

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 31.—One hundred deputies in the French Assembly have sent to the Pope an address, assuring him of their continued devotion to his Holiness. General Chaboud Catonave refuses to sit on the Court Martial convened for the trial of Marshal Bazaine.

PARIS, August 1.—Nancy and Belfort were evacuated yesterday by the German troops who burned all their goods that could not be carried off. The inhabitants of both cities remained in their houses while the Germans were leaving.

Disturbances are reported at Raute Etape, in the Department of the Vosges. The sub-Prefect was beaten by the mob, who cried, "Vive Thiers!" and "Vive Gambetta!" During the evacuation of the Vosges by the Germans there were cries of "Vive la Commune."

The Prefect of the Department of the Upper Loire has forbidden the sale in the streets of the Radical journal *Le Peuple Souverain*.

THE ELECTIONS.—In the recent supplementary election, the first since the change of Government, the Marquis de Tacougue (Conservative) has beaten the Radical, a good sign of feeling when relieved from Republican terrorism. A healthy state of thought and action is setting in. The landed interest is regaining its influence, and the reign of briefless barristers and infidel doctrinaires is over. There is, however, much to do, and the Government cannot afford to stand still. To prepare the country for a monarchical solution, is its task, and any divergence from this policy would be a negative of the vote which raised it to office. While deprecating all precipitate measures, the country asks for the assurance of its future, not only to-morrow but the day after, and nothing save a dynastic vote can effect this. It is fully understood by all members of the Administration that to their hands is committed the noblest of tasks. To—

"Unthread the rude eye of rebellion,
And welcome back again discarded faith."

is their portion in contemporary history, and that they have invoked the aid of God publicly and officially is the best warrant for the success of their efforts. The Assembly has accepted the demand of the Archbishop of Paris for the authorization to build a Church of the Sacred Heart on Montmartre, and has appointed M. Beller Reporter of the motion. M. Cazenove de Pradines will demand that a deputation of fifty deputies be appointed to assist at the laying of the foundation-stone, and this also will probably be voted.—*Catholic Opinion*.

FOURVIERES AND LYONS.—The incendiary attempt to destroy the chapel of the miraculous image of the Blessed Virgin last week, at Fourvieres, was the occasion of a very touching *amende honorable*, to days later, on the part of the Lyons people. Thousands of citizens spontaneously united in a reparatory devotion, at which but a portion of those assembled could crowd into the church. The Devil is having, in fact, rather a bad time of it at Lyons just now. Until the electoral lists of the city shall have been revised, no good candidates for any office whatever can easily be elected, and Conservatives are sometimes condemned to an inaction which is not so apathetic as your Paris correspondent has supposed; but rather the choice of the lesser of two evils. But the breaking-up of the worst drinking dens, the curbing of licentious newspapers, and the suppressing of public atheistic demonstrations at burials, by the new Prefect of the Rhone, M. Ducrot, has dismayed and discomfited the Reds, as much as it has gratified order-loving citizens. His measures are making impious scandals appear contemptible and ridiculous, and anything laughed at in France is lost.—*Tablet*.

The Pope follows the march of affairs in France with the deepest interest, and especially the revival of the pilgrimages, on which he much relies for a quickening of popular faith and love of the Holy See. He has also expressed his admiration of General de Barrail's words on the civil interments: "If once you take away the soldier's belief in the next world, you have no right to ask him to sacrifice his life in this."

Of all strange combinations none could be stranger than that of which we have been reminded by a pamphlet just published under the auspices of the Carlist Committee; namely that the advocates of the legitimacy of Don Carlos's claims to the Crown of Spain are in fact defending Orleanist interests in France. Of course if the Treaty of Utrecht had never been executed, Don Carlos would be the direct heir to the Crown of France after the Comte de Chambord's death, and if the male descendant of Philip V., according to the Salic law should no longer be held to have a right to the Crown of Spain, his exclusion from the throne of France, arranged in order that the two Crowns should never be united, would no longer have any meaning. This is obvious; but as, although he doubtless did it with this intention only, Philip V. made an express renunciation of the Crown of France on behalf of himself and his descendants in France, first of his brother the Duc de Berri, and his male heirs, and then of his uncle, the Duke of Orleans, and his male heirs; it seems odd that Louis Philippe should have expressed the deliberate opinion that the renunciation would be actually rendered null by the introduction of female succession in Spain. He wrote, however, in these terms to M. de Polignac during the reign of Charles X: "I take a lively interest in this question" [the question of the Spanish succession], "not only as a Frenchman, but as a father, for in the event (which will not occur during my time) that we should have the misfortune to lose M. le Duc de Bordeaux without his leaving children, the Crown would descend to my eldest son, pro-

