that for one day his Holiness gave no audience, being somewhat indisposed in consequence of the mental distress caused by the conduct of Professors Aliprandi and Audisio—conduct, of their regret for which they have since given a practical proof in their resignation of the posts which they held—not, as several of our contemporaries state, in the Roman College, but in the University of Rome. (A doubt has since been cast on Canon Audisio's resignation, as it has not yet been published, and he has certainly written to the *Unita Cattolica* a most unfortunate letter in defence of his conduct.) Since then the Pope has resumed his usual laborious habits, and the number of audiences which he has granted is a sufficient proof that his health was not seriously affected. The slightest indisposition of the Pope, however, always furnishes the Italian press with a text for the wildest assertions,

several of which are periodically reproduced. Two of these, which have been repeated this time also, are, one that the Pope has issued a Bull, nominating Cardinal Patrizi his successor, and the other that he has commanded the Cardinals to elect a successor before his own funeral. It is now ten years, as the *Bien Public* justly observes, that this system of lying and disrespect has been going on.—London Tablet.

RUSSIAN EVIDENCE ON ROME.—The special correspondent of the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, at Rome, argues at some length that it is quite a mistake to suppose that the population of Rome is disaffected to the Pope. He seems to have been greatly struck by the large attendance in the churches and the devotion shown there, and though he qualifies this as superstition, and is altogether disgusted at the facts which he has to record, he says that it is useless to conceal the fact that the discontent at the present state of things is increasing, and that the religious movement in Rome is getting the better of the intrusive Government, and strengthening the cause of the Pope. The Italian authorities (he adds) are fully aware of this, but they dare not put down the religious services, as by so doing they would risk throwing the population into the arms of the Reds. This appreciation of the state of things is valuable, as coming from a writer of evidently anti-Papal sympathies, and as published in a semi-official organ of the Russian Government.—Ibid.

The Roman correspondent of the *London Tablet*, writing on July 22, says:—

A general arming is the order of the day, it is the question of the hour. Lanza is hurrying to and fro. Ricotti never sleeps but in a railway carriage. We are to have rifled cannon and all sorts of things: all the officers are on the *qui vive*, and expect their promotions. The generals are inspecting the fortresses and the admirals are inspecting the coasts, and the engineers are drawing plans without end; and all in order that the "Capital" may be "definitively" settled here in 1873. Will it?

Warfare has already broken out between the mob and the party of order; or rather the mob seem determined to make systematic attacks on everybody it suspects of being a friend to order and to the Pope. Hitherto the conflict has been limited for the most part to cuffs and cuttings, and the breaking of windows; soon, however, we shall have stabbings with the stiletto, *more italiano*, and shootings with the revolver, *a la Yankee*. Here are a few facts on which you may depend as authentic, and which will afford some idea of the state of things in Rome at present. You are already aware that the Cardinal Vicar has, in consequence of a Pontifical brief, issued a Pastoral interdicting the reading of bad books and newspapers. The voice of the shepherd has been obeyed, and the bad newspapers, in spite of their own assertions to the contrary, are dying out for want of purchasers. Something, they thought, must be done, so they have got up a riot against the offices of the good newspapers. They would have made a demonstration under the windows of the Cardinal Vicar himself, only that the police—through fear of petroleum—have interdicted that mode of giving expression to popular sentiments. The first attack was made against the *Frusta* ("the scourge"), an ugly name but a respectable paper in its way, and one that has one of the best circulations in Rome, and goes chiefly amongst the working classes. A mob of ungodly students and others assembled and assailed the office, broke in the doors, and smashed the windows. The news-boys were seized as they were going out to sell the *Frusta*; their papers were taken from them, and the thieves then made a boufire in the street with the copies they had purloined. Not a policeman or civic guard showed himself, or offered the slightest interruption to these lawless proceedings; in fact, they say, that an officer of the national guard was the *duc facti* on this disgraceful occasion. It is an undeniable fact, and occurrences like these prove it, that there is a Belleville in Rome as well as in Paris. The bad papers, of course, assert that the *Frusta* was the aggressor, and that the people merely stood on the defensive; and even "preserved, in the midst of their victory, an attitude of dignified moderation!"

