

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 30.—Frederic De Walcea, a famous traveller and artist, is dead. He was in his hundred and eleventh year.

The funeral of M. Edgar Quinet, which took place in Paris a few days after his death, was the occasion of a grand republican and materialistic demonstration. Quinet, who during the last years of his life had written and said many bitter things against Catholicism, was in his earlier days a believer in Christianity, and even as late as 1860, wrote a pamphlet against M. Ernest Renan's *Vie de Jesus*, in which he proved very satisfactorily how carefully and flippantly that foolish and wicked book was written. Years before that, M. Quinet addressed Rome in these fine and pathetic words: "Thou art, O Rome, the Madonna of nations, sitting silently at the foot of the cross!" But of late years, nothing remained to Quinet of the faith of his childhood. He became little by little more and more of a freethinker, and when he died they buried him without religious rites, and such was the ill conduct of the mob of friends and brothers that the police had to come and disperse them. Death had nothing sacred in their eyes, all they cared for was the chance this mournful funeral gave them of shouting, *vive la republique* and "down with religion."—*Brooklyn Catholic Review*.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 30.—Belgium sent an answer to-day to Germany's last note. Count Aspremont Lyden, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will make explanations in regard to correspondence in the Chamber of Representatives on Tuesday next.

SPAIN.

Those most conversant with the condition and spirit of the Carlists think that the war is likely to be protracted for at least another year. The Northern Provinces are not so exhausted as to be unable to furnish food to an army which can live on wonderfully little. Don Carlos is able to obtain from the country or from his political friends the means of clothing and arming his men, and even of increasing their numbers. For the present the hopes of a *Convenio*, in which the national leaders indulged on the succession of King Alfonso, must be abandoned. The Carlist soldiers are faithful to their Chief, either from loyalty, or religion, or provincial zeal, or a pure love of fighting with the accompanying liberty and excitement. Perhaps all these combine to constitute the heroic obstinacy of a Carlist soldier. The attempts at an arrangement were protracted; and at one time the Madrid Government was sanguine of success, for many of the officers were disposed to look upon the son of Isabella as a legitimate Sovereign, and to accept the very liberal compromise offered them. But the Carlist Army must suffer some great reverse before the men will tolerate a *Convenio*, from which they will gain nothing, whatever may be the case with those above them.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, April 30.—Gulerich, who was president of the revolutionary Junta of Cartagena, Spain, died here to-day.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CATHEDRAL OF GENEVA.—ACCOUNT GIVEN BY THE PRIESTS OF THE CATHEDRAL.—This morning, April 6, twenty policemen surrounded the Church of Notre Dame. At about four o'clock the priests attached to this church began to notice that there was a display of force against them and immediately went into the sacristy adjoining the church to ascertain whether any thieves had entered it. The door of the church which opens into the sacristy was closed in such a manner that the ordinary keys would not open it and no effort to get into the sacred edifice was of any avail. Still the priests heard the noises in the church and went outside to see what the matter was. All the doors they found were guarded by policemen and when these were asked any questions they either refused to answer or sent the inquirers to their chiefs.