vided the Salic law be maintained in Spain; but should it not be, the renunciation made by Philip V. of the Throne of France, on behalf of himself and his male descendants, would be null and void—since it is only by virtue of this renunciation that the male descendants of this Prince have acquired an incontestable right to the Crown of Spain; but this right once abrogated, they would be entitled to reclaim that which the Salic law of France gives them, the inheritance of Louis XIV., for, as the grandsons of that monarch, they take precedence of my children." In the opinion therefore of Louis Philippe—interested, and afterwards doubly interested in maintaining the contrary—the establishment of the right of Queen Isabel to the Spanish Crown would involve the substitution of Don Carlos for the Comte de Paris as heir to Henri V.; to whom he is otherwise closely related as the nephew of his wife and the husband of his niece. It is a curious coincidence that, but for one female cousin of the house of Modena, who has by marriage taken that eventual succession, into the Royal Family of Bavaria, Don Carlos would also, after his uncle the Duke of Modena, be the lineal representative of the House of Stuart.—*Tablet*.

It is stated that the French Government has given notice of a renewal of commercial negotiations with England, that important negotiations between the two countries "are already on the way to be carried out," and that a successful result may be anticipated before the parliamentary recess.

EDUCATION.—Petitions in favour of religious education continue to be forwarded in great numbers, principally through the Catholic clubs, to the Secretary of the Commission on Education. Already more than one million persons have signed the petition, and more are coming forward every day.

The Shah was greatly struck by the noble and commanding presence of President MacMahon. During the procession from the train to the carriage, his Majesty twice turned round to examine, with evident admiration, the personal appearance of his gallant host. The magnificent beauty of the "queen of cities" fairly astonished the Shah. Everywhere loud shouts filled the air, not shouts of welcome to the royal visitor, but cries of *Vive MacMahon!* Of far greater importance than the visit of a thousand kings, are the manifestations of affection and honor with which a gallant and chivalrous people welcome the man into whose hands they have confided the fortunes and destinies of their native land.—*Catholic Opinion*.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 29.—The refusal of the authorities of Almeria to comply with the demand of General Contreras, for the contribution of 500,000 pesetas was followed by an attack upon that city by the insurgent fleet. After two hours firing the insurgents made an attempt to disembark, but were repulsed by the National forces. The women and children left Almeria before the commencement of the attack. The town is now occupied only by Republican troops, who are determined to make a desperate resistance against the attacks of the insurgents.

The Cortes has resolved to proceed immediately with the consideration of bills providing for a new national loan, the national armaments and the suppression of the right of pardon by the President.—The Civil Governor of Barcelona has seized a newspaper in that city, for endeavouring to incite mutiny amongst the National troops stationed there.

MADRID, July 31.—The insurgents in Valencia still refuse to surrender, and the republican troops resumed the bombardment of the city last night. The citizens of Alicante, fearing an attack from the insurgents, have made urgent application to the Madrid Government for re-enforcements. Despatches have been received from Seville, announcing that the insurgents have set fire to that city in four different places by means of petroleum.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—A sharp fight has taken place near Malaga between the Republicans and the insurgents, in which the latter were defeated and driven from the field. Eighty-seven insurgents were killed.

PAU, Aug. 1.—The Carlists announce that Don Carlos has captured Estella with the entire garrison, which surrendered as prisoners of war.

