

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—A proposition introduced in the Assembly yesterday by a deputy from Paris, that the Government should grant complete and general amnesty to all Communist prisoners, was rejected by an immense majority.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 15.—The Assembly today elected a Committee of Control, created by the bill of prorogation to supersede the Government during the recess. It is composed of 11 members of the Right Wing, 8 of the Left and 6 Moderates.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Rumours are current of fresh changes in the Diplomatic representation of France with the Governments of Switzerland, United States, Italy and Germany.

The Duke D'Harcourt it is also said will be appointed Ambassador to Florence, in place of Count D'Choissal, who will be transferred to Berlin.

The negotiations now in progress at Versailles between Count D'Remusat and Herr Von Arnim are said to involve a territorial rearrangement which will rectify the frontiers of France and Germany.

The scenes of daily occurrence, in the French Chamber revive the old doubt whether a popular Assembly can govern France. The members appear entirely unable to restrain themselves. Whenever anything is said they desire they roar, jump to their feet, rush at each other, and set their President, a very determined man, at defiance. He was wholly unable to obtain a hearing for M. Thiers upon the important question of the National Guard, and the Head of the Executive was so enraged that he offered his resignation. No rule appears stringent enough to check these ebullitions, which are fatal to discussion, and which spread among the public a dangerous longing to be done with a body so devoid of self-respect.

MORE FIRES IN FRANCE.—The burning of churches and monasteries still continues in France. Part of the magnificent Abbey of La Trappe has been destroyed by fire. And the little seminary of Autun has had a narrow escape, having been saved from destruction by the prompt arrival of assistance soon after the breaking out of the flames. The Monde pertinently asks:—"Are we to have systematic fires?"

THE EVACUATION.—300,000,000 francs have been paid on account of the third half-million of the war indemnity, and it is reported that the rest of the half-million is to be paid by the end of the month.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—A despatch from Italy announces that the Mount Cenis tunnel has been successfully opened, and trains are now passing through without delay.

THE USE OF THE DAGGER IN ITALY.

(To the Editor of the Tablet.)

Sir,—The following letter having been refused insertion in the Daily Telegraph, showing how universal the determination seems to be among the Protestant papers to give the public a one-sided version only of matters connected with Italy or Rome, I send it to you, hoping you may perhaps find room for it in your valuable paper.

Yours faithfully,

G. F.

London, 21st August, 1871.

(To the Editor of the Daily Telegraph.)

Sir,—In your leading article in to-day's paper on the use of the dagger in Italy, the writer says:—

"What with gas, railways, a free press, constitutional liberty, and other trifles of civilization, stabbing seems, within these last 10 years, to have been fading out of the manners and customs of the Italian Peninsula."

This, I am sorry to say, can be hardly borne out, and, indeed, is directly controverted by very sad and stubborn facts. The Governmental Opinion, of 26th February last, says:—

"It would be denying the truth to deny the increase of crimes of blood (reati di sangue) throughout the whole Peninsula, a few districts excepted."

And, as the Examiner of the 1st April, in an excellent article on Italy, says—"The depressing confirmation of all that the Opinion has stated, and more, has just been supplied by the frightful statistics which the Prime Minister, Signor Lanza, has laid before the Chambers, in support of his demand for still more extraordinary measures of public safety; unfortunately the minister's statistics place beyond a doubt that the increase of murderous crime is confined to no portion of the country."

The following are some of Signor Lanza's statistics:—

Table with 3 columns: City, 1863-64, 1869-70. Rows include Palermo, Naples, Perugia, Florence, Turin.

"And be it observed," continues the Examiner, "that the minister expressly states that he has confided his enumeration to the gravest offences only, i piu gravi reati; it is also the sad truth, he adds, that most of the malefactors are headless boys, such has been the training of young Italy. Two statements that you make, that "hitherto the most flourishing school of stabbing has been in the Eternal City," and that "the dagger was an integral part of the argumentation employed at the Vatican," I pass over without comment, being so unlike your usual fairness that I think you will regret their having been made as much as I do, now that they have been brought under your notice. I request, in the interest of truth and fair dealing, you will insert this in your next issue, and enclose my card.