In front of the church they found a number of policemen stationed and a crowd of people. The priests mounted the steps of the facade and asked what the police were doing there. One of the policemen sent them to M. Cuenoud, head inspector of the police of Geneva, and the Rector of Notre Dame, perceiving him, at once hastened down to ask him some questions. He turned upon his heel, however, and left the priest without giving any answer and directed his steps towards the railway station. The rector ran after him and stopped him once more, saying that he insisted upon knowing the truth: "Go back to the church," said M. Cuenoud, "and ask M. Deshusses, President of the Council of the parish and Judge Peillonnet who are now in the church. The police is under their orders." The rector and vicars came back hastily toward the little door to the left, and finding it locked, asked that it should be opened to them. A whistle was then given as a signal and a number of policemen came round the reverend gentlemen, and they were hustled about in a savage manner. They contrived to get back again and M. Deshusses at last came upon the scene accompanied by six policemen.—The rector said: "Why are you here at this hour? What are you doing? Why do you come like robbers in the night and by what right?" M. Deshusses said: "By virtue of the election." The rector replied, "I protest; the election never gave you the right to violate the church. I protest against the act in the name of M. Dunoyer, the builder of the church, and in that of its legitimate owners the Catholics of Geneva, and in that of those who endowed it." (M. Dunoyer who has been ill for some time was unable to be present). An unknown person now said to the rector: "If you wish to make any opposition, go to the Palace of Justice at mid-day." The rector replied: "We have already made our official protest, and we only wish to maintain our rights." In the meantime the vicars said: "Let us enter the church and take away the Blessed Sacrament." The rector then tried to force his way into the edifice, but was unable to proceed, for the passage was guarded by five or six men. The vicars followed him, but were brutally repulsed. Presently M. Cuenoud came again upon the scene, and notwithstanding that a few moments before he had intimated that he had nothing to do with the matter said gruffly to the rector: "What are you doing here? We wish to carry away the Blessed Sacrament." "You cannot remove anything from the church," said he, savagely. The crowd in the square was small, inactive and evidently very much disgusted. After a little more talk the rector and his vicars were allowed to enter the church and carry away the Blessed Sacrament which, accompanied by the vicars and one solitary Catholic bystander, they conducted to the chapel of the Sisters hand by. The hour being so early, none of the Catholics in the city knew anything about the matter until much later. Their grief can be better imagined than described. The doors are now pad-locked and bolted, and the keys are in the possession of some unknown person. This is the sad tale we are obliged to tell and which must fill all Christian hearts with grief. Let not the Catholics lose heart or courage. Let them unite more closely together and confide in the Lord. Our faith will save us, for we are the docile children of Him who sent His apostles into the world to convert men." Signed by M. Lamy, Rector, and M. Deshusses, Girard, Zeantet and Chevaz, Vicars of Notre Dame, Geneva.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 30.—The Emperor has given his assent to the introduction of the bill abolishing religious orders in Prussia.

The London Tablet has collected together the following:

Calendar of the German Kulturkampf.—Under this title the *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes periodically a short list of the occurrences arising out of the conflict between the Prussian Government and the Catholic Church. The following is a specimen of this chronicle:—

March 26. Kulin.—The Curate von Lasczerewski, for transgression of May Law, 1,650 marks (£82 10s.), with alternative of five months (imprisonment).

Thomazurski, the editor of the *Przegląd Ludu*, for offences against the press laws, 4 months (imprisonment).

Ravensburg.—The parish priest, Meyer, of Eberbach, convicted and sentenced to 6 months detention in a fortress for injurious language towards the German Emperor.

Meppen.—Luker, the Editor of the *Papenburger Emseitung*, and Wagner, the printer, to 2 months (imprisonment) for publication of the Encyclical.

24. Thorn.—The property of the vacant parish Papowo, sequestrated.

Bonn.—The priest and student Heider, expelled from the city of Bonn and the district of Sieg (for saying Mass privately for his own devotion).

Posen.—Rev. Konopinski fined 45 thalers, for having performed some clerical function in a conventual church.

Oppeln.—The faculty of giving religious instruction withdrawn from the parish priest, Wontropka.

Fulda.—The parish priest, Walter, of Anzeßberg, already sentenced to imprisonment for offensive language against Prince Bismarck, dismissed from his office of Inspector of the parochial schools.

25. Gnesen.—Two former students of the ecclesiastical seminary, examined judicially, in the delegate Apostolic. A police search and private inquiry had been previously made at their lodgings.

Stuttgart.—The appeal of the Editor von Hasekamp rejected. He will consequently have to undergo the three months' imprisonment, to which he was sentenced for offensive writings against Prince Bismarck.

26. Posen.—The district court decides that the Deans who refuse to give evidence in the Apostolic delegate shall be kept in prison for an unlimited period.

Erlangen.—The town magistrates dissolve the Social Democratic electoral union.

Jastrow.—The Catholic landowners and peasants of the parish Zippnow pledge themselves not to carry any goods to the market of Jastrow; because when their Provost was being led to prison the inhabitants of Jastrow opposed a demonstration in his favor.

Bochum.—The former editor of the *Westfälische Volkszeitung*, Joseph Blum escapes to foreign parts.

Hannover.—The *Hannoversche Zeitung* of 23 March confiscated.

27. Frankfurt on the Mayne.—The Social Democrat, Klein of Elberfeld, accused of having endangered public order by a speech, he is acquitted. The State prosecutor had asked for one year's imprisonment.

Goetz.—A Dutch Religious, who was hearing confessions in the Church of Hulm, is arrested and conducted to Cleve.

Coblenz.—Rev. Heit, a "suspended" and exiled priest, is arrested and transported to the district of Cologne.

