

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

New York, April 25.—The *World's* special from London says the gravest apprehensions are felt in the highest circles in Paris of an immediate civil war, as the Monarchists are determined to oust President Thiers at any cost.

PROGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL.—Since the defeat of the Commune of Paris, the International "Society of Labourers" has organized an active propaganda in the great manufacturing centres, as also in the departments of the South. Thirty-eight persons have lately been brought before the Correctional Tribunal of Toulouse, on the charge of being members of that society. The following are the principal facts: In 1868 a division took place in the International. One of the sections, which had its centre of action in London, accepted the direction of the General Council and remained faithful to the programme of Karl Marx. The other was spread over Switzerland and the South of France. Serrallier, an ex-member of the Commune, took on himself the office of Secretary to the dissident faction, and contributed, as well as Karl Marx, to the organization throughout all parts of France of a vast propaganda of Internationalism and Revolution. The South had long been considered as thoroughly prepared to receive the seed of their doctrines. Serrallier selected ardent and energetic auxiliaries in all the great towns, as Bordeaux, Narbonne, Toulouse, &c. About the end of 1871 a number of working men at Toulouse united to found a Socialist journal entitled *L'Œuvre du Peuple*. The originators of that undertaking were named Poy and Péloux. They were joined by another man named Dentragnès; who also devoted himself to spreading the seed in the *Herault*: he was joined by Calas and Salvan. Lastly, they gained over the working men in the employ of the *Chemin de fer du Midi*, and a grand undertaking to be the *trusty colporteur* of the correspondence carried on between the section of Cutte and that of Bordeaux. Dissensions soon arose between the members of this confederation who were all alike greedy of emolument. One set withdrew; while the others, like Dentragnès, made a disturbance, which put the police on the scent of the conspirators just when they had everything in train to draw into the ranks of the International the principal societies of working men throughout the south of France. Thirty-eight of them were arrested; and, after trial, those of them found to be most deeply implicated were sentenced to several months' imprisonment.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.—To counteract these evil influences I learn that the *Société Catholique des Cercles Ouvriers* is about to form fresh clubs in the south of France. Already several eminent Catholics have united in order to lay the foundation of these institutes, and officers of the army in garrison at Toulouse are about to co-operate in this most beneficent work.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE AT PARIS.—It has been decided to reconstruct the Hotel de Ville, Paris, at a cost of 13,884,839 francs. The design adopted is that of MM. Ballu and Leprieux.—*Athenaeum*.

FRANCE AND IRELAND.—During the debates on the recently introduced French Charities Bill, in the Versailles Assembly it was proposed to place the parish priest on the Board of Governors for each commune, a proposition which excited very animated discussion. In support of it Mgr. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, in a splendid speech traced the connection between Catholicity and Charity. Before Christianity, he said, there was not on the face of the earth a single hospital, a single asylum for suffering. The names of the first founders of Charity were also the names of the first Christians, the first Bishops, the first Popes. "To whom," asked the Bishop, "do you owe the Hotel Dieu, that magnificent hospital? To a Bishop of old times. And the Hospital for Incurables, the General Hospital, and the Foundling Hospital? To a priest, to St. Vincent de Paul. Nay, more, at this moment we are founding in France, by means of the Little Sisters of the Poor, a hundred and twenty hospitals, which will give shelter to 20,000 old people." Then the Bishop argued that the proposition before the Assembly was useful in that, amongst other advantages, it would mingle the lay and clerical elements in works of charity. He continued:—We should unite together. Ah, that was what we did during the war. Then we united. When in my Diocese it was necessary to form a committee for the relief of so many needs, for so many miseries for the wounded, for the orphans of the war, for the desolated villages, for the poor Mobiles, shoeless, ragged, starving, then all the world joined in the movement. The people of Orleans proved their generosity; their charity was admirable. But aid also came from abroad. It came from England, from Belgium, and especially from that incomparable nation called Ireland—incomparable for her faith, incomparable for her generosity. For my diocese alone I received 200,000 francs from Ireland (prolonged applause). Why did the Irish send that money? Gentlemen, because they love France; because ten years ago, when famine swept that country I preached for them at St. Roch, and obtained 20,000 francs. You see that they have paid me with usury (great applause). It has touched me to the heart. I cannot without profound emotions, recollect the remittances which I received from Dublin, from Cork, from Limerick, from Kerry, with the simple words "A souvenir from Ireland" (loud and continued cheers).

