FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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FRANCE.

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gaide -SEMGR. DUPANLOUP AND ITALIAN SPOLIATION .-- The "Univers, in+praising the letter from the Bishop of Orleans to M. Minghetti on the spoliation of the Church in Italy, hopes that it will have the effect in a state of seige, as Carlists occupy the mountains of rousing "Liberal" Catholicism to see the ini-and all the houses round the town ; and an occaquity of these robberies and to compel its organs to denounce them. The following outline' of the reminds the inhabitants of this fact. The gates Paris :-- Monseigneur Dupanloup quotes the prom-ises made by the Italian Government, both before and after the occupation of Rome, to respect; it has ever been my lot to inhabit. The principal ecclesiastical corporations and property, urging street leading to the market-place was full of soldiers that they have been grossly violated. He des- and numbers of Basque and Spanish women ; all the cribes the Pope as occupying the position of a ten- ramparts round were lined with soldiers and every ant and stranger in the palace built by his predecessors, and maintains that all the Roman clergy, from the Pope to the humblest parish priest, being along the street they commenced to dance the bolero at the mercy of the Government and its finances. they may at any moment by a war, a revolution, or | merrily dancing in the street. I cannot attempt now a Parliamentary caprice be reduced to poverty. He to descripe this retty dance. The booming of the animadverts warmly on the abolition of Religious Orders and the compulsory conversion of ecclesiastical property, laying special stress on the ancient origin and international character of most of the possessions of the Church, and urging that boots, riding trowsers, and velvet jacket attempting Italy has no right to them, The Papacy and to imitate the graceful movements of the soldiers. Italy, he insists, were not meant to be enemies. History, or rather Providence, has inseparably united their destinies, and the present rupture is a deplorable aberration which would in the end be more fatal to Italy than to the Church. Europe will hercafter remember its duties to the Pope, and if Italy leaves things in their present position, she will then reap the bitter fruits of her policy. The longer the problem remains unsolved, the more complicated will it become. Italy herself suggested the principle of a diplomatic understanding with the Powers having Catholic subjects. This might furnish a solution if prudent counsels prevailed and if Italy and Europe displayed any foresight. Whatever happens, Catholics have faith in the future. The peaceful triumph of the Church they firmly trust will come, but God only knows when and how and after what misfortunes. If men refuse to assist Providence in this matter. Providence fara de se. The suggestion of a convention between Italy and the Catholic Powers and the desire he shows for a reconciliation between Italy and the Papacy indicate that the Bishop does not expect the restoration of the Temporal Power. In an early part of his letter he mentions France as still suffering from her reverses and as still on the slope of the abyss, so that she can only sigh over the disasters which have befallen the Church."

THE POPE, ITALY, AND FRANCE .--- The Opinion Nationale having stated that Victor Emmanuel will probably demand that an Ambassaflor be accredited to him as well as to the Holy Father by the French Government, the Universe thus comments upon the information :-- "We do not know if the news be exact, but it is at least probable. It will be with Italy as it has been with Spain. Our concessions have no other effect than to call forth new requirements, and we shall, one of these days, see a demand sent us for the supression of the Embassy to the Holy See. Then, perhaps, M. de Corcelle will understand that he has nothing to oppose to these novel undertakings but the suspected lamentations of the Francais."

SPAIN.