A CARLIST VICTORY.—The *Times* correspondent, writing from Bayonne on the 1st inst., gives the following account of the recent Carlist victory: "The victory of Carlists is not a successful array of some petty band, the surprise of a village or of an isolated party of troops, but a regular victory according to all the rules of the field. Six or seven days ago it was ascertained that the bands of the chiefs Ollo, Dorregaray, Lizarraga, Rada, Lera, Elio, and others, amounting in all to over 7,000 men well-armed and equipped, after remaining three days at Lecumberri, left it suddenly during the night for the Amescos. Lecumberri is on the main road from Tolosa (Guipuzcoa) to Pampeluna, in the picturesque valley of Larraun, and the stream, from which it takes its name traverses valley and village. The road, not by any means broad, becomes still more narrow as it approaches the defile known as the *Paso de las dos Hiermas*, where rocks rise perpendicular on both sides, and look as if they had once formed but one mass and been rent asunder by some convulsion of nature. It was through this pass that General Sarsfield (the descendant of James II.'s Sarsfield) was on the point of advancing to join General Evans's force in 1837 near Hernani for a combined attack on the whole Carlist line, instead of by Vera and Oyarzun, as originally intended. He made one day's march as far as Iruzan, but was driven back by the snow, which fell heavily during the night. The formidable mountain positions of Lecumberri, over which a column would have to pass, are now, as then, the enemy's centre of operations in the north-western provinces, and the country is held or menaced by them from a mile or two out of Tolosa to near the walls of Pampeluna. The day after the Carlist General and his chiefs traversed this pass they fell in with the Republican troops, commanded by Castanon, near Murieta. The combat commenced about three o'clock in the afternoon, and was not over till nightfall, during which Elio, a regularly trained soldier, a veteran of the Seven Years' War, and a native of Navarre, manoeuvred so as to place Castanon between two fires. Castanon employed cannon, and did his best to cheer on his men; it was in vain, he was forced to retreat on Murieta. It was rumoured that Generals Novillas and Portilla came up with the Carlists after the combat—it is not said when—and inflicted on them a severe check, with the loss of some hundreds killed, wounded, and prisoners. This last account is not implicitly believed, as all the Carlist villages in that part of Navarre were up the last moment manifesting the utmost joy, and young men by scores were setting out of their own accord to join the Carlists, and others are only waiting for arms to follow their example. The loss inflicted on both sides is variously stated, but after the combat the ground was strewed with dead bodies. The Carlists

took a gun, two gun carriages, some artillery ammunition, and a large quantity of muskets and cartridges. Twelve officers and 67 men of the regular army were made prisoners. Lizarraga, the Carlist commander in Guipuzcoa, had two horses killed under him.

ITALY.

The new Ministry in Italy has been constituted by Signor Minghetti. Fearful of anything which would hasten the impending fall of his tottering throne, Victor Emmanuel sent the following telegram to Minghetti:—"Settle it as best you can, but do not make a crisis." The Ministers are—Minghetti, President of the Ministry and Minister of Finance; Cantelli, Minister of the Interior; Spaventa, Minister of Public Works; Vigianna, Minister of Justice; Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Ricotti, Minister of War; and Scialoja, Minister of Public Instruction. The last three Ministers held the same portfolios in the Cabinet which has just resigned. Nothing positive is known with regard to the Ministers of Agriculture and Marine, and Visconti Venosta's acceptance of the Foreign Office has not yet been received.

Thick as leaves in the Shady Vale are the travesties of fact whenever the Catholic Church or its venerable Head is concerned, which have generally been presented to its patrons by our halfpenny contemporary, "the terror of the streets." It is, therefore, as an augury of better counsels that we note the following "uncooked" morsel of Roman news, published on Monday from "our own correspondent":—"The nuns of Rome are naturally in a state of much suspense about their future prospects. The younger women, who have friends to return to, are not so badly off; but the poor old women, who have outlived all their nearest relations, are much miseraled by people here, who do not profess any strong political bias. I cannot conceal the fact that very little faith is placed in the declarations of the Government that all the aged and helpless will be amply provided for. Much will be left to private charity." The good Sisters need not long remain in suspense; happy are they "who expect nothing for they shall not be disappointed." What consideration or compensation can have the Lord's consecrated virgins to expect from the ruffians of the royal Barabaras, who, as the late J. F. Maguire said, has "the temperament of a goat, and the morality of a mess-trouper?" The Poor Clares of Rome, according to the same correspondent, have been dispossessed to give place to a chemical-school. The perfume of their pious prayers is less agreeable to the nostrils of King "Honest Man" than the noisome stink of sulphuretted hydrogen—fit emblem of the atmosphere of the infernal locality, to a freehold in perpetuity in which he has so well become entitled.—*Catholic Opinion*.

