

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE**

**FRANCE.**

**THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.**—The National Assembly at Versailles continues to verify every unfavourable anticipation that has been made regarding its incoherence, its impotence, and its violence. Since the failure of the Monarchical restoration last year, the condition of the Sovereign Assembly has been steadily growing worse and worse. There was barely a majority six months ago; but so long as there was a majority, the rule seemed to be that no use should be made of it. Not until the Assembly has become hopelessly divided into factions with just sufficient strength to thwart one another, has there been any serious attempt to govern by means of a majority. All the good resolutions of the inexplicable Parliament at Versailles come a day too late. The Monarchy, but for mischances and blunders to which we do not wish more particularly to allude, could have been established last year by a majority of perhaps fifty. The odds seem to be now that the Republic will be established, until the advent of the next Commune, or the next *coup d'etat*, by a majority of four or five. The vote of Monday last, which declared the "urgency" of the proposition for the definitive establishment of the Republic, seems hardly to have amounted to a majority at all, and so far as it really represented the preponderant opinion of the House, may more truly be called an expression of utter helplessness, and indecision, and bewildering cross-purposes, than anything more respectable. To make up this so-called majority, there were, in the first place, the rose-water and Platonic "Republicans," of the Left Centre—the natural "hostages" of the true democracy; then the radicals of the Gambetta stamp—the men who represent the Dantons and Robespierres of 1793; next, the Reds of the Barodet pattern—the heirs of the ideas of Babeuf—and finally some score-and-half of members from the Right Centre, whose habitual oscillations, operating on their natural position of unstable equilibrium, have at length capsized them amongst their present delectable company. What, it may well be asked, could that Republic be which such an incongruous array proposes to establish? A Stadholderate, according to the lapsed Right Centrists and rose-water Casimir-Perier school? A Republic of 1793, according to Gambetta and Chalemel-Lecour? A Commune of 1871, according to the interpreters of Parisian and Lyonnese Socialism? There is not a resting-place on which the mind can dwell for more than a moment in contemplating this chaos of opinions, this Babel of contradictions.—*Tablet*.

**PRESIDENT MACMAHON ON THE TWO FLAGS.**—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives some hitherto unpublished particulars relative to the negotiations, last year, between the Comte de Chambord and his friends and the Orleans princes. While the flag was under discussion, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier waited on Marshal MacMahon to learn what effect the rumors out of doors had had on his mind. He found the Marshal calm and unconcerned, but accurately informed.—"You had yesterday," the Marshal said, "to bear unmerited attacks. The cause you defended was the right one. For my part, I must hold aloof from whatever parties may arrange. Called on by the Assembly, at a critical moment, to aid the country, to defend order, or to make the decisions of the Assembly respected, my functions are limited to that, and I will maintain order, and whatever those decisions may be, I will have them respected. I should, however, make one exception. There is a talk of substituting the white flag for the tricolor. Here I am bound to give you a warning. If the white flag were raised against the tricolor,—if the tricolor waved from one window and the white flag from the other, the Chassepots would go off of themselves, and I could neither answer for order in the streets, nor discipline in the army." The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier was deeply impressed by this interview. He would have liked to repeat to the Committee the Marshal's emphatic declaration, but did not think he had a right to do so; yet it seemed impossible to withhold from his colleagues so important and decided an opinion. Amid these perplexities he received a letter addressed to him by one of the Marshal's secretaries, by the Marshal's directions, reminding him of the Marshal's expressed opinion. It invited the Duke to make that opinion known, and, alluding to the Marshal's words, it wound up with this crushing sentence: "And in this he makes himself the echo of the sentiments of the entire army." Naturally this letter, as well as the Marshal's opinion, were communicated to the Committee, upon which they produced a very strong impression. It was, then, after this decisive communication, that the Committee resolved to send M. Chesnelong to the Comte de Chambord as bearer of the words of Marshal MacMahon, and a copy of the letter which so energetically confirmed them. Last of all, the Ambassador had to convey to the Comte de Chambord a respectful intimation to him that, in the eyes of the man of unspotted reputation, whom the Assembly had placed at the head of power, whom France had accepted with respectful confidence, the suppression of the tricolor flag and the substitution of the white flag would lead to the most inevitable and the most horrid civil war—the war that begins in the streets and spreads into the army, the only war which the Marshal declared he could neither prevent nor stop. This communication admitted not of evasion. It called for a complete and explicit answer. It could be met by no equivocation. M. Chesnelong declares that the Comte de Chambord replied, after having made himself acquainted with the papers communicated to him: "The tricolor shall be maintained. I only reserve to myself the right of coming to an understanding with the nation after my return." It is impossible to doubt the exact truth of M. Chesnelong's statement. Any other reply must have

