

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

THE JOURNAL OF THE CARLISTS.—BAYONNE, Oct. 29.—The French Legationist and Deputy, Du Temple, has joined Don Carlos.

THE ART EXHIBITION IN PARIS.—A writer in the Constitutionnel, speaking of a portion of the Art Exhibition at the Palace of industry, says: "The King of Portugal figures in the collection for a superb drawing and two etchings; the Princess of Hess has a child's head in terra cotta; the Princess of Prussia a water-colour landscape; the Duchess de Chartres, a still-life; the Prince de Joinville, studies of Brazilian types; a view of Italy brings a recollection of the amiable and regretted Duke de Montferriat, son of Victor Emmanuel; and a little turned box, that of the King of Sweden. One cannot cite the whole catalogue, but the pearls of the collection are two sketches from the pen of the Prince Imperial. The heir of Napoleon III. is a designer of extraordinary skill and taste. His style is quite Parisian, and his compositions are generally marked by some trait of humour. With much original talent, and an incredible facility of invention, he flings a few strokes on the paper, seemingly at random, and then all on a sudden you see a head appear, then a body; and you have an ensemble full of life and truth. He excels in grouping figures, in bringing them on the scene, and his drawings are just so many speaking tableaux. One evening, at Camden-place, the Prince at dinner examined the fan of the Princess Pomiatowski, the two sides of which were entirely white. "Your fan is very plain," said he to the lady in leaving the table; "lend it to me a moment, and I will arrange it for you." And taking up a pen and seating himself at a little table, he proceeded to embellish the white surface with a graceful and clever drawing, and then signed his name, "Louis Napoleon."

SPANISH ASCENDANCY.—Those who wish to learn the actual truth about the Carlist war, so far at least as a bitterly hostile writer can bring himself to pen it, cannot do better than carefully peruse the following letter, which appeared in last Monday's Times, from its special Correspondent. It is dated from Hendaye, October 3:

The blunders committed by the Republican Generals; Moriones and Laserna, in their attempt to retake Pampeluna, are becoming painfully manifest. There is not a shadow of doubt that that city is now more closely invested and more thoroughly blockaded than it ever was before, and that of the convoy of 500 carts of provisions intended for the relief of the garrison, barely one fifth succeeded in smuggling itself through the Pass of the Carrascal on the 20th, the remainder falling back on Tafalla with the defeated Moriones, with the exception of a few carts, which fell into the hands of Alvarez Carlists. The man at the head of the Madrid Government, Senor Segasta, conducts now the official Madrid Gazette upon the same principles upon which he founded, and for many years conducted La Iberia, a journal unrivalled even in Spain for its inventive powers, and shaming even the brazen faced but grotesque Correspondencia de Espana by the cool audacity of its statements. I see by the telegrams, reproduced by the whole European Press, and purporting to be supplied by the Madrid Gazette, that "Moriones has held his position at Barasoain up to the 28th." That "on that day he on that spot strenuously repulsed a general attack of the Carlist forces, inflicting tremendous losses on the enemy," and "was preparing for a supreme effort by which he hoped to force the Carlist formidable positions on the Carrascal." There is not a word of truth in all this. The whole campaign, which has been described as "a battle without an end," can be summed up in three words. Moriones came up on the 16th from Tafalla, with his convoy of provisions in position at the Carrascal, came to a halt at the foot of the Pass in and about Barasoain. On the 17th, Laserna, bent on making a diversion on behalf of Moriones, marched up from Logrono at the head of 20,000 men, and advanced as far as Los Arcos, on the road to Estella, as if he meditated a flank attack on that stronghold of the Carlists which they call La Solana, and some of the most important points of which are Estella, and Puente La Reina. Don Carlos alarmed by Laserna's movement abandoned with nearly all his forces his positions on the Carrascal, and hurried to the defence of Estella, which ran no danger, as Laserna, satisfied with a vain demonstration, immediately withdrew from Los Arcos, and led back his troops to Viana and Logrono. Don Carlos perceived his mistake and hastened back to the Carrascal, but he found that in his absence, on the 20th, that Moriones had crept up from Barasoain, occupied many of the positions on the hills forsaken by the Carlists, and was even threatening Birruin, the key to the whole position where one or two Carlist battalions were still holding their ground by night and main. It was on the 20th that part of the convoy of provisions made its way into Pampeluna. Don Carlos was back at Birruin on the 21st; his infantry and artillery joined him on the 22nd, when they at once went to work to drive Moriones from the positions he had crept in and did it with such effect that on the same day they hurled him back into Barasoain; and on the 23rd they made the ground so hot under him there as to compel him to withdraw to Tafalla. Such was the beginning and end of the "Republican movement." There seems subsequently to have been some alarm in the Carlist Camp with regard to a new concentration of the enemy's forces, at Briosa and some projected attack upon the Guardia, but the only result has hitherto been to induce the Carlists to extend and strengthen their line of defence, especially by some works at Puzos, in the immediate neighbourhood of Tafalla. It would be idle now to inquire what the upshot of the "Republican movement" would have been, had Laserna at least made a longer stay at Los Arcos, even if he could not actu-

