

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.—Paris, May 27.—The Committee of Thirty was organized this afternoon by the election of M. De Lavergne, President, and M. De Loublay, and Leroy, Vice-Presidents. M. De Lavergne, in his opening address, which was received with cheers, called upon all good citizens to rally round the Republic.

The Committee of Thirty have decided to consider first the Bill concerning public powers, next the Senate Bill, and third the Electoral Bill.

France is passing at present through a period of great difficulty. The chronic war, rumors, do not leave her a moment's repose, and at the same time her home affairs are as yet very far from being settled. This week the National Assembly met again after a recess of six weeks; but having, like school-boys, got a little rusty in their Homer and Euclid, or rather in their power to deal with such complicated matters as Republicanism and Constitutionalism, they have as yet done scarcely any real work. The burning questions at this moment are the election of the Senate and the dissolution of the Assembly; and in connection with this it will be necessary to pass a new electoral law, because it will not do to put new wine into old bottles—at least, this is the French argument in the case.

Universal or better manhood suffrage has been interrupted the system of franchise since 1852, and no one seems to feel inclined to object to the principle in itself; but the main question at issue is the redistribution of seats. At present, each department (*Anglican* county) is entitled to one member for every fifty thousand inhabitants, and every elector to vote for the whole number of his department, there being neither plumping nor cumulative voting. Thus, a Paris voter has actually to write forty-three names on his voting paper, or else use the printed list of forty-three supplied to him by party agents. This plan is called *scrutin de liste*, and is much more absurd even than the American ticket system. Many there are who would re-establish the system of electoral districts, or *circumscriptions*, which worked very well under the Empire. The French are great hands at coining words for their ever-changing political requirements, and so they have dubbed this system *le scrutin uninominal*. We really do not think that in a country like France it matters much which of the two plans is adopted, so long as the elections are perfectly free, which has not been the case more than once in the present century.

The Paris Municipal Council is a creation of the Republic. Under the Empire there was such a body too, but instead of being elected its members were appointed by the emperor; and just at the fall-end of Louis Napoleon's reign, when this pack of irresponsible nominees had succeeded in saddling Paris with a gigantic debt and making a perfect nuisance of themselves, they were done away with, and a law was passed by virtue of which the Municipal Council was to be elected by the Corps Legislatif. This law came just in time to be too late, for the Empire and its legislature departed from life before the election had taken place. Since then Paris has enjoyed a freely-elected Municipal Council, and last week this body began its session, when its hirsute president, the pettifogger Floquet, made a grand speech, telling his friends that they were not to break the law, but still the Republic was to be upheld at all hazards, just like Horace's advice to a youth, "Make money, son; honestly, if you can, but make money." The spouting *avoué* seems to have forgotten the cue given to his party by the great Gambetta himself.

THE LATE MGR. PLANTIER.—Mgr. Plantier, Bishop of Nîmes, who died on the 25th May, was highly respected in his diocese. His feebleness of health, due to a long and laborious ministry, had inspired serious apprehensions among his numerous friends for some time past; but on becoming convalescent, despite the warning of his physicians, and disdaining to employ the precautions recommended, he attended a jubilee procession which took place recently in his episcopal city, and to the fatigues consequent upon this performance of his duty, the relapse, with its fatal result, is attributed. He was Canon of Notre Dame at Paris in 1844-5, being the successor of the illustrious Lacordaire; he sustained the honor with modesty, and if his sermons did not attain the highest rank, they attracted large crowds and were greatly liked. A few years subsequently he was created Bishop of Nîmes, a position which he has filled for over a quarter of a century. A devoted son of the Church, his purity of doctrine, his unshakable fidelity, and his heroic attachment to the Church caused him to be held in high esteem by Pope Pius the Ninth. A Royalist, he did not conceal his sentiments, and he was consequently in great favor with the Comte de Chambord, the uncrowned Henry the Fifth, King of France.

The *Monde* says that the Prince Imperial has asked permission from Marshal MacMahon to pass through France, so that he may embark for Spain, at Bayonne, with the Empress Eugénie. The reply of the Marshal has not been published.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the Baron de Bray, former sous-prefet of the arrondissement of Bayonne. He has run away, leaving debts to the amount of 85,000 francs behind him.

SPAIN.

