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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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FRANCE.

THESATENING ATTITUDE OF GERMANY TOWARDS FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Times tele-graphs:—"The most serious minds believe that danger is impending. Politicians from abroad and at home assert that peace or war depends on the approaching meeting of the Czar and the German Emperor. No one denies that a powerful party in Germany, comprising the entire military element, feels that the late treaty was too lenient; that the indemnity paid has already returned to the French coffers; that the possession of Belfort by France is dangerous to Germany; that France is reorganizing rapidly and will soon be able to furnish a formidable army to any alliance with other nations; that Germany is no richer than before the war .-Her finances and social organization cannot long support the expense of the present armaments, and she cannot disarm in the face of France. military party in Germany are convinced that never was there a moment more propitious than the present to secure for their country a long era of prosperity and peace. War ought to be promptly undertaken. It is necessary to march on Paris and take up position where a new peace may be signed which takes Belfort from France, limits her active army, and exacts ten milliards in twenty years .-Paris could be attacked if France refused to sign. All the Powers have confined themselves to timid friendly representations with regard to Belgian notes, which only shows that to finish with France now is a duty to Germany and humanity.-Europe will never be tranquil while the blunder of delay, which leaves France ready to reprieve and re-enter the struggle, is unrectified. What may be promptly executed at an insignificant sacrifice would two years hence cost oceans of blood. Russia must be convinced of this necessity. The Times correspondent adds, it would be untrue to say that these arguments are accepted even in Germany outside of a particular party. It would be equally untrue to say that these menaces are destined to be realized. The diplomatic world, even in Germany, declare she cannot fight against an enemy who declares for peace. Honest Germans scout the supposition that the Emperor has scruples; but the party of immediate action urge it as a duty to sink all considera-tions in order to save the country. They insist that France must be made to accept a reassuring treaty if she will not fight Germany, in order to have the right to reproach France, as the cause of uneasiness must solemnly disclaim upon theories. The Times, in its editorial columns, scouts apprehensions raised by alarmists and alarmed in Paris.

THE CHANCES OF PEACE .- PARIS, May 7 .- Some of the French journals treat the reports of the alarms about trouble with Germany as unfounded, and others consider them greatly exaggerated. All are confident that the Czar is in favor of peace.

CABRERA'S FISZLE -In commenting on the miserable failure of Cabrera's plan of weakening the cause of Don Carlos by carrying off a host of followers in his treachery, the London Weekly Register remarks:
"The Alphonsists themselves are admitting now

frankly that Cabrera's treason has proved a failure, and up to this moment his been wholly inoperative. Nothing whatever has come of it. What was to have proved so startling and overwhelming a detonation has, in American phrases, gone off with a nazle. The powder was damp, apparently, or no cap was on the nipple. Besides this, there cannot be a moment's doubt about it, that the momentary enthusiasm awakened in some directions among the partisans of Don Alphonso, at the period of his first arrival amongst them, has long since died out. The boy King was welcomed as the supposed harbinger of a speedy peace. Peace appearing to be as far off as ever, he is regarded askance, as having raised hopes doomed to disappointment. His only party, moreover, it is now plainly seen, are the adventurers, and chief among those that very Serrano who was his mother's evil genius. Alphonsism only too obviously means compromise. It palters with the Revolution. It plays fast and loose with the great principles of Government. If any doubt had existed as to its real character, that doubt would have been dissipated by the transmission of the Golden Fleece to Prince Bismarck in the name of one affecting to be a true Spaniard and a truly Catholic Dovereign.

As a final act of reparation for the Gustave outrage the Spanish commander at Guetaria, on the arrival of the German fleet off that Port, fired a salute of twenty-one guns, with due ceremony as agreed upon.

SPANISH DECREES CONCERNING RELIGION .- There are about a dozen apostate priests in Spain who are employed by the English, American, and German proselvtizing societies, and of whom some at least have taken to themselves wives. The recent Royal decree, annulling the legislation of the Revolution as regards marriage, and re-establishing the legality of religious marriage for Catholics, while it maintains civil marriage for those who are not Catholics, makes an exception in the case of priests and Religious who have taken the vow of chastity. The unions contracted by such persons in Spain, as in France, are not recognized as marriages. Hence a loud protest from the "Evangelical" societies, a protest which will certainly not be listened to, for in Spain, even more than in France, the interests of public decency are considered to be involved in the maintenance of of the exception. We may as well mention here that a still more recent decree of King Alfonso has just revoked another act of the Revolution by which the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul had been suppressed .- Tablet.

