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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—SEPT. 18, 1874.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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FRANCE.

POLITICS IN GENERAL.—I have very little to tell this week about the state of political parties. There is no change to report except that the Bonapartists are growing stronger every day. The Legitimists are at their water places and the seaside. The Due de Broglie continues to govern France under the name of General Baron de Chabaud Latour. The Comte de Chambord has made it known that he will ere long come to reside in France, but has not yet intimated the day when his arrival may be looked for. The Orleans Princes affect to stand neutral and to keep aloof from politics for the present. The Republicans are sullen and silent, save when they give vent to complaints against the Government, which has dissolved several provincial municipal councils in which a Ropublican spirit had gained the ascendancy. The Radicals are powerlessly nursing projects of vengeance, which they will no doubt put into fearful excution if ever their party gets into power.—Paris Corr. of Tablet.

THE BONAPARTISTS AND THE MASS OF THE FIF TEBNIH .- The Mass, announced by the Bonapartist newspapers to be celebrated on the anniversary of the Imperial fete of August 15, took place last Sunday at the Church of St. Augustine, Paris, Two thousand partizans of the fallen dynasty were assembled in the Church. Most of them carried in their button holes a bunch of the modest and charming flower of which the Bonapartist party has endeavoured to manufacture a party emblem. In the crowd might have been noticed Prince Murat, the Duc de Padone, the Duc de Rivoli, the Cassagnae family, the Albatucci family, and the entire Corsican clan. No demonstration was made beyond the fact of their attendance. One accident alone deserves special mention. Just as M. Rouher and his friends entered the church a coffin his own expense, and enriched it with many revenwas carried in at the great door. The Bonapar-tists had meant that "their Mass" should be celebrated at the High Altar, but as it happened they had to hear Mass at a side altar, the High Altar being engaged for the funeral Mass. Highly indignant at such a coincidence the Bonapartists grossly insulted the priest, accusing him in opprobrious terms of having fixed the same hour for their Mass as for the funeral. The priest, equally indignant, exclaimed in reply—" After Sedan, after Metz, how can such a number of Frenchmen be found to make demonstrations in favour of a family that has cost us so much blood and so many tears? Shame, shame!" These words were spoken with visible emotion, and seemed to make an impression on many of the bystanders, some of them quietly taking the bunch of violets out of their button-holes and putting it out of sight.—It.

PRINCE JEROME NAPOLEON .- The Bonapartist party has made up its mind to get rid of the Prince Napoleon, whose line of conduct has become highly inconvenient to them. His revolutionary principles are notorious; he refuses to become an accomplice in the Conservatism of M. Rouher. the Duc de Padone, and their friends. Moreover, he opposes them tooth and nail, denouncing them as humbugs, false to their party, and to the Napol-conic traditions. They, on the other hand, are profoundly incensed against the Prince, and have take counsel with the Empress, and determined to act in concert with her in excommunicating Prince Jerome. The branch of the Napoleon family which represents the posterity of the King of Westphalia is to be declared to have forfeited all the eventual rights of the Crown, and its place to be filled up by the representatives of Lucien Bonaparte; that is to say, by the Prince Charles. Another substitution is also to take place. The Empress thinks M. Rouher not active enough. The ex-Minister is to be succeeded in his present official duties—whatever they may be—by General Fleury, who will shortly assume the chief leadership of the party.—Ib.

The Calvados election is still the subject of discussion, especially with the Monarchical papers The Orleanist Journal de Paris, commenting on the remarks of the The Times, says :- "There are two things never accept—a White Government and a Red Gov-Blue Government irrespective of the Empire. Blue is its favourite colour in politics. The letter of the 27th of October destroyed that hope. This is why, not wishing for a White Government at any price, and equally averse from the Republic, which will always in their eyes be a Red Government, the people of certain Departments are induced by the force of circumstances to vote for Bonapartist candidates. The Empire, as a Blue Goyernment, is a kind of pis aller, and we hope the country taken as a whole will not resign itself to it. There is, however, but one means of arresting the progress of Bonapartismnamely, the removal of the obstacles to the establishment of a Blue Government other than the Empire-in a word, making again possible what the letter of the 27th of October rendered impossible." This is very well put and there is considerable force in it. The letter referred to is of course, that written by the Comte de Chambord, in which he upheld the White Flag. There is also much truth in the explanation given by M. Tancrede de Haute-ville, in the Legitimist Union. He says:—" Our Norman pensants do not want the Republic ; they are universally tired of the provisional state of things. People have made them afraid of Legitimate Monarchy and have continually told them its re-establishment is impossible. With three candidates before them-a Royalist, a Republican, and a Bonapartistthey have chosen the Bonapartist, not exactly because he was a Bonapartist, but because his name recalled a period of comparative security, and be-

