

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

VACANT SEATS.—PARIS, May 13.—In the Assembly to-day a resolution was passed that no further elections be ordered for members of the Assembly until the general elections for a new Chamber are held. This action leaves the vacant seats in the present Assembly unfilled for the remainder of the session.

SWORN AND PEN IN FRANCE.—The fighting-editor of the Pays has what sporting men call "a young un" in training, which promises to speedily eclipse his master. His name is Albert Rogat, and he thirsts for the blood of M. Auguste Roussel, a writer on the editorial staff of the Univers. He sent to the latter, late last week, a challenge to fight a duel, couched in the most insulting terms, and received an answer such as none but a true Catholic could by any possibility write. M. Roussel simply said that the editors of the Univers are Catholics, and that M. Rogat ought to know that duelling is forbidden by the Church. There was more real courage in writing that letter and publishing it in all the papers, than in fighting a thousand outdoor duels, such as delight Paul de Cassagnac and his fellows.

DEATH OF THE SUPERIOR-GENERAL OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—The Univers announces with deep regret, the death of the Very Rev. Brother Olympe, Superior-General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. He died on the morning of the 16th, at 2 a.m., aged sixty-one years. This new sorrow, following so close on that aroused by the death of Brother Philippe, will be profoundly felt, not alone by the Congregation of the Brothers, but by the entire Church, to whom the Congregation renders such great services.—R.I.P.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.—The Journal de Montclair states that an officer in the 22nd Regiment of the Line, wandering among the hills near Montclair the other day, with his gun on his shoulder, suddenly came face-to-face with a bear. He immediately took another direction, but the animal followed him, so turning round, he fired, and had the momentary satisfaction of seeing his unsocial companion roll over on the ground. The bear, however, soon got on his legs again, and trotted after the officer who gave him the contents of his second barrel when within only a few paces of him. Almost at the same moment he received a violent blow from the animal's paw, and they rolled together on the ground. Fortunately two sportsmen who were following the bear, came upon the combatants half buried in the snow. The bear was dead, and the officer insensible. Help was speedily obtained from a neighboring village, and the bear and man transported to the town. The officer recovered from the blow, the bear "it was that died." He was eventually eaten by his sloyers and the officers of the 22nd Regiment.

SPAIN.

THE WOUNDED CARLISTS.—The Union announces that the Count and Countess of Chambard have subscribed 6,000 francs to the Carlist, or association for the Carlist sick and wounded, founded and under the personal direction of their august niece the Queen Marguerite. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago we called attention to this admirable charity, published a list of the English subscribers, and heartily recommended it to our readers. That recommendation we now repeat with all our hearts, and hope it will be largely accepted.—Catholic Times.

A NOBLE DISTINCTION.—A convention has been concluded between Tristany and the Alfonsist Commander in Catalonia, regarding the sick, the wounded, and other matters, in which the Carlist chief is styled "General in-Chief of the Royal Army," while his opponent is styled "General-in-Chief of the Alfonsist Army." The latter (Martinez Campos, recently defeated near Olot) must indeed be in hard straits to agree that his master's army should drop its (assumed) title of "Royal."

ITALY.