BELGIUM

An arrangement has been made between the leaders of the Liberal party in Belgium and Prince Bismark. the latter, by the application of diplomatic pressure, undertakes to bring about the downfall of the clerical Ministry.' 'The Liberals, then returning to power, are to make laws to suppress the publication of views unfavourable to the German ecclesiastical policy. The Liberals would introduce com-pulsory military service, and establish new fortifications, consequently the Liberal Bulgian papers support the latest demand of the German Cabinet insisting on the overthrow of the clerical Government This means the Prussianizing of Belgium.

GERMANY.

ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS .- Berlin, May 7 .- Proceedings against the Prince-Bishop of Breslau, for vio-lation of the ecclesiastical laws, have resulted in his removal. He has been conducted to the Bohemian frontier.

BELGIUM'S REPLY.-The Post outsiders the reply of the Belgian Government to the last German note unsatisfactory, and believes that Germany is placed in such a position that to let the matter drop will be

an impossibility.

Berlin, May 7.—Six thousand German families are preparing to emigrate from Russia on account of the appressive conscription.

PETITION OF THE PRUSSIAN BISHOPS .- The Prussian Bishops, assembled at Fulda, have just sent to their King a most respectful and dignified petition against the new Bill of Penal Dischdowment. They do not address themselves to the Diet, " where the proporaddress themselves to the Diet, where the propor-tion of Christian feeling, seems to vanish more and, more, but to his Majeriy as the protector of the Christian Church recognized by Prussia—to the Crown by which the Catholics have ever stood with true loyalty through philipsal storms." They point out that the payment of the State grants is made dependent on a previous declaration to be made by the Bishops and clergy of obedience to the State Princess adorned one of the saloons. It was placed his arm around her and said:

Laws whatever they may be. "So unconditional a declaration," they truly say, "is incompatible with the conscience of a Christian." Moreover, the grants in question are an obligation assumed by the State in accordance with express stipulations when it took possession of the Church's secularized property, and the suspension of them is described as a punishment inflicted on the Bishops and clergy for not "violating," by a co-operation in the execution of the May Laws, the Divine constitution of the

Catholic Church." To this petition the Ministry of State-to which it had been referred by the King-replies with evasions and even with taunts. The Bishops had quoted the example of the Apostles and early martyrs who refused to submit to State ordinances which prohibited them from proclaiming the Divine truth, or demanded on their part a denial of the Christian faith. This, of course, was merely intended to prove that State laws are not to be obeyed when they are inconsistent with the obligations of conscience, but Prince Bismarck cleverly takes out one phrase in the paragraph and answers that it is "untrue" that the new Church Laws "only forbid the proclamation of the Divine truth." He repeats the astounding assertion that similar laws have in other German and foreign States been for centuries, and are still, "most readily obeyed by the Catholic clergy and ecclesiastical superiors," and that "unconditional obedience is still sworn to them by the Catholic clergy by a sacred oath." We should like to know in what State the clergy swear obedience to a law empowering the State to depose the Bishops on sentence by a Court constituted by itself. It is further asserted that the State grants would never have been given if the Bishops had been supposed to claim a right to obey or not to obey the laws, "according to the Papal will'-an obviously unfair way of describing resistance to enactments which destroy the whole constitution of the Church. Finally, the Bishops are twitted with having predicted that such consequences would arise out of the Vatican Decrees, and are told that if they had been disobedient to the Council, this "confusion and disturbance of peace" might perhaps have been prevented. In other words, if the Bishops had apostatized, they would not have been persecuted as Catholics. That is what it comes to. And here we arrive at the assumption to which we have alluded. It is one which the German Government has always industriously circulated, but we are ashamed to see that an English paper still endorses it. Prince Bismarck and Dr. Falck have been over and over again challenged to produce even the the smallest tittle of evidence in support of it, and they have never done so. Yet the Times of Monday has the coolness -for we can call it nothing elseto repeat that "the law which the Bishops denounce has not been aggressive on the part of Prussia, but defensive." Defensive against what? Nobody has ever been able to say. No one has ever ventured to allege an instance in which, before the commencement of the new anti-Catholic legislation, either the Catholic Bishops or the Catholic laity of Prussia had done anything whatever to the prejudice either of Prussia itself or of the new German Empire. For as the theory that the definitions of the Vatican Council were in any sense an aggression against Germany or any other State it has been turned inside out and refuted usque ad mauseam .-