Yours faithfully,

G. F.

London Institution, 17th August, 1871.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODIES OF THREE SAINTS AT MILAN.—A singular discovery was

made lately at Milan under the great altar of the Church of Saint Ambrosio, in presence of the Archbishop, the Vicar-General, the members of the Chapter, and the Mayor. A large coffin was removed from a crypt in which it had rested for more than a thousand years, and the lid was taken off with great care. The interior was found to be two-thirds full of clear water, through which might be distinguished three bodies, well preserved and attired in rich robes, and all in the position described by the tradition: "Sollicit quod S. Ambrosius est in medio Sanctorum Protaxi et Gervasi." A chemical question arose as to whether the water was prepared in the time of Engibert for preservation of the bodies, or been infiltrated. A decision has been taken to closed the coffin for the moment in order to have it reopened more solemnly in presence of all the civil and religious authorities. All the bells of the city soon after announced to the faithful the discovery of the three bodies of the three saints, and the Archbishop sent a special message to the Pope.—Galignani.

ROME.—RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AT ROME.—We Tablet are told every day that the utmost liberty is allowed at Rome to every kind of religious demonstration. Yet an unfortunate shopkeeper in the Corso was attacked and beaten for illuminating on the Feast of the Assumption. The cry was raised of "down with the lamps," and the master of the shop came to the door. "Am I not free," he asked, "to illuminate in honour of the Blessed Virgin?" The reply was a shower of blows which has reduced him to a dying state. His assistant, who came to the door, was stabbed and is already dead. We extract these facts from a correspondence in the Univers.

ATTACK AND SEIZURE OF THE ROMAN CONVENTS.—The Roman correspondent of the Pall-Mall Gazette, writing on the 17 ultimo, makes an extraordinary statement regarding the forcible seizure by the Italian Government of a number of the Roman convents. The correspondent avers that the Italian Government has forcibly seized and appropriated four of the Roman convents, namely, 1—Santa Maria Maddalena, by the Quirinal, assigned to the King's civil list, in place of the Consulta; 2—San Domenico Sisto, also by the Quirinal taken for the Court of Audit; 3—Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, of St. Francisco Aripo; and Saint Antonio Abbate, near Santa Maria Maggiore—which are converted into barracks. Some of the journals affirm that M. De La Villenstreux, Charge d'affaires of France, has asked Signor Visconti Venosta for an explanation of the law for the suppression of religious communities at Rome, and of the confiscation of the estates of clergy. This statement is an exaggeration. The French Charge d'affaires intervenes only in behalf of the French establishments which, as well as those of other foreign countries, will be made the subject of special stipulations with the powers to which they belong.

The Fathers of the Minerva have received notice of the decree of the expropriation of their house, which, as your readers are aware, is the residence of the Father-General of the Order. In that monastery is the famous library of Casanata. All will be lost! All the religious houses in Rome are in the most imminent danger. The Liberta defends the Government against the charge of being dilatory in the matter of the Convents. It says that it knows that the Commission of Enquiry has just sent in a report, in which 80 houses are marked for expropriation! Eighty religious houses marked for robbery and sacrilege! It is Henry VIII. and Cromwell over again. Quousque tandem?

THE INTERNATIONAL AND ROME.—It is expected that a Congress will be held at Rome next month of delegates of Working Men's Societies. Some of those are political and some Socialist. The International organisation in Italy say it will probably establish its chief seat at Rome.

AUSTRIA.

SALZBURG, Sept. 13.—It has been decided by Bismarck, Von Beust, and other diplomatists, who remained here after the departure of the Emperors William and Francis Joseph, to suppress the International Society, and to settle finally with the Schelswig question.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—It is asserted in diplomatic circles that the secret alliance entered into by Bismarck and Von Beust, on the part of the Governments of Germany and Austria, is in opposition to the alleged coalition between France and Russia.

The Viennese papers are trying to convince the world that a league of some kind was arranged at Gastein to which Germany, Austria, and Italy are parties. The Krone Zeitung endorses this rumour, and both intimate that the basis of agreement was a revolution of the European peace. Such a league would, of course, be directed in the first instance against France, and a report that Russia approved is angrily contradicted by St. Petersburg papers. No official evidence has yet been produced for this story, and some hints are given that the Emperor of Germany was not satisfied either with the policy or the bearing of his brother Kaiser. The Hapsburgs, indeed, the Emperor excepted, took pains to mark—by quitting Gastein during the Imperial visit—that they had not forgiven their expulsion from the Germany they once ruled.

