

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Victor Hugo has been nominated by the Republicans of Algiers for member of the French Assembly.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The Strasburg Gazette says that 500 Alsatians are now serving as soldiers in the German garrisons, of whom 125 are volunteers. The latter will be liable to military service for only one year.

France, notwithstanding her sufferings from war and the oppressive exactions of Prussia, contributed last year to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith one hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling; only eight thousand less than the amount contributed in her most prosperous years! The contributions of the other nations to the same society for the year 1871 were sixty thousand pounds.

So much is said of the villainess of France, and so little do we hear of its great goodness, that it is really refreshing to copy from the Boston Christian Register the following extract from a sermon of the Rev. Mr. Schermerhorn on his "Impressions of Europe." Mr. Schermerhorn, be it understood, when he first turned his face European-ward, half imagined that he was really leaving civilization, and all that was grandest and good behind. Of Paris and France he writes:—

I found so many things in Paris to admire, so few things to criticize, that I did not think I should find anything else to admire all over Europe. I expected to find the city in ruins, but the Palais of the Tuilleries, the Hotel de Ville, and Palais of St. Cloud, were the only ruins to be seen. I found Paris one of the best cities in the world; governed by the best sanitary measures, and watched over by the most obliging and humane police force, I venture to say, in the world. I did not see a drunkard, nor a loafer, nor a beggar in the streets or alleys. If I had seen a drunkard I should have known him to be either an Englishman or an American. In all the cities on the Continent which I visited, I did not see drunkenness among the natives, but I did see, to my shame and pain, drunken Englishmen and drunken Americans everywhere. So far as intemperance, vice, and crime are concerned, I am certain a half-dozen loafers could be picked up on the street corners in New York or Boston to one in Paris. To the charge of selfishness, treachery, and dishonesty, which is made against Frenchmen in particular, and against Continental people generally, my experience was a constant contradiction. I never saw more kindness and disinterestedness than I met with among the French people. So far as dishonesty is concerned, I was swindled more after my first hour in London, and my first half-hour in New York than I was during my entire stay in Paris. I think I have ample grounds for saying, truthfully, that the French nation is a good one, rather than a bad one, and that its tendencies are upward rather than downward, and it should be ranked among one of the first cities of the Old World.—Catholic Review.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—A despatch from the town of Escorial, 24 miles north-west of this city, announces that the celebrated monastery of the Escorial was struck by lightning this evening. The building was quickly on fire and so rapid was the progress of the devouring element that the dome of the magnificent edifice has already fallen. The Royal Palace, with its splendid library of books and paintings and rare and costly manuscripts, is now in flames, and at the date of this despatch there is apparently little prospect of saving from destruction the mausoleum as well as the summer residence of the Spanish Kings. A brigade of engineers fully equipped with materials for service in such emergencies has left Madrid for the Escorial.

THE ESCURIAL LIBRARY SAVED.—MADRID, October 3.—The fire brigade sent from this city has arrived at the Escorial, and through its exertions the flames have been checked, and although still burning, are confined to that part of the palace in which the library is located. A great quantity of books and manuscripts has been removed, and there are hopes of saving the entire library, but in a damaged condition.

ITALY.

The antecedents of the kingdoms of Prussia and Italy conspire to strengthen an alliance, which in itself was strange and not to be expected, considering the different character of the populations of which they are composed. There is a strong analogy between them, inasmuch as both sprang from small beginnings and rose to greatness by violence and sacrilege. Bismarck, again, is a faithful copy of Cavour. Like the Italian minister, he insisted on unity, and, like him, he proceeded by way of annexation, and adopted very nearly the same moral expedients. He is also now falling into the same error. In reconstructing Italy Cavour opened in her side an unhealable wound, which sooner or later will cause her death, in assigning Rome as her capital. Bismarck also is making war with the Holy City. He has not indeed gone up against her, as against Paris, with besieging armies; but he has opened fire on principles which are her forts and bulwarks. He is seeking to undermine her defences and expose her to the fierce inroads of infidel and worse than barbaric hordes. The predictions of Italian Catholics have been fully realized; the assaults on the Pope's temporal power have resulted in an invasion of his Spiritual authority, and the new Kingdom of Italy has now gained a valiant ally in this unholy war.

