## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The Government, replying to representations, has promised that no more arrests shall be made in connection with the Paris Commune, except in the case of the leaders of the insurrection and of persons guilty of crimes against the common law.

The flow of emigration from Metz since the occupation of that city by troops has been so heavy that the population is now but one-third what it was before the late war.

The trial at Brest of a Jesuit father (Pere Dufour) for immoral conduct has resulted in the fullest and most honourable acquittal, the judge declaring that the holy Religious had been "odiously calumniated," as well as the devout and noble lady whose fair name was attacked for no better reason than that she was his penitent. The accusation was made by a freemason employed on the railway, and has proved a clear case of perjury, and the honour of the company of Jesus is triumphantly

PRIESTS INSULTED AND BEATEN AT LYONS. -The Prefect, in conformity with a Ministerial decree, has reinstated the ecclesiastical teachers in those schools where they were illegally dispossessed by the municipality. During the last fortnight many deputations have visited the Prefect appealing against this measure. In several schools great resistance has been offered to the reinstatement of the ecclesiastics. At a meeting of the Municipal Council the Ministerial decree was strongly opposed. The Prefect announced that it was his firm determination to carry out the law. Several deputations appeared at the Hotel de Ville, to protest against the reinstatement of the ecclesiastics, and much popular excitement has been aroused. The authorities have taken precautionary measures. In the workman's quarter, la Croix Pousse, the priests were insulted and attacked with stones. Troops have been sent into the quarti.

One is almost forced upon the hypothesisthat French duelling has come to be regarded in official quarters, as it has long been in fashionable society, as an agreeable pastime, more exciting than, say, hunting, and not much more dangerous. It has, too, this invaluable advantage over hunting, that no proces-verbal or any other form of advertisement is got up before riding out to hounds. If some arrangement could be made by which the French Nimrod could get a couple of friends to sign a paper, stating their conviction that he sincerely meant to go straight across country without troubling himself too much about gaps or gates-with, however, a saving proviso that honour would be satisfied by the first fall—and then get this paper published in the journals, hunting would have more perhaps to recommend it as a fashionable recreation than even duelling. But now it is conducted upon such unintelligible principles that a man may face a fence, a fall over which might possibly break his leg or neck, and yet not a word be said by anybody about his valour. He still has, indeed, the pleasure, socalled, of the sport, but what is this to the real pleasure of being talked about? He is much in the position of the tantalized lover, whose idol consented, indeed, to make him the hapcharm. But by going out to fight a duel, where the odds are heavy that he will receive no graver injury than he might easily get by coming to grief over a stiff hedge, he gains the right to an eleborate proces-verbal, which will be published and criticized by the papers, and which will make him, especially if he has his arm, into a sling, the hero of his cafe for a week. For an ambitious young Frenchman who is on the look out for an heiress, or a crack club, or a good start in a society above his own, there is no better, cheaper, or, on the whole, safer advertisement than a duel. He is not bound to keep up his reputation as a fighting man, since, even if he objects to the restraint of a civil tongue or pen, he can always declare that the horror and remorse he felt when he found himself almost on the point of killing a fellow-creature, wrung from him a solemn vow, on his mother's neck, or grave, as the case may be, that he would never run that awful risk again. Looking at duelling from this point of view, one begins to understand how party prejudice might induce a Republican Government to keep an institution which has so many social advantages exclusively for their own friends, and not to permit its use to the Bonapartists.

—Times Corr. The assembly will have—and, indeed, this task may be set it at the very commencement of its sittings-to discuss the question of Primary Instruction, one of the most delicate which have ever come before it, and which will probably cause all the more irritation because its contemplated solution is an attempt to strike a just balance between the various parties who quarrel respectively as to. whether instruction should be ecclesiastical or lay, compulsory or optional, gratuitous or paid for.

