### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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ESPERIMENTAL STREET

FRANCE.

12 Paris, March 15 .- President Thiers and Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador, to-day signed a convention on the part of their respective Governments for the fifth milliard of france of the, war indemnity by instalments, the final payment to be made on the 5th September next, when all French territory occupied by the German troops, including Belfort, will be evacuated. Baring Brothers and the Rothschilds undertake the financial arrangement.

The death of the late Emperor has not been without its effect upon the prospects of the party. So long as he was alive, a feeling of personal allegiance held a large number of officers in the Army bound to him. Now that he is dead they turn instinctively to the Royal line. They find their sympathics naturally inclined towards the Princes who have never lost an opportunity of identifying themselves with one or other of the services. Republican they can never be. During the last two years the feeling in the Army, never favourable to a Republic, has been drifting steadily away from it. It was Imperialist, how it is becoming rapidly Monarchist. With the exception of Chanzy, Faidherbe, and a few Colonels; no superior officers are Republican. Next to MacMahon the most popular General in the Army is Ducrot, a decided Monarchist, while such of the junior officers as are neither Monarchists nor Imperialists are rather of the Cremer and Rossel school than Moderate Republicans. The latter are very rare specimens in the Army. The young Woolwich cadet, the exile at Frohsdorf, the Comto de Paris, M. Gambetta, have all of them more military partisans than M. Thiers. The Army does not seem to understand this Republic without Republicans, and has grievances against it. The reforms which were promised of the Etat-Major have never been introduced. The system of military education which is now so defective, and gives so much dissatisfaction, has not undergone the modifications the Army expected. Thus, though there has been a great deal of tinkering at uniforms, the comforts of the soldier still leave much to desire, and they grumble that so little ha sbeen done for them. The fact is we shall not realize upon what a sandy foundation this superstructure called a Republic is built until the Germans are well out of the country. If M. Thiers is wise in his own generation, he will postpone the payment of the last penny and the dissolution of the existing Chamber to the latest possible period .- Times Cor.

FASHION AND POLITICS IN PARIS -There is one pe culiarity about the French Assembly, and that is, that the more threatening the political clouds become, the more the ladies throng it. Thus whengantly-dressed young ladies, you may be sure there is a storm in the air. These disturbances, also being prognosticated some days before they actually take place by the weather-wise, who from certain signs can tell to the hour when the clouds will burst, ladies belonging to the diplomatic world immediately prepare their toilettes according to the occasion. And as it is only the very greatest ladies, socially speaking, who attend these preliminary meetings, the very best taste, united to elegance, is sure to be displayed .- From the Little Dressmaker.

Paris, March 20 .- An important correspondence has passed between France and Spain. It grew out of certain pretended atrocities perpetrated by the Carlist Chief, the Cure of Santa Cruz. The French Government complained that Santa Cruz and his band had killed four French officers on the Northern Spanish Railway and carried four others into the mountains. Castelar, in replying, expressed his regret at these outrages. He remarks, however, that most of the Carlists were conipped in France, whence they have since drawn supplies of money and provisions. The cure of Santa Cruz himself has sojourned some time in Bayonne hefore passing into Spain and was not interfered with. Number of Carlists were uniforms of French models, and many Frenchmen of noble rank are leaving with the insurgents. He' states at the conclusion that the Government is taking all measures to put a stop to these excesses and recently seized as hostages the mother and sister of the Cure of Santa Cruz.