S. Peter's and the Vatican are as of old: within their walls you forget for the moment the desolation and sacrilege which reign without, and think only of the Rock against which the gates of hell shall not prevail. It is most interesting to see the Hall of the Council remaining untouched; in its midst stands the simple pulpit from which so many venerable Fathers bore testimony to the unbroken tradition of the Church's teaching on the prerogatives of S. Peter and his successors, and you are sensibly reminded

that the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican is but pre-announced, and not dissolved.

It may not be generally known that the Holy Father continues to pay regularly, not only the salaries of the Cardinals, but also to support in great measure by a considerable monthly payment nearly all the Archbishops and Bishops who have been lately appointed to the vacant sees in Italy. Add to this the allowance made by his Holiness to numerous former employes of the Pontifical Government and their families, together with his daily acts of private charity and beneficence, and you are forced to exclaim: "This is the Lord's doing and it is wonderful in our eyes." It is true that the offerings of the faithful from all parts of the world, have hitherto been abundant, but it is no less true, that if the present state of things continues, the Christian people must not relax, but rather redouble its efforts to enable the common Father of the Faithful to meet the extraordinary expense which he has taken upon himself, as well as the ordinary cost of the administration of the Holy See.

What can I say of the state of the city? To one who has known it in its days of order, quiet, and propriety, who remembers its peaceful streets at nightfall, and the absence of all external signs of impiety and vice, it is simply true to say that Rome is no longer Rome. While I was there the Corso and principal streets and squares resounded until a late hour of the night with the yells and shouts of the intruding hordes, who are at present the real masters of the City, the burden of their cries being "Death to the Pope! Death to the Jesuits! Death to the Priests!" This vile populace, the scum of Italy, which "Special Correspondents" would have us believe to represent the Roman people, is only kept under by receiving periodically a sop from the usurping Government in the shape of some wanton and tyrannical attack upon religious institutions; as in the case of the seizure of nearly the whole of the house of the Gesù, and quite lately in the expulsion from their convent of one of the most fervent and exemplary communities of cloistered Nuns.

But here I must end for fear of encroaching upon your valuable space. I left Rome with a sorrowing heart; adoring, indeed, the permission of the Most High, but repeating "How long, O Lord, how long!"

ROME, Sept. 30.—The Pope to-day went out beyond the precincts of the Vatican for the first time since the occupation of Rome by the Piedmontese Government. He proceeded to Porta Della in Zecca and walked in the gardens.

October 3.—The Pope, replying to a deputation which visited him on the anniversary of the taking of plebiscitum in Rome, declared that the triumph of the Church would assuredly come, if not in his lifetime, in that of his successors.

THE POPE AND THE STATE OF ROME.—We (Tablet) have received the following:—

Having lately returned from Rome, it has occurred to me that it may interest your reader to hear somewhat of the Holy Father and of the present state of the city.

I had the unspeakable consolation of an audience with his Holiness. I had seen him last in May, 1868, and at that time considered that he showed many signs of old age, as well as of care and anxiety; now, however, it is the reverse: he looks in all respects really younger, there is not a trace of care or anxiety on his venerable countenance, his eye is as bright as I remember it five-and-twenty years ago, his step firm and vigorous, and his voice as clear and musical as ever; he is not so stout as formerly, and hence his whole bearing presents far greater vigor and activity. What struck me most in the Holy Father was the calm and repose and air of confidence which he betokens, contrasting so wonderfully with the spirit which reigns outside the precincts of the Vatican. That spirit is simply the spirit of the Evil One; it is seen and felt in every shape and form, and in this respect it is true to say that Rome is no longer Rome.

