## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

-:0:--FRANCE.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AND PRINCE NAPOLEON .- The Prince Imperial has written a letter opposing and disavowing Prince Napoleon (Plonplon) as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies from Corsica.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, has addressed a long and vigorous Pastoral Letter to the clergy of his archdiocese on the foundation of the Catholic University, and he appeals through them to his flock for all the aid that can be given.

M. Wallon, Minister of Public Instruction in France, has ordered the Restoration of the Cathedral

at Rheims, at a cost of \$400,000. THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, PARIS.—On Monday morning [January 10] the new free Catholic University of Paris was inaugurated, and a solemn service was held in the Church of the Carmelites. After High Mass had been concluded, His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, delivered the inaugural address in the course of which he expressed his thanks to the French assembly, without whom nothing could have been done; to the Bishops the Professors, and other promoters. He denied that the Church was the enemy of science and art; it often compared them to pure gold and precious pearls, while religion was the salt which prevented them from corrupting. He argued against a monoply of teaching which subjected all minds and temperaments to one rule and system, and, admitting that the State Professors had not lacked zeal or learning he urged that it was necessary to have liberty of action, which multiplied strength, and the doctrinal unity derived from faith. The emancipation of University teaching would be one of the great benefits of this age. and was the tardy complement of the secondary schools 25 years ago. Hereafter the work might, perhaps, be completed. Who knew whether the Government, struck by the salutary influence of the Catholic faculties, would not sanction separate Universities, free to confer degrees of their own? Admonishing the students to be diligent, he reminded them that without renouncing any interest in the affairs of their country, whose destinies might hereafter be in their hands, they could not at their age approach the difficult problems of politics, but should prepare themselves for the future struggle. That struggle did not terrify the Church, for during 18 centuries it had borne the assaults of Hell, and every day signalized its triumph.

THE COLONIAL POSSESSIONS OF FRANCE.-France could once boast of the extent of her colonial possessions in America, and also for a while in Asia. She has lost the greater part of them, and possesses now only the following: 1, in Africa, Algeria on north coast, several islands, seaports, and military posts on the banks of the river Senegal, the island of Goree on the coast of Senegambia, south of Cape Verd, Reunion (formerly Bourbon Island), southeast of that continent, in the Indian Ocean, and the islands of Mayotte, Nossi-Be, and Ste. Marie, near Madagascur; 2, in Asia, the districts of Pondicherry, Karikal, Chandernagore, Yanaon, and Mahe, in Hindostan, and six provinces of Cochin China; 3, near the coast of North America, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; 4, in the Caribbean Sea. Martinique, Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, Les Saintes, Desirade, and one-half of St. Martin Island; 5, in South America, French Guiana, or Cayenne; 6, in the Pacific Ocean, the Marquesas Islands, or Mendana Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands, and New Caledonia. Tehiti and dependencies, the Touamo-tou Islands, the Gambier Islands, Toubouai, and Vavitou, all in Polynesia, and Cambodia in Further India, are under French protection. The population of Algeria in 1872 was 2,414,218; the aggregate population of the other French colonies amounted in 1872 to about 2,300,000; that of the protected countries to 1,024,000. The aggregate area of the colonies were estimated at 422,000 square miles; that of the protected countries at 35,500 square miles.

BELGIUM.

THE JABIN COLLIERY EXPLOSION .- The flames continue to burn fiercely at the St. Jabin colliery.

The great strike of colliers in Belgium shows few signs of abatement, and in those parts where it on the anniversary of the Roman Republic, in which exists matters have during the week been suffihave been called into action and collisions, of greater or lesser degree according to circumstances, have taken place. It is hoped, however that affairs will speedily mend, and that the people will return to work after moderate concessions.

SPAIN.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ESTELLA.-The Cronista says Gen. Primo de Rivera has given notice to noncombatants to withdraw before a specified date, when the bombardment of Estella will be opened. Apartments are being prepared in the royal palace Madrid for the Duke de Montpensier.

A royal decree in the Gazette de Madrid further

limits the privileges of the Spanish Press. It forbids all articles that may be considered as attacks on the Royal Family or on constitutional monarchy. and it appoints special tribunals to take cognisance of such offences.

