FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE:

Marshal MacMahon true to his contempt for demonstrations of talse enthusiasm, has refused to allow a public reception to be organized in Paris on his return from his tour through Western France. The Daily News seems to think that nobody is in love with the Septennate, and says the Septennate among Governments is like the mule among animals which any one will use during its isolated and

barren life, and which nobody cares for.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives the following appreciation of Marshal McMahon:-The Marshal in power, as in the army, is of an essentially military temperament. He is a soldier lulled by calm and aroused by struggle. He is one of those who answer Marshal Lannes' description, # A good General is one who hears best amid the roar of cannon, and sees best amid the smoke of gunpowder." The Marshal rarely offers a decided opinion in the ordinary discussion of affairs, but he has a perception when critical moments arrive, and his counsels, breaking an attentive silence, often go straight to the point and indicate the only practicable solution. In spite, therefore, of his apparent unconcern on questions of policy or Government, the members of the Cabinet think themselves bound to show the sincerest respect for what they suppose te be his convictions. Whenever a serious resolu-tion has to be taken, they prove they are justly anxious for his approbation. It is difficult, however, for those who have not penetrated the recesses of that nature, scaled to superficial or foreign observers, to read the Marshal's character. It can best be judged by analogy, by remembering what he formerly said, did, or thought under certain circumstances. Politically speaking, he has never belonged to a party. Born in the Faubourg St. Germain amid the most ardent Legitimism, he never shared the Legitimist enthusiasm while attached to the Faubourg St. Germain. He is, and always has been, a soldier and a Frenchman-two parties now mustering but a few sincere partisans. He told one of his friends in 1868, who afterwards repeated it to me :- "I am taken for a Bonapartist, while the Emperor himself thinks I am a Legitimist. The fact is I am neither; I am above all things a Frenchman and a soldier. I will never separate myself from France, and I think France has a right to say what she wants. You know where I was born and with whom I was brought up. I was certainly not pleased when I saw the July Government established; I long hesitated as to what I should do; but I said to myself that as France accepted that regime, it was my duty not to detach myself from her, and to serve her to the best of my power. I therefore remained at my post. The Empire came, and I perceived more and more plainly that, in a country like ours, a soldier who would perform his duty should remain at the side of France, and should be before everything, a Frenchman. As long as the Empire lasts, I shall be faithful to it; yet I am not a Bonapartist. The Emperor knows it, for I have told him so." My friend looking at him with surprise, the Marshal continued,-"I will tell you under what circumstances I told the Emperor. It was at the time of the visit to Algeria. We were at Oran, and after dinner we entered a kiosk in which I was formerly accustomed to sit. The Emperor, General Fleury, General Castelnau, and myself were present. General Fleury came in and went out, and the conversation was between the Emperor and myself, General Castelnau listening. The conversation turned, I do not know how, on the Coup d'Etat of the 2d. of December. 'Sire' I said, 'we are at a spot which at that time was often the scene of my reflections and my perplexities. When the news of the Coup d'Etat reached me I was greatly pained, as I must confess to the Emperor. This violation of law appeared a very serious and terrible thing. I am not an absolute rigorist. I see that people cannot adhere to the letter of the law. I perceive that when the safety of the country requires it, when nothing else can be done, when every attempt has failed, there must be a rupture with the law, and the safety of the country is deemed an excuse for such a violation. But in 1851 the safety of France did not require the law to be violated. It seems to me that the President might have come to an understanding with the Assembly, that other means were available, that our country's history might have been spared such a page as that of the 2d of December. When I learnt all that had occurred I was much vexed, and when the Plebiscite came I was in great perplexity. The Emperor knows I cannot talk much, so I kept my painful reflections to myself, but in spite of all my precautions my secret feelings became known, and everybody round me voted for determining not to exercise any pressure. I deferred my vote to the last. At that moment I was told that the demagogues had ascertained that the Army had voted 'Non,' and were exhibiting the red flag from the windows. Then, Ma foi! I overcame all my hesitation. I felt that your flag was the flag of order, that to lower it would be to encourage demagogy and its horrible flag. Between it and you I could not hesitate. 'I voted for you, and ever since, without belonging to your party, I have been one of your servants. I believe that in serving you I serve the cause of order, which is indispensable for France.' The Emperor, who had listened without speaking, rose, lit a cigar, and simply said, 'Well, Marshal, had you been in my place, you woul have understoodd that before seeing it."

