FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNE OF PARIS.—PARIS, March 18.—This is a date of miserable memory. None who were in Paris three years ago will easily forget the gloom and anxiety of that gray Saturday; the groups in the streets, the closed shops, the sudden panics, the vague forebodings of danger at hand, the general air of depression and fear that hung over the city-forerunners of a period of the greatest shame the capital of France has ever known. The 18th of March is the feast of the Commune. Dearly have the merry-makers of the numerous killed and wounded, together with since expiated their sinister revelry, but the hydra, although scotched, is not killed. Yesterday, the festival of St. Patrick, was the saint's day of Marshal MacMahon, whose godfathers, when naming him did not forget his Irish descent. It is unnecessary to remind you whose birthday was celebrated on the 16th of March. The three days are eventful in the recent history of France, and the curious sequence suggests many rhflections. Foremost among these is a mournful one on the never-ceasing political strifes and animositics which prevent this fine country, still bleeding and weary from deep wounds and rude shocks, from consolidating her institutions and recovering her strength. Take a post of vantage and look down upon the arena, and there you see them hard at it, Republicans inveighing against Monarchists, Bonapartists biting their thumbs at Orleanists (for Orleanists there are, in spite of broken-down and bootless Fusion), Republicans and Bonapartists ready to fly at each other's throats, and Radicals and Legitimists on the point of coming to blows. In a florist's window I lately observed a sign of the times. There was a Royal boaquet of lilies, with "Henri V." in gold letters over the flowers, and by its side was a hugh nosegay of Imperial violets, with the words "16 Mars, 1874, Napoleon IV," also in golden characters, surrounding it. I looked in vain for a bunch of red poppies, with " Vire la Commune," and for the tricolored garland the notion that the soldier in Italy is underfed has of the Constitutional Monarchists and Con-servative Republicans, which should have been in the other day startled the Chamin the other window to complete the picture of the political situation. It is sad to see so much division where harmony is so great by needed. The manifestations at Chislehurst has exci-

hersion it may be considered to prove that the Fmpire has in Faance, some effect to pooh-pooh it while others declare the speech to be a platitude and a failure, or laugh at the presumption of the schoolboy who declares that he is "ready to accept the responsibility the vote of the nation may impose upon him. The demonstration of the 16th of March, says the overgrown force is merely a weakness. The ex-Gambettist organ, "is more of a bravado than perience of the battle of Novara, in 1840, and that Gambettist organ, "is more of a bravado than of a conspiracy; and on the journey to London of ex-Ministers ex-official candidates. and-exfunctionaries of the 2d December will certainly not cause much anger or alarm in France." We are reminded of the well-known irasoible gentleman who protests he is perfectly not be suffered to exceed 185,000,000f. (£7,400,000.), cool while inwardly boilling with anger, and who, at the very height of his protestation, bursts out into uncontrollable fury. Not ex. actly knowing how to get at the Bonapartists, who are good at hards knocks, the Republique Française falls foul of the Ministers—"such feeble politicians, so humble before the insosoon become imperative. No nation can endure an short result is only natural that the human will soon become imperative. No nation can endure an short result is only natural that the human will soon become imperative. No nation can endure an short result is only natural that the human will soon become imperative. lent, incapable of defending themselves against unbroken series of deficits and a constant accumulaa faction which reckons only 17 deputies in Parliament"—and lays at their door all the shame and scandal of the "outrage" of the 16th March. What would M. Gambetta and his friends, sup- now established upon a sure foundation, and the porters of the liberty, and even of the license, of next labour of its rulers should be to see that it the Press, have the Government do! It for pays its way.—Times. bade its functionaries to visit England for the 16th inst., and the Mayor of Ajaccio, who disregarded the injunction, may reckon on dismissal from his office, but it cannot prevent 20,061. The emigrants of 1873 are thus classified non-official Frenchmen from crossing the channel when they please.

ted the wrath of the other political Parties.

Its importance consisting in the amount of ad-

I last night fell in with a friend of strong Orleanist proclivities, in whose conversation I always find pleasure, even when I cannot altogether sympathize with his sentiments or approve his views. He was for suppressing the Bonapartists with the strong hand, and was evidently indignant at the friendly feeling shown in England to the Imperial family.

