THE TRUE WITHESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE: OCT 29: 1875.

Poreign intelligence."

FRANCE.

A grand review of the French troops has been neld at Vernon to conclude the military maneuvres. Subsequently General Labrun, who was in command of the Army Corps, gave a breakfast, at which Ma shal MacMahon was present. At this breakfast General de Cissey, the Minister of War, spoke in high terms of the Marshal President of the Repub lic, and he hinted that, although much had been -done towards the reorganisation of the French Army, much yet remained to do. General de Cis-sey concluded by proposing "The Health of Marshal Canrobert," When the Empress of Austria passed through Vernon Marshal MacMahon attended at the station to pay his respects to her Majesty. The Empress was, however, asleep at the time, and the Marshal would not allow her to be disturbed.

M. ROUBER'S SPEECH .- PARIS, Oct. 22 .- The Council of Ministers to-day decided not to take the initiative looking to repressive nieasures in regard to M. Rouher for his recent speech at Ajaccio, as Goverument desires to leave the Assembly complete

freedom of action in the matter.

MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY.—PARIS, October 22.— It is announced that the French Assembly will convene on Thursday, the 4th of November next.

The French Catholic papers give particulars of the death of Prince Adalbert, the last of the eight children of Louis I. of Bavaria. He was a good citizen; in the truest sense, an excellent Catholic, and his loss will be greatly deploted in Bavaria.

The Messager du Midi having announced that the Kleber had been absent from Cornica for two months the Univers asks what has become of the province of the Duc Decazes that that French man of war should be kept at Bastia at the disposition of the Boly

The Univers of the 29th September publishes in full the text of the Report, presented to the recent Congress at Rheims by the Rev. Father Marquigny, on behalf of the working men's guilds. That jour nal also remarks that the writers who so constantly assail their Catholic associations would do well to read the report, for they will find many things in it which they have need to know.

The Plasphemous paper of Geneva, the Asia Journal Suisse, has been interdicted from entering France -its hostility to the Government of that country. not to speak of its systematic attacks on religion, plucing it under the ban of the French law.

The hankering after Belgium recently manifested

by Victor Hugo and M. de Girardin has called forth the following semi-official note:-

The feeling evinced in some Belgian papers as to certain publications alluding to the am lexation of Belgium to France has excited profound surprise here; for it is matter of public notoriety that nothing is less thought of in France than the annexation of Belgium, and it ought to be known s.t Brussels what everybody knows in France, that the publications in question are essentially personal whimsicalities (funtaisies.)"

The Times correspondent writing from Paris on Oct. 4, says:—A diplomatic incident occurred to day which, though not pregnant with any great interest shows the great good feeling which exists between Republican institutions. The Comte de Bruc, Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of San Marino, was received by the Duc Decazes this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and expressed the good wishes of " his Government for the greatness and prosperity of France, which from the highest antiquity has always honoured San Marino with its friendship and protection." San Marino has had no representative in France since the death of the Duc d'Aquaviva three years ago, and it must therefore be a source of sincere congratulations that diplomatic relations have once more

been resumed between the two countries? THE FRENCH ELECTORAL QUESTION - The great question before the Assembly when it meets again will be that—so often discussed—of the electoral divisions. It is now understood that the Government has finally made up its mind to nail its colours to the mast, and insist on the adoption of the scrutin d'arrondissement. Hence an imminent split between it and its supporters on the Left of the Chamber. The latter appear to be much aggricved that their own representative in the Cabinet, M. Dufaure, Rayah has to go five and six days from home, and should have in this matter gone with his colleagues has to work eight days without receiving bread or instead of with his old party, and they point trium-phantly to his former leader, M. Thiers, who has just declared for the maintenance of the scrutin de liste as necessary to the prosperity of the Republican cause. Nothing can be more unreasonable. When M. Thiers was in office he pronounced very decidedly in favor of the scrutin d'arrondissement, and M. Dufaure expressed the same opinion. Why, because M. Thiers has changed his convictions, M. Dufaure should depart from his is not apparent to the ordinary mind. That there will be a sharp struggle there appears to be little doubt, and the Times endeavours to avert the storm by suggesting that all that it is hoped to effect by the scrutin d'arrondissement may be as well obtained by applying to the scrutin de liste the system of the cumulative vote. We fear, however, that the Left will be just as averse to this as to the other. What they dislike is precisely the result aimed at, not the particular means proposed. They do not wish to have large minorities in the large towns represented, they do not desire to give weight to local influences. They know that the scrutin de liste is the only system on which a bare Radical majority can triumph throughout the whole department, and that is precisely what they want. But we suspect that it will turn out that the feeling in favour of the scrutin Carrondissement is much stronger and more wide-spread than it is generally believed to be, and that the Government will be seen to have public opinion at its back .- Tablet.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST CAUSE -PARIS, Oct. 22 .- It is believed in Madrid that the Carlist leaders will hold a meeting shortly, at which a decision will be arrived nicling a few desertions from the Carlist ranks, states that in Catalonia-where the Carlist leader Gamundi has just been defeated-several Carlist leaders and one Cura have dissolved their bands, saying that "all is over for the present." And from Santander comes the intelligence that the Fuerists in Biscay and Guipuzcoa are working to bring about a reconciliation, that the inhabitants of Guipuzcoa and Navarre are in favour of peace, and that several prominent Carlists and foreign Carlist Committees are endeavouring to persuade Don Carlos to abandon the struggle.