A friend tells me that Rome is full of petroleum; and I can well believe it. If the fact is so, the inflammable mineral oil has not been introduced without a malicious object. Be that as it may, there is assuredly an overflow of that moral petroleum which is a thousand times more dangerous and more destructive than the material substance—I mean the abominable doctrines that flow daily from the pens of the editors of the bad press. They excite their readers to every species of crime; they lash them on to wage war to the knife against all the religious orders, and especially against the Jesuits; and these good men are consequently placed in continual danger of their lives, and the danger is daily and hourly increasing.—The most infamous assertions and worse insinuations are hurled at them every morning in the columns of the revolutionary press, and the masses are stimulated to murder and incendiarism. One of these papers, for example, urges its readers to join the society of the "cut-grocers of the blacks." *Noni*, "blacks," is the nickname given by the Sect to the Catholics, and especially to the clergy. Another paper tells the people to "do justice on the clericals;" a third exclaims—"Oh! that I had my hands on the Collegio Romano and the Gesù; would not I reform them with a vengeance!" Even the comparatively respectable *Liberta*, the semi-official organ, has the following in its number of to-day:—"Merely as a curiosity, and because it may possibly come into practical use before very long, we copy the following short prayer, which we understand that Catholics of the different cities of Italy are now in the habit of placing behind the doors of their houses:—'Praised and thanked be the precious Blood of JESUS: VIDEBO SANGUINEM ET TRANSIBO vos, nec erit in vobis plaga disperdens.'" Truly, I cannot help

thinking that all these signs of the times forbode days of terrible calamity, fearful events at hand from which prayer alone can deliver us. This may be the explanation of the earnestness with which the Pope is always insisting on prayer, and saying that it is more needed in our days than ever.

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE CHURCH.—There are symptoms of the commencement of a petty persecution in Germany. The courageous attitude of the Episcopacy has apparently aggravated the bureaucratic mind, as spiritual independence always does. A royal decree has appeared at Berlin abolishing the separate departments in the ministry of public worship and education which have hitherto dealt with the affairs of the Catholic Church and of Protestants respectively, and creating one sole department for ecclesiastical matters. The effect of this measure will of course be to throw Catholic business into the hands of the same officials to whom the supervision of the Protestant establishment is entrusted, and in all probability to the eventual suspension of any exceptional regulations in favour of Catholics which may have been till now in force. If what the *Cologne Gazette* says is true, we may judge of the *animus* likely to characterize the dealings of the Berlin Government with the Church. That paper states that the Ministers intend to propose to the Reichstag the introduction throughout Germany of obligatory civil marriage, already in force in Prussia since 1840; the exclusion of the clergy from the inspectorships of schools—a project of which we have already noticed indications in Alsace; and the exemption of theological students from the obligation of going through the course in the Episcopal Seminaries. All these measures are defended by the allegation that the Catholics are hostile to the new Empire. Of this we have never seen anything like proof, but the Empire is made, and it is no longer necessary to conciliate them, which is perhaps the real explanation.—*Tablet*.

The Bishop of Passau, has forbidden the Catholics of his diocese to read the *Passauer Zeitung*, on account of its support of the Dollingerites; and the Bishop of Augsburg, has taken a similar course with reference to the *Augsburger Abendzeitung*.

FRITZ AND DOLLINGER.—THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF PRUSSIA INTERVIEWED BY THE "WORLD" CORRESPONDENT.—HIS OPINION OF DOLLINGER.—

C: I remember with what energy Prussia denied a recent rumor of a projected alliance between herself and the Papacy, for the purpose of preventing the spread of republican doctrines.

P: The rumor was scarcely worth denying, but still, it was denied on principle, as it was absolutely and might have become dangerously false.

C: We were left to understand, however, that an interchange of friendly sentiments had taken place between the Vatican and Berlin.

P: Undoubtedly our personal respect for the Pope is very high; and though on the one hand we do not hate republics, on the other we do not take particular pleasure in seeing a sovereign dethroned.

C: It has been remarkable that the attitude of Germany is at least not unfriendly to His Holiness.

P: It could not consistently be so, seeing that with millions of German subjects the Pope's welfare is an object of the very tenderest concern. No state can afford to be indifferent to what touches the feelings or affects the interests of large sections of its population.

C: But Catholicism is threatened with a division in its own ranks, and Catholics may soon have to choose between PIUS IX. and Dollinger.