In Prussia the anti-Catholic press is somewhat less virulent in tone, and the higher powers are said to be cooling in their support of the schismatics. The change is not, however, apparent in the way matters are managed in reference to educational affairs.

The case of the Nuns at Rohlfeld (Diocese of Munster) is illustrative of the present position of affairs. There is a teaching order, and the Nuns have always passed most creditably through the different examinations and inspections required by Government. They have a

great number of schools in the Bas Rhin under their care; and the Government has repeatedly acknowledged their marked success in their management of the children, while they have everywhere gained the esteem and confidence of the parochial authorities. All at once, without any reason assigned, a ukase issued from Berlin, that the good Nuns are to be employed no longer. It is regarded by Catholics as a blow at Catholicism in two ways: First, the active orders must soon die out if they are to be denied the liberty of working in the sphere prescribed by their rule. Secondly, the schools themselves must suffer; there being no other available teachers so well qualified as the Religious, or possessing the confidence of parents in any degree comparable to them.

At a conclave of the North German bishops in the cathedral here (Fulda) to-day, it was determined to adopt serious measures in regard to the conference, and take immediate and decisive steps against the unjust and aggressive policy pursued towards them by the Prussian Minister Muhler. They are determined to repel all advances of Minister Muhler in reference to their mode of worship which they intend to adopt to suit the views of the new departure, and request Minister Muhler to attend to politics, reserving for themselves liberty and powers to deal with matters ecclesiastical.

Having fully expressed their views and shown their indignation at the interference of this statesman, the Bishops brought in a joint resolution, which received their unanimous approbation, stating that in all matters touching the Church they were determined to disregard his decrees in toto, and concluded by ordering one petition to be sent to the Reichstag and another to Kaiser Wilhelm, for redress.

The nobility of Westphalia have publicly thanked the Bishop of Euerlad for his courageous opposition to the Prussian authorities in their anti-Catholic support of the excommunicated professor, Dr. Wollmann. A fund is being raised for the purpose of establishing Catholic schools free from the antagonistic influence of the Government authorities.

MUNICH, August 25.—The Munich authorities insist upon opening St. Nicholas Church to Dr. Freidrich, in opposition to the command of the Archbishop, on the grounds that it is city property. Doctors Dollinger and Freidrich having commenced their usual lectures at the University, two of the clerical professors have refused to continue their services.

It is said that since the annexation of Strasbourg to Germany, twenty three, thousand of the inhabitants of that city, have emigrated to France and America.

There were 93 cases of cholera at Konigsberg on the 12th inst., and 63 deaths on the 13th. There were 68 new cases and 45 deaths. The disease has disappeared from Dantzic, and it is merely sporadic at Stettin.

RUSSIA.

The Moscow Gazette of the 6th inst., compares the marine fortifications of Germany with those of Russia. The writer points out the great importance for the German navy of the Wilhelmshafen and Kiel, and shows that when the projected canal between these harbors is completed Germany will be able suddenly to combine her North Sea fleet with that of the Baltic, and throw the whole of her naval force into either of these seas. Another advantage possessed by Germany is that she does not require any ships of war to protect her principal harbors, such as Konigsberg, Dantzic, Stettin, Rostock, Lubec, Hamburg, and Bremen, as they are sufficiently protected against the attack of an enemy by their geographical position, and a few coast batteries. In Russia, on the other hand, the capital itself is exposed to the attack of a hostile fleet, "St. Petersburg was built in such a hurry that the most important precautionary measures were disregarded; it was placed close to the sea, although there was nothing to prevent its being built ten or twenty versts higher up on the banks of the Neva. The first of the disadvantages caused by this mistake was the exposure of the city to inundations which might cause losses of many hundred millions of roubles. In 1824, when St. Petersburg was much smaller than it is now, the loss caused by the inundation was valued at a hundred millions. The second disadvantage—that of being defenceless against a hostile fleet—is even more important; it compels Russia to keep a strong fleet in the Baltic merely for the protection of the capital."

And even this fleet, which cost sixteen millions, does not afford complete security, for it would not be able to resist the attack of a first-rate power." The article concludes by urging the government to strengthen the fortifications of Cronstadt, which, it says, are old-fashioned and no longer capable of resisting modern artillery, and to build a huge earth-work, five versts long, on the coast south of the capital.

