

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs:—

It is too soon to announce the completion of the elections for the Council-General, although some of Monday night's Paris papers speak of them as if the great majority of the results were already known instead of only about one half of them. As far as they have gone, the greatest gainers are the Republicans; but this result may be seriously modified by the intelligence that will reach us to-morrow. The most important Republican triumphs are in the large towns where prefectural candidates have been annihilated by overwhelming majorities. At Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles this has been the case. A number of outgoing Monarchical Councilors have been replaced by Republicans. Here and there the Bonapartists have made a dash and gained the day, four new Councilors of that political persuasion having been returned in the Gironde and two in the Lower Charente. Several Deputies who in the Assembly sit upon the Right have lost their seats in the Local Councils, which augurs ill for their retention of those they occupy at Versailles when a general election shall be held. As before said, these Departmental elections do to a great extent foreshadow the Parliamentary elections. It seems pretty certain that the Republicans have improved the position they held in 1871 in the Local Assemblies, but to what extent that has been done can be fully ascertained only when we know the total results. Meanwhile some of the details of what has already occurred have interest. The family feud in Corsica has led to the defeat of Prince Jerome Napoleon in the Canton of Ajaccio by a majority of 7,400 votes given to his cousin, Charles Bonaparte. The Duc d'Annam has triumphed over his Republican competitor at Clermont, in the Department of the Oise, by 1,810 votes against 939. Although five Republicans were returned at Marseilles, the sixth vacant Canton chose a Legitimist. Lyons maintains its old character as the most Democratic city in France, and the four Republicans polled 32,727 against 6,712 given to the Legitimist. At Bordeaux the Republicans carried all the four Cantons, and at Rouen the three retiring Republicans were re-elected without opposition. At Amiens four Republicans were elected. At Lille the late Conservative member was defeated after a rather close contest by a Republican. The Canton of Calais has returned M. Martel, Vice President of the National Assembly, and an intimate friend of M. Thiers, in place of M. Dussaussoy (Bonapartist), the outgoing member of the Council-General, who offered himself for re-election, and who is also Deputy at the National Assembly for the town of Calais. M. Seneca, Bonapartist and a Deputy has been re-elected without opposition for the Canton of Desvres. At Avignon the Legitimists carried one Canton and the Republicans another. At Nice the latter were defeated. In the Eure the Republicans retained the one seat they previously held, but were defeated by Bonapartists and Monarchists in the other 12 Cantons. At Versailles the Republicans carried one Canton, while in the other, where a Conservative polled more than the two rival Republicans put together, a second ballot will be necessary. In the Haute Vienne, M. Barthélemy St. Marc Girardin, Chef du Cabinet at the Ministry of the Interior, has been elected. M. Bruas, the recently defeated Septennialist candidate for the Assembly, has been re-elected by a Canton in the Maine-et-Loire, and M. Janvier de la Motte, the well-known Bonapartist ex-Profit, has also gained a seat in that Department.

THE NAPOLEONS IN CONSIDERATION.—The elections for the Council-General all pale in interest before the family contest at Ajaccio. The Bonapartists of the Prince Imperial's party have completely thrown over Prince Napoleon, who has set up for himself, and denounces the Empress, M. Rouher, and all the entourage of his cousin. Accordingly, when time came for him to demand from the Corsican electors the renewal of his mandate as Councilor-General, the orthodox Imperialists brought forward another candidate, Prince Napoleon Charles Bonaparte, grandson of Lucien, and brother of the Cardinal, and after his Eminence the senior in line of the whole House of Bonaparte. Prince Napoleon is, or was, a cavalry officer in the French service, and he married a daughter of Prince Ruspoli of Rome. The two canvasses were proceeding at Ajaccio when Prince Napoleon Jerome's friends attempted to throw a doubt on the support given to Prince Napoleon Charles by the Prince Imperial. This brought M. Franceschini Pietri, formerly secretary to the Emperor, from Arenenberg, and he summoned a meeting of the party, and declared that Prince Napoleon Charles was the only candidate "whose candidature was approved by the Prince Imperial, the head of the family." Prince Napoleon Jerome replies in a manifesto addressed to the electors, in which he complains that he is "the object of the hatred and calumnies of those fatal men who ruined the Empire and brought about the disasters of France," and that they have even "gone so far as to raise up an adversary to him among his own relations." He tells them that he has never varied; whether as Deputy in 1848, as "heir-presumptive to the first throne in the world under the Empire"—a claim which he does not seem disposed to leave in oblivion—or "as citizen at the present day." He "loves liberty," "defends the rights of the people," and "maintains the alliance of Democracy with the name of Napoleon." In other words he will be a Democrat if he can rise by the help of Democracy, and when he has risen, he is quite ready to be the occupant of "the first throne in the world." The mass of the party, however, are decidedly against him.