THE WAR. - FRONTIER FIGHTING. - A FAISE ALARM .- FUENTAARABIA IN A STATE OF SIEGE .-BAYONNE, October, 19.-On the 17th I left again the frontier to see what had taken place at Rahahia and Tenn since the first attack on the 19th concerning which I wrote you a burried account. When I arrived at Hendaye I could hear the guns from Irun carrying on a pretty continual firing. They are still aiming at Fort St. Marcial, which is on a considerable eminence, and should the Carlist succeed in getting guns there it will be a acat advantage to them, as great havoc could be hade in Irun from that position. I understand that the guns have been aiming at this little fort for the last eighteen months, but all attempts are unsuccessful, and the Carlists firmly believe that t Marcial s present in the fort, and when a shell comes unpleasantly close causes the construction to bob, and so escape all harm. I did not wait long enough to see this little performance, but hurried on to Behobia. I must explain that at this point the river Bidassoa is about eighty yards in breadth, and a bridge runs across, half of which belongs to the Spanish and the other half to the French. I found things pretty lively at this point. The Custom-house, which is the stronghold of the Republicans, is at the right-hand side of the bridge, and de combat." at the very bank of the river. Only four houses remained standing in the village itself, and these are in possession of the Republicans, but there are houses all about the neighborhood inhabited by Carlists. Three houses in the village were in flames when I arrived, and occasionally a great crash could be heard when part of a roof gave way. The Spanish sentry boxes on the bridge were surrounded with a substantial stone barricade. Shots were flying about in all directions, and while I was standing on the bridge with my friend the Special Correspondent of the New York Times, a bullet whistled between us and struck the French Custom-house ; several bullets came in that direction; soldiers were placed all about on the French side, and the officers were very uncertain as to what proceedings they would take. The unfortunate little French guard, who was stationed almost in the centre of the bridge, was mightly afraid. I crossed hurriedly with my friend, and our appearance was a signal for more firing, and several bullets came most unpleasantly near .However, directly on reaching the other side, we found the Republican soldiers very snugly eating bread and cheese outside the Custom-House. The whole space round was well fortified, so that they were in no danger whatever from the Carlists bullets. They were occassionally firing from lopholes. There were about fifty soldiers here, and a few were outside pul-ling down the walls of the burnt houses so as to prevent them being a protection to the Carlists. They are perfectly safe in this little fort unless the Carlists can bring cannon to play upon them, and they can easily procure provision from the French side, and have full liberty to walk about the French town unarmed. A Republican soldier let us through an opening in this little fortification, and we crawled cautiously along under the protection of the ruins towards the bank of the river. Shot after shot came from the Carlist houses, as of course 'they did not know what we were doing there; and when we had got about 300 yards from the Custom-house the Republicans opened a gentle fire upon us, which became pretty hot, as I am since informed they got the idea that we were going to the Carlists to tell them how things stood. We put on speed, and fortunately found a litle boat, which took us across the river. The French soldiers saw the first part of this proceeding, and as they did not see us get into the boat, and we did not come back to the village somebody there telegraphed to Bayonne that we had been shot by the Republicana. Of course, we knew nothing about this, so imagine our surprise on our return to Bayonne (where we' are well known), when people flocked round his in a most excited state, and accompanied us to four hotel, where it took some time before we could convince the gagcon and other household servants that we were really in existence.u.We were then informed that informabe contradicted.

Spanish town: of "Fuentarrabia." M. Dupressoir from Baden-Baden has started his casino and gambling establishment in a plot of ground, on the bank of the river, and he has boats which convey-people free of charge from Hendaye, the town on the op-posite side. I must leave the interesting place for another letter. The town of Fuentarrabia itself is in a state of seige, as Carlists occupy the mountains sional shell from the Fort of Guadalupe frequently letter itself, is from the Times correspondent in leading from the casino grounds to the town are guarded by Republican soldiers, I managed to pass them and found myself in the most interesting town place well guarded. I should think there were a least 600 soldiers in the town. As I was passing More than fifty soldiers and fifty Spanish girls were guns in the distance and the good humor and mirth of every one present is beyond description. It is a simple and fascinating dance. I could not resist it and your special correspondent might be seen in top It has never been my lot to have been at such a merry hop. After strolling round the town I went through a narrow space into the cathedral. This was strongly fortified, and a construction with stones and mortar formed a barrier round the door entering to the tower. I went up the tower. The sight here was truly wonderful. From the belfry you could see all over the town, the Carlist out-posts and houses, the Republican soldiers on the town fortifications, and from a neighbouring eminence an officer was observing through a glass the proceedings of the Carlists. On the landing on which I stood was a heap of large stones and barrels of tar, which were for the purpose of giving a warm reception to any intruders below. I afterwards walked through a little village joining Fuentarrabia, called Emman uelita, groups of men and women are here gathered together, and many in the middle of the street playing cards. The inhabitants of this place are called "Contrabanda," and are prepared to smuggle for either party. Before concluding my letter I must mention a little incident that happened while I was at Behobia A French soldier suddenly jumped into the river by the side of the bridge and began to swim to the other side : the guard fired at him, but missed. He cried out ⁴ I am in neutral water and you cannot touch me.ⁿ He arrived safely at the other side and joined the Republicans, and from that side of the bridge grinned