### BELGIUM.

The following communication has been received by the Catholic Union of Ireland from its Ghontcorrespondent :- You all know what importance the Church attaches to the blessings which she imparts to burial places, and how anxious her children are that their remains should be interred in consecrated ground. Hitherto the Catholics of Belgium enjoyed this right; now however, it is denied them. Freemasonry attempted to banish Jesus Christ from our laws, and unfortunately the attempt has been too successful. Like most European nations we are now blessed with a thorough Atheistical legislation. Flushed with so much success, it now means to banish Him from our moral and domestic relations. No priest at the birth, the marriage, or the death. Such is the war-cry, such the motive of the campaign entered upon by Freemasonry against the liberty of burial-a campaign in which this word of command has evidently been given to all the affiliated. In some towns, notably in Ghent and Antwerp, the municipal corporations gangrened by Freemusonry. have, despite of existing laws, passed the most arbitrary regulations. In the cemeteries they have abolished the divisions by religious denominations and sought to enforce promiscuous interment: all this under the precious pretext of protecting the liberty of worship proclaimed by our Constitution. The Minestry is composed of men, all of whom individually condemn these acts of anti-religious fanaticism; but it recoils from taking any decisive steps, and has not the courage to make use of the power in its hands, even when so just a cause is in question. Public opinion is fortunately free from the lethargy and timidity which characterise ministerial decisions, and a mark of universal reprobation is attached to the new cemeteries which the Church has, of course, refused to consecrate. Associations have been formed, and subscription lists opened, and, thanks to God, we can from this out save from ignominy of civil interment even the destitute poor, we evade the iniquitous measures decreed by burying our dead in a neighbouring parish, and thus the blow which was directed to weaken us will only serve to close up our ranks the more, give strength to our union, and a new impulse to our charity.

### SWITZERLAND.

The 23rd of March is fixed as the day for submitting the Catholic Worship Reorganization Billprepared by the Jews and Infidels who now govern Switzerland—to the popular vote, the sanction of which is constitutionally necessary to its legality. In face of this imminent danger, the Catholics seem at length determined to arouse from that political stupor which had placed them in their present unhappy position, and to prove that they are no insignificant party in the State. At Bourg a great open air meeting has been hold, at which nearly 4,000 persons assisted, who had come from the Diocese of Geneva to express their sympathy with Mgr. Mermillod, and to protest energetically against his expulsion as an outrage on religious liberty; and at Geneva, on Tuesday, the municipal representatives of twenty-five Communes of the Canton. in meeting assembled adopted a direct protest against the "Catholic Worship Reorganization Bill." declare that the Bill is impracticable, because no sincere Catholic will accept it? The Communes have one religion that of their athers taught by the clergy in whom they have confidence, and the the clergy in whom they have confidence, and the only one they will recognized The consequence of the law will be to create two forms of worship, two tablished. Books are circulated and lent gratis. laws!

orders of clergy; two/classes/of believers, and general disunion in each. Canton .. The clergy of Geneva, following up the noble protest, a translation of which we published a week or two since, have presented the Grand Council with a declaration to the effect that Mgr. Mermillod's banishment will not touch the validity of the trust confided to him by the Pope nor lessen their entire submission to his the Italian occupation. legitimate authority as their Bishop. There are signs that even the stupid Federal Council begin to see that they were somewhat premature in executing the decree of banishment against Mgr. Mermillod.

### ITALY.

The fall of the Lanza ministry is predicted as certain, by the whole force of the opposition. Retazzi at the head of the Democratic League is more than ready to assume the feins of government, and to go all the lengths demanded by the extreme Left, of which Csiroli is the chief.

The position of the Italian Cabinet is critical and the outlook far from reassuring. The Minister of Finance has made a "Cabinet question" on the extension of legal currency to the almost worthless paper money" of several banks. The Government, though bankrupt, refused to sanction such a measure, and passed to the order of the day which, despite its usual following of very liberal-minded partisans, was only carried by a majority of six votes, Victor Emmanuel was immediately summoned from Naples, and presided at a Cabinet Council. There is no doubt the question of the suppression of Religious Houses is the true cause of the difficulty.

Garibaldi has just addressed another letter to the promoters of the Milan Congress, urging the extension of the movement to the provinces and rural districts. "Let them," he says, "destroy the Satan of the Necromancers." This horrible phrase means, in the jargon of the Sect, the God of Christians, Lucifer being on the contrary the deity of Free-masonry. We recommend the fact to the pious Protestants who believe the hero of Caprera to be an apostle of Bible Christianity! Letters from Leghorn state that Garibaldi's health is rapidly breaking up, and that his dangerous state is coucealed by his friends, in order not to discourage the Italian Republicans.

