

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THIERS' MESSAGE.—PARIS, Nov. 13.—The message of M. Thiers was received by the National Assembly and read to-day.

The message begins with thanks to God for the general prosperity of the country. Referring to the extraordinary success of the last loan asked by the Government, it says the whole available capital of the commercial world was offered to France. The half of the loan has been paid 800,000,000 francs of war indemnity, and she will receive 200,000,000 more in December. The budget shows a deficit of 132,000,000 francs for the past fiscal year, but the estimates show that the equilibrium of expenditure and revenue will be restored in 1873, and that the surplus may be looked for in 1874. Allusion is made to the disasters of the late war, the cruel dismemberment of the country the frightful burthen it had to bear, and the establishment of the republic. All these things suddenly bursting on a surprised and disheartened country, might have resulted in an irreparable disaster, if order had not been maintained. Forcible appeal is made to the theoretical republicans not to spare even excessive sacrifices for order in their own interest, and events have given them the republic. The republic exists as the legal government. An attempt at any different form of the government would lead to a most terrible revolution. The president deprecates a formal proclamation of the republic by the Assembly. The better policy would be to impress on the institutions of our country the features of conservative republicanism. The republic must be conservative otherwise it cannot exist. The absolute need of France is repose. The mass might live through a few days of agitation. After frightening others it fears itself and falls into the arms of an adventurer traveling the sad and humiliating journey from anarchy to despotism, and despotism to anarchy, the slightest fault is sufficient to wreck the Republic. France orderly and strong in spirit and confidence in foreign powers, who desire above all a just equilibrium. France, if she chooses not to isolate herself may become surrounded by trusting and useful friends. To the Assembly is left the initiative of the constitutional measures. The decisive moment has arrived for the work the President promises deference, co-operation and devotion. The President concludes by invoking God to bless the work of the Assembly, and render complete and durable a consummation which has not been attainable since the commencement of the century.

The message was well received by the Left, to whom it gives great satisfaction.

PARIS, November 14.—A meeting of the Deputies of the Assembly belonging to the Right Wing and Right Centre was held to-night. The coalition Conservative faction in the Assembly was agreed to, and the resolution adopted declaring that while they recognized the impossibility of the restoration of monarchy, they held that the issue lies between Conservatives and Radicals, demanding pledges from the President that he will adhere to a strictly Conservative line of policy, and warning him that he can no longer have their support should he refuse to give the assurance required.

The question of conferring the Presidency for life upon M. Thiers is much discussed in the press, and the various Parliamentary fractions are holding meetings to consider the course they shall pursue in reference to that and other expected propositions for constitutional changes. The Comte de Paris is still at Chantilly, and his rumored intention of issuing a counter-manifesto to that of the Comte de Chambord is denied. The Imperialist organs are urging the Legitimists to rally to the Empire, their own object being unattainable. A leading Legitimist journal, on the other hand, calls upon the Orleansists to join with the Comte de Chambord's friends in upholding the cause of Monarchy.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—The elections which have just taken place in France cannot but be regarded as a significant symptom of what is in store for that country. In the important department of the Gironde, M. Caduc, who is said to be a Republican of deeper dye than M. Gambetta, is elected by 44,900 votes against M. de Forcade la Roquette, the Imperial ex-minister, who obtains only 28,700. In the Indre et Loire, M. Nioche, another advanced Republican—carries it against M. Schneider, though by a smaller majority, 30,800 to 29,375. In the Calvados, M. Paris, an advocate of the local bar, and the only member of the Municipal Council who is a Gambettist, is returned by 27,400. In the Vosges, M. Meline, a Radical, obtains 30,000 against 24,100 polled by the Conservative candidate, M. Mengert. In the Oise another Radical, M. Gerard de Blaincourt, has been elected, and in Algiers the return of M. Cremieux is said to be certain. Only in the Morbihan, a Breton department, has the Conservative and Legitimist candidate, M. Martin, beaten the Republican, M. Benaunis, by 39,700 to 30,000 votes. Sanguine people think that a few stray elections are no guide to the real mind of the country, and maintain that, the army being perfectly sound and well in hand, even the death of M. Thiers to-morrow would not produce any considerable shock to the State machine. The question, however, to our minds is whether, if these elections are really an indication of the general opinion of the country, the Conservative majority will feel that it has the support out of doors necessary to give it the courage to assert itself. If not the transition from the Republic of M. Thiers to the Republic of M. Gambetta will be fatally easy.