ROME.—THE VATICAN APRIL 17.—The Holy Father received this week numerous visitors who were desirous to pay him their homage on the recurrence of the anniversary of his return from Gaeta, and of his escape from the accident at St. Agnes fuori le mura. On the 11th, the Roman aristocracy filled the Consistorial Hall. The Senator of Rome, Cavalletti, and the former Senator Antici, and the heads of the great patrician houses, with their sons and daughters, were present. The Senator, Cavalletti, read an address, in which the loyalty and firmness which the Roman nobles have manifested towards the Pope were dwelt on, and hopes were expressed that the persecution of the Church would soon terminate. The Pope made a brief reply, thanking the audience for their fidelity to his person, and alluding to the present condition of things in Rome. He then walked down the Consistorial Hall, speaking to the ladies and gentlemen present, and answering their requests. A large number of the nobles wearing decorations, had private audiences, in the early part of the day, and the Anticamera was thronged with prelates and members of the Court. The members of the various Catholic associations of Rome attended on the 12th (Monday) at the Vatican. The address of the Circolo di St. Peter's was read by Signor Togli. This Association presented to the Pope four volumes containing the signatures of thirty thousand persons, priests and laymen, who had attended Mass and received Holy Communion on this anniversary, in gratitude to God for the preservation of his Vicar. Two offerings made to the Holy Father on the occasion were to be seen in the hall. One was a portrait in oils of Pius IX.; the other was a piece of tapestry the work of the Cavaliere Gentili, representing the martyrdom of St. Agnes. On Tuesday the 13th, a deputation was received of persons of all nations. Austria, Germany, France, England, Ireland, Poland, Holland, Belgium, America, and Australia, were represented, and also deputies attended from Milan, Venice, Turin, Cremona, Florence, and Naples. The members of this international deputation assembled on Monday, the 12th, in the Palazzo Salviati, in the Corso, at 10 a.m., when copies of the address in French and German were read and signed by the various members of the deputation. Tickets for admission to the audience signed by Prince Windischgratz himself, and sealed by his seal, were then issued by Marquis Patrizi, and at the same time it was announced that Mass would be celebrated at 8 a.m. on the 13th in the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament in St. Peter's, and Holy Communion administered to the deputatists. The Chess Club made the members free of their club rooms for a fortnight, and invited the principal persons among these, forming the deputation to a conversation on the evening of the 13th. Among the Austrian and Hungarian members of the deputation were his Serene Highness Prince Windischgratz, his two brothers and his son, the Landgrave of Furstenberg, Count Frederico Thun, Count Perger, Count Czernin, Count Brandis, and Colonel Count Kal-

rocky. Among the Germans were Count Ferdinand d. Hahn, Count Waldemardorf, Count Eppe, and Baron de Schenberg. Among the Belgians was the Prince Croix Du Maine, Mr. de la Barre, Bodenham, Lord Beaumont, Mr. A. de Lisle, and others representing England. Mr. Rowe the Australian representative, and the United States deputy was Mr. Chandler Berrian; Mr. Homer Whoston, Mr. Chataud, Rev. Father Lewis, Rev. Father Doherty, and the Very Rev. Father I. T. Hecker, of New York, were also present. The Holy Father left his private apartment at a quarter to 12 noon, on the 13th, accompanied by eight Cardinals, and by Monsignors Howard, Stonor, Kirby, and a number of chamberlains and officials. When he reached the Consistorial Hall he took his seat upon the throne, while Prince Windischgratz read an address in French.

After the termination of the reading of the address by Prince Windischgratz the Holy Father, after a short pause, proceeded to deliver his reply, amid the anxious expectations of his audience, who hung upon his every word. Slowly and deliberately the Pope uttered the early sentences of the speech, of which the following is a translation, and after a little time, without any apparent effort, but gradually, and as if led on by his subject, became more impassioned, and towards the close his speech manifested considerable emotion. Many of the hearers were affected to tears when the aged Pontiff appealed to Victor Emmanuel and adjured him to sign no more decrees against the Church. This speech of Pius IX. was one of the most telling and effective ever made in the Vatican. The eye shone bright, every gesture was eloquent, and the articulation was as of old, marvellously clear and distinct. The speech loses much of its force by translation, especially when rendered, as here, almost literally. It was delivered in Italian:—

"The words just expressed by you, in the name of all this deputation, give consolation to my heart and at the same time strengthen my courage for discharging freely and frankly my supreme duty to God and His Church. It cannot be denied, we live in evil times; but yet it is true that Jesus Christ when expiring on the Cross left to all His followers a testament, and in that testament is registered the precious inheritance of the Cross. True it is, Christ did not forbid, nor was it ever forbidden, to His Church, to have and possess the means of living; nay this permission sometimes took the form of an incumbent duty. The Lord Himself, during His merciful sojourn upon earth, had willed to live for Himself and His disciples, and for the poor: Ipse Dominus cui ministrabant angelus, tamen ad informandum Ecclesiam suam locutus habuisse legitur; et a fidelibus oblata conservans, et suorum peccatis aliusque indigentibus tribuens (Ven. Bede).