Paris, Sept. 6.—Victor Hugo has written a letter declining an invitation to the peace congress a Genera. He says that peace cannot be established until another war has been fought between France and Germany. He points to the existence of deep and undying hatred between the two countries, and declares that the war will be a duel between the principles of Monarchy and Republicanism.

The Presse, the organ of the President, states, in most positive terms, that Madame Bazaine's narrative of the escape of her husband is false, and that the complicity of the prison officials does not admit of doubt. Razaine, says the Presse, escaped by bribing his jailers, and it also asserts that certain circumstances revealed in the course of the inquiry are so dishonorable to the accomplices that the trial of the suspected persons may take place with closed doors. It is stated that the Marshal's present intention is to reside at the Hague and write an account of the Metz campaign. Afterwards, it is said, he thinks of settling in England.

SPAIN.

The Estandarte, the official organ of Don Alphonso, publishes an order, in which the Prince protests against the action of the Republican Government in confiscating the property of all Carlist soldiers or partisans from the territory occupied by the Carlists The property of such persons will be placed under sequestration, and the revenue arising therefrom be applied to indemnify Carlists dispossessed of their property by Republicans. There will be an Administrative Junta in each Carlist province to carry out these measures.

ITALY.

put up for sale. We have thought it best to wait The Bishop pointed out that in the opinion of many life-long exertions in the interest of religion and "shut up," meaning, we presume, he did not want 5-5

rage and injury to the Catholic Church throughout the world before dealing with it in detail, as we intend to do. But this much we must say at once. The promises made by the Itulian Government at the time of its invasion of Rome, and repeated by Signor Visconti-Venosta on more than one occasion in reply to the representations of foreign diplomatists, were calculated and intended to make the world believe, that the seizure of the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See would not involve any interference with the machinery through which the spiritual administration and work of the Church is carried onat home and abroad. The blow now struck at the Propaganda strikes at Catholic Missions throughout the world; not only in heathen lands, but in countries like our own, together with all our colonies and dependencies, and the United States as well. The solemn assurance of King Victor Emmanuel and his Government are perfidiously broken, and we have another and a tremendous proof of the fact, that the campaign in Italy against the Holy See, of which the crime of 1870 was the principal achievement, is being waged, not only against the temporal power, but against the spiritual liberty and efficiency of the Church throughout the world. We may safely say that the damage done to the Catholic Church throughout the world by the injuries inflicted on the Propaganda outweigh them. all. The property of this great institution is being scattered! Rome has suffered many things from invaders and destroyers in past generations, but the fiercest of them feared to troad where the present race rushes in. Alaric, when his hordes ravaged Rome, ordered that St. Peter's Church should be respected, and all who took refuge around it; and the first Napoleon abstained from all interference with the Propaganda, not from religious qualms but from his respect, and even reverence, for anything great, And Propaganda was great. It owed its origin to Pope Gregory XV., who, in the year 1622, endowed it at ues drawn from the Camera Apostolica, and conferring on it many immunities and privileges, amongst the rest providing that every Cardinal, at his creation should pay a substantial money tribute to it. As its name indicates, it was set up for the purpose of propagating the Catholic Faith throughout the with the title of Prefect, who, with several other Cardinals, Apostolic Notaries, and interpreters of foreign languages, meet together to discuss the cardinals of public-house for refrachment. Cardinals, Apostolic Notaries, and interpreters of selves to a public-house for refreshment. When foreign languages, meet together to discuss the affairs they had sat there some time, suddenly the church referred to them from all the missions of the world, bells began to ring as usual to call the inhabitants and of the colleges and seminaries devoted to furnish missions to the heathens. The second part of stood at the altar, and from thence they dare not teis great institution is the college founded by Urban tear him away. After Mass he made no effort to VIII. in 1627, and intended for students of all languages and peoples, but especially Orientals, who study for the Church, and whose entire course and the expense of their journey to and fro was defrayed by the college. This wondrous institution has won the confidence of all Catholics, the respect of many Protestants, and extorted even from infidel philosophers words of admiration and reverence for the grandeur of its design, and the success of its labours. It was spared, as we have said, by warriors, whose only idea was conquest and glory, to be destroyed by the professedly Christian and Catholic Italicn Govcrument! The closing of some public schools was mentioned