brought on the immediate absolute rupture of all negotiations, for any other reply meant civil war with all its horrors.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.**—Paris, July 11.—The Committee of Thirty, on the Constitutional Bills, held an important sitting to-day. M. Fourton, Minister of the Interior, appeared, and presented the views of the Government. He said the Government would accept the Bill drawn up by the Committee, which provides for the continuance of the title of the President of the Republic. It was desirable that certain provisions which required immediate action should be embodied in a separate measure for speedier passage by the Assembly, and M. Fourton specified them as follows:—

1st. Deputies should be elected for separate arrondissements instead of departments, for it was necessary to keep in mind the possibility of dissolution of a Assembly.

2nd. In the creation of a second chamber it was especially wished that the President should be empowered to elect a considerable proportion of its members.

3rd. The Government insists on the power being given to the President to dissolve the Lower Chamber, but as the manner of appointment of the Upper House is not decided upon, it cannot say whether the power should be exercised with or without the cooperation of the latter.

**PERSONAL SEPTENNATE.**—The Legitimists are irritated by the President's Message, and have resolved to oppose the Personal Septennate.

**LONDON, July 10.**—A Paris despatch to the *Times* says, M. Duraf's demand for urgency on his motion for the dissolution of the Assembly after voting upon the bills named received 180 votes. It seems certain that if Mr. Casimir's bills be rejected, which is probable, the Centres will submit either a fresh proposal for dissolution or for a protracted prorogation, but most probably the former, which will then obtain a large majority.

**RECOGNITION.**—Republican papers conclude from Marshal MacMahon's message to the Assembly yesterday, that he recognizes the Republic.

**THE DUC DE NEMOURS** has given 1000 francs towards the subscription for the National Church which is soon to be erected in France in honor of the Sacred Heart. The amount already received is very great, and now that the foundations are quite ready it is thought that the building will be commenced at once. The architecture of this magnificent monument will be Roman, and it is to be a reproduction of St. Peter's at Rome on a reduced scale.

An attempt would appear to have been made to bring the Pope's influence to bear in favour of the Prince Imperial's pretensions to the Imperial throne, for a telegram received yesterday states that Cardinal Bonaparte has refused to use his good offices at the Vatican in favour of a Bonapartist restoration. The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Rome alleges that Cardinal Chigi and Cardinal Guibert have been questioned by the Pope on the probabilities of a Bonapartist restoration, and the real condition and sentiments of the French nation. Cardinal Guibert declared that all depended on the energy displayed by Marshal MacMahon. The Pope observed that Marshal MacMahon was not master of the situation. The French representative in Rome is said to be indignant at these intrigues.

**SPAIN.**

**MADRID, July 10.**—Carlist General Dorregaray has issued a manifesto addressed to civilized nations, in which he calumniates the Republicans and admits and justifies the shooting of fifteen of them.

