

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A travelling and military correspondent of the *Wiener Presse* gives a long account respecting his personal experience of the want of discipline reigning in the French Army, from which the following extracts have been taken:—

"My experience gained during the former portion of my travels had indeed made me wiser, and this time I chose a *coupe* in which some officers were already seated. A colonel was standing at the window, and seemed to be defending the first-class carriages against the almost inevitable attack of some common soldiers, who showed decided proclivities for easy and comfortable travelling. He spoke to the men and told them they could surely return and get places here if there was no room in the carriages assigned them, but words seemed of no avail. A young soldier of the line, although perfectly sober, desired to enter by force, and strove to push the colonel back into the interior of the compartment; but finding he could not succeed, this man covered his colonel with the foulest abuse, and, in the presence of his comrades, who stood quietly by, threatened him with such unmistakable gestures that I could hardly credit my own eyes. In the adjoining *coupe* a lieutenant-colonel and a captain were seated. I entered, and was followed by four elderly soldiers with arms and baggage. The captain told them to go into the carriages assigned to them, but with a simple refusal they kept their seats. The previous scene was again enacted. The men made the most energetic resistance, and the captain was forced to call the station-master and request him to assist him to enforce obedience amongst his men by making them leave the *coupe*. Unfortunately, the result of this success was not of much avail for us, for the station-master himself brought us, some few minutes afterwards, four wounded Zouaves, who turned out to be no better than our previous *compagnons de voyage*. But, to my great astonishment, I heard the captain enter into conversation with these Zouaves, and inveigh in such immoderate terms against the Emperor, the Staff, and general officers, that the reason of the men being so demoralized under similar conditions soon became quite clear to me."

THE FRENCH FLEET.—The *Dagbladet*, a Danish newspaper, gives a long article respecting the naval campaign of France, and coming as it does from the pen of a man who has throughout the present war been a staunch friend of France, the following extracts will be perused with interest:—

"It seems as if the want of order, preparation, and of a certain system of plans and tactics which have contributed to the bitter defeat of the French army, were to have been met with in a still greater degree amongst the Baltic squadron, and it is difficult to speak upon this subject without giving way to strong expressions. The simple fact that during the last four years no French squadron had shown itself in the Baltic, in order to gain some knowledge and ideas of the ports, &c., shows a great want of foresight. In fact, so ignorant were the French respecting the Baltic, that even superior officers were of opinion that after the middle of October the Baltic was icebound. Further, as France declared war, and not Prussia, it would only have been prudent for six or eight ironclads to have sailed out from Cherbourg on the 16th July, to chase the enemy's fleet from the high seas, to shut up the enemy's seaports, and cut off all commerce and communication by water. Instead of taking these steps, a delay of eight or nine days took place. The squadron then took its departure amidst imposing ceremonies, and in the presence of the Empress, so that the enemy could with certainty perceive what was to be done, and take the necessary steps for a defence. No one can tell how things went on board the ironclad commanded by Admiral Bouet-Willamez, but there are people who affirm that it was not owing to want of watchfulness, but to pure inability to sustain an engagement, that the Arminius was allowed to steam by on the 27th July, off Friedrichshaven, unchallenged. In all cases these ships were started in such a condition as even in time of peace would be considered disgraceful. It was no doubt this knowledge of their imperfect appearance which caused them to keep so far away from Copenhagen, and therefore keep aloof from any Danish visit, although they were not in a position to go without the provisions Denmark could have offered them. A most important portion of their sitting out and preparing, we do not intend to state what portion, was done in the Baltic, the men had clothes served out to them, and the ships were supplied with stores of numerous kinds down to newspapers, and not the slightest preparation for providing any of these things had been made at home prior to their departure. The tardy declaration of the blockade is only now too clearly explained. But the most important task of the fleet, to effect a landing and thus create a diversion in the rear of the German troops, was impossible. Under such circumstances the early return of the fleet was not to be wondered at."