in a recent communication—another is now added to the list, namely, the girls' school in Via delle Fiamme closed because the teachers and scholars were annoyed by the young men of the neighboring Hetel Constanzi! It used to be said, bitterly, in London, that, " a fire and two failures make a gentleman in Liverpool." but, whatever the case may be there, certainly bankruptcy is becoming a Fine Art in Rome. The Jewish papers are given to magnifying the development of commerce and industry which has taken place since 1870, but the whole thing is delusive, How far the credit system is necessary or advantageous it skills not to discuss; but the insatiable thirst of gain is the cause of the great num-ber of failures. A man who has really ten pounds will have transactions for ten thousand, and the least decline in his value of investments plunges him and, what is worse, his creditors, in ruin, and which France detests above everything, and will those who put their trust in him. Many failures are thus accounted for, but there are others less foolish ernment. The country believed until the 27th of but more vicious, for which the revolutionary prinand the deliberate planning of wrong. We began with figures, and with figures we end. In the year 1871 the failures amounted to 437.536 francs; in 1872 they were 677,421; in 1873 they were 4,402,-074; and for the first half of 1874 they are come to the awful figures, 4,090,314 : so that if "prosperity" goes on at this rate there may be twice the loss in 74 that there was in '73. So much for the boasted new order of things, and its wondrous commercial

development! REVOLUTIONISTS IN ITALY.—The Opinione, the Gov. ernment organ, contains an account of the arrest of a considerable number of Revolutionists and Internationalists. For some time Government has been in possession of information concerning a conspiracy of Republicans who meditated attempts to disturb the public peace in various provinces of the Kingdom. The Romagna and the Marches, where the scarcity of food gave pretence for riots, were supposed the most likely field for the Revolutionists. A Congress of Internationalists and Republicans was at Ferrara, on the 2nd of August. At Imola another re-union of persons epposed to the present order of things was assembled. It was intended to hold in one of the cities of the Remagna a large meeting of the most active Internationalists and delegates from the "Universal Republican Alliance," And it was expected this important meeting would adopt measures for an immediate rising of Republicans in Italy. The Government, being informed of the plans of the conspirators, was enabled to surprise cause his address gave them the prospect of an early at Rimini, on the 2nd of August, in the villa Ruffi, solution."—Times Corr. other districts. The villa Ruffi was surrounded by troops. The house was searched rigorously, and the persons found therein were arrested and handed over to the judical authorities. Twenty-eight of the persons agrested have published a sort of protest in a Rimini journal called the Nettuno. The Italian Government is on the watch to repress the very first symptoms of revolt.—Tablet.

ITALIAN ROLE IN SIGHY .- An article in the Revue des Deux Mondes says that in the three years following the application of the new Italian Code, there were in the provinces of Palermo, Girgenti, Trapani, and Syracuse, 8,847 purely ecclesiastical marriages, which are civilly null, and the children of which are therefore illegitimate in law. Brigandage is still rampant in the island, and defies all the efforts of the Government for its suppression.

SWITTERLAND.

"FACILIS DESCENSUS," &c .- The unfrocked Panelli, at one, time Archbishop of Lydda, is at present seeking employment as one of the so-called "cures" of the Jura—that is to say he wishes to become a pastor under the Bismarckian system now prevalent in that portion of Switzerland. The reason that M. Panelli is no longer an archbishop is that he made a slight mistake, and, in consequence, had to undergo an imprisonment of seven years. If he is appointed to the cure of Old-heretic souls which he desires, he will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that few of his confreres are much, if anything, better than himself.

GERMANY.