The Roman correspondent of a contemporary says that all over Italy the secret societies are hard at work, sending assassins into Rome, getting up meetings like that at Milan, and preparing for a general rising of Reds against "moderate" revolutionists. He tells us that on the 26th of January appeared a Red journal, edited by political prisoners just emancipated, under the ominous title of " Escape who can in 1873," and quotes its programme, from which we take the following extracts-premising that the whole business may possibly be a hoax, while at the same time the saying si non e vero e ben trovato, fully applies :-

The good time is over-that of vengeance has arrived—we have endured long enough—we must have an end to the despair of Italy. Sicily groans as well as Naples, Turin as Genoa, and Milan as Florence. At Rome, Sella, and Lanza are trying, they say, to make the past be regretted. Some journals may be amusing, but others must give vent authorities of Offenbach, as to the mode of dealing to the popular exasperation-This will be our province. Happy he who can escape in 1873. Still more so the Lanza and Sellas, if, at its close, they be still on horseback. But such a thing must not, cannot be

Woe to you, senseless statesmen, when hunger and misery have brought on despair, and this suffering nation shall wreak its terrible vengeance on you We will unmask you, one after another, in whole or part, of our misfortunes! The correspondent goes on to say :-

Such is the promising programme! Who stirs up this thirst of vengeance and blood? Not the Church, assuredly-but the monarchy of Victor Emmanuel. He has played out his part, and is now a prey to indescribable solicitude. Ruin prevails in every quarter, lodgings and provisions are high, specie gone, usurers at work, and, in addition, an appalling immorality is turning Rome and Italy's other leading cities into so many hells upon earth! Numerous bankruptcies are expected before a month passes-the new comers destroy the trade of Rome first, and then they take to destroying themselves. As I am informed, the Holy See has received from various European Powers assurances that the restoration of legitimate monarchy in France is only question of time. All Europe feels the necessity of a check to Prussia, and bringing to her senses this noisy, revolutionary, insolent, and wretched Italy, who is disturbing the world by detaining the Pope in captivity, on the model of her brigands in the Calabria and the Abruzzi. The foundation stone of a Protestant church was laid here yesterday. The Anglican bishop deposited a box containing the freethinking journals of the day! This was a new rite, indeed, unthought of by any rubrician of former times.

ROME, March 18-The Pope gave audience yesterday to one hundred Canadians who served in the Pontifical Zouaves. His Holiness congratulated his visitors upon their steadfast devotion to the Church.

A courageous Roman paper has just been confiscated for the twenty-seventh time. Our readers may judge for themselves of the impartiality of the Italian Government, which tolerates blasphemy against God, but cannot brook such a reflection on the Powers that be as the following, for which the paper was conficated:—"If Italian Ministers had any sense of shame left, if they had any affection for the House of Savoy, instead of taking part in the orgies of the Carnival, they ought to put on garments of mourning, remembering that the throne of the ex-King Amadous has fallen, although raised by the enthusiastic vote of the people, recognized by Europe, and surrounded by bayonets and cannon. The official act of accusation sees in this " an indirect but unmistakeable manifestation of threats of destruction against monarchical and consitutional Who will deny the Italian Attorney-General the power of "seeing through a mile-

stone ?" THE ROYANS AND THE ITALIANS.-Whatever the Romans may be for moral courage, energy, or selfsacrifice, they are grand at the attitude of passive resistance. Of course there are plenty who favour the Italians and dislike the Papalini. But the following facts show that the immense majority of the people simply hate the Italian usurpers. First, the Government schools number only 6,000 pupils whereas the Pope's schools contain 25,000 at the present moment; and yet the Government schools have every sort of attraction that money can procure. Secondly, when the Government took possession of the Roman University 600 pupils forthwith gave up attending it; 300 of these have been studying under Catholic direction, but as the Pope's degrees are not recognised by the State, these young men are precluded from almost every public career. The Holy Father, on bearing of this the other day, said that he had no objection to their taking the State degrees in order to qualify for the professions. What has happened? Such is the dislike entertained by these young men for the Government that they have delined to avail themselves of the permission, rather than be beholden to the Italian Occupation for anything. Thirdly, the circles or clubs established by the Panalini are both more numerous and better attented than those of the Occupation. The Romans have five clubs, the della Borghesia, degli Artisti, di S. Pietro, degli Interesi Cattolici, and degli Scacchi, composed of nobles. The Occupation has four, the Carlour (Government), the Bernini (Red), eacia del a Volpe (aristocratic), and the Internazionale (Moderates). The Papal party are setting up public libraries in the different "rioni." Three or four are already esFourthly, the Italians are not admitted into the society of the Romans, a distinct barrier is kept up; the Papalini will not buy in the Italians shops, and the feeling of antipathy is as strong as ever, not only among the higher but also among the middle and lower classes. I am told that two-thirds of the Romans may be considered as decidedly hostile to