GERMANY.

DEFICIT IN THE BUDGET .- LONDON, Oct. 22 .- The Pall Mall Gazette's telegram from Berlin says the estimates for the German Empire for 1876 show a

deficit of fifteen million marks.

The Apostate Suszczynski—This unhappy man has advanced a stage in his wickedness, having contracted a civil marriage at Konigsburg with Fraulein Gajeweska. . It is stated that he intended proceeding at once to Switzerland with the expectation that some of the "Old-Cathol c' pastors there will not hesitate to perform a religious ceremony from which the German "Old-Catholics" still shrink. The Polish papers contain pathetic appeals to the Gajeweska family to prevent the perpetration of so shameful an offence by their daughter, one bringing dis-grace upon themselves, upon the Polish clergy, and

the fame of the nation.
School Inspection.—On late October everywhere in East Prussia the Catholic clerical school inspectors cease to exercise their functions. Every parish in the province received official notice, dated 4th September to this effect. The Protestant clerical our manner.—The cattle census is intrusted to

school inspector, still continue, it is or my from the Christian farme rs. 5, As Christian prosecuted by a

school inspectors still continue, it is on thy from the Catholic schools that the presence of a clargyman is to be banished.

Guine—On the 18th of September a con tested election for Deputy to the Reichstag for the united district of Guin and Thorn was held, and the polling took place on Monday, 20th September. There were 19,010 good votes; of which the Protestar t barrister. Or Gerhard, received 3,700, and the Catholic Polish landed proprietor, von Szczaniecki, 220 0. So ex-landed proprietor, von Szczaniecki, 220 0. So ex-ctiing an cleeriop, and one inswhich so many per-sons voted has never before taken place at Culmi As what not unlikely most of the reject ed voling papers came from the Catholic side, t he defects being just what were to be expected in one people who require to have everything shown and explained to them and have little self-reliance. Man ly German Catholics were also frightened by the Po lish name,

v. isit to Bome.

ri ages registered within the Cassel distr ict during the last quarter of 1874 as 112; and durin ig the first quarter of 1875 as 100. Of the former ec clesiastical ct remony was performed in 87 cases, and of the lat-te r in 64 cases. There were thus 61 1 jurely civil m arriages in the first six months after t he law had come into operation It is gratifying to know that tluere was not among them a single case of Catholics a vailing themselves of the facility granted them.

TURKEN.

A Memorandum has been presented to the International Commissioners at Methovich on the Me renta, close to the Austrian frontier, in which the Insurgents of t e neighbouring districts, which were the first to rise, state their grievances. It is as follow:-