Almost at the mouth of the Bidassoa is the little

at his late "confreres." There have been no mili tary executions, as reported, at Estella. Don Carlos is in excellent health, and a few days ago he attended High Mass at Notre-Dame du Puig ; there were also a general communion for his soldiers. The fighting upon the Frontier from Fuentarrabia and Behobia is likely to go on for some time. It appears to me almost impossible for the Carlists to take the bridge at Behobia unless they can bring a cannon into play. Their only other chance would be to attack with the bayonet, which would be at-tended with great loss of life. By-the-bye in these engagements no quarter whatever is given. During the first engagement I saw a Carlist, wounded slightly in the leg, being dragged across the bridge to the French side ; as he passed the Republican guard he was killed by a crack from the butt end of a rifle. I have also the authority of the ambulance doctor, who was present during the whole of the engagement, to state that he saw the Republican sol liers deliberately cut to pieces a manin a Carlist house : and also the a woman's hands behind her back, put her on a heap of straw, and were about to set fire to it when her husband bought her off for fifteen francs .-- From London Tablet Special Correspon dent.

SERBANIST LIES AND MURDERS .- The following has Estella for insubordnation; the discipline of the Royal Army is excellent, and its enthusiasm has been much augmented by the return of Elio, Minister-of-War It is false that Dorregaray has enered France, he is at Elorrio (lizondo, as has been stated) where great attention is being paid to the re-opened wound on his arm. It is false that Cabrera has refused his assistance to Don Carlosit has not been asked from him. Before the fright. ful massacre at Casino de Portillon, the Republicans shot a French surgeon-major who was attending on some wounded Carlists, and they also slaughtered at the same time and place two volunteers (of the Pontifical Zouaves) whose wounds placed them hors

For the TRUE WITNESS. an air an t- Tha THE SYLLABUS. An approved English text with notes compiled from the

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Dublin Review. ាះស្ត Br M. J. W. 323 3. 640 0

III .- ERRORS CONCERNING CIVIL SOCIETY, CONSIDERED BOTH IN ITSELF AND IN ITS solemn vows. RELATIONS TO THE CHURCH.

Prop. XXXIX .- The State, as being the origin and fountain of all rights, possesses a certain right of its own, circumscribed by no limits,

* Prop. XL.-The doctrine of the Catholic Church is opposed to the good and benefit of human society.

Prop. XLI.-The civil power, even when exercised by a non-Catholic ruler, has an indirect negative power over all things sacred; it has consequently not only the right which they call exequatur, but that right also which they call appel comme d'abus.

Prop. XLII.-In the case of a conflict between laws of the two powers, civil law prevails. Prop. XLIII.-The lay power has the authority of rescinding, of declaring null, and of voiding solemn conventions (commonly called Concordats), concerning the exercise of rights appertaining to ecclesiastical immunity, which have been entered into with the Apostolic See, -without this See's consent, and even against its protest.

Prop. XLIV.-The civil authority may mix itself up in matters which appertain to religion, morals, and spiritual rule. Hence it can exercise judgment concerning those instructions which the Church's pastors issue according to their office for the guidance of consciences; nay, it may even decree concerning the administration of the holy sacraments, and concerning the dispositions necessary for their reception.

Prop. XLV .- The whole governance of public schools wherein the youth of any Christian state is educated, episcopal seminaries only being in some degree, excepted, may and should be given to the civil power; and in such sense be given, that no right be recognised in any other authority of mixing itself up in the management of the schools, the direction of the studies, the conferring of degrees, the choice or approbation of teachers.

Prop. XLVI.-Nay, in the very ecclesiastical seminaries, the method of study to be adopted is subject to the civil authority.

