

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

INVESTITURE OF MARSHAL MACMAHON WITH THE GOLDEN FLEECE.—The investiture of Marshal MacMahon as a Knight of the Golden Fleece took place at the Elysee at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, with the ceremonies prescribed by the statutes of the Order. M. Mollard, the "Introducer" of Foreign Ambassadors, proceeded with state carriages to the Spanish Embassy to fetch the Marquis de Molins, Spanish Ambassador, and a Knight of the Order deputed by King Alfonso XII to represent his Majesty and invest the new knight in his name with the insignia. The Vicomte de la Vega, First Secretary to the Embassy, and the Second Secretary, acted as Registrar and Treasurer to the Order. The Chapter was composed of the Duc de Noailles, Duc de Louis de Talleyrand, Duc de Sagan, Duc de Nemours, Duc d'Anguleme, Prince de Joinville, Duc d'Osuna, and the Duc d'Albano. The ceremony took place in the Salon de l'Embleme. Marshal MacMahon entered the saloon accompanied by his family, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, and the Comte de Chaudordy, French Ambassador to Spain. The Marquis de Molins having put the usual questions to the Marshal, the latter replied that he accepted the Order of the Golden Fleece conferred upon him by his Catholic Majesty. The collar was then presented to the Marshal, who received the congratulations of each of the knights present. The process verbal of the proceedings was afterwards read and signed. M. Thiers, in his quality as Knight of the Order, received an invitation to the ceremony, to which he replied that he placed himself with pleasure at the Marshal's disposal, should his presence be necessary to form a Chapter. The Marshal thanked M. Thiers for his courtesy.

As might naturally be expected the recent incident between the Cabinet of Berlin and the Italian Government furnishes a fruitful topic for the Paris newspapers. The attitude taken up by the Revolutionary organs is remarkable. They felt that they must not support Berlin against the Vatican. If, however, they did not side with Bismarck in his hostility against Pius IX, they compensated themselves for so much self-denial by asserting that the Pope owes all his independence and his security to the position in which the loss of his temporal power has placed him in Italy. Instead of that power he now enjoys the protection of a great nation. The change is, they assert, greatly to his advantage.—The papers which adopt this sophism have no reply to give when asked what guarantee has the Pope that Italy will protect him against any amount of aggressive pretensions and demands put forward by the Cabinet of Berlin? What has taken place has revived the anxieties of our Government on the subject of Rome and Italy. For the last three months there have existed vague feelings of disquietude, which the attitude of provocation taken up by Prince Bismarck has not done much to allay. It is feared, not unreasonably, lest being baffled in the mad attempt to which he has committed himself, the German Chancellor may seek a diversion on the side of France. A fresh war, such a war as would stir national feelings to their depths, would certainly prove a convenient sedative to all the animosities which Prussian policy in Church and State has heaped up not only amongst the Catholics of Germany, but also in the confederated principalities. The chances are that Bismarck may come to look upon war with France as his best mode of escaping out of the difficulties created by his persecution of the Church, and by his policy towards Bavaria and Saxony. There is no violence done to facts by the supposition that he may sooner or later avail himself of such an expedient, which in the event of success would ensure him a vast increase of popularity and power. It is at all events a fact that the French Government is just now full of concern on this head, and turns a vigilant and uneasy glance in the direction of Berlin.—Paris Corr. of London Tablet.

La France Illustrée, which gives this week a striking likeness of M. Buffet, Premier of the new French Cabinet, says that he is, like most of his ministerial colleagues, a true Christian, observing the laws of God and of the Church. Quite recently, at the time of the death of his mother, his compatriots of the Vosges might have seen him devoutly approaching the Holy Table, to beg of God present in the Holy Eucharist, eternal happiness for her for whom he wept, and consolation for himself and his family. A strange case of mistaken death has occurred at Rouen. Some persons engaged in placing what they considered a corpse in a coffin were astonished at the warmth of the body. It was immediately replaced in a bed and the doctors sent for. Their efforts resulted in the arousal of the person, who was only in a trance, but death ensued in some hours. Arrests have been made at Metz of a number of men found selling bones which they had collected from the battlefields in the neighbourhood of that town.