"Honoured: Luropean Commission.—Fer four

centuries the unenviable Rayahs—the Christians or

the Herzegovina-have been dragging on their mi

sery. Unable to bear any longer the tyranny, bur

berian persecution, violence, and oppression of the Tarks, they have all risen and taken to arms b prove to the civilized Europe of the 19th century that it is a shame and a sin for her that such ba barism should be allowed to exist. We have been d that you have been sent out from the Sovereigns to inquire into our grievances and why we have vis in in arms. Well, here are the twne and real cause s. Let us begin with the Mussulman landlord. The unlucky peasant who farms a piece of ground fir m the Aga must till it and pay not less than, half the produce. If the Aga comes on a visit, which happens three or four times a year, he comes with all his people, and the peasant is forced to main tain the Aga, his people, and horses; otherwise there are blows for him and prison. The tithes are farmed in the Turkish Empire, but she farmers of the revenues in connivance with the authorities take ten times their due, and the Rayah has to pay beyond this—the Rayah has to pay the Charatsh and the Askarie. The counting of the cattle and sheep is managed in the most unfortunate way. It is the Turks who count them; they pass their co-religionists; but the Christian, if he has ten, they reckon 30, in order that this latter should pay to the Aga the full redevares for pasture. Who should the Christian complain to—to Ali? Who is Judge? it is Ali himself. If a Turk sues a Christian or a Christian sues a Bunk, the Christian can never obtain justice if he has not two Turks as witnesses, and he is thrown into prison besides. The Turks carry away by force our wives and daughters, and force them to embrace Islamism. If a Christian. comes forward: against a Turk, he does not live our bells, our images of saints are an abomination.

which they insult openly. We pay taxes to the Sultan, and bear heavy charges, but receive no education. We have no schools, and if any one asked for such he would at once be imprisoned, and would have to pay for it with his head. If there be any work to be done on the roads of the Sultan, the Rayah has to go five and six days from home, and pay, while the Turks are exempt. If horses are wanted to carry provisions for the Turkish troops, the Gendarmes are down upon the village which has to feed them, while every day they take away men and horses, and keep them away for 15 or 20 days without giving them bread or pay. We can never obtain justice, because the tribunals are composed of a number of wild Turks, and only two Christians, who from fear even subscribe the sentence of death on a Christian. If a poor Christian is ordered to do some work and he excuses himself, the Zaptichs are down upon him, beat him half to death, and often torture him till he really dies. If a Turk brings a complaint before the tribunal the case is decided at once, but if a Christian has a suit he can wait till Doomsday, or he must spend in bribes ten times as much as his suit is worth. We can never be in safety from the Turk. If the Aga come to us the first thing he does is to revile the Cross, the pictures of Saints, the altar, the church, &c. The violence of the Turks knows no limit. Semail Aga Schavitz, who sits in the Council at Solatz, forced the unfortunate Rayah to drain the swamps of Kuzat, and so arranged the matter as if the people had worked on the roads of the Sultan, all this without a farthing of pay. He is not the only one who does so; every Turk does the same. There is no honesty in the Turkish Government. The employes have only small pay, and are thus forced to commit all sorts of illegalities and violence. Nothing is essier for the Turks than to condomn the Rayah inlegally, for the proceedings of the tribunal are carried on in Turkish, which the Rayah does not understand, and they do as they like. A swamp at Garda Glavica and Glavica Koat which will influence to an important extent the position of their cause. The Tiempo, after chroplace drained it and cultivated it. but the Turks place drained it and cultivated it, but the Turks appropriated the land to the extent of 1,000 acres. High and honoured Sirs, Europe has changed up to this day, and has driven from their thrones many you still set such great store by the Turkish barbarian ! High and honoured Sirs, we can and will not live any longer under the Turkish whips. We are men and not beasts. If you do not want to help us you cannot force us to return to slavery. We cannot believe the Turkish promises, and as regards your mediation we are convinced that the Turks

alive into their hands. THE WRONGS OF HERZEGOVINA .- " An eminent Philbellone" publishes in Paris an interesting reply to the complaints of the insurgents of Herzegovina. We may thus condense it:—"1. The small farmer complains that he has to give half his produce to the aga, or mayor; that the aga pays him four visits a year, and he has to maintain him and his followers while they remain.—When molested by the aga the farmer can have recourse to the cadi, to the farmers exact ten times the amount prescribed by the rayah, and when the Servian, politicians found law.—The tithes are farmed, but by Christian not that there were no advantages to be gained territoriables, and the insurgents have only to blame their ally by them they declined to go any further. The coreligionists. The Turkish tithes are farmed by natural consequence is that the Montenegrins gain Turke. 3. The rayabs have also to pay taxes and personal contributions.—The rayahs can purchase military exemption and escape all personal service

Christian farme rs. 5. A Christian prosecuted by a Turk or who prosecutes a Turk loses has suit unless he has two Turk of witnesses, and is thrown into prison. Tustice in favour of Christians is always under the projection of the consuls. (see)

The projection of the consuls. (see)

The Turk of who projection of the consuls. (see)

E. The Turk of witnesses, and daughter the circumstances which led to the Hatti-Sherif of Gulbane, to the enquiries of the Hatti-Sherif of Gulbane, to the enquiries of the the consuls. The Khoran forbids forcible conversion, but the Christians declars all manufactures and declars all manufactures. The the christians declars all manufactures are supported by the large of the field by the large of the conversion, but the Christians declars all manufactures. tiaus declare all means good to convert a Mussultiaus declare all means good to convert a Mussulman. Z. If a Christian calls for justice against a
Turk, he is sure not to live more than three days.

