

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, JAN. 8.—The Assembly has resumed its sittings; the motion to postpone the bill concerning the nominations of Mayors, after a violent debate, was carried against the Government by a majority of 42 votes.

Jan. 9.—A special from Paris to the London morning journals states that the vote in the Assembly yesterday on the bill in relation to the appointment of Mayors by the Government, is not regarded as important. A vote of confidence in the Government will be asked at the session to-day and is certain to be carried.

The Journal Official announces that the members of the Cabinet have resigned in consequence of the absence from the Assembly yesterday of a large number of their supporters, which resulted in the defeat of the Government. President MacMahon begs the Ministers not to retire, but to await a vote of confidence, which will be passed by the Assembly to-day.

President MacMahon to-day performed the ceremony of delivering hats to the newly appointed French Cardinals. In his speech on the occasion, he thanked the Pope for conferring the honor on citizens of France, and added: "The Holy Father knows our filial attachment and our admiration at the manner in which he supports his trials; his sympathies were with us in our misfortunes and ours are with him."

A CATHOLIC BISHOP ON "MODERN CESARISM."—Monsignor Plantier, Bishop of Nismes, has issued a pastoral letter upon "Modern Cesarism," particularly directed against the German, Italian, and Swiss Governments. He points out that pagan monarchs were Pontiffs, and says their modern successors usurp their right of defining dogma and moral law, of conferring and withdrawing ecclesiastical education. Monsignor Plantier further accuses them of refusing justice to Catholics, and of aggravating guilt by ingratitude, forgetting that society owes everything to the Church. They allege lying pretences, he continues, "and Protestants absurdly claim to rule the Catholic Church. Let us be patient," concludes Monsignor Plantier, "and the providential hour will speedily sound. Let us be proud of the glory of martyrs, increased by the hatred of our persecutors."

TWO MEASURES FOR PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS.—We (Tablet) should like to know in what the conduct of the Church—in defining her doctrines and excluding from her communion those who contradict her definitions—differs from that of the French Protestant Synod, which last week implicitly sanctioned a declaration that "those persons who do not recognize its doctrines, morally cease, by that fact, to form part of the Church." We will venture to say that no one will make such a decision a pretext for wholesale persecution, yet the same act on the part of the Catholic Church is quoted to excuse the complete usurpation by the State of her internal spiritual government, and the obliteration of her organization from the land. In the last Ministerial regulation issued at Berlin, it is laid down that, while every priest not approved by the State shall be fined and imprisoned if he exercises any "official function," every act relating to the performance of divine service is to be regarded as an "official function," and that the prohibition covers even the giving of religious instruction in the schools or preparing children for confirmation. At the same time we learn that the preparations for the "deposition" of Archbishop Ledochowski are being actively pushed forward, and that his coadjutor or auxiliary is the object of separate prosecutions, so that even this mode of supplying the void will be impossible; and, if the correspondent of the Daily News is correctly informed, the Government has resolved to exact from every Bishop Elect in future the same heretical and schismatical oath which was taken by the unfortunate Dr. Reinkens—a decision which is tantamount to a decree that for the future Catholic Bishops shall be filled by none but Neo-Protestant Bishops.

The committee formed for the propagation of horse-flesh has forwarded the following statements to *Galignani* for publication:—The consumption of this article of food is making continual progress in France. During the third quarter of 1873, in Paris alone 1,548 horses, 140 donkeys, and 15 mules were killed, yielding 303,970 kilos of meat. In 1872 the figures were 1,046, 95, and 3 respectively. In the capital there are forty butchers for this article inspected by veterinary surgeons. The price is about half that of beef. As it has been shown that horse-flesh is a wholesome and nutritious article of food, and moreover economical, we see no reason why it should not form a substitute in this country for the flesh of beaves and sheep. The prejudice against it being once overcome, and culinary preparation properly carried out, it would be a great boon not only to the poor, but to thousands of the struggling middle class.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

A correspondent of the *London Times* called attention recently to the extraordinary development of the beet sugar production in France, and expressed surprise at the neglect of this industry in England. The figures given by the writer are remarkable. In 1856-7, the production in France was 80,000 tons of sugar by 283 factories. Last year it was 409,000 tons of sugar by 520 factories. Belgium, Germany, Austria and Russia also participate in this industry, these countries with France having last year produced over 1,100,000 tons of sugar, worth fully £25,000,000.