THE DUKES OF PARMA AND THE FRENCH SUCCESSION.—The candid about Don Carlos being recognized in a sort of family council as the presumptive heir to the Comte de Chambord has been again contradicted, this time on the part of the young Duke of Parma, in a letter to the Presse from the secretary of that Prince. It is perhaps worth observing, in connection with this denial, that before the reconciliation between the Comte de Chambord and the House of Orleans, it was to the young Duke of Parma himself, as son of Comte de Chambord's only sister, that some of the extreme Legitimists, who considered the house of Orleans to have forfeited by treason its rights of succession, were accustomed to look as a possible heir to the French Crown. How far such persons could be accounted real Legitimists is another question—as they would of course be going dead against the Salic law, which has been always the rule of succession in France. The death of Henri V. without issue would thus have placed these more fanciful Monarchists in an awkward dilemma, if such crotchets had not been fortunately extinguished by the recognition last year by that Prince of the Comte de Paris as his heir presumptive. —*Tablet.*

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Ex-President Thiers has written a letter indignantly denying he ever represented that the French Government was actuated by sentiments hostile to Italy. He maintains that on the contrary the Government and Assembly disapprove of any movement against Italy.

FRENCH DELEGATION TO THE COUNCIL.—Paris, Oct. 22.—Thus far 81 of the Council-General have chosen their Presidents. Of the number 62 are Conservatives and 29 Republicans.—A Conservative gain of 8. NICE'S ATTACHMENT TO FRANCE.—Paris, October 23.—The Council-General of Nice have passed a resolution expressing the profoundest attachment to France. When the resolution was moved the members became very enthusiastic, and shouted "Vive la France!"

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST WAR.—The Santander Correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette states that there has been an abortive conspiracy to hand over Logrono, together with General Laserna and his headquarters staff into the hands of General Dorregaray; that 2,000 Republican soldiers had become disaffected on being kept on service after their time had expired, and that the Carlist agents opened secret negotiations with them with a view to this exploit. A sergeant, however, who was concerned in the plot, revealed it to the Commander-in-Chief, and when a large body of Carlists approached Logrono to play their part in the game, they found that precautions had been taken and had to retire *re infecta*. The Carlist accounts acknowledge that Moriones has relieved Empulona, but state that the relief introduced was, very inconsiderable. At the first unsuccessful attempt to relieve the place—which we mentioned last week—the Carlist despatches state that the Republican column was cut in two, and its head driven into Estella, the tail falling back upon Tafalla. As regards actual fighting a desultory engagement has been going for at least four days, on the last of which days, Friday, the 25th of September, the Republicans claim a victory. A private telegram states that twenty-two Carlist battalions attacked the position of General Moriones at Bersain [qu. Barasoain?] near Tafalla, and that after a very sanguinary engagement the Carlists were repulsed along the whole line. The loss sustained by them was "considerable," and they were obliged to ask the Republican army for the assistance of medical men to attend to their wounded. This does not of course mean as much as it would in the case of a battle between two fully equipped armies, as the Carlists are notoriously deficient in medical staff and appliances. But the Madrid telegram adds the qualifying statement that the Government had as yet received no intelligence of this engagement, and the story may after all be only one of those embroideries on a very insignificant ground of fact, in executing which the newsmongers of both sides are such proficient. The continued violence of the Madrid papers against France has been too much for the Government, which wishes probably to make things pleasant for the new French Ambassador; and it would seem indeed as if some remonstrance had been made, for the *Bulletin Francais*, says that the Spanish Government has "disavowed" the articles, and warned the papers which published them that they would be subjected to severe measures if they should repeat the offence.—*Tablet.*

MADRID, Oct. 21.—The government has issued an order directing the winding up of Provincial Banks with one month.