**ITALY.**

**BRIGANDAGE, ASSASSINATIONS, AND SWINDLES.**—Italy during the last week or two, has richly merited the title of *Italia degli Assassini*. At Pavia, on the high road between Mortara and Verocelli, six brigands, armed with guns, pistols, and revolvers, attacked two landowners of Castel noveto named Chiaromella and Ferretti, who were returning in a carriage from the fair of Mortara, and were robbed of their watches and about two thousand francs in money. At Fabriano, Salvatore di Stasio was carried off by eleven brigands to the Maccico mountain, and was released on payment of 1,800 francs ransom. In Sicily, Baron Segdani was captured by brigands between Passofunduto and Casarello, and the amount of his ransom was fixed at 127,000 francs in gold. That sum was paid. In Turin, a Government official of good birth and character, being unable to live on his pay, killed his wife, three children, and himself. The chamber where his victims were found dead showed traces of the most utter penury, no sheets, towels or linen of any sort were to be seen, and even the wife had but a rag to cover her nakedness. At Cesena, one Gaetano Negroni, a gas contractor, being obliged to dismiss some of his lamp-lighters, offered one of them the less lucrative post of gateporter. This man thought himself aggrieved and shot his master. At Capua, a Captain of Bersaglieri, aged 35 years, was enamoured of a young lady aged 16, and of surpassing beauty. Her parents rejected the addresses of the Captain, partly on account of his age, partly because the girl had a prior attachment. The Captain met this young lady and her mother at a public promenade, and placing a revolver at the ear of the daughter discharged it breaking her skull and killing her on the spot. He wounded the mother and then shot himself, but not fatally. But the assassination of Cavaliere Gaspare Bolla, at Parma, has created intense alarm. Bolla was 37 years old, was formerly sub-Prefect at Sorra and Alba, and was lately a Government Commissary in Spezia, Piacenza, Bologna, and Savenna. He rendered signal services to justice in these capacities and became the object of vengeance on the part of those whose malpractices he hindered. At the time of his murder he was Councillor Delegate of the Prefecture in Parma, being the chief official in that province after the Prefect. Cavalier Bolla was returning home at a little after eleven o'clock on the night of the 5th of June. His house was in the via Genovesi, and he had reached the town towards the via Politi, when he received a stab in his left side from an unknown person, who immediately disappeared. Bolla crossed the street in a frantic manner, and after staggering for a few moments fell. Two revenue officers, who were walking before him, and two other persons who followed soon came to his assistance, and carried him to the nearest medical establishment. Dr. Maschi vainly tried to stay the flow of blood, and, after twenty minutes of agony, Bolla expired. The only words he uttered after his wound were, "I am stricken." The *post mortem* examination proved that the knife with which Bolla was killed was of unusual pattern, and of a murderous shape. Bolla had no private foes, and was be-

loved by the gentry of Parma for his amiable and clever qualities. Political motives are assigned for his tragical end. Five persons were arrested on suspicion, but it is likely that the same immunity which the assassins of Charles Bourdon, Duke of Parma, enjoyed will fall to the lot of the murderers of Bolla. In fact it is seldom that assassins in Italy are visited with capital punishment, even if convicted.—*Correspondent of Tablet*.