GUILLOTINED—EXPIATION AFTER TWENTY YEARS.—On the 9th of November the people of La Chenette, in the French Department of La Gironde, witnessed the execution of Valentine Foulloir, for the murder of her sister, Annie Marie Foulloir, killed in 1852. Foulloir lived with her at La Chenette for twenty-five years. Quite wealthy she had been envied by him, as he was of dissipated habits. One day, being under the influence of liquor, he beat her until she seemed dead, and then, appropriating what money and valuables he found in the house, he ran away to South America. His victim, however, told before expiring who her assassin was. The assassin went to Rio Janeiro, thence to Valparaiso where under an assumed name, he opened a dry goods store. In 1865 he was worth several hundred thousand dollars. He married a beautiful Peruvian lady, and was naturalized. In 1872, Foulloir, who then called himself Irnoix, felt a desire to revisit France. He took his young wife and child to Paris, where he remained for several months. He then went to Bordeaux, where he was recognized by an old acquaintance. When Foulloir pretended not to know him he informed the police. Foulloir was taken in chains to La Chenette, where he was identified by a large number of those who had formerly known him. His means however, enabled him to stave off his trial until the 4th of June last. On that day he was sentenced to be guillotined. Foulloir cried like a child, and that night made an unsuccessful attempt at self-destruction. At 7 o'clock in the morning Foulloir was led out to the scaffold. Among the spectators was his young wife. Foulloir begged permission to embrace his wife a last time. "No, no," said the headman gruffly, "you can do nothing of the kind. You must die now. Step upon the plank." Foulloir shrieked "My poor wife! My poor wife!" The executioner cursed him aloud, and had considerable difficulty in tying him to the plank. He then turned it over, and lowered, the oblique knife, which struck the neck of the doomed man with a dull thud. At the same time Foulloir's wife uttered a terrible shriek and fainted away. The tragedy was over.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Ministry has issued a long manifesto,

addressed to the nation, declaring their objects to be identical with the revolution of 1868. A decree was promulgated to day dissolving the Cortes, and elections for the new body will be held as soon as order is rendered secure, and freedom and universal suffrage are unhindered.

ITALY.

A ROYAL SHUABLE.—A correspondent, writing from Rome, says:—"I will give you a piece of startling gossip. I do not vouch for its truth, although it must have some foundation. The King and his heir, Prince Humbert, it is whispered, are at open war. The Prince refuses to come to Rome, gives his reasons, refuses to allow the Princess Marguerite to come, and the King in reply threatens to send a guard and bring Prince Humbert *per forza*. He is Commandant of Rome, and Rome must be his residence in the Parliament season, no matter what may be his objections. My news came from Papal sources, and, of course, must be taken with the necessary grains of difference required by party spirit and the good reasons of the Prince. The Palazzina, a building at the end of the Quirinale, near the Quatre Fontane, has been fitted up at great expense and with much splendour; so it has been supposed that it was for the King's own residence. Now it is said that he intends to place Rosina, the Countess Mirafiori, in it. Prince Humbert has never acknowledged the marriage of his father to this notorious woman, which took place five years ago, nor will he allow her or hers to appear at Court. It is well known that the King wishes to have her acknowledged publicly as his wife, and this establishing her at the Palazzina of the Quirinale is regarded as the first step towards that end."