ally push on towards Estella, so as to keep Don Carlos in check and enable Moriones to complete the occupation of the Carrascal and establish himself on that line of communication with Pampeluna. The grand opportunity has been lost, and Pampeluna, or at least its garrison—for the population harbours no ill-will to the Carlists—sees itself cut off from all connection with the Republican Army and Government, and although not perhaps as distressed as the Carlists describe it, must certainly begin to pine and waste from sheer gloom and ennui. But, however successful Senor Segasta and the Madrid Gazette may have been in concealing from the Spanish public the deplorable failure of Moriones and Laserna's operations, or even in passing them off as a signal success, they seem not to display the same skill in palliating the calamities to which their want of energy in checking the incursions of loose Carlist bands exposes their Provinces. There is now positively hardly one inch of ground in all Spain, that can be considered safe from Carlist inroads and depredations. It is barely twelve days since a Carlist chief, Lozano, put himself at the head of one of the so-called "flying bands" near Almansa, and already he has overrun the Provinces of Albacete, Murcia, Jean, and Granada, breaking up railways and telegraph lines, upsetting trains, destroying bridges, firing stations, and leaving a large track of devastation all along his line of march. This young Attila has not more than 1,500 bandits, mostly raw lads, in his suite, and yet he lays heavy contributions on towns of 6,000, and even 8,000 inhabitants, such as Hellin, Puebla de Don Fabrique, Huescar, &c.; and the contributions are paid. He got 16,000 dollars out of Hellin, and another band of only 60 horsemen, who entered Cuenca by surprise and compelled it to pay a tribute of 5,000 dollars. The same outrages, with the same impunity, are perpetrated by the bands of the Cuculas, father and son, in the provinces of Valencia, Murcia, and Alicante, and by that of Vilalain, and others on the borders between Aragon and Castile up to the walls of Guadalajara. The land lies prostrate at the mercy of the puniest invader, looking up in vain for protection to the Government, which in its turn seems to upraid it for its supineness and to expect it to provide for its safety by self-exertion. But all spirit of resistance seems to have died away in Spanish hearts. Carpe diem is the word. "Let us put up with to-day's storms. To-morrow the weather may mend, or if it do not, we shall take it as it is!"