If the present state of things goes on in Spain there is every likelihood for Navarre and the Basque provinces not only obtaining a kind of home rule, but actually making themselves independent of the rest of the country. Since the day of Larac—that is to say, for more than three months—there has been but very little fighting north of the Ebro, and in almost the whole of the four provinces named the rule of Don Carlos is just as absolute, nay more so than Don Alfonso's is in Madrid. This young man does not seem to get on at all; but then, could anything better be expected of a lad of seventeen? His own mother is getting quite disgusted with him, and has just sent him a long letter in which she gives him a sound moral whacking for neglecting his duty as a king and doing all manner of mischief. Mother Isabel is quite right in telling young hopeful that he ought to be a good boy and not surround himself with counsellors that would let her go back to Spain, and that he ought to do one thing or another that he has always left undone hitherto; but if she knows so much better, why did she not suit the action to the word at a time when she could do as she listed, and why did her past practices give the lie direct to her present preachings? Echo answers, "Why? so long as the good old lady cannot herself give a satisfactory answer to all the pertinent and some of the impertinent questions constantly addressed to her about her past doings, both in public and private, the world will not heed her lamentations any more than it does the objections Mrs. Gamp and her bosom friend Mrs. Rick are in the habit of flinging at one another."

CARLIST VICTORIES.—The Carlist successes continue. From Hendaye we learn, through the correspondent of the *Univers*, that Saballa has gained two great victories over the Alphonists at Breda and St. Coloma, driving the remnants of the opposing forces, after their double defeat, into Hostatich. From Arragon news comes from a reliable source that Castello has beaten the Alphonist General Delator (who was slain), captured all the opposing artillery, and took many prisoners.

CHURCH AND STATE IN ITALY.—In Italy Signor Caporini's attack on the "clerical" policy of the Government was discussed on Saturday. He seems to have rested his case especially on the practice

now observed in the grant of the *exequatur* to new Bishops, which he represented as a breach of the law on the part of the higher clergy. Signor Vigliani, the Minister of Public Worship, had no difficulty in showing that there was no breach of the law whatever. The Bulls are not communicated to Government, but it is notified that so and so has been regularly appointed to such a bishopric, and the *exequatur* is given. Signor Minghetti himself then pointed out that the Opposition were not asking for a change in the Law of Guarantees, but were arguing that that law had not been observed, on which ground he was perfectly ready to meet them. But Signor Vigliani promised a new Bill on the administration of ecclesiastical property, which would afford just protection to Liberal ideas and the rights of the laity. It is to be hoped that this does not foreshadow the introduction into Italy, as well as Germany, of the Swiss nostrum.

THE POPE AND GERMANY.—Rome, May 13.—To-day the Pope received 600 German pilgrims. An address was read, and a volume containing 1,200,000 signatures of German Catholics was presented to him. His Holiness, in reply, praised the example set by the German clergy and urged them to hold fast to their faith and obey their ecclesiastical superiors. A passage in the address which was presented says:—"We know that we are threatened with more violent attacks than those with which we have already been visited."

PIUS IX. AND THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—Every body knows the affectionate esteem in which His Holiness holds the Christian Brothers, and what wonderful favors he has from time to time granted them, and how much he is interested in the cause of the beatification of the Blessed John Baptiste de la Salle. The arrival in Rome of Brother Libanus, has given the Holy Father an opportunity of testifying anew his regard for the society of which Brother Libanus is so distinguished a member. He was received by the Holy Father almost as soon as he arrived in Rome, being presented by Mgr. Duquesne, Bishop of Limoges. The audience granted him was a semi-public one, that is to say, the visitors ranged on either side of the Loggia of Raphael, awaited the arrival of the Pope, who did not keep them long deprived of his presence, but presently appeared, showering his blessings on all who knelt to receive them. When the Holy Father stood before Brother Libanus he blessed him with much affection, saying as he did so how much he admired his order and its noble work. He also spoke in terms of great respect of the late Brother Olympo who was so suddenly removed from the world by death a few days back, and finally he asked the Brother to accompany him in his walk through the gardens of the Vatican. On April 22, Brother Libanus was admitted to a private audience with the Holy Father. The Pope said to him: "How can you possibly manage so many children? How can you even remember their names?" His Holiness alluded to the great school which the brother directs at Passy. "Holy Father," answered the worthy brother, "God gives me the grace to do so, besides I have sixty brothers who teach the classes to aid me." "If that is the case," said the Pope, "you have all you can possibly require, especially since you have the grace of God to assist you."

