THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--FEB. 2, 1872.

FOREIGN INTELLIGEN CE.

FRANCE.

Jan 26.-A special cable despatch says Thiers is endeavouring to secure the complete evacuation of France by the German troops. Prince Bismarck has given his assent to the withdrawal of the troops, on condition that three milliards of francs be paid carlier than previously agreed upon. The announcement stimulates the tobacco monopoly project. During the recent crisis Thiers said to General Cleary, that if Napoleon had fifty millions of francs he would be in power in fifteen days.

The Bonapartist agents are very active in the army. They are distributing pamphlets, urging the restoration of the Empire as the cure of all the wees of France. Copies have been found in the barracks, and seized by the police.

A new national federation on a Communist basis is organizing in Paris.

A protest against the pending education bill, signed by 71 bishops, has been sent to the Assembly.

The Pope has sent a letter to the conductors of the Monde, approving their resolution to discontinue all Sunday work in connection with that journal.

The spirit which animated the people after the events of 1792 and 1793 animates them still, and Saturnalia of blood and buffoonery are as possible now as they were then. I understand that it is a popular thing to go to a ball in the costume of a Prussian soldier returning home from the wars covered with French spoils. This is an exact illustration of that spirit which made the fashionable cherelure immediately after the Reign of Terror,-locks shortly cropped behind, so as to allow for the descent of the guillotine; and those whom the axe had spared were rather proud, when things became safe, to wear "chereax a la guillotine." Now the popular doll is a Prussian soldier; then little girls used to play with dolls with necks made of carrots, and have minature "guillotines' with which they could continually behoad their imaginary aristocratic ancestors, and thus learn. in early life, how liberty was to be introduced into the world. In writing thus, I do not mean to include the whole class who were be-• headed, or even the respectable bourgeoisic of Paris, who call themselves the Party of Order. who will again, as they have always hitherto done, allow His Majesty the Mob to trample upon them from the unaccountable apathy and timidity which seem to paralyze them whenever the moment comes for action .- Times.

PARIS, JAN. 6.- The Parisian Press Union, which, as your readers will remember, consisted at its formation of upwards of 20 journals, carried the seeds of dissolution within itself. From the beginning a political absurdity, it was only meritorious because it was a bona-fide attempt to obtain a definite result by means of united action. Founded upon a false concep- allows to dwell in its bosom the Internationale, tion of the real duties of journalism, it has come to an ignominious end, and splits into as many itself to be so free that it even has no fear of shades of opinion as there were different papers. being corrupted by contact with the Republican The result has been most lamentable. If, in- rottenness which we have sent to it. That stead of attempting to do the electioncering free people loves and respects its Sovereigns, work of the Party of Order. they had pushed not only the one now reigning, but also he who the latter to do it for themselves, they might pos- is but expectant-that it is to say, it is to

and vehemence and independence should be hated and condemned by the timid and weak and servile. The leading organs to which I have referred preach toleration to M. Dupanloup, and practise it by recommending to the Conservative electors of Paris M. Vautrain, the Mayor of the 18th March, an occasion upon which they all pushed their doctrines of toleration to such an extent that at last they tolerated the Commune. So far as consistency goes they have nothing to reproach themselves with and, as a general rule, they carry their principle of not having any to its logical conclusions. It is true that the sturdy Bishop represents a system of ecclesiastical tyranny but little in accordance with the spirit of the age, which offers instead the more enlightened despotisms of the Commune or the Empire, from which the religious element may be said to be altogether eliminated. The prospect is not cheering from any point of view, but it is not by tearing to pieces the few shreds of such religious conviction as remain that it will be improved. It is a remarkable thing that his critics never judge the Bishop from the simple ground of principle and conscience, but always from that of logic and expediency.