Prop. XLVII.—The best constitution of civil society requires that popular schools which are open to children of every class, and that public institutions generally which are devoted to teaching literature and science, and providing for the education of youth, be exempted from all authority of the Church, from all her moderating influence and interference, and subjected to the absolute will of the civil and political authority (so as to be conducted) in accordance with the tenets of civil rulers, and the standard of the common opinions of the age. Prop. XLVIII.-That method of instructing youth can be approved by Catholic men, which is disjoined from the Catholic faith and the Church's power, and which regards exclusively, or at least principally, knowledge of the natural order alone, and the ends of social life on earth.

Prop. XLIX.-The civil authority may prevent the Bishops and faithful from free and mutual communication with the Roman Pontiff.

LIL), so intolerably Erastiant as to need no seats were graciously and cheerfully resigned, and comment of our's. By his censure of Prop. LIII. the Holy Father teaches, in addition to more obvious truths, that the civil power cannot lawfully give assistance to those unhappy religious who may wish sacrilegiously to violate their

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Prop. LIV. again is openly and intolerably Erastian; while Prop. LV. renews an error already condemned in Lamennais

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE TESTOTAL CARBIER AND HIS ASS .- The ass sometimes combines a laughable obstinacy with intelligence. A recent writer tells the following story of a Lancashire donkey belonging to a carrier. The master was accustomed to stop at a public-house for ale, a little of which was always given to his quadruped companion and fellow-worker. Matters went on nicely for some time, but men whether politicians, theologians, or carriers, are liable to change opinions and habits. The owner of the donkey became a teetotaller-a conversion which the animal would have tolerated had it not diminished his own enjoyment. The carrier could no longer call for ale, therefore had no further occasion to call at the public-house. But there were two opinions on this point. When the carrier came to this well-known spot, "Forward" was his motto, but the donkey drew up deliberately, as of old, not being aware of any change in his master's mind. The carrier applied the usual arguments to the animal's skin in vain, to the intense delight of the publican, who held teetotalism to be the eighth deadly sin. What was to be done? Budge a foot the donkey would not without his usual sip of ale, and the carrier was too kind-hearted to belabour his old friend when he saw the state of the case. But it was provoking that he, a conscientious and determined teetotaller, must actually purchase ale to please his own ass. The man has also the additional mortification of remembering that he had formed the habit of the animal by his own act and deed. The dispute ended by the donkey getting the ale whenever he passed that way. It was a sad case of de-gradation doubtless; but though the ass sunk as a moralist; he rose as a genius.

THE OLD BRIDEWELL .- The new City police station ahout to be constructed by the Corporation in Bride Lane, Fleet Street, will be erected on a portion of one of the old historical sites of the City of London. The Saxon Kings built a palace here before the Conquest on the remains of a building supposed to be of Roman origin, and Henry VIII. crected a stately and beautiful house, and called it Bridewell, from a celebrated well near Bride Church. King Edward VI. granted the site to the City for a workhouse for the poor and a house of correction for sturdy rogues. The proposed police station will only provide accommodation for a limited number of prisoners, certainly not so many as the old prison, which cen-tained in 1842 1324 persons, including 466 known thieves. The name of Bridewell Police Station will probably be adopted for the new building. The old prison, erected about 1560. and demolished in 1862 being the first of its kind, all other buildings constructed on the same principle have been called Bridewells.

In the days of the old volunteers a respected inhabitant of Greenock commanded a company, which he duly drilled and paraded, though his recruits were but an awkward squad. They never would draw up in a straight line do what he might. "Oh," he said one day, holding up his hands in horror as he looked along the front rank-"oh, what a bent row! Just come out, lads, and look at it yourselves!"

The following advertisement appered in the Salisbury and Winchester Journal of last week :-Wanted a rattling good carter and shepherd, who know what to do and tell his master what he don't know." We are told that this was inserted by a man who has thrown up a government clerkship and £600 a year to take to farming.

OUTBREAK OF FEVER .- Fever has broken out rather extensively in the lower part of Nottingham, and one or two cases of small pox have been discovered.