SANTANDER, Oct. 21.—Gen. Elio has resumed command of the Carlist forces, and Gen. Mendora has taken a subordinate position. Both are with Don Carlos at Estella.

HENDAYE, Oct. 22.—The Bishop of Urgel has arrived at the Headquarters of Don Carlos. The Carlist chief Mogroviyo is at Ordonea with 6,000 men. Agorilla has resigned.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The Carlist chiefs, Lozara and Fuster, have been arrested while passing through Cordova in disguise. It is probable Lozara will be summarily executed at the depot where he recently ordered the shooting of several railroad officials. The provinces of Murcia and Alicante are now free of Carlists.

The story of a rising against Don Carlos in the Basque provinces, is false and originated in the conduct of an eccentric member of the Carlist Provincial Deputation, who spoke disrespectfully of Don Carlos, and vehemently advocated peace. The proposal to shoot him caused great excitement among his friends, which is the only foundation for the reported revolt.

GERMANY.

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR ALSACE AND LORRAINE.—BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The Representative Assembly proposed for Alsace and Lorraine will at first possess only a deliberative character. Its functions will be to advise the Imperial Government on all subjects of local legislation and to examine the budget for the provinces.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—It is asserted that the Government of France has confidentially informed the Czar's Government of its readiness, upon certain conditions, to support Russia on the Eastern question.

VON ARMIN.—BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Count Von Armin's civil suit has been rejected by the Metropolitan Court of this city, but referred to the Court of Second Instance.

THE CONVERSION OF THE DOWAGER QUEEN OF BAVARIA.—MUNICH, WEDNESDAY.—It is announced that the Dowager Queen of Bavaria was to make a confession of Catholic belief to-day, having informed the Lutheran Consistory of this city a week ago of her withdrawal from the Protestant community.

PERSECUTION OF PRIESTS.—The penalties against priests are going on as usual. According to the *Germania*, the Minister of the Interior has caused a special notice to be given by the district courts to all the *Landraths* that in cases of imprisonment or removal of Catholic priests, whenever they fear any outbreak on the part of the people, they are either to present themselves or to supply a sufficient number of police to the burgomaster in order to crush any resistance. The Minister has also announced that after a third order for dispersion has been disregarded recourse is to be had to the military. All these measures will be perfectly ineffectual for preventing priests and people from using every lawful means of resistance. Nor does the hard fate in store for them in any way hinder the candidates for the priesthood from taking on their heavy burden. The suffragan Bishop of Treves has lately ordained twenty-three priests. On the day of their ordination they presented the Vicar-General with an address to their imprisoned Bishop, in which they most solemnly promised him fidelity and courage in the struggle for the Church. The fate that awaits these faithful priests may be surmised from an account in the *Germania* respecting the imprisoned priests at Newwid. "On their arrival in prison each of the priests was closely searched. He was stripped of coat, waistcoat, and shoes, and minutely examined. They felt his breast, back, legs, even his toes. Then a door was opened for each of them, and he was left in solitary captivity. The cells are twelve feet by six, containing only a bench and a stool. A little semi-circular window let in a scanty light through eighteen iron bars. In the day-time there was not even a palliase in the room, for the bed, consisting only of palliase, straw pillow, sheet and one blanket, was brought in at night, and removed in the morning. Until the priests were permitted to board themselves they were compelled to live on bread and water, with a little potato soup for dinner and twice a week three or four ounces of meat. They could never see each other, and the one hour's walk in the courtyard was in solitude. Their reading was subject to the strictest scrutiny; three or four days each one of them was without books or paper, and two of them were deprived of their breviaries for three days. They were not only prevented from saying Mass, but even from hearing it. Such is actually the treatment of those priests who will not break their oath to the Church and their Bishop. In spite of all, their courage and cheerfulness never fail.