A telegram from Berlin published first in the *Novelles Telegraphiques*, asserts the existence of a secret clause in the Treaty of Frankfurt, stipulating that the National Assembly shall not be dissolved until the payment of the war indemnity is completed. The rumour has not yet been officially contradicted; it is not altogether out of harmony with the known

anxiety of the German Government to secure a stable Power to negotiate with; and if it were true, it would perforce put an end to a great deal of inconvenient agitation. It is difficult to believe, however, that M. Thiers, if he had such an excellent answer to give to the noisy demands of the Left, would not have allowed it to ooze out before.

Are kings responsible for the decay of loyalty in certain kingdoms of Europe? We think not. In this impression we are confirmed by the fact that, however little claim they may have had to veneration, they are always replaced by men less worthy than themselves. Louis XVI. was surely a better ruler than Robespierre, a better Christian than Napoleon. Francis II. seems to us whither than Victor Emmanuel. Don Carlos is more truly a nobleman than Don Amadeo. The Count de Chambord inspires us with more esteem than Jules Favre or Adolphe Thiers. Our own gracious Sovereign the good queen and good mother, would be feebly replaced by Mr. Odger or Sir Charles Dilke. Yet Sovereigns seem to be everywhere or nearly everywhere, on their trial. This is perhaps more true of Catholic than of Protestant nations, and the fact deserves attention. A bad Catholic is always a greater scoundrel than a bad Protestant. He has fallen from a greater height. When he rejects authority he becomes utterly lawless. The revolutionists of France, Italy, and Spain are probably as odious specimens of human decrepitude and malignity as the world has ever seen. "They do not wish Kings to reign, because they prefer to reign themselves. We have not yet forgotten the luxurious banquets of the gentlemen of the Commune. Monarchy is fatal to adventurers of their class. It is only under a Republic, in which men of honour are ostracized, that a Felix Pyat or a Gustave Flourens can display his obscene face in the light of day. Are Kings responsible for the crimes of such men? Yet there is one reproach which may perhaps be fairly addressed to certain Catholic Sovereigns of this day.—*Tablet*.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Nov. 12.—The elections for the Grand Council took place last Sunday. The action of the government in removing Mgr. Meillard from his Bishopric, and forbidding him to exercise his Episcopal functions within the diocese, was made a test question. The government was sustained by a vote of 8,900 against 1,500.

What acute observers long since predicted as legitimate results of that spirit of injustice and utter denial of all rights not based upon physical force, which attained its height in the wresting from the Pope his temporal power, are to be seen to-day all over Europe, and most notably in the persecutions carried on in almost every Protestant State against the Catholic Church. The Swiss government organ, the *Journal de Geneve*, while admitting that the rights of the Church were fully guaranteed by the treaties of Vienna and Turin, and that nothing has since occurred to alter the status of either party to the contract, says: "Can any one seriously ask us to consider as binding at the present day the unimportant arrangements of those treaties, the essential stipulations of which we have seen violated. When the mighty and powerful have broken them, can the small States be reproached for doing the same?"—*Tablet*.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—Amadeus is confined to his palace by illness. The *Epoca*, in its issue to-day, calls attention to what it terms the gravity of the situation of the Government arsenal near Cadiz, where, a recent letter in its columns stated, a conspiracy had been discovered. The *Epoca* yet fears serious trouble among the men engaged there, and urges the Government to take precautions for the instant suppression of any disloyal sentiment. It is feared there is an understanding between the men in the arsenal and disaffected parties in Cadiz.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—It is said the Central Junta of the Carlist organization meets to-day to discuss means to procure funds to support an insurrection in Catalonia.