ITALY

The Correspondent of the London Tablet under date the 3rd ult., writes as follows from Rome:—Count Edmund de la Poer, ex-member of the English House of Commons, and Camarero Segreto to His Holiness, has arrived in Rome from Spain. Count de la Poer, who has been on duty with the Ambulance Corps, denies altogether the alleged atrocities of the Carlists, who have been forced to take reprisals for the cruel conduct of the Republicans. He describes the country in the North of Spain as filled with enthusiasm for Don Carlos. The Communal or District Council of Forli, at the opening of the Autumn Session a few days ago, passed a unanimous resolution of regret at the absence of four of their fellow Councillors now shut up in the prisons of Perugia and Forli. The resolution, voted without discussion, and by all the members without distinction of party, was thus worded:—"The Council, resuming its sittings, remarks with sorrow the absence of Councillors Saffi, Fortis, and Panofatchi, and fully associates itself with the measures already taken by the Giunta to solicit the Government to expedite the judicial proceedings, and to obtain for their imprisoned colleagues the treatment required by their special condition." Count Saffi, one of these prisoners, and once Triumvir of Rome, formerly gave lessons in the French language at the Taylor Museum in Oxford. A house in Via Tordinona, not very far from the Apollo Theatre, was the scene on September 26 of a terrible domestic tragedy. Luigi Campanella, aged thirty-five, formerly one of the band of the 1st Regiment of Grenadiers, and actually employed in the Lottery Office in the via Frattina, shot his wife with a revolver, and immediately after shot himself. The cause was jealousy. The unhappy couple had been married only two years, and had one child. They resided in via Tordinona, and after dinner on the 25th ultimo the husband and wife had a fresh quarrel, which terminated fatally. The wife was shot in the heart and the husband in the ear. The wife was encinte. By a letter subsequently found, addressed to the Procurator del Re, it appears the crime had been resolved upon before the quarrel. The body of a man, name unknown, was washed ashore by the Tiber on the 28th of September, outside the Porta Portese. Marks of violence were found on the body, which had been robbed. A trader in Cameos attempted suicide near Campo Verano on the 28th ult. On the same day two or three brawls, in which knives were freely used and dangerous wounds were inflicted, occurred in Via di Loreto, Via dell'Apollinare, and Piazza Pia. Thirty-five arrests for brawls, disorders, and vagabondage were effected in Rome on the two days of September. At Sinigaglia a few days ago a man aged thirty-five killed his father, aged sixty-five by cutting open his head with a reaping-hook. A gentleman named Faltrinori is now on trial before the Assize Court of Modena for attempting to poison his father and the whole family, in order to obtain possession of their wealth. In Naples the ocher, evening the daughter of a seller of snow was quarrelling with a crowd of other women, and not being able to vanquish them with her tongue resorted to her knife, and in her fury struck blindly at every one near her. She had already wounded two women, when her mother tried to pacify her, but was stabbed fatally. One the eve of the anniversary of the breach of Porta Pia the body of a young girl who had expired from want of food was found in the house No. 29, Via Baccolini in Rome. Her mother lay sick upon some rag along with three little children, two boys and a girl, who were all suffering from exhaustion occasioned by penury and starvation. The dead girl lay on the table. The mother and one girl were carried to the hospital of St. Giovanni, one boy was brought to San Spirito Hospital, and a neighbour took temporary charge of the other boy. The dead girl was carried to the cemetery of Campo Verano. On Sunday, 27th of September, at about seven o'clock in the evening, twenty-six persons were arrested by the police in Florence. They were taken in the Carbonara close to the Caffè di Roma, near the Porta Romana, and their offence was that of assembling together for unlawful purposes. They were all members of the "Florintine Republican or International" Societies lately dissolved by order of the Government, and they had selected the Carbonara as a place of secret meeting. They made no resistance when surprised by the police, and were marched off to prison without disturbance of the public peace.

GERMANY

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The Duchess of Braganza writes to the Germania, denying the truth of the report that her daughter, Donna Bianca, instigated atrocities committed by the Carlists in Spain.

THE POPE AND THE KAISER.—The Emperor William has written a reply to the Pope's last letter, protesting against the persecution of German Bishops. The Emperor says Germany has done all in her power to live at peace with the Church of Rome, but that he is bound to protect the State against the violent attacks and conspiracies of the clergy. The Germania newspaper says the deputies from Lorraine will take their seats immediately upon the opening of the sessions of the Reichstag.