WHY A CONVENT WAS CLOSED.—The case of the Visitation nuns of Pavia has made a great sensation. The sole pretext of the Government was that, on being asked the invidious question: "What city is the capital of Italy," one of the pupils had answered "Florence." The citizens of Pavia peremptorily refused to send for their children, and thus obliged the police to eject by brute force the little girls, many of whom are daughters of the most illustrious Lombard families.

ELECTIONS IN SOUTHERN ITALY.—The Times' Naples correspondent writes, under date September 7:—"The scrutiny of the votes for our Municipal Councilors is not yet completed but it is generally acknowledged that the Clericals have, on the whole, a majority. Thus Naples, the second city of the kingdom, is the only large place in which the efforts and intrigues of the Clerical party have gained a decided success. The Ministerialists have met with an inglorious defeat. The proceedings were conducted with the greatest order. Out of 20,010 registered voters, 9,397 presented themselves at the urn, being three times the usual number, and as this number was got together by an extraordinary impulse, you may calculate the necessity or the value of the demand for universal suffrage. The immediate causes of this mortifying result of the elections are obvious. The Liberals, as usual, have been splitting straws and quarrelling over trifles so that no fewer than four parties were formed and four lists of candidates circulated. The Clericals, on the contrary, voted in one compact mass, and have taught the Liberals the value of union. The Cardinal and his friends may well rejoice and shout 'Io triumpho!' but the former must at least allow that the license he claimed in his celebrated letter published in July, while it proves the tolerance of the Italian Government, would, under Bourbons, have sent his friends into exile, if not to a state prison. Would Ferdinand II. have permitted any man within his dominions to declare to the 'Faithful' that they might be electors or Municipal Councilors without taking the oath of allegiance to their Sovereign? Naples will present a curious spectacle should its affairs be administered by a section or a majority of Councilors who do not acknowledge their King. Can this be the same city which received Garibaldi in 1860 with wild enthusiasm, and Victor Emmanuel with equal enthusiasm a few days later?"

GERMANY.

The Kölnische Zeitung, a leading anti-Catholic daily paper, lately laughed at the Bishop of Mainz, Mgr. Kotteler, on account of his publishing another brochure, addressed "To the Faithful of the said Dio-

cese," in which he denounces the present movement against the Jesuits as "only the thin end of the wedge;" yet in its impression, of the 22nd of August it gives the following comforting bit of news:—"We hear from Berlin that the Prussian Ministry of Worship is closely engaged in preparing a *projet de loi*, which is to embrace the whole relations between Church and State, on the ground that hitherto the indolence of the Constitution on this point has led to great inconvenience, and has been made the best use of by Catholics. The Minister of Worship, Dr. Falk, has, during his vacation in Silesia, been himself conducting the work."

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARDS CATHOLICS.

