

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It is certain that in the course of the week after the close of the Easter holidays the Government will submit to the Chamber the Constitutional Laws which it has been called upon to prepare.

The law upon the military organization has been distributed, and the Budget for 1874 has been laid before the Chamber. The Assembly may, therefore, within a comparatively brief period dispose of the important laws which it has taken upon itself to deal with, and their promulgation may coincide with the complete evacuation of the territory.

There then remains but business of secondary importance, which cannot delay the period of the Dissolution, which in all probability may be expected about the month of October next.

In the interval the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain will have to be discussed. The Treaty has been referred to-day for consideration to three sub-committees.—*Times* Cor.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, April 1.—The Carlists in Spain are receiving supplies of arms and provisions in various ways, but mostly by sea. A body of 400 Carlists raised in Navarre last week were equipped almost as soon as their organization was effected.

SWITZERLAND.

The Government of Bern has resolved to suspend all the Catholic clergy who refuse to obey its decrees for carrying out the decision of the Diocesan Conference of Basle.

The Government of this Canton has brought before a competent tribunal 97 Cures, who have declared that they will pay no respect to orders issued by the civil authorities relative to ecclesiastical matters.

M. de Pressense, the French Protestant pastor and deputy, has published in the *Journal des Debats* a letter in which he condemns the banishment of Mgr. Mermillod, and the interference of the Legislature in the internal organization of the Catholic Church. But he thinks that the State might have declared the arrangement with Rome at an end, and called on the Catholics to prepare a new one. M. Ernest Naville, the well-known Protestant philosophical writer, of Geneva, to whom the letter was addressed, has replied to M. de Pressense in a letter full of excellent observations. He accounts altogether the reasons adduced by the Federal Government for the exile of the Bishop, and laughs at the argument that the citizen retains all his rights, while the Vicar-Apostolic alone is banished. "You might as well," he says, "argue that if the Government disliked a journalist, it might have him conveyed to the frontier, with the observation that the journalist alone was punished, and that the citizen remained free, since he might come back if he gave up writing in the newspapers." And as to the proposed law, M. Naville shows that it creates a new church, founded by the people of Geneva, and to be founded by the institution which now bears its name—a church which has "not the smallest chance of vitality," as it has "neither probable adherents nor possible pastors." Several Catholics of Geneva have written to the ex-Pere Hyacinthe, stating that it is false that he has been summoned by 300 Catholics, and that "the whole number of those who attended the meeting was at the outside 180, 50 of whom were French immigrants, most of them refugees from the ranks of the Commune."

ITALY.

THE SHADOW OF COMING EVENTS.—Victor Emmanuel has left for Naples. Prince Humbert is even more deeply impressed with the terrible realities of the future than his father. Since the news of his brother's abdication he has scarcely appeared in public, and spends all his time with three or four military friends. The Quirinal is more deserted than ever. It is felt by all that its days are numbered, and the whole interest centres in the Republican meetings, public and private.

ROME—GARIBOLDI AND THE POPE.—That Garibaldi did not always entertain the same feelings of hatred and contempt for the Head of the Catholic Church which he now takes every opportunity of expressing in public, may be gathered from the translation of a letter addressed to the Papal Nuncio at Montevideo after the troubles of 1847:—"We who write to you, honored Signor, are the self-same men who took up arms at Montevideo for a cause the justice of which you are pleased to recognize. During the five years' siege of that town each one of us displayed frequent proofs of resignation and of courage. Thanks to Providence, and to the old spirit which still animates us Italians, our legion had frequent opportunities for distinguishing itself, and I may add, without boasting, surpassed all other corps for bravery." Thus, if men who are veterans in the field can be of any service to His Holiness, I need not add that we would devote ourselves with the deepest delight to him who has already done so much for our country and for our Church. We should deem ourselves happy in being allowed to contribute in our humble measure to the work of deliverance begun by Pius IX., and we should not think our blood too dear a price to pay for the completion of such a task. If, honored Signor, you are of opinion that our offer would be acceptable to His Holiness, we beg of you to lay it at the foot of his throne." This letter, written on behalf of the Italian Legion, is signed by Giuseppe Garibaldi.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