LETTERS OF THE HOLY FATHER.—The following is the reply of the Holy Father to the Vicar-General of Paderborn, who had made known to him the imprisonment of the Bishop. "Some of the passages had to be omitted. Pius IX. Pope.—Dear beloved son! greeting and Apostolic Benediction. We have read your sorrowful and painful communication. Herein, we see the renewal of the trials of the Church at her first beginning, the repetition of the heroic examples of the first Bishops. Although we cannot learn without pain of the fines and imprisonment of your Bishop, our venerable brother, we admire his faith and constancy; and adore the counsels of Divine Providence, which by means of... strengthen the hearts of the faithful, call forth public manifestations of their faith, give a fresh growth to the Church, and crown her with triumph. As it is really a question of victory, not of defeat, we feel ourselves urged, although bitterly grieved, by... to congratulate the Bishop, with all those who crowded around him, to offer him, in the face of the whole world, the homage of their reverence and devotion. Especially we congratulate you, whom the Bishop has chosen, as fit to take his place in such an emergency. Impart these our congratulations to the clergy and people, and admonish them in our name to stand firmly and unanimously by their noble pastor, and by you, in this hour of temptation.... We implore for him and for you all the most abundant gifts of Divine grace. As a pledge thereof, and of our hearty affection, we impart to him and to you to the whole Diocese of Paderborn, the Apostolic Benediction.

"To Our beloved son John Anthony Pelon, Our Domestic Prelate, Vicar-General, and Dean of the Chapter of Paderborn."—*German Corr. of London Tablet.*

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FRANCE TO IRELAND.

The following extract from Michelet's history of France, is a very tender and pathetic tribute to the children of Erin, over whose sad destiny the eloquent and poetic author appears to mourn with all the sincerity of his heart. Ireland and France—There seems to be an inseparable bond of unity—at least in soul, between these two countries, and justly, too, as we are descended from the same grand old Celtic line. Read the sweet and touching language of this brilliant French historian.

Singular fate of the Celtic world! Of its two great divisions one, although less unfortunate, is perishing, wearing away, or at all events losing its language, customs and character.—I allude to the Highlanders of Scotland, the people of Wales, Cornwall and Brittany. Here we find the serious and moral element of the race which seems dying of sadness, and soon to be extinguished. The other, filled with inexhaustible life, multiplies and increases despite of everything; it will be felt that I speak of Ireland.

Ireland! poor elder child of the Celtic race, so far from France, her sister, who cannot stretch out her hand to protect across the waves—the *isles of saints*, the *emerald of the sea*—all fertile Ireland whose men grow like grass, to the terror of England, in whose ear is daily shouted—"they are another million"—land of poets, of bold thinkers, of John Erigena, of Berkeley, of Toland, of Moore, of O'Connell—land of brilliant speech and lightning sword, which, in the sentility of the world, still preserves the power of poetry. The English may laugh when they hear in some obscure corners of the town, the Irish widow improvising the *coronach* over the corpse of her husband; *pleureux a l'Irlandaise* (to weep Irish) is with them a byword of scorn. Weep, poor Ireland, and may France weep as well, as she beholds at Paris, over the gate of the asylum which receives your sons, the harp which asks for succor. Let us weep at our inability to give back the blood which they shed for us. In vain, in less than two centuries, have 400,000 Irish fought in our armies. We must witness the sufferings of Ireland without uttering a word. In like manner have we long neglected and forgotten our ancient allies the Scotch, and the Scotch mountaineer will soon have disappeared from the face of the earth. The Highlands are daily being unpeopled. The conversion of small holdings into large farms, which ruined Rome, have destroyed Scotland. Estates may be found ninety-six miles in extent; others twenty miles long and three broad, so that the Highlands will soon only exist in history and Walter Scott. When the tartan and claymore are seen passing, the inhabitants of Edinburgh run to their doors to gaze on the unusual sight. The Highlander expatriates himself and disappears; and the bagpipe awakens the mountains with but one air:—"We return, we return, we return no more."