**GERMANY.**

Any one who considers the origin of the conflict forced on the Church by the Prussian Government, any one who has observed the progress of that conflict, and the means used to carry it on, and who judges of present facts by the light of history, will see the full extent of the folly of which Prussia has been guilty in waging war on the Power which is not of this world, when she ought rather to have exerted her wisdom in devising a *modus vivendi* with that Power. It may be, indeed, that Prussian traditions of statecraft may not allow of any such compromise, and there may have been no choice if the godless principles upon which that kingdom was originally founded were to have free play. It may be, as the late Cardinal Wiseman once remarked, that "the decisive battle of German Catholicism had to be fought on the soil of the Marks." Flushed with the successes of 1866, and 1870-1, Prussian statesmen naturally imagined that the same brute force that had been available against Austria and France would be equally victorious over Rome, Prussia seems to have believed that the only powers remaining for her to vanquish were such as she has been accustomed to make light of; namely, moral powers. Therefore she rushed blindly into the conflict without considering what its results might be on two important classes of her subjects; two classes on whom perhaps more than any other the stability of the State depends—I mean the official class and the military class. With regard to the first, political god sense ought to have recognized the fact that a Catholic *employee* must, if concerned in executing Government orders against priests and Bishops, be acting in violation of his conscience. Doing this for pay he must become demoralized and incapable of real fidelity even to the State, his master. He is under obligations that are in contradiction to each other—his duty to his Church and his duty to his King. Finding it impossible to be true to both at once, he will, most likely, prove in the end loyal to neither. The penal measures against the Prussian Bishops are proceeding slowly, but surely. A few months ago the persecution of Bishops in the older portions of the Prussian monarchy, began by their trials, followed by imprisonment, deposition, or expulsion. Now, in the more recently annexed provinces, the same process is commenced. Everywhere there is the same spectacle of disregard of justice on the part of the Government, and of devotion on that of the Catholic people. Herr Raffel, the Government Commissioner, appointed to administer the Diocese of Posen, is stated to have "found" in the palace of Archbishop Count Ledochowski property and money to the value of 123,000 thalers. No proof seems to have been asked or taken as to whether this property was private or Church property; but it was in true Prussian fashion at once "sequestered" by the administrator. No doubt the whole amount belongs to the Church; no doubt too it was a few years since the property of His Majesty King George V. of Hanover, about which all we know is that it went to swell the coffers of the Prussian kingdom. Another most vexatious act took place the other day at the Catholic meeting at Treves. The editor of the *Germania*, who was taking a holiday trip, came to the meeting and spoke. After alluding to the laws of expulsion regarding priests, he said these words:—

"For the rest, I am not disposed to lay the contest in which we are now engaged at the door of one man alone; *for Bismarck is a mere mortal man like every other; and he is as miserable lying in his sick bed as the beggar in his hovel.*" Hardly had he uttered these words, when to the amazement of the assembly, the police official, who had been present, got up and said: "Now it is my turn to speak; such speeches must not be indulged in, they are contrary to the laws of the confederation, and to every law. I dissolve the meeting." All present were filled with surprise and indignation, each one wondering whether Bismarck-worship had gone so far, that it was no longer lawful to call him a "mere mortal man," or what else there could be illegal in the words of the speaker. It was of no use, without another word the large meeting had to disperse; otherwise there would have been arrest upon arrest, and other acts of forcible interference from the police. After repeatedly cheering the speaker, the meeting broke up.—*Correspondent Tablet*.

**THE KING OF BAVARIA.**—The Berlin correspondent of the *Univers* learns that King Louis of Bavaria, with all the royal family, assisted at the solemn procession on Corpus Christi. The fact has considerable significance, because the Archbishop of Munich (Freysing) this year thought it best not to invite the king to take part in the solemnity, in which, indeed his Majesty has not joined since the Franco-German war. The Liberals at furious that the king should thus publicly assert his right to be called a "Catholic" king.

**THE GERMAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.**—The general meeting of this Association was opened at Mainz on the 16th ult. In order to prevent proceedings being taken against the Association under the Prussian law, the meeting resolved that from the 1st of July, the following modification in the statutes of the Association should take effect:—"Clause 10 of the statutes relating to the meetings of the Catholic Association in different towns is annulled. The annual general meeting shall take place at Mainz, the seat of the Association." A banquet followed the meeting, at which Bishop von Ketteler proposed "The Grand Duke of Hesse, the Emperor of Germany, and all the Princes of the Confederation." Baron von Loe gave "The Bishops."

On Wednesday, the following six resolutions were adopted:—

1. The Association demands the re-establishment of the political independence of the Holy See.
2. It protests against the constitution of the German Empire and its foreign policy, so far as it is directed against the Holy See.
3. The Association favours the amelioration of the condition of the working-classes by comprehensive legislation initiated by the German Government.
4. The ecclesiastical attributes of priest and teacher appertaining to the Pope and the Bishops cannot be abrogated or limited by any State law, and the Association therefore denies the right of secular Courts to depose Bishops or to order the administration of their sees by the State.
5. The Association approves the attitude of the German Bishops and clergy.
6. An appeal is made to all Catholics to join the Association.