There is too much reason to fear that, stormy as have been the scenes which the present Assembly has already witnessed, they will be as nothing compared with those which this discussion will call forth. It must not, indeed, be forgotten that on this ground were fought the fiercest battles of the Commune. Wherever extreme Radicals installed themselves they, as a rule, shut the schools in which the very name of God was mentioned, whether those schools were Catholic or Protestant. Their hostility was directed, not against this or that particular form of worship or belief, but against all ment the Croix Rouge at Lyons is indignant at

countered with equal violence by the extreme party on the opposite side—the uncompromising advocates of clerical teaching, the champions of Obscurantism, and the bondsmen of Papal Rome. It is to be feared that the conflict bebetween these two parties, both equally bigoted and obstinate, will offer to Europe a spectacle painfully out of harmony with the tolerant and enlightened spirit of the 19th century. The dispute about educational principles will be further very needlessly envenomed by the introduction of a purely personal question relative to the Minister who will be charged with the introduction of the law. M. Jules Simon is sure to be attacked fiercely by both extreme parties, though, if he is properly supported by the more moderate men of the Assembly, he may still come victoriously out of the conflict, and the Government may secure, by a firm yet calm attitude, a large majority. -Times Corr.

### SPAIN.

THE BISHOP OF TARASONA AND THE GOVERNMENT. - The Minister of Grace and Justice, Montero Rios, has addressed to the Bishop of Tarasona and other Bishops a circular, calling on them to proceed canonically, on the ground that they are absent from their benefices, against certain priests - three are named in the diocese of Tarasona-who are alleged to have been implicated in the Carlist insurrection. The Bishop replies in terms of great firmness and dignity that he cannot admit the right of the civil government to tell him when he is to proceed canonically or not; that the rules laid down by the Council of Trent are quite sufficient to guide him; and that to comply with such an order would be to renounce the independence of the Church and the rights of episcopal authority; and lastly, that in the particular cases in question, so to act would be an injustice, because two out of the three priests are not absent from their dioceses, and the third is not absent by his own fault.

The Correspondencia states that the Government has received intelligence that the Socialist propaganda is being carried on with unusual activity by the Internationalists in Catalonia, and on these accounts the Government has summoned to Madrid the General Governor of the military district in that Province.

#### ITALY.

The Bilancia of Fiume says; "For some time past our waters have been frequented by

This fact is attributed to the battle of Lissa and the catastrophe of the Radetzky, by which these marine monsters found plenty of food. Other persons attributed their presence to the works of the Isthmus of Suez, the fish having so found a shorter way from the seas in which they are numerous to people the Adriatic.

The following singular piece of news has been published. The Alta Italia Railway Company has been requested, it is asserted, by the French military engineers, to suspend some of the trains which now run through the Mont Cenis tunnel, in order to facilitate the establishment of powerful mines in the French half of the passage. In case of war these mines would be exploded, and the tunnel would thus be blocked up. The report says "praiguer des fourneaux de mines," from which we may perhaps infer that the mines would be prepared but not loaded, although this is not certain. On the new road from Geneva to Chamonix, within a few miles of the latter place, are stones bearing inscriptions to the effect that so many hundred kilogrammes of powder are piest and proudest of men, but only on the there lodged in a mine. This sort of work seems the condition that his conquest should be scrupulously pedantry of military vigilance on the part of the concealed. The conquest was robbed of its chief to apprehend aggression from Italy. Of course, there we have a ground to apprehend aggression from Italy. precaution would be taken, and travellers would have nothing to fear; but the idea of a mined tunnel might be shocking to nervous persons, and the mere talk of such warlike preparations has an unpleasant sound. The Alta Italia Company is said to have declined, or at least deferred, complying with the invitation of the French engineer officers, and has referred their request to the Italian Governsufficient excuse for using a crutch or putting | ment, which is probably in diplomatic communication on the subject with that of France.