In intimating the sentence to the Fathers at Strasburg the Director of Police used the following words:—"You have made the Syllabus, and the Syllabus is the enemy of modern States. It is your spirit which inspires the Catholic press of Germany, and we therefore consider it necessary to get rid of you." The *Spener Zeitung*, the semi-official organ of Prince Bismarck, goes further, and talks already of the necessity of suppressing the Catholic press itself, which must no longer be allowed to appeal to principles which the Government has marked with its disapproval. And it would seem that as much personal hostility as possible is to be imported into this gratuitous quarrel, which is most emphatically a "querelle d'allemand." The Bishop of Ermland, to show that his refusal to break the laws of the Church did not proceed from any personal want of respect to the Sovereign, asked permission to present a complimentary address to the Emperor at Marienborg, whither he was to escort the Czar on the departure of the latter. This application, as we learn from the telegrams, has been flatly refused, unless the Bishop will retract his assertion that the laws of the Church are more binding than those of the State—and this, it must be remembered, in purely spiritual matters, such as whether the sacraments shall be administered to this or that person or not. We have heard a great deal about the paternal character and paternal dispositions towards his subjects of the Emperor William; but it would seem that he is only allowed to be paternal towards those of his Catholic subjects who are ready to deny their God, by admitting that the laws of Divine authority are less binding on their consciences than those made from one day to another by Prince Bismarck and the Imperial Reichstag.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—The German Government continues to be much disquieted by the large dimensions of the emigration to America. It is stated that, according to "authentic" advices from Berlin, the numbers are growing in such proportions that by the 1st of January the figures will be double what they were in the years preceding the late war. As usual, the bulk of the emigrants are young men anxious to avoid military service. It was in reference to this movement that the circular from the War Minister, by the Emperor's orders, was issued last July. As it has seemingly had no appreciable effect in checking the ever-widening stream, a second circular, couched in more threatening terms than the first, has just been issued. It recalls to the youths in question that they make themselves liable to the severest penalties by the course they adopt, and that if they persist in it they will be treated as outlaws for life. At the same time, a special service is being instituted for the more effective surveillance and supervision of the districts from which the emigrants mainly come. But, in spite of all this, the emigration to America has been only slightly affected.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

RUSSIA.

PROGRESS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.—The *Statesman's Year Book* for 1872 gives the estimated population of Russia in Europe, including Finland and Poland, at the date of the latest returns, at sixty-eight millions and a quarter. It may be interesting to learn (upon the authority of the *Bourse Gazette* of St. Petersburg) the rate of progress of the population of that Empire. In 1722 it stood at fourteen millions, in 1803 at thirty-six millions, in 1829 at about fifty millions, and in 1863 at sixty-five millions. With respect to area we read, on the same authority, that in the time of John III., that is to say in the second half of the 15th century, it occupied a surface of only eighteen million square miles. In the reign of Alexis, in 1650, its extent had already reached two hundred and thirty-seven millions; under Peter the Great, two hundred and eighty millions; under Catherine II., three hundred and thirty-five millions of square miles. Under the present reign, according to the *Statesman's Year Book*, the area of the Russian Empire, including Finland, Poland, Russia, and Siberia, is very nearly three hundred and seventy millions square miles. Siberia and the Caucasus add nearly nine millions to the population of the entire Empire, which thus stands, as nearly as possible, at 77 millions. The density of the population to the geographical square mile ranges from a maximum of 2,204 in Poland to a minimum of 17 in Siberia.

These who are acquainted with the educational triumphs of the Christian Brothers in Ireland, will not be surprised at their victories in America. It would be difficult to overrate the inestimable services which the brave and faithful sons of La Salle have rendered to the cause of Catholic education in the United States. To trace briefly their history in the American Republic is a most pleasing and grateful task for it is a history of triumphs well earned and nobly won. True, Rome was not built in a day—moral wonders cannot be performed in a few years; yet the success of the Christian Brothers in America has been so rapid, so decided, and so great, that the good which they have accomplished may, without any exaggeration, be called a moral miracle. At the invitation of the Most Rev. Dr. Eccleston, the fifth Archbishop of Baltimore, the Christian Brothers opened their first novitiate in the United States in 1834. During seven years previously the illustrious Archbishop Hughes had been endeavoring to establish them in New York, but Ireland could not spare Brothers to realize the dearest wish of his heart. The great prelate was, however, ultimately successful, and in 1848, with his warm approbation, Father Lafont, pastor of the Church of St. Vincent De Paul, introduced a few Brothers into the diocese of New York. Catholic education in the United States had never so determined and successful a champion as Archbishop Hughes; and the intellectual emancipation of his countrymen from an odious proselytising corporation in New York, was one of the grandest triumphs of an episcopate which was one of wisdom, courage, and glory. The Christian Brothers soon realized his fondest hopes and most sanguine expectations. Their educational institutions gradually increased. From New York and Baltimore they were invited to other states and dioceses. At present they have schools, academies, and colleges, in all the great centres of thought and civilization in the great Republic. In New York alone they are conducting fifteen parochial schools, three first-class academies, and one college (Manhattan), which is reputed to be among the highest and most successful Catholic seats of learning in the whole State. A degree obtained in this college is considered by scholars of every religious denomination a sufficient guarantee for superior talent and learning. Enjoying all the privileges of a university, Manhattan College is the source of innumerable blessings to the sons of the wealthier classes in the States. The President, Brother Paulan, a gentleman of great administrative abilities, and the highest literary culture and acquirements, is a son of gallant Tipperary; he was born in Thurles; and the American Chrysostom, the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, the Coadjutor Bishop of the Archdiocese of St. Louis, was his school-fellow and townsman. A few years ago it was the high privilege of Brother Paulan, as the President of Manhattan College, to confer the degree of LL.D. upon Dr. Ryan, in grate-