HANDWRITE.—A quiet family in the country were electrified the other day by the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from a daughter who was teaching in a distant city. The telegram was passed around and duly admired. The dashing boldness of the chirography came in for its share of praise. The old lady shook her head with an air of gratified pride as she ejaculated, slowly: "Anna Maria allers didt write like a man; guess she's ben takin' writin' lessons: this here beats her last letter all holler!"

OUR NEIGHBOR'S GOOD NAME.—Anybody can soil the reputation of an individual, however pure and chaste, by uttering a suspicion that his enemies will believe and his friends never hear of. A puff of the idle wind can take a million of the seeds of a thistle and do a work of mischief which the husbandman must labor long to undo, the floating particles being too small to be seen and too light to be stopped. Such are the seeds of slander, so easily sown, so difficult to be gathered up, and yet so pernicious in their fruitage. The slanderer knows that many a wind will catch up the plague and become poisoned by his insinuations without seeking the antidote. No reputation can refute a sneer, nor human skill prevent mischief.

A HOME EDUCATOR.—There is nothing, says an exchange, that will so soon induce children to read as a home newspaper introduced into a family. As it

contains every week many items that will directly interest them, they very naturally form a desire to take it up and peruse its columns; and it gradually but surely inculcates a disposition for information, that no other class of reading matter does, thus laying the foundation, for an early, practical education, treating as it does on the every-day affairs of life. School teachers finding the tastes of their scholars improved by reading good papers have in numerous instances recommended them in every family, one of whom writes to a contemporary: "It would be for the interest of every school-teacher to do the same for his district throughout the country. I teach in the same place I did last year, and coming back, I find the children who have not been in the habit of reading a newspaper, backward; hence my anxiety." The home newspaper can be made an important auxiliary to teachers, by introducing it into every household in the country, and thus foster and build up a desire for knowledge, which is the ground-work for higher educational achievements. We hope our friends throughout the country will consider and act upon this sensible suggestion.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, COLDS, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS.

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all Dealers in Medicine.

"Troches," so called, sold by the ounce, are a poor imitation and nothing like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which are sold only in boxes with facsimile 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.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

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

The age of railroads and the telegraph give rise to fast living, and increases the desire for making rapid fortunes—some wishing to outstrip, and others to be at least equal to their neighbors. In order to keep up with this eager and unequal contest, the brain is taxed to its utmost power, while humanity is rendered an easy prey to disease. The Heart, Liver, Stomach, Lungs, or Nervous System becomes afflicted, and sickness, in the form of Heart Disease, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Consumption, Paralysis or Mania, is the result. The use of FELLOW'S Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites will enable the mind to sustain a greater strain unimpaired by conflicting thoughts and unwearying by continued study. It imparts power of concentration. What before seemed difficult of solution becomes comparatively easy, and the body is physically stronger under its use.

"Five Minute" Refreshments. Everybody who has travelled by railroad has heard the above announcement, and has probably suffered from eating too hastily, thereby sowing the seed of Dyspepsia. It is a comfort to know that the Peruvian Syrup will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, as thousands are ready to testify.

Incipient Consumption cured in many cases by Johnson's Anodyne Linctum used internally.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH, MONTREAL, August 5th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,—On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favour of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, but having recently tested the working qualities of the "Family Singer," manufactured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours is superior for both family and manufacturing purposes.

SISTER GAUTHIER.

MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry about the working qualities of your Family Singer Sewing Machines, which we have in constant operation on shirts, we beg to say that they are, in every respect, perfectly satisfactory and we consider them superior to any American Machine, and consequently take much pleasure in recommending them as the most perfect, useful and durable Machines now offered to the public.