The change of masters from which so much was hoped has not as yet produced security for life and property in Southern Italy. The reason is obvious, and a single fact stated by our Correspondent supplies a complete, if not a satisfactory, commentary. He tells us there has not been a single execution in Naples since that of Agesilao Milano for the attempt to assassinate Ferdinand II., and since then violence has been rife everywhere, and atrocious murders systematically perpetrated for mercenary motives have been common. Notorious culprits have been often in the hands of Justice; but Justice has always feared to provoke a vendetta, while the Italian gaols were never made to hold them. The Neapolitan and Sicilian brigand has little fear of consequences before his eyes; the peasant dreads the brigand even more than the law. Pallavicini did his work well so far, and it seems a pity a portion of the numerous army which Italy retains in spite of her financial embarrassments should not be again employed in similar service. But operations of the sort will be mere palliatives so far as the Southern Provinces are concerned, nor will even the streets of a great city like Naples ever be reasonably safe until the law shows it is not to be trifled with. We should never advocate a vindictive admistratration of justice, but the Italian Government's misplaced lenity makes it the accomplice of crimes which are the scandal of the country.

ROME.—THE POPE IN PRIVATE LIFE.—The Holy Father rises at five o'clock in the morning, as though he were a simple seminarist. He is awakened by the chamberlain, who brings him a light, and says Benedicamus Domino-let us bless the Lord-to which His Holiness replies, Deo Gratius—thanks be to God. Then the chamberlain withdraws, saying Laudetur Jesus Christus-may Jesus Christ be praised; and the Fope replies, Amen. Thus begins the day of the clock, the two private chamberlains, who have watched at the side of the Pope's chamber, enter to receive toilette, gives his breviary to one and makes a sign and goes to his little oratory, leaving it only at a quarter-past six to take a short walk in the orange quarter of an hour. At a quarter to seven, Pius IX.

walked in the city, when it was possible for him to do so). He ordinarily enters again about five o'clock gives audience—afterwards recites the long evening office, sups at seven, and goes to bed at nine. No one attends him. He leaves upon the threshold of his room the two private chamberlains, with whom he had gone to say his prayers in the little offertory, closes his door and goes to bed. When he is in bed, his chamberlain enters at a given signal and receives his orders for the morrow.

SANITARY CONDITION.—The sanitary condition of Rome is occupying the serious attention of the authorities. The numbers in the hospitals do not decrease, and every day there are numerous applications to be received. Sanitary commissions are all very well when drainage, gas, water, &c., have to be dealt with, but when it comes to the Roman malaria it is quite another question. The Italians are beginning to see the mistake they have made in making Rome their capital, as it is unfit in every way for such a purpose. No commerce, no navigable river, few railways, a wide expanse of country where no one can live, and which cultivation does not affect so as to alter the terrible effects of fever, are not altogether the requirements for the capital of a large kingdom.

INSULTS TO THE POPE.—As a specimen of the administration of justice, it is well to notice the following fact. One of the illustrated papers last week brought out a caricature of a menagerie in which the Holy Father, the Cardinals, and some Religious were represented in cages, with insulting titles on each. The following day a Catholic paper, the Dima, brought out a similar caricature, but in place of the Holy Father, and the Cardinals, the royal family and ministers were represented. The latter was immediately sequestrated although the other was allowed free circulation. By the Italian law the person of the Pope is sacred, and all acts against him are to be punished in the same manner as those against the

#### GERMANY.

King.

The object of Germany is becoming clearer every day. Making over the East to Austria and Russia to be divided according to the several interests of each Power, she desires a compensation which touches England too nearly to be ignored. Holland, with its seaports, and the mouths of the Scheldt and its dependencies, is the last word of Prussian annexations. The neutrality of France would be bought. it is calculated, by the cession of Belgium on the condition of a Bonapartist restoration, and the alternative would be her complete dismemberment by a re-occupation of the Eastern departments and the restitution of Nice and Savoy to Italy. That this is the programme of Russia there is little remaining doubt, and nothing save the restoration of a legitimate national dynasty in France can avert its execu-

A Munich letter in the Fremdenblatt gives as the reason for the attitude of Bavaria, offence at the stipulations of Versailles having been stretched by Prussia in its interference with local Bavarian politics. According to this correspondent King Louis looks upon the new regime as a confederation, of which the King of Prussia is the head, with the title of emperor; but not as an empire in the old sense. The hereditary dignity granted to Prussia does not," concludes the writer, "imply that the other allied princes are to be his vassals. If any of them choose to be so, of their own free will: let them; only Bavaria and its king do not choose to be, and never will be vassals." That there is a notable movement towards Particularism in Bavaria just at present cannot admit of doubt.