ITALY.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND COUNT DE HERIE. - His Majesty Victor Emmanuel, who since 1870 acquired by purchase a considerable portion of land on the left-hand side of the road leading from Porta Salara to Ponte Salara, has prosecuted in the Criminal Court of Rome one of his neighboring proprietors, a British subject, Count Campbell Smith de Heriz, one of the private chamberlains of the Pope, and well known in Roman society of the first rank .-Count de Heriz purchased some years ago the estate of Prince Sciarra on the Via Salara, adjoining the estate at present possessed by the King. The boundary wall dividing the two estates was built by Prince Sciarra, and now belongs to Count de Heriz, who also claims a right of way over an ancient road which formerly was the public thoroughfare between the Porta Pinciani and the Ponte Salara. The King caused trees to be planted on this road. The Count pulled up one of these young trees, having pre viously given notice to the King's men that he claimed the use of the road, and would not permit it to be planted. For this offence Count de Heriz was summoned before the Tribunale Penals, and sentenced to pay a fine of 100 lire. The Count is endeavoring to bring the question of his rights before a court of law, but cannot succeed in serving a cita tion on his Majesty. Meanwhile Victor Emmanuel has built a cross wall, which will shut out the Count from access to the disputed road. The case has been laid before Sir Augustus Paget. Negotiations for the sale of Count de Heriz's villa to the King were on foot some months ago, but the arrangements proposed were not carried out. The villa of the Count overlooks the villa and grounds of his Majesty, on the one side, and is bordered on the other by the Villa Severini, lately occupied by Garibaldi, and supposed to be in reality the property, not of Severini, but of the King.

THE MEETING OF THE SOVEREIGNS AT VENICE .- The festivities at Venice on the occasion of the meeting of Victor Emmanuel and the Emperor of Austria were on a grand scale. Richly adorned gondolas moved majestically along the canals, and the Piazza of St. Mark was brilliantly illuminated. The guests at the ball in the Royal Palace were, however, much annoyed at the bad arrangements in the cloak-room department, everybody taking his or her own cloaks and wraps as best they could find them. In the confusion mistakes occurred, as might naturally be expected, about ownership. The absence of the Archdukes Charles Louis and Louis Victor was much commented on. They accompanied the Emperor as

far as Trieste, but no farther. Maria Immacolata, Princess Royal of Naples, and Countess of Bardi, who died at Pau on the 23rd of August, 1874, at the early age of twenty years, was the daughter of Ferdinaud II., King of the Two Sicilies, by Maria Teresa of Austria. She was noted during her life for her charity and devotion, and when she died she left by will not only over 107,000 francs in gold for charitable objects, but also bequeathed the surplus or residue of her personal estate after payment of legacies and debts, for the purpose of providing for poor churches with sacred vessels and vestments for the service of the altar. Madame de Castellajac of Pau was charged with the management of these funds, and she finding the residue amounted to the sum of 95,000 francs, retained one portion of the total in her own hands to be applied for the benefit of the poor churches of France and another portion was placed in the hands of the Duchess of Parma, sister to the Countess of Bardi, to be employed for the benefit of poor churches in the Pontifical States, in Naples, and in Egypt where the deceased Princess had been struck painfully by the squalor of Catholic churches. The Duchess of Parma entrusted the work of purchasing materials and selecting articles for the fulfilment of her sister's design, to Madame Caroline Courballay, a French lady, who is President of an association of pious ladies residing in Rome at 49, Via del Quirnale. In four of the rooms of this house all the articles procured by the liberality of the deceased Princess were exposed to view on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, of April, and were visited by an immedia number of the members of the great Catholic families of Rome by most of the Cardinals in Rome, and by distinover a kind of monumnet, with an inscription in memory of the august donor, decorated with lilies and roses of artificial handiwork. Madame Courballay and the ladies of the establishment attended to receive visitors and to describe the various articles .-Roman Cor. of London Tablet.

Wreck of the Steamship "Schiller." 311 LIVES LOBT-FULL PARTICULARS.

This steamer, one of the Eagle line of steamships, from New York April 28th for Hamburgh, was wrecked on Friday night near Bishop's Rock, a portion of the Scilly Isles off the Coast of Cornwall.