Sale of the Propaganda Property.—On Saturday, the course of which he made certain most trenchant od States, and Canada—over which he has supreme in spite of the protest of all the procurators of the and sensible remarks on the life of Bismarck, of control. Ireland is proud of such a man, and so are assizes on Thursday, Mr. Justice Denman told Mr. foreign Bishops, the property of the Propaganda was which so much was made in the Bismarckian papers. all his countrymen, familiar with the history of his

for further and more exact particulars of this out correspondents of the Berlin and Munich papers-correspondents of Protestant as well as Catholic journals -the whole affair of the attempted assassination was a pure sham and farce. Certainly some of the facts of the case are most remarkable and significant. In the first place, although if the pistol contained a bullet it must have fallen a few yards from the Prince's carriage, the closest search has not resulted in the discovery of a bullet. In the second place, it has been generally stated that Bismarck's wrist was scorched by the powder from the pistol. A bystander well acquainted with the use of fire-arms says that owing to the distance of Kaulmann from the Prince it was utterly impossible that the flame could have reached the latter's wrist. Not alone was the bullet missing, but not a single drop of blood could be found in the carriage. There certainly, argued the Bishop, was evidence to show that the above business was a clever trick, got up to create sympathy for the Prince and hatred towards the Catholics-a hatred which Bismarck's official organ sought to fan by declaring that the Pope and Bishops were responsible for the Kaulmann attempt. Having criticised the details of the assassination story, the Bishop pointed out that, although it had been wired all over Europe that Kaulmann was a member of a Cathelic association, it was to a Protestant association he really belonged. So far also from being a cunning and determined man, he appeared to be at the best half a lunatic, whose mother was in a madhouse, whose father was an habitual drunkard, and who had himself been guilty of an insane and unprovoked attack upon his employer. In a word, exposed to the good Bishop's criticism, the Kaulmann story assumed a very different aspect from that which it has been made to bear in Bismarckian journals at home and abroad,-Dublin

Freeman. PRIEST - HUNTING .- Priest - hunting is going on vigorously. It is natural that the priest-hunters should sometimes meet with adventures, which might be called interesting were not the matter so grave. A priest in a peaceful village on the Moselle received an order of expulsion from that district; but he declined to leave his flock voluntarily. Therefore, on the Sunday at four o'clock in the morning, police functionaries came from various quarters into the village, and went straight to his home; but furnished by the Government. In many cases memof the village to Mass. The long searched-for priest withdraw from his pursuers; he had heard of their approach, but wished to give his parishioners the happiness of assisting at their Sunday Mass, after which he waited cheerfully for his forcible expulsion. But great was the setonishment when the police would have nothing more to do with him. Whether they thought that another action should not be brought for "contempts of the law," or that they feared to tear him away from his parish in broad noonday, the reverend gentleman will soon have opportunity

to learn. "GERMAN ATROCITIES."-The following, from the Univers, will be read with interest:-" It is curious to see Germany intervene in Spain in the name of humanity. Three years have not caused us to forget the pillaging, the wanton destruction, the incendiary acts, the summary executions, which have left in thirty Departments the traces of the German invasion. If those deeds were conformable to the laws of war, or to the customs of civilised nations, what right has Prussia to blame them now in Spain? We call to mind the invariable and inexorable reply of the Prussian commanders to the complaints of the inhabitants and of the local authorities-' It is the custom of war!' The Carlists, even if we believe the calumnies of the Agence Havas or of the Radical papers, have done nothing but what the Prussians did. There has not been a single act fathered on them which the Prussians did not set the example of when invading France."