Twenty prominent Communists, under the leadership of Dr. Bastoul, have succeeded in building boats in which they have effected their escape from New Caledonia. M. l'Abby Bougand, Vicar-General of Orleans, has left Rome after having had the honour of a farewell audience granted him by the Holy Father. The Abbe is the author of the remarkable work on St. Monica which has recently attracted so much attention, and occupies also a high place in the ranks of distinguished Christian orators of the day.

SPAIN.

THE STATE OF THE CARLIST ARMY.—THE PROSPECTS OF THE KING.—The following letter from the Home Rule member for Clonmel, Mr. Arthur J. Moore, has appeared in the Times:—

Sir,—It may be of interest to your readers to learn some facts touching the present state of Spain. On the 15th of January I left England for Spain, and returned to England about the 13th of February. During that time I spent some ten days at the headquarters of the Northern Carlist Army, and had opportunity of observing that the soldiers of the army of Don Carlos are well fed, well clothed, well armed, and not merely willing, but eager to shed their blood for the cause; and that, as regards numbers, they are much more numerous than is generally thought. First, as to food. Each man gets a ration of bread and wine every day, and a ration of meat and lard on alternate days. In quality, the food is excellent, and I have frequently shared it with the officers with relish. Secondly, as to clothing. Their uniforms, though soiled and patched, are a good deal better than what I can see in the appearance of any army in the field. Thirdly, as to morale. Nothing can be better. The men are filled with enthusiasm, and, rightly or wrongly, regard their cause as sacred. Fourthly, they are all well-armed with rifles of the best and newest pattern, either the Remington or the Berdan, while each man carries in his pouch 150 ball cartridges.

The artillery is nearly all English, bearing the name of the first makers in the world, and is equipped in splendid style, all the heavy pieces being drawn by teams of eight or ten Spanish mules—the finest animals in the world for artillery in a mountainous country lighter pieces being mounted on the backs of mules, and thus quickly and easily moved into positions otherwise impracticable for that arm of warfare. The numbers, as given me by General Mendiri's Aide-de-Camp, are as follows:— Army of the North.—Commander in Chief, General Mendiri, 34,100 men, 800 horses, three regiments of artillery, numbering 48 pieces, a 6000 train, a battalion of Engineers, and a well-organized

Ambulance Corps. Army of the Centre.—General Dorregaray, 17,860 men, 2,000 horses; three batteries of artillery. Army of Catalonia.—General Rafael Tristany, 14,500 men, 500 horses, 60 available pieces of artillery. Army of Castile.—General Mogrovejo, 7,000 men. Total, 73,600; 4,100 horses. Let you should think, Sir, that I have been drawing upon the resource of my imagination for the picture I have so imperfectly laid before you, I am anxious to say that the financial position of the army is anything but satisfactory.

In conclusion, Sir, perhaps you will allow me to add that I have returned from Spain with very different views to those with which I left England. I hope Don Carlos will succeed, because I believe the only remedy for the present distracted state of Spain to be an absolute Monarchy based upon religion. I think he may, as his first battle was fought with 25,000 men, and he has now 73,000 men. The Government which failed to crush him in 1871 will not find their task any easier in 1875. Whatever my own feelings may be, I have tried to put the facts before you as impartially as I can. I trust I have not been wholly unsuccessful. All the principal generals of the Carlist army—Dorregaray, Sabale, Mendiri, and Tristany—have protested against Cabrera's latest move, and Don Carlos himself has issued a decree of outlawry against the senile tyrant. The people of the Basque provinces and of Navarre do not seem to heed the whole affair, for if one Carlist village were to adhere to the *convenio* the Alfonsoist papers would crow as much over it as if their employers had gained a victory like Waterloo. At present on the contrary, they keep a calm sough, to use a Scottish phrase and have not a word to say of any success of the attempted treason.

GERMANY.

THE DEBATES ON THE SUSPENSION BILL.—In the sitting of 18th March the Berlin Chamber of Deputies was the theatre of a scene which depicts better than any reflections could do the rage that animates the Government majority against the Catholic Church. To quite understand it is necessary to remember that the newspapers which published the Pope's Encyclical of 5th February have been seized or condemned. The Baron von Wendt, a member of the Centre Party, proceeded to speak upon Article I. of the Bill.

