FRANCE. Ing the manufacture of the second

telegram says: It seems quite certain that the Senate in no case will contain a purely Ministerial majority. By the support of the four anti-Repub lican groups, including irreconcilable Bonapartists and ultra Legitimists, or by a union of the Moderate Left with the Ministerialists. Buffet must at least renounce co-operation from the Moderate Left. The Leon Say and Feray incident has placed an impassable barrier between the Left Centre and him. Buffet, then, can only govern with the four groups of the Right. He resolutely pushed the Moderate Left toward the Radical Left, and he himself became the prisoner of the Bonapartists of all shades, having failed at the same time to reckon on the support of the Legitimists. Such a combination would be the signal for a most disastrous complication. If France really is to be saved, another policy, liberal, moderate, and firm against all violence and agitation must be established. This policy is only possible with the Left Centre. Happily the good sense and honest ideas of President MacMahon suffice to reassure France, and we may be certain that the next session will open under a Cabinet realizing the promise of Lille and summoning around it the moderate men of all parties. Another meeting of Senatorial delegates elected in the Department of Seine was held today. Thiers, Gambetta, and Victor Hugo were present. There was considerable dissention, and the meeting ultimately terminated without passing any resolution or arranging for a fresh meeting. The leaders seemed to recognize the impossibility of arriving at any solution on the present occasion At the conclusion of the meeting Gambetta stated that several names will be returned at the first ballot for Senators, and if necessary an agreement will certainly be established at the second ballot.

BONAPARTIST IMPRISONED .- M. Brasset, a Bonapartist, has been sentenced under provisions of the new press law to fine and imprisonment for distributing without proper authorization invitations to a mass for the late Emperor.

M. Bart, a French savant, has lately received from the National Institute of France the munificent prize of 29,000 francs for his physiological experiments and discoveries. Respiration has been the subject of his patient res arches.

The Duc de la Rochefoucauld Bisacola has given the munificent sum of 1,200,000 francs (\$120,000) to the New Catholic University of Angers.

Official returns for the past year show that France contains about 21,000,000 acres of woodland, of which thirteen and a balf belong to private individuals, five to the Communes and public establishments, and two and a half to the State. The average value of the State forests is estimated at about £15 an acre, which would be £3\$5,000,000 for the whole two and a half million acres. In comparison with other countries, France is very badly off for forests, as Germany has nearly twice as much, and the Austro-Hungarian empire has as much again.

Sweden has about 45,000,000 acres of woodland. Paris is soon to witness the execution of a woman named Sophie Gauthier. Her appeal for mercy has been made to Marshal MacMahon; but, although he has hitherto always consented to commute a capital sentence when the murderer was a woman he has declined to do so on this occasion. Sophic Gauthier has been found guilty of a horrible crime she had killed all her children by means of pine which she stuck into their brain. Since 1840 nine women have been executed in France, and they all met their death with great firmness. Ten years ago, a man and woman were executed at Chartres, for having murdered their parents. In those days the gui lotine was not the horribly nest and compact little instrument that it is now; there were steps to ascend before coming in contact with the executioner. When the criminal couple reached the foot of the scaffold the woman said, " I should like to embrace my husband before dying. Pray untie my hands; you can tie them again immediately afterwards" This supreme wish was reluctantly granted for it was contrary to the regulations. Her hands were no sooner freed than she gathered up all her strength, and gave her husband a ringing box on the car. According to custom, she was the first to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Before the man had recovered from the stunning blow she had dealthim, her head had fallen into the sawdast. Another womau who created great sensation at the time, was Virgina Dezon, who had murdered her husband and two children. She was only 25 years of sge, w. nderfully beautiful, and belonging to one of the best families of France. She had not the slightest fear of death, and the moment the sentence was passed, she sent a letter to the Emperor, begging there might be no delay in carrying it out. Prison life and loss of her long black hair produced a much more disagreeable impression upon this delicate woman than the sight of the hideous chopping block and knife. Many summary executions of women took place when the regular troops entered Paris during the insurrection. One of the advanced Republican ladies had been taken with a

recently fired rifle in her hand, and standing by

the side of a dying sentry. "Did you shoot this

man ?" inquired the officer, pointing to the writhing

body of the sentry. "I did," was the reply, " and

I am only sorry that I did not see you before, as you were better worth the trouble." Two minutes

afterwards she was lying on her face with twelve

SPAIN.

bullets in her body.

