### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Feb. 27.—In the Assembly to-day a debate began on the report of the Committee of Thirty.
Urgency was voted for the bill, embodying the constitutional project submitted by the Committee, and M. Dufaure announced that the Government unro-Bervedly accepted the Committee's recommendations. The Marquis de Castellon urged the Assembly to boldly proclaim a constitutional monarchy before it was too late. He said the present situation could not endure. It isolated France from foreign powers who leared she would become the hot bed of demagogism. M. Haugens, a Bonapartist, opposed the bill and demanded that the nation should be consulted as to its choice for a republic, monarchy or empire.

MARSHAL LERGEDE AND HIS BETRAYED MASTER .- A strange story is told about Marshal Lebœuf. He is considered responsible for the war and all its calamities, because he declared that France was ready, even to gaiter-buttons." It was true as far as the Ministry of War was concerned, but the great majority of stores and arms had been concentrating for years in Strasburg, Metz, and other frontier strongholds, which, at the outset, fell into the Germans hands. Besides, readiness for war meant the certain assistance of allies, and this it was the business of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to furnish. Nevertheless, Marshal Lebouf passes everywhere in Paris as the responsible author of the war, and he is denounced in most virulent terms. He went to Chiselhurst to pay the last tribute of respect to his master. When ushered into the narrow chamber where his late chief lay in state, he knelt by the coffin side, sobbed bitterly, and addressed the insensate clay in tones of entreaty, the only audible words being, "Forgive me, forgive me, sire," and these were heard time and again. When he rose he staggered so violently that members of the household went to his assistance lest he should fall. He was removed from the chamber, weak, and sobbing as a woman.

SPAIN.

Maprip, Feb. 26 .- The Minister of the Colonies has telegraphed to the authorities of Cubs and Porto Rico the formation of a new ministry, and says that the republic will defend, at whatever price the integrity of the Antilles.

Advices from Spain represent prospects as gloomy, and say families are leaving the capital and principal cities. A special from London says an agreement has

been made between the Duke de Montpensier and the adherents of ex-Queen Isabella, to place Prince Alphonso upon the throne of Spain, the Duke to be regent during the minority of the Prince Alphonse. and the latter to marry the youngest daughter of the Duke. Isabella accepts the programme, and two important parties therefore will act together in the present crisis.

February 27.-Advices from the north of Spain report that a band of Carlists, commanded by Ollo, is marching towards Navarre. The insurrectionist chieftain Dorrigaro has issued an order directing municipalities to send all their young men to join the Carlist forces. The insurgents are threatening Pampheliuna, and a strong force under General Pavia, who has not yet turned over the command of the army of the North to General Noallias, is hurrying to the relief of the garrison of that city. The Government troops are fortifying Grun, a frontier town in the province of Guipuscoa, ten miles east of San Sebastian.

The chances of Monarchy are far better. The present hour is, Indeed, a grand one for the sciens of Royalty, more or less ligitimate. France and Spain, so often allied, are now fellows in an emergency almost identical. The Throne of each is to be won, and the Bourbons of the two great branches, whom the world had looked upon as put aside for ever, are here again with the bold front of Pretenders, and with very good chances indeed. The family of Don Carlos represents a cause abandoned by the stanchest Legitimists of Europe, and yet its Chief is able to keep the North of Spain in a blaze. Biscny, Navarre, Aragon, and parts of Catalonia are overrun with Carlist bands, and the Royal Generals have recognised the difficulty of coping with an obstinate enemy, invincible because his forces are dispersed only to meet again: Priest and peasant are Carlists and will be releas as long as a Prince of any other branch fills the Throne. We do not hear that people talk much about Montpensier, who had a few votes in 1870. He is not popular, and never will be; the Grown was within his reach when Isabella was about to fall: All things seemed to unite in his favour, but the tide in his affairs was not taken at the flood, and he has been stranded ever since. The thoughts of most men will, perhaps, turn to the Prince of Asturias, son of the oxided Isabella; he is fifteen years old, having been born on the 28th of November, 1857. The mother's cause is hopeless, but the boy, who might be declared of age in another year, is cortain to have numerous partisans, especially in the Army, and it is quite possible that his claims might be supported by Serrano, who is now the recognized chief of the Conservative party, and is likely to exercise a potent influence in the country. Beyond these three, we know not where a King is to be sought. He must be a bold and sanguine foreign Prince who would trust himself in the country after the Duke of Aosta leaves it. If there were few suitable personages three years ago, there is abso-Intely no one now. In these circumstances, it may be that the Spanish people will have to return to their old stock, and gladden the Conservative heart of Europe by a penitent restoration.—Times.