The *Observatore Romano* says that the Chapter of Alessandria have laid at the feet of the Holy Father an address in which the members express their sorrow at having afflicted the heart of the Sovereign Pontiff, on the occasion of the obsequies of Rattazzi. They profess before God their willingness to obey the ecclesiastical laws, and to mark always, by every one of their acts, their devotion to the Holy See and to the person of the Pope.—The *Journal de Bruxelles* says that the ex-queen of Spain, in taking farewell of the Spanish monks of the Holy Trinity in Rome, said, "Pray for me—and pray for Don Carlos!" It is reported in connection with this saying, that Isabella's only desire in life now, is to be allowed peacefully to live in Madrid as a private princess en retraite.

The volcanic phenomena continues without cessation in Upper Italy, and have broken out at Belluno, Tarra, and the Lake of Santa Croce, which has risen to boiling temperature. At most of the villages in the province of Udine, churches, houses, and beliefies, have fallen, the earth has given way, the crops are ruined, and the terror is general. All the families who are able to do so have gone into tents in the open country, and the damage is estimated at more than two millions sterling.

Fresh accounts from Belleuno mention that just before the earthquake the water in the Public Mormal Baths turned as red as blood, and a few hours after was filled with ashes. On the 2nd of July the shocks continued and the population were emigrating.

The instructions sent by the Duc de Broglie to the two ambassadors in Rome, though extremely moderate, are, it is said, very distasteful to Italy, who feels uncertain of her ground, and is beginning to recognize the truth of the axiom, that France can never be otherwise than Catholic and that the first use she will make of her recovered strength will be to place herself at the head of a Crusade, which will have even the sympathy of the German Catholics.—It is this certainty that paralyzes Italy, and renders any definite ministry a sheer impossibility. It is felt that the abyss is opening beneath her feet, and that she is everywhere losing hold after hold on public opinion even in Protestant countries. The discontent increases hourly, and if the smallest exterior pressure were exercised there is not a doubt that the mass of the population would regard any army of rescue as its saviour and not as its enemy.

REACTION IN SICILY.—The Island of Sicily has forwarded an address to the English Parliament, of which all mention has been carefully suppressed by the "Liberal" press, but which is particularly important at the present moment. In it the Sicilians demand the support of Great Britain in regaining their liberty, autonomy, and the restoration of Francis II. They acknowledge their culpable mistake in 1860, and reserve their right of separation at any moment which may be favourable. The petition is signed by above 100,000 of the principal inhabitants. This fact is especially worthy of note, as it shows that if a Federal Republic in imitation of Spain be proclaimed, Sicily and Naples will become the *Ducque* of Italy, and afford a firm footing for Catholic and Royalist action. Federation may cut in two directions in the Peninsula. Prussia knows this, and, as a very intelligent and well-written article in the *Crusader* of this week remarks, "is already looking to a favourable result to herself in the shape of a Mediterranean port." Italian unity is no longer possible, and the autonomist organizations in the Sicilies are far better managed and more widely extended than is generally supposed. The success of Don Carlos would ensure the autonomy and reconstruction of the Sicilies and give a sure refuge to the Holy See if needful; and the Carlist cause is evidently the key to all action elsewhere, pending the freedom of France and her power of external policy.—*Catholic Opinion*.