#### GERMANY.

The Prussian Government is pushing persecution in every way possible. It has lately made some en-quiries from local authorities, and through them from the parish priests, respecting the administration of the local property of Cathelic churches, and the right to that property. People think that the ministry is about to prepare a Bill confiscating it in order to enrich itself.

JOH IS TOLD TO " MOVE ON." (Vide Ch. Dickens.) -It is perhaps irreverent, but this comparison was forcibly suggested to our mind on reading the following in the Mainz Gazette (Mainzer Journal) of the 22nd February, 1873 : "The father of the Rev. Michael Zoller, S.J., Mr. Conrad Zoller, has addressed the following petition to His Royal Highness "the Grand Duke" (of Hesse Darmstadt) "we must premise, as our readers may have forgotten the fact, which we mentioned some time ago, that the Jesuit father in question had been forbidden to live at his father's house in Seligenstadt and had had Herbstein assigned to him as a domicile, at the time of the expulsion of the Society. The Mainz paper then gives the petition, which is perfectly respectful; It is headed: "Concerning the prayer of Conrad Zoller for the protection of his paternal rights." And Herr Zoller represents that his son has committed no crime, is utterly without means of living at his own expense, and "has had closed to him, by order of the Government, the most natural and most lawful refuge open to a man on earth-his father's house." The poor father goes on to say that, "in this extremity." he has " recourse to the justice of his natural sovereign and protector, and that he looks with confidence to his Prince, to whom he (Zoller) and his have always been loyal and dutiful subjects. The answer to this petition was a ministerial rescript forwarded to the Mayor of Seligenstadt, which runs as follows :--

"Darmstadt, February, 1873. "The Grand-Ducal Minister of the Interior to the

Grand-Ducal district magistrates of Offenbach. "His Royal Highness the Grand Duke hereby signifies, that he rejects the petition of Conrad Zoller, of Seligenstadt, and his complaint, as unfounded; H. R. H. is further graciously pleased to decide that it be signified to the petitioner, that his son, the Jesuit Michael Zoller, is ordered to conform himself to the arrangements made by the authorities -in virtue of the lately passed law-with regard to his place of abode.

"This is to be forwarded by you to the petitioner as the answer to his request of the 22nd of this month.

> (Signed) YON STARCK. VON GAGERN."

This was followed on the same day, by an instruction to the Mayor of Seligenstadt from the district with Father Zoller, S.J. By this document, which is headed: "On the execution of the Imperial laws concerning the Order of the Society (sic) of Jesus,' the Mayor is authorized to send the Jesuit Father to his assigned domicile within three days. Also, he is to tell Zoller "that as he had, up to the time of his expulsion, not been in possession of a benefice. he can have no right to an allowance from Government, and he must therefore look about him for some other trade or means of earning his living, with due regard to the provisions of the law, and not in contradiction with its special limitations. He is not to be allowed to say mass, as he requested the permission of the police to do, because, although this would be permitted to him, were he merely a Catholic priest, it cannot be tolerated by the laws of the Empire, because he is a Jesuit. Should he find that such means of earning his living are more easily to be got in some other locality than Herbstein, provided the said locality is in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial law concerning the Company of Jesus, the Grand Ducal Ministry would be prepared to consent to his being domiciled in such locality.