KICKING CASES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

Under the suggestive heading "Kicking for the Month," the *Manchester Guardian* devotes a column and a half to a return of assaults with the boot in the Midland and Northern districts, with the following result.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, there was a case at Eccles Wake, and another at Scaerfort. On the 2nd a man named Martin had three months for savagely kicking a constable at Westleigh; on the same day a labourer named Webster, beat and kicked his wife at Dewsbury, and assaulted his father-in-law in the same manner—six months. On the 3rd John Flint paid 24s. for beating and kicking his wife on the 5th, at Burnley, an assault on a policeman met with three months; and Henry Baxter had to serve six months for kicking his wife on her face with his clogged foot—as he alleged, "in self-defence." On the same evening Thomas Rawlinson, of Stockport, gave his mother a terrible beating and kicking—four months. On Sept. 6, at Preston, two drunks, for assaulting a child and kicking a man who tried to rescue it were only fined 16s. each. On the 7th a mill hand at Blackburn assaulted his wife, and had six months. At Heywood, for kicking his mother, Joseph Openshaw was fined 20s. and costs, or a month. Sept. 8, John Clark, of Droyliden, knocked his wife down and jumped on her stomach—three months. John Gordon, a Birmingham rough, got twelve months for assaulting the police. Sept. 11, William Livesey knocked a man about for not drinking or "tossing" with him—one month. Sept. 12, at Hull, one man broke another's nose with a kick. At Halliwell, Patrick Faton kicked his wife, smashed his furniture, and assaulted a constable—one month. At Haslingden a father kicked his daughter, and afterwards his grandmother. Some collier of Silkstone kicked a publican's son so severe as to endanger his life. At Liverpool James Morrissey beat and kicked a widow woman and rendered her insensible by throwing a brickbat at her—committed for trial. Sept. 13, John Killian, spinner, of Blackburn, fined 10s. and costs, or fourteen days, for brutally assaulting his sister. Sept. 14, at Sheffield, a woman named Revell, ill-treated a child of the man with whom she lived, and got four months' hard labour; Michael Ford, of Stockport, for beating and kicking the wife of a lodging house keeper, six months. At Shrewsbury a man named Dorricott inflicted frightful injuries on a woman with whom he lived; she subsequently died, and he was committed for trial. At Manchester, for kicking his wife in a horrible manner, Edwin Day was sent to goal for six months. On Sept. 16, John Morris of Farnworth, got off with two months for kicking and disabling a constable who was protecting his wife from his violence. At Nodley, a navvy named Wilson kicked another navvy on the head and rendered him insensible—two months. At Birmingham a broker named Greenslade beat and kicked his wife in full view of a crowd of twenty persons who contented themselves with crying "shame" and letting him walk off. Sept. 18, Samuel Conolly, at Bolton, kicked a police-constable fearfully, and only received one month. Sept. 19, a drunken man was fined £2 10s for kicking with brass-tipped clothes, and 26s for being drunk. At Accrington, Thomas Lord kicked his wife, and had two months. Sept. 20, Annie Turner was knocked down in Newcastle and dreadfully kicked by unknown persons. On the following Tuesday she died, but no arrests were made. At Stoke-upon-Trent David Smallwood kicked his wife about the head, body, and

knees. At Halifax a man named ITownsend fractured the knee of his companion, Riley, by a kick, and when the latter fell he kicked him on the face. Riley's depositions had to be taken at the hospital. At Ashton-under-Lyme, Samuel Taylor, kicked Catherine Langford in the stomach. Afterwards he changed his boots for clogs, with the avowed purpose of "punching" the woman to death; and again kicked her in the side. The case is not yet decided. On Sept. 22 there was kicking at Wigan; at Stretton, near Coventry, a fatal case, at Wigan; and at Dewsbury four cases. On Sept. 23, two cases, at Tunstall and at Huddersfield. Sept. 24, a case at Bolton. Sept. 25, a man at Staleybridge kicked his wife in a brutal manner. Sept. 26, kicking at Blackburn (two cases), at Bury, and at Chorley. Sept. 27, a man brutally kicked his step-father a Stockport. About the worst outrage of all was committed on the last day of the month, when "a practised and incorrigible kicker of Sheffield" took a running kick at a woman who is *eniente*, and so injured her that her life is despaired of. It is worth noting that on this day 13 assault cases were brought before the magistrates at Preston alone, four of them being assaults on wives.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A heavy gale prevailed last night on the north of England coast. Telegraphic communication in that section was interfered with, and up to this hour (3 p.m.) the trouble on the wire continues. Three houses on Stockton-on-Tees were demolished, and one person killed. At Ayr, Scotland, twenty vessels broke adrift in the harbour, which is shallow and exposed, all of which were more or less damaged, and one totally wrecked. Three persons were drowned at Deal, and two at Sunderland. The Bessemer saloon steamer, lately launched and lying at Hull, dragged her anchors and ran aground, but floated off, and is now adrift in the Humber. Tugs have gone to her assistance. Additional despatches have come to hand showing that the gale in the North was far more severe than was indicated by first reports. The storm also extended to Scotland. The S. S. Chusan, from Glasgow, for Shanghai, was driven ashore near Rossin and is going to pieces; 14 of the crew were washed overboard and drowned. The persons left on board some 60 in number, took to the rigging where they yet remain in full sight from the shore. Efforts are being made to save them. Reports from Hartlepool, Shields, Hull and other ports and from interior towns bring intelligence of great damage to shipping and other property.