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS IN A CHURCH AT MARSEILLES.—A Marseilles correspondent of the *Gazette de France*, speaking of the state of affairs in that city, says:—

"For nearly a fortnight the Jesuit priests have been detained as political prisoners. They have been not only deprived of their clerical vestments under the pretext of not exposing them to the insults of the malefactors with whom they remain constantly mixed, but also of their breviaries and rosaries. One of them who was insufficiently clad was obliged to roll himself up in a blanket. So much for the respect shown to persons. Sacred things have met no better treatment. Since Sunday, the 15th of September, the Church of the French Mission has been constantly intruded into. The Civic Guards, those citizens 'who have merited well of their country,' following out a

proclamation of M. Delpech, have abandoned themselves to all sorts of excesses in presence of the consecrated elements, which the priests, dragged away without warning, had not time to protect from this scandal. They brought women into the place, and drank, ate, and slept in it. The men and women joined in processions with lighted tapers and clerical dresses, singing alternately loose songs and hymns of the Church. The Bishop at length braved the fury of these madmen. He came and took away the consecrated elements, which by good chance had not been meddled with. It was some days before the National Guard, the true inhabitants of Marseilles, came and put a stop to these disgraceful proceedings, and imprisoned the offenders. It must be added that this band was composed of workmen, who, having abandoned their work, are dependent on the allowance made them, no doubt, by those who seem to place them on the same level with the heroes of Strasburg by awarding to them the same recognition of patriotic gratitude. If this is not the case, the Administration should explain how those people live. If, in conclusion, their previous history were enquired into, it would be found that most of them are strangers to Marseilles."

I am assured that the stock of sheep in Paris when the Prussians came round it was 200,000, which, at the rate of 4,000 a day, would give a supply of mutton for 50 days. Besides this there are said to have been 70,000 or 80,000 cattle, of which a certain number were also to be daily killed. A vast deal of food for these animals had been collected in Paris from the surrounding country, but, as it would be necessary to economize much of this for the horses of the artillery, cavalry, and other indispensable services, salting is said to have been had recourse to on a large scale. Fresh vegetables, according to the last accounts, were hardly any more to be found. It is presumable there are good stores of lemon juice and preserved vegetables. I have been told this morning that in Normandy and Western France generally the stock of provisions has been transported in immense quantities to the sea coast for the purpose of shipment to England. You will have observed that the Prussians have thought it necessary to begin to pay for the things they take in order to check the general clearance of the districts into which they advance. A main idea of the Government of National Defence is, there can be little doubt, to confine the Prussians to a certain zone, off which they will soon have eaten everything, and whence they will have to fight their way to districts less exhausted. If the siege of Paris lasts, one of the greatest difficulties of the besiegers is likely to be that of supply.—*Times Cor.*

New York, Oct. 31.—The *Tribune's* correspondent before Metz telegraphed yesterday:—According to the statement of Gen. Von Scharnow, who held the woods of Vaux, on the morning of August 19, after the battle of Gravelotte, Bazaine could have avoided being enclosed in Metz. After he was thus enclosed, he could, according to Metzian statements, have made a sortie and joined M. Mahon more easily, by far, than McMahon could have reached him. After most of Bazaine's cavalry and artillery horses had been eaten, this proceeding was, of course more difficult; still, his movements are said to have lacked determination, and in the last two sorties they have been even frivolous. This is charged to a plot on behalf of the Regency, by which this army was to try to remain *in statu quo* until the conclusion of the war in Western France, and then was to become available, with Prussian consent, for Bonapartist purposes. Bazaine himself expected in that case to be Governor of the Prince Imperial, and virtual Regent. Nearly all Metzians seem to believe this, and their most influential people have avowed such belief. Since the siege 35,000 persons have died in the town alone, the greater part from lack of proper care. The French loss in killed in various affairs since August 18th added to the deaths from sickness in the town, were 42,000. When the capitulation became known the people were furious. The national guards refused to lay down their arms until obliged to do so by force. The scenes were terrible all night. The sounds of grief, indignation, and terror continued. Respectable women ran about the streets, tearing their hair and flinging their bonnets and laces under their feet, seeking their friends, and asking wildly "What will become of our children?" Soldiers drunk and sober tumbled hither and thither in irregular groups, with their caps off and their sabres broken, sobbing and weeping like children. Bazaine passed through Aers on his way to Wilhelmshöhe in a closed carriage marked with his name, and escorted by several officers of his staff on horseback. The women of the village had heard of his coming, and awaited him with cries of "Traitor," "Thief," "Coward," "Brigand,"—"Where are our husbands whom you have betrayed?" "Give us back our children whom you have sold?" They attacked the carriage and broke the windows, and would have lynched him but for the intervention of Prussian gens d'armes. The French declare that now France has no hope but Paris, and their faith in Paris is less than it was in Metz, but there are earnest people who say that the war will only begin with the fall of Paris.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 31.—Invitations have been sent to the rulers of the various States of South Germany to come forward to witness the bombardment of Paris.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—As Prussia still demands accession of territory from France as a pretension of peace, it is believed in official circles here that the war must proceed indefinitely.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A Cologne despatch dated 30th says Prussia and the North German Confederation have 740,000 troops for the present year, and the States of South Germany 116,000. Of this grand total of 856,000 men, nearly all are now on French soil. They are expected to complete the conquest of France in a short winter campaign.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 1.—The *Independance Belge* publishes a letter from Gen. Boyer, Bazaine's