## BELGIUM.

A few weeks ago the free-thinkers of Brussels had a meeting, and in this meeting several important speeches were made, amongst them one from which we give the following extract: "The conquest of woman is the matter to which we must now give our utmost attention, for when once we have the women in our hands, then the last refuge of Christianity is destroyed for ever. For it is woman who keeps the men in the Church, by her influence and her prayers, and many a man would die as he has lived, a free-thinker, were it not for his wife. Therefore, we must move all our energies to gain the women and children. We ought to congratulate ourselves on the formation of the Old Catholic party. Such men as Mouis and Junga are the *corpse* of free thought, and do us a world of good. Let us hope on, for ere long the Society founded by Christ will be a thing of the past, and humanity, emancipated from the bonds of superstition, will soon discover that what it has hitherto regarded as sin, is only obedience to the voice of nature. Free thought, free love, and freedom of action, are what we want to give humanity. As to the priests, there must be no place for them on earth—their reign must cease with that of their Christ." This horrible speech, pronounced in the presence of several hundred men and women, gives nothing more or less than the exact programme of the modern school of the atheistic liberal party in Europe. No wonder the Holy Father says that modern society is walking on the edge of a precipice.

## SPAIN.

Private letters from Spain represent the state of things there as becoming daily more critical, in consequence of the spread of insubordination in the Army. This is the question of life or death not only for the existing Government, but for the country.—Although the Spanish Army has always had an undue influence in politics, and has repeatedly been made use of by its chiefs to upset Governments and effect revolutions in various senses, it still has been the chief upholder of public order. The revolution of 1868 considerably relaxed its discipline, but the Spanish soldier is easily led, and things would never have come to their present pass, but for the insane conduct of General Cordova and his colleagues in

upholding the justly-detested Hidalgo, and so leading to the resignation of the Artillery officers—the most distinguished set of men in the Army, both by their scientific acquirements and social position.—King Amadeus sagaciously saw that it was the turning-point, and he acted wisely in abandoning his throne when he did, for departure might have been difficult had he remained but a little longer. Since the declaration of the Republic, the Army, once so patient and obedient, has in some places become the peril and dread of society. Numbers of persons are leaving Spain, and many others have made all their preparations to fly the country at a moment's notice. The Government must either promptly re-establish the discipline of the Army, in which case the Carlist insurrection might soon be put down, or the evil will spread, and the country will be overrun by Carlists and Socialists. One difficulty is that there are few generals disposed to serve the Republic.—*Times*.

RUMOR OF A COMMUNE AT MADRID.—A despatch from Paris says Gaubois announces the Commune proclaimed in Madrid. No confirmation of this report is received in London.

DON CARLOS.—The *Westminster Gazette* says: "We are enabled to state that Don Carlos has not been in Geneva since he left it last year, and that he has neither abdicated, nor has he any intention to do so; he is resolved, with the help of God and of the people of Spain, to recover the throne of his fathers, and to restore religion and order in his hapless country."

## ITALY.

A CONFESSION FROM THE ENEMY.—The *Libertà* has a very remarkable article on the illusions entertained as to the safety of Italy. From such a source the warning comes with redoubled effect.

"It is useless," says the writer, "to repeat for ever that Italy has nothing to fear from other States. Such hopes were groundless. We must stick to facts, and the examination of these facts is sufficient to alarm any thinking man. It is not to the intrinsic strength of the nation that we owe our presence in Rome, but to an extraordinary series of circumstances independent of our own will, and which have removed the obstacles to such an enterprise. But it is precisely because our arrival in Rome has a special character that we must dread the consequences. The enemies who seemed to yield to our blows are preparing for another battle, and hope this time to be victorious. They do not conceal their resolutions, on the contrary they daily manifest it more openly. It is no longer a struggle between two States, but what is far more serious, between two principles. Everywhere they are preparing for revenge: in the court, in the palace, in the cottage. Our enemies are shaken in their principles, possess numerous adherents, and are only waiting for an occasion to give us battle. It is in vain we nurse the hope of seeing ourselves aided in a critical moment by Germany. This nation, no doubt, is friendly to Italy, but not to the point of running the danger and incurring the expense of a war, in order to preserve Roman and Italian unity for us. It is one thing to write newspaper articles and another to cast the nation into foreign warfare. Moreover Germany has too many subjects who will never consent to make war in our favor against the Pope. It is, therefore, evident that we shall have a war, and that we shall have to support it alone."