Turk, he is sure not to live more than three days.

When a Christian is neglicitly, imperisoned the Bishop informs the Consul- 8. The Turks hate our
priests, churches, &c.—If the Turks have a horror
of Christians, the Greeks not only hate the Turks
but all Christians not of the Greek to the Church. 8. We
pay taxes and tranquility in the East. The peace of
the world depends upon order and quiet in Turkey.

As to the Porte, its very existance is at stake in an
Oriental war. Notwithstanding, all whese endeavours have come to nothing. The cause of
failure was that Mahomedan society was ont as yet
of Christians not of the Greek Church. 8. We
pay taxes and tranquility in the East. The peace of pay taxes and receive no educat ion; we have no schools.—Teachers are not wan ting, and if the Greek Slave do not know how to read and write So that they abstained from voting.

MUNSTER.—The Westfalischer, Meskur, announces they have only to blame their spir itual chiefs. 10.

Ethat Dr. Brinkmann (the Bishop of Munst, or) has left The mysh is obliged to work on made for a week at the baths at Karisbad, and, by directions of his a time without pay or food. Since the capitular p bysicians, will go to the Tyrol and Switz erland for tions, Acc., Christians have been exempted from the banefit of his health. It will depend upon the forced labour. 11. When horses are required for st ate of his health whether he takes his intended the army the rayah has his animal s taken.—When horses are requisitioned and no indemnity given, CIVIL MARRIAGES.—A return, which it e Deutches the police, on the complaint of the Consuls, are R sichse-Zeitung publishes, gives the numb er of mar- punished. 12. How obtain justice in a court comthe police, on the complaint of the Consuls, are posed of savage Turks and only two Christians, who are forced to consent even to the death of the most honest Christians?—There are other courts and a mixed tribunal as well as the Cons ul. 13: Ir a poor Christian resists forced labour, or i nterferes to prevent his horse being taken, he is at tre to be beaten felt by the Turks, who are looking out for some almost to death.—The Cousuls are there to see the capitulations respected. 14. If a ()hristian takes a case into court he can never get it settled without bribing the judges to ten times the value of the matter in dispute.—The same answer as to No. 12. 15. There is no security under the Turkish Government.—The capitulations and other Acts have been | vinces, but in the whole Empire, with all its various conceded, not in favour of the Turks, but to the Christians. 16. If an aga comes to see you he blasphemes against the Cross, &c.—The Greek Slavs also use very bad language. 18. A Tuckish judge obliged some rayabs to dry a lake for him.—An isolated fact. 18. There is no probity in the Turkish Government; its agents, being ill paid; commit illegal and violent acts.—And the probity of the Greeks in the Turkish service? 12: Turkish which the rayahs do not understand, is used in the courts.—Europeans soon pick up Turkish. 20. Some rayans drained a lake, and the Turks took the land reclaimed away from them.—Why did not the rayahs complain to their Consuls?" Such are the replies which "an eminent Philhellene" makes to the insurgent "factum."-Pull Mall Guzette.