The Politica, an official journal of Madrid, is not very sanguine as to the results of the forthcoming campaign against the Carlists, and does not anticipate the early termination of the struggle. The statement is ominous as coming from an avowed supporter of Don Alfonso, and must be exceedingly cheering to the brave Carlists.

GERMANY.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE.-Proceedings were commenced at Berlin by the Tribunal for Ecclesiastical Affairs against Mgr. Melchers, Archbishop of Cologne, with a view to his removal from his archiepiscopal functions.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—Complaints are being pretty generally made of the increase of immorality among school teachers, occasioned in a great degree by having boys and girls in the same school under a master. Also of the increase of crimes of violence and against property among very young people, even

children. GOLEMBIEWSKI. — This schismatically-intruded priest has had a salary of 150 marks (£7 10s.) a month assigned to him by the Government, to be paid out of the local treasury, instead of what he loses by the abstention of the parishioners, who decline his ministrations in toto. He has had the local schoolmaster removed, and a relation of his

own appointed in his place.

PARCHIAL CONFLICTS.—The parishioners of Oliva, in the Posen district, have been vainly expecting some explanations from their parish priest, with respect to his behaviour about the May Laws. The general suspicion that he has submitted to this legislation is quite enough to destroy his spiritual influence. Things came lately to a climax, on the occasion of the election of the Church-board, when

the list submitted by the parish priest was rejected THE APOSTATE SUSZEZYNSKI —The poor people of Mogilno met last October and adopted an address to the Holy Father, laying before him their terrible position in consequence of the apostacy and ill-conduct of their parish priest, and asking his Holiness for help against the dangers which surrounded The Pope has given a very feeling answer, sympethising with them, consoling them, and praising their unswerving fidelity to the Holy See and their "distinguished Archbishop" (Cardinal Ledochowski).

We gather from the Continential papers that the "Royal Administrator" of the archdiocese of Gnesen and his Emperor, that it is ill work assuming functions belonging exclusively to the Church of Christ. The fortifications of Metz and Strasburg having been completed, Moltke has set vigorously to work

fortifying Cologne and Posen. PADERBORN.—In an explanation which, shortly before Christmas, Herr Ferdinand Schoningh, the reign by directing that the image of the Holy Virpublisher, gave with respect to his connection with Herr Himly, the Royal Commissary, he stated that the Bishop had allowed the lay officials of the Vicar General's Office (including the diocesan accountant on his insisting and giving repeated orders they and architect) to continue their duties under Herr were constrained against their will to obey and the and architect) to continue their duties under Herr Himly, the commissary. The Liberius Bote (a journal edited by one of the canons of the Cathedral) now states that it is in a position to contradict this on the very best authority. The Bishop, it declares, has given no such permission to any one lay

"Look here upon this picture, and on this." The Protestant government of Prussia is straining every nerve to crush the Catholic Church, and its ministers are being imprisoned and banished by the score. On the other hand, the Catholic hospitals of Prussia are not only thrown open to Protestants too, but a statistical account recently published by the Germania shows that the number of Protestants admitted to Catholic hospitals is actually greater than the number of Catholics. Thus it appears that in 1875 as many as 2109; Protestant patients were attended in the Berlin St. Hedwig's Hospital, and only 1103 Catholics-barely more than half the former. So at the Grey Sisters' Hospital, where 145 Catholics entered by the side of 275 Protestants and Jews; whilst the 87 infirmaries kept by the order of the Grey Sisters of Neisse 6383 Catholics were attended, and 5900 other patients. At Breslau again, where the Catholic population is in a majority, the hospital of the Brothers of Mercy harboured 1315 Protestants, and no more than 1252 Catholics. All this goes to show that none know like Catholics how to heap burning coals on the heads of rabid enemies—by returning good for evil.

PROSCRIPTION OF LAY DEVOTION.—It has been the usage in the vacant parishes, which are quite deprived of the assistance of clergymen, that a layman would conduct the devotions of the congregation on Sundays and holidays, reading aloud the Gospel of the day, intoning hymns, and reciting the solo portions of the prayers. Hitherto it was supposed that there was no legal hinderance of this usage. But a man who was in 'the habit of thus acting at Odersch, in Silesia, in the district of Ratibor, has just been prosecuted and sentenced to a fine of 156 marks (nearly £8). A daughter of his died since this sentence. He wanted to bear a processional cross at the head of the funeral and recite the interment office, as in the Ritual, but he was informed by the police that all this was quite superfluous and would not be permitted. He had to content himself with making the sign of the cross over his daughter's grave, while the other persons present recited the Rosary.