MONSIEUR DUHAMEL

RECEPTION OF THE BISHOP-ELECT.—On the morning of the 27th ult. a large number of clergymen and the elite of the Catholic laity of the city of Ottawa and surrounding country assembled at the depot of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, from whence they proceeded to Prescott, as a Diocesan deputation to welcome the Right Rev. J. T. Duhamel, Bishop-Elect of that Diocese, on his arrival within its precincts, and escort him to the capital. Among those who took part in the demonstration were Hon. Messrs. Scott, Letellier de St. Just and Fournier, Messrs. Chas. McCarthy, Jas. Goodwin, Dr. St. Jean, C. P. Lyan, Robillard and Beaubien, Aldermen Henry David and Groulx, Mr. Moore Higgins, Mr. J. F. Caldwell, His Worship the Mayor of Aylmer, Messrs. C. Higgins, St. Denis Lemoine, J. W. Peachy, Capt. McCaffrey, Thomas Coffey, R. Nagle, J. M. Goulder, Drapreau, and many others whose names we could not procure. A special train having been provided by the manager, the deputation left for Ottawa at 10.45 a.m., arriving at Prescott at 12.45 p.m. At 1.45 p.m. the train bearing Monsiegnur Duhamel, and those accompanying him from Montreal, arrived at the station, where the reverend gentleman was received with cheers. During the short stay at Prescott, the deputation and a number of other gentlemen were presented to the Bishop-elect.

The Bishops were then escorted to the cars and the train started for Ottawa. A lunch of a very recherche description was laid out on tables elegantly decorated in two of the cars for the priests and such of the deputation as chose to partake of it and the city was reached at about 4.30 p.m. On the arrival of the train in Ottawa, an immense crowd collected on the station platform, and every other available spot from which a view could be had was quickly occupied. As the prelates stepped forward they were each loudly cheered, and it was with difficulty that the police could clear a passage for them to the Cathedral. An immense procession was formed composed of the clergy of the various Dioceses, members of the Dominion Cabinet, members of the Corporation of Ottawa, lawyers, notaries, medical men and public functionaries, members of the several Associations and Societies in that city, and several Fire Companies. The four following bands also took part in the procession! The Cathedral Band, Templeton Band, St. Jean Baptiste Band and the Hull Band.

All along the line of route every mark of respect was shown the Bishop elect and other dignitaries, and when the Cathedral was reached the crowd on the steps and in their vicinity was densest, and a narrow passage having been with considerable difficulty maintained to the door, the prelates passed into the Cathedral and took seats facing down the nave of the church inside the altar rails, and were here joined by Monsiegnur Langevin. The crowd outside the doors could no longer be restrained and rushed into the building, carrying every obstacle before them, and in very few minutes there was not standing room to be had within the building. On the altar approaches there was a large number of the clergy of various dioceses and a number of distinguished laity, the Ministers of the Crown standing immediately in rear of the Bishop. The Very Rev. Father Dandurand then read first in English, and afterwards in French, the address of the clergy of the diocese, to which his Lordship made a suitable reply.

The Hon. R. W. Scott then stepped forward, and after a few appropriate introductory remarks read in a loud and clear tone, the following address of the English speaking Catholics of the diocese.—Mr. Loan—Our Holy Father Pius the Ninth, the successor of St. Peter through an unbroken chain of Sovereign Pontiffs, has chosen you one of the Bishops of that Church established by the Saviour of the world, and you have accepted the Divine command—"Go, Teach all Nations." We are the people you have come to teach, and we earnestly beg to assure you of our submission to your authority and of our desire to co-operate in all your wishes for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the diocese committed to your care.

We learn from the sacred Scripture that he who heareth you heareth Jesus Christ Himself; we come therefore to supplicate the Word of Life, and we come also to offer our respectful homage, believing that did we fail to appreciate the respect and veneration appertaining to a Bishop of the Church we should thereby offend against our Divine Redeemer. We are taught that "blessed are the footsteps of those who go forth to carry the gospel throughout the earth," and we have met you here to escort you to the Episcopal seat of which you are about to take possession in the name of Catholic authority.

The Church, in its origin, in its doctrine, in its succession and in its perpetuity, is a perfect institution, but in its members, who are human, it undergoes the changes and vicissitudes incidental to all this world; you will not therefore, my Lord, be surprised to see here, as everywhere else, many of those miseries common to all the children of Adam, and which are the sad fruits of sin. You will find means to improve and embellish the field reclaimed by the labors of your illustrious predecessor, whose memory you and we hold in veneration. From you, my Lord, and from your fellow laborers in the Divine ministry, we are to receive the food necessary for the life of our souls; it is our duty, therefore, to furnish you with the material aid and assistance required for the service of religion, and we now, on the threshold of your future labors; beg to offer you that aid, each one according to the means Providence has granted him.