THE BAZAINE TRIAL .- PARIS, Sept. 17th. -- The trial of the accomplices in the escape of Bazaine was concluded at Grasse to-day. M. Lacband, defending Col. Villette, said his client's conductin this matter was the most honorable incident in his career. The counsel proceeded to examine the evidence in regard to the escape, and argued that it was in exact accordance with the account given by Ma-dame Bazaine. The Judge delivered a lengthy and explanatory judgment. He considered that the escape by rope was proved, but declared that Col. Villette assisted in the preparations. The wardens were adjuged guilty of negligence. Rull, one of the accused who has not been arrested, and who did not appear for trial, was condemned en contumaciam to ten months' imprisonment. Col. Villette and Plantin were sentenced to six months'. Derneau to two. and Gigoux to one month's imprisonment.

Somebody who has interviewed Bazaine at Spa states he admitted he might have committed errors in his defence of Metz, but that he had not been a traitor. Had the smallest chance of piercing the German lines presented itself, he should certainly have seized it. But by means of rapid firing, and far-reaching arms, an enemy far inferior in numbers could so impede the movements as to destroy and demoralize an army. Instead of appreciating the lenity shown him, he said if he was guilty he should be degraded and shot.

The Presse announces that the construction of the outer girdle of forts for the defence of Paris will be commenced next November, and that they will give

employment to nearly 2,000 workmen.

The other day a distinguished Republican journalist, M. Morin died. MM. Gambetta, Louis Blanc, and other Government Republican freethinkers attended the [funeral under the impression that it was to be a "civil one," and were not a little disgusted to find the body carried into the church of St. Etienne du Mont, where at the express desire of the deceased, who had received the last sacraments of the Church before death, a Mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul. M. Gambetta and his friends remained outside the Church while the sacred ceremonies were going on, and the Radical papers the next day furiously accused Morin's friends of outraging his convictions. The incident is quoted us a specimen of freethinking "Liberality."

covered himself when he first left the Church and married a widowed American corset maker, seems now to be turned to scorn and bitter satire. The Figaro of Paris, a paper of somewhat questionable orthodoxy, but great influence, does not scruple to point the finger at the ex-Carmelite, and cuttingly remarks that "disdained by the Freethinkers, in sulted by Cluseret, separated by his marriage for ever from the Church, M. Loyson is now the only spostle and only follower of Loysonism." It goes on to say that "the Liberal Catholic Church of Geneva, which started by assuring us that it was destined to destroy the Roman, has certainly lived a shorter life than its mighty antagonist, for it is already dead." Some of these observations on the part of the sprightly Parisian gossip monger par excellence, are truthful enough, but not all. Hyacinthe Loyson is not cut off for ever from the Catholic Church on account of his so-called marriage. It is true, as M. Veuillot has said, that he has only been guilty of apostacy, but he has slain a priest. Yet the road back into the fold from which he has wandered, though doubly hard and difficult to men like him, is not impassable.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 15 .- The Times special despatch from Hondayre, France, says it was reported there from Spain that the Republication troops had mutinied against General Lazerna, newly appointed Commander-in-chief of the wing of the North, and cheared for General Moriones, whose restoration they

Admiral Vinalet, the Carlist Foreign-Minister, has addressed a circular to Don Carlos's foreign agents in reply to the recent despatch of Senor Ullea. He charges the Madrid Government and its troops with indiscriminate confiscation and massacres, and mentious the providential death of General Concha as perhaps attributable to the inexorable law of expiation. After insisting that the Carlist long perserved in the most generons treatment of their