THE IMPERIAL CONCLAVE. - The Cologne Gazette prints some correspondence on political and military matters by the well-known Herr von Wickede. Referring to the assumed alliance of Austria and Germany, he remarks that the two combined are in a position to bring together enormous forces. No Sovereign has at this moment troops so numerous, well organized, well disciplined, armed, and prepared for war as those of which the Emperor William is the supreme military leader. Austria, again, possesses an army which is equally numerous and well equipped, although a portion of it is in process of reorganization, a process which will not be fully perfected for some years. If Germany and Austria were in strict alliance they might certainly place an army of at least a million of men in the field, leavng in addition numerous reserves and troops depots of both countries. Such a force would be so enormous that no enemy would lightly care to provoke the two allied Powers. Therefore Herr von Wickede concludes that a solid alliance of the two empires is the only means of insuring the maintenance of the peace of Europe, and of checking any ambitious and aggressive tendencies, whether from the West or from the East. Would not, then, the Cabinets of Paris and St. Petersburg. If convinced that such an alliance was of a purely defensive character, diminish the exorbitant preparations for war they are both making? If they did, Berlin and Vienna would assuredly follow suit. The Austrian Empire only maintains a considerable army because it fears in a more or less remote future a war with Russia, and Germany is armed in like manner only on account of France. If it were evident that Russia and France had no aggressive designs, and that the military forces of Germany and Austria would op-pose any enemy who attacked either, the effective of all the armies in question might be greatly reduced and several millions annually saved to the military budgets of Austria and Germany .- Pall Mall Gazette.

The Catholics of Westphalia have presented an address, signed by the nobles and leading men of the province, to the Jesuit Fathers on their expulsion from Munster.

Berlin, September 27.—The Government has issued an order stopping the emoluments of the Bi-

#### SKETCH OF LONDONDERRY CITY AND HIS-TORY OF THE 'PRENTICE BOYS.

The capital of the county of Londonderry is the city of the same name, Londonderry, made famous for the tenacity and endurance with which its inhabitants withstood the pressing and protracted siege which was conducted against it by the troops of King James II., in 1689. Londonderry city is picturesquely built on an oval-shaped hill. It is surrounded by massive walls, which are entered by four great gates, named Ship Quay Gate, Bishop's Gate, Ferry Quay Gate and Butcher's Gate. The buildings and dwellings have extended beyond the walls in very large proportion of late years. The river is here crossed by a wooden bridge, 1,068 feet long, the transit ending at Berry Quay Gate. The water supply to the town is conveyed through great common Father who is occupied with the care of the universal Church. At the first stroke of the water coming from a source in the country sufficiently elevated to command the municipal centrea point which it was very difficult to find, owing to his orders and his benediction. The Holy Father the city having been built on such a great eminence. who requires no one to aid him in the details of his A street of good dimensions leads from each one of the four gates toward the Diamond, or market place, to the other to take the light. He leaves his room a quadrangular area which occupies the very heart of and goes to his little oratory, leaving it only at a the old town, and contains the Corporation Hall. The Cathedral of Derry stands on the summit of the alley of the Vatican gardens. This walk lasts for a hill. This venerable pile is 114 feet in length and sixty-six feet wide. Its spire is 1781 feet in height. says Mass and hears another Mass during his thanks- A Doric column, surmounted by a statue of the Rev. giving, and breakfast consists most frequently of a George Walker, was erected on the city wall in the form of worship or belief, but against all cup of coffee or of chocolate. After breakfast the year 1828 at a cost of £4,200. Governor Walker, worship and belief whatsoever. At this mo- Holy Father receives the Cardinals, and does the as he was termed is represented holding a Bible in the opening of religious schools. In the same dines alone in a dining hall near his bed-chamber. ration of his heroic conduct in defence of the place