To the venerable prelates and priests who have come to witness and participate in the great and solemn act of your consecration, we beg to offer our deep respect and good wishes. To-morrow, the festival of the Apostles St. Simon and St. Jude, you yourself will, by virtue of the imposition of hands, be made an Apostle; we shall be present at the august ceremony to offer up our humble prayers to heaven in your behalf. We beg, my Lord, that you will also pray for us to our Heavenly Father, not only on the day of your consecration, but on every day of your life, which we earnestly hope God may prolong for many years. His Lordship replied as follows: My dearly beloved brethren—Allow me to call you from this moment forward, my dearly beloved brethren, for you have shown unmistakably in your address and in your magnificent demonstration, the truly Catholic spirit which animates you in receiving the Pastor of your church, and I am deeply thankful to all who have aided or taken part in this demonstration, or have subscribed towards the expenditure which it must necessarily have entailed. There were rumours that I should not be well received among a portion of you, but your enthusiastic and generous welcome has at once and forever utterly dispelled any doubts in the matter. I knew you would dutifully submit to the decision of the Holy Father, who is now a prisoner within the walls of the Vatican and that you would do nothing to add to the injuries which now beset his pastoral heart. When I first received the official announcement that I was to be the successor of the late lamented Bishop Guiges, founder of this diocese, I regretted it, and my first impulse was to remain at St. Eugene with the parishioners amongst whom I have labored for the last ten years, and from whom I constantly experienced so much kindness, but my duty compelled me to submit to the great Catholic principle of authority to the voice of Almighty God conveyed through His Vicar on earth. I am glad now I am proud to see you bow to the same great authority to see you all with but one heart and one soul, and I hope that the bonds of

charity, which unite you may grow closer day by day. I thank you for the offer you so kindly make of material aid in circumstances may require it, and I pray that the choicest blessings of the Almighty may descend on yourselves and your families. A rendering of the preceding address in French was then read by Dr. St. Jean, M.P., to which His Lordship also replied at some length, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

MGR. RACINE TO THE CLERGY OF SHERBROOKE

The following reply to the address of the Clergy was unavoidably crowded out of our last issue—To the members of the Clergy of Sherbrooke:

Worthy and beloved fellow-laborers, I feel in my heart a great joy, and an inexpressible consolation, to see you assembled around your Bishop for the purpose of assuring him of your respect, submission and devotedness. As ye are aware, nothing less than the will of God expressed by the august Vicar of Jesus Christ, could induce me to accept this immense sacrifice imposed on my weakness; better than anyone do I know what is wanting in me for this holy and awful ministry. Yet I am comforted by the will of God and the state of the family which he has confided to my care.

Yes, I have the happiness to receive as heirship a family who have been governed by wise and holy Pontiffs, who have entertained among you the spirit of charity, of learning, of docility, of respect. For the good of your souls I shall be inspired with the same spirit, and follow as near as possible the glorious route traced by them. I am happy to receive the assurance you give me, pious and zealous priests of Sherbrooke, that I shall always find you devoted, faithful and pious. Hoping that, protected and blessed by Him who sends me towards you, I may, with your generous support, fulfil the wishes of divine Providence.

United in peace and charity, let us cultivate together with courage, this part of the field, which the Father of the Family has confided to my pastoral solicitude. God shall come to our aid and bless our works. He will give us fellow-laborers according to his heart to gather the harvest, and our sorrows will become joys. There should be between the Bishop and his clergy an intimate union, a holy communion of prayers and of spiritual affection. Truly the Bishop is the successor of the Apostle and vested with a great authority; but, if on the one hand his high mission and his eminent dignity claim respect for his person, on the other hand his kindness and the love he bears to his clergy should make him dear to every heart.