ITALY.

It is very gratifying to us to know that the plundering hand of the Piedmont King is likely to be withdrawn empty from at least one religious estab-lishment at Rome; nor is our gratification any the less, to learn that Lord Granville is doing his utmost to attain that end. The college of St. Isidore is Irish property; was first founded by Irish monies mearly three centuries ago; and has quite recently been largely helped with funds supplied by the Irish people. Of course it was doomed to appropriation by Victor Emmanuel with all similar isstitutions; but pressure has been put upon the Eng-lish Foreign Office, chiefly at the instance of the Superior, the Rev. J. P. O'Haulon, and there is a fair chance of the college being spared. The brigand who rules at the Quirnal would not of course refrain from putting its funds in his pocket along with the rest under ordinary circumstances. Fortunately England has still some little influence left on the continent, in spite of what some Tory friends say, and we believe Lord Granville will find himself strong enough to save this fine old college, with its valuable library and priceless historical records.-Catholic Times.

More prisons are wanted; for crime all over Italy is, by the statement of the deputies themselves in Parliament, overywhere and greatly on the increase. There was a small attempt when the Piedmontese first came to cry out against the Pontifical New Gaol as being insalubrious, &c. It was built for 350 or thereabouts, but now contains nearly 800, and is of course wretchedly overcrowded. What they do with all the people arrested every night, and whence such a multitude of criminals come, I cannot tell you, but a very small proportion indeed are Romans. Every day's papers tell us that some thirty at least of arrests have been made in the previous twenty-four hours. yet there always seems to be a fresh supply of offences and offenders. One paper this week re-marked quite triumphantly that there had been "no deed, if true, it was remarkable in the present state | legal experiences."

of Rome; for example; on Sunday a mason stabbed carter in the throat in one street, and in another a hatter invited a man to drink and coming out of the osteria gave him a knife thrust in the side. As for thefts, there are at least half-a-dozen every night, and it may be said that while piety, purity, and charity are recklessly and brutally turned out of house and home, Venus and Mercury walk brazen and shameless—and no less by day than by nightthrough the noisy streets, re-paganizing Christian

Rous.—The number of beggars and the misery of the poor are daily on the increase, ledgings being nearly as dear as in Lendon, while the resources are fewer; terrible indeed to the poor will be the loss of those abodes of charity, the conventual establish-ments: but in the meantime a noisy and vulgar proclamation from a pseudo-Pasquin who has never had the remotest appreciation of the terse epigrammatic humour of the true Pasquin, calls upon the Romans to dance, to subscribe to the carnival and, in fact, every method is taken to drown or at least to hide the real anguish and suffering of this most unhappy city. Of these feter I know nothing, save that there are some such, as there have been ministerial and other semi-ministerial dinners.

#### SWITZERLAND.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GENEVA -The Bill laid last week before the Grand Council of Geneva, as prepared by a Special Commission, contains the following provisions:-1. Priests and curates, where required, are to be elected by the Catholic citizens, to be paid by the State and in all cases removable for just cause. 2. No Bishop to have any jurisdiction or authority within the canton unless he be acknowledged as diocesan by the State. 2. The boundaries and numbers of the parishes are to be defined by a special law, as well as the manner of election to cures, and the form of the future Diocesan Council. 4. The former Constitution of the canton to be repealed in so far as it requires the Grand Council to act in Catholic matters only with the consent of the Church. 5. Existing parish priests to be continued in their offices, but in other respects to be subject to the law.—Pall Mall Gazette.