Aix-la-Chapelle.—The editor of the *Geilenkircher Zeitung* to 14 days' imprisonment, for publication of the Encyclical of 5th February.

Dulkon.—For containing an account of the debate in the House of Representatives, when the Encyclical was read, this day's issue of the *Sprecher an Rhein* is confiscated.

Posen.—Domiliary visit at the House of Rev. Tloczynski, the Vicar of the Cathedral.

Dusseldorf.—Fuszagist, the editor of the *Dusseldorfer Volksblatt* goes abroad, leaving behind him ten press prosecutions.

28. Olden.—The *Not* confiscated for publishing an account of the speech of the Deputy Baron von Wendt, in the Landtag, when he read the Papal Encyclical.

29. Breslau.—The Prince-Bishop, Dr. Forster received yesterday a summons from the President of the Province, inviting him to resign his episcopal charge.

Posen.—For disobedience to the laws, 79 clergymen (of this diocese) are in arrest or exile.

30. Landau.—A private gentleman, Mr. Emmerring, 2 months for offensive language against the German Emperor.

Hildesheim.—Pluncke, of Klein-Lafferde, to the same penalty, for the same offence.

31. Mayence.—Three men of Nieder Ingelheim, to 3 months' each, for "breach of the peace." They had "invaded" the bell-tower of the Catholic Church, and had "violently" rung the bells for a funeral.

April 1, Hamm.—Wiese, a merchant, who had been sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment for a speech he delivered at Dortmund, was acquitted on appeal.

2. Munich.—The appeal of Dr. Sigl against the sentence which condemned him to 10 months' imprisonment for offensive writing against Prince Bismarck is rejected by the Supreme Court.

Moreover, he is additionally sentenced to a fine of 50 florins (\$24 5s. 6d.) for *frivolity*.

Posen.—With reference to the criminal proceedings commenced against Mgr. Cybichowski, the Co-adjutor-Bishop of Gnesen, for having consecrated the Holy Oils on Maundy Thursday, (from which function the Government journals were so insane as to believe for a short time that he was the mysterious Apostolic Delegate who has been looked for everywhere in vain), the *Germania* observes:—The consecrated oil is the necessary matter of Extreme Unction. If Mgr. Cybichowski is to be condemned for the preparation of this necessary matter, the administration of Extreme Unction must cease in the whole of the diocese of Gnesen-Posen, or Herr Falk will take steps with the view of enabling the Holy See to provide the necessary means for the administration of that Sacrament of the Catholic Church.

There is no middle course. Dr. Falk will have very soon to decide as to the second alternative; otherwise it will be proved that in Prussia, in the whole of a vast diocese, the administration of the Sacrament of the dying is forbidden by the State.

In this case, however, our adversaries will be obliged to admit that there are good reasons which justify our saying that there is a direct persecution of the Catholic Church in Prussia.

POLICE TYRANNY.—At Herne, a village in Westphalia, there is no parish priest, and the curate (*vicar*) is "suspended" (by the Civil-Government). A Catholic miner died. His wife and his brother-in-law wished to bury him without any religious service—the vicar not being "legally" capable of assisting. But the Liberal clique summoned the "Old-Catholic" priest from Dortmund, who actually came up to the gate of the cemetery, escorted by the Police. The gate was forced open by the police. The widow and friends, finding resistance useless, retired, and the body was interred in the presence of the police alone.

ITALY.

The hints about repression of Pontifical utterances having signally failed they are disavowed on all sides. The *Perseveranza* of Milan states that no official communications have been made by Germany to Italy, and a Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* puts what occurred thus: "It is said that Herr von Kaudell, in a confidential conversation in Rome, touched upon the irregularities due to the recognition of the Pope as a sovereign. It is also affirmed that in the above-mentioned conversation he not only did not make any proposal, but he did not even indicate any conclusion." This *Times* correspondent adds that the writer of this letter "no doubt knows what is true that Herr von Kaudell had official orders to have the above-mentioned con-

versation," orders which are now disavowed in consequence of the bad impression produced in Italy by these overtures. But a Roman correspondent of the *Bien Public* maintains that although the Italian Government will do nothing violent, and nothing in direct contravention of the Law of Guarantees unless under positive compulsion from Germany, it will still take advantage of the opportunity to introduce imperceptibly further restrictions on the utterances and the action of the Pope, the hierarchy, and the clergy.

POLAND.