"Notwithstanding all this, it is true that the Cross is the legacy which Christ has more particularly bequeathed to His Church. Nor is this to be wondered at. For God has given to His Church the mission of ever teaching the truth, and the truth brings forth hatred, and multiplies crosses for the Church. The great men, and those who are not great, of this our day, do not wish to be champions of the truth, but dividing themselves into two sections, instead of upholding, they oppose the truth. Certain of those who now rule the destinies of nations, moved by jealousy of the influence which the Church exercises over the peoples, desire to govern the Church after their own fashion and pleasure, and to change its divine constitution to one in conformity with human vicissitudes, and to render altogether a human institution that institution which comes from God, and is unchangeable in its sacred principles.

"There are others animated by ferocious hate, a hate which, urged on by the legions of hell would desire in a week utterly to destroy and annihilate everything, without leaving a trace of faith remaining, or of worship or of Catholic practice. And although this barbarous enterprise could not possibly succeed, yet it cannot be denied that most grave and serious are the evils which both these classes of persons are bringing on the Spouse of Jesus Christ.

"Standing as we do in front of these enemies the duty falls on me, on all ministers, on all good men, to redouble our prayers, and to ministers to instruct to confute errors, and to raise their voice in order to make it known that God will undoubtedly take vengeance for the wrongs which His Church continually receives.

"I myself in this moment, to give example and encouragement, while renewing my condemnation of all the sacrilegious deeds as yet accomplished, direct my word towards the King who now rules Rome, and who had once Saints in his august family; and with the affection of a father, and with the zeal inspired by my sacred character, I say to him:—Majesty, I implore you, I adjure you in the name of your august ancestors, in the name of the Virgin Mary, whom I will invoke under her title of Consolatrix, in the name of God himself, and I will say also in that of your own interest, do not stretch forth your right hand to sign yet another decree to the ruin of the Church. As to the measures now in contemplation, whether that concerning the Penal Code or that concerning the destruction of the clergy, and consequently the Catholic Church. Ah! Majesty, for pity's sake, for your own good, for the good of the people, for the good of society, augment not, I implore you, the debts you have contracted with God by loading your conscience with fresh martyrdoms of the Church. And what I say to you, Sir, I say also to all rulers of nations on the earth. Stay, arrest your steps, and advance no farther down that incline which leads to the deepest abyss!

"Can it be possible? I remember how a Tertullian, a St. Justin, a St. Ambrose, and many other Apologists of the Catholic faith, showed to sovereigns (who were not Christians and Catholics but pagans and idolaters) the loyalty of Catholics, and in their day proved that Catholics were the most faithful subjects which sovereigns could possess. And these Apologists often had the consolation of seeing persecution diminished, and a respite given to the ax and to the torture implements of the executioners. Alas! I am not a Tertullian, I am not a St. Justin. I am but the Vicar of God, and albeit unworthy; I warn all rulers to arrest their course. I pray, them, I adjure them, I supplicate them not only for the sake of the good of the Church, but even for their own. But if they refuse to hear this voice of prayer and supplication, let them remember the holy people prefigured the Church of Jesus Christ. Let them remember how that people under the slavery of Pharaoh every day raised their weeping cries to heaven, and asked of God mercy and pity to deliver them from their chains. It was then that God gave to Moses the command to go forth and free His people.