What is wanted from Marshal MacMahon, in the interest of France, is a declaration of a far more decided nature than any he has as yet far more decided nature than any he has as yet the Anglican clergyman, asked him to preach on made. To those who persist in taxing him Sunday. The Hon. Mr. Walpole, who is well-known with want of energy and decision, his friends here, finding what was in store for the congregation, here, finding what was in store for the congregation, and admirers reply that, if the enemies of order went to Mr. Grant and said that if the bishop, who were to carry their subversive designs too far is notoriously Low Church, were allowed to preach, be should leave the church before the carryer be were to carry their subversive designs too far and the hour of action struck, the Marshal would be found firm and decided enough. Nobody doubts this. The Duke of Magenta's begged him to retire, saying that he found his whole career is there to prove that when it opinions were so entirely adverse to those held by comes to fighting he is first-rate. But that is the congregation that he feared his sermon would not be acceptable. But the histon said that that not exactly what is wanted, and no one would not be acceptable. But the bishop said that that grieve more than himself if open rebellion against | would not lose so good an opportunity of delivering the established Government were to compel him his testimony against Ritualism, Papistry, and the to fire upon Frenchmen. It is civic cournge rest. Well, the church was crowded to excess, but and political decision which are needed in the present conjuncture. He should not suffer the extent and duration of his power to be called in question.—Times Cor.

Additional despatches give some particulars of the escape from New Caledonia of Henri Rochefort and his companions. It appears that having obtained permission from the authorities to go on a fishing excursion, they succeeded in boarding a bark and stowed themselves away in the hold, where they remained until the departure of the vessel, when they made their appearance on deck.

Le Monde publishes a sort of table of the Catholic Hierarchy, showing that "the Catholic world is divided into 865 dioceses, not including the five Delegations Apostolic, the 109 Vicariates Apostolic, and, the 28 Prefectures Apostolic. The two seniors of the Ppiscopate are the Cardinal of Angelis, Archishop of Fermo, preconized in 1826, and the Archishop of Fermo, preconized bishop of Tyr, preconzied also in 1826. The first is are becoming daily more numerous and imposing. 82 years of age and the second 87. After these two The intruded clergy are furious at seeing the people prelates, the oldest in the Episcopate is the Pope, prefer the fatigue of these long journeys to attendpreconized Archbishop of Spoleto in 1827. It can-ing their schismatical services. The Progres, like a not be denied that this Hierarchy is an organized true Liberal paper calls upon the Cantonal Governpower. It is consolidated under the control of one ment to put a stop to the people visiting these lawman, who commands almost a thousand dioceses." | full pastors.

SPAIN.

Madrid, April 9.—It is reported that Serrano will be succeeded in the field by Gen. De LaConcha, and on his returning here he will call a convention

BAYONE, April 6 .- The Carlist Junta here has received dispatches that at a council of war Marshal Serrano's plan for forcing the defiles of Somorrostro was decided impracticable.

The town of Gerona has paid heavy contributions

levied by the Carlist General Saballa. Madrid newspapers say that the spirit of the troops under Serrano is excellent, and that the soldiers are eager again for the attack; but a gentleman who has opportunities of judging, assures me that the reverse is the case. The greater part of the army is composed of young recruits, many of whom received their "baptism of fire" at Somorrostro, and the sight the impetous bayonet charges of the Navarrese, bas completely disheartened them. Serrano's artillery, however, is vastly superior to that of his enemy, and he trusts to this arm to render the intrenchments too hot for the Carlists. It is also said that the Carlists lack provisions, and this would be true if meat were indispensable with them; but it is not, for even at home the Basque mountaineers cat but very little meat, living mostly on bread or cakes made of Indian corn flour, which is abundant even in these unquiet times, there seems to be no lack of it around Bilbao, where large stores have been established. On the other hand, the Madrid journals acknowledge that the Government troops have on several occasions had to go with nothing but a little garlic broth and a small quantity of salt pork for several days at a time, while the wounded were actually dying of want during two days. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that much disease should be prevalent, and the number of sick taken to Castro Urdiales every day is very great, a good many being cases of malignant fever. Add to this the absence of any thing like an adequate staff of medical officers and comforts and it will not appear that the Government troops can be much better off than the Carlists. Many of the sick and wounded were lying for some days in the churches of Castro Urdiales with nothing but their blankets, some of which were in tatters, between them and the cold, damp, stone floor .- Times Cor.

ITALY.

