

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

PARIS, February 17.—In the Assembly to-day the Ministry were defeated on the Bill relating to Bonapartist pensions. The members of the Cabinet will retain their portfolios until a decision has been rendered on the Constitutional laws.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Right and Left Centres have agreed on a new bill for the organization of the Senate. It provides that the Assembly shall appoint 95 Senators, who shall be removable; the remaining 225 are to be elected by Councils General, the Municipal Councils and Councils of Arrondissements, and one third of that number is to be renewed by election every three years. President MacMahon has agreed to renounce for the Executive the prerogative of appointing a portion of the Senate.

FRANCE DATES.—It is said that Lady Morgan, when visiting Paris, complained to Lafayette of the manner in which conversation was interlarded with dates. But what would she think now of the number of dates a person has to carry in his mind, thanks to a fashion invented by the Republicans? In her day the people only talked about the 14th of July, when the Bastille fell; the 4th of August, when the French noblesse renounced their privileges; the 31st of October, when the market women marched to Versailles and brought back the King and Queen to Paris; the 10th of August, when the Tuileries were stormed and taken; the 21st of January, when Louis XVI. was executed; the 31st of May, when the Girondists were outlawed. After the terror and the adoption of the Revolutionary calendar, people had to remember that the 9th Thermidor meant the fall of Robespierre; the 18th Fructidor (4th of September) the day when Augereau surrounded the Chamber and sent many Conservatives to Cayenne; the 13th Vendémiaire when General Bonaparte cannonaded the factions on the steps of the Church of St. Roch. Under the Empire there was nothing but the "sun of Austerlitz." Napoleon was everything and dates only reappeared when Charles X. was falling; then came ordinances of July, and afterwards the three days of July—27th, 28th, and 29th—when the King was driven from St. Cloud. Dates then came quick—Ministry of Casimir-Perier, 12th of March; funeral of General Lamuraz, 5th of June; Ministry of M. Thiers, 11th of October, &c. Then the three days of June, when Cavaignac put down the Barbes, Louis-Blanc, Ledru-Rollin business with much bloodshed. Afterwards, 10th of December, mourning election of Prince Louis Napoleon; 2nd of Dec. coup d'etat. Dates again went out of fashion only coming back with M. Emile Ollivier, and his letter of the 19th of January. He became Minister on the 2nd of January, and would have been Minister on the 1st had it not been a Friday. Afterwards came the 4th of September; the 31st of October, when Blanqui and friends took the Hotel de Ville during the siege; the 8th of February, or truce of Bordeaux; the fall of M. Thiers, alluded to as the 24th of May; the creation of the Septennate the 20th of November, &c. These and other dates are constantly alluded to in the newspapers in debates and in conversation without the key, and one is expected to know that the law of the 31st of May means that universal suffrage was violated on that day on the proposition of M. Thiers, and that the laws of September were those which the ex-President launched against the Press.—*Full Mail Gazette.*

SWITZERLAND

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Old Catholics having claimed possession of the Church at Notre Dame, Geneva, which was built in 1850 on a site given by the authorities, with subscriptions from various parts of the world, Lords Donigh and Gainsborough and three other English Catholics have addressed a remonstrance to the Cantonal Government on behalf of the English subscribers. They declare that to allow such a claim would be regarded by every honorable Englishman as a violation of the principles of justice, honor, and liberty, of which Switzerland had formerly a right to be considered a representative.—*Times Cor.*

