

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

MORE ABOUT BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.—Paris, Sept. 4.—The official report of the Commission appointed to investigate the circumstances of Bazaïne's escape is made public. It implicates the jailers and states that they were instigated by Col. Villette, Bazaïne's aide-de-camp, to assist the prisoner's flight, but against the garrison of the part of complicity.

COMMISSION IN CONVOY.—A meeting of the Permanent Committee of the National Assembly was held on Friday. M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, presided. M. De Mahy, deputy of the Left, complained of the Government's continuous rigorous treatment of newspapers in municipalities. He also called particular attention to the speeches of Capt. Mun, at a meeting in La Vendée, in which he advised his hearers to follow the inhabitants of that department, at the time of the first revolution, and draw their swords against their enemies. M. Lator, Minister of the Interior, replied that the Government would make inquiry into this matter. M. Girard, another Deputy of the Left, complained of the unequal treatment of newspapers by the Government; some, he charged were favoured and others were oppressed. He also made a complaint against the restrictions placed on the introduction and circulation of foreign journals, and of the suspension of a newspaper in Bordeaux because it stated that Marshal MacMahon was coldly received during his recent journey. M. Girard declared that, notwithstanding these proceedings by the Government, the Paris *Figaro* was allowed to incite the citizens to hatred of each other. He demanded the cessation of these rigorous measures. Chambaud Latour justified the action of the Government in suspending that journal in Bordeaux, and in prohibiting the publication of Bonapartist papers, because of their reproduction of attacks which were of a serious nature. He said, however, that he regretted the necessity of such proceedings. M. Picard asked the Government to enforce the decision of the Assembly abolishing the Empire. He said that Berger, the Bonapartist candidate for the Assembly, in the department of Loire, sion. M. Chambaud Latour said he disapproved of had issued a circular to the electors, ignoring this decision, but was unwilling to interfere, because it would be an invasion of electoral liberty. Several members of the Extreme Right uttered their protests against the recognition of Marshal Serrano's Government in Spain, because it was one opposed to the interests of France. M. Lator replied that France had acted in harmony with other powers. He added also that large bodies of troops had been despatched to the frontier to preserve neutrality.

BAZAINE'S WRECKAGE.—Le Bien Public says that Marshal Bazaïne has gone to England. CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN PARIS.—The Brothers of the Christian Schools, whom the Freethinkers have accused of ignorance and incompetency for their work, have just furnished a fresh proof, in addition to the multitudes they have already given, of the superior excellence of the primary instruction imparted by them. At a competition examination for burses for day-scholars at the municipal schools of Paris, out of 185 burses to be given, 137 were taken by scholars of the Christian Brothers; the boys educated at the secular schools only winning forty-eight. And yet the secular schools (*écoles laïques*) are much more numerous in Paris than those of the Brothers; it is therefore highly satisfactory as well as very significant that the Catholic teachers should have won the day.

THE COMTE DE CRAMBOR.—The Comte de Chambord is at present following a course of waters at Marienbad. The *Sprudel* of Karlsbad, the journal of the bathers, relates that on Thursday last the Prince arrived in that town, and alighted at the hotel, where Mgr. Lavigeri, Archbishop of Algiers, had been residing for the last fortnight. After breakfast they both took a walk to the springs, where a handbill for a Freemasonry meeting was posted up. The sight of that placard, says the above-named journal, seemed to annoy the two promoters, who immediately quitted the place. The Comte afterwards sent his card to Madame de Kisseff and to Comte d'Apremont, and left in a postchaise for the Chateau of Schlackenwert, the property of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

