

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PRESIDENCY FOR LIFE.—Paris, Nov. 1.—Secretary-General Barthelemy St. Hilaire in reply to numerous correspondents, states that Thiers does not desire to be made President for life.

EVACUATION.—The German troops have evacuated Epernay.

PARIS, October 31.—General Ducrot has issued a proclamation to the troops under his command, exhorting them to remember that never were their duties more imperious and sacred. An army disciplined and powerful in numbers is needed to check the progress of internal enemies, while protecting the country from foreign foes. The General says the time may come when Germany will regret rending hearts and homes, and tearing from France her dearest children.

There has been going the round of the papers a very scandalous report concerning the Right Rev. Monsignor Bauer. This report has been copied by one of your Catholic contemporaries, with variations and additions. I, therefore, send you a copy of the letter which the right rev. prelate has just written to the papers. If your contemporary is brought before the courts, as the *Liberte* will be, it will meet with a not undeserved lesson.

"To the Editor of the *Figaro*,—Sir,—Will you have the goodness to announce that I this day bring an action for defamation, injury, and calumny against the journal *La Liberte*, in consequence of an article entitled, 'The Marriage of the Abbe Bauer.' It seems to me useless to add that this article is an odious invention, for which it will be the duty of tribunals to render justice.—I am, sir, yours etc., MARIE-BERNARD BAUER, Honorary Vicar-General, Doctor in Theology, and Protonotary Apostolic."—*Catholic Opinion Cor.*

THE BISHOP OF NEVERS AND DR. VOISIN.—It will be recollected that a medical man, professor at the Salpetriere Hospital, recently stated in public that Bernadette, formerly the child on whose testimony rested the fact of the apparition at Lourdes, and Melanie, formerly the shepherd-girl of La Salette, were both to his knowledge in confinement as lunatics; the first in the Ursuline Convent at Nevers, the second in one of his own cells. These false statements were immediately contradicted in the French press by M. Artus, but as the doctor who made them has taken no notice of the contradiction, the Bishop of Nevers himself has now written to the *Univers*, to state (1) that Sister Mary Bernard, formerly Bernadette Soubirous, has never set her foot within the Ursuline Convent at Nevers; (2) that she does reside at Nevers, in the mother-house of the Sisters of Charity and Christian instruction, into which she entered as freely, and in which she remains as freely, as any other of the Sisters. (3.) That so far from being mad, she is a person of very uncommon sense and almost unparalleled calmness of mind. Further that he, the Bishop, invites the doctor in question to come and verify in person the correctness of these three statements. He offers, if the doctor will notify the day and hour of his arrival, to arrange for him an immediate interview with Sister Marie Bernard, and that he may have no doubts as to her identity, will request the Procureur de la Republique to introduce her to him. The Bishop promises that opportunity shall be afforded him of looking at and questioning the Sister as long as he pleases, and he undertakes to receive him himself with every possible courtesy; and if any consideration should be necessary for the professor's loss of time and his expenses, he has no doubt that M. Artus will only be too glad to provide it. This, at least, is a fair challenge.

The Alsatian peasant is a model emigrant, save for the one fault that he will not emigrate—honest, industrious, thrifty, with quite enough practical intelligence to manage a farm, though not enough to bother his clever betters, and with usually a stockyful of hoarded money to invest in a small allotment, though, as I have already said, it is only where there are some escaping from the military service that the peasants at all well to do have left their homes. One can easily understand, therefore, the eagerness with which the emigration agents would catch at such a prize, and the honest proselytizing zeal with which they would turn to account such an altogether unlooked-for piece of good luck as a barbarous and brutal annexation. I am assured, however—and the statement is very curious, if correct—that the foreign emigration agencies, notwithstanding the great advantages which so exceptional a situation offered them, have not been very successful, and that, though their philanthropic efforts may have contributed to set the Alsatian peasant in motion—no easy task—he has, in the great majority of cases, turned, not to their new El Dorados, where everything was to become gold at his touch, but to the old country, which, next to his own Alsace, he has from his cradle loved the most—France, though there his labor may be worth him no more, perhaps less, than in his old home. It is said that even the Algerian allotments, though patronized and subsidized by the French Government, and nominally at least, in French territory, are only just beginning to tempt him from his allegiance to what he has learnt to consider his fatherland. This is so beautiful and touching a trait of national character that one is almost afraid to ask for the light of official statistics to be turned upon it by an inquiry as to the proportion in which Alsatian peasants have really gone to foreign countries, lest it should prove to be only a prettily-conceived myth. It will not seem very improbable, however, to those who have at all studied the Alsatian character, which is neither French nor German, but a happy blending of most of the better qualities of both—the industry, tenacity, and solid sense of the German, lightened by the vivacity, sensibility, and fire of the French. I know it as a fact, which has come within my