"It is surprising," he said, "that considering the importance attached to the Encyclical its textual contents have not been given. I will, therefore, take the liberty of reading it." (Tremendous uproar. The Left cried, "Don't read." Applause from the Centre. The President rings his bell.) The speaker began to read. (Fresh uproar.) The President, von Bennigsen: I demand silence. (Continued tumult.) Since I have not the power of preventing the reading of the document, I beg the Chamber to hear it in silence. (Bravo, from the Centre.)

Baron v. Wendt then read the Encyclical, being accompanied throughout and frequently interrupted by the howlings and yells of the majority. Many of the Deputies left the House in a marked manner. The Centre only, a few National Liberals, and a few of the Fortschritt party remained. The greatest disorder existed during the whole time of the reading. The Deputies conversed, uttered unintelligible sounds, which the President vainly endeavoured to suppress.

The President: I must again express my regret that the speaker, has persisted in reading documents against the wish of the House, and that he has put the patience of the House, to a severe test, as he must have himself perceived. But I cannot admit that this reading has secured the object which he proposed to himself, that is the publication of the Encyclical without involving the Bishops. Its essential portions have been already published in the "Grounds" prefixed to the Bill, particularly those expressions which the Government considers decisive.

The speaker was at last enabled to continue his speech, always, however, with a running accompaniment of interruptions from the majority. English readers may be inclined to consider it at least strange that the Parliamentary majority should have so furiously objected to the reading of the very document which was alleged as the pretext for deposing the Church of the endowments guaranteed to her by treaties. But such is "liberty," as it is understood in Prussia. The Catholic Press has naturally hastened to profit by this incident. A monster edition, containing the report of the sitting of the 18th, was published by the Germania, so that the Encyclical has been able to be spread through the country without any opportunity for interference being given to the Attorney-General.

This result has enraged to a ridiculous degree the Reptile Press. The regulations of the Chamber, they say, have not been able to prevent Baron v. Wendt from reading the Encyclical; let us then change those regulations. It would seem, indeed, as if the *mot d'ordre* had been passed at once. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of the 19th March said:—"The House of Deputies was yesterday filled with universal indignation at the boldness with which Deputy v. Wendt, in spite of all the representations of the President, insisted on reading a German translation of the Encyclical. Here a grave omission in the standing Orders of the House has been laid bare; the most abusive newspaper articles could in this way be read and spread through the country without fear of punishment. The old regulations made the reading of documents dependent on the permission of the President."

The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung of the 21st March says:—"With reference to the incident of the reading of the Encyclical by the Deputy v. Wendt, in spite of the express wish of the President and of almost the whole House, there has been a lively discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, whether such extreme acts cannot be prevented for the future. Very likely a motion to change the standing Orders in this sense will be introduced."

It would seem that there has been even serious question among the majority whether they should not break off all social relations with a party (the Centre) which has behaved with such audacity.—Cor. of London Tablet.

pathy and affection. On Tuesday, 23rd March, he received a brief but most expressive address, signed by 88,000 of his flock. It runs thus:—"Most Reverend Bishop! Most Gracious Lord—through the mercy of God and the favor of the Apostolic See you are our Bishop, and will continue to be our Bishop, until God and the Holy See will dissolve this bond, and the mutual duties which flow from it. We beg your blessing and your prayers, that we may be worthy to continue to be true members of the Roman Catholic Church, which was founded by our Lord Jesus Christ."

Meantime the District Court at Paderborn had sentenced the Bishop to a fresh detention of three months in a fortress, on account of his Pastoral Letter addressed to his flock on the occasion of his "deposition."

The Munich correspondent of the Univers says that King Louis of Bavaria, who has been ill for five weeks, had a relapse on the very first day of his going out, and underwent a surgical operation in consequence. It does not, however, appear that there is a serious cause for alarm.

The Ulm correspondent of the Gazette de Cologne says that the Bavarian troops of the garrison were to have assisted at High Mass in celebration of the Birthday of the Emperor of Germany. They could not, however, obey the order for the reason that the chaplains refused to officiate on such an unpropitious anniversary.