## SWITZERLAND.

The election of a cure of Geneva seems certain to result in the intrusion of the ex-Pere Hyacinthe, who has been lecturing again, as the real Catholics will not vote. In the Jura the population is subjected to yet more terrible trials. The party in power talks of nothing less than military occupation and the imprisonment of the Bishop, and bitter regrets are heard that Mgr. Mermillod also was not imprisoned instead of banished. In the meanwhile the parish priest of Bienne, who made a vigorous and manly protest when summoned to rebel against the Church, has been incarcerated in the town prison; at Lajoux the cure, when about to say Mass on Sunday, was driven from the altar by the soldiery, and the country is virtually under a State interdiction. No sacraments, not even baptism, can be publicly administered. No Mass is said in about 120 churches and from the villages near the frontier the parishioners have had to emigrate on Sunday, in a body across the border in order to hear Mass in France or in Alsace. At Forney, the whole population of Collex-Bossy in the Canton of Geneva has appeared, with mayor and *adjoints* at the head of the procession, as an escort to eighty young people from that parish, who received the Sacrament of Confirmation from the hands of Mgr. Mermillod.—*Tablet*.

M. Loryson, Pere Hyacinthe is daily expected in Paris. He has had no season at Geneva, and is about to leave on a "starring" expedition in the United States, where his talents may possibly be more appreciated. He is, it is needless to say, accompanied by Mrs. Merriman. They are said to find Europe a very disagreeable and unsympathetic residence, and to be greatly disappointed at the contempt with which they are treated by all respectable people of every religion. M. de Mestral, the Protestant pastor of Geneva, is stated to have refused to receive the unhappy apostate and his female companion, and the better class of Geneva are equally disgusted at the scandalous exhibition of which their city has recently been the scene. In France it is impossible for M. Loryson to gather twenty respectable people together to listen to his conference, so complete is the discredit into which he has fallen!

## GERMANY.

Mgr. Kremnitz the courageous bishop of Ermeland has published a pastoral letter in which, referring to the present attitude of Prussia toward the Church, the learned prelate takes the occasion to compare a certain minister to Haman, who of yore persecuted the Jews. He then proceeds to inculcate to the faithful the right conduct they should maintain in their attitude towards a Government which is antagonistic to the Church. "The Christian," says Mgr. Kremnitz, "ought certainly to obey the civil power to the very utmost of his capacity, and he ought, even if his private judgement disapproves of it, to bend to a law which is in force. But when the confines of justice are exceeded and the State ventures to oppose itself to revelation and the laws of God's Church, the Christian must hold on to his Church, and patiently suffer anything which may befall him in opposing what is unjust and cruel. Never must the Church obey the pagan principle which rejects our holy religion and declares the State superior to the Christian faith, the fountain-head of all that is right and the absolute master of the consciences of the people. God is the fountain-head of all good, and the real master of the conscience of man. The ten commandments of God oblige the State to conform its laws to them, and they can never be violated by any civilized government. The decalogue has never been violated, even by kings, with impunity, and no civil authority can venture to do so without sooner or later being punished therefore, by God Himself!"

THIS COMING ELECTIONS.—The *Cologne Gazette* writes that the impending elections will be eventful ones. "The Liberals," so it says "have to think over the consolidation of their party, in order to oppose the Ultramontanes in closer ranks, and with all possible energy. Those observers, however, who understand the signs of the times best, assure the world that the clericals, especially in the South, will at least certainly not see their strength diminished. The *Cologne Volks Zeitung* adds: "This is the case in the South, we in the North shall also certainly do our best too."