**BRAZIL.**

**PROTEST OF THE BISHOP OF PARA.**—The following protest has been made by the Bishop of Para on his arrest:—

"Yielding to force and delivering myself to prison, I ought, as a citizen and as a Bishop, to make a solemn protest against this violence; which is not only a violation of the Constitution and of the laws of this country, but an offence against the liberty of the soul, and a terrible blow that will reach across the ocean, and wound the heart, already overpowered with grief, of the Holy Father Pius IX., and that of all the Catholics in the world.

"I declare before my folk, before my country, before the Church, and above all before God, who will judge the powers of the earth, that I have not committed the smallest infraction of the laws of my country that I only seek to be faithful to the Holy

Catholic Church of Rome, to which I belong, and will belong through God's help, to the last moment of my life.

"I declare, moreover, that I am arrested against my will, and taken by force from this dear flock, of which I am the lawful shepherd.

"I pardon, with all my heart those who have in any way caused the tribulations in which the Church of Brazil is now involved; and, in this solemn hour of my life, I give from the bottom of my soul my most affectionate benediction to all my dear Diocesan, and to this faithful people of Para and Amazonas, for whom I pray, that they may be always true to their Faith, always united to their lawful Bishops, who will continue to be so, though in prison or degraded, and especially to Our August Pontiff, Pius IX., the Vicar of Jesus Christ.

"Given in our episcopal palace, the 28th of April, 1874.

(Signed) "ANTONIO, Bishop of Para."

**JESUIT ABBEY.**—This religious house was originally founded by Donough O'Donoghue, King or Prince of Ossory, in the year 1180, for Cistercian monks. This fraternity was one of the richest and most influential of the monastic orders in Ireland. It spread itself over the most fertile provinces of the country, and engrossed so much wealth and political influence that no less than twelve of their religious houses had abbots who sat and ranked among the peers of the land as lords of parliament. This institution was only collegiate, and it is said that more than seven hundred students were resident within its walls. The ruins of it are very extensive. The church was a cruciform structure, and consisted of a nave, the roof of which was supported by a range of six pointed arches, with a corresponding number of massy columns. Above and between these pointed arches are the remains of six clerestory windows, narrow and rounded at their tops. The westerly or great window of the nave, consists of three distinct arches, separated from each other by a single mullion with rounded tops also. The steeple, which is over the cross of the transept, derives its support from four massy square pillars and the arches which spring from them. The two arches of the nave, are of the pointed form; the arch which leads to the choir or chancel is circular. The singular deviation in point of form between them makes it very probable that the choir was the work of a different period; although the eastern or altar window, which is now built up to smaller dimensions, is also of the pointed form. Such an anomaly in the character of its architecture can only be accounted for by the foregoing supposition, or that it was built about the period when these styles—the circular and the pointed—were undergoing that change which occasioned the one to supersede the other. The roof of the choir is a circular arch of stone, quite perfect, and in the chancel of it are the tombs of the founder, Donough O'Donoghue, and Bishop O'Duillany, of Ossery, sculptured in rude though bold relief. The roof the steeple over the cross transept is curiously groined with springers; that are supported on each side by neat and ornamental corbels. The nave and transepts are uncovered.