THE "CURE OF SOULS."-One of those lately or dained priests has been recently prosecuted for having said his first Mass in the presence not only of his own immediate relations, but also of two persons who were only friends. He was fined fitteen marks. He appealed, insisting that the saying a first Mass was a purely private act of devotion, and could not under any circumstances be looked upon as an " official act." But the prosecutor contended that the Mass implied a reference to "cure of souls," and was therefore an "official act," i. e., was not a mere performance of private devotion, but an action, which per se could be performed only by a person holding some ecclesiastical office, and was therefore contrary to the May laws. The court agreed with the prosecutor, and further fined another priest for assisting the newly ordained clergyman in saying the first Mass, and so co-operating in a breach of the May laws. The notions which the Prussian legal functionaries have about Catholic divinity and ecclesiastical jurisdiction would be amusing did they not often involve such painful consequences for others.

ITALY.

NEWSPAPERS Suppressed -The Bersagliere Liberia, Voce della Verita, and Capitale, newspapers, have been seized for publishing a speech made by Garibaldi the Rupublic was extolled as the only honest form of government.

FATHER LAMBERT, S.J.-The numerous friends of Father Lambert in Rome have to regret the removal of that distinguished Jesuit from Rome to England. His place at the Confessional at St. Ignatius will be supplied by Father Armellini, a

members of the same Order. "THE PRINCE OF ROME."-A curious rumour is afloat amongst Italian Catholics. They say that should the next child of the Princess Marguerite (and one is shortly expected) be a male, it has been already determined to give him the title of "Prince of Rome." That would be, as the Liberte well says, but to call down a malediction on the cradle of the infant; and it is plain that the Royal Family of Italy are forgetful of the fate of that unhappy son of the Great Napoleon who was cursed by his ambitious parent with the title of "King of Rome,"

and whose end was melancholy to a degree. We learn from a correspondent of the Missions Catholiques, that within the last ten years the number of Catholics in Athens and at Patras has trippled itself, but the increase is ascribed to immigration. The new Latin Archbishop of Athens, Mgr. Marango, is, at the same time, Apostolic Delegate with jurisdiction in every part of Continental Greece where there is no bishop, and his residence is in Athens itself where, since two centuries no Catholic

Archbishop has dwelt. THE CORPORATIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT .- EVERYthing in Italy is now brought under the control and power of the Executive. This centralising process produces much discontent, and leads to some opposition between the Ministry and the departments whose independence is assailed. It is the custom with most of the Italian municipalities to vote certain small sums for providing special sermons in Advent and Lent, and for celebrating the local testivals of the patron saints. This laudable and time honoured custom gives umbrage to the present Government. The accounts of the municipality, which contain items of expenditure for these religious purposes, are sent back for correction, with a warning that no festival expenditure will be alallowed, except for the Feast of the Statute. Some of the municipalities have refused to alter their accounts at the beck of the Prefect or Sub-Prefect, and have persisted in giving effect to the wishes of

the people who cling to their former customs. Amerigo Vespucci, the last descendant of the navigator of that name, after whom America was named, died a few days ago near Florence.

BAD NEWS FROM ANTIOCH .- A writer in the University calls attention to the continued opposition of the Chaldean Patriarch of Antioch to the Holy See. In 1874 Mgr. Hadou consecrated two bishops against the express wish of the Holy See, and ignored the order of the Sovereign Pontiss directing him to recall them; and not content with having sent to the Malabar Coast Mgr. Mellus, who has there established schism, the Patriarch has now appointed two more bishops-one for Mesopotamia and one for Zakhu. The correspondent says that impunity is but making bold such rebels against the Church, thinks the time has come when the canonical penalties should be enforced, and says that the Chaldean Church now, more than ever, is in urgent need of the prayers of the Faithful.