FRANKFURT, April 22.—The rioting in this city yesterday was caused by an advance in the price of beer. The disorderly demonstration lasted till mid-

night, and the troops were pelted with stones several times during the evening. Sixteen breweries were wrecked by the rioters, and there was much plundering. During the conflicts which took place, 12 persons were killed and 40 wounded. One hundred and twenty of the rioters were arrested.

## RUSSIA.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIZATION.—Russia, has been, up to the present time, by a special kindness of Providence, exempted from those social convulsions which have shaken the other kingdoms of Europe, and our Government, fearing nothing save from the Catholic Church, is doing all it can to bring on similar convulsions, the first effect of which would be to limit its own power, and next to overthrow it altogether. Nevertheless, it is forcing on the country unhealthy knowledge; it is opening theatres and closing churches; pulling down convents and enlarging prisons; founding universities for women; to the admiration of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; facilitating divorces, which are now handed over to the exclusive jurisdiction of the civil tribunals; and is about to put the finishing touch to its democratization of the peasantry by means of the forced military service, which causes them to mix in the barracks with the other already sceptical and morally corrupted. Robespierre, himself, were he our Minister of the Interior, could hardly do better. Putting rifles into the people's hands while you take away the Catechism is about the surest way to arrive at the Commune of 1871.—*Tablet Cor.*

SUICIDE.—Already the administration is beginning to reap some of the fruits of its insane policy. Formerly, suicide was of extremely rare occurrence in high life, whilst among the lower classes it was unknown. To-day, as the *Police Gazette* informs us, the cases of self-murder are getting more numerous every year. In this capital alone, in 1870, they numbered 124; in 1871, 150; and in 1872, 167. The proportion between the sexes of those who have raised their hand against their own life is:—1870, 91 men to 33 women; 1871, 131 men to 19 women; and in 1872, 143 men to 24 women. Less than ten years ago, and even before 1868, there were no cases of suicide. As regards the proportion of suicides amongst the different ranks in society, it is as follows: peasants, 147; military, 84; middle-class, 57; government officials, 44. The smallest proportion of suicides is amongst the tradespeople and the clergy.—*Id.*

FRUITS OF PROTESTANTISM.—What are the fruits of Protestantism? We see what they are in our own land—but what are they in other countries? Let Protestants themselves answer. The New England missionaries undertook the Christianization of the Sandwich Islands, and what did they make of them? A land in which the people wasted away from the effect of an all but universal licentiousness; a land where the communicants of the Protestant Churches, "accustomed to pray extempore in their meetings, and to expound," "united with their religious professions, immoralities too gross to name among Christians, the practice of sorcery, and the worship of a host of *dei minores*"; a land where "the maternal sentiment was so low that the majority of children died from mere neglect." It is a Protestant writer from whom we are quoting; and he is not our only witness. Here are extracts from the reports of seven different Protestant missionaries:—American—submitted at one of their annual meetings: "The large number of professors of religion who take no interest in worship indicate a sad need of the influence of the Holy Spirit. . . . The evils here are indolence, licentiousness, and superstition. . . . The ignorance of the larger part of Church members as to the fundamental facts and doctrines of the Bible is very great. . . . The public sentiment as to impurity of speech and conduct is very debased. Sorcery has for four years been increasing in this district. . . . Many of the remaining Church members are apparently dry branches. Licentiousness more common than in former years. . . . A general apathy pervades the Church. . . . The whole population (of the island) are under the influence of sorcery, and some deaths undoubtedly occur from superstitious fears. We may as well have a ninth witness, and this shall be the Rev. Dr. Anderson, Secretary of the Congregational Missionary Society. He tries to make the best of the case by showing that, bad as they are, the Sandwich Island Protestants are not so very much worse than the New England Protestants. "The piety (?) of Hawaiians," says he, "differs from that of New England Christians more in circumstances than in reality. They have their easily besetting sins; ours, as a commercial people, are covetousness and luxuriousness; theirs licentiousness and intemperance." Yes, they are all "tarnished with the same stick." Protestantism—the child of the Devil—does the works of the Devil everywhere.—*Catholic Review*.