LONDON, Jan. 26 .- A despatch from Irun says that Alfonso's troops are making simultaneous attacks upon Carlist positions in the Provinces of Alav. Biscay, and Guipuzcoa. General Quesada's division has carried several important Carlist positions between Hernani and Lesarte, and occupied Antanena, with the right wing resting on Urumea. A division of Catalan troops is operating on the left, with the object of reaching Arechulogul. It has occupied the heights commanding the road between Ozarzun and Astigarraga. General Morlones has returned to San Sebastian after visiting the line of battle at Rentoria. General Morales division is acting as a reserve, and threatens Aratzain. Thelatest advices from Rentoria report that the battle continues to day between Arechulegul and Santiaga Mendi. Intelligence has been received from the passages that the Carlists in force occupy positions north of Audvain.
An Alfonsist force has landed at Guetaria. A despatch dated Hendaye, and received in Paris, claims that the Carlist have been defeated. A special to the Times, dated Hendays, Jan. 26, says :- "The Alfonsists have withdrawn from both flanks or the Carlists but still occupy the position they captured around Hernaui. Two battalions, landed at Guetaria have captured the Carlist positions commanding that town, it is announced that King Altonso presided on Monday at an extraordinary meeting of the Council. Generals Quesada and Martinez Campos were both present, and the plans for the coming campaign in the North against the Carlists were

discussed at great length. The Times correspondent with the Carlists estimates the total forces of the latter at 40,000, and against these from 80,000 to 100,000 Alfonsists are about to take the field. The Carlists continue to bombard St. Sebastian, but are not, it is stated, doing much damage. They have raised the seige of Hernani, and are reported to be affecting a concentration of a large number of their forces in the vinicity of the frontier, and to have created a division of relief under the orders of General Cavero, having Alsasua, as the base of its

Piet, mount to clarify at

except on religious questions. .. The exact figures cannot be given till; a scrutiny; of the returns is completed. Pespatches have been received an nouncing the death of the Carlist General Elio. The Royalists have carried several important positions. between Hernani and Lasarte, and are now encamped on ground won from the Carlists.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.—Cardinal Simeoni, Nuncio at Madrid, has made a report on the Spanish elec-tions, in which he says the Government of King Alfonso has been compelled to accept an alliance of the defenders of the so-called religious liberty;

in order to secure a political victory.

Progress or rus War.—Additional troops have been sent to Guetaria. The Carllats are concentrating large forces at Artesus to cover Azenitia and Tolosa. The firing around Hernani continues.

CAPTURE OF CARLISTS .- SAN SEBASTIAN, JANUARY 28.—At Garatamendi yesterday the Royalists captured sixty Carlists, one cannon and mortar. Gen Lama continues his advance into the interior of Biscay. A battle is imminent in the Urola Valley. Madrid, January 28.—Senor Castelar has announced that he will take his seat in the Cortes.

GEBMANY. Prince Bismarck's project for buying up all the railways in Germany meets with wide-spread opposition says the London Daily News.

As far as trade, commerce, and manufactures are concerned, 1875 was a bad, not to say a disastrous, year for Germany-North Germany in particular. A profound discouragement has succeeded the exuberant exhileration that supplemented the triumphant conclusion of the war with France. The iron trade is languishing, industrial securities of all sorts are suffering from an unreasonable depression; many old and respectable houses have failed to tide out the "bad times," and their places know them no more. Retail tradesmen complain bitterly that even at Christmastide, when purchasing assumes an epidemic character in Germany. their receipts have been miserably small; and a heavy settled gloom hangs over all classes of society, so hard do all but the really wealthy (an astonishing small number, if the income tax returns may be trusted) find it to keep the wolf from the

THE PENAL CODE AMENDMENTS .- BERLIN, Jan. 27 -In the Reichstag to-day the amendments to the Penal Code were considered. The clause imposing penalties on members of secret societies, and the clause directed against acts inciting hostility be-tween different classes and and attacking national institutions were rejected. Count Von Eulenburg, Minister of the Interior, declared that the aim of social democrats was to establish a red republic, with Communism and Atheism. The new penal provisions were required to obviate the necessity of some day drawing the sword.