adversaries, he adds :--"The enemy has placed us under the hard necessity of showing that our conduct could not be the same towards hordes of murderers and bands of undisciplined soldiers as towards prisoners of war of a regular army. To the latter we shall, as in the past, be generous and even respectful; as to the others, they will be tried by our courts-martial as violators Of late, the Radical party have opened a campaign of common law. It must not be concluded from this that the Legitimist Generals have resolved to and gentlemen, above everything, they know that the greatest excesses of their adversaries cannot authorize preeedings repugnant to equity and condemned by morality. The King's recent manifestos are well known. His policy will be bread and conciliating. The chiefs of the victorious army, as well as the Royalists generally, will second the Royal programme. When the Sovereign calls before him even those who style themselves his enemies, his subjects see in them only misled sons of a common country, The Madrid Government may persist in its odious and eriminal conduct. It has no flag, and can have no hope. As for the sacred cause of Legitimacy, represented by Charles VII. and on the eve of becoming the arbiter of the destinies of a great nation, it will always display the dignity and decorum of those who believe in their rights and rely on the strength of their arms."

The Carlist official organ publishes a letter addressed by the Comte de Chambord to Don Carlos, his nephew by marriage. It is in the following terms:-"The satisfaction which the perusal of your let ter has given me, through the energy of the sentiments expressed in it, is as warm as the interest which it inspires in me in all its details. I am able to appreciate at their true value the grounds which have led you to address your Memorandum to the European Powers. I trust that, after reading the facts stated by you with such clearness, the Powers in question, better informed, and guided, moreover, by their own interests, will no longer continue to shut their eyes to the truth, and will not present to the world the melancholy spectacle which we contemplate. I have no need to tell you how happy your aunt and I will be when the news of the triumph of the Legitimist cause in Spain reaches us. God has already accorded you visible marks of His protection, and He will sustain you to the end, for you will always be faithful to Him while fighting only, as you have hitherto done, for His glory, the welfare of your people, and the triumph of the Catholic Church."

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN AND THE GAMBLERS .--'It is an ill wind that blows nobody goed," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "and the Carlist war in Northern Spain has given a new lease of life to a moribund industry. The ethical austerity of the German Government swept the gaming-tables out of Ems, Homburg, Wiesbaden, and Baden-Baden, and Belgium followed suit by moralizing Spa. The bold proposal of the Figuro to resuscitate Frascati's was not favourably received by the French in that moral mood of theirs which followed the peace and produced the homileties of M. Dumas the younger. all Europe, a year ago, only heated and crowded Manaco kept 'the tables' open. But one of the veteran speculators of the German casinos—the renowned M. Dupressoir, it is said—has encamped with all his army of croupiers and battery of green cloth at Fuenterrabla. This little town lies on tho Spanish bank of the Bidasson, the neutralized stream that separates France and Spain at the south-eastern angle of the Bay of Biscay. It is of course very easy of access from the French side, and any Frenchman who cares to taste the thrilling delights of trente-et-quarante' or 'roulette' has only to run down by train from Bayonne or Biarritz, and take a boat chartered by the enterprising exploiteur of the Fuenterrabia gaming-table, to the scene of action. For most Frenchmen the banks of the Bidasso are quite as easy of access as either the Rhenish watering places or the dwarf Italian principality; and while the Spanish Government or Governments are too much occupied with serious fighting to be rigorously moral, the speculators at Fuenterrabia ought to drive a presperous trade."

ITALY.

A German newspaper states that the Pope has peremptorily refused to join the European powers

in the recognition of Spain.

NATIONALITIES IN THE PROPAGANDA.—The Propaganda is neither an Italian nor a Roman institution; it is the property of the Church universal, and the Government of King Victor Emanuel cannot claim a single subject within it. All the pupils are strangers from the most distant land. The College is directed by a rector, Father Gustavus Conrad; a vice-rector, Father Forti; a master of ceremonies, Father Veglia; a chief censor, Father Poggioli, and by twenty-six professors. In November last there were 102 pupils or seminarists, the elders of whom was born in 1842 in Norway, and while the youngest is a negro born in Abyssinia in 1862. The pupils belong to the following countries; Abyssinia, Albania, Germany, Armenia, Belgium, Cape of Good Hope, Constantinople, India, North and South America, Dalmatia, Denmark, Ionia, Greece, Egypt, Epirus, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Mesopotamia, Australia, New Zealand, Nova Scotia, Syria, and Newfoundland. There are already amongst them six priests and several deacons. The teachers used formerly to belong to the order of Theatines, afterwards that of the Jesuits, but at present they are all secular priests.—Catholic Review.