TWO MISSIONS FOR NEGROES.—Two young missionaries recently left the Mill Hill College, England, says the *Baltimore Mirror*, for the missions to the colored people in the United States. The foundation house, as is known, was planted in Baltimore, a few months ago by the present Bishop of Salford, then the Very Rev. Herbert Vaughan, who was effectively aided in the good work by the late Father O'Connor, S.J. Its progress is well attested by the busy affairs of spiritual life and mental training which may be witnessed at the church and school of the St. Joseph's Missioners, corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets. The pioneers of this noble Mission, have worked with unceasing devotion, among their chosen flock, the colored people, and now that their number has been thinned by death, has been increased by the addition of Father Tardy and Mr. Vandaal to their ranks, still happier results in the propagation of the Gospel may be expected. In St. Louis, the congregation of the church for the negroes, has grown so rapidly of late, that a new church is rendered indispensable. The *Watchman* says: "Some time since, the building known as the Negro Methodist church was purchased at a cost of \$5,000, and work commenced to remodel and make additions to it, which, when finished, will augment the cost of the building to about \$8,000. The basement of the building will be used as a school for the children. The dedication of this church, will take place on Sunday, April 27th, at nine o'clock A.M. Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan will officiate, and probably deliver the sermon on the occasion."

A BISHOP'S DREAM.—The Bishop of Manchester preached the other day in the Parish Church of Blackburn, England; and took occasion to denounce the scheme of secular education as being no better than that taught by the Greeks nineteen centuries ago. Education without religion was the darkness denounced by St. Paul. It was like excluding the sun by shutters and curtains, and burning gas. He was sorry to see secular education advocated by the Methodists, the Baptists, and the Non-Confessionals generally, and that, too, at a time when the education question had overthrown a strong Government. It had been the dream of his life that the Church of England, should gather into her fold all other denominations, but he began to doubt the realization of his dream. Most of us will be inclined to agree to "doubt" with the Bishop.

THE COST OF DRUNK.—The *London Times*, in an article upon the finances of the nation, makes the following remarks with reference to the extraordinary increase in the excise receipts:—"We have confessed that there is another side to this pleasant picture. 'We have drunk ourselves out of the American difficulty,' said Lord Derby's witty friend, and he spoke the literal truth. The excise has already realised more than £25,000,000, and it seems probable that by the end of the month its total will have reached £26,500,000, or nearly enough to pay the whole annual charge for debt, terminable annuities

included. Only four years ago the excise revenue barely exceeded £20,000,000, and it has been rising steadily since, though the increase this year exceeds that of all its predecessors. This growth means more beer, more gin, more whiskey, and more British brandy. Nor is it the only growth which points to the same conclusion. A large part of the self-imposed taxation of Customs duties arises from duties on wine and foreign spirits, and here, again, a great increase in late years is to be noted. The quantity of wine entered for home consumption in 1862 was 92,378 pipes; after ten years it reached 169,188 pipes in 1872. The foreign brandy entered for home consumption in 1862 was 15,000 puncheons in 1872. We have not the figures of the tobacco trade at hand, but the importation of tobacco in the ten years has increased on a large, if not on a commensurate, scale. These are facts which may properly tend to moderate the exuberant satisfaction the prosperity of the country might otherwise justify. The year 1872 was a 'roaring' year for trade; but how naturally the working man takes to his liquor! We are not surprised to find it estimated that out of every pound of taxation, imperial and local, contributed by the working classes 13s. 6d. arises out of drink and tobacco, or that 15 per cent of the expenditure of the same classes is absorbed by these two items, being as much as is spent by them on bread, and twice as much as is spent by them on meat. Truths such as these induce certain serious practical conclusions."

ILLICIT DISTILLATION IN SCOTLAND.—A Scottish contemporary notices the death, at Kinlony, of an old woman named Lizzie Davidson, the last survivor of a noted family of smugglers, by every member of which, whether male or female, the dangerous "underground" traffic in whiskey between the illicit distillers of the Highlands and the consumers of the Lowlands was long maintained. The death of this lonely old creature carries the mind back to the endless stories of the inveterate feud which raged at the beginning of this century between the smugglers and "gaugers" of Scotland. In "Guy Mannerling" Sir Walter Scott has, by his famous character of Dick Hatterick, familiarised us with the class of mariners who ran Nantz and brandy across from Holland and introduced them in defiance of revenue cutters, into the caves and rock-bound coaves of the Scottish coast. But it was a well-known practice of the "Wizards of the North," that whenever he heard of such a character as Lizzie Davidson, he would willingly journey miles in order to converse with her and to get the color and life which no imagination can supply, from the lips of a living actor in the scenes described. We wonder whether any Scotch anecdote-monger—and no country produces more or better—has ever thought it worth while to "interview" Lizzie Davidson. The illicit distillation of Scotland is entirely extinguished, and nothing but the faintest "trace," as chemists would say, of the old trade can now be found in Ireland.