The Prince Bishop of Breslau has published the Encyclical Letter of the Holy Father in all parts of his diocese by sending it officially to his priests, and it is expected that he will be deposed, like the Archbishop of Posen-Gnesen, the imprisoned new Cardinal of the Holy Roman Catholic Church; and like the Bishop of Paderborn.

Herr von Frankh, the Minister of War of Bavaria, has sent in his resignation, alleging as a reason, that he finds himself unable to perform his duties to the satisfaction of the Empire.

In the speech which Bismarck made in favour of the new repressive Bill, he declared it was not his intention to deprive the priests of their living; but, that it was his duty not to support by the money of the State the resistance of the clergy, and to defend the nation against a foreign influence and against the oppression by the Jesuits and Jesuitical Pope. This is but a repetition of the invariable tactic of the enemies of the Church, who always profess to consider the Church against which they fight as a party or sect of the Church, claiming unlawful authority. The second reading of the Bill was taken on March 19th, after a debate of five hours. That it will pass is beyond all doubt. The minority is always voted down by the majority.

POLITICAL MARRIAGE.—Amongst the princely guests now in Berlin, is Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, who has been received (says the correspondent of the Monde) with extraordinary warmth, and people conclude that he contemplates marriage. They point to the Princess Marie, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, as the future bride. We know that William of Orange, the eldest son of the King of Holland, is now thirty-five years of age and is unmarried; consequently the probable successor to the throne of Holland is this young Prince Alexander, for whom Prussia is so anxious to find a (politically speaking) suitable bride.

ITALY.

A German paper gives the following statistics:—Pius IX., during his 29 years' reign has created 99 Cardinals.—December 26, 1846, two;—June 12, 1847, four, of whom Antonelli is the oldest Cardinal created by the present Pope; January 17, 1848, one; September 30, 1840, 14; March 15, 1852, four; March 7, 1853, eight; December 19, 1853, one; December 17, 1855, four; June 16, 1857, six; March 15, 1858, seven; June 25, 1858, one; September 27, 1861, seven; March 16, 1863, seven; December 21, 1863, one; June 22, 1866, five; March 13, 1868, nine; December 23, 1873, twelve; March 15, 1875, six. Of these 99 Cardinals created by Pius IX., 57 are Italians, 13 French, three English, nine Spanish, three Portuguese, seven Germans, or Austrian, three Hungarians, two Polish, one Belgian, and one American; 50 of the 99 are already dead. Only eight of the 61 Cardinals who saw Pius IX. mount the Papal Throne are still living so that the total number of Cardinals is now 57, of whom the most aged is Cardinal de Angelis, Archbishop of Fermo, born April 16, 1792, and who is consequently four weeks older than the Pope himself.

Those who knew what Rome was even so late as a couple of years back, need not hope now to recognize it. The modern Vandals—of Sardinia—are only too able masters of their handicraft of desecration, and many of those monuments of the world which centuries upon centuries of years piled up into magnificent grandeur have been absolutely destroyed in a few hundred days. The talented author of Walks in Rome, has brought out another book styled Days near Rome, and it is one of the saddest works for either the Catholic or the antiquary to peruse. Rome—the splendid Rome of the Church and of the Caesars—is coming down piecemeal to suit the tastes of the Brigand Kings' ministers and sycophants, and should the unwholy Sardinian reign continue the Eternal City will soon come to forget its identity. Already Rome has been, so to speak, morally ruined—her physical destruction seems now to be but a matter of months.

A Literary Curiosity.

The following lines it will be seen have been written by different persons, but so carefully are they arranged that one would be apt to suppose that they were the productions of one author:—