ROME AS IT IS UNDER VICTOR EMMANUEL.—The Chicago Tribune has an excellent article on the sub-

Charming place, Rome. Chivalric gentlemen on murder bent can obtain all the satisfaction they want from homicide, escape the danger of detection and brief imprisonment, lawyers, fees, and newspaper

or four little transactions in gore, at \$5 per transactions have recently been brought to light, the principals moderately punished, and their employers allowed to escape scot-free. Here is an instance. Penniless young nobleman loves wealthy merchant's daughter; daughter loves nobleman; parents objects; lovers elope; parent recovers his daughter but remains obdurate; daughter mourns; parent, in disgust, determines to banish nobleman to the land where there is no marrying or giving in marriage; arranges with his groom to hire a murderer; murderer (professional) demands \$5, and receives it; nobleman stabbed in broad daylight and assassin arrested, red-handed; groom disappears; link wanting between assassin and accessory; assassin is sentenced to a brief imprisonment, and wealthy parent is happy. This is simple and inexpensive.

Case No. 2; Young Italian officer woes a maiden

who reciprocates; maiden is found penniless, and officer declares that his pay is not sufficient ts maintain two, hence withdraws; young lady pays the required \$5, and dispatches poor officer to the same land of celibacy. Assassin is briefly imprisoned, and maiden looks out for another lover. This case is simpler than the other. Indeed, under the perfect system to which the assassination business is reduced in Rome, a first-class homicide is within the reach of the humblest artisan. No family should be without one; fee after assassination, and newspaper publicity avoided. What with brigandage in the suburbs, malaria in the Campagna, and third-class artists from all countries wandering about the streets, the Eternal City offers romantic inducements to persons seeking a quiet residence unequaled in any other part of the world.

HOLLAND.

Holland is one of the quietest countries of Europe and, as a rule, its existence is hardly noticed by the rest of the world. Still there are many things going on in the national life of that out-of-the-way country which cannot but interest outsiders to almost the same extent as they do natives. Among these is the discussion of the relative merits of religious and secular education now going on among the Dutch politicians and pedagogues. Hitherto, all elementary education has been strictly denominational; the 2,200,000 Protestants have schools of their own and so have the 1,200,000 Catholics of the Netherlands. in favour of what they term the separation of the Church and the school, by means of which all eduadopt a system of violence and reprisals. Christians cation is to be made secular and godless; and this new-fangled plan they mean to force first of all on the Catholic province of Limburg, in which the existing system has worked remarkably well up to this day The Catholics of all Holland have now taken up the cudgels in defence of their threatened faith, and the Bishop of Roermonde, Mgr. Paredis, has issued a pastoral, in which he refutes the sophisms of the

Secularists" one by one. Says the prelate:—
We are told that in Limburg the teachers will be Catholics at all avents; but what is the use of having Catholic teachers if they are not allowed to act as Catholics, to use Catholic books and to imbue their teaching with the doctrines of Catholicity?if they have to leave their religion at the school door and to give instruction which may do very well for freethinkers, but not for Catholics. whose faith proscribes all religious indifferention?

GERMANY.

The Prussian Government suspect that the Catholic clergy of the dioceses whose Bishops are in prison are being directed by a person or persons secretly appointed by the Pope. Great exertions are being made to discover this novel organization of the Papal

Church. The Prussian Minister of the Interior has called for a return of all foreign Carmelite nuns resident in Prussia, it is supposed with a view to requiring their removal from the country.—Times.

The Moniteur revives the rumor that King Louis of Bayaria is about to abdicate.