**THE FAMILY.**—The family is the basis of the state and whatever tends to disintegrate the unity of its members has also a tendency to weaken the state. The unity of the Christian family should be emblematic of our Lord's union with His divine spouse—the Church. What can be more beautiful than the holy peace and happiness which permeate the home of the family of the good Catholic? It is incumbent on every Catholic father to guard carefully the spiritual training of his children. He should meet them in the evening with a cheerful, instead of a gloomy, downcast face. The minds of those little ones are like the unfolding, expanding flowers. Their young souls are the crude marble, untouched by the chisel of the sculptor. The father is the artist under whose touch can be expanded the graceful winged seraph, or the misshapen satyr. Children are extremely sensitive to early impressions, and there is nothing that they look back in after years with more loving recollections than a happy home. It behooves parents then to be most particular, above all things, in making home happy. Teach your children to be truthful. There is nothing which ennobles a child more than truth, as there is certainly nothing more degrading in a child than falsehood. The Catholic father should, as much as possible, eschew the cares and troubles of the day when he crosses the threshold of his home. The little ones will soon enough experience the buffets and the struggles of life without having a foreknowledge of them at home. A good index of the happiness of a home may be obtained by noting the father's approach to the domestic fireside when the day's work is done. Observe the children, as with beaming faces and bounding feet they rush to meet him. Observe, also, the mother who, with smiling countenance watches the gambles of the little darlings. Whenever these indications are observed, you may be sure that there is a happy home. And what are the turmoils and unhealthy excitements of political life to the life of a man possessing such a home as this? Can the pleasures of the heated ball-room, or the maddening excitement of the dram-shop qual the calm enjoyment of the quiet home? Home! What feelings this old Saxon word engenders. With a calm, mellow radiance they fall on the happy heart like the beams of a rain, full harvest moon on the laughing fields of ground; and how many has this simple word encouraged to deeds of heroism which have ennobled our race, and which have been sent up as mighty orisons to the throne of God.—*Western Catholic*.

**THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.**—AN INTERRUPTED ESSAY ON THE SUBJECT.—Mr. Popkins, who for seven years has been the happy owner of a preposterously positive and preternaturally perplexing mother-in-law, has written a lecture. He was out in the back yard last night rehearsing it. Our contributor was out in his back yard, and heard the opening chapter. It went something like this:—"No husband who has ever properly studied his mother-in-law can fail to be aware that that woman's perception of heartless villainy and evidences of intoxication in man is often of that curiously fine order of vision which rather exceeds the best efforts of ordinary microscopes, and subjects the average human mind to considerable astonishment. The perfect ease with which she can detect murderous proclivities, Mormon instincts and addiction to maddening liquors in a daughter's husband, who, to the most searching inspection of everybody else, appears the most watery, henpecked and generally intimidated young man of his age, is one of those common illustrations of the infallible acuteness of feminine judgment, which are doing more and more every day to establish the positive necessity of woman's superior insight and natural dispassionate firmness of mind for the future wisest exercise of the elective franchise and most just administration of the highest judicial office. It may be said that the mother-in-law is the highest development of the supernatural perceptive and positive woman, since she usually has superior opportunities for the study of man in all stages from marriage to madness, but with her whole sex inherits an alertness of observation, as to the incredible viciousness of the masculine character, which nothing less than a prompt and liberal application of fattery, or a happy equivocal reflection upon some rival sister, can either divert or mislead for a moment." Mr. Popkins' mother-in-law had also been an unseason listener up to this point, when Mr. Popkins became conscious of an audience consisting of a very red head, gleaming eyes, and a full set of vibratory teeth moving towards him; a pair of arms bared from the fists to the elbow, with hands resting upon her hips adding to the spirit of the picture. Mr. Popkins immediately retired

through the back gate, seeming to feel as though he had stayed long enough. It is more than probable he had.—*Detroit Free Press*.