And if at times, human weakness leaves anything to improve, if he is obliged to reprove, he must not forget the maxim of St. Augustin, "Deberis amare da corrigere." When Judas Machabee was chosen to govern the people of God and charged in those difficult times, with the welfare of his country, all his brethren, says the Holy Scripture, united themselves to their chieftain to share with him the battles of the Lord. Judas Machabee did not pride himself on this rank and his brethren were not jealous of him; they acted together and helped one another without any division among them. "ad adiuvant eum patres ejus." What was the consequence? Israel was victorious and her enemies humiliated; religion was pronounced and the name of the God of Abraham was praised. The same thing happened under the wise government of the religious Pontiff Onias, whose faith and piety were so well supported by the zeal and love of the Priests and Levites over whom he presided.

Then the people of God were well governed, his religion was venerated by nations and kings; and the temple was adorned with most precious gifts. May we, my dear co-operaters, by the piety, zeal, and faith which religion and our country expect from us, cause the sanctity of worship, the dignity of ceremonies, order and charity to flourish in the diocese of Sherbrooke, to the glory of the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ.

ANTOINE, BISHOP OF SHERBROOKE.

EXTRAORDINARY FIGHT BETWEEN COLLERS.—The Sheffield Telegraph has the following:—"One of the most inhuman fights that could possibly blacken the reputation of a neighbourhood is said to have taken place on Sunday afternoon, the 7th September, in a field in the outskirts of Mexborough. Two collers, named Tom and Jack, are stated to have met in that neighbourhood, and having had somewhat against each other, agreed to 'have it out.' In a few minutes the two stood before each other for an encounter, stripped to the waist, and having no clothing except a pair of trousers and a substantial pair of kicks. The terms of agreement evidently were to kick, scratch, or bite, either up or down. One man, it is said, seized hold of the other's lip with his teeth and bit it in a fearful manner; indeed the two appeared to have tried their utmost like two bulldogs to tear each other to pieces. One put his finger within the cheek of the other in order to drag it, but his antagonist got hold of his finger with his sharp teeth and commenced to grind at it after the fashion of a dog with a bone. This desperate and brutish fight lasted, it appears, for more than half an hour, when one had to give up, being unable to continue the encounter any longer. It is said that the appearance of these two creatures was of the most stinking and disgusting character, both having been so severely bitten, scratched, and kicked that they were literally covered with blood, and wounds, and buckets of water had to be thrown on them for the purpose of washing them. The police, we believe, are now making an investigation of the affair, which has been kept tolerably quiet with a view to bringing the two characters to justice."

ADULTERATED FOOD.—The people of Bristol have some reason to complain of the character of the food supplied to them. The city analyst presented the other day to the Town Council a report which has naturally attracted considerable notice. During the past quarter he analysed 89 samples of food. Of these 47 were "either impure or badly adulterated." The tea contained "a large percentage of a counterfeit imitation composed of pieces of quartz, sand, stalks, &c.; and made into pellets with gum." In two samples the adulterators had colored and faced this delightful mixture so as to give it the appearance of green tea. The sugar was improved by "glucose and dirt," and had a strong, disagreeable smell. "So much fusil oil had been poured into the whiskey, examined that the compound substance produced 'unpleasant symptoms,' whenever any one drank it." Two samples of American cheese were strongly charged with sine, and produced "severe symptoms of poisoning in a number of people who had partaken of it at their meals." Fat, water, and coloring matters added to the attractive qualities of the butter on which the analyst reported. We hope all other English towns are not in so deplorable a position as Bristol. If so, the community must soon show traces of the bad usage to which it is exposed at the hands of tradesmen. We have every sympathy with these gentlemen in their struggle for existence; but they should really consider whether it is worth while to destroy the health of their customers for the sake of a little profit. Life will become intolerable to those who cannot take a cup of tea, or indulge in the simple luxuries of cheese and butter, without running the risk of being poisoned in the process. Globes.

It is stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company contemplates such a change of the face of their stock certificates as will very materially narrow the ability to raise the number of shares, if it should not entirely prevent that species of fraud. It is proposed to have the denomination in the centre of the face of the certificate printed in large letters in colored ink, with this guide any raised certificate would be detected by the receiver at a glance. [An Imperial.—Pittsburg, Oct. 17.—Dr. Wm. Parker, of Coatesville, Pa., has been arrested here on a charge of defrauding certain persons in London, England, by writing them letters, to the effect that their relatives here were in indigent circumstances, and living on his bounty. Among his victims, shown by letters found on his person, was Mr. Heath, member of Parliament and other wealthy and prominent men.]