There were 103 deaths from diptheria in New

'on' no 'occasion' within' our 'remembrance' has car etiquette as between man and man been mote religlously observed. It was truly edifying and consol-

ing to the weary and heavy laden. ALLIGATOR V. RAT.-A wholesale drug-store in Magazine street, New York, says tha Scientific American, is the happy possessor of a young and domesti-cated alligator, now about three years old. As alligators are known to have a great objection to rate, some of the members of the establishment, with a view of seeing how each would conduct himself second; and then advanced slowly towards the rat with wide open jaws. The rat trembled ; there was no escape, nothing but the wide open mouth of the alligator before him. Without hesitation he jumped straight into the yawning gulf, and, getting a good hold on the lower lip of the alligator, swung himself to the ground. The 'saurian' gave a squeak, and swung himself around, the rat finally letting go, victor in the first round. The alligator, however, was not daunted, and advanced with the same tactics. The rat this time, by a most agile movement, leaped entirely over the alligator. Getting behind him, he proceeded to chaw and guaw away. The unwieldly animal could not get around to defend hishind legs. By a good use of his tail, the alligator again got free, and advanced desperately, though with flagging courage, at the daring rodent. With equal success the rat sprang into the air, alighting on the alligator's back. The fight was over then. The alligator could not shake his enemy off, could not dislodge him ; and finally gave up the fight, laying himself down on his belly in a submissive attitude, and the rat was set at liberty."

BEARINE OR,

REAL BEAR'S GREASE. A Hair Beautifier, Preserver and Dressing,

This elegant preparation named from the Canada Bear, from which its most essential element is obtained, is a scientific compound of Real Bear's Grease, and other ingredients, so combined as to retain for a great length of time, its original fra-

grance and purity. As a dressing for the Hair, nothing can be more beautiful or agreeable. It is elegantly perfumed, and renders the hair soft, pliant and glossy. It serves to give it that peculiar richness and color, which is so essential to a complete toilet. It is the cheapest, most harmless, and best Dressing in the world.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price, 50 cts., per Package.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors .-- [Nov. 6

EAST INDIA HEMP.

And What We Know About It. Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain silent and let it speak for itself through other lips than ours, believing that those who have suffered most can better tell the story. We will here quote word for word from letters recently received, simply adding our testimony to the rest, in saying that when this plant is properly prepared, we know that it ros-ITIVELY CURES CONSUMPTION, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

Liverpool, Beach Meadows, Queens

Co., Nova Scotia, Aug. 27, 1874. : Please send \$29 worth of India Hemp. I can not tell you with pen the great good this has done me. I was as weak as a cat; could hardly stand on my legs; no appetite; constant pain in my lungs; the doctor had given me up, and I saw death before my eyes. But this medicine has raised me to the enjoyment of life and health. I can now walk two and three miles without fatigue; have a good appetite; am free from pain; sleep soundly, and am doing well. I have no fears of consumption now. ISAAC J. GABRETT.

Thorntown, Boone Co., Ind.,

1st Month 20, 1867. Friends Craddock & Co.

ITALY.

The Correspondent of the London Tablet writing from Rome under date Oct. 17th, says :-- Fears are entertained that the Government meditates the tyrannical step of suppressing and dispersing the Catholic associations and preventing the meeting together of Catholics for religious or charitable purposes. The property of such societies will be it is rumoured, converted or changed from real into paper value, The residence of Commendatore Gioacchino Monari. Vice President of the Catholic Society of Reduci Pontificii, was visited on the afternoon of the 14th Oct., by a Delegate and Inspector of public Security, who were accompanied by policemen, some in uniform and some in plain clothes. They examined the apartments carefully, and took possession of several papers belonging to the Society, which they carried away. They conducted themselves with much civility and politeness during the dis-charge of their task. The Popolo Romano, announcing this domiciliary requisition, added the informa-tion, which was totally false, that pistols, daggers, and other arms were found in the house.

DUNNING.