GERMANY.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF POSEN AND THE GOVERNMENT.—The difference with the Archbishop of Posen, out of which so much capital is being made by the Government and the press, is simply this. The instruction in the schools of that province has been given by Government orders in German, with the exception of religious instruction which has been given in Polish. To this arrangement the Archbishop consented. It is now ordered that all religious instruction also shall be given in German. To this the Archbishop naturally objected. Two out of every hundred scholars, and all the younger ones, do not understand one word of German. The Archbishop is doubtless very sorry that the other instruction they receive should be rendered useless to them, but that is the Government's affair, not his. But religious instruction is his affair, and though German may be a much finer language than Polish, the teaching of it is scarcely the object of religious instruction. He has therefore, after many ineffectual remonstrances, issued the following very moderate order to the teachers of religion. The younger children up to the second class exclusively are to receive religious instruction in Polish, the only language they understand, but when there is a minority of German-speaking children they are to be instructed separately in German. In the higher classes—as by that time the children will have acquired a knowledge of German—religious, as well as other instruction, may be given in German. The *Demokratische Zeitung* says that the Archbishop is perfectly right, but the semi-official press is wild in its attacks on him, the *Posen Courier*, which published his circular, has been seized, and the teachers who obey it are threatened with dismissal.

ASIS-LOHRE.—The governor has discovered an excellent method of pleasing his master, Bismarck. He submits a list of orders which he states are *affiliated* to Jesuits, and therefore come under the law for the suppression of that grand Society. Amongst others he names the following:—the *Liguorists* (*sic*); the teaching brothers (*sic*); the *brothers* (*sic*) of the Precious Blood; the brothers of Christian Doctrine; the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus; and the school sisters. It is needless to say that this governor is a Liberal of the first water.

Our *(Times)* Berlin correspondent writes, under date March 11:—"Speaking of France, we have to note

another interesting revelation touching the war of 1870. The other day Herr von Yambur, late Wurtemberg Minister of Foreign Affairs, on standing candidate for a seat in the local Parliament of his State, had to undergo a searching examination as to his hesitating conduct in the July of the eventful year. The answer given by him was not a little startling. If he said, Wurtemberg was the last of the German States to declare war against France, this was done in accordance with an understanding with Prince Bismarck, who wished to prolong, for a few days, the hopes of Napoleon III. that a portion of Germany would join him in his venturesome enterprise. It was this hope which induced the French Emperor to keep General Douai at Belfort when he was wanted at Worth; in other words, it was this anticipation which led Napoleon to expect that his southern forces would be enabled to establish themselves in the Black Forest, while the rest were fighting at the foot of the Vosges. What a disclosure to come out now at the top of all the rest.

The Irish and Belgian Catholic Bishops have sent congratulatory addresses to their Prussian brethren, eulogising their attitude in the ecclesiastical war, and encouraging them to hold out against the oppressor. The address of the Irish Bishops was so strongly worded that it could not appear in full in the papers. A most valuable work on military statistics has just left the Berlin press. It is Dr. Eugel's official account of the losses incurred by the German armies in the late prolonged campaign against the French. Without being able in this place to enter upon the subject as fully as it deserves, I will only say that for detail, accuracy and, ingenious handling of the figures communicated, the book seems to be quite unique of its kind. Of nearly every fight recorded in the annals of that sanguinary war you get the losses classified according to regiments, battalions, and companies, with all the other facts bearing upon the subject, and calculated to throw light upon its various aspects. A few extracts will be generally interesting. Of the 913,967 Germans who entered France sword in hand, no less than 44,891 lost their lives during the war. Of these, 21,573 died on the battle-field; 10,712 died in hospitals of their wounds; 12,253 fell victims to disease (one half to typhus, one-sixth to dysentery); 315 were killed by various accidents, and, strange to say, 36 committed suicide at a time when death was so easily come by without artificial aid. The care bestowed in searching the battle-fields after action was so great, that of the whole host of nearly a million, only 4,609 were not accounted for, and accordingly had to be classed among the killed at the end of the war. Over and above the 44,891 deaths there were 85,006 wounded, who recovered at least to the extent of keeping body and soul together. How many have died since the conclusion of peace—and their number is great—we are not told; but even taking them into account, the conclusion would seem to be correct that the actual loss of life does not exceed 5 per cent. of the whole force, the number of the wounded being about three times as large. What may be the losses of the French, who mobilized rather more than 1,600,000 men, has never been exactly ascertained.