A FRENCH TRAGEDY.—The French journals publish details of a horrible murder which has just been committed in a farmhouse near Chateaudun (Eure-et-Loir). The building had been inhabited by a man and his wife named Plais, and their daughter Marie, aged 17, resided with them. They had a son Albin, older, who worked at some distance and did not live at home. During the late war the parents visited the fields of battle at night and despoiled the dead. In that execrable pursuit they had succeeded in amassing a little money. Not long since the father died, and the children became impatient to inherit the ill-gotten gains. A few days ago the mother was taken unwell and the son gave his sister a quantity of matches to place in a bowl of warm water to dissolve the phosphorus. She obeyed his instructions, and when the old woman asked for a drink the young one gave her one-half of the liquid, accounting for the disagreeable taste by saying that it was a potion the doctor had ordered. Madame Plais drank it and was immediately attacked with violent pains in the stomach, and threw it all up. The girl told her she must take the rest, which she did, but with a similar result. In the evening the young man called and finding the mother still alive, he took a rope, threw it over a beam, and placed the old woman on a chair under it. He then passed the cord round her neck, and, putting one foot on her shoulder, he pulled at the end of the cord. The poor woman struggled violently, but the ruffian maintained his hold, and the dreadful scene lasted a quarter of an hour before death ensued. The girl stood coolly by all the time, watching the death throes of her mother. The two together then suspended the corpse to a beam, in order to induce the belief that a suicide had been committed. However, suspicion immediately fell on the guilty pair, who were arrested, and a full confession was made by the girl.

SPAIN. THE CARLIST WAR.—MADRID, Sept. 4.—The Carlists are entrenching themselves around Bilbao. The damage done by the bombardment of Pucercuda was small. A Special correspondent of the *New York Herald* interviewed Don Carlos lately. During the conversation, the special relates that Don Carlos said he did not anticipate any intervention on the part of Germany, and expressed an opinion that such a step would do him more good than harm, as it would unite all Spaniards in his favor. He declared that if he gained the Throne his own policy would be one of non-intervention, and that he would do his utmost to restore peace and prosperity to Spain. Further, he expressed himself in favour of a Cortes fairly representing the people, and the cultivation of religion and education. With regard to the prospects of his cause, he seemed very sanguine. THE TRUTH ABOUT CUENCA.—The Spanish correspondent of the *Univers* gives the following account of what occurred at Cuencia, taken from the lips of an eye-witness resident in the town at the time of the capture. Here is what he says:—"When, on the afternoon of the 15th ult., the Carlists penetrated into the city, the inhabitants of the surrounding country, who are for the most part Carlists, applauded with enthusiasm their Highnesses (Don Alphonse and his wife), who were at the head of the troops. Everyone was surprised at seeing the discipline, the good order, and the regularity of those brave volunteers, who had been painted as a horde of savages. The Prince and Princess stayed at the palace of the Bishop, Mgr. Pava, who exhibited the

greatest kindness and attention to his Royal guests. He was not obliged to ask pardon for the prisoners, for they were treated with remarkable kindness by the Carlists." "It is false," continued the correspondent "to say that the Carlists sacked any house. They visited many residences; but only to seek soldiers and volunteers who had hid themselves through fear." "It is false," he adds, "utterly false that they ill-treated, outraged, or plundered anyone and as a matter of fact, they did not once the fight was over, shed a drop of blood." "The humane conduct of the soldiers of the King is above praise. They collected the Republican wounded and carried them on stretchers to the hospitals. So far from injuring the prisoners they did them acts of kindness, offering them wine and cigars. I saw many young officers (among whom was Don Francisco Ginar, eldest son of the Baron de Benicarsim) while on the one hand making sure the prisoners were in safe keeping, on the other watching that no one would insult those who had been forced to surrender because, as I heard them say myself, 'they were worthy of all consideration.' I must tell you," continues the old gentleman of Cuencia, "that during the combat, we who were known as Carlists had been the object of all sorts of insults and violence. They threatened to shoot us all the moment the first Carlist entered the city. It is also false that anyone had any fault to find with Mgr. the Bishop. On the contrary every one vied with each other in showing him respect and veneration. Their Highnesses approached him, on seeing him for the first time, and kissed his pastoral ring. Next day their Highnesses received Communion at the hands of this venerable prelate. This is the truth, and I invoke the testimony of the Liberals at Cuencia, who are as indignant as I am myself at the conduct of those newspapers—prostituted and sold to the Madrid Government—which dare to lie with such effrontery in inventing fables which no one would, surely, desire to believe. The *Gazette* in its official report has not a single word on all those atrocities. It has done well, for they cannot be contradicted in the press. Spain knows the truth spread by a thousand letters for the most part coming from Liberals, who has not words enough to praise Carlist generosity." The *Univers* correspondent gives his reader an opportunity of glancing at the manner in which the men who accuse the Carlists of cruelty carry on the Government. He gives a letter addressed to the *Diario Espanol* (a Liberal paper) by Don Zacharius Casaral, a gentleman well known in the world of Spanish journalism: Don Zacharius resides in Burgos, and was in July arrested on a charge of Carlistism. He found the Government prison crammed with prisoners of every age and sex. The day before Senor Casaral wrote, a batch of prisoners were brought in from Aranaus and other places. "Arrived," says M. Casaral, "at two p.m., they were left without food, and without a place for repose; at sunset they were huddled together on a terrace in the open air; they remained all night, and they are there still. As to myself, since such things are done in this poor country, I am happy to have power to bear witness to them, but if I had not seen them myself I would not have believed them." It appears to be plain from the *Univers* correspondent, and from other sources—firstly, that the "Carlist cruelties" are either pure inventions, or gross exaggerations; secondly, that the Government is behaving with the greatest severity towards real or imaginary Carlist sympathisers; thirdly, that the struggle was carried on with singular humanity till Concha, on his march to Estella, devoted a peaceful district to fire and sword.