BROTHER PATRICK. We had the pleasure last week of being introduced to the Superior of the Christian Brothers-Brother Patrick-who is on his visit to all the estabshments of the Order throughout the and Canada. The affability which seems hereditary in every member of the Christian Brotherhood, is at once apparent as the distinguished gentleman takes you by the hand and freely enters into a conversation that has all the charms of great experience. variety and culture. He appeared to be about fifty years of age, medium height of an active disposition physically and mentally, and singularly well adapted for the noble vocation which he has so happily chosen. We should say that, once resolved on the accomplishment of an enterprise—no matter what its magnitude or responsibility-he would carry his plans to a success despite every obstacle. He looks every inch what he really is - a man of untiring energy and wonderful executive ability .-Such, to our view, is Brother Patrick, the first Irishman who joined the Order of the venerable De la Salle in this country some 33 years ago. After spending his earlier years in teaching the Irish youth of Canada in the few places which the Christian Brothers were then established, he was appointed Direc tor of the Mother House in Montreal, which he ably conducted for a long period. During this time he founded the Houses of Toronto and Kingston—the former in 1851; the latter in 1853. The grain of mustard seed then sown has since, as all have seen, grown into a tree of gigantic proportions, whose wide-spreading branches are destined at no distant day to overshadow every available school section in the Province of Ontario. The change in this city must have looked favorable beyond expectation even to the Superior, who is accustomed to sudden and rapid growth; but to those who have witnessed the industry and scal of the community located here, the altered circumstances for the better present themselves as the natural product of good economy and hard labor. After remaining in Canada for some years, Brother Patrick was sent to the United States, where besides founding many houses, he established a college at St. Louis, Missouri; Rock Hill college, near Baltimore; Manhattan college, New York; La Salle college, Philadelphia; St. Mary's college, California; Pass Christian college, Pass Christian, Mississippi; St. John's college, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin; St. Joseph's college, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin; St. Joseph's college, Buffalo; and the Catholic Protectory at Westchester, New York. This last-named institution is an industrial school, in which boys-of whom there are upwards of 1500-are taught trades and become first class mechanics. At a late Temperance convention held in New York, the delegates attending (among whom were Bishops and priests as well as leading members of the laity) were invited to an inspection of this Protectory; and so impressed were they, on availing themselves of the invitation, with the incalculable good it was effecting, and the immense business in all branches of industry it was doing that many of them, on their return home, at once set about the establishment of similar institutions which in a short time are expected to be in active operation. In addition to this, Brother Patrick has established academies and parochial schools in the principal cities of the neighboring Republic—till at length, in 1873, he was called to Paris to assist at the General Chapter of the Order, on which occasion he was appointed Assistant to the The Most Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, Superior General. His Jurisdiction now extends to delivered a lecture at Bolton a few nights since, in Brittany, in France, England, British India, the Unit-

education. Be they of what religious denomination or country they may, all must acknowledge that the man who devotes his life and talents to the instruction and elevation of his kind is no mere sectional nonentity, but a great public benefactor to all creeds, all colours and all countries. Such a man is Brother Patrick, whom we respectfully congratulate on his elevation to his new dignity. We pray that his years may be prolonged, and that his labors in Can-ada ouce more may be as fruitful as they have been beyond the lines.—Irish Canadian, Sept. 2nd.

vice scandal, which is composed of myriads of small scandals, all with their "new phases," are quite in-numerable. Some of the latest of these "new phases" are recorded by the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, who gives "the last reports of misappropriation of public property," dated the 10th inst. The details are very painful. Public attention, it seems, has been aroused to the fac that nearly all the prominent officials are provided with carriages, furniture, and servants at Government expense. The Attorney-General's office, it is stated, is not the only one against which charges of misappropriation of public property have been made. Every other department provides "elegant and costly carriages" at the public expense. Each of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States has a room in his residence furnished by the Government complete, from a library to carpet, bookcases, chairs, and sofas, with a servant who waits on him at the Court and at his residence. The same course, somewhat modified, is practised in both Houses of Congress. Senators and members have their secretaries and shorthand-writers quartered on the Government, and fine stationary and newspapers are supplied almost beyond limit. Workmen and messengers at the Capitol are employed as house servants, and the carriages of the Government are used as market waggons and private vehicles for the families of public officers. Following in the practice of the Supreme Court are members of the Cabinet each of whom, with perhaps one exception, has a room in his private residence very handsomely bers and senators in have their houses furniture belonging to the United States, and other abuses of a similar nature "are on every hand." Another "new phase" is that the supervisors and collectors of internal revenue have been discovered employing members of their families in sinecure positions at the expense of the Government; one revenue officer has carried the name of his wife on the rolls, paying her \$100 per month, while another has employed his daughter, aged eight years, at \$75 a month. This "Treasury abuse" is to be discontinued as from the 1st inst .- Pall Mall Gazette.

Only the South can produce rhetoric like this of the Brandon (Miss.) Republican going for an unpopular individual who has been sent to the penitentiary: "Rolla Williams, the pop-eyed, flat nosed, thicklipped, chicken-stealing preacher, Radical leader. and special pet and associate of the pale-faced New England thieves around Jackson, has come to grief."