ITALY

An Encyclical from the Pope to the Prussian Bishops is published. It denounces the false Ecclesiastical laws, and excommunicates members of the clergy who accept benefices from the State. The Minister of Public Instruction, Bonghi, has been visiting various Universities and educational institutions in Italy. At the Universities of Turin and Padua he was hissed by the students. He is decidedly unpopular, and belongs to the Lowe and Ayrton class of statesmen. He made himself so troublesome when out of office that he was taken into office to keep him quiet. But Bonghi cannot be repressed. He wants to remodel all the schools and colleges after a fashion of his own, and intends to introduce compulsory education in schools maintained or superintended by the State. He purposes to make it illegal to teach or keep schools without Government licence, and to prevent the seminaries established by the clergy from receiving lay pupils. In proportion as a country loses in faith it generally increases in superstition. Fifteen or twenty years ago, spiritualism was scarcely known in Italy, and was confined principally to the Anglo-American society of Florence, of which Home was at one time the hero. Now this degraded form of superstition has become exceedingly prevalent amongst the Italians, and at Modena a house has recently obtained quite a fame as being haunted, because raps have been heard in it which have hitherto remained unexplained. The Italian liberal papers are full of advertisements announcing the arrival of celebrated mediums, somnambulists, astrologers, etc., who cry on their infamous practices with impunity, under a government which impedes the progress of religion in every possible manner, and which is doing its best to undermine the faith of the Italian people. Doubtless it finds spiritualism an admirable help in the performance of this iniquitous undertaking.—*Catholic Review.*

MURDERS AND ROBBERIES IN ITALY.—A correspondent of the *N. Y. Times* writing from Rome, states that in the last half of the year 1871 the number of murders in the whole kingdom amounted to 1355, with the addition of 912 attempts at murder not resulting in death. In 1872 the number of murders reached 2089, and unsuccessful attempts 1540. In 1873 the figures are 1855 murders and 1415 attempts with failure to inflict death. In the nine months of 1874, ending with the beginning of September, there were of murders accomplished 1459, and attempts not accomplished 1105.

In addition, it may be mentioned that in the first period named, of 1871, there were 22,592 cases of encounters with wounds inflicted; highway robberies and extortions 2603, and thefts 34,791. In the whole of the year 1873 we have 37,355 cases of wounds inflicted; highway robberies, 4605, and thefts 69,524. In 1874 are given 31,717 for the first, 34,205 for the second, and 67,162 for the third class of cases; and for the nine months of the present year, to the beginning of September—23,362 for the first, 30,941 for the second, and 59,137 for the third.

GERMANY

Despatches from Berlin report that the Emperor William is indisposed. It is denied that General von Moltke's illness is serious. Five German men of war at Kiel have been ordered to be in readiness for immediate service. Officers and crews are not allowed to go ashore. It is supposed that they are to sail for Spanish waters in case there is any further delay of satisfaction from Spain for the Guntay outrages. This movement will probably force Spain to resume active measures against the Carlists.

THE GERMAN MARSHAL, LAW, the most important law passed in the present Session of the German Parliament is the one extending the civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages from Prussia to the whole Empire. The new Statute is a consequence of the resolution adopted some time ago to enlarge the powers of the Central Legislature and include civil law among the topics appertaining to the Reich. Interesting as the first fruits of that great constitutional change, it is interesting likewise on account of its specific contents. In all Germany this law does away with the services of the clergy in celebrating the three great domestic events of life. It allows of children entering on their earthly career without being baptized or assigned to any religious denomination whatsoever. It enables men and women to marry independently of the consent of the clergy, not always easily obtained in Catholic districts. And, to remain consistent throughout, it allows of people being buried in consecrated ground, whose relatives may not be in a position to mention any recognized belief believed in by the defunct. The churchyards, so long in the exclusive possession of the clergy, henceforth must be thrown open to people who owned to no denomination while alive. What the effect of it all upon German society is likely to be you will easily divine, when I tell you that in the few months the Prussian Civil Registration Law has been in operation only 25 per cent. of all Berlin marriages have been celebrated in churches while only 30 per cent. of the children born in this capital have been baptized by clergymen. It is true, the smaller towns and villages have not imitated the example set them by the metropolis and many of the larger cities of the kingdom. It is true likewise that the impending abolition of all ecclesiastical fees for births, deaths and marriages will reconcile a large portion of the poor to the Church, whose demands however small, they new begrudge. Yet there is the stern fact that a law originally intended to diminish the influence of the Catholic clergy alone now enables the members of all denominations alike to display the indifference with which a good many of them have been lately regarding their respective Churches in this sceptical country. The ecclesiastical revolution thus indirectly brought about by the struggle of the Vatican and the Empire reaches to far wider spheres than those aimed at by the Bill. Nay, it is hardly too venturesome to say that Protestantism, with no compulsory rites left, will be at first more sensibly affected by the innovation than Catholicism, whose confessional cannot be done away with.—*Times Cor.*

"THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW."—The high-flown phrase of Bismarck's is now used so constantly by his vassals to excuse and shield every kind of tyranny and injustice that it is interesting to try and sound in meaning. In the *Kreuz Zeitung*, the organ of the orthodox Evangelical party, they say most plainly that the "majesty of the law" threatens to undermine every Church law and ordinance founded and upheld since the Reformation, and that the existence of the Church is endangered, since all appeals and complaints addressed to the Courts for ecclesiastical causes are met with the answer that "although the laws cannot exactly be justified by the Word of God, although 'such and such' may have been the custom in the Church, they nevertheless, cannot yet or permit any anarchy against the new laws."—*Tablet Cor.*

THE LATEST EVENTS IN PADERBORN AND FELDA.—When nine months ago, after the "deposition" of Archbishop Ledochowski, and fourteen days ago, after the "deposition" of Bishop Martin, Prussian Catholics began to discuss those sentences of "deposition" pronounced by the Tribunal for ecclesiastical affairs, the first expression of their feelings was either laughter and ironical railery, or grief and indignation. Since then there was full justification for both those classes of sentiments, it usually depended on the temperament of the individual, or the tone in which the announcement was made to him, which class prevailed.

Those sentences of "deposition" are an occasion of grief and indignation for Catholics, because they demonstrate to what a pass things have come with the Catholic Church in Prussia, and they establish a radical confusion in the administration of the Church temporalities of the dioceses concerned, and they open up a prospect of countless vexations, and even of punishments for many priests and for the lay members of many church-committees. On the other hand, however, it should also be remembered, that the news that a Bishop has been "deposed" by a State authority, must be for a Catholic quite as much a source of amusement as the announcement that Bishop Martin had deposed the Governor of Westphalia, or Pope Pius the King of Prussia, would be for a "champion of civilization" (*Culturkampf*). For the right to pronounce such decisions, and especially the power to carry them into effect, is about equal on both sides.

According to Catholic principles the deposition of a Bishop by the State does not deprive him of the smallest iota of his rights. But if the State proceeds further in the matter, and endeavours actually to hinder the Bishop in the exercise of those rights by internment, him, throwing him into prison, or putting him to death, it is to be borne in mind that all these things could happen just the same without any "deposition." The "deposition," therefore, of itself has no meaning. So long as there is no actual interference with the Bishop he will exercise his rights after the "deposition" just as he did before it, and he will find the same obedience among all faithful priests and laymen precisely as before. Nay, the devotedness to him will become more intense and earnest the more the Bishop is menaced or effectively injured.

If the actual interference with the Bishop go so far as to render the execution of his office impossible then representatives will appear in his place. But from the ecclesiastical standpoint he is and will continue to be the Ordinary of his diocese, the clergy will continue to act only under his commission. For the faithful people of the diocese of Paderborn their bishop now resides within the fortress walls of Wesel; all their hearts turn towards him with continuous love and veneration; they send up countless fervent prayers for him to the Throne of God. This communion and reciprocity of prayer, just as it existed between the great Christians and the holy Apostle St. Peter, is naturally an insignificant affair in the estimation of the "champions of civilization," it is even, perhaps, an object of their derision and pity. But, for Catholics, this union in prayer is the firmest bond which can be knit here on earth, it is of inestimable significance and efficacy.