own personal experience, that some of the Alsatian emigrants have chosen Belfort or its neighborhood for their new home because it is still both Alsace and France. The more one reflects upon facts of this kind the greater becomes one's difficulty to comprehend the illusion which led the Germans, usually well-informed, so far astray about the state of feeling in the provinces they were going to annex.—This was of course quite apart from the further consideration whether, by good government, they cannot gradually re-Germanize the old German soil. The great majority of the Alsatians vow and protest, that nothing ever will, can, or shall make Alsace German; that sooner or later—be it five years, fifty years, or five hundred years—Alsace must return to France as naturally as rivers find the sea. A great many emigrants prefer to consider themselves, mere pilgrims and sojourners in the lands of their adoption, waiting wearily, but patiently, for the great day of deliverance when the French sword is to open the path back to their old homes.—*Times Cor.*

SPAIN.

AGITATION FOR THE CESSION OF GIBRALTAR.—MADRID, Oct. 30.—A petition was presented to the Cortes to-day by one of the Republican Deputies, asking to urge the adoption of measures looking to the procurement from England the cession of Gibraltar to Spain.

RADICALS GAINING GROUND.—MADRID, Nov. 1.—Senor Mosquera, a member of the Radical party, has been elected Vice-President of the Congress, the lower branch of the Cortes, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senor Sahneh. The vote was 142 for Senor Mosquera, against 118 for his opponent.

ITALY.

THE FLOOD—DAMAGE INCALCULABLE.—ROME, Oct. 31.—Despatches from Turin report an abatement of the flood caused by the overflow of the Po. Over four thousand men are at work day and night erecting barriers to arrest the further progress of the water.—The damage to property and crops in the provinces of Mantua and Ferrara are beyond calculation. In Ferrara alone forty thousand persons are homeless. Assistance is being rapidly forwarded from all points to the suffering people.

The Correspondent of the *London Times*, thus describes the present state of the Kingdom of Naples:—

Let me, however, warn those who are out for a month or two against the real danger which awaits them on their arrival at the station at Naples. I will avoid the imputation of slander by citing Neapolitan authorities, and the first is a respectable journal, which says:—"The true and painful fact is this—that never was Naples, as regards security, in a worse condition, and at no time was the Camorra more audacious, and never did the thief enjoy greater liberty or impunity." Facts in abundance confirm this statement.

The following incident, though not exactly of the same character as those of which I have spoken, is reported by the *Precursore* of Palermo, and shows that in Sicily, too, public security is not in an enviable state.—At Monte Aperto, in the province of Girgenti, men and women had gone to hear mass, when six men, well armed, committed the following most audacious theft. Two of them entered the church, and took from the people the keys of their houses; two stood guard at the door of the church, and two at the extremity of the road which led to the church. This operation lasted six hours. The women in the church were also robbed of their finger and ear rings. It does not seem credible, and yet it is true. This fact is quoted by one of our most respectable journals, but I limit my remarks to Naples, about the state of which there cannot be the slightest doubt. Ascending in the scale of corruption, we find that the Government, as well as the traveller, has to keep a sharp lookout, as it is robbed continually, and has been so from 1860 by its employes. Thus the cashier of the Ricevitoria of Salerno has lately decamped with a large sum, on which a journal observes that the flight of a cashier is not such a new thing in Italy. Again, the world has been astonished by the arrest of the Marchese Domenico Tuppini, receiver of taxes of S. Lorenzo, Colonel of the Staff of the National Guard of Naples, and Honorary officer of Ordinance to His Majesty. There is a deficiency of many thousands in the chest, and the Marchese has been suspended since the 26th of September, and placed under arrest. He has, however, his mode of explaining the deficiency, and it is to be hoped that it will prove satisfactory—but a thief there is somewhere. Lastly, to omit several other cases of a similar character, a confident clerk of the Quersura, has walked off, not indeed with money, but with papers of great value. I will not extend the black list; enough has been said to show the great want of public security in high as well as in low places.