From the following article it will appear that one of the best and most serious preachers of the Paris Press is the Figuro, which expresses itself more strongly than I have ventured to do. After quoting Queen Victoria's letter, M. Xavier Eyma says :-

"England has faith in Royalty, but without elf-humiliation before it. It regards it, to use the expressions of The Times, in commenting upon and admiring this letter, as an instrument of the happiness and liberty which the English nation enjoys. England and Royalty, again says The Times, are but one; one sustains the other, they are so identified one with the other that the sufferings of the nation trouble the heart of the Sovereign as the afflictions of the Sovereign are deeply felt by the nation. Everything is in common there between those too entities, Royalty and the nation. To persons who have become corrupted by the education of political clubs and the primary instruction of the gutters, this respectful language of The Times and of all the English newspapers must appear very strange. What, a people calls itself free and does not insult its Sovereign, but Yes, Freuchmen who read the Radical, the Pere Duchene, and the Rappel, and who elect Victor Huge-yes, that people is free, and res- Vatican. pects its Queen, and leaves to you, who have never failed in that respect, the ignoble dis-

honour of insulting and laughing at her sufferings. What, this people calls itself free, and it displays sorrows instead of rejoicing at the dangerous condition of its future King! Yes, Frenchmen of execution platoous, that people is free, and so free that it has too well protected the authors of our Communistic saturnalia, and your nursing mother. Yes, that people feels

though it is only to be expected that boldness for the extreme lightness of their taxation as compared with England and other countries, while the States of the Church were, in this respect, amongst the most favoured. It might further lightened taxation. How far this is the case will be seen from the following facts, which are furnished by comparative tables of the amount of taxes levied on the inhabitants property who derives therefrom an annual income of 20,000 francs-or £800-pays upon that income in England but 6d. in the pound, amounting to £20 or 500 francs, while in Italy he pays, 2:025 frances or £81. The proprietor of a manufactory producing an annual profit of £800 a year, and rated at a rental of £160 a year, would pay as follows :- In England about £105 13s. 4d., while in Italy he would be assessed at 5,800 francs or £232. A house proprietor to the value of 20.000 francs or at the utmost not more than £21 10s. In Italy he would have to pay 4,215 francs or £168 12s. 6d. A banker making profits to the amount of £800 per annum or 20,000 francs, would be charged in England about £35 10s. 6d. or 988 francs, while in Italy his contribution to the revenue would not be less than 2,875 frances or £115. That is what Italy has come to after 10 years of Revolutionary Government, and after having confiscated Church

property to the amount of 500 millions of francs. She now has to provide for paying the interest of a national debt of five and a half milliards of francs-220 millions sterling-a greater public burthen than is borne by any other country in Europe, except England, France, Russia, and Austria. So that, in proportion to her population, she may take the highest rank in respect of indebtedness amongst the nations of the world .- Tablet.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE POPE .--- It is stated on good authority that the advisers of the Pope from Rome. By the absence of the the French acted when they were in Germany under Holy Father, they imagine they would ensure similar circumstances. After the battle of Jena a cessation of the unpleasant comparisons which Schleiermacher preached most excellent sermons, are daily made between the shortcomings of the new regime, which promised so much, and the steady and quiet rule of the Pope. With this feels sympathy with that crowned mother ! | idea the Government intends to avail itself of the assistance of the firebrands of the party of Constitution, the Republique Francaise, the action, who are now allowed to enact their scandalous proceedings at the very porch of the

Fearful of being ejected from power, in favour of M. Ratazzi, before sharing the spoils of the Religious institutions of Rome, the Italian Ministry has resolved to proceed wholesale with the work of expropriation. By the simple means of a Royal warrant the Italian law concerning ecclesiastical property is to be applied to the annexed provinces. Thus M. Rutazzi on his expected return to power, will find himself anticipated, and without a share of the plunder, to obtain which he has so long intrigued and plotted.