A cruel and irreligious act was committed by the officials who govern the Royal tobacco fabric in

circles at Berlin. It is a broad hint to Bismarck tory, before which on feasts of Our Lady the workpeople engaged in the factory, set votive candles to burn. The room of the Director (or manager as we should say) leads out of the hall where the said image stands, and amid all the varied changes, our Lady as still kept her place. A new Director, how ever, has just been appointed who inaugurated his gin should be removed as a remnant of superstition, unworthy of the civilsation of the day. At first the porters ignored the request of their chief, but holy statue was removed. The girls attached to the factory of cigars on going to the Director's room for their wages perceived the change, and cried loudly to the Director to know what he had done, demanding restoration of the image. The Director wished to turn a deaf ear to their remonstrances, but they protested still more loudly and declared that if he would not restore the old image they will buy a new one to replace it. This little incident shows the feeling both of the rulers and people of

TURKEY.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS .- The Russian telegraphic agency has a report that the European Powers are endeavoring to obtain a suspension of hostilities to which end negotiations have been opened in the

Herzegovina. Turkey is rich with ships, and has fifteen immense ones, valued at \$2,000,000 apiece, they are rotting for want of use. They lie idle in the Bosphorus all summer, their only use being to fire salutes every Friday when the Sultan goes to the They never go to sea, and if they did they would be likely to founder in the first gale, for they are clumsy affairs and the Turks are poor sailors The only voyages they make are when in the spring they are taken out of the Golden Horn and anchored in the Bosphorus, a distance of about two miles, and when in the fall they are taken back to their winter quarters in the Golden Horn.

## MR. BOUCICAULT AND THE POLITI-CAL PRISONERS. [From the Dublin Nation.]

Mr. Dion Boucicau't's powerful plea for amnesty to the Fenian prisoners, we regret to say, is not likely to produce the effect hoped for by its author. The London press have received it in a manner which is highly discreditable to them. Sordid motives, a desire to create a sensation, a design to enter the British Parliament-all these things have been attributed to the writer by men who, incapable of feeling a generous impulse themselves, cannot believe in the existence of such a thing in others Had they treated the question in a nobler spirit the Prime Minister might feel encouraged to perform the act of clemency which was asked of him. Under the existing circumstances we do not suppose he has the courage to take that step. The opnosition of the Duke of Cambridge and the sneers of the London Journals will be too much for him, and he will leave the good deed undone.
We anticipated this condition of things when we

penned the "note" on this subject which appeared in our last number. We expressed our belief that Mr. Boucicault's appeal would "fall on deaf ears and stony hearts." But we then took the liberty of offering to Mr. Boucicault a suggestion which we felt certain would commend itself to his generous nature. Failing in his humane endeavour to obtain liberty for the political prisoners, there was, we remarked, another way in which he might carry consolation and gladness to their hearts. He might make that same brilliant and impressive play which gave occasion for his appeal to the Prime Minister. a means of procuring material aid for the bereaved families of those suffering men. It could not unlock the doors of the prisons in which the husbands and fathers were pining their lives away, but it could shut out the cold blast of destitution and the pale face of want from their wives and their children. And surely this would be a joy to the captives! The knowledge that those dear ones would be saved from the pinch of hunger and the many other miseries that beset the helpless, the unprotected, and the indigent, would take much of the bitterness out of their own sufferings. It would lighten their toil by day, it would brighten their dreams by night. We laid the suggestion in a few brief words before Mr. Boucicault. We felt a strong presentiment that good would come of it; and, happily, we have not been mistaken.

No sooner did our remarks come under the notice of Mr. Boucicault than he penned and despatched to us the following letter:-

326 Regent-street, W. (Langham-place), January 17.

Sir,-I have read a leading article in the Nation where you invite me to go to Dublin, play "The Shaughraun," and devote the profits to the relief of the wives and children of the Irish political prisoners now in jail.

I cannot do so. To represent the work here in London, midway between Clerkenwell prison and the House of Commons, is one thing; to play it in Dublin is another. Here I am in the presence of a population declared to be adverse to the amnesty there I should be in the presence of adherents. Here I am in the midst of assailants who ridicule as much as they fear any direct appeal to the people ; there I should feel in my native city before a jury packed in favour of the cause I plead.