We (*Catholic Review*) read the following in a correspondence from Cracow:—"The nomination of Mgr. Ledochowski to the Cardinalate has produced a profound impression in all the Polish provinces. There was a time when this worthy prelate was somewhat unpopular, because he considered it to be his duty to separate the cause of religion from the cause of Poland. In a purely theological point of view undoubtedly he was right, but in giving to Caesar that which was Caesar's, he did not foresee that the Prussian Caesar would ever become the incarnate enemy of the Catholic Church. At that time he went to Versailles to congratulate the King of Prussia on having won the imperial crown beneath the walls of Paris, and this journey of his was a heavy blow to the national feeling of Poland. But since Mgr. Ledochowski has become the first victim of the war declared by Emperor William and his powerful Chancellor the pastor and his flock are cordially reconciled. Mgr. Ledochowski, in his Geneva dungeon, has recognized that there is a close alliance between the two causes equally dear to the Polish heart, and the Poles have fully appreciated the evangelical virtues of this prelate. The dignity of the Catholic Church has been but rarely borne by Polish ecclesiastics, because it scarcely accorded with the political laws of the country. All the Polish bishops were senators by right. The Archbishop of Gnesen was, as is Cardinal Ledochowski to day, the primate of the kingdom, with a revenue of a million of francs, and exercised the functions of royalty during an interregnum. Next in rank to him came the Bishop of Cracow, and so on. A cardinal would have found himself in a somewhat awkward position in presence of such an order of precedence, and so it has come that out of the Polish Church only thirteen in all have been elevated to the cardinalate. The first Polish cardinal was created in 1443, and the last before his Eminence, Cardinal Ledochowski, was the Archbishop of Lemberg, of the United Greek rite, who died in 1858."

The following is the list of the Polish cardinals since 1443:—"Alexander, Prince of Mazowie, who died in 1443; Zbigniew Oleśnicki, who fought at the battle of Varna, and died in 1455; Prince Frederic Jagellon, son of King Casimir Jagellon, died 1503; Stanislaus Ozium, died 1579; Andrea Bathory, assassinated in 1559; Prince George Radziwiłł, converted from Protestantism, died in 1600; Bernard Maciejowski, died 1608; Prince John Haza, son of King Sigismund III., died in 1634; John Casimir, who abdicated the Polish throne and died in France in 1677 was brother to the last named and a cardinal also; John Donhoff, died in 1697; Michael Badrichewski, died 1706; Alexandre Lipski, died in 1747; Michael Lewicki, Archbishop of Lemberg, died in 1858; and, lastly, Michael Ledochowski

AUSTRIA.

An interesting extradition case is just now taking its prescribed course. The Editor of the Ultramontane paper *Vaterland*, named Sigl, has been condemned by the Bavarian Courts to eight months' prison for an article against the new Ecclesiastical Laws and investitures against Bismarck. He escaped and has taken refuge in Salzburg. His extradition is now demanded of this Government which has laid the case before the Austrian tribunals, to investigate the case and see whether it comes under the stipulations of the Treaty. According to these, extradition can only be effected if the crime is punishable according to the laws of the country where the condemned has taken refuge. Curiously enough, an analogous case occurred where an Austrian was condemned by the tribunals for a similar offence and took refuge in Bavaria, when the Tribunal there decided that it was not a case which came under the Treaty of Extradition. There seems to be a doubt entertained in the present instance by the Bavarian Government itself, for, together with the demand for extradition, an article was sent in by the same writer containing invectives against the Emperor of Austria which might furnish a case for prosecution here. Pending the decision of the tribunals, Sigl has been detained to prevent his escape.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

The following persons will confer a favor by forwarding their present address to the True Witness Office, as the Publisher is anxious to communicate with them:—

P. J. O'Shea, supposed to be about St. Thomas.

Joseph Kelly, when last heard of was Station Master at Port Dalhousie.

Thomas Duignan, when last heard of was P. M. at Nenagh Co. Grey.

Thomas Nelson, when last heard of was at Kitleby Mills.

Robert Kennedy, when last heard of was at Nobleton.

Daniel McCarthy, when last heard of was at Hawkerville.

D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Guelph.