An armed band of Carlists, 290 in number under command of one Baranco, stopped, on Wednesday night, two diligences en route from the French city of Perpigny to Gerona in Spain. The leader of the Carlists insisted that the owners of diligences shall henceforth pay him a round sum for the privilege of the road, upon penalty, in case of refusal, of seizure of their horses.

The telegraph wires have been cut by the Carlists between Barcelona and Gerona. An engagement is reported in the Department of Gerona, but no particulars received.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Oct. 28.—It is not to be supposed, because in a previous letter I dwell especially on the difficulties and sufferings of Italian landholders, that other classes are not equally pressed upon by the financial necessities of the State. The *ricchezza mobile* or income-tax is an enormous impost, as the foreign holders of Italian bonds by this time know, and on this tax also rates may be levied by the local administrations to an amount equal to that paid to the State. The house-tax is another heavy charge, which has to be paid even when the tenements are unoccupied—at least for the first year, if not longer. If the house remain empty beyond a certain time, there is a process by which the tax may be recovered. The *Debt* (gate dues) is also a heavy tax, odious and inequitable in its nature, expensive of collection, and which weighs on all classes. It is divided in certain proportions between the State and the municipalities, and is applied to many things which escape it in most other countries where it exists. It is levied not only on provisions, wine, oil, fuel, and other articles of daily consumption, but on most things indispensable in a household—clothes, china, kitchen utensils, &c. Thus many imports from foreign countries, which have already satisfied the claims of the national Custom-house, have to run the gauntlet of a series of internal *dogane*, which take toll upon them in every town they enter. As an example, we may suppose goods to be sent by land from Genoa to Spezia. They must pass through the intervening town of Chiavari, which seizes them at its gate, and suffers them to proceed when it has received its dues. This is so manifest an abuse—however much it may be within the letter of the law as interpreted by the Minister of Finance—that it has led to very urgent representations from important commercial cities, and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce appointed a committee to inquire into the matter, which committee has not yet made its report. But no complaints and no committees can get rid of the hard fact that Italy, in order to meet her liabilities must continue to be one of the most heavily taxed countries in Europe—perhaps

the most so of any, in proportion not to her natural wealth but to its development. A foreigner might reside a long time in busy, prosperous towns like Milan and Turin without perceiving this. He might hear rich bankers and merchants talk angrily of the large slice the income-tax took out of their profits, but he must seek the real sufferers in other classes, and especially in that whose income is derived from land and houses.

MORE PRISONS WANTED.—The Roman Municipality are about to build a new house of detention for 1,200 prisoners. This extensive addition to the accommodation found sufficient under the Papal regime is become requisite in consequence of the reformation of manners that entered by the breach at the Porta Pia.

HAPPY INCONSISTENCY.—The *Jewish Chronicle* says:—"A society of Atheists has been formed at Venice. They recently sent an address of congratulation to King Victor Emmanuel on the escape of his son and daughter-in-law from assassination. Oddly enough, forgetting they were Atheists, they thanked Divine Providence for the miraculous escape, &c."

AUSTRIA.

DIET CLOSED.—VIENNA, Nov. 15.—A despatch from Innsbruck says the sessions of the Tyrolean Diet have been closed by the Governor, in consequence of the refusal of the members to fulfil their duties.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIAN DIET.—BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The session of the Prussian Diet, which was prorogued at the close of October, was reopened at noon to-day. The Emperor was not present, but the speech from the Throne was made by a cabinet minister. It is brief and to the purpose. The relations of the state to religious societies are alluded to as a subject for the legislation of the country.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Prince Bismarck is ill. One of his physicians in this city has gone to Varzin to attend him.