PRIESTS TO SERVE IN THE ARMY. -The Bavarian Pfallzer Zeitung says that the Bavarian Minister of War has been stringently admonished from Berlin to discontinue the exemptions from conscriptions hitherto accorded to priests and theological students The Zeitung says that at next Conscription a fully ordained Capuchin priest and a number of students will be required to serve.

Despotism—London, Jan. 29.—A despatch from Berlin says there is a great agitation in Posen over a proposed law to make the use of the German language compulsory in public offices and courts of law. Indignation meetings are organizing, and petitions to the Emperor against the measure are preparing.

DISTURBANCE FEARED .- Government is apprehensive of disturbances on the occasion of Archbishop Ledochowski's liberation next week, and is taking precautions against them.

THE PENAL CODE -The Reichstag has ejected additions to the Penal Code, further restricting the clergy by prohibiting the posting of objectionable

communications on church doors. Von Arnin .- At a meeting of representatives of all branches of the Arnim family, a petition to the Emperor was adopted praying for the pardon of Count Henry Von Arnim.

EMIGRATION AGENCIES .- LONDON, January 29 .- A Berlin telegram says the Reichstag has modified the proposed clause of the penal code, prohibiting emigration agencies, by adopting an amendment punshing agents only for wilful misrepresentations.

ITALY.

Cremation is again attracting attention on the continent. A Milan journal says: "Signora Anna Lecatelli died yesterday in our city, and on her sick bed expressed the desire that her body might be burned. Her relatives will scrupulously carry out her wishes, and have already made the necessary preparations."

The Italian Government has purchased the Upper Italian Railways. There is general agreement amongst Italians that it has been made in order to introduce the Prussian system of State control of the railways, and to exclude foreign influence from Italy. "Italy for the Italians, and the Munro doctrine must be applied to Italy," was said recently, apropos of this question, in the Italian Parliament. The Upper Italian Company, generally called by Italians the "French Company," as it was created mainly by French capital, is to be placed in Italian hands.

SWITZERLAND.

The late catastrophe at the Christmas school festival at Helilken, near Basle, in Switzerland, was one of the most fearful of the kind ever recorded In battle it is estimated that four soldiers are wounded to each killed; but in this village tragedy the proportion was sadly the other way, seventytwo persons being killed on the spot, while forty were laid up with hurts or fractures, some of the latter so severe as still to threaten death. It seems that about 300 of the villagers and their friends had assembled to see the distribution of gifts and share the supper provided at the ichool house. This was a large two-storied building, and all the preparations had been made in the second floor, which was the chief school room, and was approached by a stair at one end of the building, with a landing from it at each story. Stairs and landings from top to bottom were crowded, and the schoolmaster with difficulty made his way up to open the door. As he turned the key a crash and a cry were heard. The beams supporting the upper landing gave way and fell, carrying both it and the stairs down with all their occupants, and crushing those on the first floor, where the rest of the wood-work gave way under the shock, and precipitated the whole company, mixed with pieces of timber, into one mass, jammed together at the bottom and choking the door. Attempts were first made in vain to haul out the superincumbent beams by ropes from above. and at last, ladders being thought of the few who were able, climbed up and escaped by the windows, after which the slow process of breaking in and clearing out the corpses and wounded occupied their friends several weary hours, some of the bodies being so crushed as to be hardly recognizable. Of the victims, only twenty-three belonged to the children who were the objects of this most unfortunate Christmas gathering.

TURKEY.