A series of larger and more than usually obstinate fights occurred between the Insurgents and the Tunks on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of September in the neighbourhood of Stolatz. According to the Insurgents' own accout, a body of 1,200 men, led by the often-mentioned Petico Paclovics-and Linbobratics. after some slight skirmishing on the 28th, attacked on the 29th the Turkish post at Pranatudzza. The fight lasted with varying fortune until the evening, when the Turks received large reinforcements from Stolatz. This made it advisable for the Insurgents to withdraw to their position in the mountains, where early the next morning they were attacked in their turn by the Turks, and after an obstinate resistance were driven from their position. They ascribe their defeat to the want of ammunition and to the turning movement of the Turks who are stated to have been 4,000 strong. Imorder not to be cut off from their line of retreat into the mountains, the Insurgents fell back on Rasuo and Ljubinje. The losses are admitted to have been great on both sides. The number of wounded was large, as, in concequence of the want of ammunition the Insurgents took to hand-to-hand fighting. This offensive movement on the part of the Insurgents shows more than usual boldness. The scene of the three days. To the Turks our priests, our churches, ght is the high land which connects the Gradina range with the coast range on the left of the Narenta River. The object seems to have been a combined movement of the bands of the Trebinje district to interrupt the communications in the Naventa Valley from Metkovica to Mostar, and the failure must have been very complete as the Insurgent accounts themselves zdmit. Once More experience has proved that in all cases where the Insurgents venture to come out of their mountain strongholds the Turks show their superiority, but this time the Insurgents were driven out of their care positions. Meanwhile ravages and destruction go on on both sides, with constant assaults on a small scale and skirmishes of no importance except that they are more or less accompanied by destruction of villages of both religions and the more on less complete impoverishment of the province and the increasing of the normal accretity between Mussulman and Christian. The longer this goes on the greater will be, not merely the loss of the property of the in-habitants or destruction of the inhabitants themselves, but the difficulty of effecting a pacification. No prisoners are taken in battle or by combatants on either side, and I am, quite willing to believe that the Insurgents commit the greater barbarities, if there be any degrees, from having been the most degraded before the war broke out. Slavery and bad government are not agents calculated to develope Christian virtues, and after all they have undergone I should not be in the least surprised at the insurgents roasting some Agas alive. The predominance of the Agas has only been kept up by intolerable oppression, and the winds they have sown will now and then come back in a whirlwind. What is more exasperating than all the personal grievances, the Mussulmans in every way in-sult the religion of the rayah. The altars, of the churches are defiled in the vilest way, the sacred utensils, the pictures, and all objects of reverence subjected to ingenious indignities, and the pricatly vostments displayed in mock procession of gipsies or the rabble of Trebinje. All this to us may seem very puerile provocation, but to the Herzegovinian Christian it is the worst conceivable humiliation, it must be remembered that all these people are of the same race. Those only who had no conviction or attachment to their religion became Mussulmans, while all who held to their Christianity before any worldly advantage are the slaves of to-day noble Emperors, Kings, and Princes who were and hold their religion dearer by all they endure Christians; and to day, in the age of civilization, for it. All this must be taken into account before for it. All this must be taken into account before wegive judgment on the men who take a savage delight in cutting off Turks' heads and sticking them up on poles. Thus barbarities will in-crease on both sides so long as the war is kept up. As I have repeatedly foretold, the Insurgents will accept any solution of this question which the don't care a straw about it We want freedom, full liberty and equality before the law to the rayah, and real freedom. The Turks will never got us All political plans and combinations or interest. Powers guarantee, and which will give personal All political plans and combinations exist only in the heads of political intriguers, who make a means of the insurrection, but have no control and only slight influence over it. Servian agents have been very busy among the Insurgents, but they have failed to produce any impression. The whole of Herzegovina is strongly attached to Montenegre, and will follow Prince Nikita's counsel, and I am confident that he will advise the acceptance of any autonomy guaranteed by the Powers. To this fact is unquestionably due the withdrawal of Servia from bishop, to the lieutenant-governor, and even to moral engagements made to the Insurgents. Her Constantinople. 2. The tithes are farmed, and the ambition was greater than her interest in the fate of

> population, the more that many Montenegrins are joining them -Corr. Times.

peace and tranquility in the East The peace of ment, urged on by Europe, was in advance of Turkish manners and customs ; nay, the Government itself objected to the pressure put upon it. and hated the innovations exacted by civilized Christianity. To-day everything is different. Mahomedans now suffer quite as much under administrative abuses as the Christians. The state of the public finances has contributed to enlighten public opinion. Money knows neither religion, nor rank nor nationality. It is governed by mathematical laws. Loans are every day more difficult to be concluded. Imposts necessitated by a system of government founded upon force alone are unendurable. Main force is very expensive now-adays. Rebellions are engendered, which, while causing fresh expenditure, dry up the sources of income. The truth of all this is being gradually means to check the evil. The present Grand Vizier is particularly disposed to introduce reforms. His own experience as a Provincial Governor has made him acquainted with the vices and abuses of the administration, and he is determined to do away with them not only in the insurgent Proraces. It is the business of all the world to favour and support these benevolent intentions. For this reason the Powers dispensed with a diplomatic pressure resorted to formerly and always resulting in nothing. The Powers display the greatest confidence in the intentions of the Sultan and his Ministers, who have been persuaded that the interests of the Porte in this question are indentical with those of all other nations. Diplomatic action to-day is confined to assisting the Turkish Government in quelling the insurrection and planning institutions - likely, to allay existing grievances. The task is not an easy one. On both sides there are susceptibilities, passions, and impulses to be overcome which aggravate each other. Xet the task is not beyond the resources of diplomacy. There is every reason to hope that, thanks to the united exertions of Turkey and the foreign Cabinets the present crisis will be productive of a decided improvement in the condition of the East." The writer of the above inspired words looks