The State possesses the power of even putting to death every Catholic Bishop and priest if it chooses; it has the power of shutting up all the Catholic churches and institutes, or even of pulling them down, or burning them down, as it pleases; it has the power of totally confiscating every farthing of Church property. But it has not the power of carrying into effect the May-Laws against the Catholic conscience, so long at least, as there are in Prussia Catholics who are worthy of the name.—*Germania.*

HOW THE QUEEN OF BAVARIA WAS CONVERTED.—We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter from the Countess de Montgolfier, Countess of a religious in this country: "When the Queen Marie of Bavaria made her final entry into Munich, as bride of the Crown Prince, thirty-two years ago, the streets were thronged with people, amongst them was a poor priest, now in Heaven (his name I think is my brother-in-law, Rudolph). He was moved with compassion at the sight of the beautiful young Princess coming along to her wedding, and he imagined what he called a spiritual clock for her salvation. He sought out, and found, amongst the poorer classes, who alone

seem capable of real sacrifice, twenty-four heroic souls to represent the twenty-four hours of the day. Each of them undertook to pray an hour daily for the soul of Marie. Hohenzollern. He, the watchmaker, used to wind up his clock as long as he lived. After the lapse of thirty-two years, I believe all the hours are gone, together with the watchmaker, into another world, except one only, whom I know. She was at that time housekeeper to some kind of public asylum, and her hour was from ten to midnight. For ten years she never missed; then she got ill, and changed her hour for the daytime, but never once omitted the task those thirty-two years. During the last six or seven years she was strongly tempted to leave off, and apply her prayers to some other purpose, especially during the war; but she resisted valiantly, remembering her promise to the dead priest, and she was encouraged, also, by the consideration (this God's affair, not ours—we have only to do our task, and leave the event to Him; so she went on, till one day she accidentally read in the paper of the Queen's conversion, and nearly fainted. She is eighty-two, but hale, hearty, and active. The strong temptations she had to give up because 'it was of no use,' exactly coincide with the internal struggles of the Queen, who herself says that she has been for several years intending, but unable, to make up her mind.—*Catholic Times.*

RUSSIA

St. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—The Russian Government is engaged in discussing its relations with England.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—If we are to believe the *Golos*, an "inspired" Russian paper, Russia can even now bring an army into the field of 1,900,000 men, to say nothing of the reserves, the Landsturm, the Cossacks and the native soldiers of Asia. But the new military system is not yet in action; a system by which, if we may credit M. Buniakowsky, Russia will have produced, in the course of the next fifteen years, about another seven millions of soldiers. A new feature in the Russian army is the elevation of social status which the Russian soldier has been allowed to enjoy; and we copy a passage from the *Eastern Budget*, of the 6th instant, which gives some details on this point:—"The drawing of lots for the army was everywhere performed with the solemnity of a great national duty, and at St. Petersburg a Grand Duke presided over the proceedings. The greatest politeness was shown to all, without distinction of class, and the numerous applications were carefully attended to with exemplary patience and consideration. A few days ago a remarkable scene occurred in the Winter Palace. The Emperor, surrounded by the grand dukes and generals, had ordered about 1,000 recruits who had just been drawn in various governments for the regiments of the Guard to be presented to him. It is remarkable that only four of these young men had been educated in one of the higher schools. The Emperor graciously asked each recruit what regiment he wished to be attached to, and at once ordered his wish to be fulfilled. This and other similar incidents which are now constantly occurring cannot fail to increase the self-respect of the soldier, and thereby to provide the Government with a far more efficient instrument than hitherto for carrying out the ends of its policy."

The following beautiful story which is related by the foreign papers, ought to be written in letters of gold. In Podolia, a province of Poland a poor priest many years ago heard the confession of a murderer, who, on leaving the confessional, either accidentally or purposely dropped a blood-stained handkerchief at the pastor's feet. It was found, and being discovered to be that of the victim, the poor priest was instantly arrested and refusing to reveal anything that he had heard in the confessional, he was banished to a remote village where he passed fifteen years of his life in the terrible climate imaginable and amidst shocking deprivations. A few months ago the murderer died and on his death bed made a confession which proved the innocence of the priest who, rather than disclose the secret he had received in the sacred tribunal, preferred to suffer exile. The worthy father has left Siberia and returned to his native village and he is already as famous in Poland as St. John Nepomucene. He owes this act of justice to the kindness of Prince Doukouchi Korskoff, Governor of Kiev, who, moreover, ordered that he should be received formally into his parish.