aide-de-camp, refuting Gambetta's charge of treason on the part of his superior. The letter says: "We capitulated to famine. The Prussians entered Metz at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, the French having previously laid down their arms at Grengny. The prisoners go to Germany in small detachments. The articles of capitulation include the fortress, town, all munitions and other property of the State. The surrounding forts, and all arms, flags, &c., therein, will be left undisturbed. The French officers pledged themselves in writing not to re-engage in this war. They were allowed to retain their side arms and luggage."

News from Paris received by way of the Prussian head quarters before that city is quite serious. The French prisoners recently captured reported that the troops behind the fortifications receive only half a pound of meat twice a week. The French women and children from Paris approach the Prussian lines though they are warned that they will be shot if they attempt to come nearer and rather court instant death than suffer starvation in the city. The rule to exclude all strangers from Paris, and to prevent the escape of citizens is rigorously enforced.

Gambetta has issued a fresh proclamation to soldiers. He protests against cowardly capitulation of Metz, appeals to the troops to make an effort to rid the country of the enemy, and then become peaceful citizens under the Republic.

Lyons will probably be selected as the next halting place of the Provisional Government.

Le Franciscan says popular feeling against Napoleon is not more coldness, but hatred and contempt.

A Club in Marseilles proposes to erect the guillotine and execute the Bishop of the city.

BELGIUM.

PROTEST AGAINST THE INVASION OF THE PAPAL STATES.—On the 11th ult., a great meeting of Catholics was held in the Grand Hall of the Petit Seminaire of Malines. At the head of a large body of ecclesiastics was the Archbishop of Malines who presided on the occasion, and was supported on his immediate right by the Archbishop of Calcutta, the Bishops of Bruges and Namur, and on his left by the Bishops of Liege and Ghent, and the Bishop of Buffalo. Several Belgian Senators, and other distinguished individuals were also seated on the platform. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. M. Verspreyen read a report of the Peter's Pence which showed that the produce in Belgium during the last year amounted to 776,000 francs exclusive of the produce of the Pontifical donations which reached beyond 300,000 francs.

The meeting was addressed by the Count de Villomont, Monsignor Declamps, M. Dumortier, member of the Chamber of Representatives, and several of the dignitaries of the Church.

The following address was unanimously agreed to:—

"MOST HOLY FATHER,
"The first thought of the Belgian Catholics assembled at Malines under the presidency of the Bishops, is to address to the Head of the Church, their beloved Pope, a testimony of their respect, of their inviolable fidelity, and of their filial tenderness, despoiled of his throne, a captive in the Vatican, persecuted by the Revolution, Pius IX. is now dearer to us than ever, and his troubles only tend to attach us more firmly than ever to his cause. Prostrated humbly, most Holy Father, at the foot of the Apostolic Chair, from whence descend upon the world infallible teachings and paternal benedictions which strengthen souls, we recognize in the Vicar of Jesus Christ, the possession of those rights, the free exercise of which Providence has guaranteed to him by that temporal power which an unprecedented outrage has just deprived him of. In the face of our country and of the whole world we denounce this outrage committed by the invasion of Rome and those provinces which had remained subject to the Holy See. In the presence of the Law of Nations this occupation is the consummation of an outrage against the most legitimate and most venerable sovereign existing in the world. As regards history it is a cowardice, because it is the work of physical force, oppressing weakness and right. As regards the heart, it is a parricide, because it is a crime of the most ungrateful of sons against the common Father of the great Christian family. As regards the Church and God it is a sacrilege, because it is the violation of the right of Jesus Christ Himself represented by His Vicar. It is the destruction of the rampart providentially intended to secure the independence of the priesthood. With all these crimes we ardently condemn the iniquity committed at Rome, and with the indignation of Catholics at the enormities perpetrated; we appeal for justice to the judgment of all honest nations; to that of history; and above all to the Majesty of right. With these sentiments, most Holy Father, we supplicate your Holiness to bless the most faithful and most respectful of your children."—*Cor. of Catholic Opinion.*

ITALY.