The view which actual events now passing in Rome compels us to take may appear to many of our readers unnecessarily alarming. With every hope that we may prove to have been in error, we cannot forbear urging that the aspect of affairs is calculated to alarm every Catholic who has followed the march of the revolution in Rome. We must reiterate that, while the personal safety of the Holy Father is insufficiently protected, and while such threats as preceded the encyclical—threats hitherto unexampled in connection with the Pope—are allowed in the unprincipled journals of Rome, Catholics have the most serious reasons for apprehension. The Holy Father is courageous; courage is the characteristic of martyrs; but therein is a graver motive for our anxiety. Step by step, so gradually that no single advance has aroused sufficiently the attention of Catholics, the revolution has reached its present pitch of audacity. The Church is despoiled, the religious are plundered, the Pope is a prisoner, listening to the ribald curses which are shrieked, as we last week recounted, beneath his windows. The cry is now to strip him of all which remains, to open the gates of the Vatican to the pack which Victor Emmanuel's Government holds in cash. What comes next? For even thus Catholicism would not be "decapitated" nor "stabbed to the heart."—*Catholic Times.*

GERMANY.

PERSECUTION OF PRIESTS.—A newly appointed vicar of Hinzendorf in Posen, has been already arrested. With another priest they proceeded in a different manner, from threats to force. At Meuselen, in the district of Dusseldorf, the parish-priest was expelled from his presbytery, and the keys of the house were forcibly taken from his pocket. The police official was obliged to bring the furniture out of the house by himself, for no helping hand could be found in the whole place to act against the parish-priest. But no sooner was the property out of the house than there were more hands to carry than goods to be carried; all were ready to take the priest's property in safety to his new dwelling. In Schomburg in the district of Coblenz, in the Diocese of Treves, the Catholics prevented in a more ingenious fashion the closing of the parish church. Hardly was the news arrived that the mayor was approaching, than the inhabitants of Schomburg set to work to take out the church door, and carry it to a place of safety. This Herculean labour was just finished, as the functionary arrived; and he had to content himself with a peep into the empty church.

THE LIBERAL JOURNALS.—The liberal papers feel that, in spite of all these laws, and their ruthless execution, the Catholic mind of the people cannot be forced. This is declared by the *National Zeitung* in an article full of violent attacks against the "clericals." It sees that "civil marriage," "civil burial laws" and the like, are not sufficient; it is necessary, so it advises, to loose the bonds in which the Church has held the spirit of the people, by a salutary deliverance; and to awaken another passion, the desire for enlightenment, education, and civilization. "This aim," it adds, "must be kept well in view and striven for, setting aside all timid considerations for ruling prejudices, if we would not be found incompetent for the real war of civilization, which we have undertaken." These are plain and deeply-rooted plans for war against the Church; but that this entire party will finally be found incompetent, may be expected; inasmuch as our Lord threatens to strike down and crush the enemies of His Church: *Whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken.* (Matt. xxi. 44.)

INDIA.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.—The latest intelligence concerning the Bengal Famine extends to an area containing a population of nearly thirty millions, the tract of country in which "entire failure of crops" has taken place. Meantime though the Government is reported in evidently semi-official telegrams to be storing rice and conducting relief works, it appears that more rice is being exported from India than the Government has, as yet at any rate, stored in India. The *Globe* has calculated that the daily drain of rice by exportation equals the daily consumption of two millions of Bengalees. In fact, the rich merchants know that at present prices throughout Asia they can obtain a good profit on exported rice, while by diminishing the supply in India they hope to exact ten-fold or hundred-fold profits in the coming time when starving women will strip themselves of their last trinkets for a single handful of food. The foreign markets which are now being supplied at the expense of India, though the Indian food-supply is most convenient to them, would—being mountain countries like the Mauritius, Java, &c.—be able in case of necessity to obtain food elsewhere by incomparably greater ease than India can hope to do when once the vast interior of Bengal, so ill provided with means of communication, is drained of food. Major Harris, late Superintendent Engineer in Orissa, writes to the *Times* with the estimate that the Bengal Famine is certain to kill ten millions and may kill twenty-five millions. Beyond all doubt if grain is not conveniently stored in every district in Bengal before two months, it will be too late to store it afterwards, since the bullocks to draw it will be by that time starved for want of the fodder which the drought has made almost as scarce as rice.