- LIFE. Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour? [Young.] Life's a short summer—man is but a flower; [Dr. Johnson.] By turns we catch this fatal breath and die— [Pope.] The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh. [Prior.] To be better far than not to be, [Sewell.] Though all man's life may seem a tragedy; [Spencer.] But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb— [Daniel.] The bottom is but shallow whence they come. [Sir Walter Raleigh.] Your fate is but the common fate of all; [Longfellow.] Unmingled joys here no man befall; [Southwell.] Nature to each allots his proper sphere, [Congreve.] Fortune makes folly her peculiar care; [Churchill.] Custom does not often reason overrule, [Rochester.] And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool. [Armstrong.] Live well—how long or short permit to heaven. [Milton.] They who forgive most shall be most forgiven. [Bailey.] Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face— [French.] Vile intercourse where virtue has no place, [Sommerville.] Then keep each passion down however dear. [Thompson.] Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and a tear; [Byron.] Her sensual snares let faithless pleasures lay, [Smollet.] With craft and skill to ruin and betray, [Crabbe.] Soar not to high to fall, but stoop to rise, [Massinger.] We masters grow of all that we despise. [Cowley.] Oh, then, renounce that impious self-esteem; [Beattie.] Riches have wings; and grandeur is a dream. [Cowper.] Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave. [Sir Walter Davenant.] The paths of glory lead but to the grave. [Gray.] What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat. [Willis.] Only a destructive to the brave and great. [Addison.] What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown? [Dryden.] The way to bliss lies not on beds of down. [Francis Quarles.] How long well live, not years but actions tell; [Watkins.] That man lives twice who lives the first life well. [Herrick.] Make, then, while yet ye may, your God your friend. [William Mason.] Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend. [Hill.] The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just. [Dana.] For live we how we may, yet die we must. [Shakespeare.]

The British Commissioners for the Philadelphia Exhibition have sent circulars to three thousand persons who have taken part in exhibitions and agricultural shows in this country during the last seven years, and also to Chambers of Commerce and heads of municipalities throughout the British Isles. Answers already received indicate that Ireland and the north of England will be well represented at the Centennial Exhibition.

It is expected that the Queen will open the Alexandra Palace, London, on the 1st of May. Sir Michael Costa, who will conduct the musical performances has composed the opening ode. The overture and madrigal from Professor Glover's oratorio "St. Patrick at Tara" will be performed. The band will comprise nearly every celebrity in London.

LOVE'S COURTY.—A lady of great beauty and attraction, who was an ardent admirer of Ireland, once crowned her praises of it at a party by saying, "I think I was meant for an Irishwoman." "Cross the channel, madam," remarked Samuel Lover, "the novelist, who happened to be present, 'millions will say you were meant for an Irishman.'"

So many husbands have run away from their wives in the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, England, that the Guardians have felt called upon to offer a reward for the apprehension of the absentees, or for such information as might lead to their capture. "The practice was for some time growing into a formidable evil, but seems to have culminated in a stampedee, twenty deserters being now outlawed on this account. The reward for the recovery of the entire lot is only £50, or 20s per head."

A BEAUTIFUL PRATER.—A poor Irish woman asked a wealthy lady, the owner of a beautiful flower garden in Detroit, for a flower or two to put on the coffin of her dead child. The good lady invited her to be seated, and very shortly brought a magnificent cross and wreath. The afflicted one was overcome, and as soon as she was able to express herself she said most fervently, "May our blessed Redeemer meet you at the gates of Heaven with a crown of flowers more beautiful than these." A most touching prayer, in which many will join the afflicted mother.

Prof. Henry Tanner, Queen's College, Birmingham, says: "I have every reason to believe that the action of sugar is most important in its action on the generative system, and I think there is just cause for considering that any animal may by its use be rendered incompetent for propagating its species. A breeder of some eminence, with a view to an improvement in the condition of his herd, added molasses to the dry food which he gave to his stock. It certainly produced the result he anticipated, for their general condition and appearance was most satisfactory; but this was accompanied by an influence he never expected, for his stock, which had always realized high prices as breeding stock, now, with but few exceptions, proved valueless for that object, male and female being alike sterile."

AN INHERITANCE.—The Detroit Free Press says:—A Cass avenue father procured an outfit of oil paints and brushes for his eight-year-old son the other day, the lad having developed a talent for drawing. Little was seen of the boy for two or three days, and then he took his father and mother by the hand and led them into the parlor, and triumphantly printed to the proof of his artistic skill. The gilt paper on the walls formed a fine ground-work for him, and he had painted a bear over one door, a lion over another, a bird over the third, and at intervals along the walls he had brought out, fighting dogs, ships, fire-engines, Indians in full dress, and bears chewing boys. He had put a new border on the bay-window curtains, striped, the legs of the piano and had proceeded to touch up and improve certain chromes and oil paintings hanging on the walls. Father and mother passed around, and the young artist anxiously waited for them to pat him on the

head and say they were proud of such a son. They didn't pat him—not much. The father placed the son's ear between his thumb and finger, and led him through several rooms to the woodshed, and what followed may be inferred from a remark dropped by the boy and overheard by a pedestrian: "Oh! father! let up on me, and I'll never be an artist any more."