ROME.—CIRCULAR LETTER OF OUR HOLY FATHER PIUS IX. TO THE CARDINALS.—A telegram, copied below, and sent by *Reuter*, appeared in several of the daily papers on Thursday. It appears to have been "delayed in transmission," as it is dated Rome, Oct. 4.—It will be seen how completely the weighty document to which it refers refutes the statements put forward in some leading journals about an acquiescence on the part of the Pope in the Italian usurpation. The telegram is as follows:—

ROME, Oct. 4.—The following protest, in Latin, has been addressed by the Pope to each Cardinal, and was distributed this evening in the 300 vestries of Rome.

We had ourselves previously received the Latin text of the Protest, and now give it in a translation of our own:—

Our Beloved Son, Health and Apostolical Benediction. Our Lord Jesus Christ, who casteth down and lifteth up, who sendeth death and maketh alive, who scourgeth and healeth, hath permitted that this City of Rome, the See of the Sovereign Pontificate, should fall into the hands of the enemies, and together with it the remaining part of that Church dominion which even the enemies themselves did for some time consider as proper to be exempted from aggression. We, being led by the affection of charity towards our beloved Sons the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, and beholding in them the fellow-workers in Our Supreme Apostolate, have determined, in sorrow and grief this day to declare to them, as the duty of Our office demands of Us, and the voice of conscience urges upon Us, the inmost feelings of Our soul with which We do openly and publicly testify against and reprobate this present state of affairs. For We, who, although unworthy and undeserving, do discharge the Vicarial power of CHRIST Our Lord upon the earth; We, who are the Shepherd over the whole House of Israel, do now actually experience the loss of that liberty which is indispensably necessary for Us to govern the Church of God, and to guard its interests; and We feel that it belongs to the duty of Our office to put forward this Our protest, intending to have it printed and published, so that it may duly come to the knowledge of the whole Catholic world. And when We assert that this our liberty has been wrested and taken away from Us, it cannot be replied by Our adversaries that such a claim and declaration is destitute of foundation; for no person of sane mind can fail to see and acknowledge that Our sovereign and uncontrolled power, of which We were in the enjoyment over the public post in the receipt and despatch of letters being taken away from Us, and forasmuch as We are unable to trust the Government which has usurped that power to itself, We are wholly destitute of the means of transacting the affairs which the Vicar of Jesus Christ and the common Father of the faithful, to whom his children have recourse from all quarters of the globe, ought to manage and deal with. And this observation is more plainly confirmed by a recent fact, namely, that within the last few days it has come to pass that those who have gone forth from the gates of Our Palace of the Vatican, have been subjected to a search by the soldiers of the new Government, to discover if they carried anything concealed under their garments. Remonstrances were made against this proceeding, but they were met by the pretence of mistake, and other excuses. But who does not know how easily such tricks may be repeated, and go on one after another. Moreover, a very serious evil hangs over the interests of public education in our beloved City of Rome. Shortly the annual course of studies in the great urban Lyceum has to be recommenced, and that institution, which used to be thronged with a concourse of upwards of 1,200 youths, and heretofore was a model of peacefulness and good order, and was the resource of a large number of Christian parents, who sent their sons there to be educated without the danger of their imbibing corruption, that same school is well known to be likely to lapse into a condition very different from its former state, by reason either of the false and erroneous teaching which will be imparted, or of the character of those who are to be chosen to impart the instruction.

Moreover it was intimated to Us that the laws hitherto in force in the City, should after its occupation remain unimpaired and in full force; and yet, in spite of these declarations the parish registers are violently seized upon and searched; clearly with the object of obtaining such information as shall subserve towards carrying out the conscription for military service, and for other ends which may easily be imagined. Add to this, that pursuits and injuries from revengeful and partizan motives are left unpunished, and the same impunity is allowed to the foul and unworthy insults with which, to the grief of all good men, the bands of Our faithful soldiers, who have rendered the highest services to society and to religion, have been treated.—Lastly, ordinances and decrees have lately been published in reference to Church property, and it is already but too plainly manifest to what result the machinations of the usurpers are tending. Now, therefore, against all these proceedings and against the worse things which are imminent. We intend by Our Supreme authority to protest, and We do protest in these Our present letters, by which We signify to thee, beloved Son, and separately to each of the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church the special facts that We have now briefly exposed; reserving for a future occasion a more full and complete declaration of them. In the meanwhile We beseech Almighty God, with fervent and unceasing prayers, that He would enlighten the minds of our enemies and cause them to cease from entangling their souls more and more in the bands of the censures of the Church, and from drawing down upon themselves the wrath of the Living and All-seeing God, out of whose hand there is no escape. But for Our own part, We do with unshaken soul and with humility, supplicate the Divine Majesty, taking as our intercessors the Immaculate Virgin, Mother of God, with the Blessed Apostles, PETER and PAUL, and we do so with the firm trust of obtaining all that We pray for, because the LORD is with them that are afflicted in heart, and is nigh unto all that call upon Him in the truth. For thee, meantime, beloved Son, We pray peace and joy in our LORD JESUS CHRIST, and most lovingly from Our inmost heart, do impart to thee the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, at Saint Peter's, this 29th day of September, being the Feast of SAINT MICHAEL the Archangel, in the 25th year of Our Pontificate.