The oppression now raging against the Church in Prussia would have to be stopped within a comparatively short time, if all those subject to it were to combine together, in order to have all their cases brought before the Supreme Court of Appeal. A recent decision of this court clearly shows that the thing may he done. Father Frintrup, the Catholic priest of Altona, before solemnizing a mixed mar-riage some time ago, demanded and obtained a promise that the issue of the union should be brought up in the Cathelic religion. This was done apparently in violation of a Danish law of 1863, still in force in Holstein; Father Frintrup was indicted in he Court of Kiel, and up public prosecutor appealed to the Supreme Tribunal of Prussia. This appeal has now been dismissed, upon the ground that under the Prussian Constitution the accused had a perfect right to do so as he did. In this instance the whole of the costs of the prosecution will have to be borne by the Prussian exchequer. Were the May laws of 1863 and 1874, by which millions of Catholics are now suffering in their dearest interests, to be brought before the same tribunal, their fate could be no other than that of the Danish law. The Germania has clearly shown of late that there is "not a mere gap, but a great big hole" in Falk's legislation; that the prosecution of priests as functionaries of the State is contrary to the imperial constitution of Germany, and could never be sustained by the court of final appeal. Let but one test case be brought before this court, and the whole fabric which the persecutors of the Church have been at such great pains in erecting, will tumble to pieces, and they will have to do all the work over again.

THE USE OF EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILES .- According to the German Gazette, it is feared in Berlin military circles that England will interpose difficulties in the way of restricting the employment of this class of missile, and will do so as a matter of business so dear to the English heart, or, as a paragraphist expands the idea, "her representative will as in the past be instructed to the use greatest precaution, so that any improvment in weapons of war be not hemmed especially as England. with due regard to the laws of humanity, is compelled not to neglect the advantages offered to her for development of her commerce by industry and invention." It is a good thing for humanity, under the circumstances that all these improvements in missile weapons have, partly by keeping the compatants wider apart, tended materially to reduce the cost of victories in their most costly ele-

ments—human life and suffering,
GRAND DUCAL MANNERS.—The German papers report the following incident which occurred the other day at Dresden:—"The Hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg, who is studying at the University of Leipsic, happened the other day to be at the station of Dresden, and, while waiting for the train, entered the refreshment-room, seated himself without ceremony at a table ready served. The waiter requested him to take another place, as that one was engaged, but the Duke very rudely refused. The master of the establishment then came, and remonstrated with the Prince, to which the latter replied by a blow. The master returned it with interest; the travellers present took the masters part, and his Highness was hustled about and beaten with canes and umbrellas, and at last turned out of the room. The police shortly after intervened and rescued the young man from the indignant public, who knew nothing of his rank, but saw that he had acted with great rudeness."-Pall-Mall Gazette.

LYNCH LAW ON AN INCENDIARY .- A tramp, named Westhall, was remanded by the magistrates at Slough, England, on a charge of having set fire to four wheat ricks, the property of Mr. King, farmer, on Friday last, doing damage to the amount of £800. The ricks were discovered on fire by one of Mr. ties of blood and purulent matter, attended with King's men. An alarm was raised, and, although every symptom of Consumption. After obtaining The ricks were discovered on fire by one of Mr.

ricks a short distance off. A number of people had assembled at the fire by the time, and the indignation was so great that some persons tied the prisoners hands behind him and threw him into the flames. The police had great difficulty in rescuing him. He was burnt about the head and face, but not very severely. The prisoner stated that he had been in prison until a few days before for a similar ffence, and that if he had not been found he should have set all the other ricks on fire.

A New Act of Personation.—An Act of Parliament has just been printed to render personation a felony which, no doubt resulted from the trial of the Tichborne Claimant. It is now enacted that if any person shall falsely and deceitfully personate any person, or the heir, executor, or administrator, wife, widow, next-of-kin, or relation of any person, with intent fraudulently to obtain any land, estate, chattel, money, valuable security, or property, he shall be guilty of felony, and liable to penal servitude for life, or to not less than five years, or to imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and without solitary confinement. The offence is not to be tried at the quar'er sessions.

THE NEGROES AGAIN.-SELMA, Ala., Sept. 15 .- A despatch to the Times from Demopolis says a party of negroes was discovered yesterday armed and drilling 6 miles from that place. To the question what they meant, the leader replied that negro blood had been shed and they were determined to have white blood. Two unarmed white men who went to convince them of their mistake and make them disperse were fired upon and both wounded. one seriously and one mortally. This morning the whites, to the number of 30 or 40, went down and dispersed the armed negroes, killing and wounding several of them. The negroes numbered 200. They are the same negroes that stopped the Government rations and have since held armed possession of the public highway. When fired upon they dispersed but they are reported to have re-assembled and declare that no white man shall pass that read on pain of death.