**IRISH WOMEN.**—Physically, Irish women (says a writer), are probably the finest in the world—I mean taller, better limbed, and chested, larger eyes, and with more luxuriant hair, and freer action than any nation I have ever observed. The Phœnician and Spanish blood which has run for hundreds of years in their veins still kindles its dark fire in their eyes, and vivacity of the northern mind and the bright color of the northern skin, these southern qualities mingle in most admirable and superb harmony. The idea we form of Italian and Grecian beauty is never realized in Greece and Italy; but we find it in Ireland, heightened and exceeded. Cheeks and lips of the delicacy and bright tint of carnation, with snowy teeth and eye brows of jet are what we should look for on the palette of Apelles, could we recall the painter and reanimate his far-famed models; and these varied charms, united, fall very commonly, to the share of the fair Milesian. Modest to a proverb, the Irish woman is as unsuspecting of an impropriety as if it were an impossible thing; and she is as fearless and joyous as a misanthrope, and sometimes as noisy. In a ball-room she looks ill dressed, not because her dress was ill put on, because she dances not giddily, sits down without care, pulls her flowers to pieces, and if her hand incommodes her, she will give it a pull or a push. If she is offended she asks for an explanation. If she does not understand, you, she confesses her ignorance. If she wishes to see you next day, she tells you how and when. She is the child of nature, and children are not "stylish."

The best accountant is he who can count up correctly the sum of his own errors.

What is better than presence of mind in a railway accident? Absence of body.

The fellow who called tight shoes comfortable, defended his position by saying they made a man forget all his other miseries.

London has now three hundred and sixteen newspapers, and one hundred and fifty-seven other periodicals.

"You seem to walk more erect than usual, my friend." "Yes, I have been straightened by circumstances."

What bird is that which is absolutely necessary that we should have at our dinner-table, and yet need never be cooked or served up?—A swallow.

Why is the first chicken of a brood like the main-mast of a ship? Because it is a little forward of the main hatch.

A little boy was sent to a shop for some eggs. Before he reached home he dropped them. In answer to his mother, who asked, "Did you break any?" he replied, "No, I didn't break any, but the shells came off of some of them."

Smart volunteer captain: "I thought I told you, private Figgins, on my last parade, to have your hair cut shorter behind!" Private Figgins (taking his shako off with one hand and his wig with the other), "Ye did, sur, but—cut it to suit your own likin', sur."

The following epitaph was placed over the grave of an English lady, who was an incessant talker:—"Beneath this stone a lump of clay, Lies Isabella Young; Who, on the 21st of May, Began to hold her tongue."

"Well, Sophin, if I engage you, I shall want you to stay at home whenever I wish to go out." "Well, ma'am, I have no objections providing you do the same when I wish to go out."

**BREAKFAST—EPHRAIM'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. Ephraim has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Epps & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

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

**THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT** is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever, purely Vegetable and All-healing. For internal and External use. Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN, No 215 Fulton Street, New York, and for sale by all druggists.

Messrs. CRADDOCK & Co., Gentlemen.—I have used your Cannabis Indica Syrup for the last ten years, with astonishing success in ACUTE and CHRONIC AFFECTIONS, and I believe it has no equal for such diseases. Please fill this order for Pills and Ointment. I can truly say these remedies, if properly administered, will cure CONSUMPTION. I have fully tested it.

Respectfully, Dr. J. N. DAVENPORT.

Sweet Valley, Luzerne Co., Pa., April 20, 1874.

The above remedy may be obtained of CRADDOCK & Co. 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia. Price \$2.50. Send stamp for certificate of cures.

**PULMONARY DISEASES.**

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Dec. 9th, 1871.

JAS. I. FELLOWS, Esq.—Dear Sir: We are receiving orders almost daily from the Outposts for your invaluable Syrup of Hypophosphites, and the sale is steadily increasing. I firmly believe it has done more good than any medicine yet discovered in the cure of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough and kindred diseases. It is the only medicine we have which cures these diseases by strengthening the nervous system; and as it is also what we call a sound chemical preparation, I predict for it a more extended demand than any other remedy in existence.

Yours, very truly,  
W. H. THOMPSON.

**A CROWN OF GLORY.**—Nature's dowry to all her children is a fine head of hair. Kings cannot give, nor wealth purchase this inestimable gift. Take care of it, lest you lose it. BRANER is a beautiful invigorating Dressing.

**A MAN OF A THOUSAND.**  
A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

When death was hourly expected from CONSUMPTION, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of *Cannabis Indica*. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate.—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address, CRADDOCK & Co. 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.—[July 17, 3m.]