Cropping the ears of dogs has by Magisterial decision at Liverpool been adjudged to be cruelty to animals, and punished by fine. The ear-cropper pleaded that the scissors had been "newly sharpened" and did not give the dog any pain. As the animal could not confirm this tale, the magistrate did not see the case in precisely that light. An M. R. C. V. S. said that some people seem to think that cutting the ears of a dog beautified the animal, but as the cartilage of the ear was destroyed the atmosphere was admitted, and deafness was frequently the result.

INTERVIEWED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A *Herald* reporter interviewed Gov. Dix yesterday with the following result:—He did not think it necessary that he should express his views on the third term question, and hence had not contemplated speaking. There was no truth in the statement that he would not do so if requested. He had spoken freely to his friends, and would, if he spoke in public at all, express his energetic disavowal of a third term. He was satisfied the President had no idea of running again.

ANTI-UNIONISTS.—NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The principal boss coopers informed their foremen that after Saturday night any of their employees not renouncing the coopers' union would obtain no further employment from them. Such a movement has long been contemplated by the boss coopers on one side, and expected by the working coopers on the other. The boss coopers have not declared the cause of their action. They state that their employees must abandon the union or leave their employ.

THIRD TERM.—WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The *National Republican*, which has been advocating the third term for Grant, says the Presidency during another term would have few attractions for him; could confer upon him no further benefit tending toward domestic quietude and privacy. The facts would make him appear ridiculous should he come out with a pronouncement declining renomination in advance of his tender.

RECOVERY.—ALBANY, Oct. 22.—William Gould who was struck with paralysis on Tuesday recovered the power of speech to-day. There are prospects of his ultimate recovery.

Among the scholars when Lamb and Coleridge attended school was a poor clergyman's son of the name of Simon Jennings. On account of his dismal and gloomy nature, his playmates had nicknamed him Pontius Pilate. One morning he went up to the master, Dr. Boyer, and said, in his usual whimpering manner, "Please, Doctor, the boys call me Pontius Pilate." If there was one thing which Dr. Boyer hated more than a false quantity in Greek and Latin, it was the practice of nicknaming.—Rushing down among the scholars from his pedestal of state, with cane in hand, he cried, with his usual voice of thunder, "Listen, boys: the next time I hear any of you say 'Pontius Pilate,' I'll cane you as long as this cane will last! You are to say 'Simon Jennings,' and not 'Pontius Pilate.' Remember that, if you value your hides." Next day, when the same class were reciting the catechism, a boy of a remarkably dull and literal turn of mind had to repeat the creed. He got as far as "suffered under," and "was about popping out the next word, when the doctor's prohibition unluckily flashed upon his obtuse mind. After a moment's hesitation he blurted out, "suffered under Simon Jennings, was—." The rest of the sentence was never uttered, for Dr. Boyer had already sprung like a tiger upon him, and the case was descending upon his unfortunate shoulders. When the irate doctor had discharged his cane-storm upon him, he said, "What do you mean, you booby, by such blasphemy?"

A professional man not far from State street, Boston, returning to his office one day, after a substantial lunch, said complacently to his assistant: "Mr. Paetkin, the world looks different to a man when he has three inches of rum in him." "Yes," replied the junior, without a moment's hesitation, "and he looks different to the world!"

"Mother," said little Ned one morning, after having fallen out of bed, "I think I know why I fell out of bed last night; it was because I slept too near where I got in." Musing a little while, as if in doubt whether he had given the right explanation, he added: "No, that wasn't the reason; it was because I slept too near where I fell out."

It is related of a certain minister who was noted for his long sermons with many divisions, that one day, when he was advancing among his texts, he reached at length a kind of resting-place in his discourse, when, pausing to take breath, he asked the question, "And what shall I say more?" A voice from the congregation earnestly responded, "Say Amen!"

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'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. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which will 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, Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; 4-4m

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 the Euston Road, London.—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

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A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

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