The "Schiller" was 3,600 tons burthen, and

classed at Lloyds 100 A 1. She had eight large life-boats, and three iron decks; she was valued at \$700,000, and was insured for her full value. Her crew consisted of 124 men, including officers; she carried three million dollars in gold, and 250 mail bags, containing the entire Continental mail, and a large Australian mail. Her cargo was generally merchandise, including 800 bales cotton, 4,000 bushels of corn, and a large consignment of leaf tobacco. The disaster to the "Schiller" was owing to a dense fog, which prevented either of the Scilly lights being seen. It is known that the captain and second mate were drowned. The steamship is now lying broadside on the rocks. She is under water, and her mainmast gone.

A cable despatch received by the agents of the Eagle line this morning gives the following corrected list of passengers so far as known to be saved from the steamer "Schiller":-Leo Weste, Henry Stern, Jno. Joens, Mrs. Joens, Jean Rink, S. Hexter, C. Frahm, Carl Kuhn, Marcus Powitzer, R. Schellenburg, C. Jansen, Ludwig Reiderer, Chas. Henry Percy, Richard Williams, Jos. Legenere; the latter name the agents state is not in their list of passen-gers. Some of the crew have also been saved, which altogether makes the number that escaped, as at present known, 43.

The following additional particulars of the disaster have been received :- A heavy fog prevented observations on board the "Schiller" since Tuesday. In consequence of the fog the engines were put at half speed and sail was reduced at 9 o'clock on Friday night. At 10 o'clock the same night the ship ship struck the ledge; a great panic prevailed, Capt. Thomas is highly praised for his conduct dur-ing the terrible scenes which followed. Two boats were filled with men who refused to come out. The captain fired his revolver over their heads to drive them out and then fired at them, but without effect. Afterwards the ship washed with her broadside to the sea, and all on board these boats perished. The tackle at the stern was released too soon leaving the boat suspended by the bows. Three boats then got away, one of them a life boat was so badly injured that she sunk and the eleven people on board of her were rescued by other The fog lifted an hour after the steamer struck and lights were plainly visible .-Two of the boats of the steamer were crushed by the falling of the funnel. Rockets and guns were fired from the steamer until the powder became wet. The deck house crowded with people was swept away at 2 a.m. The captain gathered some of the survivors on the bridge; all were gradually swept away by the flood tide which took the doctor and captain last. The rigging which remained above the water was crowded with passengers and crew all night. The main mast went at 7.30 a.m., and being of iron, sunk with all who had taken refuge on it. The foremast gave way soon afterward. The life boats and wreck stuff saved the lives of some who drifted miles away; one was rescued after being in the water ten hours. Two boats from St. Anges arrived a short time before the masts fell; they were unable to approach the steamer on account of the shoals, but picked up stragglers in the water, Passengers say Captain Thomas left the bridge at 3 a.m., to assist those on deck, and when he reached deck was swept away by a heavy sea. All concur in saying that he exercised the greatest cas, and was not abed for five nights previous to the disaster. The sea began to break over the vessel half an hour after she struck, and the tide rose 25 feet before day break. Only one woman was saved. The survivors who were landed at Trescow escaped in the "Schiller's" own boats. Fifty-six mail bags, including 27 from New Zea-

land, were saved. The steamer "Pommerania" sailed from Plyduring the night for Hamburg ing any of the survivers of the "Schiller."

No more persons are reported as saved; bodies are constantly being picked up. Among the recovered are those of George Leonbardt, Carl Schmidt, Mrs. Reiderer and child, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Ridge way, and Mrs. Hermine West, and five men and five women, two children, altogether 24 bodies have been found, total number of lives lost 311. Poleman, second officer of the "Schiller" and Henry Stern and Mr. Frahm, first class passengers, say the voyage was moderately good until May 4th.

BAVED-LONDON, May 8th .- The following members of the crew of the SS. Schiller were saved in addition to those before reported :- Blusinger, Packendorff, Weiser, Don Blackhouse, Reheberg, Jenson, Adamson, Hanman, Blohm, Jargigasen, Wernerckle Fohler, Hoffman, Ernest Parson, Reil, Nench and C. Schweinck. Also the following named passengers :- Locarest, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mr. Carl Kusen. Second class and steerage passengers :-Silas Holster, Charles Thrau, Carl Dantzer, Marcus Panwitzer and Charles Jones and wife. Four other steerage passengers were also saved, but their names have not yet been learned, as they are in a state of insensibility.