The Italian soldiers are not at this moment well fed, well dressed, or well drilled. There was a great uproar on the part of the Italian Press when last summer The Times ventured to express some doubt about the quantity or quality of the rations allowed to the Italian rank and file. Since then, however, reduction in the rations of meat. The Deputy's assertion was contradicted by General Ricotti, the Minister of War, but Nicotera stood his ground very stoutly, repeating that he positively knew the soldiers' meat had been curtailed, at least in Naples, where he had lately been, and the Minister had to give up the point. Neither was there any answer to the statement occurring in a correspondent's letter from Milan to the Opinione, that " soldiers are to be seen about that town dirtier and more untidy and tattered than the very street-sweepers." General Ricotti will not easily be brought to admit it : but it is a fact that it is not numbers, but good of Custozza, in 1866, ought to have satisfied every reasonable being on that point; yet the other day. towards the end of the discussion of the National Defences Bill, when the President of the Council, Minghetti, engaged that, in spite of all contemplated charges, the Budget of the War Department should Ricotti threw out some hint that the expense of keeping 300,000 men as a standing army could be reduced by relieving the soldiers of the last six months of their three years' service .- Times Corr.

Italian patriots might profitably consider how most tion of debt. In the early days of the United Italian Kingdom its statesmen pardonably disregarded the equilibrium of its treasury; but those days of con-structive care are long since past, the Kingdom is

EMIGRATION FROM GENCA. - It is stated by the Economist of Italy that 26,183 persons sailed from Genos in 1873 for South America, being an advance of 6,112 over the emigrants in 1872, who were only in reference to their provinces :- South Italy, 6,298 Piedmont, 4,980; Liguria, 4,577; Lombardy, 4,051; Tuscany, 2,980; Emilia, 791; Valtellina, 670; Romagna, 501; Venice, 203; other provinces, 330; and strangers, 802. These emigrants consisted of 2,364 boys under twelve years of age-4,111 females and 19,708 adults. Of these, 3,699 were in independent circumstances, 8,705 were of the artisan class, and 13,779 were peasants or laborers.

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH IN ROME.—The following extract from a private letter has been forwarded to us for publication :- "You will be amused to hear of a little scene which took place in the English Church on Sunday last. The Protestant Bishop of Cashel, Dr. Day, is here at present, and Mr. Grant, when the bishop mounted the pulpit, Mr. Walpole and several others withdrew. The sermon was a long and fierce tirade against 'Popery' and Ritualism. After it was over the bishop went into the vestry, and while he was there Mr. Grant went to him: Well, said the bishop, I hope I have hit the nail on the head, and I hope, too, that no bad consequences will follow? One bad consequence, and one that is personal to myself will at least follow, said Mr. Grant, 'I shall have to resign-I could not face my congregation after having permitted such a sermon to be preached, so there is nothing left for me to do but to give up my charge." Whether the congregation have accepted it or not I cannot tell. But I greatly enjoyed the whole story.

SWITZERLAND. AFFAIRS IN SWITZERLAND.—The Progres, a Swiss Liberal paper, is compelled to admit that the pilAUSTRIA.

THE ATTACK ON THE CHURCH IN AUSTRIA.-Fresh persecutions for the Church may be said to have been inaugurated, on Monday last, by the action of the Lower House of the Reichstag, who passed the Ecclesiastical Bill by a large majority. In its peison" to Sam Buckelby. nature the Bill is of the same class as the iniquitous Falok Laws of Germany, and has indeed been modelled on those tyrannous measures. It does not, certainly, go quite so far, but it is, in itself a pretty tolerable instalment of persecution and will no doubt be brought up to the revuisite Bismarckian standard in the due course of time. The attack, of just arrived from there, and who had excellent course, commences with a full recognition of the heretics calling themselves old-Catholics, and the Liberte of Fribourg thus summaries the situation :-(1) "Catholics" who reject the dogma of Infallibility will be considered as belonging to the Catholic Church, and will enjoy the full and entire legal privileges of that position. (2) Ecclesiastical beneficiaries who do not recognise the same dogma will continue to enjoy their places and benefices. (3) The elected ministers of old-Catholic communities will be recognised as legitimate cures, and the constitution of such communities will be submitted for the approval of the State. (4) In every Catholic community where a third, or kess, of the whole inhabitants have declared to be old-Catholics, they may celebrate their services in the communal churches. The law is drafted by Dr. Kopp, and hardly differs at all from that recently adopted in

GERMANY.