and at four he walks again (this was the time he; seen on the wall. The famous gates which were "closed" against King James are preserved in the armory. The anniversary of the day of "clo-aing the gates" has been observed yearly since the relief of Derry. During many years past it has been a day of tumult and riot, caused by collisions between the Prentice Boys and the Roman Catholics. The siege of Derry was, as our readers are perhaps aware, relieved by the arrival in the river Foyle of a provision ship, which had been despatched from England, and ran up to the town when the besieged people were reduced to the necessity of consuming rats, mice, frogs and other vermin for food. This vessel was successful in her mission, after others had failed on a like errand. King James's officers had thrown a huge boom made of iron chain across the Foyle river, and against this obstruction the British supply vessels were for a time powerless. The lucky ship was commanded by Captain Dixon, who, waiting until the tide was running up the River Foyle from Culmore Point, carried her straight on the crest of the flow against the boom and succeeded in cutting it in two. Captain Dixon was shot on the deck of his ship the very moment when he waved his hat in triumph—by one of King James's soldiers stationed on the bank of the river. The scene of this memorable action is surmounted by a fine residence, named Boom Hall, which was occupied some few years since by the Right Rev. Doctor Ponsonby, Protestant Bishop of Derry. The greater portion of the county and city of Lon-

donderry, is held in fee trust by twelve municipal companies of the Corporation of London, England, the founders of which advanced money for the sustension of the Protestant cause in Ireland and the maintenance of the defence of Derry, the town being really at the moment the nursery of the new faith in the Green Isle. The land was mortgaged to them in return by the crown. The representatives of these several guilds receive the rents from the tenants in Londonderry and make very good landlords. Under their management was perfected the institution of the 'Prentice Boys, by which certain privileges were granted to young men who were indentured to trades under the master freemen of the town. The prentices of the days of the siege had acted well for the English cause. The Roman Catholic religion was rigidly excluded—in practice, profession, or the presence of people born in that faith-from Derry. No Catholic was permitted to reside within the walls. No Catholic Church was permitted to be built within the municipal limits, although the great cathedral, to which reference is made above, was erected and founded and dedicated to Saint Columbkill—the patron saint of the townby Catholics. It is now called St. Colomb's Cathedral, as it has been since its confiscation to the Protestant Church. The terrible stringency of the English penal laws was not relaxed in Derry until long after the passage of the Catholic Emancipation act of 1829. The Right Rev. Drs. McLaughlin and Mc-Ginn, the first prelates of the Roman Church who were tolerated in a dwelling in the town after the termination of the religious persecutions of hundreds of years have both died within a very short period of time just passed. The Roman Catholic population of Derry are now very wealthy and highly respectable and influential. They have built some very fine houses of worship near the town, and practise their religion openly instead of creeping down to church -outside of Bishop's Gate-through what is known as the Priest's Lane, as they did even in the years 1832-34. The 'Prentice Boys' annual display has lost much of its force—except as giving occasion to some angry and drunken discussion among the working classes-in Derry of late years. The majority of the inhabitants set their faces against its observance after the passage of the Irish Anti-Party Processions act by the English Parliament and its confirmation by Queen Victoria. The Prentice Boys claim certain privileges even now, and indulge applicated him so heartily that the atmosphere raised their prejudice notwithstanding the action of the Parliament, local politicians, more designing than accompanied by some artists, will visit Montreal this themselves, urging them frequently to riot and winter. Arrangements have been made in order tumult for purposes of electoral party gain. During the remainder of the year the people live in harmony and quiet. It may be said, indeed, that the Derry Prentice Boys are intolerant, for they have kicked up rows inside of their own Protestant Cathedral in Society. The list of subscriptions will continue to years past, for the reason that they did not approve be opened at Mr. Prince's and Mr. DeZouche's music of the religious reading of the then Protestant Bis- stores. hop of Derry, Right Rev. Dr. Ponsonby, or of his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Henn. Bishop was brother-in-law to Earl Grey, the father of the first English Reform bill, and a liberal Irish whig in politics. The 'Prentice Boys did not like him in consequence. They went so far in their intolerance as to attempt to "run" the venerable prelate from his diocese. Rev. Mr. Henn, the Episcopal Chaplain, was educated in Oxford. The Prentice Boys pronounced him a Puseyite and "tract" man. They would run from the cathedral when he attempted to preach in its pulpit: so that the Derry prentice boys are just as bitter against freedom of clerical opinion in their own church as they are against the practice of the Roman Catholic form of worship as it was observed by St. Colombkill, when he consecrated a cathedral for the city of Derry, and offered mass at its altar.