ROME, November 1.—The Pope has resolved to defend the cause of the church of Geneva against the decree of the Swiss Government, forbidding the exercise of his episcopal functions within Swiss territory, by the recently appointed Bishop Merinold.

SWITZERLAND.

The priests of the Canton of Geneva have addressed the Government, declaring that they cannot recognize any other authority in Church matters but the Pope. The Grand Council rejected, by 34 votes to 32, the Bill to separate the Church from the State.

AUSTRIA.

MANY DEATHS FROM THE CHOLERA PLAGUE.—BUDA, Oct. 30.—The cholera is making serious ravages here. Ninety-four cases are reported, of which 27 have proved fatal. Among the cases are those of 20 soldiers who were stricken ill simultaneously, and of whom five died.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, October 30.—The cholera has broken out in Gumbennin, a town of Eastern Prussia, 66 miles southeast of Kenigsberg. Several fatal cases have occurred.

DIET DISSOLVED.—BERLIN, Nov. 1.—General Von Roon, Minister of War, to-day read before the Chambers a message from the King of Prussia, prorogating the session Diet.

The Archbishops and Bishops assembled at Fulda, at the tomb of S. Boniface, have issued a magnificent memorial on the present situation of the Catholic Church in the German Empire, in which they vindicate the liberty of the Church against the attacks of the State. They protest against the suspension of Bishops, the suppression of Religious Orders, the infringement of Catholic educational rights, and, lastly, against the impending persecution of the Church in Germany. The protest is signed by three Archbishops, one Prince Bishop, and twenty Bishops.

THE JEZUITS IN THE RUINE PROVINCES.—The following paragraph, which is extracted from the *Kölnische Volksblätter*, needs no commentary:—"The conduct

of the Government in Wiesbaden towards the Jesuit Fathers of Marienthal is sufficiently described by stating the following facts. The station of Marienthal has now been in existence exactly two years. The day on which it was suppressed was the second anniversary of its foundation. During those two years two members of the Society of Jesus had died at Marienthal, one of whom fell a victim to nervous fever and small-pox, which he had caught whilst attending on the sick in hospital, during the war with France. The second sacrificed his own life in his efforts to tend his sick brother. A third had returned dangerously ill from the hospitals, but his life was spared. But as to the three Fathers, whom the decree of the Government has affected, Father Thewalt remained at Marienthal during the war, to nurse his sick brother; F. Scheid worked for six months with untiring zeal in the military hospital at Hanau, and F. Schupp had followed the army, exposed to great fatigue and misery, first visiting the hospitals for typhus and dysentery at Metz, and then visiting the military hospitals round Paris, in all weathers, by day and night, often going entirely alone through the woods, by dangerous cross-roads, absorbed in the one thought of bringing as much help and comfort as possible to the wretched sick and wounded. When Orleans was taken he went there, and when the German troops entered Le Mans, he and some of his brothers in religion were there too, to lighten the woe and misery of the patients in hospital by the consolations of religion. All in vain; let them die and be done for, and forbid them to say Mass, priests though they be. 'The Moor has done his duty—the Moor can go.' And so fell on the Vigil of the Feast of St. Cosmas and Damian, on which the members of the Society of Jesus celebrate their re-establishment as a religious body by Pope Pius VII., the last Jesuit station on German soil."

A NEW JESUIT ORGAN.—The Jesuit Fathers who have been expelled from Germany, and found refuge in Holland, have started a newspaper of their own in permanent protest against their expulsion, to be published close to the frontier of the Fatherland.—The paper is called *Stimmen aus Maria Laach*, or *Echoes of Maria Laach*, which was the name of the principal Jesuit Monastery in Germany, and the centre of all the literary operation of the Disciples of Loyola in favour of Infallibility and the supremacy of the Pope. A paper of the same name has long been published there but, of course, that has been suppressed by the severe legislation against the Jesuits. It renews its youth on Dutch soil, and has already some five thousand subscribers.

RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg correspondent mentions a fact which suffices to outweigh all the hopeful predictions of universal peace so freely lavished by the Russian press. During the last eighteen months the export of precious metal from Russia has diminished nearly one-half, and the import has increased in proportion; in other words Russia is laying up a reserve fund in the event of any sudden pressure.—There is a savour of war in the air. Whether or not Russia dreams of attacking any of her neighbours, there can be no doubt she fears a sudden attack upon herself.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.—

We have been asked for the authority for our statement that Queen Elizabeth proposed the assassination of the Catholic Queen of Scotland. In our notice to correspondents we supply the references; and the history of the affair is this. Elizabeth having prepared the way by a letter, lavishing praises and promises of future favor upon Sir Amias Paulet the principal jailer of Mary, Walsingham and Davison wrote in the name of their mistress, as follows:—"We find by speech lately uttered by her majesty, that she doth note in you both (Paulet and Drury) a lack of that care and zeal for her service that she looketh for at your hands, in that you have not in all this time, of yourselves (without other provocation) found out some way to shorten the life of that Queen, considering the great peril she is subject unto hourly, so long as the said Queen shall live," &c. &c. Then, bringing the guilt home to Elizabeth, Davison adds in a postscript: "I pray you let both this and the enclosed be committed to the fire," as your answer shall be, "after it hath been communicated to her Majesty for satisfaction." But the answer was not at all to her satisfaction; for Paulet declined to make "so fowle a shipwreke" of his conscience as "to shedd blood without law and warrant;" whereupon, because he refused to have the Queen of Scotland secretly stabbed, or strangled, or poisoned, the great and good Elizabeth called him "a precise and dainty fellow." Paulet returned the original letters to Davison, but not before he had taken copies for his security; and happily also for the instruction of posterity.—*London Tablet.*

A COMMUNIST SETTLEMENT.—Far away down in the balmy Pacific lie the islands of New Caledonia. Balade, for so the chief island is called, is one of the furthest outlying stars of the Australasian constellation. Six days of fast sailing are needed to reach the spot from Sydney; and when there, if men versed in the modern science, and possessed of the modern artillery of war, chose to resist a landing, even a powerful force might be unable to effect it. Balade is 200 miles long and about 30 wide, and it is so guarded by jagged coral reefs, jagged rocks, and treacherous sand banks that by only two tortuous channels in all that circumference is it possible to get to the shore. One of these is that by which Cook sailed in when he discovered the island in 1774, and the others was only found by Captain Wood in 1849. The books say there are 60,000 persons living on Balade, but since the wars which lasted for some years after 1853 when the French seized the Island to establish a naval station, the number of natives has probably been much diminished. These facts and others about Balade have lately taken a fresh interest, for ship load after ship load of French Communists are to be put upon the island under the surveillance, for the present, of a single regiment of French troops, and the future of such a society, while certain to be scanned with unflinching curiosity, may likewise prove both socially instructive and politically significant. Frenchmen are called bad colonists, and no doubt, as a rule, with justice. There are exceptions, however, to all rules, and there is good hope in this case to find one. To begin with, the French missionaries at Balade have done very well, and although the natives ate the captain of the ship Mary in 1849, they have done little or nothing in the man-eating way ever since. Prosperous settlements have grown up around several of the missions, and several of the plantations are remarkable for fertility and beauty. The conditions thus exist for allowing a Communist experiment upon a splendid scale, without disturbing the equilibrium of other societies, or running the risk inseparable from such an attempt in older countries of pulling down without the subsequent power to build up, and of destroying only to find there are no compensatory means of restoration. Assuming, of course, that the expatriated Communists are sincere in their professed convictions, they will now be so situated as to be able to give the world proof of that sincerity, while furnishing an example which, either through success or failure, will be of inestimable utility to their fellow-men. It is but right to remember that many of the strongest arguments against Communism, and certainly the most potent forces that have operated to its prejudice, originate in old settle societies and institutions whose principles and existence are incompatible with Communism, and which, consequently, put forth their utmost strength to oppose and to crush it. A new country, a virgin field, offers few, if any of such obstacles; and so far as this point is concerned, the experiment of Communism may have