THE GERMAN PERSECUTIONS AND ENGLISH SYMPATHIES

Lord Russell has always had a genius for expressing the inconsiderate superficial impulses of the English public with an unhappy skill of which he afterwards had to repent. Everyone knows how, on the occasion of the Durham Letters, he chafed up "No Popery" on the door, and then ran away. The running away was not the most unwise part of the business, though it would have been much wiser, if he had wiped out the vulgar inscription before running away. We have some hopes, in spite of the reiterated announcement that he is to preside at the meeting of the 27th January in St. James' Hall to express sympathy with the action of the German Government in its struggle with the Pope, that he

will again run away, and this time before he has deliberately chafed up his childish denunciations. But anyhow, he has in his not very successful correspondence with Sir George Bowyer, already thrown his moral influence into the scale of sympathy with Germany, and in this relation to what we believe to be the most unworthy and reactionary legislation of modern times. The resolutions of the meeting at St. James' Hall will pledge those present to three propositions:—(1) That the meeting desires to express to His Majesty the Emperor a deep sense of its admiration of his Majesty's letter to the Pope, bearing date September 3, 1873; (2) that this meeting unreservedly recognizes it to be the duty and right of nations to uphold civil and religious liberty, and therefore [note the 'therefore'] deeply sympathizes with the people of Germany in their determination to resist the doctrines of the Ultramontane section of the Church of Rome; (3) that the chairman, in the name of the meeting, be requested to communicate these resolutions to his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and to the German people. Now we have ourselves expressed, and are quite ready to express again, our admiration of the stately tone of the Emperor's reply to the Pope's not less stately appeal to him on behalf of the German Catholics; but we suspect that when the people of St. James' Hall are asked to express their admiration of the letter itself, few of them will know that what they are really doing is to endorse the charge deliberately made in that letter against the Catholic subjects of the Emperor, that they have been guilty of treasonable plots against the unity of the Empire, which plots the Catholics have strenuously denied, and challenged proof of them, without receiving either proof, or apology for withholding it. Now, we say, that the English people cannot do a more mischievous thing than to imply in this way their complete belief in a most serious accusation made by the Prussian Government against a great class of its subjects, that accusation having been vehemently repudiated by the accused and never supported by a particle of evidence. We by no means say that the Catholics of Prussia are innocent. But we do say it was the business of the Prussian Government to bring proof of their case before asking the world to believe their guilt, and that if we are to take part in the matter at all it would be more generous to incline to the belief in an innocence which has never been disproved than in a guilt which has only been asserted. If Lord Russell and the fanatics of St. James' Hall declare their admiration for a letter which launches this grave and vague accusation against some twelve or thirteen millions of the Prussian people, they will be guilty of bearing witness which, because they have no means at all of knowing it to be true, will certainly be false witness against a great section of their Prussian neighbours, and that simply on the strength of their Protestant sympathies in a controversy of which none of us can possibly know the rights. As to the second resolution, anything more incongruous than the attempt to base upon a declaration of the duty of upholding civil and religious liberty, a resolution of sympathy with the people of Germany in their struggle with the Ultramontanes at the present moment, we never read. There has been no legislation in Europe more destructive of civil and religious liberty than the Prussian ecclesiastical laws of the last year—laws which apply, remember, to all Churches, whether receiving or not receiving State aid, with equal force—laws which, if they were enacted in this country, would deprive the Dissenters of all their hard-earned freedom, and reduce the Roman Catholics to a spiritual bondage far more galling than that which they endured in England before the Emancipation Act. For though Catholics were then deprived of political privileges, there was no limitation at all on the freedom of their worship; while the Prussian laws are already actually rendering the administration of the religious rites of the Roman Church impossible in hundreds, it is said, of Prussian parishes and if the policy goes on, will practically strip the Roman Catholic of Prussia of Roman Catholic ministrations altogether. Surely Lord Russell and his foolish friends are acting simply in the dark, and in their No-Popery spasm are not in the least aware what it is to which they are giving their rash and uninformed approbation.