Nowhere has the Irish character taken a stronger

old than in certain parts of New England; and

there are to-day sections of the Easiern States from which the original populations have been completely crowded out by the frugal, thrifty, and determined Celt. There has been in none of these sections anything like a marked hostility between Yankee and Irishman on account of the difference in religious belief or national habits; but it is noticeable that the Yankee wave recedes before the Irish waveseems to disappear entirely and without noise. It is a remarkable fact, too, that the Irish, including those born in Ireland and of Irish parents in this country, greatly outnumber all other foreigners in New England. According to the census of 1879, the whole number of foreigners in six Eastern States was 646,001, of whom 447,453 were Irlsh. As the Germans have monopolized portions of the West, so the Irish seem specially to affect New England. And this is not wholly explained by the fact that there are large numbers of manufacturing establishments throughout Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—for the Irish make good farmers on the hills which our Southern and Western friends are pleased to term " bleak and barren," and grow rich and prosperous with only half the advantages which the Germans have in the Central States. There are more than two hundred and fifty thousand persons of unmixed Irish blood in Massachusetts, and it is idle to deny that their presence has worked a marked change in the character of the population. In some parts of the state the common school once purely American, and maintained on the sternest democratic basis, has become less and less a prominent institu tion as the Irish have come, in, because the Americans, finding the character of the schools changing under new influences, have either withdrawn their children entirely, or ceased to take the same vital interest in the education of the masses as of old, allowing "parish" and private to displace the "common" schools. In some of the New England cities notably in Boston, the Irish constitute almost one half of the population, and the "Irish American," a type which it is difficult to define exactly, yet which differs considerably from its fellow composite in the the Middle States, has much to do with the conduct of affairs. Recent statistics have shown us that some noted Irish family names have six or eight hundred representatives in Boston alone, and many of these names are prominent in politics. At a meeting of the Democratic Central City Committee in the "Hub of the Universe," a short time since, nearly all the speakers were Irish, or at least bore Irish names; and at the ward meetings in Boston and many other large New England cities, one always finds Hibernians among the active workers and speakers. The Irish character is seen in its best and worst phases in every town and hamlet in the

Eastern States .- N. Y. Times, Aug. 11th. THE GROWTH OF SLANG.—There are societies for the protection of married women, and societies for the protection of life from fire, and societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. We wish there was one for the preservation of the English language. It is going-that fine old tongue in which Spencer, and . Chaucer, and Shakespeare wrote. The "well of English" is no longer undefiled. What with Americanese and phonetic abominations, and the iunovations of Carlyleism and the irruptions of 'bus-conductors, it will soon be hard for a gentleman educated at the universities to know to what fount to turn if he would have his lingual beverage pure. Johnson is voted obsolete and his own definition of a lexicographer as a "harmless drudge" may turn out to be literally true before long for hardly a page of his dictionary holds correct.
He laboured in vain. Orthography, etymology, and synatx are going to Physic and his compeers—we mean to the dogs. As for prosody, it does not exist albeit Mr. Tom Hood has written a rhyming dictionary. If Horne Tooke were living he would have to bring out a new edition of the "Diversions of Purley." Walt Whitman rides roughshod over the canons of verse; Mr. H. J. Byron defies grammer as Lord Macaulay did before him; great "Tom of Children" standards. Chelsen" takes etymology by the wizen, slendersmooth skin-whited, and throttles it; and George Rose, and his legion of feeble imitators trample down the rules of spelling with phonetic boots, forgetful that there was Theodore Hook before them. But On Saturday, the Seventeenth day of October rew this is not the worst. Slang invades us. It creeps upwards from the kitchen and the mews, and now it has reached the judicial bench. At the Leeds Waddy, a barrister, that he did not want him to

him to be silent. We had fondly hoped that the spring of that tide had been reached a year ago, when Lerd Houghton, at a literary dinner, elevated the vulgarism "barring" to respectability by em.

ploying it instead of the ready word "excepting."