GERMANY.

We give below the concluding paragraphs of the noble protest of the Bishops of Germany against the persecuting edicts lately launched against the Church :—

"While attempting to nullify the rights of the Church to preserve her purity by excommunication suspension, removal, and other disciplinary penalties, the State, in the Bill in question, claims the right to depose clergymen, not excepting even Bishops. The Chuich has never favoured those guilty of a crime against civil law and order. Still she will never admit the right of the State to inflict punishments essentially ecclesiastical in their nature, and to remove her servants from offices given not by the State but by the Church. Once for all, we shall never recognize the right of the State to institute the Ecclesiastical Court to be established under the Bill. The establishment of such a Court we shall regard as a step towards the conversion of the Catholic Church, which, by Divine appointment, is free and independent, into a non-Catholic State Church. Should any of us ever be arraigned before the Ecclesiastical State Court for denying its legality. we hope we shall be enabled, with the Divine assistance, to bear testimony as steadily and endure the extreme punishment as firmly for the liberty of the Church, as numberless predecessors and brethren in the Episcopal office have done before in days gone by.

"In conclusion, we are compelled to couch the most determined protest against that provise of the Bill which, restricting the exercise of the disciplinary power to Prussian ecclesiastical authorities, interferes with the jurisdiction of the head of the Church. Upon peace between State and Church is based the welfare of both, and of society. The Bishops, the Priests, and the Catholic people are neither opposed to the Kingdom of Prussia nor to the Empire of Germany. They are neither intelerant nor unjust, nor hostile towards other denominations. Their only wish is to live in peace with all the world. The only thing they demand is to be permitted to profess unmolested the faith, the divinity, and truth of which they acknowledge. All they insist upon is that the integrity of their religion and Church and liberty of conscience be respected. They have made up their minds, with all legitimate masses at their disposal, to defend their lawful freedom, and stanchly to vindicate the very smallest of their ecclesiastical rights. In the interest of the State. no less than the Church, from the very bottom of our heart we entreat and adjure the rulers of this kingdom and all those having au influence upon the conduct of public affairs to retrace their steps from the fatal path entered upon; to restore peace and the consciousness of an acknowledged and lawful position to the members of the Catholic Church, numbering so many millions in Prussia and the German Empire at large; and to refrain from foreing upon us a set of laws, which while every Bishop would find them incompatible with his oath of office. and every priest and layman contrary to the dictates of his conscience, would entail endless misfortunes upon our beloved country, were they ever, carried

RUSSIA.

Unofficial advices from Brody, a frontier town of out among the peasants in the Russian Provinces of Volhynia and Podolia. The insurgents are reported to be committing frightful atrocities, murdering their opponents, and plundering and burning property in all directions. A force of Russian troops which had been sent to suppress the insurrection was defeated by a body of insurgents.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon, has called Russia a "froe" country: she will be such in reality whenever the minds of men shall have become emancipated; when they are no longer catalogued and penned together like sheep in a paddock and prohibited from going out of the circle which they have had drawn around them with the sabre. During the last fire years the Russian Government has abolished three Catholic dioceses, five seminaries have also been closed, and 150 Catholic churches metamorphosed into "Orthodox" temples. At this very time, the lands confiscated from the Catholic Church in Poland are being put up to sale. Anybody may buy them, Jews, Turks, Protestants, or infidels; but no Catholic need apply to become a purchaser. All the "Liberal newspapers approve these measures and applaud them. The Moscow Gazette, however, with a gleam of common-sense, takes note of the fact that all this silly and brutal persecution is at the same time utterly inefficacious. They are Judaizing Poland, but not Russifying her. Everyone here who reflects much on political presages is anticipating that a conflict with Germany must take place inevitably, at a nearer or more remote period. Would it not be the commonest prudence for our statesmen to endeavour to make Russian policy a counterpoise to that of Bismarck, rather than to become his accomplices in the war which he has declared against the Catholic religion." The policy of conciliation stares them in the face, and yet they do not see it, such is the blindness of their prejudice.