SIBERIA.—As for the immense country which stretches across Northern Asia, and has served Russia for ages as a penal settlement of practically illimitable receptivity—if Siberia is to be improved the first thing will be to cleanse it. Some idea may be formed of its Augean contents when it is considered that during the last ten years Russia has discharged into this *cloaca maxima* of hers about 7,000 murderers, 2,000 highway robbers, 27,000 convicted thieves, and 25,000 rogues and vagabonds, in all 61,000 criminals of the very worst type, to say nothing of the political prisoners, who are treated with far more rigour than is meted out to the criminal convicts. Four-fifths of this interesting colony, once they are fairly landed in Siberia, and *interius*, as it is called, are left to do pretty much as they like, the only care of the authorities being to see that they do not get out of their spacious prison. They therefore roam at large, and become the terror of the peaceable inhabitants. These last are naturally loud in their reclamations against such a state of things, and the Government is now anxious, if it can, to grant them relief, for transportation to Siberia forms a heavy item in the Russian budget, and one against which there is no set-off by way of compensation. Between Moscow and Irkutsk there are seventy-two stations or halting-places for prisoners, which have to be guarded by permanent garrisons of 14,857 soldiers. It is estimated that each prisoner's expenses to the place of his destination in Siberia costs the Government about 142 roubles (nearly £23), although the journey is performed on foot, causing an annual outlay, on this head alone, of 1,704,000 roubles (about £275,125). The system is condemned alike by humanity and political economy, and its speedy reform is called for. We go on for ever killing the hen that lays us the golden eggs, so much are we blinded by our prejudices to our own ruin.

SALVATION BY STEAM!

DISRESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO MESSRS. SOOBY AND MANKEY, BY THE "CATHOLIC TIMES."

The following humorous ballad was very popular in Dublin some years ago, when the system of "Salvation by Soup" was all the rage. It is now being reproduced as a burlesque on the new Protestant revival, which might with propriety be termed "Salvation by Steam."

Arrah, Mrs. Magrath, did you hear the news?
But of course, my jewel, you knew it.
The quality's going to save our souls,
And pay us and sweat—the D—may care—
We may rob, blaspheme, and be wicked;
Sure they'll send us to Heaven, and pay our fare,
And give us a first-class ticket.

So come along to Merlion square,
An' as sure as my name is Reilly,
Each murderer 'thief will get mutton and beef
If he pray for Mrs. Sily.
There's my son Billy, got a letter from the mill,
An' he'd get the cross of a monk;
But he's got a fine place, he's a happy man,
An' he's got a first-class ticket.
The magistrates all in the morning, they say,
Of the second-class, they're all dead and gone;
The magistrates all in the morning, they say,
Of the second-class, they're all dead and gone.
Saying, 'I'm one of the elect, old dammit!'
So come along, etc.

There's Mrs. Magrath, when her man was slain,

On the banks of the bowld Crimes,
Gave her clergy up for the bit and the sup,
An' took to Luther's ideas,
Her child she sold for paltry gold,
To Kingtown, he did go maim,
From the mother's breast to the vulture's nest;
The robin will soon be a crow, maim.

So come along, etc.
But sure 'twas hard times that driv us to crimes—
Here we are with our clergy forsaken,
And damning our souls for penny rowls,
And soup and hairy bacon.
But Ned's comin' home—no more he'll roam—
From poverty he'll raise us;
So we'll bid adieu to the swaddling crew,
An' old Sily may go to b—z—s.
So no more will I go to Merlion-square,
And as sure as my name is Reilly,
The prayers I'll say to my dying day,
Is bad luck to you Mrs. Sily.

Where the Bird's Nest proselytizing den is in full swing.