HOW DRINKING CAUSES APOPLEXY.—It is the essential nature of all wines and spirits to send an increased amount of blood to the brain. The first effect of taking a glass of wine or stronger form of alcohol, is to send the blood faster than common, hence the circulation that gives the red face. It increases the activity of the brain, and it works faster and so does the tongue. But the blood goes to the brain faster than common, it returns faster, and no special harm results. But suppose a man keeps on drinking, the blood is sent to the brain so fast, in such large quantities, that in order to make room for it the arteries have to enlarge themselves; they increase in size, and in doing so they press against the most yielding and flaccid veins which carry the blood out of the brain and thus diminish their size, their pores, the result being that the blood is not only carried to the arteries of the brain faster than is natural or healthful, but it is prevented from leaving it as fast as usual; hence a double set of causes of death are in operation. A man may drink even brandy or other spirits in a few hours, or even minutes, to bring on a fatal attack of apoplexy.

A FREAK OF FORTUNE.—An illustration of a proverb, "Truth is stranger than fiction," comes from Hanley, where a blacksmith named Samuel Allen, employed by the North Staffordshire Railway Company of England, has discovered in himself the heir to an estate of between £50,000 and £70,000. Allen, as his father and grandfather were before him, is parish clerk at Ducknall in the Ubbertley Hall estate which was in possession of Allen's ancestors from the reign of William the Conqueror down to the last generation, when the family was ejected from the estate through the inability of Allen's father to produce the title-deeds. These title-deeds were lost about forty-five years ago. A distant relative recently obtained, by a lucky accident, a clue to the missing deeds, which had been found by strangers in a house occupied by a deceased member of the family and had fallen into the hands of the man Hobbes, who a little while ago induced several persons in South Staffordshire to believe that he had been sent down by the Lord Chancellor to help poor people to recover property, and is now undergoing a sentence of three years' imprisonment in consequence. Upwards of three hundred weight of deeds were found in Hobbes' office by the police, and those of the Ubbertley estate were among them. Allen learned enough to induce him to make several efforts to discover the parchments, but without success until "a happy thought" induced him to "interview" Hobbes in Stafford prison. Hobbes in a moment of repentance, or good resolve, told him where the deeds had been left as security for a debt contracted by Hobbes. Allen, who is a hale old man of seventy, with a wife and large family, seems confident that he will be able to establish his title, and proceedings in the law courts will shortly be commenced to recover the property.

HOW TO SAVE YOUR EYES.—When will those working by lamp-light have the sense to understand the use of shades to protect the eyes? We see persons sitting holding their sewing or other work before or near to a lamp, while the light is blazing full into their eyes. It is plain that the object that they work upon cannot be seen with so great distinctness while the field of their retina is already occupied by a blaze. But they work on for hours, and though the next morning their visual organs tell of the abuse by redness and inflammation, the workers are too dull to learn the lesson of experience offered them. Circular paper shades can be obtained for a few cents, and these not only protect the eyes from the excess of light, but serve as a reflector behind the blaze, increasing the illumination on the hand. Besides the above mentioned evil, there is that of the varying quantity of light thrown into the eye by its being suddenly and alternately directed toward the blaze or obliquely away from it, by which the pupil has not time to adapt itself to the increase of glare; whereas, with the use of the shade the illumination would be uniform. The number of persons in the community having spots, light or dark, in the field of vision, arising from injury to the retina by the ill-usage which we are mentioning is greater than is imagined. It must be borne in mind that these spots are a serious step toward amaurosis and gutta-serena, such as plunged in darkness the latter years of the great Milton, and many others, more eminent for their talents than their caution.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—A gentleman of Norwalk, Va., had been tortured for a long time with neuralgia, hearing of a noted physician in Germany who invariably cured that disease, visited him for treatment. He was permanently cured after a short sojourn and the doctor freely gave him the simple remedy used, which was nothing but a poultice of tea made from our common field thistle. The leaves are macerated and used on the parts affected as a poultice, while a small quantity of the leaves

are boiled down in the proportion of a quart to a pint, and a small wine glass of the decoction drunk before each meal.