Berlin, April 10.—A compromise has been effected on the Military Bill by which the most scrious obstacles to its passage are removed. Government has accepted an amendment proposed by the Liberal members of the Reichstag, limiting the total strongth of the army to 401,000 men, and the period of service to seven years.

Bismarck has been again interviewed, this time by a Hungarian, and has treated that eminent man. Herr Von Jokai by name, to some very pecu-liar views on the fitness of things from his own stand-point. On the only potentate who has the courage to resist German despotism, the Holy Father, the Chancellor was of course extremely bitter, and indeed indulged in language which, the interviewer states: "must remain unprinted." What was this language? Bismarck could not posibly say harsher, more cruel, or more abusive things than those which he has already utterred, and therefore we have no option but to believe that the "language" to which he treated Von Jokai was made up of some of those bestial expressions which the "Pomeranian hog" is known to indulge in when occasion serves.

OLD-CATHOLICITY AND DEATH.-From Olten we learn that the unfortunate apostate, Kilchmann, who usurped the living of Trimbash is dead. Before he breathed his last, he implored the clerical services of the Capuchins of Olten, and was received again into the bosom of the Church. Strange, how heresy cannot stand the test of the death-bed.

On the 6th of this month, the Feast of St. Thomas of Aquin, the Bishop of Treves was imprisoned at Treves in a building which, before the secularization of monastic institutions, had been a Dominican monastery. It is not known as yet whether the Bishop will remain in the prison where he now is. The apartments which have been allotted to him are by no means suitable for a person of his rank.-His sleeping room contains a poorly appointed bed. In his sitting-room there is a common table, a chair, a wooden bench, a stove, and a solitary candle.-'This is all the furniture," says one who has seen the rooms, "I could discover." The walls have been but lately white-washed, and the friends of the Bishop are not without apprehension that their dampness may affect his health. The Bishop's secretary wished and asked to share in the imprisonment of his lordship, but this was refused; one servant only was permitted to accompany the Bishop. His arrest took place toward evening, just as the Lenton sermon was being concluded. The Canons assembled in the sacristy to give their Bishop, who had been present at the sermon a proof of their attachment and fidelity. The Bishop, with the greatest calmness and self-possession, answered them nearly as follows: "That which Our Lord foretold securely to localize the administration of the King-would happen to St. Peter, is now my lot, 'alius cindom conjointly with that other great problem, the get te et ducet quo tu non viz,' yes, where you would should rebel when one is on the point of losing liberty, and, with liberty, one's flock, and all one's cherished associations; and to get in exchange imprisoment and its consequences. But when it is for such a noble cause-for Christ,)and for Christ's Church am I now imprisoned)-then must the human will submit in silence; nay, wiilingly and joyfully do I embrace all the discomforts which imprisoment will bring upon me, attacking as it does at once my person and liberty. And I can speak with more confidence as I am conscious that in no way have I provoked this fate either for myself or . But when it is a question of princiothers. . . . But when it is a question of principles, of principles which would undermine the very existence of the Church, depriving her as they would, if accepted, of her divine character, should such principles as these be accepted, then, except as a traitor to my office, to my flock, and to the Church of God, I cannot, as a Bishop, adopt them, and there fore do I choose imprisonment and submit to it with

confidence in God. PETTY INTERFERENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT .- Every day brings fresh proof of what the Government means by "leaving the Church free in its own To say nothing of the penalties that are sphere." being constantly inflicted on the Bishops and clergy. the Royal Government has not been ashamed to urge a Catholic dean to make knnwn to the clergy of his deanery that the Old-Catholic apostates, Dr Knoodt, Dr. Reusch, and Dr. Langen, were empowered (i.e. by the Government) as Catholic priests to perform acts connected with the cure of souls. The Government has also been greatly concerned to find that collections are made in churches during divine service for various purposes, and that even children bring their contributions to church. Orders have been consequently given at Treves that careful watch be kept, and the Government be exactly informed in order that by virtue of its supremacy it may protect the Catholic purse and prevent it from being devoted to other ends.