ful acknowledgement of the young Bishop's distinguished services to the cause of Christian education, and of the honor and fame which his electric eloquence reflected upon the Irish race. The Provincial of the Christian Brothers in the United States, Brother Patrick, is also a son of the premier county, which has been as fertile of brave missionaries as of heroes and martyrs. It would be difficult to name, either in the old or new world, any Irishman who, in a quiet and unostentatious manner, has rendered during the last thirty years nobler services to the cause of Christian education than Brother Patrick.—*Dublin Freeman Journal*.

One judge in Chicago has set a good example. The monstrous abuses to which the wholesale grafting of divorces in that city has led have at last had their legitimate effect, and a reaction in the direction of common sense and sound morals seems to have now set in. Judge Farwell of the Circuit Court startled the crowd of spectators which "divorce day" had drawn by announcing, on a test case which came before him, that he will no longer entertain the flimsy pretexts which have been so often successfully put forward as a ground for divorce, and that the mere fact of jealousy, meanness or ill-temper will not be considered in his court sufficient reason for separating unhappy couples. This is very sound and healthy doctrine, and we hope for the sake not only of Chicago, but of the community generally, that Judge Farwell will be supported in the sensible stand he has taken.—*Gazette*.

Some people do not beat long about the bush in bargain-making, even when the commodity they have to dispose of is their own precious selves.—Fancy the virtuous indignation of the Chappaqua sage on receiving the following "private and confidential" communication which has since appeared in the *N. Y. Tribune*:—

SHARPSBURG, Sept. 14, 1872.

Mr. Horace Greeley—Dear Sir:—I am captain of a Grant club in this borough; they number at present 150 men. I can control easy 499 votes. If you send me \$500, and promise me a good office if you get elected, I will get the votes for you. If you do not comply with this I will have to go against you. If you make up your mind to comply with the terms, you can address me.

Yours respectfully,

A. G. WILLIAMS.

P.S.—Gov. Geary promised me the office of sealer of weights and measures; but after he got elected he broke his word, and gave the office to another man. I hope you will not do the same thing. Send the money by a money order.

A. G. WILLIAMS.

The Connecticut Legislature has given a husband a divorce because his wife had become insane since their marriage, says the *Chicago Post*. If insanity, which is but a disease, may dissolve the marital relation, why not consumption, measles, or liver complaint? New England cannot afford to laugh much at the West on account of our divorce laws, and President Woolsey must needs write a few more tracts for the Connecticut market. The solons of that Legislature seem disposed to utilize the name of their State in the motto, "What God did Connect-I-cut-asunder?"