Warner, the great German dramatist, at the age of forty-two, became not only a Catholic but a priest. His writings show he regarded the religion he embraced as the chief blessing of his life, and that he clung to it as the anchor of his soul. In reply to a rumor that he intended returning to Protestantism, he said:—"It is as impossible that a soul in bliss should return to the grave, as that a man, who, like me, after a life of error and search, has found the priceless jewel of truth. I will not give up the same, nor hesitate to sacrifice for it blood and life, nay, many things perhaps far dearer, with joyful heart, when our good cause is concerned."

RUSSIA.

The total abstinence principles promise to be established practically in a quarter where their advocates never dreamt of spreading them. According to an English contemporary it is apparently not impossible that the largest army in Europe may before long consist entirely of teetotallers. According to the "Vedomosti," of St. Petersburg, the Russian Minister of War is considering the relative merits of brandy and tea as supporters of the health and strength of Russian soldiers, and it is said that "military circles" are strongly in favour of tea. The main difficulty seems to lie in the question of expense; and the price of tea a pound has become therefore of national importance. Dr. Steinberg, to whom the necessary calculations have been intrusted, has made out that an annual ration of tea and sugar would cost nearly 58¢ for every 100 men, while an annual ration of brandy costs only about 6¢ for the same number—that is to say, about one shilling a year for each man, or a little more than nothing a day. According to the condensed results of his calculation, the genial Dr. Steinberg seems to consider that about twelve ounces of tea a day is enough to quench the thirst and keep up the spirits of a hundred soldiers. No wonder that the Russian War Office is hesitating before it spends £70,000 a year upon warm water.

UNITED STATES.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS AT A DISCOUNT.—The New York papers are complaining of the prevalence of fever and ague in the most aristocratic streets and avenues of the city, and of the prevalence of intermittent fever in the finest sections of "up-town." The New York physicians say that the first class houses are dangerous to health from the fact that fetid gases from the sewers return to the sleeping rooms of the occupants of the brown stone fronts of fifth avenue and Madison square. And they say that the only trustworthy remedy is the entire removal of the waste pipes into a separate and carefully closed compartment, and the consequent return in the chambers to the old fashioned basin and over. Indeed, the doctors say that the health of New York would be vastly better if every house was kept as separate from its water pipes and drains as a country farm-house.

A New England divine, who flourished not many years ago, and whose matrimonial relations are supposed not to have been of the most agreeable kind, that one Sabbath morning, while reading to his congregation the parable of the supper, in which occurs the passage: "And another said, I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove them; I pray thee have me excused. And another said, I have married a wife, and therefore cannot come,"—he suddenly paused at the end of this verse, drew off his spectacles, and looking round on his hearers, said with emphasis: "The fact is my brethren, one woman can draw a man further away from the kingdom of heaven than five yoke of oxen!"

One New York paper, the *Commercial Advertiser*, has at last mustered courage enough to suggest that an attempt be made to put down ruffianism as garrotting was stamped out in London, viz., by the creation of the whipping post. The *Advertiser* says: "Our prisons are full; double sessions of the chief local criminal court are held, and the magistrates meet early and late, to dispose of the cases on the calendar; but crime nevertheless multiplies, and what is bad rapidly expands into what is worse."

The people of St. Cloud, Minnesota, seem to enjoy an extraordinary repose of mind on the subject of their Fire Department, for we find a local paper saying:—"In case we should have a fire some of these cold nights, and some one might want to know where to find some of those city ladders, we would say that two of them lie back of Brokers' Block, and another may be found on top of Rhodes & Spencer's drug store, while two or three lie under the snow at the corner of Fountain street and Jefferson avenue."

THE CRUSADE OF THE PERIOD.

FROUDE versus IRELAND.

BY JOHN MITCHELL.

(From the New York Irish American.)

No. 4.

[In the second paper of this series, it is erroneously stated that Father Burke had "only called in question one statement made by his opponent." It ought to have been expressed thus:—"Father Burke has only called in question one citation of an authority made, by his opponent," &c., namely, the story about an Address made by the Catholics, praying to be led against the American Colonists: an Address which Father Burke very properly surmised, but which I pronounce, to be a Froude forgery. As to the "statements" made by Froude, of general matters of alleged fact or history, the Dominican not only called most of these in question, but demolished and stamped them out.—J.M.]

THE SWEARERS.