AN OLD-FASHIONED MOTHER. - Some time ago a Mrs Buckelby, who lives over in Berrin county, Michigan, directed her son Samuel, a lad of fourteen years, to take a turn at the churn. Now, as Samuel had set his heart on going a fishing at the very time "he got his back up," and flatly refused to agitate the cream. The curvature was promptly taken out of his spine by a slipper, and, "with tears in his eyes' ho went on duty with the dasher. In about half an hour, and during the brief absence of his mother, his eyes fell bpon a plate of fly poison, and a bright smart though struck him. Just before Mrs. B. came in, Samuel lifted the fatal plate to his face, and as she entered he put the "poison" from his lips with the dramatic exclamation: There, Mother, I guess you wont lick me no more!" Now what did this Spartan dame do? Did she shrick for a doctor, and fall in'o hysterics? Not much. She simply took Samuel by the nape of the, neck lifted him deftly into the pantry, beat the white of six eggs together, and told him to engulf the same instantly; he re-fusing she called the hired girl and in a twinkle Sam found himself outside the albumen. Then Mrs. B. began preparing a mustard emetic. Seeing this Sam's pluck dissolved, and he commenced begging, crying, 'I was only trying to skeer ye." But the stern mother was not to be softened, and Samuel stern mother was not to be softened, and Samuel find your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites just had to swallow the mustard. He was then forced to what you say it is. I believe it is the best preparatake a dose of pain-killer, and had his back rubbed tion in use. I am, sir, &c. with "Vigor of Life," and his stomach with the "Oil

of Gladness." Then he vomited up every thing but his boots and socks. This being over he took seven Ayer's pills, two spoonfuls of castor oil, a teaspoonful of salts, and a blue pill. And now if you want to behold the maddest boy in Michigan, just say "fly

Angels-Do we know what the Angels are? We cannot, as they are the highest order of intellectual beings and so superior to us-the lowest order-that the most gifted of human genius cannot conceive their noble attributes of power and strength, of speed, of activity, of intellect, of knowledge, of unfading and immortal youth, with which they are wonderfully They are, in the extreme, powerful en dowed. knowing, beautiful, young, spirits of the fire of undying love and beauty, whilst we, who presume to know, in our most perfect state, are far beneath them and even are he lowest order of intelligent beings, kindred to animals, little above them in our propensities, subjects of weakness, of ignorance, of us all, by Very Rev. Canon Todd. singgishness, hastening rapidly to old age, deformity and death. We cannot know what angels are till the hour cometh when the earthly veil will be removed from our vision, and the portals of the new Jerusalem shall be flung open to our gaze. Then we shall know.

STARTLING PSYCHOLOGICAL FACT .- The husband or wife by our side, the friend who sits at our board or visits us for an hour, and the friend or stranger we pass in the street, are all somewhat different in character because we havemet. We have come within each other's sphere, and are so affected. Apply this principle, so little recognized, so little understood, to every day life, and it will cause a decided change, not only in our own selection of associates and friends but in the selection of domestics, from the kitchen to the nursery maid. The girl who takes care of the child, into whose face it gazes, to whose voice it listens hour by hour and day by day, is imparting to it her magnetism, and thus moulding and forming its character. Will any person do to take care of your babe? as is generally supposed. The child is being educated from the first moment of its existence ; educated dy its attendants, whoever they are; educated by the looks the smiles, the voices and the subtle, the silent, but effective magnetism of their atmosphere.

SLANDER IS THE TONGUE OF ENVY .- At the court of the lion was a noble horse, who had long and faithfully served his king; and his master prized and loved his faithful servant as he deserved. This was distasteful to the crowd of inferior courtiers, and the fox undertook to undermine the trusty servant, and rob him of his monarch's favor. But his insinnations were nobly and wisely met by the king of beasts. "I need no stronger proof of the worth of my good horse, than that he has such a vile wretch as thou for his enemy."-Lessing.

When Satan perceives that all those trifling, vain thoughts that he casts into the soul do but vex it into greater earnestness, watchfulness and dilgence in holy and heavenly services, he often ceases to interpose such tritles and sinful thoughts; as he ceased to tempt Christ when Christ was peremptory in resisting his temptations.

"Here's yer nice roast chick'n," cried an aged colored man, as the cars stopped at North Carolina railway station.

"Here's yer nice roast chick'n 'n taters all nice and hot," holding up his plate and walking back and forth on the platform.

"Where did you get that chicken?" asked a pas-

Uncle looks at him sharply, and turns away, cry-

ing:
"Here's yer nice roast chick'n, gemmen, all hot; needn't go in the house for dat." "Where did you get that chicken?" repeated the

nqusitive passenger. "Look-a-yer," says uncle, speaking privately to him, " is you from de Norf?"

" Yes." " Is you de true friend ob de culled man?"

