

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

According to the *Bien Public*, there is a split among the Bonapartists, one portion of them, including M. Rouher, being disposed to act in conjunction with the Royalists.

The same journal says Marshal MacMahon, on being sounded with regard to a prolongation of his powers, declined to entertain any proposal of the kind. He believes a solution to be necessary, and considers it would be undignified on his part to lend himself to any combination for extending the present provisional state of things, of which the country is tired.

A document is being circulated amongst the French Protestants for their signature and for eventual presentation to the Protestant members of the Assembly, calling on the latter to oppose by their votes the restoration of Henri V. The French Protestants do not share in the opinion of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the interests of the State should have precedence over those of any Church, for they tell their "co-religionists" that "a man cannot abjure his blood, his faith, and the higher interests of the Gospel for paltry and political preferences, or surrender his spiritual country in order to try new Governmental combinations in the other." The adherents of the new heresy and the old one must settle the point between them.

Plon-Plon is again in Paris, where his talent for intrigue is, without doubt, not permitted to rust. His application for re-instatement in his military rank is before the Council of State, but is unlikely to be considered before Christmas. Why he should so earnestly desire to become a mock soldier we are not able to say, but we can assert, without fear of contradiction, that a real one he can never be. Like Hotspur's fop, the smell of "villainous salt-petre" is too much for his nerves, and the Council of State will remember this when the application is placed before them. We think it probable that his appearance in Paris is to endeavor to organize the Bonapartist opposition to the Restoration. Poor M. Thiers never acted with more regard to the welfare of France than when he banished Prince Napoleon from her territory. The alliance between the two Royalist parties will probably be too strong for the Radicals and Bonapartists combined; and the latter are in danger of being remembered as men who preferred the interests of a usurping dynasty to the prosperity and salvation of their country.

The Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Paris, directing prayers to be offered for the Church under persecution, and specially for the Holy See, which has been despoiled of its rights and independence, has not, it appears, as originally reported, been made the subject of diplomatic remonstrance by Italy, but it has been severely attacked by the Left in the Permanent Committee at Versailles. M. Noel Parfait declared that it was directed against a Government friendly to France, and that the authorities at Rome had been obliged to forbid its publication in Italy. He wished to know whether the Government were prepared to express their condemnation of it. To this the Duc de Broglie replied: "Certainly not; for with episcopal documents it had nothing to do. The Government had its policy, which was laid down in the message and in the diplomatic circular, that these were the only documents for which it considered itself responsible. This policy was one of peace, and he and his colleagues had no intention of departing from it." This seemed to satisfy the Left, who attempted to pin the Government to a repudiation of the Archbishop's Pastoral, to which, however, the Duc de la Rochefoucauld declared that they had not committed themselves; and after a little excitement caused by M. Batbie's just and well-founded statement that the Bishops "were not functionaries," the subject dropped.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 3 a.m.—The Carlists profess to have received information that their General, Ollo, on the 6th, defeated and routed the army of Genl. Morion near Ciranqui, and compelled it to retreat to Puerta la Reyna, 13 miles south-west of Pampeluna, leaving behind a large number of dead and wounded. The Carlists claim this as the greatest victory of the campaign.

ITALY.

The overburdened condition of the Italian finances in particular has compelled Signor Minghetti to urge his master to take some step by which the disproportionate size of the Italian army may be reduced in time to avoid a financial catastrophe. Italy, instead of being a support to Germany, is going to be a hindrance, and would gladly be a pensioner. It will be remembered that the Archbishop of Paris, in his recent Pastoral, stated that the military preparations of Italy would be soon found to be too much for that country to bear. The Italians were furious with Monsignor Guibert for the statement, but they have now to make the avowal themselves.

MILAN, Sept. 12.—It would be difficult even to a rabid Democrat to look without dismay upon the fate of the Italian nobility. The whole class is threatened with rapid extinction. Some of the finest houses, with glorious historic names, endeared to the country by recent patriotic deeds, seem bent upon falling by their own deliberate act. They yield to a disdainful feeling, which tells them that, as they can no longer be as they were, they had better cease to be. Affected by the French law abolishing the rights of primogeniture, they have been sinking into helpless poverty, and all they now seem to aspire to is to hide their diminished heads, and die away in obscurity. There are some of the minor cities in Venetia and the Emilia where the "Golden Book" was still in the early part of the present century an institution, and where the *Casino dei Nobili* kept up its former lustre, an object either of superstitious awe, or of mean envy to the long-trodden populace. Go and visit those cities