"Moses employed entreaties which were not heard, and threats which were not regarded. He then put his hand to the scourge, and I need not here describe the famous plagues of Egypt, nor repeat the consequences which followed. Certain it is that God heard the cries and wailings of His people—Clamor filiorum Israel venit ad me. (Exod. iii. 9). Let us then continue to claim the rights of the Church and her liberty. Let us continue to pray God to allay His wrath, and stay the course of His holy vengeance; and perchance, when least we expect it, we shall see a change produced by His Almighty hand, and we shall hear a voice proclaiming for our comfort—Clamor filiorum Israel venit ad me. "O my God! I pray Thee listen to Thy Vicar, though he be the least worthy of all who ever during the space of well nigh nineteen centuries, filled that office. O my God! Thou wert the author of this Catholic vineyard, which Thou didst water with Thy most precious blood. Remember then the vineyard planted by Thy right hand—Quam planta-

vis de terra. Remember these Thy people, who beseech; implore; and supplicate for mercy. And while Thou dost bless those here present, bless those also who are far off; and inspire with sentiments of faith those hearts which are not as yet wholly hardened and insensible. Inspire him who opposes to your benevolence such obduracy, with at least a sentiment of honor, that so Thy Church may be allowed to pursue tranquilly the path Thou hast allotted to her, namely, the sanctification of the nations.

"Meanwhile let us continue to make the vaults of the sacred temples echo with the sound of spiritual songs. And when the Divine aid shall have been obtained, I wish you all to be firm and stable columns, which will not yield to the impetuosity of the adversary, or rocks most firm which will defy the fury of the storm.

"Lastly, prostrate before God, implore from Him that blessing which gives courage, and which, after it is given, maintains it constant until it is granted us to see the setting of sad days and the rising of the Sun of triumph, repose, and peace. May such a blessing enter within your families, prosper you especially in the practice of virtues; and by the intercession of the Queen of the Saints and of the Saints themselves, may we be made worthy to bless God for ever and ever. Amen."—Corr. of London Tablet.

SWITZERLAND.

The Berne correspondent of the Union says that of the three priests recently arrested, the Cure of Courtetelle is still under lock and key; Mr. Farinet, Vicar of Bois, was released in three days because he was a French subject; and Mr. Clitherlet, of Geneve, is likely to be set free through some technicality. PORENTRAY.—A new ukase from the Prefet, Frote, forbids all assemblages, of more than three in those streets which lead to the Catholic places of worship! The Liberte, commenting on this ridiculous order, asks him how long will the Federal Council support this Prefet who makes a mockery of them as well as of the limner of Switzerland!

BELGIUM.

ENTRY OF CARDINAL DESCHAMPS INTO BRUSSELS.—On Saturday 24th ult., Cardinal Deschamps, Archbishop of Malines, made his solemn entry into Malines after his promotion to the cardinalate. The Cardinal, whose arrival was announced by the firing of cannon, went first to the Metropolitan Church of Hanswyck, where he prayed at the high altar. The procession then went to the Church of St. Rombaert, where the "Te Deum" was sung. Six members of the Senate and six of the other Chamber joined the procession. A great military display was made in honour of the new Cardinal, by order of the Minister of War. Later in the day the Cardinal held a reception at the archiepiscopal palace.

THE SACRILEGE AT HY.—The student at the training college at Huy who, after receiving the most Blessed Sacrament took it out of his mouth, pocketed it, and, after with some of his comrades having smoked it, ate in a cake, has been prosecuted by the Belgian authorities. His counsel contended that the Constitution recognizing no State religion, the supernatural character of the wafer could not be acknowledged, and that such an act did not come within the terms of the law in insults to religion. The public prosecutor called for a sentence of eight days' imprisonment, but the Court inflicted 15 days' imprisonment, together with a fine and the costs of the prosecution.

LIBERALS IN BELGIUM.—Whichever way we turn we find Liberalism really meaning the same thing—the extinction of Catholicity. Even in Belgium it cannot conceal its horrible hatred of the Church. Last week the Union Libérale, a Belgian sheet went into ecstasies of horror at the fact that some of the banished Jesuit Fathers had taken up their abode in the neighbourhood of Verviers, and demanded their immediate expulsion from Belgian soil. As the Univers well remarks "the murderers of hostages, and the incendiaries of La Villette, condemned to death by the French laws, have been received with open arms by the Belgian Radicals. The German Jesuits, against whom the Prussian Government has not even attempted to prove the least offence, are pointed at by the same Radicals as a considerable source of danger for Belgium. See here the love of justice and of equality, of which these Belgian Radicals make such a show!"