DEATH OF A GARIBALDIAN.-One of the leading supporters of Garibaldi has just died. On the approach of death, he asked the assistance of a priest; and was attended by one of sibly have now had a candidate, instead of which Royalty itself that it is attached, and not en- the Jesuits attached to the Civito Catholica. the Party of Order has been trusting to them, chained as you would say in your language-and their complete collapse has paralyzed and you of the Rue Brea and the Rue d'Arras. It manner, he confessed, in the presence of several sion that previously existing the very and the receiving the sacraments in a penitent all sever, and to put an end to the various political diviwitnesses, to 18 undiscovered murders; and in leading strings. There is no other initiative, dupes, not to say the worst of it, which will ever made such revelations as to the plans of the masonic sect, of which he was one of the chiefs, of this great city, on the occasion of an election, completely the sentiment of attachment to what that it was judged necessary to communicate at the hands of its Catholic subjects. The close having no Moderate or Conservative candidate. is worthy of affection. Your Republic lays the matter to the civil authorities. In conse- union which now exists between the Catholics in quence steps have been taken to render abortive the schemes which were to have been put in execution this present evening. ROME .- From the windows of the Vatican the Holy Father looks out upon a city that remains faithful to him, although it is under the heel of a foreign soldiery. Crushed by taxation, and deprived of its former sources of wealth, Rome remains quiet because resistance would be for the present unavailing; but the feelings of the real Romans are sufficiently manifested by the numerous deputations and addresses that have gone to the Vatican from every parish in the city; while the long lists of Government employes who have resigned their indignation. Passionate speeches were made, means of subsistence rather than draw the pay of the usurping Government affords, a noble example-too rare in these times-of abody of men who will literally face starvation rather JUSTICE IN ROME .- The prisons in Rome are overcrowded, and grave complaints are made concerning the tardy administration of justice, or its, semblance. One of the most rabid Italian journals tells us that persons accused of even the most trival crimes, a pote house brawl, suspected theft and such like matters, are kept three months waiting their examination, and are frequently nine months without being sentenced or acquitted. In the meanwhile arrests continue and even increase in number, owing to the great accession of crime which has accompanied the installation of the new regime. Our liberal contemporary, whose testimony in this matter being against its own friends, cannot be suspected, does not hesitate to say that the present state of the Roman prisons is an intolerable scandal.

sentative assembly of United Germany, and United Germany numbers 25,000,000 non-Catholics to 15,-000,000 Catholics. Nor are the anti-Catholic inclinations of the Reichstag to be measured merely by the necessary preponderance of Lutheran, Jew, fairly have been expected that unification, by and Infidel members. Mere non-Catholics might be reducing the number of Courts, would have still disposed to allow to the Church the same liberty of conscience which they claim so loudly for themselves. Any possible tendencies towards equity in this respect are, however, completely frustrated by the fact that the Prussian Government has chosen to attack the Church, and that the constitution of of different countries. A proprietor of funded the German representative body makes it the subservient and dependent minister of the Government

The lengths to which Prince Bismarck's creatures are prepared to go, have been sufficiently evinced in the insulting and iniquitous law for the arbitrary imprisonment of clergymen obnoxious to the authorities, to which we have already called attention. The temper of the Reichstag was such, in fact, that even the right of trial by a jury was refused to the intended objects of the penal statute. The simple decision of the judge or other magisterial official was declared to be legal warrant for an incarceration of two years. Many further enactments against the peace and freedom of the Church are threatened, and, con-£800 of yearly income, would pay in England fident of the obedient dispositions of the ('entral Parliament, it has become the main endeavour of Prince Bismarck's domestic policy to extend the Constitutional competence of that Legislature over the whole field of State and internal legislation. The rights which still remain to the Diets of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and the rest, are to be stradily, encroached on, until there no longer remains a Constitutional barrier between the liberties of Catholic congregations in Swabia, or Lower Bavaria, and the Minister-directed despotism of a convention of placemen and anti-Catholics at Berlin .- Tablet.

FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMIES OF OCCUPATION -The Berlin National Zeitung, in a recent afticle on the tion in stating that it ranks foremost amongst the French reply to Prince Bismarck's late despatch, in which reply the French Minister for Foreign Affairs | M.D. accuses the German Press of fanning the flame of the French animosity against Germany, observes :-"We have long wondered at the toleration of the German Government with regard to the French Press. As that Press does not know what is due to the conquerors of its country, its understanding ought to be opened on the subject. Its daily and incredibly insolent abuse of the German Emperor. the Imperial Chancellor, the German troops, and, in short of all that is German, and that under the very eyes of a German army of occupation, is indeed. , ictor Emmanuel have adopted a line of policy so far as we know the instory of the worth, some thing unprecedented and unexampled. And this strikes us more when we think of the way in which first in Halle and afterwards in Berlin. In these discourses he did not excite the people to offer resistance to the intruders ; but said, on the contrary that perhaps still greater humiliations awaited us and a still deeper fall from our previous eminence; he confined himself to preaching internal regeneration, he investigated the value of liberty of conscience, and of equality before the law; he recommended harmony, truth, and fidelity, and exhorted fathers of families and public functionaries to remain courageously at their posts and not to allow themselves to be distracted by external commotions-and yet this guardion of souls was one day taken by at French officer before Marshal Davoust to receive a warning against creating disturbances! This was an example of the French system of rule in a conquered and occupied country. And what German durst have ventured to attack Napoleon or his Marshals, or his soldiers, or the French nation by word of mouth or by writing ?"