now, and you will find that stewards of shattered estates or petty traders are the great men of the places, and that the aristocratic mansions which it almost seems as if no time could demolish, are being turned to the basest uses. It cannot but be a melancholy sight, however richly many of those Patricians may have deserved their fate, and whatever new order of things may be expected to spring from all that desolation. But the deed is done, and things must take their course. In some of the larger cities, as, for instance, here at Milan, the decay is more gradual, and some of the most substantial families strive to avert their fate by a variety of wise but not altogether unobjectionable contrivances by pinching niggardliness, by interested matrimonial alliances, by their limited fruitfulness, by the celibacy of the junior branches. But the house often falls by the very attempts made to prop it up.—*Times' Special Cor.*

THE CARDINALS.—The *Unita Cattolica* says there is no truth in the statement that the Pope has secretly appointed thirty cardinals. Such an appointment would be contrary to the rules of the Church. When Pius VII. was held in confinement by Napoleon I., he did not appoint any cardinals, as he was deprived of his liberty, and Pius IX. must follow the same course. It has often happened that the actual number of cardinals were very much below the established number. In 1831, when John XXII. was Pope, there were only twenty cardinals, and on several occasions the election of a Pope had to be delayed for months, and even years, because the number of cardinals was insufficient. In the year 1855 Sixtus V. fixed the number of cardinals at seventy, that being the number of chiefs given by Moses to the Israelites, and he formed the Sacred College of six suburban bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, which arrangement has been adhered to ever since. The number of vacant cardinals' hats is now only twenty-six. Of the forty-four existing cardinals, eight were appointed before Gregory XVI., and the rest by the present Pope.

SWITZERLAND.

The Commission occupied in the revision of the Constitution in the National Council at Berne has settled its draft of the three articles which principally concern the Church, and according to the version published by the *Journal de Geneve*, these articles abolish entirely all Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, forbid the erection of any Bishopric without the consent of the State, prohibit the foundation of convents and the restoration of those already suppressed, as well as the reception of novices by those which are still in existence, generalize the law of civil marriage, exact certificates of studies from every ecclesiastic before he can exercise his functions, place all cemeteries under the exclusive control of the civil authorities, throwing them open to all deceased inhabitants of the commune; and lastly enact that no diplomatic representative of a "foreign Ecclesiastical Power" can be accredited to the Confederation. The free exercise of the Catholic religion is, in fact, if these provisions become law, to be made as impossible throughout the whole extent of Switzerland, as it now is in Cantons Berne and Geneva. The Berne Government, by-the-by, is reported to have decided on expelling from their cures the whole of the sixty odd parish priests of the Jura district.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—The official Sanitary R. port states that since July 16th there have been 3,020 cases of cholera in this city, of which 1,230 terminated fatally. To-day, for the first time in several months, no new cases have been reported.

GERMANY.

If, we see Victor Emmanuel in Berlin, this notable event must be entirely attributed to extraneous circumstances, which have since arisen independently of the action of the Berlin or the Roman Government. A Bourbon Restoration has become possible both in France and in Spain. It is known to be promoted by a party regarding the re-establishment of the Temporal Power as a sacred duty. Such a re-establishment is advocated in the Pastorals of the Gallican clergy, and anything but discountenanced by the Comte de Chambord. Under these circumstances, it is very intelligible that Victor Emmanuel should have made up his mind to visit that Berlin by whose good offices he has been long benefited almost against his will, and that he should be kindly welcomed by those who are aware that while the present constellation lasts Italy has no choice but to rely upon them. It would be, however, an unpardonable omission were I to observe that if Berlin hopes are fulfilled, the present instructive event will contribute to invest the educated and enlightened classes of Italy with a power which will render the conclusion in their midst of offensive Treaties against Germany impossible.