PIUS PP. IX.

—*London Tablet.*

AN INVISIBLE ADVERTISEMENT.—More than words can say for it, Murray and Lanman's Florida Water says for itself the moment a bottle is opened. It

breathes its own recommendation, and circulates it through the room. You sprinkle it upon your handkerchief and carry with you an inexhaustible bouquet. If your skin is tender, what so soothing after shaving as this delicious toilet-water, diluted? Used in this way, it removes tan, freckles, and all superficial roughness, and in nervous headache and hysteric, its soothing odor acts like a charm.

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Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

INDIGESTION

Takes innumerable shapes. Sometimes the stomach becomes so sensitive that it rejects the simplest food; and in other instances, digestion is so painful that the patient is afraid to indulge the appetite. It is in cases like these that the tonic properties of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills are most strikingly manifested. Mrs. Margaret McElroy, of Troy, New York, testifies that for five years, she was unable to digest solid food—taking nothing but jellies, rice and arrow-root—and even these caused her so much uneasiness, that she was obliged to limit the quantity to a couple of ounces, three times a day. She was terribly emaciated. She at length commenced taking Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills—she states the result as follows:—"I am now quite well. I eat heartily, sleep comfortably, have recovered my flesh, and feel no pain. All this I owe to Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills, and I earnestly recommend them to all who suffer from weak stomach. They are sure." In all cases of indigestion the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla at the same time as the Pills will greatly hasten a cure.

J. F. Henry & 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.

SUFFERERS WITH SCROFULA, READ THE FOLLOWING.

KINGSTON ROAD, DOCK BRIDGE,

July 23d, 1866.

SIR,—I think it my duty to make known to you the grate benefit I have received from your Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills.

In the Spring of 1863, I took a pain in my side which extended to my back, and became so severe that I was unable to sleep. I was very poorly all that Winter. In the Spring of 1864 a swelling began to rise on my back, near the spine, and shortly after broke and discharged. I had two more swellings on my back that year. The sores would discharge for about a month, during which time I was very weak. Next Spring I was weaker than ever; and in the month of April the last swelling began to rise. A friend asked me what was the matter with me. I told him I thought my blood was affected. He then advised me to try your Bristol's Sarsaparilla. I did so. I took one bottle a week, and also some of your Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. I soon began to experience a great change. In a few weeks I was able to go to work, and I have been working ever since. I firmly believe that Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills have been the means, with the blessing of Providence, of restoring me to health and strength, and I cheerfully recommend them to any who are suffering from Scrofula in any of its dreadful forms.

I am very truly yours,

EDWARD DAVIS.

I beg to testify that the foregoing statement is quite correct, as I am well acquainted with Edward Davis.

T. A. SNIDER,

Walton St., Toronto.

Having supplied Mr. Davis with the Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills, I can testify to the correctness of his statements.

H. J. ROSE, Druggist,

155 Yonge St., Toronto.

Sept. 7th, 1866.

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.

A "COUGH," "COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT, if allowed to progress, results in serious pulmonary and bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from:—

E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., New York,
HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn, N.Y.
N. P. WILLES, New York.
Hon. C. A. PHILIPS, Pres. Mass. Senate,
Dr. G. F. BROWN, Boston,
Prof. EDW. NORTH, Clinton, N. Y.

SCROFULA IN THE ARMY, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. "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 fac-simile 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.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow," for helping her to survive and escape the gripping, colicking and teething sieges. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it,—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is dragged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Be sure and call for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the fac-simile of "CORNIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.