RUSSIA.

THE PERSECUTION IN POLAND.—A correspondent writes to the Germania from Warsaw, under date 28 March:—

"He who believes that Russia has relaxed in her 'holy zeal' toward the poor 'United' Poles labours under a great mistake; the situation of the persecuted people has not improved in the least. In the circle of Giedle, a certain Kalinski misgoverns. At Kzoolomyje, probably in order to gain for himself the reputation of a Suwarow, he gave a miniature representation of the scene of Praga. Having arrived at the place with his Cossacks, he caused all who were unwilling to be 'converted,' not excepting the women and children, to be hunted out of their houses, and he kept them for the whole day in an open field while the thermometer marked 18° of cold. When night came and the people would still not listen to the word, the word was given to the Cossacks—'Populajie rebanta.' (Amuse yourselves my little children!) One may easily imagine what then happened; it was almost as if hell had been let loose. A similar order was given by Suwarow after the capture of Praga, with the difference that life was not taken here.

"Another person, who is no way inferior to Kalinski, is Gubaniew, the chief of the rural police of Biala. If he were to be named according to his deeds he should be called a 'mad dog' rather than a man. This pattern of savageness began business by exacting contributions (the knout being used as a matter of course) in the towns of Lubenka, Rossosh and Lomasy. At this last place he specially distinguished himself, scratching people's eyes, splitting in their faces, and beating them in a 'fatherly' way, one after another, with a cane. He still continues his work at the same place, with his troops, annexing whatever comes within his reach, and best the peasants should get out of practice treating them in a 'fatherly' way. Twenty of the 'United' have been scourged by him there into blood. A similar performance has been executed by him in Lubenka, which, however, remains constant to this day.

"This bloody tragedy, the performance of which has been already going on for nearly two years in Podlachia, has by no means reached its end by the 'voluntary' conversion of the 'United' to the Orthodox Church; on the contrary, executions and other acts of violence are still proceeding in places which have not yet been converted. There are at present scarcely any priests to be found; for unconverted clergymen are not treated with much ceremony. It is hence all the more marvellous that a certain Procles Gomela, a pupil of the Orthodox Seminary at Kiew, has spontaneously given up his parish, in order not to fall into the hands of the schism.

"Such is the actual situation in Podlachia. A terrible future lies before the poor but faithful 'United' people. One thing, however, is certain, that a people who have been able to rear up such sons will not perish.

The following correspondence, dated Lemborg (Austrian Poland), 1st April, appears in the Mainzer Journal of Monday, 5th April:—

"The Most Rev. Lord Bishop Heischler, of Przemysl (in Galicia) has issued a Pastoral Letter, in which he denounces the cruel persecutions of the

United Greeks in Podlachia by the Russians, and at the same time exposes the untruthfulness of the denials of the Russian authorities and their organs. Having called the attention of his faithful people to the manifold heavy sorrows and violent persecutions of Holy Church, of the Holy Father, of the Bishops, priests, and faithful Catholic in so many countries, he proceeds thus:—

"What is at present going on amongst our neighbors, the faithful United Greeks of the diocese of Chelm? The whole world is terrified at such cruelties. There the poor peasants are shedding their blood for the faith. There this unhappy people are being forced by inhuman proceedings, carried on most unreluctantly, to become schismatics, to apostatize from the sure head of the Church, and to embrace a religion tainted with errors, which honors as its head a temporal ruler instead of the Vicar of Christ.

But in the midst of this belial uproar of lies, and insults, and blasphemies, the voice of Truth speaks, the voice of the Holy Father and of the Bishops; in the midst of the darkness there shine out the most brilliant stars, the imprisoned and banished Bishops and priests, and the martyrs of the Faith in the diocese of Chelm. And whence do they derive strength to remain calm, and steadfast, and unshaken in the midst of so great and many sufferings and oppressions? From the abundant grace of God, from prayer, from the Holy Sacraments, from their intimate union with Jesus Christ Himself, who has said:—'Have confidence; I have overcome the world' (St. John xvi. 33); and, indeed, precisely by His Cross and sufferings."