The seventeenth century was the period of our most thriving Protestant trade in swearing. It was the time of Popish *Plots*, and of multitudinous "depositions." As for the thirty-four folio volumes of oaths, to which Historian Froude calmly refers us, as an "eternal witness," that learned person must know that many of them were paid for, in money, most of them in confiscated lands and lucrative office: that many of them were never sworn at all, appearing with the pen down across the words "being first duly sworn"; that the Lords of the Council of Ireland, and the heads of the "English interest" in the island, absolutely needed these oaths for procuring the indictment of all Irish Catholics who owned anything; and that they bought the said oaths as in market overt. Carte, author of the Life of Ormonde, is a Protestant authority; and Mr. Froude has read his work, for he often cites it where it suits him: but he takes care not to give us this passage from Carte's first volume—

"The Roman Catholics complained that there were strange practices used with the jurors, menaces to some, promises of rewards, and parts of the forfeited estates; and though great numbers of the indicted persons might be really guilty, there was too much reason given to suspect the evidence. I am the more inclined to suspect there was a good deal of corruption and iniquity in the methods of gaining the indictments, because I find a very remarkable memorandum made by the Marquis of Ormonde, in his own writing, of a passage in the Council, on April 23, 1643. There was then a letter read at the Board, from a person who claimed a great merit to himself in getting some hundred gentlemen indicted, and the rather for that he had laid out sums of money to procure witnesses to give evidence to a jury, for the finding those indictments. This was an intimate friend of Sir William Parsons, and might very well know that such methods would be approved by him."

The trade in affidavits had begun in 1642, a few months after the insurrection broke out; in the following year, when Ormonde read this letter, there was a perfect deluge of oaths; and the business went on very briskly for several years, until Sir Wm. Petty, who longed to get at the Ormonde estates themselves, used a remarkable expression, as we read in the same Carte—

"Sir William Petty bragged, that he had got witnesses who would have sworn through a three-inch board to evict the Duke."

It may perhaps be thought very harsh to blame too much these poor, hardworking swearers, if our good Protestants, driven out of house and home by "the rebels," and finding that there was a demand for oaths, put their imaginations to the rack to invent the most horrible tales,—the more ghastly the higher price,—and hawked them in Dublin to noble lords and honorable gentlemen who would buy. Is a forlorn Protestant, who has been stripped bare, to be grudged even the chance of selling his naked soul?

Many of the swearers, indeed, received no cash in hand, but were sure of higher reward: which was the case of Dean Maxwell and other persons. But, in dealing with the whole mass of evidence, it is curious to observe what caution and discrimination the Historian has shown. He names but two of the swearers, Dean Maxwell and one Adam Clover, and in constructing his general narrative of the atrocities, never hints that most of them are related on hearsay; and he omits altogether those which contain manifest impossibilities, and true Protestant miracles, and especially the *ghosts*.

THE GHOSTS OF THE BARN.

In the last chapter I mentioned the miracle of the floating corpses on the river at Belturbet, that, after lying drowned six weeks, came up and swam against the stream up to the very bridge, at the moment when Mealmorra O'Reilly entered the village by that bridge. They came up to confront and accuse him of their murder—as a certain person was "credibly informed" for, in fact, O'Reilly had still an estate in Cavan; and it was this estate which was guilty of the murder. But these swimming corpses did not speak, in which respect they fall short of the spectres of the Barn. It was said, and repeated several times in depositions, that, "about the 20th of December," (for they seldom give us dates at all, and then in a very loose way) "the rebels" drowned one hundred and eighty Protestants in the Barn, at Portadown bridge; that this was followed by other *maynades* at the same place, week after week, until, as Dean Maxwell computes, there were over a thousand Protestants drowned there.—The widow, Catherine Cooke, not only swears to this, but adds in her affidavit this ghastly fact—

"And that, about nine days afterwards, she saw a vision or spirit, in the shape of a man, as she apprehended, that appeared in that river, in the place of the drowning, bolt upright, breast-high, with hands lifted up, and stood in that posture there, until the latter end of Lent next following: about which time, some of the English army marching in those parts, whereof her husband was one, (as he and they confidently told this deponent) saw that spirit or vision standing upright, and in the posture afore mentioned: but, after that time, the said spirit or vision vanished, and appeared no more, that she knoweth."