The *New York Nation* in commenting upon the Loysos scandal, puts into very plain terms the impression produced in the minds of most intelligent people by the famous letter of defence. It says:—"The letter is very eloquent, and curiously frank, and will be read with great delight by women and staunch Protestants; but we are nevertheless, satisfied that it is the ruin of Father Hyacinthe as a reformer, or dissenter, or schismatic, or whatever you please to call him. He might have exercised great weight in the Old Catholic movement, or might, indeed, if of more heroic mould, have headed a religious revolution; but marriage is fatal to all this, because nothing will persuade the world that his desire for marriage had nothing to do with his leaving his convent. When a man is seen kissing a pretty girl, there is not the slightest use in his trying to persuade people that he does it *pro bono publico*."

M. LOYSSO'S POVERTY.—In his recent letter to the *Temps*, justifying his marriage, the ex-Father Hyacinthe says:—"If marriage were for me merely a personal satisfaction, I should not think of it for a moment. I know too well that the pure and humble home which I create will be insulted by some, deserted by others, and that it must embrace within its circle anguish and happiness together." Again:—"At the very moment when I seemed to be abandoned, renounced by my friends and by my kinsmen, exiled by blow upon blow from my Church, from my country, from my family, He sent on my solitary and desolate path a noble and holy affection, a sublime devotion, poor in this world's goods, rich in the gifts of intellect and of art; and when all had crumbled away, alone or almost alone this support remained to me." It now appears from the *Avenir National*, which is "in a position to affirm it," that Mrs. Merriman, now Mme. C. Loysos, possesses a fortune of 375,000 francs, or £15,000. Pretty tolerable poverty!

Revelations of the mysteries of adulteration will, we are convinced, prove more fatal to drunkenness than even the New Licensing Act. At the last meeting of the Chemical-Agricultural Society at Belfast, under the presidency of Dr. Knox, late Poor Law Inspector, the subject of whiskey adulteration was brought under consideration by Dr. Hodges, who exhibited a specimen of fluid liquor brought to him by two men who had been physically incapacitated by drinking a small quantity of it in a public-house. He found on analysis that it contained a large amount of naphtha. He had also discovered that ingredients of even a more deleterious character were used in the process of adulteration—mixtures containing sulphate of copper (blue stone), Cayenne pepper, sulphuric acid (vitriol), and a little spirit of wine. One specimen submitted to Dr. Hodges by a number of provision curers and cutters was composed of naphtha and a slight colouring of whiskey. The men who had imbibed a small quantity of it were affected with serious symptoms; and this, said Dr. Hodges, was a fair specimen of the drink sold in low-class public-houses. The trade in this noxious compound is carried on with impunity, no local authority in Belfast, or in the province of Ulster, caring to exercise the powers with which the Legislature has invested them for the suppression of the traffic.—*Dublin Freeman*.

A QUAKER'S LETTER TO HIS WATCHMAKER.—I herewith send thee my pocket clock, which standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time he was at thy friendly school, he was in no way reformed nor in the least benefited thereby; for I perceive by the index of his mind that he is a liar and the truth is not in him; that his pulse is sometimes slow, which betokeneth not an even temper; at other times it waxeth singlish, notwithstanding I frequently urge him; when he should be on duty, as thou knowest his hand denoteth, I find him slumbering, or, as the vanity of human reason phrases it, I caught him napping. Examine him, therefore, and prove him, I beseech thee, thoroughly, that thou mayest, being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error of his way, and show him the path wherein he should go. It grieves me to think, and when I ponder therein I am verily of the opinion that his body is foul, and the whole mass is corrupted. Cleanse him, therefore, with thy charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. I will place him for a few days under thy care, and pay for his board as thou requir'st. I entreat thee, friend John, to demean thyself on this occasion with judgment, according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman; and when thou layest thy correcting hand upon him let it be

without passion, lest thou shouldst drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion for a time to come by the motion of the light that ruleth the day, and when thou findest him converted from the error of his ways, and more conformable to the abovementioned rules, then do thou send him home with a just bill of charges drawn out in the spirit of moderation, and it shall be sent to thee in the roof of all evil.