TAn Irate American editor thus parodies a passage from Longfellow's "Hiawatha:"]

Should you ask us why this dunning, Why these sad complaints and murmurs, Murmurs loud about delinquents Who have read the paper weekly. Read what they have never paid for, Read with pleasure and with profit, Read of church affairs and prospects, Read of news, both home and foreign, Read the essays and the poems, Full of wisdom and instructions; Should you ask us why this dunning, We should answer, we should tell you, From the printer, from the mailer, From the kind old paper maker, From the landlord, from the carrier, From the man who taxes letters With a stamp from Uncle Samuel Uncle Sam the rowdies call him; From them all there comes a message, Message kind, but firmly spoken, "Please to pay us what you owe us." Would you lift a burden from us? Would you drive a spectre from you? Would you taste a pleasant slumber ? Would you taste a piceson or stands Would you have a quiet conscience ? Would you read a paper paid for ? Send us money-send us money, Send us money-send-us money:

Send the money that you owe us lot appare of We would call the altention of the delinquent tion of our death had been telegraphed to Paris and subscribers of the True Wrysses to the above, that, London, which, of course, we ordered immediately having read it, they may guess what is required of them.7

Prop. L.—The lay authority has of itself the right of presenting bishops, and may require of them that they enter on the management of their dioceses before they receive from the Holy See canonical institution and apostolical letters.

Prop. LI.-Nay, the lay government has the right of deposing bishops from exercise of their pastoral ministry; nor is it bound to obey the Roman Bontiff in those things which regard the establishment of bishoprics and the appointment of bishops.

Prop. LII.-The government may, in its own rights, change the age prescribed by the Church for the religious profession of men and women, and may require religious orders to admit no one to solemn vows without its permission.

Prop. LIII.-Those laws should be abrogated which relate to protecting the condition of religious orders and their rights and duties; nay, the civil government may give assistance to all those who may wish to quit the religious life which they have undertaken, and to break their solemn vows; and in like manner it may altogether abolish the said religious orders, and also collegiate churches and simple benefices, even those under the right of a patron, and subject and assign their goods and revenues to the administration and free disposal of the vivil power.

Prop. LIV.-Kings and Princes are not only exempted from the Church's jurisdiction, but also are superior to the Church in deciding questions of jurisdiction.

Prop. LV.-The Church should be separated from the State, and the State from the Church.

NOTES.

In Prop. XXXIX. is condemned that view so dear to the revolutionists, which would exalt the State into an unlimited and irresponsible power; which would maintain, that not merely ecclesiastical rights, but those also of family and property, derive their origin therefrom.

Prop. XL. would divorce the interests of this world and the next, and represent true theological doctrine as adverse in tendency to man's temporal good.

The next four (XLI.-XLIV.) propound tenets adverse to the very notion of the Ohurch's spiritual independence, as is evident on a single perusal.

The four which follow (XLV.-XLVIII.) concern deducation : they defend on principle that line of policy-the most appaling peril which now threatens the the Church-the removal of education from Church control, and the limiting it.(at. least chiefly). to purely, set oular studies.

York during the last two weeks in October.

The handsomest men in the Union are Kentuckians, and the preservation of their good looks is said to be due to the fact that while all Bourbon whiskey is manufactured in Kentucky. The great bulk of it is consumed elsewhere.

A Western man set fire to the prairie for fun, but after he had run seven miles and climed a tree with his pants about all burned off, he concluded the sport was a little too violent exercise to be indulged in more than once in a lifetime,

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch says : - " On All Saints' Day, the Catholic societies of Richmond joined in a grand demonstration on the occasion of the consecration of the two Catholic cemeteries near the city. A grand procession escorted Right Rev. Bishop Gibbons and attendant clergy to the Bishop's and the St. Mary's German cemetery, both of which were blessed in the presence of a large assemblage."

ECONOMY IN FUNERALS .-- The Providence Journal says :-- " The Catholics of Valley Falls, R. I., have done a sensible thing in resolving to restrict the present useless and expensive display of carriages at funerals Father Kane made a most cogent appeal to his parishioners which was responded to readily and it is to be hoped effectively."

At a meeting of the boss coopers in New York lity, a large number of factories reported that so far the opposition to the society men was being successfully sustained ; that a number of men had left the society and returned to work; that efficient labor was plentiful, and that ample funds were on hand to compel the men to abandon the society rules. It was resolved to firmly insist on all men leaving the cooper's union, before being employed in any cooperage in the city.