Let us point out distinctly the gross injustice of these laws. We maintain, and have always maintained, that a State which pays a clergy may make its own conditions as to the terms of that support. If Prussia has said, "Those Roman Catholics who cannot submit to the new ecclesiastical laws are at perfect liberty to administer their religion after their own fashion, but we withdraw their State pay," we should see no grievance at all of which any well-advised Catholic could complain. What Prussia does say is something very different. It reserves to the Minister of State an absolute veto on any ecclesiastical appointment, and practically refuses to admit any Catholic priest to administer in any parish unless he has been appointed with the sanction of the State. In this way it has happened, according to the *Times*, that there are already hundreds of Roman Catholic parishes without any priest, because the priest appointed by the Bishop without the sanction of the State is not allowed to say mass or receive confessions there. Now, this is pure persecution of a very bad kind. And the matter is going from bad to worse. The new oath which is to be enforced on every Catholic Bishop in Prussia requires them to swear obedience to the laws of their country, and to these laws, of course, amongst the others—i. e., to swear to appoint no priest who shall not be approved by the State to any cure of souls in Prussia, and also to swear "not to permit the clergy under their control to teach or act in opposition to these principles." Now, if England were to pass a law that every Roman Catholic priest must be educated at Oxford or Cambridge, and then be approved by the State, and if it were notorious that the State would not approve any who taught (say) Archbishop Manning's views as to the infallibility of the Pope and the principles of the Syllabus; and if, further, we required every Roman Catholic Bishop to swear obedience to this law amongst others, and to swear to enforce the duty of not permitting the clergy under his control to attack the injustice of this law—we should simply be making rebels of all the regular Roman Catholics in England, and should be openly defying the spirit of all the best and most liberal legislation of the last century. Yet this is the kind of policy with which Earl Russell and his friends at St. James' Hall propose to ask the meeting to express sympathy. Let us hope that in the month which must intervene before this silly meeting is to come off, some one may publish a literal translation, with a simple exposition, of the recent ecclesiastical laws in Prussia, to which it will be possible for the speakers at that meeting to refer. If that is done, we do not believe that English folk will go the length of attempting to stultify the lovers of "civil and religious liberty," by getting them to express sympathy with the greatest attack on their principles of which, in recent times, any Protestant State has been guilty.

But then, these zealous gentlemen who have imposed on Lord Russell, are so thoroughly horrified at "the Syllabus" and the "decrees of the Vatican Council" that they want to express the hearty sympathy of England with the resistance opposed to these monstrous doctrines. Very well, so do we. Is it to resist them to be Ultramontane in our attacks on Ultramontanism, to act on the principles of a Protestant Syllabus in order to defeat the teaching of a Roman Catholic Syllabus? The whole thing is childish. Germany must come to England to learn what civil and religious liberty really means, not we go to Germany. Germany is not a land, and has never been a land, where the true relation of

the State to religion has been thoroughly discussed and understood. For us to express admiration of what the Germans are now doing is much what it would be for English naval engineers to express admiration for the canoes of the South Sea Islanders, or Sheffield cutlers to initiate a movement for going back to the flint implements of the Stone age. Lord Russell does not know what he is about. If he will take our advice, he will try and turn the meeting at St. James' Hall into a meeting for expressing the conviction that the time is come when Prussia should disestablish all Churches in Prussia which do not approve the recent ecclesiastical legislation, but give full power to all such disestablished churches to govern themselves with absolute freedom. If Lord Russell can persuade his admirers to take that line, he will be doing nothing inconsistent with his old and noble battles for religious freedom. If he does what it is now proposed to do, he will carelessly stain a great, though, no doubt, not quite immaculate reputation, by one of the worst and most willful blunders of his life. The English people are too apt to choose to be ignorant on this sort of matter and so are guilty of acts which, with their eyes wide open, it would simply be impossible for them to commit. But for great statesmen to encourage them in that willful ignorance is culpable in no small degree, and we hope Lord Russell will change his mind while there is yet time.—*London Spectator.*