Just Married.-A Clear Case of Love, You Know.

A funny looking old fellow, gray-haired, wrinkled face, and evidently about sixty years of age, entered the City Hall yesterday with a girl of eighteen hanging on his arm. He had on an old fashioned black coat, with a double row of buttons up and down, a Greely plug hat, new buckskin gloves, and a severe attempt had been made to get up a shine on his cowhide boots. The girl had gay ribbons on her hat, a blue shawl, green kids, and a white dress on, and the two attracted attention at once. No one had an idea that they were husband and wife until the old man stopped a passing policeman and said:

'My wife, mister. Just got married Sunday. and we want to look around this court house leetle.

She reached out and 'shook' hands with the of ficer, and the old man looked pleased as he said : Didn't I tell you, Lucy, that folks in Detroit would all notice you? You didn't do so bad when you

married an old man, ch? 'So you have just entered the state of matrimony

guished strangers and coolesiastics. "The articles bugs. I'm bound she shall go in the best society were most tastefully arranged, and consisted of charlor in non."

lices, missals, stoles, candlesticks, mitres, and sacred . The officer sent them down the hall to the Mayor's vestments of all kinds. A portrait of the deceased effice. The bride hung back but the old man passed

Come along, Lucy, you've got heaps of expensive duds on. You are handsome, and I'll risk you along with anybody in Detroit?

As they entered the Mayor's office the clerk came forward and asked what was wanted, and being told that they would like to see his Honor they were informed that the gentleman was out

'Oh, well, it don't make any great difference, said the old man. 'This is my wife, mister—just got married.'

'Happy to congratulate you,' said the clerk as he shook hands.

She's leetle shy continued the old man pinching his wife's car, 'but that's the way with em all. Lucy's a mighty good girl, and she worked out at two dollars per week and bought all her wedding duds. Say to the Mayor that we called; wish he had been here.

They went out and wondered around for awhile the old man keeping his arms around her, and finally they entered the City Clerk's office. A lawyer happened to be standing near the door, and walking up to him the old man said:

'Mister, my wife. Looking around a little, and thought I'd drop in and introduce her.'

The bride and lawyer shook hands, the lawyer wondering what it all meant, and after a painful pause the old man said.

'She's a little shy, but she's just old lightning after she gets acquainted. I told her we might as well step in and make friends while we were here. If ever you come our way we'd like to have you

'I shall be glad to,' replied the lawyer, and they went out to drop in on the City Attorney. He was out, but his Clerk received them with a bland smile, which went right to the old man's heart.

'Folks all well?' inquired the husband as he sheok hands, and then turning and bowing he said: 'My wife, mister. You can see for yourself she's a leetle shy, but it'll wear off bimeby.'

'Come to see the City Hall?' inquired the clerk. We're on our wedding tower around, replied the old man. "Married Sunday night, and I thought I'd take her around a leetle afore we settle down. Lucy's a powerful good girl, stranger and she's cream and sugar on keeping house. You don't find no dirt in the corners, and no cordwood under the bed. It's a case of luv from the start. I call her darling,' and she calls me 'dear bubby,' and I'd lay my life down for her as quick as wink!

About four o'clock the same couple were seen at the Central depot, waiting for a train. The bride sat on one of the old man's knees, both his arms around her and he was heard to say:

'I don't care a gin what folks think-don't we luy!'- Detroit Free Press.

Opening and Closing the Holy Gate.

In the Allocution of Benedict XIV., under date 1st December, 1749, will be found a description of the ceremonies of opening and closing the Jubilee, which were first introduced by Alexander VI. in the

On the Christmas Eve preceding the Holy Year, the Anno Santo, or year of Jubilee, the Pope having intoned the hymn Veni Creator in the Sixtine Chapel goes in procession to one of the gates of the Vatican Basilica (St. Peter's), called the Porta Santa (the holy gate). This gate is always walled up, save during the Jubilee, which recurs every twenty five years. The Grand Penitentiary of the Roman Church hands to the Pontiff a golden hammer, with which he strikes thrice the walled-up doorway, while chanting the antiphon: "Open to me the gates of righteousness" Psalm cxvii., 19). The wall is then pulled down by masons in attendance, the procession enters the church through the new opening, after the Pope has remained some time in prayer, and intoned the To Deums. The like ceremony is performed at the Basilica of St. Paul on the Ostian-road, at the Liberian Basilica, (St. Mary Major) and at the Cathedral of Rome (St. John Lateran), by three Cardinals deputed for that purpose. The "Holy Gate" remains open a full year, from Christmas Eve to Christmas Eve, the term assigned to the first year of Jubilee, proclaimed in 1300, by Boniface VIII.