This was not sworn until the 24th of February, 1643, when there was a most urgent demand, and good price, for the most frightful oaths. Other witnesses had a still more inventive imagination; and Elizabeth Price, of Armagh, swears that, on a certain day—

"She went unto the bridgeforesaid, about twilight in the evening; then and there, upon a sudden, appeared unto her a vision or spirit, assuming the shape of a woman, waist-high, upright in the water, often repeating the word, *Revenge! Revenge!* Whereat this deponent, and the rest, being put into an amazement and affright, walked from the place."

There are five or six other deponents who swear to these shrieking apparitions; but it is time to come to Dean Maxwell, afterwards bishop, that consecrated, anointed and mitred perjurer, whose long affidavit is relied upon with the greatest confidence by Borlase and Temple, and is, therefore, cited by Froude, as a main part of his authorities, but without giving any of the Dean's very words. So it is now necessary to state what this reverend divine swore to.

A DEAN'S DEPOSITION.

This affidavit was sworn on August 22d, 1642, ten months after the insurrection began. The first notable thing in it is the extraordinary habit which "the rebels" had, whenever they had cut a good many throats anywhere, to come running to this Protestant divine to tell him their exploits—

"Deponent saith, That the rebels themselves told him, this deponent, that they murdered nine hundred and fifty-four in one morning, in the county Antrim; and that, besides them, they supposed they killed above eleven or twelve hundred more in that county; they told him likewise, that Colonel Brian O'Neill killed about a thousand in the county of Down, besides three hundred killed near Killeigh, and many hundreds, both before and after, in both these counties."

It is even more strange, to find that Sir Phelim O'Neill himself, the very head and front of the "Massacre," whenever he had slaughtered a good herd of Protestants, always made a confidant of our amiable Dean—

"That he heard Sir Phelim likewise report, that he killed six hundred English at Garvagh, in the county of Derry; and that he had left neither man, woman nor child alive in the barony of Munterlony, in the county of Tyrone, and betwixt Armagh and Newry, in the several plantations and land of Sir Archibald Acheson, John Hamilton, Esq., the Lord Canfield, and the Lord Mountmorris; and saith also, that there were above two thousand of the British murdered for the most part in their own houses, whereof he was informed by a Scotsman, who was in those parts with Sir Phelim, and saw their houses filled with their dead bodies. In the Glenwood, towards Dromore, there were slaughtered, as the rebels told the deponent, upwards of twelve thousand in all who were all killed in their flight to the county of Down. The numbers of the people drowned at the bridge of Portadown are diversely reported, according as men staid among the rebels. This deponent who staid as long as any, and had better intelligence than most of the English amongst them, and best to know the truth, saith, There were (by their own report) one hundred and ninety drowned with Mr. Fullerton; at another time, they threw one hundred and forty over the said bridge; at another time, thirty-six or thirty-seven; and so continued drowning more or fewer, for seven or eight weeks so as the fewest which can be supposed there to have perished, must needs be above one thousand, besides as many more drowned, between that bridge and the great loough of Mountjoy, besides those that perished by the sword, fire, and famine, in Conbrasil. (Clandrassil), and the English plantations adjacent; which, in regard there escaped not three hundred out of all these quarters, must needs amount to many thousands."

"And further saith, that he knew one boy, that dwelt near unto himself, and not exceeding fourteen years of age, who killed, at Kinnard, in one night, fifteen able strong men with his skin, they being disarmed, and most of their feet in the stocks."

The reader must remark that this hard-swearing divine does not affirm any of the above matters as of his own knowledge, until he comes to the wicked boy. About this there can be no mistake: for he knew the boy: not that he actually saw the bad boy kill those fifteen able strong men; but perhaps some frightened woman told some other woman, who told the Dean. Or probably some of "the rebels" themselves narrated the story to him; for these rebels appear to have had a certain malicious pleasure in "taking a rise out of" the Dean, to use a vulgar Irish expression.

But the reader is not to imagine that the dean was not himself an eye-witness of anything at all; indeed he was so: for he saw, like Moses and the Israelites, a pillar of fire; and he remarked the disloyal silence of the dogs and cocks; as follows—

"And the deponent further saith, That the first three days and nights of this present rebellion, viz., October 23, 24, and 25, it was generally observed that no cock crew, or any dog was heard to bark, no when the rebels came in great multitudes unto the Protestants' houses by night to rob and murder them; and about three or four nights before the six and fifty persons were taken out of the deponents house and drowned, and amongst those the deponent's brother, Lieutenant James Maxwell, in the dark of the moon, about one o'clock at night, a light was observed, in manner of a long pillar, to shine a long way through the air, and refracted upon the north gable of the house. It gave so great a light, about an hour together, that divers of the watch read both letters and books of a very small character thereby. The former the deponent knoweth to be most true, both by his own experience, and the general observation of as many as the deponent met with in the county Armagh. The latter was seen by all those of the deponent's family, and besides by many of his Irish guard."