A ROMANCE OF CRIME.—The following document was given to me by a man now living in Missouri, who is a native of Maine, who was perfectly familiar with the circumstances of the murder therein detailed, who was a gallant Federal officer in a Maine regiment during the war, and who, since the war, removed to Western Missouri and engaged in a profitable and extensive business.—"More than twenty years ago V. P. Coolidge a young physician of excellent standing in the City of Augusta, Me., murdered Edward Matthews, a rich cattle drover, by entering him alone into his office to take a drink of brandy, which he had mixed with prussic acid, and then, to make sure work of the man who had befriended him on many occasions, he beat him on the head with a hatchet until life was extinct. The body was discovered, and Coolidge was arrested on suspicion, and after a long and exciting trial, and upon the direct evidence of a young student of his by the name of Flint he was convicted and sentenced to a year's solitary confinement and then to be hung. During his confinement his sister, a young and beautiful girl, was permitted to visit him, but his health gradually gave way, and before the year expired his death was announced; he was buried, and for the time forgotten. The warden of the prison resigned his position, married the young lady above referred to, and moved to parts unknown. Not long after the gold excitement opened in California, a gentleman who was conversant with the case, and who had followed others to the gold regions, sent back his deposition that he had seen and conversed with V. P. Coolidge. This caused considerable excitement, and the body supposed to be his was exhumed, and his own father testified that it was not his son. Officers were at once put upon his track by Matthews' friends, but were unsuccessful, and until a few days since nothing has ever been heard of the murderer. Recently a party travelling through the States met a gentleman who knew the early history of the matter, and was at the trial, and he stated he had met Coolidge frequently within the last two years, travelling under an assumed name; that he recognized him at sight, and charged him with being the man; that he at first denied it, but finally acknowledged his identity, and informed him of all the important facts connected with the escape as follows: He ate very sparingly, feigned sickness, and finally a body was procured from Portland, interred as his remains, and he was furnished with money and started for New Orleans, where he remained but a short time and left, and since that time has been travelling almost constantly, never stopping long in any one place; and the gentleman referred to as having met him in the northern part of this State gave it as his positive belief that, from the description of the leader of the Iowa train robbers it was no other than the escaped murderer, V. P. Coolidge."

The prohibitory law of Massachusetts is getting some rough handling. The *Boston Advertiser* says the manner in which it is enforced makes it a "wretched and contemptible thing, somewhere between an outrage and a farce." In regard to the working of the law, it makes these revelations:—"What is the lesson that this generation in Massachusetts is learning in regard to the prohibitory law, for instance? Why, simply this,—that the oldest, richest, most influential violators of the law have never been seen in the Court-house; that since we have had a prohibitory law and a State constabulary, there has not been at the State-house nor at the Chief's office in Pemberton-square a show of power or disposition to enforce the law impartially; that a poor Irishman, or an unsuccessful politician, just after a defeat at the polls—or a foreigner presumably without friends—is fair game for the constables; but that the great body of the liquor dealers, including all the hotel-keepers and those who are among the 'first people' are as free from complaint or seizure as though they were dealers in butter and eggs."

Some of the female Boston school-teachers are very much opposed to the appointment of ladies upon the school committee. They say: "From their own sex the teachers can and do expect nothing but snubbing." They profess themselves "willing to remain under masculine government. 'Odd, isn't it? Connecticut continues the land of steady habits. Statistics lately collected show that fifteen out of every forty-five deaths of adults that have occurred during the past five years were the result of steady drinking."

LITTLE BARE OF BETHLEHEM.—What a multitude of thoughts are suggested by these four words! The world little teaches us the lesson of humility, that we may know our nothingness in the sight of God; babe evinces the tenderness and helplessness of the God-Man; while Bethlehem, which signifies house of bread, is typical of the house wherein rests the bread of heaven, the tabernacle of the altar. Our God, our Creator, lays aside the splendor of the Divinity to assume the infirmities of man's nature; born in affliction, He suddenly appears in an obscure corner of Galilee as our Saviour. The God Infant Envoy of the Divinity! Behold our sweet Jesus in swaddling clothes, deserted in a manger on a little straw, between Joseph and Mary, with the ox and ass as His companions. Seeing Him in this desertion and poverty, we are taught how He trampled upon worldly grandeur from the very outset of His earthly career preferring the unsightly stable to the palaces on the highway. Those at the inn who refused Mary and Joseph entrance were not unlike some of to-day who close their doors and turn a deaf ear to the poor, forgetting the words of our Lord: "The least you do unto any of my little ones is done unto me." Let us prepare ourselves for the great Feast of Christmas to exclaim with St. Leo: "A Saviour is this day born to us; let us rejoice; can there be room for sorrow on the birthday of life? While we prostrate ourselves before the God Infant in adoration, love and praise, we cannot fail to remember the stupendous benefits conferred upon mankind by the Incarnation, coming at a period when the world was in deplorable blindness; but the name of Christ silenced those of a Zeno and Epicurus while the false systems of philosophy gave place to the immutable Gospel. We will therefore supplicate the Aurora of Truth to come again and dissipate the moral darkness which envelops the