Last year some of the Oxford and Cambridge students celebrated the boat race by a drunken row in the infamous Argyle rooms in London. This year they rioted at Evan's assembly rooms, the other resort being closed against them, and began by breaking the furniture and throwing the pieces at the singers on the stage. John Galloway, a Cambridge man, and the champion boxer of his university, was the leader in the disorder. He defied the employees of the establishment, and thereupon a waiter named Newbury accepted the challenge. A ring was formed, and the fight was begun between the student in evening dress and the waiter in white jacket and apron. At the close of the first round, however, they were stripped to their waists. Both were athletes, well trained in boxing, and the fight was bloody and desperate. The *Hornet* says: "In the midst of the fourth round, the time for closing the room having arrived, the proprietor attempted to put out the gas, which gave rise to several other battles, the gentlemen defending lamps as if they were guns. A gas man was seriously wounded and a waiter very badly hurt. Still Galloway and Newbury fought on, blood flowing freely. When at length the gas was put out at the main, the ring was still kept, and wax tapers and matches lighted. At least one hundred men struck up lights in this way and by their fitful glimmer Galloway got his final blow and was dumbled up. He was carried away insensible by his friends, and Evan's was not clear of the mob until half past one in the morning."

The investigation into the matter of terminal charges on grain has concluded as to New York city, but without any important result. It is very clear, as everybody knew before, that there are cases in which extortionate rates are exacted for handling grain, and that the average charges are rather high; but the testimony before the Canal Committee revealed nothing calling for legislative interference. Unless something of a more serious nature is uncovered in Buffalo, this investigation will utterly fail to draw the attention of the Legislature or the people, even for a moment from the more pressing demands of Canal Reform.

Spirit of Rum.

"O thou invisible spirit of wine! If thou hadst no name to be known by let us call thee devil!"—*Shakespeare*.

Let thy devotees extol thee,
And thy wondrous virtues sum:
But the worst of names I'll call thee,
Oh, thou hydra monster rum.
Pimple maker, visage bloater,
Health corrupter, idler's mate;
Mischievous breeder, vice promoter,
Credit spoiler, devil's bait.
Alms-house builder, pauper maker,
Trust betrayer, sorrow's source;
Pocket emptier, Sabbath breaker,
Conscience stifler, guilt's resource.
Nerve enfeeblor, system shatterer,
Thirst increaser, vagrant thief;
Cough producer, treacherous flatterer,
Mud bedauber, mock relief.
Business hinderer, spleen instiller,
Woe begetter, friendship's bane;
Anger heater, bridewell filler,
Debt involver, toper's chain.
Memory drowner, honor wrecker,
Judgment warper, blue faced quack;
Fond beginner, rag bedecker,
Strife enkindler, fortune's rack.
Summer's cooler, winter's warmer,
Blood polluter, specious snare;
Mob collector, man's transformer,
Bond unowner, gambler's fare.
Speech bewrangler, headlong bringer,
Vitals burner, deadly fire;
Riot mover, fire-brand flinger,
Discord's kindler, misery's sire.
Sinew's robber, worth depriver,
Strength subduer, hideous foe;
Reason thwarter, fraud contriver,
Money waster, nation's woe.
Vile seducer, joy dispeller,
Peace disturber, black-guard's guest;
Sloth implanter, liver sweller,
Brain distracter, hateful pest.
Utterance boggler, stench emitter,
Strong man sprawler, fatal drop;
Tumult raiser, venom spitter,
Wrath inspirer, coward's prop.
Pain inflictor, eye inflamer,
Heart corrupter, folly's nurse;
Secret babbler, body maimer,
Thrift defacer, loathsome curse.
Wit destroyer, joy impairer,
Scandal dealer, foul-mouthed scourge;
Senses blunter, youth enquirer,
Crime inventor, ruin's verge.
Virtue blaster, base deceiver,
Rage displayer, soul's delight;
Noise exciter, stomach heater,
Falsehood spreader, scorpion's bite.
Quarrel plotter, rage discharger,
Garment tatterer, wasteful away;
Chin carbuncle, tongue enlarger,
Malice venter, death's Broadway.
Tempest scatterer, window smasher,
Death's fore-runner, hell's dire dirk;
Ravenous murderer, wind-pipe slasher,
Drunkard's lodging, meat and drink.

JOHN MARTIN, M. P.—(AN EPIGRAM)

Just and gentle! firm, but mild,
Of courage high, though meek as child;
He trod the straight path here on earth,
Nor e'er shall we forget his worth!
Man of men! thy fame shall live,
And Erin's sons to thine shall give
Rewards and honours—thick and fast,
Till freedom shrieks its trumpet blast!
In troubled days thy lot was cast,
Now, gentle spirit, sleep at last!