But I will do this with all my heart: I sail for America next month, and, God willing, shall proceed at once out to the Western cities—Cincinnati Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Chicago. There I will 'sing my Irish song and hold out my net." Will you find some kind-hearted souls in Dublin that will form a committee to receive the proceeds and undertake to distribute what I gather, with discretion, amongst those unhappy ones?-Yours

DION BOUCICAULT.

This is good news for the prisoners and for their afflicted families. It will travel fast. It will cheer some lonely hearts in Ireland before this day's sun has set. It will be known ere many days to those for whom it has a special interest within the cold cells of Chatham, and Millbank, and Pentonville prisons. It will call forth blessings and prayers for the spirited, warm-hearted, and patriotic Irishmen who has proffered so handsome and so welcome a gift to those sufferers for Ireland. It will win for the generous donor esteem from all good men, and add to the strong claims which he already possesses on the grateful regards of the whole Irish race.

In compliance with the request contained in Mr. Boucicault's letter, we shall be happy to make arrangements for the reception and careful application of the funds which he proposes to remit,-Several of the Irish members of parliament, we can say with confidence, will be glad to co-operate in the good work. Mr. J. P. Ronayne, M.P., has long ere now been taking part in such a labor of love and there are in Dublin and Cork many good citizens who have for years been paying much attention to the condition of those afflicted families, collecting funds for their relief, and doing all in their power to alleviate their sufferings. Aided by their knowledge of the several cases, and by their practical co-operation, which will be readily given, the committee will be able to carry out successfully the heneficent intention of Mr. Boucicault. In closing these remarks, we have only to congratulate him on his generous action, to thank him for it in the name of our countrymen, and to express a hope

make his gift as large as his truly Irish heart would wish it to be.

Since we went to press with our early edition, containing the noble letter from Mr. Boucicault which appears in our leading columns, we have received, in reply to a note from us, a second letter from that spirited and patriotic Irish gentleman.-The first letter was good, and the second is better. It is in the following terms :-

326 Regent-steet, W. (Langham-place), 19th January. My DEAR Sig,—Use my letter for publication if it appear to you sufficiently interesting, and this, also,

if you please. I am very desirous to move in this matter, so as to keep it distinct, and free from confusion with any

political party. Dealing with the people in the mass on a simple, clear, unmixed question of mercy to a few men lingering in prison, while their leaders are at large, we keep a plain and humane issue before the pub-

lic eye. For our object, I take it, is not to obtain their liberation as a prize gained by this or by that party, to be held up in triumph, but as a proof of the temperate mind of the English people yielding to feel-

ings of mercy and humanity. Therefore I have declined to produce the "Shaughraun" in Ireland at present, where it might be an appeal to political passion, but it will be performed in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Man-chester, Birmingham, Newcastle, and arrangements are being made with Hull, Shields, Sunderland, York, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Bradford, Rochdale, Leeds, Nottingham, Preston, Bristol, Plymouth Exeter, Portsmouth, Brighton. Although I shall be absent in America, a condition has been made that in each city a performance shall be given for "the relief of the wives and children of the Irish political prisoners now about to suffer their tenth year of convict labor in jail."

This simple announcement must stand conspicuous in every advertisement in all the local newspapers. It will be posted on the walls of each city, be circulated by handbills, apear in every promi nent place of public resort.

This important, unrelenting, monotonous cry must at last engage attention. In doing this I mean nothing offensive, but use both the voice and attitude of a suppliant to a great, good, and lionhearted people. The English press resent this interference with their privilege, and ridicule the idea that public opinion can be affected, or public attention attracted, except through their patronage and influence.

I am an Irish beggarman, that pushes his way past the liveried servants at the hall-door of John. Bull; and they regard this piece of impudence with indignation and astonishment. In truth, sir, I care very little for the big butler at Printinghousesquare, and the peeping scullions and lacqueys of the Pall Hall Gazette and the World. My business is with their master—the Eaglish people—and I do it straight with that principal-face to face-Yours faithfully.