as fair a chance in New Caledonia as Republicanism has in America. Apart from the magnitude and social importance of this experiment, it is invested with a romance that must increase the interest with which it is regarded. All the picturesque adjuncts that have charmed the world in the adventures, real or imaginary, of Robinson Crusoe, Paulina Virginia, or the dwellers at Pitcairn's Island may easily be equalled or surpassed at Balade. The climate is exquisitely soft and balmy, and the scenery is of fairy loveliness. Groves of sandal-wood range for miles into the interior. Lofty peaks, divided by fertile valleys, soar majestically into the sky. The cocconut, the banana, bread-fruit, the yam, taro, and mango grow indigenously, and so do the sugar-cane and the vine. Large and well-watered plains yield bounteous pasturage. Fish and game are abundant, Coal and iron are found among the hills, and—although the French Government have discouraged the search for it—gold is known to exist there too. Other choice stones and minerals are abundant, including good granite, and the rarer green amphirole. Thus, all the materials of delicious climate, unlimited and fertile soil, exquisite scenery, uncommon security from external attack, exist to assure comfort and happiness. Eden itself could scarcely set forth a more perfect earthly paradise; and if Communism can flourish permanently anywhere, or under any circumstances, it assuredly should be at this beautiful isle, "set in the silver sea," the future home of the unquiet spirits who lately threw up barricades, smashed the Hotel de Ville, and defied Bismarck and M. Thiers alike behind the walls of Paris.—*New York Times.*

POPULATION OF SOUTH AMERICA.—It is difficult to form an estimate of the number of the population inhabiting the almost trackless interior of South America. The British Consul at Ilay assumes the area of that continent approximately at 7,400,000 square miles, and from the best information he has been able to obtain he is of opinion that the total population, aborigines and newcomers, may be reckoned at about 38,000,000 or somewhat under that number. The population of the Republic of Peru is computed at rather over 3,000,000, three-fourths of the number being of Indian blood; the aggregate area 431,500 square miles, and habitable area, probably, 380,800 square miles. The limit of vegetation, upwards, is the verge of the perpetual snow line, about 15,700 feet above the sea level. Above 8,000 feet the preponderating natural growth is a peculiar species of grass included within the generic classification of poa; from 3,000 to 7,000 feet, or a little higher, there extends the belt of maize, which is indigenous. The population of the Argentine Republic is at least 1,800,000, half being Argentines and the other half Europeans and children of Europeans. The population of the city of Buenos Ayres is fully 200,000, of whom three-fourths are of foreign extraction. The British Consul observes, in regard to the aboriginal or Indian race or races northward of the 35th parallel of south latitude, that they have not a tendency to become extinct in the presence of modern civilization; neither are they physically, morally, socially, or intellectually disqualified from contributing much to the modern spirit of progress. Possessed of a peculiar, but very striking civilization of their own, and predisposed to appreciate and return a friendly encouragement of intercourse, their cordial relations with Europeans should be invaluable to the young and rising States founded upon the seaboard. He considers that it would be a wise policy to cultivate cordial understanding with these curious people. It was the bygone cruel policy of the Mother Country that alienated the Indians; the colonists are now independent.