Most respectfully,

J. R. MEAD & Co., Shirt Manufacturers, 381 Notre Dame St

ALABAMA CLAIMS.—We are informed that the most persistent and unyielding of the private citizens who have claims against the British Government are Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., the manufacturers of medicines. They will consent to nothing less than that their demand for medicines destroyed by the British pirates shall be paid in gold and in dollars to the last cent. They are emboldened by the fact that the destruction of their goods by the English in China and elsewhere (for where are not that troublesome nation trampling upon somebody?) have hitherto been paid in full, and they now say that they shall be. They however propose this compromise:—Give us Canada and we will call it even, because we can then send our remedies there without duty.—Washington News. 146

OTTAWA HOTEL, ST. ANNE.—Residents of Montreal meditating a retreat to the country during our summer heats, will find, if they decide upon the pleasant village of St. Anne as their summer residence, clean, quiet and comfortable quarters at the Ottawa Hotel, kept by M. Isidore Omnis. This Hotel has lately been enlarged and repaired from top to bottom. The situation, just below the bridge, cannot be surpassed, and the proprietor has constantly on hand boats for the use of his guests. It is but a short distance from the Depot, which can be reached in ten minutes; and it presents every comfort and convenience that the health and pleasure-seeker can desire.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY for the N. O. MALE SEPARATE SCHOOL of Belleville, a First-Class R. MALE TEACHER. Salary Liberal. Must be well recommended, application (if by letter, prepaid) to be made to the Very Revd. J. Farrelly, Vicar General, P. P. Belleville, Aug. 4, 1871.

PROGRAMME OF TUITION

IN THE

LYCEUM OF VARENNES

PREPARATORY COURSE.

French and English Reading. Mental Arithmetic. Writing.

FIRST YEAR.

The Elements of French and those of English Grammar. Sacred History. Reading in French and in English. Arithmetic. Epistolary Art. Writing. Vocal Music. Geography.

SECOND YEAR.

Syntax of French Grammar and Syntax of English Grammar. History of Canada (French Domination). Arithmetic (all the Commercial Rules). Book-Keeping by Single Entry. Writing. French and English Reading. Translation of English into French. Vocal Music. Geography.

THIRD YEAR.

Exercises on all the parts of French Grammar and of English Grammar. Translation of English into French and French into English. Book-Keeping by Double Entry. The Principles of Literature and Composition. Notions on the English Constitution and that of this country. Notions of Agriculture. Notions of Algebra and Geometry. History of Canada (English Domination). Vocal Music. Geography.

Tuition in English is on the same footing as in French.

Book-Keeping in all its branches is taught by an Accountant well versed in all commercial transactions.

The utmost care is bestowed on the morals and health of Pupils.

Should a number of Pupils desire to learn Instrumental Music, Drawing, etc., a Professor will be given to them; but Pupils will have to pay extra for that particular teaching.

N. B.—Pupils, before passing to the second or third year of the Course, will have to stand an examination and prove that they have made satisfactory progress.

Pupils may either be boarders or half-boarders (the latter going out of the House only for their meals), at the following rates:

Boarders.....\$90.00
Half-Boarders..... 10.00

The children of the Parish of Varennes standing in an exceptional position with regard to the Establishment, their parents will have to come to an understanding with the Director of the College.

Pupils will find in the house the Books and all the other school requisites, at current prices.

Religious teaching forms part of tuition in each class.

F. X. SAURIOL, Ptre, Director.

VARENNES, 15th August, 1871.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal.

No. 1476.

DAME LOUISE VERDON, of the City and the District of Montreal, wife of NOEL GAGNON, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a *ester en justice*,

Plaintiff;

vs.

NOEL GAGNON, Trader, of the same place, Defendant.

AN action *en separation de biens* has been instituted in this case, on the fourteenth day of August, instant, returnable on the fifth day of September next.

Montreal, 17th August, 1871.

BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Emelie Mercier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Laurent Cadot, Miller, of the same place, has instituted, before this Court, *en Separation de biens*, an action against her husband, the said action returnable before this Court on the fourth day of September next.

Montreal, 22nd August, 1871.

LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, Attys for the Plaintiff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT FOR

District of Montreal, } LOWER CANADA.

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 confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 7th August, 1871.

JOSEPH POULIN, Jr.

By LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, His attorneys *ad litem*.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

LES CURE ET MARGUILLIERS DE L'OEUVRE ET FABRIQUE DE LA paroisse de Notre Dame de Montreal will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next Session, asking that the Act 33 Victoria chapter 52 entitled: "An act to amend the Act of the 32nd Victoria Chapter 72, respecting the Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges," be amended in such a manner as to allow the Court or a Judge to appoint the commissioner who, by the Act, should be named by the party or the parties interested, in the event of the latter's refusal to name any, or of a vacancy occurring amongst the said commissioners, and for other purposes generally. Montreal, 9th August, 1871.