Success in Life.—One of the most alarming signs of the times, is to be seen in the universal homage paid to success-regardless of the means by which it was attained. Success is the only criterion by which a man is to be judged, and attaining that, in any walk of life, he is a model to be commended and admired. If he succeed in amassing wealth no matter how attained the dead is not more free from criticism, than the puffed magnato who uses that wealth in ignorant pride, personal gratification, or the demoralization of the community in which he reside. If a man attains position and prominence in public life, wielding power and influence, he is fawned upon and followed by the needy and unscrupulous; courted or feared, the respectable masses, loosing sight of the ignoble means, the dishonesty, fraud and corruption which cling like a garment about him, count his success a virtue, and he struts his day, poisoning the very atmosphere of political life with his corruption and vice. So in every walk of life, success is the criterion; and he only is successful who puts money in his purse, or elbows his way by fraud and cunning, to the front. This feeling and sentiment is spreading like poison through the national life. We are said to be a fast peoplealmost a law unto ourselves—and we have certainly reversed many old fashioned ways and laws; first among them the true standard of success and manhood, and placed in its stead this modern "Josh" of gold; and honored its votaries, though their success was won by the loss of every virtue which God commands. The public sentiment is debauched, and we see its fruit in the low standard of public and private life which the pulpit and the press deplores. We are worse than in Europe to-day; for there they will not honor wealth dishonestly obtain ed, nor give high places to corrupt or designing knaves .- Boston Leader.

A SAILOR'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS BRIDE.—A scafaring man who has recently married gives the following description of his bride and her apparel :- "My wife is just as handsome a craft as ever left millinery dry dock, is clipper built, and with a figure head not often seen on small craft. Her length of keel is. 5ft 8in., and displaces 27 cubic feet of air; of light draught, which adds to her speed in a ball room; full in the waist, spars trim. At the time we were spliced she was newly rigged fore and aft, with standing rigging of lace and flowers; mainsail, part silk, with fore-staysail of Valenciennes. Her frame was of the best steel, covered with silk with whale-This is intended for fair weather cruising. She has also a set of storm sails for rough weather, and is rigging out a small set of canvas for light squalls, which are liable to occur in this latitude sooner or later. I am told in running down the street before the wind, she answers the helm beautifully, and can turn around in her own length if a handsomer craft passes her."

SQUEARING BOOTS .- A Providence (Rhode Island) man who draws the price of squeaking boots from a shoe store always gets them on Saturday, and by the next day the full power of the squeak is developed He arrives at church at the opening of a long prayer and is admitted by the sexton with admonitory gestures of silence. The first step inside the door is followed by a sound like that of ripping a clapboard from the side of a barn while all the ladies on the right side of the aisle tip their top-knots to one side and squint from their left eyes, those on the other side reversing the order. Balancing painfully on his worst corn, he makes a more gradual effort, and is rewarded by hearing the same harmonic reverberance like linked sweetness-long drawn out. Then he tries to navigate on the balls of his feet and waddles along on his heels. He clutches convulsively at the sides of the pews to lighten his weight knocks down a woman's parasol, and gets all the deacons to raising their heads and the skin across their forheads, and scowling as they do the rest of the week. So he determines to mince the matter no more and trots along fast, jerking out spasmedic "shricks of a soul that's damned" with a regularity that he never could attain at anything else, and reaches his pew with all his undergarments turned to porous plasters, and his face of colour to match the saint done in red glass n the principal window.

Breakfast-Epps's Cocoa-Grateful and Comfort ing.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Epps & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London. MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassel's Household Guide.