"After expiration of the three days of grace you will report whether Zoller has obeyed these orders. Von Grolman." (Signed)

These documents are very refreshing; there is a flavour of the East, or better still of China or Thibet, about them, which gives a benighted, barbarian geist"-less Englishman quite a new sensation, and takes him back to the days when walls were prodded by Privy Council pursuivants to discover priest hiding places; the days which we ignorant wretches of Britons are wont to thank God for not permitting to last. We fear-such is British pig-headedness and crass stupidity-that most of our countrymen, even non-Catholics, will, on the persual of these lines, be led to atter a very strong expression of thanks to a beneficient Providence, which has not caused them to be born Hessians or made Prussians.

THE PROTESTANT CLERGY OF HANOVER AND THE ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS .- The Protestant clergy of the Kingdom of Hanover have held a general meeting to consult as to their conduct with regard to the new ecclesiastical laws, They have come to the conclusion that they are bound to protest vigorously against the passing of such laws. "The protesta-tion is being drawn up, and will be signed," says the Hanoverian Protestant paper from which we condense this paragraph, "by a large majority."

The New Viennese Times, a paper advocating extreme liberal views, and notoriously conducted by a Jew, expresses the following opinion in its principal leading article of February 19th: "On one point, we are quite in agreement with Ultramontanes, and that is, in the identity of Catholic inte:ests with those of all other religions. The Pope is really the representative and deputy of God unon earth. If once his authority were to be broken down, the populings of other religious bodies will hardly expect that any should show much respect for their doctrines. Catholicism is the great pillar of all beliefs, and even Judaism is forced to lean against that pillar for support. Once let that pillar called the Papacy be broken, and all other religions will have lost their mainstay." A North German paper which quotes these words, adds with equal truth: "These few lines deserve to be taken to heart by all Protestants who are still believers, as we know they are by some. They need no commentary, and their truth is beyond dispute," as will soon be proved. It is some comfort to turn from the speeches in the Prussian Diet, uttered by nominal Christians, to words like those we have quoted written by real Jews. It seems that persecution. like "poverty, sometimes makes us acquainted with

strange hedfellows." ACQUITTAL OF THE EDITOR OF THE "GERMANIA."-The Abbe Majunke, the editor of the Berlin Gamania. who had had three numbers of his paper confiscated, as containing the Pope's Allocution and who for an article thereon had been brought before the law courts on the charge of "offense against the King's person and dignity," has been acquitted, to the great disgust of the Prussian Attorney-General, who had demanded a minimum punishment of six months' detention in a fortress. The accused editor defended himself and managed to say a great deal that was very true, and that must have been eminently unpleasant to the feelings of the "other side," The confiscated numbers were restored to him and he left the court in triumph. . There is some justice left in the new. German Empire, it would seem, which, is consoling, in view of the passing of Dr. Falk's to Mr. Bisson, School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co., paper.

The John Bull, newspaper, says a marriage is pro-jected between the Duke of Edinburgh vand the daughter of the Czar of Russia. J. Salmon Thoward

Silk Manufactures.—The silk manufacturers of

America have just issued a report directing public attention to the rapidly increasing condition of trade in domestic silks. Within a decade it has aprung up from an insignificant and unpromising experiment, and now bids fair to become one of the leading and most lucrative branches of our varied industry. There is said to be at this time a capital of over \$30,000,000 invested in the business in this country, against less than \$3,000,000 in 1860. Sixteen thousand operatives are employed, earning \$8,000,000 per annum, and weaving between \$30,-000,000 and \$40,000,000 worth of silk goods in a year. And yet the planting of the mulberry and oak trees, which are chiefly used in propagating the worms, as well as the employment of the Chinese, has been attended with serious drawbacks, which it will require time to overcome. Another obstacle in the way of a more rapid growth of silk manufacture, in this country, is found in the fact that the California raw silk must all be sent to Europe to be reeled, the improved machinery necessary for that purpose not having strangely enough, found its way as jet to this country. The American silks are universally admired, both in this country and in Europe, and when our facilities are matured we will be able to compete with the world. Everybody wants to be well off. The question is