> EXCOMMUNICATION OL FROMSCHAMMER .--- We are informed by a "Lombard" telegram from Munich that the Archbishop has formally pronounced the sentence of excommunication upon Professor Froh schammer.

PRUSSIA DESERTING THE OLD CATHOLICS .- The Court of Berlin has already, it is said, repented of the support it was induced to render to the so-called Old Catholic movement. As the only result of the recent enactments against the church has been to unite

is far better to have a new set than to re-apply the old ones. It is impossible to re-adjust the old shoes to the feet with sufficient accuracy, without taking nearly as much trouble as would suffice for the mak. ing of a new set. Hence, it will be found that horses never travel comfortably with them on. They are not properly adapted to the feet, and consequent ly the animal must suffer more or less pain from their application.

When the horse is judiciously and suitably shod he will go with ease and comfort immediately after he has come from the forge. It is only an excuse for bad workmanship to say he will improve in his action after his shocs have worn awhile. Instead of requiring time to bring the hoof to the shape of the shoe should have bee accurately adapted to be shape of the foot at first.

The old shocs should be removed from the feet with great care, after the clenches have been cut_ If they are dragged off in an awkward and careless If they are unagged on in an away and careless manner, without cutting the cleuches, the sole may be bruised and injured, or the edges of the wall may be cleft or broken. This part of the operation is seldom done with the neatness and care which it requires.

Content converts every thing near it to the highest perfection it is capable of. It irradicates every metal, and curiches lead with the properties of gold it heightens gold into flame, flame into light, and light into glory; a single ray of it dissipates pain and melancholy from the person on whom it falls, In short, its presence naturally changes every place into a kind of heaven.

For several months past I have used fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophesphites in the treat-ment of Incipient Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the Chests, and I have no hesita. remedies used in those diseases. Z. S. EARLE, Jr.,

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES .- Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal

HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH, MONTREAL, August 5th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR :

Sin,-On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favour of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, but having recently tested the working qualities of the " Family Singer," manufactured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours is superior for both family and manufacturing purposes.

SISTER GAUTHER.

MONTREAL, April 23, 1871. MR. J. D. LAWLOR :

DEAR Sig.-In answer to your enquiry about the working qualities of your Family Singer Sewing Machines, which we have in constant operation on shirts, we beg to say that they are, in every respect, perfectly satisfactory and we consider them superior to any American Machine, and consequently take much pleasure in recommending them as the most perfect, useful and durable Machines now offered to the public.

Most respectfully,

J. R. MEAD & Co., Shirt Manufacturers, 381 Notre Dame St

VILLA MARIA, Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1871. MR. J. D. LAWLOR

Sm,-Having thoroughly tested the qualities of the "Family Singer" Sewing Machine manufacture by you, we beg to inform you that it is, in our estimation, superior to either the Wheeler & Wilson or any other Sewfng Machine we have ever tried, for the use of families and manufacturers. Respectfully,

THE DIRECTRESS OF VILLA MARIA.

HOTEL DIEU DE ST. HYACINTHE. 11th September, 1871. MR. J. D. LAWLOR, Montreal:

Sm,-Among the different Sewing Machines in ever, and to put an end to the various political divi-sion that previously existed; the advisers of the of your manufacture, which we recommend with

pleasure as superior for family use to any of the

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY

others, and perfectly satisfactory in every respect.

and the consequence is the disgraceful spectacle enter the mind of a nation which possesses so

I am anxious to put all this carefully on record now, because when the Commune or the tenderness and healthy emotions; it even Empire come again, the Party of Order will effaces the comprehension of those three sacrasay that it is somebody else's fault. As an impartial spectator, with a most carnest desire to see the Party of Order triumph, with a most profound conviction that it is only through Constitutional Monarchy this end is to be attained, and that the Monarchists of France are powerful and numerous enough, if they were only brave enough, to force the Government upon the only safe road to that consummation.