present state of society, and dispel the gloom which hangs over the world as a consequence of the fallacious reasonings of modern philosophers. May the Divine Infant be born anew in our hearts, cancel our offences, and subject our nature to the laws of its Lord. E. A. F.

Catholic Mirror.

WHAT BROOMS OF OLD SHOES.—Many people wonder where the old shoes go. It is hard for large families to get rid of them. But few are well-informed enough to know that what they send away as so much trash often comes back again in the shape of ornamental or useful articles. Old shoes are cut up in small pieces, and these are put, for a couple of days, in chloride of sulphur, which makes the leather very hard and brittle. After this is effected, the material is washed in water, dried, ground to powder, and mixed with some substance which makes the particles adhere together, as shellac, good glue or thick solution of gum. It is then pressed into moulds, and shaped into combs, buttons, knife-handles, and many other articles.—"Young ladies' boots, we believe, are changed into chewing gum."

A good mother was trying to explain to a young hopeful the other day about fighting against the devil. After telling the little fellow who the devil was, and how hard he was to resist, he turned around and said: "Mamma, I fear the old devil, but if I was to come across one of his little devils, I'd knock the stuffing out of him."

A gentleman remarks:—"If in our school days, the Rule of Three was proverbially trying, how much harder in after-life do we find the Rule of One? He has been married only fourteen months."

"James," said a young wife to her husband a few days after marriage, "you were honest enough to tell me that the chimney smoked, but why didn't you tell me that you smoked yourself?"

An Altoona youth, to conceal it from his mother, put a lighted cigar in his pocket, which contained some loose gun-powder. His clothes needed considerable patching, but he has no more appetite for cigars.

BREKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRAEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co, Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

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

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS. Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." For sale by all druggists.

\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at any other place. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869  
Dist. of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT, In the matter of GEORGE HENSHAW, Junior, an Insolvent. On Thursday, the Nineteenth day of February next, the Undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. GEORGE HENSHAW, Jr. by J. S. ARCHIBALD, Attorney at Law. MONTREAL, 19th December, 1873. 10-5

TEACHER WANTED. Wanted for the Cobourg Separate School, a FEMALE TEACHER, holding a First Class Certificate, and competent to teach music. Must be well recommended. Apply, stating salary, to JOHN M'GUIRE, Sec. B. S. S. T. Cobourg, 15th Dec. 1873. 19-3

WANTED. A TEACHER holding a second or third class certificate to teach the Common School in S. S. No. 1 West in the Township of Brudenell. Apply to, BERNARD R. BOONER, Or, JAMES COSTELLO, Trustees. 17-4w

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS NEW AND SECOND-HAND, OF FIRST-CLASS MAKERS will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, in CITY or COUNTRY, during this Financial Crisis and the Holidays, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New York. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS, ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, etc. 41ns-19

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of ALPHONSE LACOSTE, Insolvent. I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 531 1/2 Craig Street, on the 30th day of January 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 meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. MONTREAL, 30th December, 1873. 21-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of CHARLES ROCH, Insolvent. Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent has deposited in my office a deed of Composition and discharge, purporting to be executed by a majority in number of his Creditors, representing three-fourths in value of his liabilities, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and if no opposition to said deed be made to me within three judicial days from Saturday the 17th day of December instant, the last appearance of this advertisement, I shall act upon the said Deed according to its terms. G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee. MONTREAL, 31st December, 1873. 21-3