But, although the general tendency of the Berlin meeting does not admit of a moment's doubt, the details of the negotiations of the next few days are sure not to transpire for some time to come. Will Victor Emmanuel demand a definite promise of assistance against possible claims from his western neighbors? And if he does put forward such a demand, will it be accorded? Or will he have to content himself with general and less-binding assurances of sympathy and help? It is evident that the most ordinary caution advises these points to be kept in the dark. With reference to such delicate topics as those to be immediately discussed at Berlin any premature revelation might result in inflaming extreme parties both in France and in Spain. Were Italy represented as in alliance with Germany, this might appear as a provocation to ardent Ultramontanes; were the contrary very positively affirmed it might be concluded that Italy has been handed over to the tender mercies of those whose intentions towards Germany are held to be suspicious. The practice, moreover, of Italian statesmen treating public documents as their private property and publishing as many despatches as may suit their own personal purposes, or those of their party, cannot but enjoy reserve, especially in the present primary stage of the matter. La Marmora's latest pamphlet has not, indeed, materially prejudiced a future connexion between Germany and Italy, because it only imparted additional intelligence upon a subject the main features of which have been known for some time past; but it has again, and more forcibly than ever, reminded us of the fact that an unexpected use is sometimes made of diplomatic papers on the other side of the Alps. While we are, therefore, justified in anticipating that there will be no lack of amiable and even friendly utterances on either side, we must prepare for a more than ordinary reticence, which shall leave us ignorant of the

real upshot of the coming Royal and Ministerial interview for an indefinite period.—*Times Cor.*

In well-informed quarters it is understood that the visit of the King of Italy to Berlin will not lead to the conclusion of any formal treaty of alliance, or to any understanding implying aggression against France. The interchange of views between the Sovereigns and Ministers of Italy and Germany will, however, result in the adoption by the two countries of one and the same attitude in dealing with future contingencies. As regards the next Papal election, notwithstanding numerous slight divergencies of opinion between the two Governments, arising from the different positions which they occupy, it is expected that an understanding without any formal stipulations will be arrived at to avert dangers which would affect both Italy and Germany; for example, the selection of an Ultramontane French Cardinal as the successor of Pius IX.—*Times Cor.*

THE ARCHBISHOP OF POSNA.—We gladly publish the following extract from the Archbishop, to the local court which recently tried his cause:—"As the Lord Jesus Christ sent out his apostles to preach the Gospel, to baptize all men, and to administer the Sacrament of Penance, 'he did not ask the worldly authorities of that time for their consent and confirmation of those elected by him. In the same manner the Lord, in empowering His Church to continue sending laborers to His vineyard, has not made this power dependent on the approbation of men. If the state recognises this lawful power of the Church and respects the divine commands, such conflicts as the present one cannot occur; on the contrary an understanding between State and Church on all matters in which both are interested, may easily be arrived at, as the last twenty years have sufficiently shown. As soon, however, as the state extends its powers even to those affairs which belong to the internal nature and divine organisation of the Church, to religious doctrine and ecclesiastical discipline; as soon as the state which enforces its laws which encroach upon the special jurisdiction of the Church by compulsory measures and punishments, then indeed nothing remains for the bishops but to repeat submissively and in confidence in the assistance of the Lord God, 'non licet.' I am therefore now obliged to reply to your letter of the 9th inst. in the negative, because as I have already shown, it is not permitted to me to trespass on the full right which the priest Arndt has to the cure of the parish of Filehne by virtue of his canonical institution, and to withdraw from him the power of performing any ecclesiastical functions within his parish, in order to appoint some other person to the cure, as you desire. I can only declare that Arndt alone is and remains the lawful pastor of the congregation of Filehne, and that he can only be deposed from his cure by the proceeding laid down in the canon law and on canonical grounds. If the imperial and royal government believes that the bishops are in error in claiming for the Church exclusive competency in certain affairs, it will be necessary to settle this dispute in communication with the head of the Catholic Church. The bishops must be, and are, ready to submit at once to the decision of the Holy See which is for every Catholic Christian the highest and infallible authority in questions of faith and morals."

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ASHANTEE.