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. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

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

Nightmare in children denotes a want of nervous energy commensurate with the strain upon the general system and should be attended to by the parent or guardian early to prevent graver complications. Fellows' Hypophosphites will restore activity to the nervous system in a short time.

Good food and plenty of it, produces the same effect upon a person who has been starved that the Peruvian Syrup, an Iron Tonic, does upon the Weak and Debilitated: it makes them strong and vigorous, changing weakness and suffering into strength and health.

## HEAD TEACHER WANTED.

FOR THE SCHOOL of the Village of Belle River, Essex Co., Ontario; must be able to speak and teach both languages. Good references required. Salary liberal. Applications addressed immediately to Mr. Bisson, School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co., Ont. 31

## WANTED.

FOR THE R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, Cornwall, a MALE TEACHER holding a second class certificate. Testimonials of good character required. Applications to be addressed to—

MICHAEL MCENIRY,

Secretary.

Cornwall, April 7th, 1873.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

OF PETER OSSELINE, aged about 36, and who during the Summer of 1872, was employed as a sailor on Lake Superior. Any information would be thankfully received by his Father, ANTHONY OSSELINE, Lafontaine, P. Q., Ontario. 32

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD ELY Carpenter, who left Cobourg in June 1870, and has no news been heard from. Also, of PATRICK JAMES OSHEA, who resided in Gleanworth, Co. Middlesex, April, 1872. Any one sending their addresses to J. Gillies, True Witness Office, will confer a favor.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for an act to incorporate the Labrador Company with power to fish in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and acquire lands.—Montreal 28th February 1873

IVAN WOTHERSPOON

Solicitor for Applicants.

## VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber begs to offer for sale his farm situated in the township of Sheen, being composed of Lots 16, 17 and 18, in the 1st Range, and containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES of valuable land, well watered, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation and about fifty acres cleared on each lot, there also stands on Lot 17 one good Dwelling House, 24x28, with Kitchen, 18x18, one Stable, three large Barns, one large Store House, Wood Sheds, &c., &c. He also offers for sale all his movable property on the premises, consisting of Stock, Household Furniture and Farming Implements. All will be sold without reserve together or separate to suit purchasers. Indisputable title will be given at liberal terms and possession given immediately. Application to be made on the premises to the undersigned. Sheen, Co. Pontiac. EDWARD CARLIN.

## CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS,

(Cor. Alexander & Lagouchiere Sts.)

## TANSEY AND O'BRIEN,

SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF every kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in variety of design or perfection of finish.

IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments, Manufacturers of Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts, AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

B. TANSEY M. J. O'BRIEN.

## Wm. E. DORAN,

## ARCHITECT.

199 St. James Street, 199

(Opposite Molson's Bank.)

## MONTREAL.

MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO.

## EYE DISEASES.

## DR. ED. DESJARDINS,

CLINICAL DISPENSARY,

NAZARETH ASYLUM, St. CATHERINE STREET.

Advice and attendance given gratuitously to the poor every day (except Sundays) at two o'clock afternoon. m-26-2.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the Superior Court District of Montreal.

In the matter of JOHN A. HICK,

An Insolvent.

On Tuesday the twenty seventh day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act.

JOHN A. HICK

By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER

His Attorney ad litem. 36-1m

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of ISIDORE GAUTHIER,

An Insolvent.

A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared subject to objection until the seventh day of May 1873, after which date, the dividends will be paid.

Montreal, 17th April 1873,

L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Assignee.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of ADAM ARCHIBALD,

An Insolvent.

A second dividend sheet has been prepared subject to objection until the Thirtieth day of May 1873, after which date, the dividends will be paid.

Montreal, 17th April 1873,

JAMES TYRE,

Assignee.