ROME'S "BIRTHDAY."—The flag which floated over the palace of the capital a few days back, floated there in consequence of the day being the feast of the 2,689th anniversary of the foundation of Rome. In former times this was a very gay day. The city gave itself up to amusements of all kinds, and in the evening was splendidly illuminated. This year the illuminations were by no means general, although those which took place by order of the government amongst the ruins were indeed surpassingly beautiful. A banquet was given by the Germans to Professor Holtzendorf, of Munich, at Spillman's, the Delmonico's of Rome, took place in the evening. Amongst those present were the illustrious ministers, Sella and Mancini, both of whom distinguished themselves by making anti-Catholic speeches. As to the professor, he said that "St. Peter's was the tomb of the Priesthood, which modern Rome surrounds like a zone of light," which modern Rome does not do, as St. Peter's is almost out of town, and has very few houses behind it of any kind.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs declares that the statement of the Imperial Chancellor that the Government of his Majesty the King declines the demands set forth in the German Note of the 3rd of February goes beyond the terms of that reply. The Belgian Government therein declared that "if the Powers modified the Common Penal Law in such a way as to make a simple extortion or proposal not accepted to an offence the problem of Penal Law would have to be examined, and Belgium would probably have to follow the movement." Belgium, in fact, expresses itself perfectly willing to take into consideration the adoption of any changes which may be introduced by the principal European Powers, and as Germany has acknowledged that her own laws are defective in this respect and has announced an intention of modifying them, Belgium simply waits to see what is done in Germany and elsewhere, and will then "approach the examination of the subject with the most sincere desire to aid in the maintenance of good international relations," being "fully resolved to fulfil her duties as a neutral State in an amicable spirit, and to the extent assigned to them by International Law." It would be scarcely possible to take exception to such a reply as this, as a small country like Belgium could hardly be expected to take the lead in so important a modification of the law of nations, and accordingly we find that the Note of Count d'Appremont-Lynden is considered at Berlin a satisfactory close to the first act in the drama. When Germany has prepared its own amendments to the law, the second act will, we suppose, begin.

GERMANY.

On April 27th His Lordship, Dr. Brinkmann, the Bishop of Munster was released from his 40 days' imprisonment at Warendorf, and he returned in the afternoon of that day to Munster. As there had been some days before rumors afloat as to his return, the citizens of Munster prepared to receive him in a most solemn way. But there were two announcements published in the *Westphälische Merkur*, in the first of which Dr. Giese, the vicar-general, in the name of His Lordship, begged of the Catholics not to publicly receive the bishop, as they had intended to do, with horses and carriages, and to omit all solemnities. By the second announcement the Mayor and the Police warned the people against all public rejoicings at the return of the bishop, as they "intended only to insult the actions of the authorities; if any demonstration were made the most severe measure would be put in force against those taking part in them; and it was especially forbidden to display banners." According to the wish of His Lordship, the citizens and the numerous strangers who had flocked together, abstained from every demonstration forbidden. But they could not forbear from decorating the episcopal palace with wreaths, and the other houses with garlands and strewing the streets with flowers. The streets, where the bishop was to come, were crowded with people long before his arrival. At length, at half-past five, he came driven in the carriage of Count Erdbroste, who was sitting at his side, and he was saluted by the people with enthusiastic cheers. That reception not prepared, and even forbidden by two authorities, was over most heartily, magnificently, and grand than it could have been, if it had been pre-arranged. Under shouts of joy of the people, the carriage drove on slowly to the palace, whilst from the windows of the houses, flowers and bouquets rained over it.

At the door of his palace the bishop was received by the chapter and the clergy, and by the nobleman and most respectable gentlemen of Munster. At the entrance, at a sign from his Lordship, the cheers became silent in a moment, and the crowd received kneeling the episcopal blessings. The bishop said nothing about the feast of Jesus Christ, to which words all present added an enthusiastic "Amen!" and then spontaneously they began the *Te Deum*, in its German translation *Grosser Gott wir loben dich*, to which they added, on its conclusion, some other hymns, such as *Wir sind im wahren Christenthum* ("We are in the true faith, etc."). There was nothing in the whole solemnity, that gave any opportunity for the interfering of the policemen, who were there in great numbers, and people were of opinion that none of all the demonstrations which have taken place in Munster during the Church-persecution, was so grand as that simple reception of the bishop.

The German informants correspondents that the Government recently made inquiries after them. But as the officials had some time before searched the office of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and taken away the books which contained the names of the writers of the articles, the editor of the *Germania* had happily hidden his similar book before the office was searched, and that there was no longer any possibility of finding the writers only. It is strange that the government takes so much pains to find out the names of the correspondents of Catholic newspapers. Perhaps they intend to dismiss every Catholic official who may venture to be of a different opinion to that of Bismarck with regard to the "Cultur-war."