SWITZERLAND. The road across the Brunig Pass has been rendered almost impassable from the dangers done by the waters at several points, more especially at Eiwyl and Sachelsa. The Melce-An penetrated into the street and cellars of the houses at Sarnon and Alpach. The level of the Lake of the Four Cantons has risen four feet in three days, and a short while ago a steamboat was imprisoned for more than a quarter of an hour in a quantity of floating wood near the bridge of Stanzstadl. At Sturzberg, in the Grisons, two mills were swept away, the inhabitants barely escaping with their lives.

TEMPORAL PUNISHMENT.—It is amusing says the *Catholic Times* to read in the Swiss newspapers of this, the tourist season, the bitter complaints of the great hotel and boarding house keepers on the injury done to their trade by the Old Catholics, whose doings have frightened away immense numbers of annual excursionists. From the Oberland the outcries are loud and incessant; they say Catholics are very rare, and are daily becoming fewer and fewer. The hotel keepers of Interlaken, declare roundly that this destruction of their business is "the consequence of the persecution of Catholics at Geneva, and above all, in the Jura." The *Monde*, commenting on these facts, says that the chastisement is well deserved by the Bernese, and the Catholics would do well to desert the persecuting Cantons in favour of those which still hold to the Faith. When the Genevese and the people about Interlaken find that Old Catholicity is destroying their trade, we may confidently expect to find those gentlemen of easy conscience turning round once more, and if they do not become again Catholics in name (a thing not at all to be desired) they will, at least insist on the cessation of persecution. For what is Switzerland without tourists?

GERMANY. The Government here are hunting up the Catholic Unions, and the measures taken in accordance with Bismarck's orders for the suppression of Catholicism have had a tremendous success, but not precisely in the way desired by the Government. The late tyrannical proceedings against the Catholics have obliged them to stand together. Their motto now is, "Right Forward" defence by all lawful means. A new manner of fight is to be adopted, a manner which is neither against conscience nor law, but very puzzling for those who think to attain every purpose by arbitrary violence. The first measure has been the establishment of a general Catholic Society here in Berlin, to which every faithful Catholic should belong; then the Catholic nobility are to retire from every public office save the new society. Ladies and gentlemen are neither to show themselves at court nor in any other public place during the time that the persecution is carried on by the Government; no balls, no festivities will be attended by them nor by any other Catholics whatever, and this course will be adopted throughout the whole kingdom, nay, throughout the German Empire. Kaiser William's pride will suffer by this as it has deserved to do. In Ministerial circles the news has already produced a sensation and not a little anger, and the more so as neither by law nor by force can they oppose such tactics.—*Berlin Cor. of Tablet*.

A FIGHTING JUDGE.—Huger, the Judge who recently tried some noble ladies, at Munster, in Westphalia, for having signed an address to the persecuted bishop, having thought himself insulted by the splendid speech of M. Windthorst, the advocate for the defence, has challenged the latter gentleman to fight a duel. M. Windthorst, a devout Catholic, of course refused the *cartel*; and the judge, not being able to wash his hands in blood as he had desired, is about to seek in the law court a consolation for his woes.

PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS.—The State Congress do all in their power to bring accusations against Catholics. A nun of Coesfeld was lately summoned to appear before the court on account of a harmless expression which she used with regard to the illness of the Emperor. The State Congress tried to prove that it was a case of high treason. Three young ladies of the school kept by the nuns were ordered to appear as witnesses; the first was only fourteen years old, the second was too young to be sworn as

a witness, the third was prevented by illness from being present. The accused was unable to examine the witnesses, and sufficient evidence, and the judgment has been deferred for a fortnight, probably in order to give time for further investigation. Another example of the way in which persecution against Catholics is carried on appears in the following extract from the *Kölnische Volks-Zeitung*.—"As a sequel to our account of the action brought against the ladies who presented an address to the Bishop, we have to record the not uninteresting fact that their advocates have been accused of a similar offence, namely, for contempt of the court here, and of the Prussian judges in general." In a private conversation at the so-called Civil Club, the subject of which was the imprisonment of the Editor of the *Westphälische Merkur*, he used some expressions which were overheard by a member of the Government College, who thought there was sufficient cause to bring an action against him. Although the Government lawyer has rejected the cause after having heard many witnesses, the facts have now been referred to the Minister of Justice, and all now depends on his decision." In the mean time news has been received that there is no sufficient cause for accusation.—*German Cor. of Tablet*.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE BISHOP OF COLOGNE.—The *Westphälische Merkur* relates the following with regard to the captive Bishop of Cologne.—"A few days ago the Archbishop's only brother, Arnold Melchers, a merchant of Munster, went to pay him a visit in his prison. It was a painful meeting. A few days before the Archbishop's only nephew, his brother's son, had died, a young man only twenty-five years old, beloved and respected by all who knew him. During this visit the merchant, Melchers, entreated the Archbishop to accept the sum of 3,800 thalers, which he had brought with him, to pay the fine, and thus be released from prison. The Archbishop absolutely refused to accept this offer. We can positively assert the truth of this statement, and can also add that the Archbishop had on former occasions refused the money offered to pay the fines imposed upon him."—16.

At Posen our Government has been caught, as in a trap, by its own law. The Governor of that province, according to orders from the Ministry, sent notice to the Chapters of Gnesen and Posen to order the clergy of the diocese to say during Mass a prayer of thanks for the happy accouchement of the Princess Albrecht of Prussia. The Chapters answered that they could not obey the order, because as the See was not vacant according to Canon Law they were not entitled to act with the jurisdiction of the Bishop. Upon this the same commands were sent to the different dioceses, but with no better success. The deans replied they could not comply to this command without orders of their ecclesiastical superiors.—16.

ITALY. A PAPAL BRIEF.—PIUS IX. ON JOAN OF ARC.—The Abbes Lemann, says *Le Monde*, having placed in homage at the feet of his Holiness the two panegyrics they pronounced recently at Orleans on "Joan of Arc and the Jewish Heroines," and "Joan of Arc and Charles VII.," the Holy Father has, in return, addressed to them the following Brief:—"To our dear sons, Joseph and Augustin Lemann, Priests of Lyons: Pius IX., Pope.

Dear sons, health and Apostolic Benediction: It is with great satisfaction that we have received, well-beloved sons, your panegyrics on the celebrated young maiden who, in the evil days of France, when it was surrounded by enemies, was sent, in so admirable a manner, to the aid of her afflicted country, and who illustrated its annals, not only by her radiant faith and her brilliant actions, but still more by her signal and indomitable patience in the midst of the iniquitous doom to which she was devoted. Singularly opportune, it seems to us, in our own day is this rare example. For only too numerous are those who persist in calumniating our most holy religion as wanting in elevation, as depressing energy and as directly antagonistic to anything in the way of generous enterprises, and who dare to deny to Divine Providence any interposition in the events of this world." In direct denial of any such absurdities, there is needed no better or more solid response than confronting them with renowned and illustrious deeds well known to all. As for ourselves, we rejoice greatly that to you has been confided the charge of celebrating and putting in relief the singular mission of this young virgin, her spotless life, her signal piety, her lofty achievements, and the glorious services she rendered to her country. Since you have acquitted yourself of this elevated office, not only by preaching, but afterwards by publishing your discourses, we fervently trust that your eloquent words may throw light upon the spirits of your readers, and that they may draw them back from error to the truest sentiments of piety. Meanwhile as a token to you of celestial favor, and as an attestation of our paternal benignity, we bestow upon you both, with the utmost tenderness, beloved sons, the Apostolic Benediction. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 13th of July, 1874, in the twenty-ninth year of our Pontificate. Pius IX., Pope.