"I hope so." "Den don't nebber ask me where I got dat chick'n again. Here's yer nice roast chick'n, all

Hold On.—Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie, or speak harshly, or use any

improper word. Hold on to your hand when you are about ready to strike, pinch, scratch, steal, or do any i

Hold on to your foot when you are on the point of kicking, running away from study, or pursuing the path of error, shame, and crime.

Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited, or imposed upon, or others are angry about

Hold on to your heart when evil associates seek your company, and invite you to join in their games, mirth and revelry.

Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is more valuable to you than gold, high places or fashionable attire. Hold on to the truth, for it will serve well, and do

you good throughout all eternity. Hold on to your virtue—it is above all price for you in all times and places.

Hold on to your good character, for it is, and ever will be, your best wealth.

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORT ine.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-tion and by a careful application of the fine 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. Each packet is labelled-" James

Epps & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—" We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH. ING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." For sale by all druggists.

> GENERAL DEBILITY. NORTH HAVEN, KNOX COUNTY, ME.,

June 12th, 1871.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist, St. John, N. B. DEAR Sin: Having used your chemical prepara-tion of Hypophosphites, which was recommended to me by Mr. Blagdon, Apothecary of Rockland, I am truly surprised with its wenderful effects, because for several years my health has been declining, notwithstanding every means possible, which offered encouragement, was used by me. Several alarming symptoms appeared, amongst which were dyspepsia palpitation of the heart, impoverished blood, and great prestration. Since January, when I began the use of your Syrup, my health has steadily and amazingly improved, so that now it gives me great pleasure to recommend it to others, and in this way show my gratitude for return of health. To all who require a remedy for debility, I would say they will

ELEASER CRABTREE, J. P.

INFORMATION WANTED

IF WILLIAM MARTIN, who left Maghernebely, Bessbrook, Co. Armagh, Ireland, about sineteen years ago, will communicate with his friends, he will hear of something to his advantage.

JOHN R. O'GORMAN,

178 William Street, Montreal. New York and Boston papers please copy -:

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW MARCH 1874 .- CONTENTS.

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3. Napoleon the First and His National Council, by Rev. U. McSwiney. 4. Chronicles of Catholic Missions. (2.) The First Apostle of the Iroquois, by Rev. J Gerard. 5. Stonyhurst Life, by J Walton B. A. G. The Letters of St. Bernard, Part the First by Reginald Colley. 7. Conscience Makes Cowards of

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

place,

No. 1039.

DAME SOPHIE PIGEON, of the parish of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of CASIMIR MARTINEAU, quarry-man, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice.

CASIMIR MARTINEAU, quarry-man, of the same

Plaintin:

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cuese on the thirtieth day of March last. Montreal 1st April 1874.
BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE.

Advocate of the Plantiff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1369, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of MICHEL SANDERS, of St. Jean Bte. Village.

An Insolvent.

I, the Undresigned, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are notified to fyle their claims before me within a month. A meeting of the Creditors in this matter will be held in my office, in the City of Montreal, No. 6, St. James Street, the (1874). at two o'clock P.M., for the ordering of the affairs generally, and for the examination of the Insolvent. The Insolvent is notified to be present.

CHS. ALB. VILBON,

Montreal, 30th March, 1874. No. 6, St. James Street. CANADA, In the CIRCUIT COURT in

and for the County of PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Joliette. L'Assomption. Thursday the Fifth of March, one thousand eight

hundred and seventy-four. Present :- The Honorable L. A. OLIVIER, J.C.S.

EDOUARD CROZE dit PROVENSAL, burgess of

the Parish of St. Henry of Mascouche in the said County and District,

Plaintiff.

LOUIS PAYETTE, the son, farmer, beretofore of the same Parish, now traveller in the United States of America,

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of MM. Archambault & Champagne of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Barthelemy Peltier, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, Written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in that part of the Dominion of Canada, constituting the Province of Quebec, and cannot be found in the District of Joliette, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal called the National," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City of Montreal called the "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

as in a cause by default. (Six words ruled are null, two marginal notes are

will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment

J. Z. MARTEL, C.C.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,)

IN THE SUPERIOR District of Montreal. COURT.

DAME MATHILDE AURORE ROY, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER of the same place, Trader, duly authorised a ester en justice.

The said EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER, her hus

A suit for separation of property has been instituted in this case, returnable on the fifteenth day of April

Montreal, March 26th, 1874. THEO. BERTBAND,

Attorney for Plaintiff.