upon the change which has come over Mahomedan society as the reason why Turkey may be trusted to carry out reforms contemplated for the last 42 years, but unrealized as yet. Considering it is only nine years since Prince Gortchskoff officially declared that the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte was unendurable, that his illusions as regarded the state of Turkey were over: and that he would actively interfere were Rayah rebels again massacred by the Sultan's troopsconsidering all this, I say, and a good many similar facts which might be easily adduced, the Russian Government must have very conclusive proofs respecting the change alleged to have come over Mahomedau Society if this is the reason, why diplomatic present is deprecated in the present instance. The Russian discovery of a Mahomedan intellectual metamorphoses is the more remarkable, as the Turkish Administration, by the Journal de St. Petersbourg's own showing, is worse than eyen, and as the few men caring for politics in Turkey are mostly connected with this sinking Administration. It is, perhaps, also worthy of note that the Christian. Rayane, with their ample facilities for observing the peculiarities of the Turkish Government, are not overmuch disposed to endorse the assertion respecting; the recent enlightenment of Mahomeden "Society." You have read the proclams tions of the Insurgent chiefs; you have seen the PAIN REIMEDY text of the Servian Speech from the Throne, and text of the Servian Speech from the Throne, said FOR INTERNAL AND I IXTERNAL US been made acquainted with the utterances of the Prince of Montenegro, the Archbishop of Servia, the Agram, Parliament, and the Servian, Croation, Dalmatian, and Roumanian Press-is there s.nything in all these to make one suspect they see any amelioration? With all these witnessing to the contrary, it is exceedingly desirable that the point in dispute should be cleared up by future communications from the exclusive sources s.t the disposal of St. Petersburg writers .- Times Cor.

Some time since an engine-driver, at Leeds, having been discharged, applied to be reinstated. "You were dismissed," said the superintendent, anatorely, for letting your train come twice into collision. "That is the very reason," rejoined the man, interrupting him, "why, I ask to be rescored." "How so?" "Why, sir, if I had any doubt before as to whether two trains could pass each other on the same line, I am now entirely satisfied. I have tried it twice, sir, and it can't be done, and I am not likely to try it again."

In Oxfordshire lately the churchwardens of a certain parish received a circular that had been sent by direction of the Bishop throughout the diocese, putting questions for each churchwarden to answer as to the state of his parish, on some moral and social points. Among the questions was the following: " Have you reason to think there is much immorality in your parish,?" A farmer pondered on this for some time. The reputation of his parish, he felt at last, was bound to be maintained, so the answer, with many others, went back to the diocesan, "Pretty fairish,"

A man dressed in a sailor costume was brought up in a criminal court the other day upon a charge of stenling a pair of boots. As he had no counsel, the court appointed a young lawyer to take charge of the defence. The lawyer opened the case with a speech in which he alluded to his client as "a child of the sad sea waves, a nursling of the storm, whom the pitiless billows had cast, a forlorn and friendless waif, upon the shores of time, after a life spent in herce and heroic conflict with the raging elements." The evidence revealed that he was a cook upon a canal-boat, previous to which he had hawked fish. The "nursling of the storm" is now in gaol for six months.

In the parish church of Fettercairn a custom existed—and indeed still lingers, in some parts of Scotland-of the precentor, on Communion Sabbaths, reading out each single line of the psalm, or paraphrase, before it was sung by the congregation. This practice gave rise to a somewhat unfortunate introduction of a line from the first psalm. In most churches in Scotland the communion-tables are placed in the centre of the church. After sermon and prayer, the seats around these tables are occupied by the communicants, while a psalm is being sung. On one Communion Sunday the pre-centor observed the noble family of Eglintonn approaching the tables, and saw that they were likely o be kept out by those who pressed in before them. Being very zealous, for their accommodation, he called out to an individual whom he considered to and the Servians lose influence over the Insurgent back, Jock, and let in the noble family of Eglinbe the principle obstacle in the passage : "!! Come toun;" and then, turning again to his psalm-book, he took it up and went on to read the line, " Nur Commenting on the Herzegovina affair, the Journal stand in sinners' way."

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