As to the country, we glean from McCulloch and others that it is generally mountainous, save some small tracts to the east and west, though the mountains are neither abrupt nor precipitous. It is well watered, among the rivers being the Assinnee, which is looked upon as the boundary between the Ivory and Gold coasts, and is, for some distance, the western boundary of the empire, and the Volta or Osweda, the principal river, which runs a course over 400 miles before reaching the sea. Both the heat and insularity of the climate are believed to be exaggerated, though the former, from October to March, the hot season is very great. During the rest of the year it is so moderate that fires and warm clothing are not amiss. The nights, indeed, are always cold, and in the forests fires are as necessary against the cold dews as against the wild beasts. The climate along the coast is certainly unhealthy especially to Europeans, owing partly to the chilly nights following scorching hot days, but mostly to a kind of miasma which rises from the valleys and neighbourhood of rivers. The interior, indeed, is healthy, and I have even recommended the erection in it of hospitals for the benefit of European invalids from the forts on the coast. Usually the air is calm, but there are tornadoes frequently, and the harmattan, as the wind from the desert is called. The latter is felt between the end of December and the beginning of February, and is very destructive blowing sometimes for two or three days only, but occasionally for a fortnight together, and it is so dry that it absorbs the moisture of everything it comes in contact with. There are two rainy seasons and one dry in Ashantee. The first rains occur about the end of May or beginning of June, and are followed by fog and hazy weather, very dangerous and very powerful in July and August. The second rains come on in October, after which till April is the hot season. For about half its length, more or less, that is, from about 7° N. latitude to the coast, and for the whole length between the Assinnee and Volta rivers, the country is a mass of forest, the trees of which are all on an immense scale, varying, however, on the coast and inland. Thus near the coast are to be found the baobab, the cactus, the mangrove, various specimens of palms, the cotton, and other large trees, all mixed with a wild entanglement of thorny bush, itself growing to an inconceivable size. When the summit of the first mountains are reached about 12 miles inland, the baobab disappears, and is replaced by another tree of equal magnitude. So, too, does the mangrove; the palms become scarce, but other trees are found in their stead, including a new kind of aloe and citron. In the north there are trees and shrubs only in patches, and the country is covered with jungle and guinea grass of an immense height and thickness, and which is fired and mowed used for the plantations. The sugar-cane grows wild, and there are also tobacco, maize and hounra, millet, yams, rice, potatoes and every kind of tropical plant in abundance, of gums and aromatic plants, of dye and hard woods. The animals are numerous and various. There are elephants, rhinoceri, giraffes, buffaloes, deer, antelopes, civet cats, monkeys, porcupines and goats, as well as lions, tigers, leopards, jackals, wolves, wild boars and wild cats. The rivers swarm with hippopotami and alligators; but the animals seemingly peculiar to the Ashantee are a gigantic rat, an odiferous mouse, and the orompo or man-eater, which digs up and devours dead bodies. Reptiles are numerous, including serpents of every size, scorpions and centipedes, toads and frogs, some of the former being of an immense size, and lizards. Of birds there are pheasants, partridges, and wild ducks (of a very beautiful plumage), doves, crown birds, parrots, paroquets, guinea sparrows, baccos, ficos. The waterfowl are herons, bitterns, and sea mews. Birds of prey include eagles, kites, and one, not larger than a dove, but bolder and more rapacious than any other bird. Those peculiar to the country are the pookoe, useful in destroying field rats, and a bird almost twice the size of a sparrow, with a shrill, hollow note, and the sound of which is held to be of ill-omen. All the Ashantee birds are remarkable for their plumage but none have pleasing voices. The only songsters being the nightingale and thrush. The woods are full of bees, and a species of ant called termites, so numerous and rapacious that a sheep attacked by them has been found a skeleton in the morning. Fireflies, dragon-fly, a fly like the cantharides in appearance and scent, indeed, all tropical insects but the mosquito are found here. Black and hump-backed whales are found on the

coast between September and December, and there are plenty of sharks, which form the common food of the Gold Coast negroes, and other sea-fish; and the rivers yield congo and oysters, which feed on the branches of the mangrove and other trees, but are not good for food if the water be fresh.—*Land and Water.*

"CHURCH LOUNGING."—We have noticed in many of our churches a certain class of young men who seemingly labor under the impression that they were made to ornament, if not society at least the front portals of the church. They should not for once think themselves stationary although, perhaps, having as little animation; nor should they imagine themselves paintings, unless for some child's picture books. They should have sense enough to know that they are human beings, not conning to church pillars nor staves to the street fences. These young men of high ideas (of themselves), seldom fail, when divine service is going on, to get as near the door as possible, and their ambition is satisfied if they can only lean against the walls. They are never known to have a pew, although many of them are well able to pay for one. If their parents have pews, these nice young men could not sit in them, for the simple reason that the pews are so located in the church, that five or ten minutes would be lost in getting to the sidewalk and in that time a number of the congregation would have passed out, without the pleasure of seeing the young men at their accustomed post, studying the architecture of, or counting the number of stones or brick in the building, and satisfying themselves that the fence will give just so much and no more. This would be a disappointment to the congregation, and a greater one to the young men themselves. Such young men are very particular in their dress, and it is quite noticeable that on coming out of the church they invariably adjust their coat collars by a sudden jerk, ease their necks, if the shirt collar is at all troublesome, fix their necktie to a degree of nicety that surprises any one unacquainted with the manner in which the feat is performed, draw down their cuffs, until a good part of them is visible, and if they chance to have a moustache, give that a curl, and finally strike an attitude as much as to say: "Here I am for the young ladies to look at!" In this they have a correct idea of themselves, as they are of little benefit to society, unless it is for ladies to look upon with contempt. No objection should be raised to any young man who attempts to dress neatly; still there is no need to let every one else know that when he goes to church, he wears his Sunday clothes, and that his Sunday clothes are immaculate. If his character is to be judged by his dress, he will soon find it to be a poor standard, and an unfit representation of his ability, if he has any. The young man who attends church in order to set off his form, or display his clothes, must be utterly devoid of devotion. He goes to mock the Holy Sacrifice, and oftentimes gives scandal to his neighbors. It would be better for such a man to lay aside all semblance of religion, and show himself at once as a weak-minded heathen. If any such claim to be Catholics, they belie their acts, and the sooner they lay aside the abominable practice of "church lounging," the better for the community to which they pretend to belong.—*Catholic Reflector.*