COUNT VOX FUGGER, S. J.—This Religious, who, by virtue of his rank as a Count of the Old German Empire, cannot, according to the constitutional laws of Germany, be banished for anything but an act of high treason, has brought his case before the "Standes-tribunal" or Court of Privileges, and that court has decided in his favour. If, therefore, the Government persists in putting in force against him the law recently passed against the Jesuits, it can only be done by a special decree, signed by the Emperor himself, and depriving him personally of his family status and rights. This, it is believed, the Emperor, who has always been a great stickler for such prerogatives will be very disinclined to do.

The death of priests is already making itself terribly felt in Cologne and all over Germany. Thousands of souls, literally—and did our space permit, we would give the full statistics—have only one or two pastors, and the parochial clergy is agast at the task before it. The schools, too, are in a deplorable condition. The *Germania*, the *Cologne Volks Zeitung* and the *Cologne Gazette*, all three agree in stating that an enormous number of children in the country, as in the towns, are no longer able to attend school, for lack of any one to teach them. The salaried Government masters get better pay in America, whither they emigrate by hundreds; and the monks and members of religious congregations, who asked for no salary and got none, have been driven out of the country, after having previously (only the week before) been decorated as non-combatants by the dozen for their "abnegation, patience, and heroic courage during the late war." "Is not travail pour le Roi de Prusse." But luckily their Heavenly King is a juster, and in spite of Prince Bismarck, a far more powerful one. His time will come, and then the *Reichs-Kanzler* may learn to know the truth of the French proverb, "Le bon Dieu a le bras bien long, et la memoire pas toujours bien courte."

A Lutheran minister at Hanover the other day pronounced the following little speech in his pulpit: "Prince Bismarck intends, so he says, to control the Lutheran Church in Germany, rather than submit to such an indecent outrage, we should sooner turn Roman Catholics." The congregation answered, "Yes, better be Romanists than Bismarckian Protestants."

AN ENGLISH IDEA OF THE GERMAN STRUGGLE.—Is it conceivable that the question at issue between the Church and the German chancellor should be thus stated? The *Daily News* says that "the Prussian Government will best defend its cause by maintaining that distinction between the temporal and spiritual authority which the Vatican confounds, and by conceding liberty to all churches within the limits of the common law." It must be obvious to any one who has gone at all into the subject that the two points here mentioned—"distinction between the temporal and spiritual authority," and the "equal liberty" of all Confessions, are precisely those which are being urged by the Bishops against the Government, not by the Government against the Bishops. The fact is, that Englishmen consider these two principles an axiom in politics; and as they cling firmly to the foregoing conclusion that the Prussian State is right and the Church wrong, they are obliged to credit the State with the Church's case, which they think good, and the Church with the State's case, which, if they understood it, they would see to be bad.

FREDERICK "THE GREAT" AND HIS SUCCESSORS.—The *Germania* contains a leading article headed, "Frederick the Great and the Church Policy of Prince Bismarck," in which the policy of that utterly irreligious, but astute and worldly-wise sovereign, is instanced to prove that even Frederick, an avowed atheist but a great statesman, protected the Church, or at least respected the rights of his Catholic subjects; for the simple reason, that, from a political point of view, he found it "pay" better. The *Germania* premises that it has not an unconditional admiration for Frederick, but adds that the present Royal personages of Prussia are right to be proud of him; "for he was not only a great general, nor only like Prince Bismarck, a prominent and distinguished diplomatist, he was also a really great statesman."

According to Prince Bismarck's letter of the 9th September of this year, to the Bishop of Ermland any one "has broken the laws of the land, who publicly pronounces a sentence of excommunication on any subject of his Majesty, without the previous knowledge of the Government." No one, as the *Germania* goes on to remark, has yet given any reasons, in answer to the Bishop's letter, refuting the Prince's assertion just quoted; or produced, as the supporters of the Government were defied to do, the text of the "law of the land" in question. The Prince-Chancellor, it continues, will find out before long, that he has committed a capital error, and is "landed in a cul-de-sac." But when he has to retrace his steps, he may console himself by the thought that he is resuming the policy of the great King of Prussia, who systematically avoided all and any interference with the internal and disciplinary system of the Church. As a proof, two rescripts of his are given, one on the very subject of Prince Bismarck's letter, i.e., the Church's right to excommunicate and to enforce her disciplinary rules. A Franciscan monk, who had been expelled the Order and punished by his superiors, appealed to the King against this "abuse of spiritual and ecclesiastical authority;" and the following was the answer, dated 3rd August, 1785:—"His Majesty the King of Prussia, with regard to the appeal on the subject of Father Pitzner, Franciscan, hereby makes known, that such matters concern the Coadjutor-Bishop of Rothkirch, in Breslau. Such Catholic matters as these could never be decided by the State, and we, as heretics, are incompetent to judge in such matters. The matter has already been laid before the Coadjutor-Bishop of Rothkirch, in Breslau, and must by him be decided."