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.—Heap, convicted at Liverpool assizes for the murder of Margaret Kivett, in attempting to procure abortion, was executed on Monday morning at Kirkdale. He was reigned, and confessed his crime, but said he never intended to kill the girl.

FATAL SHIPPING COLLISION.—The schooner Ernest, of Bridgewater, from Ardrossan to Bristol, was run down on Saturday by the steamer Meteor, near Lambay Island, off Dublin. The captain and crew were drowned.

BALLOON ASCENT.—An aeronaut named Captain Dight, who attempted an ascent in a balloon on Monday evening from the Molyneux grounds, Wolverhampton, had a narrow escape, coming in contact with some trees on leaving the ground. The balloon was torn and the aeronaut's descent was only effected with considerable bodily injuries.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A WIFE.—On Monday, at Manchester, Elizabeth Smith was remanded on the charge of murdering her husband. Deceased was drunk and struck his wife several times. She struck him again, causing him to fall against a window, cutting himself so severely that he bled to death.

KIRKDALY ELECTION.—LIBERAL VICTORY.—The Kirkaldy election was held on Tuesday, with the following result—Campbell (L) 1,811; Harker (C), 1,171. Sir George Campbell, the successful candidate, is a man of the highest distinction. He was Governor-General of Bengal during the recent famine, and his wise precautions saved the lives of myriads. Some five years since Sir George wrote a book on the Irish agrarian question, in which he strongly advocated tenant-right, and on a recent occasion he declared himself in favour of Home Rule.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HAMPTON.—On Saturday a very sad accident, attended with fatal consequences, happened to a young man named Bell, the eldest son of a gentleman residing at Rosslyn Park, Hampton. He had been out on a ride with his sisters, and was coming back slowly to the stables of Messrs. Trinder, on Downshire-hill, where the horse had been hired, when, from some cause as yet unexplained, the latter started and threw him to the ground. He fell on his head and it was found on taking him up that he had fractured his skull. Medical attendance was immediately on the spot, but death was almost instantaneous.

A Score of Impolite Things.

- 1. Loud boisterous laughter.
2. Reading when others are talking.
3. Reading aloud in company without being asked.
4. Talking when others are reading.
5. Sitting about the house, smoking or chewing.
6. Cutting finger nails in company.
7. Leaving church before public worship is closed.
8. Whispering or laughing in the house of God.
9. Gazing rudely at strangers.
10. Leaving a stranger without a seat.
11. A want of respect and reverence for seniors.
12. Correcting older persons than yourselves, especially parents.
13. Receiving a present without an expression of gratitude.
14. Making yourself the hero of your own story.
15. Laughing at the mistakes of others.
16. Commencing talking before others have finished speaking.
17. Answering questions that have been put to others.
18. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table.
19. In not listening to what one is saying in company—unless you desire to show open contempt for the speaker. A well bred person will not make an observation whilst another of the company is addressing himself to it.

"Dad, if I were to see a duck on the wing, and were to shoot it, would you lick me?"
"Oh, no, my son. It would show that you were a good marksman, and I would be proud of you."
"Well, then, dad, I peppered our old muscovy duck, as he was flyin' over the fence to-day, and it would have done you good to see him drop."

An Irishman, having accidentally broken a pane of glass in a window of a house, was making the best of his way to get out of sight; but, unfortunately for Pat, the proprietor stole a march on him, and having seized him by the collar, exclaimed:—"Didn't you break that window?"

"To-be-sure I did," replied Pat, "and didn't ye see me runnin' home after the money to pay for it?"

CAUTION.—The caution of the New Englander, in giving an answer to a direct question, was illustrated to me, says a correspondent, the other day, when I asked an Eastern friend of mine, whose family were not noted for very active habits,—"Was not your father's death very sudden?" (Slowly drawing one hand from his pocket, and pulling down his beard, the interrogated cautiously replied, "Waal, rather sudden, for him.")