្រក់ព្រះ មានការមកក្រុមប្រើ ព្រះព្រះ

on Tuesday. After a brief engagement, the insurgents left their entrenchments and set fire to Doboviole, near Trebinje. An insurgent reinforcement of 1,000 men arriving on the ground at this time, the Turks were cut of from Trebinje, and compelled to retreat to Drina. The Times letter from Vienna gives the following details .- Peko Paulories has issued a general order taking un-doubted command of the insurgent forces, banishing Ljubabratis and all other foreign auxiliaries under pain of death. This is intended to emancipate the insurrection from the influence of the young Servial party, which is antagonistic to Montenegro, and free it from identification with political and national combinations of the South Sclavonic poli-ticians. A special from Vienna reports that the Austrian frontier authorities have forbidden the formation of bands in Croatia to aid the insurgents. Orders have been issued to disarm and Intern all the insurgents who cross the frontier into Austrian Strong detachments of troops will be territory. sent to Dalmatia in spring to enforce these orders. The Weiner Press reports that during an Insurgent attack on a Turkish camp near Neim yesterday, three Turkish men of war anchored off Kiek unexpectedly opened a violent cannonade on the Herzegovinians. As the vessels were in Austrian waters at the time of this action it has caused considerable surprise. The result of the attack on the camp is not known. A telegram from Stagna to the Times says:—In the attack on the Turkish camp near Kick the insurgents destroyed a village held by the Turks. A Turkish frigate then opened a cannonade on the attacking party, which retired after half an hour's firing. The losses are not known. London, Jan. 28 .- The Russian telegraphic agency

has received a despatch from St. Petersburg saying, So far the announcement of the Montenegrin Gazette, that the Sultan is resolved to declare war against Montenegro, is unconfirmed. The relations however, between the Prince and Porte are in a state of great tension. The Powers will exercise that literature whereof you are the most distiguishstrong pressure on both sides to prevent a con- ed living member. If I venture out of my menial flict, which threatens to block the work of pacification.

INSURGENTS' APPEAL TO FRIENDS OF LIBERTY .-The Pall Mall Guzette's Berlin telegram says :-- The insurgent leaders in Herzegovina has issued a proclamation declaring that the Austrian programme is unacceptable, though supported by the Powers, and calling on the friends of liberty to answer it with a continuance of war and by a stouter resist-

THE SULTAN LOOKING OUT FOR HIMSELF .- The Times' Constantinople correspondent writes that he has been positively assured that the Sultan owns £8,000,000 in the Turkish debt, and that he has exacted full payment of his dividend, refusing the half coupon paid to the other creditors.

MONTENEGRO AND TURKEY .- The Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the threatened collision between the Porte and Montenegro has once more changed the aspect of the Eastern question. He quotes an important statement in the Montenegrin Official Gazette, that Turkey is determined to make war on Montenegro, and says the article throughout is a justification of the insurrection and a denunciation of Turkish cruelty. It declares that Montenegro has so far conformed to the requirements of international law. If Turkey acts differently, Montenegro will be freed from all restraint and forced to adopt any measures calculated to protect herself and secure the future of the Servian race. The article concludes: "No regard for any one or anything will fetter our action." RUSSIA.

GEN. KAUFFMANN TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE SOUTH -A Vienna telegram reports that Gen. Kauffmann will take command in Southern Russia and Caucasia in the spring.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN RURFIA.-A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg says that the Russian Government has decided to increase the strength of the army and navy contingent this year by 30,000 men, so that it will now consist of 180, 000 men instead of 150,000, as fixed during the last five years. This increase is considered to be absolutely necessary in order to make it possible to place the active army and the local and reserve troops at any moment on a war footing, since the new organization based on the principle of universal liability to military service is as yet far from being complite. There will be considerable difficulty, however, in raising the increased contingent, as even when it was fixed at 150,000 men several applications for exemption under the new law had to be rejected, The cases in which exemption may be claimed are, indeed, so numerous and such ex-traordinary facilities are given to young men who have attained a certain degree of education, that the provisions of the law of universal liability have in practice become illusory. The proportion of recruits to be levied in each Government of the Empire does not depend on the population, but on a variety of considerations, which render it neccessary to issue a new regulation on the subject in each year. In the kingdom of Poland, for instance, the number of recruits in 1864 was 7.05 per cent, of the total contingent, while in 1875 it was 6.13 percent. only. The chief reason of this diminution is that the number of men entitled to claim exemption in Poland, owing to the superior education of the people, is so large that in 1874 several of them had to be pressed into the army, although they were legally exempt. In other governments the proportion of recruits has increased by 30 per cent., a great number of those liable to military service having in 1874 escaped to avoid the conscription. In Asiatic Bussia, too, the proportion has been raised from 2.43 to 3.15 per cent. The winter military season has now everywhere begun, and the recruits are being drilled previously to their being attached to the various arms of the service for which they are destined. The employment of the soldiers in winter is usually beset with great difficulties, and is therefore very often unsatisfactory. It is for this reason that such value is attached in Russia to manœuvring with large masses of troops, which is done there, says the correspondent, much more thoroughly than in Germany.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