The other instance of Frederick's statesman-like sense of the fitness of things is to be found in a similar rescript, on the subject of a Dominican whom the magistrates and governor of Halberstadt had attempted to coerce into administering the sacraments to a Catholic inhabitant of that town who had married a relative within the forbidden degrees, without a dispensation, but with the authorization of the royal governor and the civil authorities. The rescript says:—"We do not see, that in refusing to give the man Berkmeyer absolution and communion, our rights have been attacked by the ecclesiastical authorities; the petitioner has only by them been refused the further enjoyment of a privilege which he had forfeited by contracting a marriage forbidden by his Church; and he cannot complain, as a member of the Romish Church, if he knew the principles and practice of that Church in such matters, and the need of a dispensation. Under these circumstances, we can in no wise permit you to use any measures of constraint against the Dominicans, as to imagine, that they can be threatened and told that they only enjoy their liberties and rights as a matter of favour and toleration. For on the one hand, they were secured, on their first settling in this kingdom, the enjoyment of all the rights possessed by the other convents in the country, which cannot be touched so long as they observe the Convention. It is less possible, on the other hand, because by Our own act. We were graciously pleased to grant to the Roman Catholics the free exercise of their religion in Our dominations, in precisely the same way, as if they had enjoyed the said rights in the *anno decretorio* 1624. In especial We object to such proceedings, because We are strongly in favour of toleration. You have, therefore, deserved a rebuke, which, however, We will spare you admonishing you and all Our other subjects in authority, to act more wisely in future." Both these acts are signed by the King. We think, concludes the *Germania*, that the words of the greatest of our kings do not need even a syllable of explanation: the application is not far to seek!

RUSSIA.

RISE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS IN RUSSIA.—A silent process of no little importance is now going on in Russia. A law has recently been promulgated whereby the appointment of several municipal or local authorities is made to depend on popular election in the Communes. In some 125 towns where the new system has been put into action, and the result is already known, the curious fact appears that about 60 per cent of the elected are respectable shopkeepers and persons of that class; about 20 per cent are bureaucrats; and not 20 (about 16) per cent are nobles. This may almost be considered as the first appearance in Russia of an administrative middle class.

EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.—The case of Louis Wasowski, who has been recently charged at the Mansion-house with an extensive robbery of Russian notes, recalls attention to the subject of Extradition Treaties with foreign countries. On the prisoner's first appearance before the Court it was urged on his behalf by his solicitor that if he had committed an offence it had been in Russian Poland, and not in this country, between which and Russia there was no Extradition Treaty. The prisoner was remanded for a fortnight, and on his reappearance on Monday last the solicitor for the prosecution, addressing the Bench, stated that he had taken the defence into consideration, and, under the circumstances, he did not propose to offer any further evidence, but would be satisfied if the notes found on the prisoner accordingly discharged the prisoner, remarking as he did so that "on the face of the matter as it stood it appeared to him a somewhat startling circumstance that a man in Russian Poland should run away with a sum in rouble notes equivalent to about £400 in English money, bring it here and admit that he had robbed somebody else of it, and that simply because the robbery was not committed in this country a magistrate here should have no power to deal with the case." The circumstance might, indeed, be considered startling were it not that we have actual evidence that its occasional occurrence falls to startle, and that on the whole we acquire very philosophically in the principle that if a criminal can escape from one country to another—judiciously selected—he may evade punishment altogether. Whether the existence of such a principle is quite creditable to modern European civilization or quite in accordance with those ideas of the "comity of nations" of which we hear so much in relation to certain other international matters, is a question not unworthy of consideration.—*Pail Mail Gazette*.