Mr. Johnston, M. P., who appears to have staken an active part in urging the 'Prentice Boys to oppose the Government proclamation has been arrested prosecuted, convicted and imprisoned under the Anti-Processions act for the commission of the same offence. He claims to be a quasi martyr for the tenets of the disestablished Church of Ireland, and the hine ille lucrymm of the 'Prentice Boys of Derry to-day may be traced to the fact that he has a good deal of spare cash and is an active political agitator. The Boys profess a certain principle, notwithstand-

Brigham Young seems to devote all his energy to the solution of two problems by the force of one argument. His solution is the importation of a few cargoes of muscular men and comely women-the former possibly for bellicose purposes, and the latter as an especial inducement to the sons of apostles to shun evil ways and accept the faith and words of their fathers. The first cargo arrived last night in the Williams & Guion steamship Minnesota. There were six hundred of them, single men and single women; English from the mining districts, Welsh from the mountains, and Germans from the Rhine Valley. Each nationality was in charge of the apostle who had preached especially in either country, and the three leaders in the conversion of souls will conduct the neophytes to the promised land. It was not generally known that these polygamously inclined people were coming, and they were therefore left in undisturbed possession of the ship yesterday. They will remain on beard until to-day, when they will land at Castle Garden, and

immediately proceed on their journey westward. In appearance they are a seedy, ignorant lot. The men have evidently been chosen with a view to the development of the mining resources of Utah or for the defence of the place, and the women to become the help meets of the men and mothers of future generations of Mormons. The men were mostly large, powerful fellows, with brawny bodies and coarse unintelligent features, just the men to embrace the faith of the Latter-day Saints, and maintain it against all opposition, whether it came in the shape of reasoning or physical force. The women are nearly all under twenty-five, and had evidently been selected by some aged saint who had an eye for souls in fresh, young bodies. There was a noticeable lack work he has to do until dinner. The Pope always one hand and a sword in the other, in commemo- of the gaunt, elderly females who are supposed to the opening of religious schools. In the same violent spirit will the extreme Radicals of the Assembly approach the question of Primary Instruction, and, unhappily, they will be enform the staple for conversion, and this fact, it is

sickness occurred, though of course the ship's officers contributed to this happy result.

The men did not care to speak of the faith the had embraced, and when a coy maiden was asked in she knew that she was liable to be the consort of a man with a dozen other wives, she maintained her modesty in the diplomatic reply.

"It's na prapper ta ax me, an I shall na tell ye."
She was a blushing girl of twenty-one, and there being some anxiety to know how these young females reconciled purity with polygamy, the question was pressed.

"You would surely rather be the one wife of a man in your own country?"

"I'm me ain mistress, an it's nabody's beesness." The reply was discouragingly independent and moreover, as the Mormon girl moved away, a knot of her brawny countrymen had gathered with lower. ing looks, and prudence counselled silence.

It was evident that they had all been cautioned against intruders before the arrival in New York, in order that they might not be made ashamed of their new-found faith or disenchanted with their promised land. They all seemed to know that there was something awkward in the condition they were about to bring upon themselves, and were disclined to speak of it.—N. Y. World.