MR. BOUCICAULT'S LETTER.

The London papers of January 10th publishes the following letter of Mr. Boucicault to Mr. Disraeli, which has been briefly mentioned by telegraph. It explains itself :-

"THEATRE ROYAL, Drury Lane. "Sm,-During the last five months we have been representing before the English people in London a play entitled 'The Shaughraun.' The work is founded upon an episode in the Fenian insurrection of 1866. As a literary effort it has no pretension, therefore no poetic clothing disguises its subject, it possesses no wit to divert public attention from this simple story. A young Irishman has been tried, convicted, and transported to the penal colonies for complicity with the rebellion. He escapes to America, and from thence ventures to visit his home in Ireland. A police emissary discovers his presence; he is re-arrested, consigned to prison,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Include in the Republicans, Castelar, Servaciars, and order. A special to the Tolegraph from Ragusa says and who have been present at this representation. Anglada; three Radicals, Marquis of Sardoni, Conde. that a force of 3,000 Turks, under Monktar, Pasha, during 100 nights. I call to witness the press that Rens, and Olavarriols. from 35 to 40 Constitution and the forts and entrenohments of Redo. The recorded the result, to declare that Unhave stated seen a few day ago at Fodera, near Loophead Light. The Struction.—Pars Jan. 26.—The Times Paris legram says: It seems quite certain that the Modorados, and 35 to 40 partitions of "Catholic unate in no case will contain a purely Ministerial by who will support the Government generally, ajority. By the support of the four anti-Republic and flowing in a purely Ministerial by who will support the Government generally.

An Extraordinary and during 100 nights. I call to witness the press that a most extraordinary mousterwas during 100 nights. I call to witness the press that a most extraordinary mousterwas seen a few day ago at Fodera, near Loophead Light. Why states that a most extraordinary mousterwas that a force of 3,000 Turks, under Monktar, Pasha, during 100 nights. I call to witness the press that a most extraordinary mousterwas recorded the result, to declare that Unhave stated that a force of 3,000 Turks attacked the insurgents in each composing this. Why states that a most extraordinary mousterwas during 100 nights. I call to witness the press that a force of 3,000 Turks attacked the insurgents in each control of the force of 3,000 Turks attacked the insurance of the force of 3,000 Turks attacked the insurance of the force of 3,000 Turks attacked the insurance of the force of 3,000 Turks attacked the insurance of the force of 3,000 Turks attacked the insurance of the force of 3,000 Turks attacked the insurance of the force of 3,000 Turks attacked the insurance of the force of 3,000 Turks attacked the insurance of 3,000 Turks attacked the of the English / seople authorizing and approving poll extend two branching horns like that of a sing the represental longof this play, thus inviting daily underneath which were seven glaring and protrud a jury of 2,000 scitizens to hear and pronounce their feelings on a great political question.