They have had a case of Curditt Giant recently in Indiana. The grave of a woman, dead some three years, was opened, when the coffin was found to be excessively heavy. It was brought up, however, opened and the corpse was found as perfect as on the day of burial. The whole body was perfectly preserved, even to the tongue in the mouth. The expression of the face was retained, and its color was natural, except for its weary appearance. The shroud, when exposed to the air, fell to dust. It was an instance of that kind of conversion of the flesh of a dead body into what is called "adipocere," which looks very much like spermaceti.

While the carpenters were busily engaged a couple of weeks ago, erecting an altar and sanctuary in the newly converted Plymouth Church of Chicago, a stranger person stepped in and asked one of them what they were doing. "We are trying to make a church out of this," was the unconsciously theological Irishman's reply. Without the altar, there can be neither priest nor church.

BACK FROM THE GRAVE.—On May 17, 1843, a young man, twenty-four years of age, was committed to the State Prison, Maine. His sentence was death; his crime—murder. No matter what were the circumstances leading to the guilt; no matter about the names of the parties. The man was not put to death; the capital sentence hung over him until a few years ago. Then it was changed to imprisonment for life. The prisoner's disposition was pliable and almost virtuous. He learned to read and write, and he repented of his terrible crime. For upwards of twenty-nine years he lived a prisoner. He won the affection of his keepers and fellow-prisoners by his gentle and obedient manner. The years passed over the silent prison and over the world outside. The people he had known died away, one by one, the villages he had known in his boyhood grew to be towns, and the towns cities. As the man sat in his cell, after working hours, reading his book, or dreaming the prisoner's day dream, or as he lay sleeping in his hammock, time entered noiselessly, and whitened his hair and lined his face. Scarcely noting the change, so monotonous was his life he grew an old man. A few days ago, his door was opened, and a kindly voice told him he was free. Governor Perham had pardoned him, and the cell was no longer his home. He had been nearly thirty years a prisoner, when he crossed the threshold, and went out into a world grown new to his old eyes. Where he went, we don't know; probably he asked for friendly names, and found them on grave-stones. Better for him to have lived on in the prison, where every object was an acquaintance, than come out and find that he had no one to love him or welcome him now. "Not one, in a world as full as a world can hold."—*Boston Pilot*.

MEXICAN LADIES.—A glance at Mexican social life, considering the uncertainty and anarchy that prevail is interesting. The people dance and sing, fast and pray, as if the world knew nothing but peace. Every night the Plaza is filled with people young and old. The scortias walk up and down with that grace

and queasily stateliness, which none other but Spanish women, or Spanish American women, are capable of. Even the Indian women, who are just tinctured with Spanish blood, walk with an ease and elegance that fascinates the beholder. Their shawls are thrown gracefully over their shoulders and around the head, and the rich, large, black eyes peer out with tender glances. The more one sees these Spanish women, when they are young, beautiful, and unsophisticated, the better he likes them. The war spirit does not seem to affect them; for they are as kind hearted and loving as if they were brought up in the garden of paradise. They sometimes sit together on the seats of the Plaza, at the twilight hours, and chant soft and sweet Spanish love songs, with a pathetic tenderness which would infatuate the most stony hearted person. In their homes they are always singing and playing the guitar—their favourite musical instrument, or else gossiping about one another. The gossip of a Spanish woman has no position in it. It is only when one seniorita invades the sacred realms of love over which another presides, that her Spanish blood boils and rages. To "cut out" any woman here from the affections of her lover, is to place the successful fair one in a most dangerous position, for the jilted jealous beauty can do dread deeds all for love's sweet sake.