DION BOUCICAULT. Some wiscacres on the Dublin press reported that my ultimate object was a seat in the House of Commons, and such was the motive of these proceedings. Pooh! I have a House of Commons of my own, where all the speeches are written by myself, where there is no opposition, and the supplies are voted unanimously with cheers! I would not exchange my position for the highest office in the gift of the

Neal Dow wants the Maine Legislature to pass a bill prohibiting the sale and manufacture of cider except from apples grown in that State. No farmer will be permitted to sell less than one gallon at a time. The penalty is fixed at \$500 for each violation of the law and imprisonment at hard labour for six months.

The Louisville Courier Journal tells of an impecunious tramp thereaway who offered a cancelled postage stamp for sale at a high price as a sacred relic, declaring that it was from one of St. Paul's letters to the Corinthians. This is a hard winter, requiring great industry to earn an honest living.

How severe the stress of the times in Pennsylvania is may be inferred from the very general demand for a stay law made by debtors in that State. The legislature of Pennsylvania enacted a stay law in 1861. as a result of the collapse of 1857, and the Pittsburg Commercial says the present suffering is probably keener and more extended than it was then. That paper adds:-We think it probable that such a law will pass.

The Alabama Claims Commissioners announce that the total awards to be made under the Act of of 1874 will not exceed \$10,000,000 and the present value of the fund is about \$20,000,000 in currency, the Government having \$10,000,000 of the money on hand after all the admitted claimants have been paid something or other.

The careless hammering of a frozen plug exploded 250 pounds of nitro-clycerine in Mowbray's nitro glycerine factory, at North Adams, Mass., on the 27th ult., demolishing the building and an unoccupied dwelling, and damaging other buildings in the neighborhood. Two workmen, Benjamin Cook and John Cullen, were blown to pieces, and John Wallace, the foreman, was injured, but not seriously.

The total imports of the United States from Cuba in 1875 was \$66,745,528, and exports \$15,586,658. Cuba stands second on the list of countries trading with United State, the figures being—Great Britain, \$157,047,817; Cuba, \$66,745,517; France, \$63,342,641; Brazil, \$42,033,046; Germany, \$40,893,386.

A DIVER AND A SHARK .-- A correspondent of the New York Herald writes :-- "On deck" had an eventful life. A sailor in youth, a diver in manhood, and a "ne'er do weel" in old age, he saw more than falls to the lot of most men. He came to California in early times, and was the hero of a shark story .-In 1851 James Carton, a stevedore, while warping the ship Genesee a berth of Market-street wharf lost an anchor. "On Deck" was the only diver except Bill Matthews then known in the city, and was sent for to recover the anchor. "On Deck" complied, and while so engaged noticed a shark hovering a few feet above him, evidently observing his movements. The fish was at least 18ft. long, and was known as the "bottlenose," one of the most ferocious of the shark kind. This discovery naturally alarmed the diver. He had found the anchor, made a cable fast to it, and was about as cending, when the appearance of the shark made him pause. He had heard that sharks did not molest men in armour. He doubted this, and did not feel now like risking the experiment. He moved a few paces from the anchor—the shark moved too. He returned to his former place-the shark followed. He was evidently, to use his own words, spotted by the bottlenose for a supper, and unless signally favored, would fall a victim to its voracity. He hardly knew how to act, when he thought of the cuttle-fish, who that singular creature often escapes its enemies by darkening the water with an inky liquor ejected from its body. He accordingly stirred up the mud at the bottom till the water was darkened around him, and cast off his weights, and signalled the man to haul him up. He was hauled up immediately, but did not entirely escape. The shark snapped at him as he ascended that when the play which is to be the medium of and three of his toes were taken off. A little more accomplishing such good work is produced in the and his foot would have gone, a stout boot only Posen had sent in his resignation, and that the fact | Trastevere. There has always existed an image of has caused considerable agilation in Governmental | our Blessed Lady in the entrance hall of this fact | such as will enable its distinguished author to | water saved his life.

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GRAY'S SYRUP

## RED SPRUCE GUM

Highly recommended for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND BRON-

CHIÁL AFFECTIONS, HEALING, BALSANIC, EXPECTORANT, AND TONIC.

Persons who are very susceptible to sudden changes of weather would do well to keep GRAY'S SYRUP of RED SPRUCE GUM in the house,

Its delicious flavor makes it a great favorite with children. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

For sale at all Drug Stores.
Prepared only by KERRY, WATSON & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, Montreal.

May:28.