HAVE YOUR CLOTHING MARKED .- In a life time it will save you many dollars and afford much gratification. Payson's Indelible Ink is indispensable for the purpose; it needs no preparation, it will not District of Montreal, injure the finest fabric and can be used with a common pen.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS .- CLIFTON, N. B., 17th February, 1873.—Sir: In behalf of my family, I wish to acknowledge a debt of gratitude I owe Mr. James I. Fellows. My daughter had been ill with Inflammation of the Lungs, had raised large quanti-The universal ridicule with which H. Loyson exposure, for the trifling sum of 25 francs. Three dark, the prisoner was found amongst some other the attendance of two eminent physicians, who af

forded her no relief, she was persuaded to try Fellows Syrup of Hypophosphites. Upon taking two bottles we had every reason to believe she would be cured. Her physicians were surprised to find her improvement so rapid, and advised her to continue its use, which she did until her complete recovery. Two years have elapsed, during which time she has neither taken nor required any medicine, enjoying good health, and urges all who are afflicted with any Lung or Chest trouble to use the Hypo. without fail. My wife, also having been in bad health for some time, and having had Typhoid Fever in December last, which left her much prostrated, was advised by the physicians to use this remedy to build her up. Before taking half a bottle she found herself much benefited, and still continues to use it. I believe, under kind Providence, Fellows' Com-pound Syrup of Hypophosphites has been the means of restoring both my wife and daughter, and I hope the afflicted will avail themselves of its use, for alm though it is widely used, I think its value is not and preciated .- Yours truly, JOSEPH A. EVANS.

1874. 1874.NEW FALL DRY GOODS. TO THE TRADE

Our Whole STOCK COMPLETE! THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED

Blankets,

White, Blue, Grey and Scarlet. Very large Stock Now Open. Black Lustres.

EVER BEFORE IMPORTED.

Double and Single Warp. The most perfect and Brilliant Black. Clouds, Scarfs, Hosiery,

Immense Assortment

French Double Cashmeres, Direct from Paris. French Flowers, Feathers & Rib.

From Paris.

New Coomassie, and Homespun Wincies,

A Large Assortment. New Merino & Worsted Suitings, In all Brands Black Silks, Stripe Silks, Colored

The Trade specially invited to compare value with any House in Canada.

Stripe Shawls, Tartan Long Shawls Plain Shawls, Full lines of extra Value.

TO OPEN THIS DAY:

NEW CORSETS, three cases, NEW TICKINGS, five bales, NEW WATERPROOF CLOTHS, four cases, ROLLED LINEN and SELECIAS, three cases, BEST CARPETS, five bales 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4,

NEW PRINTS, eleven cases, NEW TWEEDS, WORSTED COATINGS, BEA-VERS, MELTONS, DENONS, PRESIDENTS, CLOTHS, sixteen Packages.

The Trade is specially requested to call and examine our Stock.

Cash and Short-time Buyers liberally dealt with

J. & R. O'NEILL, 138 M'GILL STREET.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE, P.Q., - EDUCATION EXCLUSIVELY COMMERCIAL. - The RE-OPENING of the Classes of this Institution will take place on the 1st of SEPTEMBER NEXT. J. I. GRATON, Pt., Superior 2-5in.

Province of Queezo, In the SUPERIOR COURT for Lower Canada. The Ninth Day of July, Eighteen Hundred a Seventy-four.

REMI CHAMPAGNE, of the Parish of St. Philippe, in the District of Montreal, Merchant.

Plaintiff.

THOMAS ALEXANDER, the younger, heretofore the farmer, of the Parish of St Philippe, in the District of Montreal, and now absent from the Province of Quebec,

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of J. E. Robidoux. Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Toussaint Lefebvre, Bailiff of the Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called Le Nouveau Monde,' and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called "TRUE WITNESS," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By Order,) HUBERT, PAPINEAU, & HONEY,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of GEORGES DE ST. CYR,

2-5

Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, ROMAIN ST. JEAN, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 405 St. Joseph Street, on the 9th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

meeting. ROMAIN ST. JEAN,

Assignce.

Montreal, 7th September, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of GEORGE POWEL, of the City of Montreal,

An Insolvent. On Saturday, the Seventeenth day of October now next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 7th September, 1874.
GEORGE POWEL,
By his Attorney ad litem.
D. BARRY.