P: Not in our time, I think. It is difficult to believe that Dollinger can have any important following: His dissent is not of the kind on which great schisms are founded. And with all imaginable respect for his talents, it is really not easy to shut one's eyes to the difficulties of his position. Catholicism is above all things a logical faith—a faith created by logicians some of us think: but at all events that is its characteristic. Dollinger avows himself a Catholic, yet he will not accept the decision of a council to which every Catholic is by his very profession of faith bound to submit. He finds fault with the constitution of the council and with its mode of conducting its discussions, but that can not touch the fact that it was an unquestionably Ecumenical council and that as such its voice was the voice of authority. If the proceedings of such a body admit of criticism, then the critic can no longer pretend to regard it as infallible, and the question narrows itself down to this point: Can a man who does not admit the infallibility of an Ecumenical council be a Catholic? Catholics with whom I have conversed say he cannot. I think Dollinger's mistake is that he has not dealt frankly with himself. He should break his bonds and formally separate from the church. He might still be a Christian, and he would command the large following which generally attends any perfectly intelligible expression of dissent from a received doctrine. The power of the Catholic church rests upon the authority of its councils. When that goes all must go with it. It is hardly to be expected, therefore, that the church would have left any resting place within its pale for a man by whom the council's authority is denied. But the whole subject is full of difficulties.

ASIA.

NEW YORK, August 19.—A London correspondent telegraphs: "I have just received some later telegrams from Persia. The news now received contradicts the recent palliative statements of the Persian Minister. The Persian Government has a clear interest in underrating the consequences of the famine, since they have been undoubtedly the result of its own oppres-

sive mal-administration. In Ispahan, a city with a population variously estimated at from 200,000 to 500,000 people, there have been already twenty-seven thousand deaths and the mortality has not yet diminished. This terrible record is, however, eclipsed by accounts from the provinces, where the famine first assumed alarming proportions. In Mazanderan a very much larger per centage of deaths has taken place. Some accounts indeed say half of the population have perished. Throughout the rice growing provinces there has been a complete failure of the crop, owing to the drought. Hopes of better reports from these sections of the country must therefore be indefinitely postponed. The large and formerly populous districts are altogether deserted; disease, as might have naturally been expected, follows the train of this horrible dearth, and attacks man and beast. The former rumour of the Asiatic plague having broken out is unfounded, but in its stead, cholera, typhus, and famine, fever and small pox, the last an universal disease in Persia, are doing dreadful work. The cattle plague is raging terribly also in the districts where any cattle are still left to be preyed upon by its ravages.

New York, August 15.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Sir Walter Scott was celebrated here to-day in an enthusiastic manner by his countrymen. The chief feature of the celebration was the laying the corner-stone of Scott's monument in Central Park.

One good result has already arisen from the agitation in New York over the Westfield explosion. An owner of a steam boiler has been arrested, and held to bail, for employing an unlicensed engineer, contrary to law.

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"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think better of that which I began to think well of."

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"For Throat Troubles they are a specific."

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the *Boston Christian Freeman*:—"We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teaching its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP"

Having the face-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

AMONG THE INDIANS.—Lieut. Herndon tells us that no tribes of aborigines are found in the deepest forests of South America, from the Andes to the Atlantic coast, that do not have and use Doct. Ayer's medicines and Lowell cottons. "THE MOST" "SCROFUL" "BOOTH," are seen stamped in large red and blue letters upon their garments, while Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasures of their habitations. Their native soil furnishes them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some afflictions which must have the interposition of higher skill.—*Sentinel*, Liberty, Va.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of LEON GIBOUX.

Insolvent.

Creditors are requested to meet at the office of I. O. Turgeon, No. 338 St. Paul Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of August next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the examination of the Insolvent and ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

Montreal, 26th July, 1871.

CLAUDE MELANCON, L. S. O. TURGEON, Assignees.

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OF SAMUEL ARCHBOLD, aged 12 years, who left Montreal on the Steamer "East" on or about the 2nd of June last and got off the Steamer at Chicago, since which time he has not been heard from. Any information concerning him will be most gratefully received by his step-father HENRY PAISLEY at the office of this paper. (U. S. Paper will confer a favor by copying.)

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Payments must be made invariably in advance. (Quarterly.)

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Williamstown, August 5th, 1871.

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CANADA, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, } DIST. OF MONTREAL, }

In re:—PIERRE OSWALD CERVA,

An Insolvent.

On the eighteenth day of September next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

PIERRE OSWALD CERVA, (Per) L. S. PIGIE, His Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 7th Aug., 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, } DIST. OF MONTREAL, }

In the matter of RICHARD WORTHINGTON, of the City and District of Montreal, Book-Seller and Stationer.

An Insolvent.

On the eighteenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 11th August, 1871. RICHARD WORTHINGTON, By KERR, LAMBE & CARTEUR, His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR } PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } LOWER CANADA, } DIST. OF MONTREAL, }

In the matter of JOSEPH POULIN, the younger, An Insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed in the office of the said court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors in his favour and on the eighteenth day of the month of September next, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, he will apply to the said court, in the said District, for a continuation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 7th August, 1871. JOSEPH POULIN, Jr. By LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, His attorneys ad litem.

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