A sensible New York judge said, in a recent case, where three thousand dollars damages were awarded : -"It is as much the duty of the vehicle to keep out of the way of pedestrians as it is for the latter to escape being run over by the former. Therefore, drivers have no right to monopolise the privileges of the streets as they now do, and foot passengers deed of blood" in the last twenty-four hours, and in- should make them understand that fact by a few

(Continued From our Last.) WHAT AILED DEACON BANGS?

(From the Chicago Times.)

II-A STRANGE CONFESSION. It was a couple of days later before I ventured to call around. When I entered the house I found the descon in the sitting room. His linen was scrupulously white, his fringe of hair was neatly brushed. and his feet wore comfortably slippered.

There were dark crescents beneath his eyes, his face was pale, and his expression that of profound

humility mingled with great suffering.

"How do you feel now, sir?" I asked after he had warmly thanked me for my trouble in bringing

" Not at all at ease, sir. My head yet aches fearfully, and my poor brain whirls as I try to solve the mystery of the last three days."

" May I ask you how this very singular occurrence

came to happen?" "Certainly! I will tell you, for I think the confession will enable me to obtain some clue to its

explanation." "I should be glad to listen, if it will not be too

much trouble for you to relate it."

"None at all. A Christian gentleman like yourself will, I am sure hear me with no misunderstanding ear. My dear," said he, turning to his wife, have you any objection to leaving this gentleman

and myself together, for a little?" "Oh, no!" she said, in tones which indicated that she had the deacon well in hand, and was in full exercise of that inevituble supremacy -not to call tyranny-which gentle woman always assumes over an invalid of the stronger sex. She rose and left the room.

"That excellent woman," remarked the deacen, who began to look perceptibly braver as the door closed behind her, "knows the most of my mishap, but not all. Besides, it is unnecessary that she should hear twice the story of my misfortunes."

"You see, on the afternoon of the night you discovered me, I was greatly depressed about business matters. I was overworked, anxious and nervous. Just then, there came along a man who was the main cause of my misfortune. It is strange-"

"Pardon me, sir, but there is nothing strange about it. A man never gets into a condition for doing an improper thing, without the devil or some other agency affording him the opportunity."

"I believe so. This man, a mere acquaintance, whose business I know not, came into the office and noticed my appearance of dejection. I explained, and he said he often had the same thing, and knew how to cure it. Then we went a couple of blocks, and up a stairway, into a room, in which there was a small round table, covered with green cloth, with a hole in the center of it. He rang bell, and a colored man appeared. My companion ordered the servant to bring two glasses of seltzer water, and that bottle. Soon after the servant returned with glasses, and two singular-looking bot-

"'You understand of course,' I said, 'that I never drank a glass of liquor, and hence I cannot drink anything that is intoxicating, if such be this fluid. "Certainly I do. This is perfectly harmless beverage. All our church members drink it, even to the blessed little boys and girls of our Sabbath

school. "I was astounded as well as delighted to know that he was a church member. I felt at ease, at once. He poured out a cherry colored fluid from the amaller bottle, and then filled up the glasses with a pale fluid from the larger one. I was thirsty The mixture had a most delicious flavor and I drain-

ed the glass at once. "I had scarcely done so when a gentle warmth began to pervade my stomach. My depression passed away as if by a miracle. A something like alow moving wave of happiness passed, as it were through my entire system. My blood seemed to warm with a gentle exhilaration, and my hopes

became strangely buoyant.

"My dear sir," said I, "I thank you most fervently. I am cured. I feel as I sometimes feel in the midst of our women praver-meetings, when every one feels, so to speak, the very presence of the spirit of-

"'You are even now,' he interrupted, 'being pervaded by the spirit!