MEDICAL VIEW OF SPIRITUALISM.—Of all the mental ailments, none seem to yield to treatment so reluctantly as spiritualism. I have watched many cases of genuine spiritualism, but do not remember to have seen a chronic case permanently cured. I have seen typical cases pass regularly through their successive stages, and terminate in open insanity, and have never been able to mitigate the symptoms, nor avert the result. Spiritualism is the most unpromising complaint with which the psychologist is called to meet. No epidemic of modern times can compare with it. It is a delusion that has existed twenty-five years, and attacked in the United States alone, nearly three millions of people. The last census informs us that there are in the Republic, 24,000 insane, setting aside idiots, and it is believed that out of this number, seven thousand five hundred cases may be traced directly to spiritualism. The delusion does not appear to be decreasing, though fortunately its victims are now almost altogether from the vulgar and illiterate classes, and scientific men do not seem to be liable to the contagion. It numbers among its victims a few men and women of talent and genius, but they were attacked years ago, and we venture to say had they remained free from the disorder up to the present day, they would not now be very susceptible to its influence. The fact is, spiritualism has lost its hold on the higher classes, and is spreading with fearful rapidity among the rude and illiterate. Whole communities are given over to its influence. Its believers have their organizations, places of worship, mediums, books, papers and asylums; they are as sincere, earnest and fearless as were the Flagellants, Lyncanthropes and Crusaders of the Middle Ages.—*New York Medical Review.*

The United States possess eight dockyards, namely, Portsmouth, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Mare Island. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has an area of 63 acres, and a water front of about 1,000 feet; Charlestown, near Boston, covers a surface of 80 acres of ground, and the water frontage is about 600 feet; Brooklyn covers a surface of 80 acres of ground, and has an available water frontage of 1,300 feet; Philadelphia yard has 15 acres surface, and a water front of about 600 feet; and Washington yard has an area of 42 acres, two acres of which are marsh, and there is a water frontage of 900 feet with two building slips. Norfolk and Pensacola yards were destroyed in the civil war, and at present no work of any importance is done at either of them; and Mare Island, on the Pacific, is as yet unfinished, and is used only as a place of temporary repair for ships of the navy.

A ruffian in San Francisco named Irving has confessed to being one of the parties in the mysterious Nathan murder. At first the New York police said the man was a lunatic, or that he simply wanted to be brought to New York for of expense. It turns out, however, that the late Superintendent Jourdan, of New York, suspected Irving of the murder, and was engaged in investigations on that line when he (Jourdan) died. The police also at first pretended to tell where Irving was on the night of the murder; but it turns out that they are all mistaken. The confessor's statement crimines two men, who were also suspected by Mr. Jourdan. Irving is to be brought to New York, and will probably be tried for the murder.

FITZMALES STEPHENS, one of the editors of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was a candidate for Parliament from Dundee, and this was the way in which he addressed the voters: "If you don't want me, don't have me; leave me to return to London to my ordinary business. I stand here before you as a candidate, and not to spend money, because I have not got it, and if I had, I would not spend it." Wish we had some of his stamper in this country. Guess they'd be called fools.—*Boston Pilot.*

The (Boston) *Pilot* will hereafter pay its employees their wages on Monday instead of Saturday. It says men's lives are wasted, their families ruined, their morals murdered by the spendthrift habits formed on Saturday night, the night of full pockets and no work ahead. This is the night of terror to numberless poor families in all great cities. The resolution of *The Pilot* is worthy a Catholic paper and should be generally followed.—*La Saitte Monthly.*

Historians the wide world over will be shocked to learn that the Chababquidde tribe of Indians is extinct, the last representative thereof, having slept the

sleep of death at Martha's Vineyard last week. His virtuous memory is embalmed by a local chronicle in the succinct statement that he was a professor of religion, a regular attendant upon camp-meeting services, and an inveterate drunkard.