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BEARINE

REAL BEAR'S GREASE, A Hair Beautifier, Preserver and Dressing.

This elegant preparation named from the Canada Bear, from which its most essential element is obtained, is a scientific compound of Real Bear's Grease, and other ingredients, so combined as to retain for a great length of time, its original fragrance and purity. As a dressing for the Hair, nothing can be more beautiful or agreeable. It is elegantly perfumed, and renders the hair soft, pliant and glossy. It serves to give it that peculiar richness and color, which is so essential to a complete toilet. It is the cheapest, most harmless, and best Dressing in the world.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price, 50 cts. per Package. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors, 1207 N. 7th St. Philadelphia.

EAST INDIA HEMP.

And What We Know About It. Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain silent and let speak for itself through other lips than ours, believing that those who have suffered most can better tell the story. We will here quote word for word from letters recently received, simply adding our testimony to the rest, in saying that when this plant is properly prepared, we know that it positively cures consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

Liverpool, Beach Meadows, Queens Co., Nova Scotia, Aug. 21, 1874. Please send \$29 worth of India Hemp. I can not tell you with pen the great good this has done me. I was as weak as a cat; could hardly stand on my legs; no appetite; constant pain in my lungs; the doctor had given me up, and I saw death before my eyes. But this medicine has raised me to the enjoyment of life and health. I can now walk two and three miles without fatigue; have a good appetite; am free from pain; sleep soundly, and am doing well. I have no fear of consumption now. ISAAC J. GAARST. Thornorton, Boone Co., Ind., 1st Month 20, 1867.

Friends Craddock & Co. Mr. Findley Barker, who was so low with Consumption, and only weighed one hundred and twenty-five pounds when he commenced to take your medicine, now weighs one hundred and eighty-four pounds, and says he feels as well as ever he did in his life. Yours truly, ROBERT COX. THE FOLLOWING CONFIRMS THE ABOVE, SEVEN YEARS LATER: Thornorton, Boone Co., Ind., Jan. 30, 1874.

I have tried so much that I have lost all confidence in Patent Medicines, and would not have sent for your remedy, only I saw in your testimonials that of Robt. Cox, in the case of Findley Barker, with whom I am personally acquainted, and know that Mr. Barker was cured of Consumption, and is now well and hearty. I am also acquainted with Robert Cox, and feel that Cannabis ought to do as much for me, as it did for Barker. Yours in faith, JOHN B. WETHERALD. Sweet Valley, Luzerne, Pa., April 20, 1874.

I have used your Cannabis Indica Syrup for the last ten years with astonishing success in acute and chronic Pulmonary Affections, and I believe it has no equal for such diseases. Dr. J. N. DAYSPORT. Deep River, Poweshick, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1874.

I have just seen your advertisement in my paper I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Asthma; she had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured. Montezuma, Tenn. My daughter (Miss Crowder) has gotten entirely well of Consumption. Hers was a case of fifteen years standing. So you see we have tested the virtues of India Hemp, and now have no doubts as to what it will do. Truly yours, CROWDER & MEER. Lovelaceville, Ballard Co., Ky.

Mother has been suffering with Bronchitis for twenty years, and tried most all kinds of medicine, and says the Cannabis Indica is the only thing that gives her relief. JANE A. AARMOOS. N. B.—This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointment \$1.25 each. Sent at our risk. Address: CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

MARCY'S SPECTICON. A new and improved method of curing eye diseases. SELF-CURED. CURE FOR CATARRHS, INFLAMMATIONS, NEW SIZES & EFFECTS. CIRCULAR FREE. J. MARCY.

Physician P. N. FLECHTAIR, (late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 615 ORAIG STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[4]

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER, AND GENERAL JOBBER.

Has Removed from 87 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Montreal.

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