"I was rejoiced to believe that my cure was per-vaded with a religions sentiment, although I was not quite clear as to his meaning. I rose to go. It was our prayer-meeting night, and I told him so. "Wait, said he your cure is not yet permanent

To fasten the effects of this medicine, a dose of something else is required,' and he rang the bell and ordered the boy to bring something which sounded like Krug.
"What is Krug?" I asked.
"Krug said he, 'is the name of a celebrated

European chemist, who has distilled a potent medi-

cine which takes his name.' "The boy returned with a bottle, and two tall thin glasses. The top of Dr. Krug's medicine was covered with tin foil. This the boy stripped off, and then twisted some wires with a bit of iron. Instantly the cork shot out with a loud report, and the next moment our glasses were filled with a fluid crowned with a beautibul creamy foam. From the bottom of the tall glass to its top there rose incessantly a column of busy little globules, while the Galicia, state that a socialist insurrection has broken | contents of the glass soon assumed an attractive, pale golden hue. I tasted it; it was delicious! I

> "'Ah, yes,' said ho. 'Dr. Krug is a epicure as well as a physician. He labours to please the palate, as well as to cure the stomach. His mixture is perfectly harmless; the more you take of it the better you feel.'

> "I was happy to hear him, and I drank off my glass. It added to my warmth. A subdued but pleasurable humming began to make itself heard in my head. I am ashamed to confess that never, even in my most devotional moments, have I ever felt so

happy!
"What is this?" I asked, pointing to the slit in the green table before us.

"'That,' said he, 'is a contribution box into which all those who are benefited by Dr. Krug's medicines are expected to contribute for the benefit of the

suffering subjects of King Pharach.' "The subjects of King Pharaoh! Ah, the benighted Egyptians! If it be an orthodox effort, I will gladly contribute my mite.'

"'I assure you sir,' he replied, that it is orthodox to the core. There have been splits in it, but not telicus and Cytheron to Olympus and the heavens many.

"I pulled out my wallet : "Would five dollars be considered too little?' I

asked. "It is just as your benevolent heart prompts you. he answered. 'I have seen men who, in their gratitude, have frequently given every dollar in their possession.

"In that case. I will not be niggardly, and so I folded up a ten dollar bill, and thrust it through the slit in the table.

"Meanwhile, we had each of us taken another glass of Dr. Krug's preparation. It seemed to me life was never so enjoyable. I felt as if I were the possessor of endless wealth. New and happy ideas rushed tumultuously into my brain. My tongue was loosened, and I felt as I fancy the apostles must have felt on the day of pentecost. Just then I happened to mise my eyes towards my companion, and to my unbounded amazement there were two of them, each the exact counterpart of the other!

"'I beg your pardon, gentlemen,' said I, 'but I did not see this other gentleman enter. Are you to build them up and the tonic to keep them there." twins? Bless me, but what an astonishing like-

ness, even to your neckties, the buttons on your coats, and the rings on your fingers.'

They both laughed, and opened their mouths exactly the same way, and laughed so alike that there

was one sound.
"Then one of them disappeared, but such was the roaring in my ears and the rush and whirl of my ideas that I thought nothing singular of the fact. I gushed over towards my companion. I shook his hand, and called him my benefactor. I threw my arms about his neck and strained him to my bosom. We talked loudly, rapidly, and both at once. 'We took more of the mixture, and I grew more confused. I put another \$10 bill in the hole for the Pharoites.

"And here, my friend, things became misty. I recollect that, after getting up, I tried to sit down, and raised the chair, falling on the floor. Then I have an indistinct remembrance of going down stairs and getting into a back and driving about. I think we went somewhere, and that there was a room and men sitting around a table with a man who was pulling pictures out of a box. I think I was told by my companions that this was for the benefit of the Egyptians, and that I was expected to contribute. I must have done so, for when my wallet was examined the next morning the \$500 which was in the night before was all gone.

" After we left the place where there seemed to be a man pulling pictures out of a shining box, I remember nothing more until I found myself in bed, at home, with a racking headache, and a thirst like that of the damned."

Here the deacon paused in his discourse to help himself to a few swallows of lemonade.