EUROPEAN STATISTICS.—From researches made by M. Levasseur as to the relative extent of territory and population of France, England, Prussia, Austria, Germany, and Russia, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and the subsequent increase or decrease, a vivid idea may be formed as to the changes which have since occurred in the positions of what were then the six great European Powers. In 1700 France had a territory of 493,000 square kilometres; Great Britain, 313,000; Prussia, 110,000; Austria, 510,000; Germany, 650,000; and Russia, 3,212,000; their respective populations being—France, 16,000,000; Great Britain, 9,000,000; Prussia, 2,000,000; Austria, 12,000,000; Germany, 20,000,000; and Russia, 10,000,000. In 1789 France had 526,000 square kilometres and a population of 26,000,000. Prussia had in the meantime doubled both territory and population, while the other Powers had made a considerable stride in population, but had remained relatively stationary in regard to territory. After the vicissitudes of the Revolution and the Empire, France found herself in 1815 with only 608 square kilometres less than in 1789, and a population of 30,000,000. Prussia, in the meantime, had again doubled both her territory and population, which stood at 280,000 square kilometres, 10,500,000. Austria had 655,000 square kilometres, and 30,000,000 inhabitants; Great Britain, whose superficies had remained unaltered, had a population of 18,000,000; and Russia had increased her size to 5,450,000 square kilometres, and a population of 45,000,000.—The France of to-day setting off the gain of Savoy and Nice against the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, has 528,080 square kilometres—or 6,000 more than in 1815 with a population of 36,000,000; Prussia has a territory of 352,000 square kilometres and 24,000,000 inhabitants; Austria has 622,000 square kilometres and 36,000,000 inhabitants; while Germany stands at 544,000 and 40,000,000 inhabitants. The population of Great Britain has nearly doubled since 1815, and Russia numbers 72,000,000 inhabitants, upon the 5,529,000 square kilometres of her territory. Italy whose existence as one power is only of recent date, has now 296,089 square kilometres and 26,500,000 inhabitants.

ARKANSAS AMUSEMENT.—They appear to have rare and exciting sport in Arkansas, if the following letter from the *Missouri Democrat* is to be taken as a specimen:—

MY DEAR BOY,—The double-barrel that you sent came safely to hand, and I was only shot at once while I was carrying it home, Bill Silvers popped at me from behind the fence as I was passing his house, but I had loaded the two-shooter as soon as I got it, and he didn't jump from behind that fence but once. I am glad that one of the barrels is a rifle, as I needed it for long range practice. The other I can fill with buckshot, and can riddle a man nicely at close quarters. I mean to try both barrels on those Jett's when I meet them. You see, old man Jett stole a mule from us in the war, and when it was over, pap laid for him and killed him. Then Nigger Tom Jett, as we called him—the black-faced one—he laid for pap and plugged him. Then I picked a fuss with Tom and cut him into gobbets, and since that time his brother Sam has been laying for me. I know that it is his turn, but I think my double-barrel will prove too much for him. If you want to see fun, come down for a while, and bring a rifle. It don't make any difference which side you belong to and it isn't even necessary to join the militia. It is easy to get up a grudge against somebody, and all you have to do is to lay for your man and knock him over. Behind my pig-pen is one of the sweetest hiding-places I know of, and it is so handy. A good many people come within range in the course of a week, and a man can pass his time right pleasantly. I wish you would send me a catalogue of Sunday-school books, with the prices, if there are any in St. Louis. If we can get them on time we will take a big lot of books. I am Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday-school now, and am running it under a full head of steam. Old man Byers, who was turned out, is right mad about it, and swears he will show me up; but he will show lead if he don't keep

clear of me. My wife wants to know if you can't send her a set of teeth without her getting measured for them. Her twenty-five dollar set was busted all to flinders by a pistol-shot which went through her mouth; but it didn't hurt her tongue. Write soon to your friend and pard,

"P. S.—That sneaking, ornary cuss, Sam Jett, crept up last night, and fired at me through the window, but he didn't happen to kill anybody except a nigger girl. I mean to go for him, though, to-day, and will be glad of a chance to try the double-barrel.

A merchant in one of our large cities, who was noted for his stuttering as well as for his shrewdness in making a bargain, stopped at a grocery and inquired:

"How m-m-many t-t-t-turkeys have you g-g-got?" "Eight, sir," replied the grocer.

"T-t-t-tough or t-t-t-tender?" "Some are tender and some tough," was the reply. "I k-keep b-b-borders," said the new customer.

"P-pick out the f-f-f-four t-t-t-toughest t-t-turkeys, if you p-p-please."

The delighted grocer very willingly complied with the unusual request, and said in his politest tones: "These are the tough ones, sir."

Upon which the merchant coolly put his hand upon the remaining four, and exclaimed: "I'll t-t-take th-th-these!"