SAWDUST BRANDY .- We ste sorry to learn that a German chemist has succeeded in making a first-rate brandy out of sawdust. We are a friend of the temperance movement, and we want it to succeed, but what chance will it have when a man can take a ripsaw and go out and get drunk with a fence rail? What is the use of a prohibitory liquor law if a man is able to make brandy smashes out of the shingles on his roof, or if he can get delirium tremens by drinking the legs of his kitchen chairs? You may shut an inebriate out of a gin-shop, and keep him away from taverns, but if he can become uproarious on boiled sawdust and dessicated window sills, any effort at reform must necessarily be a failure. It will be wise, therefore, if temperance societies will butcher the German chemist before he goes any further.-Dunn County (Tenn.) News. The N. O. Times, of the 2nd instant, says :-All

Saint's Day, opened with unclouded skies and a crisp, cool atmosphere. The sacred duties of the day, enhanced from the fact that it fell on Sunday, were most religiously observed, and a large number of devout Christians made pilgrimage to the silent cities of the dead. Notably was this, the case in the Ridge Cemeteries at the terminus of Canal street. Notwithstanding the Oity Railroad ' Company put forth its best effort in the supply of cars;, it., fall, far short of meeting the demand for seats, or even car. accommodation on the straps, The cars, were so completely stuffed with humanity, wreaths, crosses and emblems, of one sort or another, that it would have puzzled the most inquiring mind to discoverwhere one begun or the other, ended, J.Under, the pressure of two on each knee, the outsider represent-Then comes another batch of four (XLIX.- ing a fulcrum for the support of the middlemen,

angener Angelen Stratter Mangelen Angelen Ange

Mr. Findley Barker, who was so low with Consumption, and only weighed one hundred and twenty-five pounds when he commenced to take your medicine, now weighs one hundred and eighty-four pounds, and says he feels as well as ever he did in his life. Yours truly,

ROBERT COX.

THE FOLLOWING CONFIRMS THE ABOVE, SEVEN YEARS LATER :

> Thorntown, Boone Co., Ind., Jan. 30, 1874.

I have tried so much that I have lost all confidence in Patent Medicines, and would not have sent for your remedy, only I suw in your testimoniala that of Robt. Cox, in the case of Findley Barker, with whom I am personally acquaint-ed, and know that Mr. Barker was cured of Consumption, and is now well and hearty. I am also acquainted with Robert Cox, and feel that Cannabis ought to do as much for me as it did for Barker.

Yours in faith,

JOHN B. WETHERALD. Sweet Valley, Luzerne, Pa., }

April 20, 1874. I have used your Cannabis Indica Syrup for the last ten years with astonishing success in acute and chronic Pulmonary Affections, and I believe it has no equal for such diseases. DR. J. N. DAVENPORT.

Dcep River, Poweshick, Iowa, 1

Jan. 3, 1874.

I have just seen your advertisement in my paper I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Asthma; she had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured.

JACOB TROUT. Montezuma, Tenn.

My daughter (Miss Crowder) has gotten entirely well of Consumption. Hers was a case of fifteen years standing. So you see we have tested the virtues of India Hemp, and now have no doubts as to what it will do. Truly yours,

CROWDER & MUSE. Lovelaceville, Ballard Co., Ky. Mother has been suffering with Bronchitis for twenty years, and tried most all kinds of medicine, and says the Cannabis Indica is the only thing that gives her relief. JANN A. ASHBBOOK.

N. B.-This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointment \$1.25 each. Sent at our risk. Address CRADDOOK & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of J. P. MICHAUD, of the City of Montreal, Shoe-Maker and Trader, 100

I, the Undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this mattor. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before mo, within, one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my: Office, No. 197. St. James Street, in: the City, of Montreal, on Monday, the 21st day of December, 1874, at 3 o'clock r.n., for the examination of the Insolvent, and, for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally a superstantia enorally, LAJOIE, Assignee,

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Montreal, 11th Nov. 1874.