J. KAVANAGH, LEEDS, ENG.

Once upon a time there lived an old couple known far and wide for their interminable squabbles. Suddenly they changed their mode of life, and were as complete patterns of conjugal felicity as they had formerly been of discord. A neighbor, anxious to know the cause of such a conversion, asked the good wife to explain it. She replied, "Me and the old man have got on well enough together ever since we kept two bears in the house." "Two bears!" was the perplexed exclamation. "Yes, sure," replied the old lady—"a bear and a forbear."

A Quartermaster of a regiment of light Cavalry who was both heavy and tall, jeered an Irishman on the proneness of his countrymen to make bulls. "Why, you gigantic fool," replied the Irishman, "my country never made such a bull as England did when she made you a light horse-man."

Perplexed Schneider, who had made a garment for a youth, and found himself unable to dispose of the surplus fullness which appeared when trying it on the young candidate, declared vociferously: "De coat is goot! Is no fault of de coat. De boy is too tin."

A good deacon making an official visit to a dying neighbor, who was a very churlish and universally unpopular man, put the usual question: "Are you willing to go, my friend?" "Oh, yes," said the sick man, "I am." "Well," said the simple-minded deacon, "I am glad you are, for all the neighbours are willing."

A plain-spoken preacher delivered the following from his desk:—"I would announce to the congregation that, probably by mistake, there was left at the meeting-house this morning a small cotton umbrella, much damaged by time and wear, and of an exceedingly pale blue colour, in place whereof was taken a very large black silk umbrella of great beauty. Blunders of this sort, my brethren, are getting a little too common."

Father Taylor, while lecturing on temperance, was hissed by one of his hearers, a notorious drunkard. Father Taylor stopped, pointed to the offender, and said, "There's a red nose got into cold water; don't you hear it hiss?"

A young fellow in Grundy county, Iowa, wanted to charge his girl twenty cents for his picture, informing her at the time that it originally cost a quarter.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'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. 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. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 45, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURERS 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 Euston Road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide*.

At this season of the year, when so many of our people are suffering from colds, we call attention to AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL as a sure cure not only for coughs and colds, but all affections of the lungs and throat. Having used it in our family for many years, we can speak from personal knowledge of its efficacy. There may be other remedies that are good, but in all our experience this has proved to be by far the best. Its qualities are uniform and

wholly reliable. It is pleasant to take, and should be kept at command, by every family, as a protection against a class of complaints which seem harmless in the beginning, but become afflicting and dangerous if neglected.—*N. H. Register*.

Music teachers and students unacquainted with the merits of Clark's New Method for the Piano Forte, would do well to examine the work, which has already gained the endorsements and been adopted by thousands of our most successful teachers. Sent by mail for \$3.75. Lee & Walker, publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening and preserving the human hair is effected by *Burnett's Cocaine*. This incomparable Hair Dressing imparts a glossiness that is healthy and natural. It is a cooling vegetable oil, agreeable and clean and dresses the hair perfectly.

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF JAMES MADDEN, a native of Tannaghmore, County Antrim, Ireland, who, together with his wife, her maiden name was Sarah McCashion, a native of Sharvogue, County Antrim, with three small children (I think two little girls and a boy) emigrated to Montreal some thirty years ago. Mrs. Madden died some fifteen or twenty years ago. Her husband wrote home to her parents, Mr. D. McCashion, her mother's maiden name was Margaret Shannon, both are now dead. He mentioned that he put the three children into one of the Convents in Montreal, but did not say which one. He nor the children have not been heard from since. If this should come under his notice, or of any one knowing anything of him in Montreal, they will confer a lasting favor by writing to his friend, REV. P. McECHAN, St. Eugene, Ont., Canada. Montreal papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS McGOVERN, SON OF Edward McGovern, of Glangevin, parish of Templeport, Co. Canan, who came to this country about thirty-four years ago; got married about four years afterwards, to Mary McGarr, Young street, Toronto, Canada West. Last heard from, about twenty years ago, was living in Georgetown, Canada West. His sister Bridget would like to hear from him. Address JAMES McGOVERN, Rochester, Olmstead Co. Minn.

WANTED—for School Section No. 2, Chapeau Village, a MALE TEACHER holding a First Class Certificate, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. TERENCE SMITH, Sec.-Treas. 5-3 School Corporation, Allumette Island.

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