TO CURB COLDS.—This being the season at which colds are most prevalent and most difficult to get rid of, it may be interesting to recall the substance of some remarks on the subject contributed to *Nature* some four years ago by a correspondent. He stated that by simply abstaining from drink and liquid food of any kind for as long a period as possible, the internal congestion—which is in fact the condition generally known as "a cold"—becomes reduced. The cause of congestion is the excess of blood contained in the overcharged membrane, and this is removed when the great bulk of the blood has been diminished by withholding the usual supply of fluid. By keeping the supply of drink for a day or two down to a point at which some degree of thirst is yet experienced, a complete cure may be effected. Dr. Brown Sequard says that there are many facts which show that morbid phenomena of respiration can also be stopped by influence of arrest. Coughing for instance, can be stopped by pressing on the nerves of the lips in the neighborhood of the nose. A pressure there may prevent a cough when it is beginning. Sneezing may be stopped by the same mechanism. Pressing in the neighborhood of the ear, right in front of the ear may stop coughing. It is so also of hiccough, but much less so than for sneezing or coughing. Pressing very hard on the top of the mouth inside is also a means of stopping coughing. And I may say that the will has immense power there. There was a French soldier who used to say, whenever he entered the wards of the hospital: "The first patient who coughs here will be deprived of his food to-day." It was then exceedingly rare that a patient coughed. There are many other affections associated with breathing which can be stopped by the same mechanism that stops the heart's action. In spasms of the glottis, which is a terrible thing in children, as you well know, as it sometimes causes death, and also in whooping cough, it is possible to afford relief by throwing cold water on the feet, or by tickling the soles of the feet, which produces laughter, and at the same time goes to the gray matter that is producing the spasms and arrests it almost at once. I would not say that these means are always successful. I would not say that we can always prevent cough by our will; but in many instances those things are possible, and if you remember that in bronchitis, pneumonia, or any other acute affection of the lungs, hacking or coughing greatly increases the trouble at times, you can easily see how important it is for the patient to try to avoid coughing as best he can.

A METHOD OF WARMING UP A COLD FILLET OF VEAL.—A fillet of veal that has been roasted the preceding day may be made really nice by warming it in the following manner: Take the middle out rather deep, leaving a good margin round, from which cut nice slices, and if there should be any crumks in the veal, fill them up with forcemeat. Mince finely the meat that was taken out, mix it with a little forcemeat to flavor, and stir it to sufficient gravity to make of it a proper consistency. Warm the veal in the oven for about an hour, taking care to baste it well, that it may not be dry, put the mince in the place where the meat was taken out of, sprinkle a few bread crumbs over it, and drop a little clarified butter on the bread crumbs, put it into the oven for a quarter of an hour to brown, and pour gravy round the sides of the dish.

WHEAT.—Upon winter wheat there should be a top-dressing of about fifty pounds to the acre in the fall when it comes up, and another like dressing after it has started in the spring. In cases where it has been affected by the severity of the winter, and especially in all cases where it is uneven in growth, with spots nearly killed out, a larger application should be made, full one hundred pounds to the acre, and making even a more liberal application than that to the poor spots. The effect will appear marvelous. Upon spring wheat it should be sown after it is well up—about one hundred pounds to the acre.

BREAKFAST.—EPH'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is a Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—James Epps & Co. Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London. MANUFACTURERS 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*.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE.—The great popularity of a *Willbros Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime*, has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds, or Consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing; the results following its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Willbros. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. For sale by A. B. Wilson, Chemist, Boston.

No stronger warranty can be given for the merits of a cough medicine than we offer. We say to all who wish to use *Allan's Lung Balm*, that unless it gives entire satisfaction they may return the bottle to us after they have used it 48 hours, and the money will be cheerfully refunded. This same warranty has been offered from the day we offered the *Balm* first for sale, and to this time the first bottle has not been returned, and we have received nothing but praise in its favour from those who have used it.

CAUTION TO CONSUMERS.—Owing to the enormous quantity of vanilla beans used in the manufacture of Extract Vanilla, spurious compounds are being thrown upon the market, purporting to be the pure vanilla, but prepared principally from Tongue-trees. This disgusting substitute, which the manufacturer has had the impudence to put upon the market, is a most offensive and unhealthy preparation, and is never intended to be used as a flavoring for the various compounds prepared for the human stomach. *Burnett's Extract of Vanilla* is

prepared from selected vanilla beans, and is warranted entirely free from Tongue or other deleterious substances.

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