THE ORDER OF GOING TO SLEEP.—The order in which the muscles lose their power is worth knowing. The muscles which move the arms and legs, usually become relaxed before those which maintain the body in an erect position. In relation to the social senses, that of sight is first lost, the eyelids forming a barrier between the retina and external world; but independently of eyelids, if they had been removed by the surgeon, or could not be closed by disease, 'tis still the first sense whose function is abolished. Some animals, as the hare, do not shut their eyes when asleep; and in case of somnambulism, the eyes remain open, although the sense of sight is temporarily abolished, but their acuteness is much lessened. Taste is the first to disappear, and then smell; hearing follows, and touch is the most persistent of the senses. So, conversely, a person is most easily awakened by the sense of touch; next in order by sound, and then by smell.

PRESERVE YOUR NEWSPAPERS.—Many people take newspapers, but few preserve them. The most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings us up the very age with all its genius and its spirit; more than the most labored description of the historian. Who can take up a newspaper printed half a century ago, without the thought that almost every name printed thereon is now cut upon a tombstone at the head of an epitaph? The doctor (quack or regular) that there advertised medicines and their cures, has followed the sable train of his patients—the merchant his ship—and the actor, who could make others weep, can now furnish a skull for his successors in Hamlet. It is easy to preserve newspapers, and they will repay the trouble; for, like wine, their value increases with age.

TURTLE FOR THE MILLION.—A writer in the *Food Journal* asks:—"Why should not turtle become the cheapest of all animal food?" Many companies are in active operation in South America and Australia whose success in sending home cheap and wholesome tinned beef and mutton to this country in an admirable state of preservation is now a matter beyond dispute. If the vacuum, or other preservative process, has brought sound butchers' meat—which even abroad costs a definite sum to begin with—within the reach of the poorest, why should not turtle, the supply of which is practically inexhaustible, and which costs nothing on the spot, be sold at home at as cheap a rate?

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, Homeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

Many persons, apparently healthy on retiring, die during the encroaching hours from three to five in the morning. The life force being lowest at the time, nature more readily succumbs. Individuals on the shady side of forty, and whose vitality has been impaired, are most susceptible. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites will sustain and tone the nervous system, and its use is a necessary precaution against premature mortality.

Parents lessen your Shoe bills two-thirds by buying only LASSER'S WIRE FASTENED BOOTS and SHOES. Never rip or leak. All genuine goods bear the Patent Stamp.

WANTED—By a Lady a situation to take the entire charge of a House, the care of a young family, (the best of references given if required) apply 724 Sherbrooke Street, or 300 Mountain Street, any hour before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A Male Teacher, to teach in the R. C. S. Section No. 1, in the Township of Grattan, during the remaining part of the current year—application to be made to, JAMES BONFIELD, B. E. RODDEN, M. J. KEARNEY, Trustees.

S. HOWARD, Secretary & Treasurer.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT  
Dist. of Montreal, } for Lower Canada.

No. 1440.  
The Seventeenth Day of June, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two.

PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. Justice Berthelot. DAME HENRIETTE MOREAU, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, separated as to property, of HARDON LIONAIS, of the same place, Trader, and by him duly authorized to the effect of these presents, and the said HADON LIONAIS for the purpose of authorizing his said wife,

Plaintiff.  
ELIE LARUE, Stone-cutter, heretofore of the City and District of Montreal, and actually absent from this Province of Quebec,

Defendant.  
IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Leblanc, Cassidy & Lacoste, of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Octave Patu, one of the Bailiffs of said Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "La Minerve" and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called "The True Witness" be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court)  
HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY.  
P. S. C.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.  
IN the matter of ANTOINE GRIMARD, of the city and district of Montreal, Contractor and Trader.

An Insolvent.  
THE Insolvent having made an assignment of his Estate to me, the Creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No. 428, Ontario Street, in Montreal, the 8th day of October, next, at ten o'clock, A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.  
G. H. DUMESNIL,  
Interim Assignee.  
Montreal, 24th September, 1872.