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRATUL 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. Eppe 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 Eppe & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London; MANUFACTURERS OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Eppe & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

In purchasing a Parlor Organ, buyers have a choice in a number of reliable instruments from different makers. Getze's School for the Parlor Organ has the reputation of being the best instructor, earned by its merit. Teachers everywhere use and endorse it. Sent by mail for \$2.50. Leek-Walker, publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF JAMES MADDEN, a native of Tannaghmore, County Antrim, Ireland, who, together with his wife, her maiden name was Sarah McCashion, a native of Shorroghogue, County Antrim, with three small children (I think two little girls and a boy) emigrated to Montreal some thirty years ago. Mrs. Madden died some fifteen or twenty years ago. Her husband wrote home to her parents, Mr. D. McCashion, her mother's maiden name was Margaret Shannon, both are now dead. He mentioned that he put the three children into one of the Convents in Montreal, but did not say which one. He nor the children have not been heard from since. If this should come under his notice, or of any one knowing anything of him in Montreal, they will confer a lasting favor by writing to his friend, REV. P. MEEHAN, St. Eugene, Ont., Canada. Montreal papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS MCGOVERN, SON of Edward McGovern, of Glangevin, parish of Templetop, Co. Cavan, who came to this country about thirty-four years ago; got married about four years afterwards, to Mary McGar, Young street, Toronto, Canada West. Last heard from, about twenty years ago, was living in Georgetown, Canada West. His sister Bridget would like to hear from him. Address JAMES MCGOVERN, Rochester, Olmstead Co. Minn.

WANTED—for School Section No. 2, Chapeau Village, a MALE TEACHER holding a First Class Certificate, to whom a liberal salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. TERENCE SMITH, Sec.-Trea., 5-3 School Corporation, Allumette Island.

THE DOCTRINE OF PAPAL INFALLIBILITY STATED AND VINDICATED;

WITH AN APPENDIX ON THE QUESTION OF CIVIL ALLEGIANCE. BY THE RIGHT REVEREND JOHN WALSH, D.D., Bishop of London, Ont.

For sale by Messrs. D. & J. SABLIER & Co., Dawson Bros., J. T. HENDERSON, BATTLE BROS., and the True Witness Office. Price, 25 cents.

\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted!—All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, making more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON CO., Portland, Maine [30th, Oct. 74, 11-52]

COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nan's Buildings,) 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875. 17-22

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria,) PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and OBSTETRICIAN, 618 ORAIG STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[4]

BEARINE.

Prepared From the Pure Grease of THE CANADA BEAR. This delightfully perfumed preparation imparts a soft glossy finish to the Hair, inclining it to remain in any desired position. It gives the Hair not only a luxuriant growth, but arrests greyness, Baldness, and other diseases of the head and scalp. Genuine Bear's Grease has long been held in high esteem as a valuable article for Dressing the Hair. It has been highly commended and used by eminent Chemists and Physicians of every country. Each bottle is enclosed in a card board box surrounded by a finely engraved wrapper, forming a package both ornamental and useful on every Ladies' Dressing Table. Price 50 cents per Package. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors, Montreal. April 2.

READ THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE. \$1.00 per year.

The Harp. P. CALLAHAN, Publisher, MONTREAL. Sample Copies FREE.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing! SAVE YOUR EYES. RESTORE your SIGHT. THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES. By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF the EYE. SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak Waters, Inflammation and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eye. WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING RUBB GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISTURBING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages. Mailed Free. Send your address to us also. Agents Wanted (gentlemen) Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to DR. J. HALL & CO. (P. O. Box 607.) No. 31 Liberty Street New York City, N. Y.