The zealous divine is next happily enabled to expose a most cunning device of the "rebels" for the purpose of concealing the extent of the carnage they had committed, and to make people believe that, after all they had only assassinated one hundred and fifty-four thousand (out of 20,000 Protestants in Ulster) within three or four months.

"And further saith that it was credibly told him, that the rebels, *least they should hereafter be charged with more murders than they had committed*, commanded their priests to bring in a true account of them; and that the persons so slaughtered, whether in Ulster or the whole kingdom, the deponent durst not inquire, in March last, amounted unto one hundred and fifty-four thousand."

We shall see this monstrous fable repeated by others, adopted without scruple by Sir John Temple, embodied in a letter to the king from the Lords of the Council at Dublin (of whom Temple was one).

"They murdered, up to the end of March last, of men, women, and children, 154,000," as is acknowledged by the priests appointed to collect their numbers."

Of course, Mr. Froude eagerly repeats this story, and dares to say that, if there was any exaggeration in the numbers, "the Catholic priests were responsible." (p. 111). But the most singular circumstance is, that nobody ever saw these "returns" made by the priests: nobody even knows to whom the returns were made, nor where they were preserved.—They were important documents decidedly, and deserved to be kept in some safe place of deposit; yet, even this diligent Historian, with all his painstaking researches, could never get any glimpse of them. There never were any such returns; and it is, beyond measure, impudent at this day to cite such a tale: but it served its calumnious purpose then, and is reproduced as fresh as ever to serve the same purpose now.

It would be a pity to dismiss so soon the testimony of the devout Dean: his affidavit continues—

"He might add to these many thousands more; but the diary which he the deponent wrote, among the rebels, being buried with his house, books, and all his papers, he referreth himself to the member in gross, which the rebels themselves have, upon inquiry, found out and acknowledged, which, notwithstanding, will come short of all that have been murdered in Ireland, there being above one hundred and fifty and four thousand now wanting of the British within the very precinct of Ulster. And the deponent further saith, that it was common talk amongst the rebels, that the ghosts of Mr. William Fullerton, Timothy Jephos, and the most of those who were thrown over Portadown bridge, were daily and nightly seen to walk upon the river, sometimes singing of psalms, sometimes brandishing of naked swords, and sometimes screaming in the most hideous and fearful manner. The deponent did not believe the same at first, and yet is doubtful whether to believe it or not; but saith that divers of the rebels assured him that they themselves did dwell near to the said river, and being daily frightened with these apparitions (but especially with their horrible screaming) were, in conclusion, forced to remove further into the country. Their own priests and friars could not deny the truth thereof; but as oft as it was by deponent objected unto them, they said

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"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. Eppe has provided a breakfast table with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Eppe & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Eppe & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide*.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of "The Landed Credit of Canada," with a head office at Montreal.

MONTREAL, 6th February, 1873.

26-2m

HEAD TEACHER WANTED, FOR THE SCHOOL of the Village of Belle River, Essex Co., Ontario; must be able to speak and teach both languages. Good references required. Salary liberal. Applications addressed immediately to Mr. Bisson, School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co., Ont.

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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. Unremitted 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 week of September and finish in the first week of 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 required.
10. Parents will receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, an account of the health, conduct, assiduity and improvement of their children.—3m27

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For sums over \$25.00 up to \$5,000.00 lent for fixed periods of over three months 7 " " " " " "

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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the Superior Court.
District of Montreal.

In the matter of FRANCOIS DUPLANTIS, Upholder of St. Jean Baptiste Village, in the Parish and District of Montreal, as much as in his own and proper name, as having done business in co-partnership with James McElroy, under the name and firm of "Duplantis & McElroy," and also as having done business in co-partnership with Joseph Rousseau, as Upholders, under the name and firm of "Duplantis & Rousseau," An Insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge duly executed by his creditors, and on the seventeenth day of April next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby granted.

Montreal, 10th March, 1873.

FRANCOIS DUPLANTIS.

By LUIGI HUOT, His Attorney at Law.