At a juvenile party, a young gentleman about seven years old, kept himself from the rest of the company. The lady of the house called to him:—"Come and play and dance, my dear. Choose one of these pretty girls for your wife."

"Not likely!" cried the young cynic. "No wife for me! Do you think I want to be worried out of my life like poor papa?"

A gentleman traveling in Ireland said to a very importunate beggar, "You have lost all your teeth." The beggar quietly answered, "An' it's time I parted with 'em, when I'd nothing for 'em."

Old Gent.—You don't mean to tell me, waiter, that you can't give me a toothpick?
Waiter.—Well, sir, we used to keep 'em, but the gents almost invariably took 'em away when they'd done with 'em!

It was an Irish coroner, when, asked how he accounted for an extraordinary mortality in Limerick, replied, sadly:—"I cannot tell.—There are people dying this year that never died before."—NY. O.

Judge Burnet, son of the famous Bishop of Salisbury, when young is said to have been of a wild and dissipated turn. Being one day found by his father in a very serious humor, "What is the matter with you, Tom?" said the Bishop; "what are you ranting on?" "A greater work than your Lordship's History of the Reformation," answered the son. "Aye, what is that?" asked the father. "The reformation of myself, my lord," replied the son.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

The following persons will confer a favor by forwarding their present address to the True Witness Office, as the Publisher is anxious to communicate with them:—

- P. J. O'Shea, supposed to be about St. Thomas Joseph Kelly, when last heard of was Station Master at Port Dalhousie.
Thomas Duignan, when last heard of was P. M. at Nenagh Co. Grey.
Thomas Nelson, when last heard of was at Kittleby Mills.
Robert Kennedy, when last heard of was at Nobileton.
Daniel McCarthy, when last heard of was at Hawkesville.
D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Guelph.

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRAPEWATER AND COMPANY.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided 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. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—James Eppe & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Finsbury, Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London. MANUFACTURERS OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Eppe & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

How seldom we see a splendid head of hair!—From sickness, excessive labor or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. Burnett's Cocoa will repair this waste. Burnett's Cocoa is a perfect Hair Dressing—a promoter of the growth of the Hair—a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed and imparts lustre and strength.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State Street Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (The True Witness) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—In the Parish of St. Bernard de Lacolle, P.Q., there are vacancies for four FEMALE TEACHERS, capable of teaching French and English. The Schools commence on the 1st of July next. Also for the Model School in the Village of Lacolle, P.Q., a MALE TEACHER, holding a First Class Diploma, and capable of Teaching French and English, to whom a liberal salary will be given; School to be vacant on the 1st of July next. Application (post paid) to made to DAVID LAREAU, Chairman School Commissioners, Lacolle. 38-3

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS MCGOVERN, SON OF Edward McGovern, of Glengavelin, parish of Templeport, Co. Cavan, who came to this country about thirty-four years ago; got married about four years afterwards, to Mary McGarr, young street, Toronto, Canada West. Last heard from, about twenty years ago, was living in Georgetown, Canada West. His sister Bridget would like to hear from him. Address JAMES MCGOVERN, Rochester, Olmstead Co. Minn.

WANTED—for School Section No. 2, Chapeau Village, a MALE TEACHER holding a First Class Certificate, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. TERENCE SMITH, Sec. Treas. 5-3 School Corporation, Allumette Island.

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF JAMES CONOLON, formerly of the Parish of Killyshanny, County Clare, Ireland, who left about 30 years ago for Lower Canada; and also of Mrs. FRANCIS DAVIS (maiden name Conolon), James' sister, who is presumed to be in Upper Canada. Information concerning them or any of their family will be received by their brother Michael, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, P.Q. 39-3 Toronto papers please copy.

TEACHER WANTED.—To teach English, and a little French, in a Common School. Applicant must state salary required. C. BARSALOU. Calumet Island, 25th April, 1875. 38-2

COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings), 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875. 17-22

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 615 CRAIG STREET.

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