A long-lost husband made his appearance in Brunswick, N. C., the other day, and with tears and \$75,000 induced his divorced wife to kick her second husband down the backstairs into a pig pen. The tears might have failed, but the second argument brought a flood of love into that woman's heart that she could not resist.

A conductor on the New Haven and Northampton road, while taking fares the other day, was asked by an old gentleman, "What do you do with all this money you get of the passengers as don't have tickets?" "Put it in my pocket," answered the good-natured conductor. "Just what I thought," said the inquisitive gentleman returning to his newspaper.

"Elegant simplicity" receives a fresh illustration in the case of the Cincinnati school miss, who, not wishing to encourage extravagance of dress among her poor schoolmates, appeared at her school exhibition in a calico garment, the trimmings of which cost \$100.

A colporteur in Kansas was told that "this 'ere' region ain't much on Bibles, but if you want to make money bring us out a load of shot-guns."

A singular natural curiosity is mentioned at Sadawa pond, in Whittingham, Vt., consisting of 150 acres of land floating on the surface of the water, covered with cranberries, and even sustaining trees, fifteen feet high. When the water is raised or lowered at the dam of the pond, the island rises and falls with it, and fish are caught by boring a hole in the crust and fishing down through it as through the ice in winter.

A despatch from Galveston announces the establishment of quarantine at all the chief ports on the Texas coast against New Orleans, with a view of preventing the introduction of yellow fever. The mails are also placed in quarantine, and the marshal has asked instructions in regard to the delay of official business.

HOW SHE TAKES THE TRAIN.—She comes down to the depot on an express wagon three hours before train time. She insists on sitting on her trunk out on the platform, to keep it from being stolen. She picks up her reticule, fan, parasol, lunch-basket, small pot with a house plant in it, shawl, paper bag of candy, bouquet (she never can travel without one), small tumbler and extra vial, and chases hysterically every switch engine that goes by, under the impression that it is her train. Her voice trembles as she presents herself at the restaurant and tries to buy a ticket, and she knocks at the door of the old disused tool-house in vain hopes that the baggage man will come out and check her trunk. She asks every one in the depot and on the platform when her train will start, and where it will start, and looking straight at the great clock, asks: "What time is it now?" She sees, with terror, the baggage man shy her trunk into a car where two men are smoking instead of locking it up by itself in a large, strong, brown car with "Bad order shops," chalked on the side, which she has long ago determined to be the baggage car, as the only safe one in sight. Although first at the depot she is the last to get her ticket, and once on the cars, she sits to the end of her journey in agony of apprehension that she has got on the wrong train and will be landed at some strange station, put in a close carriage, drugged and murdered, and to every male passenger who walks down the aisle she stands up and presents her ticket, which she invariably carries in her hand. She finally recognizes her waiting friends on the platform, leaves the car in a burst of gratitude, and the train is ten miles away before she remembers that her reticule, fan, parasol, lunch basket, verbona, shawl, and bouquet, are on the car sent where she left them, or in the depot at Peoria, for the life of her she cannot tell which.—*Peoria Review.*

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."

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.*

TRUE MERIT APPRECIATED.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches," have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy. For sale everywhere.

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TERMS:

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

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Federal Parliament at its next Session for a Charter Incorporating a Joint Stock Company, Limited, under the name of the "COMMERCIAL PROTECTION COMPANY," for the economical settlement of doubtful debts and other purposes. The Head Office of the business of the Company will be in the City of Montreal. October 2, 1873. 8-2m.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAME CLIMENTINE DESJARDINS, of the Parish of 'Vaudreuil', in the District of Montreal, sues for separation of property her husband, CHARLES WHITLOCK, of the same place, gentleman, by an action returnable in the Superior Court, at Montreal, on the first of September next, under the number 2571. Montreal, 14th August, 1873.

D. D. BONDY, Plaintiff's Attorney. 5-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of JOSEPH BOUTIN, of the City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader, Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 79 1/2 St. Paul Street, Montreal, on the twentieth day of October instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee. 2-2

Montreal, 4th Oct. 1873.