The "Incident Dupanloup" has excited far more interest during the past week than the Paris elections, and is not yet exhausted. Not that it gives rise to very vehement social discussions or differences of opinion, for one of the remarkable features of French society is the want of individuality of view in questions of this kind. Nothing is more rare than to find a man starting an original view of his own, and holding it against all comers. So one may be quite sure, according to the company in which one finds oneself, what is the prevalent view of the Bishop's conduct. Among the clerical party the universal opinion is that he was right. The rest of the world condemns him, nor have I heard a single person professing liberal opinions venture to dissent from the ohorus of disapproval in which such papers as the Debats and the Temps have united, and which educated public opinion has followed. Next to the fact that respectable Paris cannot in all its vast extent find a single representative of the Party of Order as a candidate to oppose to the two Radicals between whom the contest lies, I think en up by the Revolution. It must strike the this universal condemnation of the Bishop of Orleans is one of the worst signs of the degeneracy of the city, for it arises from the fact that convictions are no longer believed in here .---One need not agree with a Bishop or with the to desperate expedients. They lay on taxes by the Church to which he belongs in order to rejoice million, they plunder the Church by the milliard, that he has got a conscience, and is prepared to they coin paper money ad libitum, they strain make sacrifices for it. If the whole Party of to the utmost all the resources of the country, Order of Paris had been composed of Dupan-) and yet fuil at last to establish an equilibrium in have had much to fear from the battalions of say; and it is as true of Governments as of perfor the lack of that force and manhood which faith and sincerity of conviction alone can

discouraged the public which they taught to go is not your Republic of quacks, of gulls, and waste men's hearts; it expels from them all mental words which you have usurped for your motto, and which recall none but sinister ideas, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin."-Times Cor.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 26.-In the Spanish Cortes, Dias said it was quite time to cede Cuba to the United States. He was howled down by the whole House.

A stormy scene followed the reading of the decree of dissolution in the Cortes. The surprised members were unable to conceal their which were answered with derisive cries by a few supporters of the Ministry. A deputy exclaimed, " The time has come for barricades." The greatest uproar and confusion followed, than violate conscience.-Tablet. amid which the sitting was declared at an end. It appears the King finally refused to accept the resignation of the Ministry, and a decree dissolving the Cortes was issued in consequence. The people sympathise with the Deputies, and demand the retirement of the present Government. The King is urged to accept their resignations and immediately form a new cabinet. The agitation is great in this city. Disturbances are feared and troops are under arms.

ITALY.

PLEDMONT-THE COST OF REVOLUTION .----Spain knows something of what revolution costs; France knows still more; while Italy can boast of even a deeper experience. It is literally catmost prejudiced mind to reflect on the enormous waste of money and of a nation's resources of every kind which these changes involve. Revolutionary Governments are always being driven loups ten months ago I don't think we should the budget. "Robbery never enriches," they Belleville and Montmartre, or what they would sons. The remark has become trite that modern have any difficulty in finding a candidate now. civilization sinks countries in poverty. Apropos It is not a moment when France is perishing of this subject, an Italian paper, the Liberta Cattolica of Naples, gives some statistics that are suggestive. They are adduced in illustration of

The census of Rome has been completed. The population is 240,000.

GERMANY.

The hostility displayed by the authorities of the new Empire has at length succeeded in rousing the Catholics of Germany to a sense of the dangers which their libertics will ruin if they do not prompt-ly take advantage of the safeguards still afforded by the Constitution, before those safeguards have been entirely overwhelmed and destroyed. Prince Bismarck can congratulate himself on possessing a pliable and efficient tool for any anti-Catholic enterprise which he may be inclined to undertake in the Central Parliament, or Reichstag, founded in virtue of the various conventions concluded with the youd the proper period ror removing them; this South German States at Versailles, in the November they are allowed to do by way of according, but it is supply, that the manifestation which they give Signor Lanza's new budget. All the *ci-devant* of last year. In that assembly the opponents of the an ill-timed attempt at saving. We have a great rise to ought to be universally disapproved, States of Italy, except Piedmont, were remarked Church form a large majority, for it is the repre-objection to what is called removing the shoes. It

German Emperor have recognised the fact that to persevere in such conduct would probably result in the government's forfeiting all sympathy and support all parts of the German Empire may be expected, therefore, to bring about a change in the internal policy recently adopted by the imperial Government.