SWITZERLAND.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—The draft of the new Federal Constitution has just been published, and from it we quote the items which affect the welfare of the Church.—Art. 25. The confederation is empowered to establish a University, a polytechnic school, and other educational establishments of a similar kind. Primary instruction is to be provided by the Cantons; it will be compulsory and gratuitous. Art. 28. There will be a complete freedom of conscience and creed. No one shall be compelled to take part in the acts of any religious body or in religious instruction. Civil and political rights must not be dependent on any regulations or conditions of a religious kind, and no religious opinions will be admitted as a justification for the neglect of the duties of a citizen. No one shall be compelled to pay taxes specially imposed for the spiritual objects of a religious body to which he does not belong. Art. 49. Every citizen shall so far as is compatible with morality and public order, enjoy equal freedom in the exercise of his religion, and equal protection for the services of his Church. The Confederation and each Canton will take such steps as they may deem necessary for the preservation of

peace and order among the members of the various religions, and to prevent any encroachments on the domain of the State or Church. The establishment of bishoprics on Swiss territory is subject to the approval of the Confederation. Art. 64. Any one who, without the permission of the Confederation, shall exercise any official functions on Swiss territory as the agent of a foreign State or Power, may be expelled from the country by the Federal Council. The Confederation has the right of expelling from the Swiss territory all foreigners who endanger the internal or external security of the country.

The *Liberte* of Fribourg publishes a long letter Mgr. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, on the persecution of the Catholic Church in Switzerland, in which his lordship recounts the horrible maltreatment Catholics are now undergoing in that country; refers to the supposed "liberty of conscience" of the age; reminds the Catholics of the Jura that their religious freedom has been established by the Federal and Cantonal constitutions, and guaranteed by the powers who signed the treaty of Vienna, who have however, in a cowardly manner ignored those signatures; refers to Prussia as being at the bottom of it all; but prophesies an end, sooner or later, to the ephemeral reign of violence now prevailing.

The immediate peril of the Church is far greater in Switzerland, than it is in any other portion of the Continent. In Germany, the danger is of considerable magnitude and the oppression already commenced is severe; but in that empire the Catholic force is immense numbers, and even Bismarck is forced to move with what to him must be unusually guarded steps. Not so in Switzerland. She is willingly acting the part of catstep to the anti-Christ of the day, and at Bismarck's bidding is actively engaged in attempted suppression of the Faith. What she aims at is the entire extirpation, not of Catholicism alone, but of all trace of Christianity, and to that end she has made considerable advances. In another column will be found the answer of the Swiss Bishops to the address of the English hierarchy, and we would beg of our readers to peruse that document attentively so that, being impressed with the gravity of the crisis, they may take speedy steps—practical as well as sympathetic—to aid our afflicted brethren in Switzerland. We may mention as a hint, that the French Catholics have subscribed large sums to help the despoiled priests, and that a similar effort on the part of Englishmen would be hailed with delight and gratitude by those who are now in such dire need through their devotion to the Church of God.—*Catholic Times*.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, August 1.—Germany proposes a Congress of the Maritime Powers to decide the status and treatment of the insurgent Spanish ships.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.—It is officially announced that the Emperor of Germany, has given his consent to the law introducing the constitution of the German empire into Alsace-Lorraine.

"STATE CATHOLICS."—A confidential circular, apparently from those Catholics who recently signed an address to the Emperor, has somehow or other obtained publicity in the *Germania*. These gentlemen express great alarm at the prospect of being confounded with Ultramontanes, and so subjected to unjust and violent usage, and even to "cruel oppression on the part of the State," and they therefore propose to save themselves by remaining, throughout the struggle of "the Ultramontanes and the Jesuit party" against the German Empire, firmly and immovably attached to the State. And as they acknowledge that the Empire, as well as every particular State, has the full right to determine by legislation the limits between the respective attributions of the State and of the Church, they will of course have no difficulty; as whatever the State claims to do they will acknowledge that it can do. For signing the first address of disloyalty to the Church, the Catholic Knights of the Johanniter Order in Silesia have deposed the Duke of Ratibor, Cardinal v. Hohenlohe's elder brother, from their presidency, at the cost however of some secessions from their Society.—*Tablet*.