THE DEFENCE OF ITALY AGAINST FRANCE.—General Menabrea, and the Generals of Engineers, Brignone, Gianotti, and Lungo are occupied in personally examining the Alpine passes at Mont Cenis, and the Colle di Tenda, in order to select sites for building forts to protect Italy against invasion from the side of France. General Menabrea is the same Luigi Federico Menabrea who, in 1864, met Napoleon III. at Vichy, and their devised the foundations of the famous Italo-French Convention. Menabrea was then Minister of Public Works, and urged on strategic reasons the transfer of the capital from Turin to Florence as a moral guarantee for non-intervention at Rome. Then, in 1864, Menabrea spoke of the indissoluble friendship between France and Italy. Now, in 1874, the same Menabrea fortifies Piedmont against France. At present the professions of amity between the two nations are frequent. But whether they are sincere is doubtful. It is curious that, in spite of the peaceful words of Nigra at Avignon, the French should be strengthening their forces at Nice and in Savoy, while the Italians are studying the passes of the Alps and erecting forts in the mountains capable of arresting the march of an invading army.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—The *Unita Cattolica* of the 31st of July was sequestered in Turin on account of its containing the Pastoral of the Archbishop of Paris. The *Dorillon* and the *Liberta* of Rome were likewise seized, because they contained the same Pastoral. But the Florence newspapers, which published the principal portions of the obnoxious Pastoral, were not interfered with. The Archbishop of Paris merely stated the facts of which he had been an eye-witness in Rome, and expressed his sympathy with the august prisoner of the Vatican.

UNITED STATES. DEDICATION IN CLEVELAND.—On Sunday afternoon, Aug. 23, the Church of the Holy Family, Cleveland, was solemnly dedicated. A very large number of people from neighboring and even distant parishes joined the congregation of the Holy family on this occasion. The Cathedral T. A. B. Society, I. O. T. A. Society and the Knights of Erin attended with bands and regalia, as did also the C. T. A. Society of Newburgh and the Bohemian Benevolent Society of Cleveland. Very Rev. J. V. Conlar officiated on account of the illness of our Rt. Rev. Bishop which caused his absence. After the dedication Rev. Father Thorpe preached in English.—*Univers*. CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY, CHICAGO.—Sunday Aug. 16, was the 17th anniversary of the laying of

the corner stone of the Church of the Holy Family on West 12th street, Chicago, and the 14th anniversary of its consecration. The Church has the grandest interior of any Church in the West, and the most beautiful Stations of the Cross in the country, while the grand Organ in the Music Hall in Boston, the largest on the American continent. The spire, which is now being built will be the grandest of the kind in Chicago; it will be 260 feet high.—*Chicago Vindicator*.

THE PAULIST FATHERS.—The *Cincinnati Telegraph*, speaking of the new Church and Monastery to be erected by the Paulist Fathers at the corner of 66th street and 9th avenue, New York, says:—"The Paulists have a large amount of brains among them, and, of course, have a practical turn. There is not a church in the country that has so many able men attached to it."

CORNER-STONE LAYING IN CHICAGO.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, the laying of the corner-stone of the new Church of the Annunciation, in Chicago, took place. The various Catholic civic Societies formed a grand procession. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley officiated, and the Rev. Fr. DeBeck, of the Holy Family Church, delivered a very instructive address.