The close of the Jubilee in Rome is marked by the like ceremonial. The Pope after the first Vespers of Christmas Day, intones the beginning of the antiphon Cum jucunditate exhibitis. The Pope and his attendants then file in procession through it.-He blesses the stones and requisites for walling up the gate, and with a silver trowel lays the first stone. The wall is then rebuilt, and the ceremony or function closes with the Papal Blessing. Cases containing coins and medals are built into the wall as a memorial of the ceremony. The allocution of Benedict XIV., referred to above, thus briefly gives the meaning of this function. Its purpose is to re-call to mind the penitential discipline of the early ages of the Church, which either in part, or wholly, closed the gates of the "House of Prayer" against the scandalous sinner. The Jubilee, with the extension of powers it gives to confessors, clears away every barrier, throws open the gates of the Church permits access to her alters to the repentant sinner great as may have been his crimes. The extension of the Jubilee to the whole world at the expiration of the Jubilee year in Rome, is due to Alexander VI., A.D. 1500, who was the first to set that precedent. As the suspension of Indulgences was limited only to the year during which the Jubilee was kept in Rome, it is easy to explain why no Indulgence save that of the Jubilee for the Vatican Council has been suspended on the present occasion, when, owing to circumstances, the Jubilee has been forthwith proclaimed in all the Churches.

COMETS .- Mr. Reeves, the well-known astronomer is reported to have recently advanced, before one of the English scientific associations, a new theory with regard to comets, and, by the use of diagrams, he showed that the part of the comet termed the tail, being always in the direction from the snn, and there fore as often in advance as behind the nucleus, is not really a tail. He also argues that as comets are transparent, and all matter is known to be either solid, liquid, or gaseous, comets must be the latter, for solids and liquids are opaque. The only known power, he says, by which this gaseous matter can be held together is gravity, which must necessarily have a centre, and every part of the body being free to move revolves itself into a sphere, the centre of which is in many cases exceedingly dense, gradually attenuating towards the circumference. This being the case, the bright rays of the sun are refracted in their passage through the spherical comet, thus illuminating the portion beyond the centre or nucleus, which illumination forms the above tail, all this being, according to Professor Reeve's theory, entirely in accordance with nature's universal laws.

BREAKFART—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMPORT me.—" 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." —Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled..."James Fpps & Co., Hommopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—" We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

Mills, Bristow, Carter, and hundreds of other popular musicians and teacherss, heartily endorse and commend CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR THE PRANC FORTE, as being in all particulars the best. Sent by mail, price \$3 75. Lee & Walker, publishers, Philabelphia, Pa.

THE HUMAN HAIR.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alcoholic washes and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. Burnett's Cocoaine, a compound of Cocoa nut Oil, etc. is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off and promoting its healthy growth.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED-In the Parish of St. Bernard de Lacolle, P.Q., there are vacancies for FOUR MALE 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 LAREAULT, Chairman School Commissioners, Lacolle.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS MC-GOVERN, SON of Edward McGovern, of Glangevlin, parish of Templeport, Co. Cavan, who came to this country about thirty-four years ago; got mar-ried about four years, afterwards, to Mary McGar, Young street, Toronto, Canada West. Last heard from, about twenty years ago, was living in George-town, Canada West. His sister Bridget would like to hear from him. Address JAMES McGOVERN, Rochester, Olmstead Co. Minn.

WANTED-for School Section No, 2, Chapcau 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.-Trea., School Corporation, Allumette Island.

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A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers,

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of DAME SCHOLASTIQUE DES-MARAIS, of the City of Montreal, Marchande Publique (Trader), wife of François-Xavler Ledoux, of the same place, Gentleman, and from him, her said husband, duly separated as to property and by him specially authorized to act in these presents there doing business under the name and style of S. D. LEDOUX,

Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajon, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this

matter.
Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before mc, within one month.

L. JOS. TAJOIE,

Montreal, 8th May, 1875.
No. 97 St. James Street.