For the vexations, which the *Germania* has had to suffer from the action of the government, it has been consoled very much by a public letter of the Prince Bishop of Breslau, in which he returns thanks for the felicitations which the *Germania* affords to him on the occasion of his Jubilee of fifty years priesthood, and for its fervor in defending the Faith, the Right, the Truth and Liberty.

Dr. Forster, the Prince Bishop of Breslau, who was sentenced to exile for violation of the ecclesiastical laws, has been conveyed across the German frontier to Johannisberg, in Bohemia.

BRAZIL.

A petition signed by 1,294 ladies (whose names are published at length in the Brazilian Catholic journals, many of them being of high rank) has been addressed to the Empress, begging of her to use her powerful interest to obtain the release of the imprisoned Prelates. In addition to those who signed the petition, many other ladies joined in the movement when it was presented to the Empress. The Government appears, nevertheless, to be very far from abandoning the disastrous course on which it has entered. The Parliament has been convoked in special Session, under pretext of dealing with the law of Municipal Elections, but in reality (as there is too much reason for fearing) to pass a law for the exile of the Bishops faithful to their duty. The speech from the Throne gives occasion for that fear, as the Emperor did not hesitate to ascribe the troubles in the Northern Provinces to "religious fanaticism." The phrase was eagerly caught up by the Liberals, and has been used since *vaque ad nauseam*. It is absolutely false, the troubles having really been caused by the Freemasons, of whom the President of the Cabinet is the Grand Master. A brave Catholic Deputy, M. Ignace Martin, at the sitting of the 20th ultimo, in the Chamber called upon the Government to produce all the papers connected with the imprisonment of the Administrators of the Dioceses of Para and Pernambuco, and with the banishment of the Jesuit Fathers, but the Ministry, who have good reason to fear any light thrown on their conduct, refused even to reply to him. The Administrator of the Diocese of Olinda has been condemned to imprisonment for four years, with hard labour, because he has refused to do that which he could not do—remove the censures which his Bishop had imposed upon wicked persons. The latter Prelate is, as our readers are aware, already undergoing a precisely similar sentence, which was inflicted in March last year. It is pleasant to learn that the Catholics are united, and that some of those who had yielded to the temptation of being Freemasons have abandoned that horrible society.

OUR AFRICAN MISSIONS.—"Once in the Kabylie" says Father Charnetant, "the first thing our missionaries attempt to do is to evangelize the people, and their first step towards this much desired object is made by winning the confidence of the natives and of the tribe to whose benefit we consecrate our labors. This result obtained, we do all we can to win their hearts and affections by patience, sweetness, goodness and devotion. In this we follow the precepts of our Lord, and heal the sick and teach the children. *Curate infirmos, Docete*. Heal the sick, teach the little ones." In a word, our missionaries have to go to the very foundation of civilization. But it is easy to understand that the work of civilization amongst these people is very difficult, and the Mohammedans are especially difficult to convert on account of their utter detestation of anything like the preaching of a new religion. However, their hearts are touched by the spectacle of sincere devotion to those who are sick and infirm. Once the confidence of the adults is won, it is not difficult to induce them to allow their children to be brought up in our schools, and the school room is the great mission ground in Africa. The children live much amongst the missionaries, and consequently soon lose their prejudices against our faith. They learn to pray as we do, and also to think much after our fashion—so that when they return to their families they speedily and almost unconsciously spread Catholicity and Catholic ideas. Once a little Kabyle boy named Salem-ben-All said to Father Charnetant: "Father if I remain in the tribe I shall not be able to walk in the right path, for all I hear and see leads to evil. Send me for my soul's sake to the great Christian Marabout (priest) who lives in Algiers, and I shall grow up a good Christian." The father was rather at a loss to know what to do with the boy, for if he sent him where he wished to go, it was not improbable that he would be accused of seeking to steal the children from their parents and thus lose much of his influence, and so he told him he could not do as he wished. Whereupon the boy said: "Father, I am my own master—if you do not object I will go of my own accord." He told the assembly of his village the same thing, and although everything was done to induce him to stay home, he persisted and went. On leaving his mother he shed tears, but consoled her by declaring that he would return a "Father" to her "whose head and heart should be worth their weight in gold." At Algiers he went to the archbishop's house and told him how ardently he wished to serve God, and was admitted into the Seminary of our Missions in that city, where there are seventy-two Arabs under instruction.