Hor Summers.—From the records kept at Nurem. berg, in Bavaria, we get the following interesting

"In 1132 the earth cracked by reason of the heat, the wells and streams in Alsace all dried up, and the bed of the River Rhine was dry. In 1152 the heat was so great that sand exposed to the sun's rays was hot enough to cook eggs. In 1160 great numbers of soldiers in the campaign against Bela died from the heat. In 1276 and 1277 crops of hay and oats failed completely. In 1303 and 1304 a man could have crossed, dry shod, over the rivers Seine, Loirc, Rhine and Danube. In 1393 and 1394 a multitude of animals perished by the heat, which was so great that the harvests dried up. In 1440 the heat was extraordinary. In 1538, 1539, 1540 and 1541 all the rivers were nearly dried up. In 1556 there was a great drought, which extended over nearly the whole of Europe. In 1615 and 1616 there was in Italy, France and the Netherlands an overpowering heat. In 1648 there were 58 consecutive days of extreme heat. 1678 was very hot, and as were the first three years of the 18th century. In 1718 it did not rain a single time from April until October. The growing grain was burnt, the rivers dried up, the theatres (but wherefore is not stated) were closed by command of the police. The thermometer showed 25 degrees Reaumer, equivalent to 113 degrees Fahrenheit. In irrigated gardens the fruit trees bloomed twice. In 1723 and 1724 there was great heat. The summer of 1746 was hot and dry, the growing grain being calcined. It did not rain for months. In 1748, 1754, 1760, 1767, 1778 and 1788 the summers were extremely hot. In the famous comes year—1811—the summer was warm, and the wine produced that season was very precious. In 1818 theatres had to be closed on account of the heat, the highest temperature being 25 Reaumer, or 112 Fahrenheit. During the three days of the revolution of July, in 1830, the thermometer stood at 36 degrees Centigrade, 97 Fahrenheit. In 1833, during the uprising of the 5th and 6th of July, the temperature was about the same.

Musical.-The Charicari of Paris says: "By an oriental atmosphere the strangers of Spa (Belgium) passed last night two hours and a half listening to music. The great attraction of this musical feast was a Belgian violinist named Jehin Prume, who only requires the Parisian consecration to be ranked amongst the first virtuosi of the country. Notwithstanding the intensity of the heat the audience by ten degrees." We learn also that Mr. Prume, winter. Arrangements have been made in order that the Philharmonic concerts, which should have been given last winter, will positively take place this coming winter. All lovers of music are invited to support this endeavour to organize a Pilbarmonic

GREAT SALE OF ESTATES -It is stated, on good authority that the Duke of Beaufort has sold the whole of his Gloucestershire estates between the Severn and the Wye to a Bristol merchant, for the sum of

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine proper-ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Böiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps's & Co, Homoopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condens-

A POLYGLOT BUSINESS. - The wide-spread influence of American skill and enterprise has outstripped the comprehensions of the Americans themselves.— The fabrics of our mills clothe the savages of both continents. They wrap the loins of Africa, and the tawny skins of South American pampas. But wider still are spread the products of our skill in medicines. A late visit to Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s laboratory and office in Lowell, showed us that the whole surface of the habitable globe pays its tribute there; there they cater to and serve the requirements of all nations. Their publications are in the many tongues that widely-severed peoples use. Their letters must be read from and written in many tongues, for which there sit a long range of correspondents with the indispensable accomplishments for their duties. Their daily mail of half a bushel of letters brings them advices, orders and remittances from the circle of the world. We were overwhelmed with amazement, and our renders would be by an inspection of this wonderfully extensive, health-dealing enterprise. Holly Springs (Miss.) Conservative.

H. C. Caswell, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, February, 1872, in a letter, says: Fellows' Hypophosphites is doing good work here, and we have already disposed of a large quantity. It stands the test, and every day people express their praise of its virtues. Our physicians are prescribing it, and we have good accounts from Michigan and Illinois.

Parents lessen your Shoe bills two-thirds by buying only Cable schew wire fastened Boots and Shoes. Never rip or leak. All genuine goods bear the Patent Stamp.

# INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of ANTOINE GRIMARD, of the city and district of Montreal, Contractor and Trader.

An Insolvent. THE Insolvent having made an assignment of his Estate to me, the Creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No. 428, Ontario Street, in Montreal, the 8th day of October, next, at ten o'clock, A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignce.

G, H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 24th September, 1872.