"What do you think of it all?" heasked, after he had queuched his thirst. "Do you know the man who called at your office,

and took you away?" "I do not. I have often seen his face, but where I know not. He had a moustache which was dyed very black, and long, slender fingers. He seemed to be a nice young man; and I supposed, at the mo-ment that he was somebody whom I had had busi-

ness with, but whose name I had forgotten." "My dear deacon, I will not attempt to pronounce on your case. Let me suggest that you send for the excellent young man who has charge of your congregation, and submit the case to him. He has had varied experience, and can possibly give you an

explanation. But I am keeping your wife from you

and will leave " "I had her go out because I did not quite like to tell the whole facts about my contributions for the Egyptians. Mrs. Bangs is a most benevolent woman, but \$500 might strike her as an exorbitant amount for a single charity."

"Good-by, deacon! Heaven care for you."
"God bless you! Good-by! Come and see us." I bowed myself out. And now I am trying to solve the problem, What ailed Descon Bangs?

Assassination in Kansas appear to be inseparable from politics. On Wednesday last the case of Dodson and Fowler came up in the County Court of Pope county. Dodson had been declared Sheriff of the county by a commission from Governor Hadley, issued immediately after the last election. Fowlet claimed the office by election also, and took the case to the Courts, where the decision was against him. A captain of militia who had given evidence in the case was hustled out of Court after the decision was rendered and shot dead. Dodson was also tracked by a desperado to Perry Station and shot as he was entering a train for Little Rock .- N. York Herald.

A LUCID POLICEMAN.—The following is the account of a little trouble in Louisville, Kentucky, as given by a police officer:-" Far as I knows, your honor, they be werry good young men. On Sunday morning they they started to take their classes to Sundayschool, which I think be werry good for them; but they fell in with a West-Ender. That's what beat 'em, and they didn't go to school. They raised a row, may it please the Court; and Mr. Green he stuck his thumb into Mr. Nobb's mouth, and that thumb hasn't been seen since. That's all I know about it."

An Unpresudiced Juron.-When an Indian comes before a Nebraska Court for trial, there is difficulty in finding a jury. The other day a jurer summoned on the panel to try an aborigine, being asked if he had any prejudice against Indians, replied: "No. only I've been chased by 'em, have been in several battles with 'em, and would hang every bloody villain of 'em at sight. He was excused.

How AN OLD LADY GOT A FREE RIDE.-The conductor of a Baltimore city car thus tells how his cash was short one day the fare of one passenger:-All paid except a fat lady who sat next the door, and who seemed to be reaching down so as to get something she had dropped on the floor. When her time came to pay, she raised her head and thus addressed the blushing youth: "I allers, when I travels, carry my money in my stocking, for you see nothing can get at it thar, and I'd thank you, young man, jist to reach it to me; I'm so jammed in that I cannot get it." The youth looked at the other passengers, some of whom were laughing at his plight—one or two ladies among them blushed scarlet, and he beat a sudden retreat, muttering something about not charging old ladies.

A Prous Chown.-Just at the conclusion of a recent circus performance, in a North Carolina town, the clown stepped forward and informed the vast assembly that they had taken in about \$600 that daymore money, he ventured to say, than any minister of the gospel, in that county, would receive for a year's service. He then plainly told them that a large portion of the audience were church members, who would plead their poverty when asked for money to support the gospel, and severely exposed their inconsistency. A few Sundays after, he preached in the same community and made a strong appeal for missions, when a collection was taken un amounting to \$438 .- Sucramente Union. And it is very likely that this "pious clown," made this \$438 pay for several champagne dinners, and that he enenjoyed the whole farce about as well as a boy enjoys a circus—and is paid better.

A Correspondent, writting from Athens, curiously contrasts the mixtures to be found there of ancient and modern civilizations. Railroads spin their trains amid the temples of three thousand years; steamers dash their swells upon the Pireus, and the scream of their whistles resounds from Athos, Penbeyond their gods. Dr. Ayer's world-renowned medicines, those consumptions of modern science, are posted on the Acropolis, the Parthenon, the Areopagus and the Thesion, while the modest cards of Cherry Peotoral, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure and Pills look from the windows of the shops in the streets of Athens, where they are sold.—N. Y. Sunday Globe.