frequently asked, " How shall a poor young couple start aright, so as to rise to comfortable fortune?' The first point is for the poor young husband to make a confidant of the poor young wife. In that way he will secure her co-operation. Women are naturally economical, notwithstanding the general outcry about female extravagance. And when a women's heart is full of wedded love, there is hardly any sacrifice which she will not gladly make for the sake of her husband, if he trusts her. The husband can best determine the way, and point the course to fortune: but the wife can best administer on the domestic estate in such a manner as to make the most of the hesband's earnings. Industry and sagacity on the part of the husband, combined with enconomy and prudence on the part of the wife, will slowly but surely lay the foundation of a prosperity which may be not only permanent, but beneficent, The first step, however, is a co-partnership of absolute trust and confidence between the husband and wife: and the husband must be the one to begin it. In this sense it is an eternal truth which the poet utters in the line-

" As the husband, so the wife is!"

ANCIENT USE OF PRESSIC ACID.-The bitter almond contains the constituents of prussic acid, and a peculiar volatile oil, resembling the peach-blossom in its color: both are developed when the almond is bruised and brought into contact with water. When the bitter almond, therefore, is masticated and receives the moisture in the mouth and stomach, the prussic acid then formed operates as a powerful sedative upon the nervous system, and renders the body less susceptible of the influence of excitants, consequently of wine. It forms, as it were, the balance in the opposite scale, and preserves the equilibrium between the sinking which would result from its use were no wine taken, and the intoxication which would follow an excess of wine were the bitter almonds not caten. Plutarch informs us that the sons of the physician of the Emperor Tiberus knew this fact; and although most intrepid topers, yet they kept themselves sober by cating bitter almonds.—Dr. Todd Thompson.

A FLEASANT CURE FOR THE GOUT .- It has been stated that the advantages of asparagus are not sufficiently estimated by those who suffer from rheumatism and gout. Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esculent: and more chronic cases are much relieved. especially if the patient avoids all acids, whether in food or beverage. The Jerusalem artichoke has also a similar effect in relieving rheumatism. The heads may be eaten in the usual way, but ten made from the leaves of the stalks, and drunk three or four times a day, is a certain remedy, though not equally agreeable.

One of those accidents that seem providentialoccured during the siege of Strasbourg, and its details have just now been made public. At the time that the bombardment was at its hight, a shell tore off one of the beautiful painted windows, flew across the nave of the Cathedral, and, smashing in the organ pipes, lodged in the organ itself. Had it burst, the destruction not only of the organ, but of a great part of the Cathedral must instantly have ensued Strange to say-for these German messengers rarely failed to fulfil their errand-the shell remained embeded in the heart of the instrument without exploding. The missle has now been extracted, and is to be seen on the flour below, mounted on a marble pedestal which bears an inscription describing the date and occasion of the occurrence.

CARE OF THE HORSE .- An English groom gives the American hostler a "talking to" in this way :-When a horse comes in all wet with perspiration you let him stand in the stable and dry with all the dirt on. In England, we take the horse as he comes in from a drive and sprinkle blood-warm water all over him, from head to feet. Then we scrape him down and blanket him, rubbing his legs and face dry. Thus, in an hour, he is clean and dry and ready to take a good feed, while with your way he will stand and swelter for hours, and finally dry sticky and dirty. Our horses never founder and never take cold. We never use a curry-comb. You scratch your horse too hard. The only care necessary is to have the water not very cold, then bathe them instantly, while you are rubbing their legs."

A MERE STUMBLE.—When a horse stumbles never raise your voice—the creature dreads its master's chiding; never jog the reins, the mouth of the horse is far more sensitive than the human lips; never use the lash, the horse is so timid that the slightest correction overpowers its reasoning faculties. Speak to the creature; reassure the palpitating frame, seek to restore those perceptions which will form the best guard against any repetition of the faulty

COLD FEET .- One of the most essential things in order to have good health is a good circulation of the blood. This can only be had by living a true life of temperance in all things. To insure warm feet, invigorate the general circulation, avoid over-cating, and the use of improper food. Secure plenty of sleep in a well-ventilated room. Keep the skin clean by bathing twice a week. Bathe the feet frequently, first in warm water five minutes, and follow with dry friction.—Health Reformer.