A daughter of one of the first families in Kansas City thus rehearsed a "family jar": "Father got mad because mother starched his stockings; mother picked up the stockings and hit father with them, and it sounded as though they were sticks of wood; father then stuffed a hot wheatcake down mother's throat; then mother set the dog on father, and twisted the dog's tail to make him bite harder."

Things have changed in Washington. A representative said to a person at the door of the American Senate, "I want to get shaved and have my boots blacked." The man thus familiarly addressed happened to be one of the coloured representatives, who quietly replied, "Excuse me, I's not a wai-lah; I's a membah!"

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

LANCASTER, PA., July 31, 1871.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.—Sir: I am pleased to inform you that my health is improving under the use of your Hypophosphites. Excessive tax of the brain had so exhausted my body that I could neither work nor enjoy myself, and it was with difficulty that I could sleep at all. I tried rest, and active exercise, various medicinal remedies, and the most popular physicians, and accidentally heard of your Syrup in New York. I purchased three bottles at Caswell & Hazard's, and until I used that nothing relieved me. Now I can eat well, and have good reason to consider your Syrup a most surprising and capital restorer of the mind and nervous system, and advise all who have much brain work to take it. You are at liberty to use this as you may.

Yours very truly,
JEROME SHENK, Insurance Agent.

To protect the understanding of humanity nothing there is like leather fastened together by CARL SCHWAB WINE. Boots and Shoes made in this way never rip, or leak or come apart.

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY,
Office, 55 St. James Street,

PRESIDENT.—Edm. Gravel, Esq.; Vice-President, P. Donnelly, Esq.

DIRECTORS.—Ls. Belanger, Esq., Chas. Lamoureux, Esq., M. H. Brissette, Esq., L. W. Telmoss, Esq., Robt. McCready, Esq.

FOUNDED, 14th AUGUST, 1872.

First issue, subscribed Appropriation Stock, \$1,000,000.
Second issue, \$2,000,000, open for subscription until 1st November, 1872.

As the Subscription Books for the first issue, are now closed, persons wishing Books of \$1,000, payable fifty cents a week during about thirteen years, can do so only by purchasing and having transfers made of Books from actual members. Owing to the success of the first issue, and the many applications for new shares, the Directors have resolved to issue 20,000 new shares of appropriation stock in Books of \$2,000 each, payable at the rate of one dollar a week, during about 13 years, with an entrance fee of one dollar a Book. Subscription Books for such second issue are now open, the entrance fee and Book are payable on subscription, the first weekly payment to be made about the first of November. Permanent Stock, shares \$100, payable ten per cent, every three months; dividends half-yearly.

MONEY TO LEND.

On Mortgage, repayable yearly, or half-yearly, or by monthly instalments, during any period of time the may suit borrowers, from one to twelve years, or more if necessary. Also on Collateral Securities repayable on call, at short dates, or by monthly half-yearly, or yearly payments, to suit borrowers.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Until further notice, interest at the rate of six per cent shall be granted on all loans, under \$500, made to the Society on call or short notice, as in a Saving Bank.

Five per cent shall be given on loans of over \$500, but arrangements can be made to obtain six per cent on such amounts over \$500, if lent to the Society for fixed dates.

The 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Appropriations of the first issue have been declared for Saturday, 11 19th Oct., 1872.

Persons wishing to subscribe in the Permanent Stock, or in the second issue of Appropriation Stock are requested to do so at once.

F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given that the Corporation of the Town of Terrebonne, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at the next Session for the passing of an Act: to change and extend the limits of the town, to extend the powers already granted as to acquire others for the confection and repairs of its roads and streets, to empower the Council for the payment of a certain contribution, for the use of the water furnished by the Town Water Work, and for other ends relating to the internal management of the Council and Town. By Command,
O. FORGET,
Secretary Treasurer.

CITY HALL,
Terrebonne, 14th October, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869,
AND AMENDMENTS THEREO.

IN the matter of GEORGE DE LORMIER, of the village of Caughnawaga, Trader.

An Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within a month; and are hereby notified to meet at my Office in the said City of Montreal, on Thursday, Fourteenth day of November next, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, for the publication of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent hereby notified to attend.

A. B. STEWART,
MONTREAL, 12th October, 1872.