No organ of thought or action can be employed without the assistance of the blood, and no organ can be employed safely or with impunity without a supply of healthy blood. With healthy blood the exercised organs become well developed, whether they be muscular or intellectual. By the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites the blood is speedily vitalised and purified, and so made capable of producing a sound mind and a sound

"Persons suffering from impure blood, or whose health is giving way, either as ministers or those who study closely, will find in the Syrup the material

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COOOA—GRATEFUL AND CONTORT. BREAKFAST—FIFTS B COOVER AND CONTROL OF THE BY A thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-tion and by a careful application of the fine proper tion and by a careful application. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." erage which may save us having heavy with Boiling — Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps's & Co, Homœopathic Chemists, London,"

ppes & Co. Homeopaulic Chemias, Admidul."

Manufacture of Cocoa.—" We will now give an MANUFACTURE OF COUCA.— It was a surface an account of the process adopted by Messre James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetle articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Those eminent men, Dr, Jas. 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 RALEAN OF WILD CHERRY, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion

ARTISAN'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given that the subscription book of the Society for shares in the new class of 1873, of of the Society for sintered, will be open at the office of the Society, No. 13 St. James Street, on Saturday the first day of March next, and the ensuing days, if required.

By order of the Directors, J. B. LAFLEUR. Sec.-Treasurer. MONTREAL, 1st February, 1873.

JANUARY 1873.

GREAT CLEARING

SALE OF FURS ALL THIS MONTH AT

R. W. COWAN'S. Cor. Notre Dame & St. Peter Str's.

### DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY,

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APPROPRIATION STOCK—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000 PERMANENT STOCK-\$100,000-Open for Subscription Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly. Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants, and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short

notice ..... 6 For sums over \$500 00 lent on short

lent for fixed periods of over three months ..... Y " " As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to

Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now

selling at \$10 premium.

In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par : the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium. thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock.

Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE-DAME, COTES DES NEIGES-NEAR MONTREAL.

# PROSPECTUS.

This Institution is conducted by the fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

It is located on the north side of Mount Royal. and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is beautiful, overlooking delightful country, and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada besides, its proximity to the city will enable parents to visit their children without inconvenience.

Parents and Guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary education, nurtured and protected by the benign influence of religion, and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence, and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received between the ages of five and twelve; the discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age. Unremitting attention will be given to the physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents. The course of studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz.: Reading, Spelling, Writing, the elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History, besides a course of Religion suitable to the age and

capacity of the pupils.
TERMS:

1. The scholastic year is of ten months. The classes begin every year in the first weekh of September and finish in the first week in July.

2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the college during the vacation.

3. Board and Tuition, \$10.00 per month, payable quarterly in advance, bankable money. 4. Washing, bed and bedding, together with table furniture, will be furnished by the house at the rate

of \$2.00 per month. 5. The house furnishes a bed and straw mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes, provided

that the pupil has at least two pairs. 6. Doctor's fees and medicines are extra. 7. A music master is engaged in the Institution.

The piano lessons, including use of piano, will be \$2.50 per month. 8. Every month that is commenced must be paid

entire without any deduction. 9. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the house a sum proportionate to the clothing re-

10. Parents will receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, an account of the health, conduct, assiduity and improvement of their children .- 3m27

## A RARE CHANCE

GOING TO IRELAND AND BACK

FOR ONE DOLLAR. To be Drawn at the Fair to be held April, 1873, for

the Building of the Immaculate Conception Church, (Oblate Fathers) Lowell, Mass. A First Class Cabin Passage from New York to Ireland and Back, donated by the Inman Steamship Company. TICKETS, \$1 00

Can be had at this Office, or by addressing Rev. J. McGrath, O.M.J., Box 360, Lowell, Mass.
The Oblate Fathers appeal with confidence to

their friends on this occasion. N.B.—Winning number will be published in this Dr. CLAY. paper.