CATHOLIC HALL IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The *San Francisco Monitor* says:—"The Catholic Hall and Library project which has been for some time before the public, has now reached a stage proclaiming all possibility of its becoming a failure. Rich and poor alike have indorsed it. Consequently, its realization is only a question of time, and, in all likelihood, the building will be soon completed. It is already evident that no other undertaking, dependent upon public support for its success, could meet with such hearty and universal approval. The proposed institution will be a lasting honor not only to the Catholic but to the whole community. It will be Catholic in the fullest and grandest sense of the term. English, French, German, Italian and Spanish literature will be adequately represented upon its shelves, and the works of Catholic writers of all nations will be there for the general use and benefit. Inasmuch as it is intended to make it a free library, the doors will be open to all alike; whether Catholic or Protestant. It will be a generous fountain of truth, wherein all who thirst for knowledge may satisfy their cravings. Upon this broad and liberal basis we may safely assert that it is impossible the enterprise can be a failure."

THE BROTHERS OF THE SACRED HEART.—Some 28 years ago, in 1846, five Brothers of the Sacred Heart came to this country, to them as new and strange, practically, as it was to its first discoverer. Their names were Brother Alphonse, the first provincial here, to whom Brother Athanasius—the present provincial—succeeded Brother Placide, and Brothers Athanasius, David and Florimond. They settled first in the South, where they established their headquarters. They commenced an Asylum and Industrial School for orphan boys in Mobile, Alabama, which still flourishes, and have an average attendance of 70. In the same city they have now three Catholic day-schools under their charge. Since 1846, the five Brothers have increased to 20 in the house at Mobile. In Bay St. Louis, Miss., Diocese of Natchez, they have founded St. Stanislaus Commercial College, under the direction of Brother Florimond, and a parish school for boys; in New Orleans, an academy; in Vincennes, Ind., Frankfort, Ky., and Arthabaska, Canada, other houses. In all the Society comprises some 80 active members, and at Indianapolis there are now twenty novices. There the Society owns some five acres of land, beautifully situated in the suburbs, quite close to St. Patrick's Church. Brother Athanasius purchased the ground originally for \$7,000, and \$10,000 for the building. The land is estimated as worth to-day \$37,000, and the value is still increasing.

TWO MEN'S RICHES.—A New York correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* discourses, in a recent letter upon the wealth of A. T. Stewart and Cornelius Vanderbilt. The writer says:—"The chief holder of personal estate is Commodore Vanderbilt, who is estimated at \$40,000,000, the largest part of which is in railway property. He owns enough in the Connecticut River and New Haven roads to be a director in each, and he also owns the controlling interest in the Central, Hudson, and Lake Shore, beside his stock in Ohio and Mississippi and other important roads. It was said of George Peabody that he made almost the entire bulk of his enormous wealth after his fiftieth year. I think a stronger statement can be made of the Commodore, for he has made the largest part of his money since he was sixty—that is within the last score of years. I suppose that when the war broke out he was not worth five millions. The incessant and enormous increase of railroad values and the colossal extent of his operations have brought an increase so stupendous as to remind us old stories of Oriental magic. The only instance in which real and personal estate are combined almost equally in the vast possessions of one individual is found in A. T. Stewart. He owns enough in each of these shapes of wealth to make a dozen men rich. In point of real estate he has two great dry goods establishments in Broadway; also the Metropolitan Hotel, and the former Unitarian Church. Add to these the Baptist Church, in Amity st., now used as the stables of his business teams, the Depeau row, in Bleeker street, and above all his Fifth avenue palace, which cost \$1,000,000. In personal estate his stock in trade, capital and bills receivable, which must be \$10,000,000, and also a large quantity of bank stock. In this manner Stewart wields both classes of property. He has differed entirely from Vanderbilt in this point. The latter has invested solely in railway stocks, while the former has eschewed this form of property in a very peculiar manner. He has a strong affinity for those things which pertain to trade and to those alone. It is said that his estates can not be less than \$30,000,000."