If we permit the almost the control of the permit the almost the control of the permit the permit the control of the permit the pe This is an evil sign. If we permit the abuse to go on without protest, we shall shortly have diplomatic notes to the Emperor of Germany commencing "Hold hard, Bill, old pal," and speeches from the throne abounding in such phrases as "My noble swells," and " Go it, my brownsons!" Scholars and gentlemen should endeavour to speak in a scholarly REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.—One of the pecularities of and gentlements, and the increase and the rest at once, and have an discard Webster and the rest at once, and have an action of bullengues of Dulaure's "La Language and the rest at once, and have an action of bullengues of Dulaure's "La Language and the rest at once, and have an action of bullengues of Dulaure's "La Language and the rest at once, and have an action of bullengues of Dulaure's "La Language and the rest at once, and have an action of bullengues of Dulaure's "La Language and the rest at once, and have an action of bullengues of Dulaure's "La Language and the rest at once, and have an action of bullengues of Dulaure's "La Language and the rest at once, and have an action of bullengues of Dulaure's "La Language and the rest at once, and have an action of bullengues of the second of the s gentlemen should manner, and leave the language English equivalent of Dulaure's "La Langue Verte" on our literary shelves .- Standard.

SHARP SHOOTING. — "Father, what does printers live on ?"

"Live on? the same as other folks, of course, Why do you ask, Johnny?"

"Because you said you hadn't paid anything for your paper, and the printer still sends it to you."
"Wife, spank that boy."

"I shan't do it."

"Why not?"

"Because there is no reason to."

"No reason? Yes, there is, spank him, I tell you, and put him to bed."

"I shan't do any such thing. What in the world do you want him spanked for?" "He is too smart."

"Well, that comes of you marrying me."
"What do you mean?"

"I mean just this, that the boy is smarter than his father, and you can't deny it. He knows enough to see that no man, printer or no printer, can live on nothing, and I should think you would be ashamed of yourself not to know as much."

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMPORT ING.—" 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, erage which may save us man, hear, accords only,

— Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling
Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Epps & Co, Homeopathic 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 the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassel's Household Guide.

The New York Examiner says: Every mother and housekeeper must often act as a family physician in the many illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases I have used Davis' PAIN-KILLER, and consider it an indispensable article in the medicine box. In diarrhea, it has been used and effected cures. For cuts and bruises, it is invaluable.

BRAIN WORRY. - Many pray to be delivered from sudden death, and do we not worry ourselves into it? And if we do can we not help it? "Men do not really die of Heart Disease as often as it is supposed, but of Apoplexy, or Congestion of the Lungs, so they do not die of brain work, but Brain Worky. Scott died of it, Southey, Swift, Horace Greeley, and probably Thackeray."—London Times. As brain worry induces premature dissolution by its depressing influence upon the general nervous health, by cating the brain faster than the waste is repaired, and as the means of sustaining and increasing nervous health is no longer impossible; those who suffer the debilitating influence of mental anguish or extreme mental fatigue, need only resort to the preparation of Hypophosphites invented by Mr, Fellows, as that will conduct the subject safely over the rapids of depair, and create in him strength to grapple with every difficulty. This is no idle assertion but an established fact.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE, P.Q.,—EDUCATION EXCLUSIVELY COMMERCIAL. - The RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this Institution will take place on the 1sr of SEPTEMBER NEXT.

J. I. GRATON, Pt., Superior

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of GEORGES DE ST. CYR,

Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, ROMAIN ST. JEAN, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 405 St. Joseph Street, on the oth day of October next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

ROMAIN ST. JEAN,

Montreal, 7th September, 1874.

PROVINCE OF QUEENC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. for Lower Canada.

The Ninth Day of July, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-four. No. 961.

REMI CHAMPAGNE, of the Parish of St. Philippe, in the District of Montreal, Merchant.

THOMAS ALEXANDER, the younger, herotofore the farmer, of the Parish of St Philippe, in the District of Montreal, and now absent from the Province of Quebec,

Defendant. IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of J. E. Robidoux, Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Toussaint Lefebvre, Bailiff of the Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Befendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called 'Le Nouveau Monde,' and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called "Taue Witness," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will

a cause by default. (By Order,) HUBERT, PAPINEAU, & HONEY,

be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEEEC,
District of Montreal.

In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of GEORGE POWEL, of the City of

Montreal, next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 7th September, 1874.

GEORGE POWEL,
By his Attorney ad litem.
D. BARRY.