THE OFFICIAL PERSECUTION.—The Prussian Government does not relax its efforts to reduce the Church to absolute inaction and complicity with schism.—The proceedings against the Archbishop of Cologne and his coadjutor, M. Baudry, are being pressed on before the new Ecclesiastical Court; the charge against the two prelates being that they have communicated two priests for openly joining in the schism, and have interdicted from sacred functions two seminarians who had got themselves ordained by the schismatical Dutch Archbishop. In Posen, after having banished religious instruction in the Polish language—the only one known to the younger children—from the schools, the authorities have now taken upon themselves to prohibit its being given even in the churches. A priest who teaches the catechism in church is conducting "a class without the necessary permission." Even the *Kreuz-Zeitung* sees the injustice of this.—*Id.*

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.—A most elaborate programme has been laid out for the autumn movements of the Emperor of Germany, ending with the unveiling of the monument of Victory, in Berlin, in September. But the Emperor is an old man, feeble in bodily health, his mind gone, and tottering on the brink of eternity—how would it be if the victory was one gained by king death?

Slowly but surely is the persecution forging ahead in Germany. The Posen clerical seminary is to be shut up forthwith, because the noble bishop refused to submit the programme of studies to the infidel officers of the Government; its revenues have already been sequestrated by the same officials; and the seminary of Paderborn has been treated in a like manner. Already are the rats leaving what they suppose to be a sinking ship, and one instance, that of Dr. Martin of the Pulpin Seminary, who has resigned his place in the hopes of obtaining a far superior one when the bishop of Fulda is driven into exile on account of his heroic defence of the Church, is already recorded. At the same time, it is worthy of note that the Prussian Protestants are fighting bitterly amongst themselves, and quite recently their Supreme Consistory, has overruled the sentence of expulsion, pronounced by a local (Brandenburg) Consistory, against the Rev. Mr. Sydow for denying the miraculous birth of Christ. It is a wonder Germans trouble themselves about such questions at all—with their Pope William at their head they cannot surely go astray; or, if they do wander far from his peculiar fold, they will find themselves pretty sharply dragged back again, with severe punishment for the escapade. Religious liberty is almost dead in Germany.

A DREAM AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—On the afternoon of Saturday, July 19, about 4 o'clock, considerable excitement was created in the neighborhood of Bolton and Hoffman Streets by the report that a negro child had fallen into a well. The alarm was created by the appearance of a negro girl in an excited state at the front door of a block of small dwellings known as "Gunnison's Row," calling for assistance. A crowd quickly collected, which was soon swelled to about five hundred persons of both sexes and colors, and measures were promptly instituted to rescue the child. The building surrounding the well was soon razed to the ground, and grappling-hooks and other improvised devices were brought into use, but all to no effect. Finally a stalwart negro volunteered to descend into the well, and was promptly secured by ropes and lowered. He remained down a few minutes, and was then hauled up, and declared he could see nothing of the child. At his request the ropes were readjusted so as to give him more "play," and he was again lowered and began his search. At this incident, to the surprise of the

now thoroughly excited crowd, she negro girl who had caused all the alarm appeared at an upper window and shouted, "I found de chile asleep on de bed." This unexpected intelligence so startled the men holding the ropes to which the unfortunate negro was dangling like a fish on a line, that they instantly released their hold, but, fortunately some officers grasped it before it had disappeared, and hauled the heroic "friend and brother" up, and landed him fairly on terra firma. The mother of the child, who had swooned during the excitement, was restored by the application of a few pailful of water, and the excitement subsided as speedily as it had risen. In explanation of her assertion that the child had fallen into the well, the girl said that she had dreamed that she saw it fall, and on looking around and not finding it, supposed the dream must be true. More than three hours were consumed in the fruitless search, during all of which time the unconscious cause of the alarm was quietly snoring in an upper room.—*Baltimore Gazette*.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.—When you are carrying several articles and one of them slips, it is best not to try to recover it. An Essex street man, named Roberts, was helping his wife prepare dinner table on Sunday, as one of the deacons was to take dinner with them. Roberts took a plate of steak in one hand and the coffee-pot in the other, and had a dish of peas on the arm with the steak. The wind blew the dining-room door partly to as he approached it, and putting out his foot to push it back, the arm with the peas moved out of plumb, and the dish commenced to slide. A cold steak flew up Robert's spine, and his hair began to raise, and he felt a sudden sickness at the stomach, but he dodged ahead to save the peas, partly caught them and made a wrong move, lost them again, jabbed at them with the coffee pot, and upset the steak dish, and springing back to avoid the gravy, stepped on the cat that belonged to the family down stairs, and came to the floor with the steak and peas and a terribly mad cat under him, and an overflowing pot of scald-coffee on the top of him. Then he bounded up and stamped on the steak-dish, and picked up the other dish and threw it out of the window, and finished that performance in time to lurch the coffee-pot and remaining contents after the cat, which was making the very best of time down the front stairway. The deacon didn't stay to dinner. Robert retired to the bedroom with a bottle of sweet oil and a roll of cotton batting, and Mrs. Roberts went over to her mother's to cry.—*Danbury News*.