TOBACCO.—An early mention of tobacco is that in Hakluty's "Voyages" by M. Jacques Cartier, in 1534. Speaking of the people of "Hochelaga, up the river of Canada," he says "There groweth also a certain kind of herbe, whereof in Sommer they make great pouison for all the year, making great account of it, and only men use of it, and first they cause it to be dried in the Sunne, then wear it about their necks wrapped in a little beasts skinn made like a little bagge, with a hollow peece of stone or wood like a pipe, then when they please they make powder of it, and then put it in one of the ends of the said Cornet or pipe, and laying a cole of fire upon it, at the other ende sucke so long, that they fill their bodies full of smoke, till that it cometh out of their mouth and nostrils, even as out of the Tonnell of a chimney. They say that this doth keepe them warme and in health, they nener doe without some of it about them. We ourselves have tried the same smoke, and hauing put it in our mouths, it seemed almost as hot as Pepper."

GAMBLING. Let every man avoid all sorts of gambling as he would poison. A poor man or boy should not allow himself even to toss for a half-penny, for this is often the beginning of a habit of gambling; and this ruinous crime comes on by slow degrees. Whilst a man is minding his work, he is playing the best game, and he is sure to win. A gambler never makes any good use of his money, even if he should win. He only gambles the more and he is often reduced to beggary and despair. He is often tempted to commit crimes for which his life is forfeited to his country, or perhaps he puts an end himself to his miserable existence. If a gambler loses, he injures himself; if he wins, he injures a companion or a friend. And could any honest man enjoy money gained in such a way?

A LAWYER'S DEFENCE.—A Western lawyer was accused of being the owner of a dog which attacked a testy old gentleman, and bit him in the calf of the leg. Expecting an action for damages, the lawyer drew up the following articles as the ground for his defence:—"1st, by testimony in favour of the general good character of my dog, I can prove that nothing would make him so forgetful of his dignity as to bite a calf; 2nd, he is blind and cannot see to bite; 3rd, even if he could see to bite, it would be utterly impossible for him to go out of the way to do so, on account of his age, fatness, and severe lameness; 4th, granting his eyes and legs to be good, he had to teeth; 5th, my dog died six weeks since; 6th, I never had a dog."

A German and a Frenchman, walking together, were attracted by a pig, whose cries resembled the word "oui." "Listen," said the German, "the pig is a countryman of yours; he speaks French." The Frenchman replied, "Ah, mon cher, but he speaks with a villainous German accent."

A young woman once married a man by the name of Dust against the wish of her parents. After a short time they began to quarrel, and she attempted to return to her father's house, but he refused to receive her, saying, "Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return." And she got up and "Dusted."

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL 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. Eppe 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 Eppe's & Co, Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Eppe's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

A Clergyman writing to a friend, says, "My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the 'fountain of health' on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend Dyspepsia." Dyspeptics should drink from this fountain.

Loss of memory is ever the first indication of a disorder or degeneration of Nervous element. The rapidly with which the mind is restored by the use of Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is perhaps the best proof of its power in re-establishing the strength of the nervous system.

To protect the understanding of humanity nothing there is like luther fastened together by CABLE SCREW WINE. Boots and Shoes made in this way never rip, or leak or come apart.

WANTED

A-CATHOLIC SCHOOL TEACHER for the coming year, for School Section No. 1, in the Township of Monteville and Hershel, Co. of Hastings, Male or Female, holding Second or Third Class Certificate, for Upper Canada. Apply (stating salary) to JEREMIAH GOULDEN.

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCK-SMITH, BELL-RINGER, SAFE-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER, No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal. ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given that the Corporation of the Town of Terrebonne, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at the next Session for the passing of an Act: to change and extend the limits of the town, to extend the powers already granted and to acquire others for the construction and repairs of its roads and streets, to empower the Council for the payment of a certain contribution, for the use of the water furnished by the Town Water Work, and for other ends relating to the internal management of the Council and Town. By Command, O. FORGET, Secretary-Treasurer. CITY HALL, Terrebonne, 14th October, 1872.