> tical licen ce of Aristophanes was reprobated by the thing bu tfriendly. He then rose high out of the Atheniar tyrant, to the present day, when the French censure watches with minute jealousy every expression of the drama, the theatre has been acknow ledged a sensitive test of public opinion. Some persons may hold the expression of public synpathy in a theatre to be a matter of little weight, but a little weight has turned a scale, and a feather thrown on the surface of the sea may serve to indicate its tide or current. It was surely not the cunning of the dramatist nor the great merit of the actors that lifted the whole audience to their feet as cheer after cheer shook the old walls of the national theatre when the fugitive convict escaped from his Prisca! Surely there is no attempt throughout the play to deceive the spectators as to the nature of the sympathy they extend—they are plainly invited to sympathize with one who is endeavouring to elude the penalty of a great offence. Why do they watch his progress with interest, and when an announcement is made that her Majesty's pardon has been granted to all the political prisoners why are these words greeted with hearty applause? May we answer-it is because the English people have begun to forgive the offence and heartily desire to forget it? So I believed when I wrote this work with the deliberate intention to ask that question in plain language, and I have done so. The question has ket. been asked nightly 100 times of 2,000 people of all it!" classes, from the Prince and Princess of Wales to the humblest mechanic in this city, and there has been no dissentient voice upon it-no, not one! I have delayed calling your attention to this matter until the last moment, when I withdrew the play forever from the London stage.

"I am no politician, sir, but a workingman in depth in approaching this subject, hold out generously your hand to one who loves his country and its people, and feels that affection to be his only eloquence.

"All the leaders of the Fenian outbreak are at large; a few obscure men still linger in chains, and lard in it."—" Heavens! madam, but I warrant it these are, I believe, the only British citizens now in prison for a political offence. I am not capable of judging what benefit the spectacle of these sufferers may be to society, but I can see the detriment occasioned when punishment exceeding the measure of retribution makes justice appear capricious and tends to turn the criminal into a martyr. I have seen and I know that towards these twelve or fourteen miserable men are directed the sympathies of twenty millions of English hearts in American breasts—English hearts that sincerely respect this mother country, and would love her dearly if she would let them. One crowning act of humanity would be worth a dozen master-strokes of policy; and the great treaty to be established with the United States is neither the Canadian fisheries nor the border line on the Pacific ocean; it is the hearty cohesion of the English and the American

people. "Those who say the time is not yet come for the exercise of clemency forget that mercy is not a calculation, but a noble impulse; that no mar keeps a fallen foe under his heel but a coward who dares not let him up. In reply to such an objection I would answer, if the time has not come for the prudent exercise of her Majesty's prerogative, let your noble impatience push forward the hands of the clock-its stroke will be heard in millions of grateful hearts, and your own, sir, will not feel the worse either here or hereafter.

"Your very obedient servant " DION BOCCICAULT."

FOUR GOOD REASONS .- "I have," said Dr. Guthrie, "four good reasons for being an abstainermy head is clearer, my health is better, my heart is lighter, and my purse is heavier."

A French woman sixty-three years of age killed herself the other day because her children said she was too old to marry. How sharper than a serpent's tooth it was.

The revolutionists who spent five dollars and lost one man in overturning the State government of Panama last month were disgusted to find only \$3 11c in the treasury.

The man who is curious to see how the world could get along without him can find out by sticking a cambric needle into a mill-pond, and then withdrawing it and looking at the hole.

A STRANGE ELEPHANT .- A curiously colored elephant has been captured at Yasohtaun, in the north of Siam. The cars, tail, and the hair on the head and body are white, the eyes light-colored the nails white, and the skin the color of teak wood, while the left tusk has ceased growing. The animal is 5 feet 3 inches in height, and is expected when full-grown to be a "cha-gund-ak," or white elephant.

THE QUEEN'S PRESENT TO THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM -The Brighton Aquarium has lost the large turtle from the Island of Ascension, presented by the Queen. The turtle died a short time since; but it is to be preserved and decorated with a silver medal bearing an appropriate inscription. The Queen sent a letter expressing her regret at the death, and her belief that every care had been taken for the preservation of the creature.

A SURPRISE!-They got up a "surprise party" Thursday night last on a young married couple, at whose house in Swanpoodle a similar affair was one of the successes of the last season. The conspira-tors were met calmly but cordially at the gate by the husband, who rested on his shot gun, while his beautiful and accomplished wife, whose face and form were visible inside the porch, said she was very glad to see them, but she didn't think she could hold the bull-dog back more than a minute longer. -Danbury News.