WANTED

By an experienced and competent Professor of Latin, Greek, English and French, a situation either now, or on the 1st September. Highest testimonials as to ability and moral rectitude. Address "Prof," *True Witness Office*.

Provincial Agricultural and Industrial EXHIBITION FOR 1873.

THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION for 1873 open to the world, will be held in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th SEPTEMBER next, on the GROUNDS, MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE.

Prizes Offered, \$12,000 to \$15,000.

For Prize Lists and Blank Forms of Entries in all the Departments, apply to GEORGES LECLERE, Esq., Secretary of the Council of Agriculture, 63 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal; or to the Secretaries of County Agricultural Societies. Entries for Stock will not be received after the 30th of August, and in the industrial Department not after the 6th September.

The principal Lines of Railways and Steamboats will carry stock and articles for exhibition at reduced rates.

For further information apply to the undersigned, GEORGES LECLERE, Sec. of the Council of Agriculture. Aug. 1. 50

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, SAULT AU RECOLLET, NEAR MONTREAL.

THIS Institution is beautifully and healthfully located about six miles from Montreal. Every facility is afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language.

TERMS:

Boards and Tuition for the Scholastic year, \$150. Piano, Vocal Music, Harp, German, &c., are extra. For further particulars apply to the LADY SUPERIOR. 48-2m

5,000 AGENTS WANTED.—Samples sent free by mail, with terms to clear from \$5 to \$10 per day. Two entirely new articles, saleable as flour. Address, N. H. WHITE, Newark, N.J.

A SURE CURE FOR CATARRH.

Instantaneous relief guaranteed to any one afflicted with catarrh or cold in the head, by using Dr. Williams's (the noted Indian doctor) cure for Catarrh, (a vegetable remedy, prepared from roots and gums.) One box will cure the worst case—has cured cases of 25 and 30 years standing. It cures when every other remedy fails. Sent by mail for \$1.00. Williams's Proprietary Medicine Company, Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A., P. O. Box 1236. 45-3m

A SURE CURE FOR THE PILES.

Dr. Williams, the noted Indian Physician, has discovered a positive cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles, (a powerful healing Vegetable Ointment.) One box is warranted to cure the worst case. Not one single failure in five years. Sent by mail, securely sealed from observation, for \$1.00. Those who now suffer with the loathsome disease should suffer if they don't use Dr. Williams's Remedy. Williams's Proprietary Medicine Company, Sole Manufacturers, Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A. P. O. Box 1236. 45-3m

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned, Tutor to the minor children of the late Joseph Deschamps, in his lifetime of the Parish of Ste. Anne du Bout de l'Isle, Blacksmith, and of the late Basile Charlebois, his wife, has been this day duly authorized, in his said quality, to accept the estate of the said deceased, and also of the late Joseph Olivier Deschamps, brother of said minors, under benefit of Inventory. Montreal, 4th July, 1873. ANDRE CHARLEBOIS.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of F. X. BENOIT, of Somerset, Insolvent. A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection, until the 5th day of August next, after which dividend will be paid. G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee. 49-2w

Montreal, 19th July, 1873. 49-2w