WAS THE IISH DEMOCRAT?—The dark and bloodiest chapters of history are those that relate to the "war of races." What race has suffered more than the Hebrew? What race has been more oppressed, insulted, despised, compelled to stand outside of society and political equality for centuries, and yet what race to-day stands so prominent as leaders in science, letters, finance, war and progress, as the children of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob? There is no nation, no land, where the "outcast Hebrew" does not rank amongst the foremost men of the times. Contact and progress have wrung from bigoted Englishmen that a Hebrew and a Catholic are just as intelligent, loyal and patriotic as a half-bred Saxon, who feels more honored by a kick from royalty than a bow from a freeman. These southern braves forget that the world keeps on moving. Forty years ago Patrick was as much despised by a portion of the old Wig Party as Cesar and Pompey are now by a portion of the old rebel element of North and South. Outside of the City of New York, an Irishman then stood no more chance for election before the people than Fred. Douglass would ten years ago for Governor. Forty years ago a certain portion of the American people made war on what they called "foreign element." It was aimed at the Catholic Irish. Petitions were circulated praying Congress to pass a law compelling foreigners to reside twenty-one years in the country before being permitted to vote. Meetings were held in churches and schoolhouses, and resolutions were adopted calling on the friends of liberty and the Protestant religion to "rally round the flag" and save the country. A similar spirit of intolerance, narrow mindedness, and proscription is manifesting itself against the colored population of the South. Old Federal hatred of foreigners, and Irish forced nearly every Eiberman and Catholic into the Democratic Party; where they have remained ever since, constituting the backbone and brains at least of the Democratic Party of this State. Forty years ago an Irishman

and a Catholic was hated, despised and persecuted by a portion of the American people in much the same way that the "colored" people are now by the "Southern White men" and Northern Democrats. It was no "uncommon thing" to find on "St. Patrick's Day in the morning," stuffed images representing a "codfish suspended from trees and impaled in derision of Irishmen and their faith. Riots, broken heads and bloodshed were the consequences. Few people of the present generation understand why eighty per cent of the men of Irish birth and race vote the Democratic ticket. The hatred, bigotry and proscription of the men who served in opposition to the Democratic party may, in part, explain the cause. Yet, strange as it may appear, in all the mutations of party and men, our Irish fellow-citizens are more faithful to their party than their religion. Three-quarters of the men who were leaders in the old Whig party are now the champions of so-called Democracy: North and South, and one-half of the avers men brought up in the old Democratic faith, and who, with the liberal element of the old Whig Party have made the Republican Party more enlightened and broad viewed than the party of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson. Blood is thicker than water. Dogs and most dumb animals have an affection for those who exhibit kindness towards them. Why should not proscribed and oppressed humanity, the same affection for those who show sympathy and friendship for them. Let the people of the South and the Democratic Party read history and be admonished. Let them remember the fate of all parties and factions whose corner-stone was proscription and "a war of races." The battle cry of the old American or Know-nothing Party was "America for Americans." This is a Protestant country, and Protestants must rule. The cry that this is a "White man's Government" and "white men must rule," is of the same intolerant and proscriptive spirit. Again we repeat, let them read history, and remember that more flies are caught with molasses than vinegar.—*N.Y. Commercial Advertiser*, Aug. 26th.

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS. How happy are they, Whom the editors pay, And have squared up for one year and more. Tongue cannot express The great joy of the press, When delinquents have paid the old score. Printers all the day long Labor hard for a song— A fate that is hard all agree— They have worked night and day, And of course want their pay, To buy sugar, and coffee, and tea. One would hardly believe, What small sums they receive, For the paper addressed to each name; But the price is so small, That the good people all, Will pay for fear of the shame!

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, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide*.

DR. S. JACOBS, ON APHONIA, OR LOSS OF VOICE.—Orange Street, St. John, N.B., 1869.—Mr. FELLOWS.—Sir: I am bound to award the palm of merit to the preparation of Hypophosphites discovered by you. I had occasion to use it myself in a case of Aphonia, which would not yield to regular treatment, and am happy to say it proved to be all that you claimed for it, having acted with expedition and entire satisfaction. I feel called upon to publish the fact that the profession may avail themselves of a remedy in your "Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites." Yours, very truly—S. JACOBS.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JONES & TOOHEY of the City of Montreal, Traders, Insolvents. Notice is hereby given that the Insolvents filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of their creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Thursday, the seventeenth day of September, 1874, the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Official Assignee. Montreal, 27th August, 1874.

PROV. OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. DAME FLORENCE BEAUDIN, wife of PAUL DUPUIS, Farmer, of St. Philippe, in the District of Montreal, Plaintiff. The said PAUL DUPUIS, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 11 August, 1874. J. E. ROBIDOUX, Attorney for Plaintiff.