OF L'HOTEL DIEC, ST. HYACINTHE. WANTED. A MALE TEACHER, holding an Elementary Diploma, for School No. 3 St. Columban, Two Moun-FAILURE OF THE ANTI-CATHOLIC WAR IN GERMANY.-The recent legislation adopted by the Reichstag, for tains. For particulars apply to the purpose of injuring Catholicity, is having a very JOHN BURKE, President. different effect. The attempted fusion of religious schools into institutions for mixed education without INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. any religious character, has only succeeded in intensifying the fidelity of the people to the teachings of PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. the Church. The law of civil marriage, too, has re-Dist. of Montreal. acted against Protestanism. Catholics still adhere IN the matter of Leon Hurteau, of the City and to the religious ceremony, and respect the Sacrament. district of Montreal, Trader. with but very few exceptions ; whilst of 220 Protestant marriages in the one town of Manhelm, only 85 Insolvent. were performed in church. So also hundreds of Pro-testant children are now left unbaptised. A further On the twenty-sixth day of the month of February text, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, the said Insolvent will apply to the said Court for a effect of the anti-Catholic policy has been the strengthening of the Catholic party, the centre, in the Reichdischarge under the said Act. stag, at the complementary elections, which have LEON HURTEAU. resulted in the displacement of many members who By LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, had broken their promises, in favour of reliable His attornies ad Litem Catholics. Several members of the Libernl-Conser-MONTREAL, JANUARY 15th, 1872. vative fraction have also found it necessary to unite with the Centre on Catholic questions. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CHARLESTOWN, ALA., Jan. 23 .- A desperate shooting CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEERC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. affray occured here last evening under the following circumstances :--During the war, the lands of John Clarkson, a wealthy Virginnian, were sold for taxes, In the matter of SUTHERLAND, FORCE & COMand yesterday he sued to recover the property. Dur-PANY, (composed of John Sutherland and Aning the progress of the trial Clarkson called the thony Force), defendant, United State a Marshal Stack, a liar. Insolvents. Stack struck Clarkson, and a general melce ensued ON Saturday the Seventcenth day of February new in which seven shots were fired. The room was small, and more than a dozen persons were present. next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. Clarkson was shot four times, and one wound, being JOHN SUTHERLAND, in the breast, is dangerous. All the parties are wealthy and respectable, and the affair has caused great By his Attorney ad litem L. N. BENJAMIN. ANTHONY FORCE. A good instance of "sharp practice" is that of a man in Ohio, who was acquitted of murder on a plea of By his Attorney ad litem L. N. BENJAMIN. MONTREAL, 28th December, 1871. insanity. He had secured his lawyers by giving them a mortgage on his farm, but now repudiates the mortgage on the ground that he was insane when he made it, according to the showing of these CANADA,

> In the matter of NAPOLEON PREFONTAINE and FRANCOIS XAVIER MOISAN, Traders, of Montreal, individually, and as having carried on business there in partnership under the name and firm of "PREFONTAINE & MOISAN."

Insolvents. ON the Seventeenth day of February next, NAPO-LEON PREFONTAINE, one of the Insolvents, individually, and as having been one of said partners, will apply to the said Court for his discharge ander the said Act.

NAPOLEON PREFONTAINE. By DORION, DORION & GEOFFRION His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 9th January, 1872.

toes shortened, at the end of three weeks; but if it is slow, the shoes should not be changed before the end of the fourth week. Unless there is some very special reason for it, however they must never be permitted to remain on longer than this. We are quite certain many horses have the shape of their feet completely spoiled by wearing their shoes be-

excitement.

same lawyers.

HORSE-SHOEING .- The operation of shoeing horses

should be performed every third or fouth week ac-cording as the hoof may be active in its growth, or

otherwise. If the growth of horn is exceedingly

rapid, the heels will require to be lowered, and the

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUERRE, SUPERIOR COURT.