A Distressing Cough causes the friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer himself. and should receive immediate attention. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry speedily cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, &c. It will always relieve consumption, and in many well-attested cases it has effected a perfect cure.

Checrfulness, courage, and great activity of intellect are engendered by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and its capacity of imparting power of endurance to the brain and nervous system is shown in its property of sustaining persons through mental difficulties.

HEAD TEACHER WANTED,

FOR the SOHOOL of the Village of Belle River, Essex Co., Ontario; must be able to speak and teach both languages. Good references required. Salary liberal. Applications addressed immediately

BREAKPAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFOL AND COMPORT MG.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutriwhich govern the operations of digestion and nutri-tion and by a careful application of the fine proper-ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beyerage which may save us many heavy doctors, bills, erage which may save us many with Boiling — Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk: Each packet is labelled James

Water or Milk. Each packets in appointed same Epps's & Co, Homosopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an MANUFACTURE OF COURS. adopted by Messrs. James account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps. & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London,"—See at ticle in Cassell's Household Guide.

ARTISAN'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY. Notice is hereby given that the subscription book of the Society for shares in the new class of 1873, of of the Accumulating Stock, will be open at the office of the Society, No. 13 St. James Street, on Saturday the first day of March next, and the ensuing days, if

By order of the Directors, J. B. LAFLEUR. Sec.-Treasurer

MONTREAL, 1st February, 1873.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be notice is nerely given that appreciation will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of "The Landed Credit of Canada," with a head office at Montreal. MONTREAL, 6th February, 1873.

JUST RECEIVED

NEW SPRING STYLES,

Gents, Youths, and Boys' Hats

R. W. COWAN'S. Cor. Notre Dame & St. Peter Str's.

# DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY.

Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATION STOCK-Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000 PERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000—Open for Subscription. Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly. Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to li or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicant, and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice ..... 6 per cent

For sums over \$500 00 lent on short notice ..... For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00

lent for fixed periods of over three months ..... 7 \* 4

As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now

selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at

par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock

Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE-DAME, COTES DES NEIGES-NEAR MONTBEAL.

## PROSPECTUS.

This Institution is conducted by the fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

It is located on the north side of Mount Royal and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful, everlooking delightful country, and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada besides, its proximity to the city will enable parents to visit their children without inconvenience.

Parents and Guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary education, nurtured and pro-tected by the benign influence of religion, and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence, and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received between the ages of five and twelve; the discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age. · Unremitting attention will be given to the physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents. The course of studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz.: Reading, Spelling, Writing, the elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History, besides a course of Religion suitable to the age and besides a course capacity of the pupils.

TERMS:

1. The scholastic year is of ten months. The classes begin every year in the first weekh of September and finish in the first week in July. 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children

in the college during the vacation. 3. Board and Tuition, \$10.00 per month, payable

quarterly in advance, bankable money. 4. Washing, bed and bedding, together with table furniture, will be furnished by the house at the rate of \$2.00 per month.

5. The house furnishes a bed and straw matters and also takes charge of the boots or shoes, provided that the pupil has at least two pairs. 6. Doctor's fees and medicines are extra.

7. A music master is engaged in the Institution. The piano lessons, including use of piane, will be

\$2.50 per month. 8. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction.

9. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the house a sum proportionate to the clothing re-

10. Parents will receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, an account of the health, conduct, assiduity and improvement of their children.—3m27

### A RARE CHANCE

GOING TO IRELAND AND BACK

FOR ONE DOLLAR,

To be Drawn at the Fair to be held April, 1873, for the Building of the Immaculate Conception Church, (Oblate Fathers) Lewell, Mass. First Class Cabin Passage from New York to Ire-

land and Back, donated by the Inman Steamthip Company. TICKETS, \$1 00

Can be had at this Office, or by addressing Rev. J. McGrath, O.M.J., Box 360, Lowell, Mass. The Oblate Fathers appeal with confidence to their friends on this occasion

N.B. Winning number, will be published in this