THE FORCE OF NATURAL AFFECTION IN BIRDS.-Natural affection for their young is more strongly developed in some animals than in others of th same species. A farmer observed a partridge sitting on its eggs in a grass field. The bird allowed him to pass his hand several times down his back without moving, or showing any fear; but if he offered to touch the eggs, the poor bird immediately pecked his hand. When the timidity of this bird is considered it is not a little surprising that it should have braved every danger sooner than forsake its yet unhatched young.

CROWS CATCHING CROWS .- In America a strange method is adopted to dispose of crows. A live crow is pinned by the wings down to the ground on his back by means of two sharp forked sticks. Thus situated, his cries are loud and incessant, particularly if any other crows are within view. These sweeping down to find out the cause of the loud cries of the helpless prisoner are instantly grappled and held fast by the claws of the bird with the same instinctive impulse that urges a drowning person to grasp at everything within his reach. The game been disengaged from his clutches, the trap is again London, Jan. 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette's Vienna from which he escapes, and eventually is restored peen discussed in the Price Price is informed to freedom by a general pardon, granted—under ready, and by pinning down each captive successful that the Turks yesterday achieved a signal victory postical licence—during your Ministry. This pardon sively, as soon as taken, in a short time there will probably be a large flock screaming above in con-Operations.

State of Parties.—London, Jan. 27.—A Madrid over the insurgents, fording the road leading from is the Deut ex machina of the drams.

State of Parties.—London, Jan. 27.—A Madrid over the insurgents, fording the road leading from is the Deut ex machina of the drams.

Treblinje to Ragusa. The insurgents retired in dis
"I call to witness 200,000 of the people of London Cert with the outrageous prisoners below. carried to the policy and the second contract will be up the second second second second second second second

ing ... It made directly for the narrator, who was on the side of the steep rockin He sat once ran out of "In all fountries and in all times, since the poliwater and plunged with such force as to cause the water to fly and in such quantities as to drench the observer to the skin; he standing 40 feet back from the water at the time. It remained near 30 or 40 minutes, never disappearing a moment from view but rearing its huge body partly out of the water, and giving a chance for further conservation. It was observed that he had the tail of a porpoise and two large fins above, the shoulders, and on the breast were two large fatty lumps, which shook with every metion of the extraordinary creature. It then shaped its course westward, still keeping its head and neck well elevated. Its bulk far exceeded that of the largest porpoise ever seen on the coast.

BUYING BUTTER -When a Detroit woman finds

that the butter dish needs replenishing she starts for a grocery with a firm determination to die on the spot rather than be swindled. She knows just how the trade" manipulates old butter to make new of it, and how scraped carrots are used to give chalky butter the yellow tint which we all love to see. She is on her guard from the moment she enters the store: "Any butter?" che asks. "Yes'm," is the answer.—"Any good butter?" "Yes'm,"—
"It's really good butter, is it?" "Best in the market. How much will you have?"-"Lemme see He hands her the cheese-knife, removes the wet cloth from the top of the jar, and she lifts the knife poises it for a "dig" and then lowers it and takes a long snuff at the butter.-" Oh, I'd. warrant it," says the grocer.—" She steps back, plunges in the knife, end carefully hauls a piece of butter toward her mouth, smells of it, winks wise'y, and then carefully puts her tongue against it. After two or three repetitions she nibbles at the chunk, lets an attom disolve in her mouth, and while she is tasting the grocer says: "I bought that butter from an old customer and can recommend it," That's been worked over!" she savagely replies. -" Never, madam; that's new butter, not out of the churn a week." "Tastes to me as if there was pure ?" "Is the buttermilk all out, do you think?" -"Think? why look for your self.", "It isn't that suet butter, is it?"-Not any! No, madam, this is pure fresh butter." "You warrant, do you !"—"Of course I do." "And it's all like this piece?"—"All like that." "No old butter under the crust?"—"Not an ounce." "Dear, I wish I knew if it really was good butter."—" Why, madam, its the best jar of butter in Detroit. How much will you have?"-"Let's see : you warrant this butter?" "I do."-"It's perfectly fresh and sweet?" "Seet was the bloom of roses." "Well, if I knew twas good I'd take two ounces, but it'll probably turn out bad and so I guess a ounce will do."—Detroit Free Press.

Epp'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. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-- Civil Service Gazetts. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

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