The Arabs are much surprised at the hard and adventurous kind of lives the missionaries lead amongst them, and without any apparent motive save those of nursing their sick and teaching their children. The Arab is never without his gun, and a propos of this Father Charnetant tells the following anecdote, which is worth repeating. As a rule our missionaries are unarmed, and when they behold the father without any kind of weapon the Arabs were astounded. "How," said the chief of one tribe to him, "How can you go about without a gun?" "I have none," was the answer. "And why have you not one?" "What is the use of it?" "I am not going to shoot anybody, and therefore why should I use a weapon of defense for surely no one will harm me here." "What are your arms?" asked he again. "I showed him my breviary." "What?" a book, and only a book?" exclaimed the Arab, in utter astonishment. "It is my prayer book." The

Christian priest has no other arms. He must meet the enemy with the word of God only; and He will not allow a hair of his head to be harmed without its being for His greater glory. "I understand, then," said the Arab, "why you are never insulted by our people." By invoking the name of God, and using it as your only weapon, you may cross Africa ten times and will never be harmed. Who would dare hurt a man who travels in the name of God? Often the poor Africans weep with gratitude when our missionaries do them a service, saying: "What you have done neither my mother nor my father would have done for me, and yet you will receive no reward."

The disinterested action on the part of the Catholic missionaries is worthy of all praise, because it must eventually win the heart of the whole African race. But the greatest struggle they have to endure is that of pecuniary embarrassments, and the difficulty of getting money for the establishment of schools, which are absolutely necessary, and from which alone comes any permanent good in this unhappy country. When the children are thoroughly well educated and grounded in their faith, they are taught some useful occupation, and in due time are married to other young persons, who have received a similar training. Villages are thus formed, which will doubtless prove the foundations of great Catholic capitals of the future in that celebrated Africa which was once the glory of the Church.

UNITED STATES.

Rev. J. J. Kain was Sunday 23rd May, consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Wheeling by Archbishop Bayley assisted by Bishops Rosecrans of Ohio; O'Hara, Shanahan and Domenico of Pennsylvania; Gibbons of Richmond, and Becker of Delaware.

In a few weeks the grand opening of the organ in St. Patrick's Church, San Francisco, Cal., will occur. It was built in Germany, and is the largest ever imported into that State, costing over \$10,000.

MRS. JAMES SADIHER.—A short item in the New York *Tribune* announces that Mrs. James Sadlier has severed her connection with that estimable journal. We learn from another source that she also retires from the firm of D. & J. Sadlier, of which her lamented husband was for so many years a chief pillar. We cannot but regard the brevity of the announcement as a tribute to the modesty of the good lady who has done so much service to the Catholic cause, but so unobtrusively as always to find disagreeable the attending *clat* of her works. Yet we should have been pleased, and with us the entire Catholic community, if, not for her sake, but as an example to this generation and to that which is rising up to succeed us, some one acquainted with the work of her literary life recorded its success. Leaving the pleasant task to some one else, we must confine ourselves to briefly recording so notable an event in the Catholic literature of this country. She is entitled to the gratitude of Catholic America. If the man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one sprang up before his labor, is a public benefactor, surely the Catholic authoress who causes a hundred good books to be read where before only poisonous rubbish was accumulated, is a brave woman whose value is as that of a pearl without price. While Mrs. Sadlier's labor is to be no longer as active as might be desired, we trust that she will not disappear wholly from a field in which she has been so effective. We wish that her health and strength may continue to be so good that for long years to come she will continue to be the delight of a circle of friends, in which the accomplished and brilliant woman of the world is not more distinguished than the devoted Catholic mother—an ornament to society and an example to her daughters.—*Brooklyn Catholic Review*.

A Youthful Thespian.

PAINFUL RESULT OF HAVING A FATHER WHO WILL NOT APPRECIATE SHAKESPEARE.

A few days ago young Gurley, whose father lives on Croghan street, organized a theatrical company and purchased the dime novel play of "Hamlet." The company consisted of three boys and a hostler, and Mr. Gurley's hired girl was to be the *ghost* if the troop could guarantee her 50 cents per night. Young Gurley suddenly bloomed out as a professional, and when his mother asked him to bring in some word he replied:

"Though I am penniless thou canst not degrade me!"

"You trot out after that wood or I'll have your father trounce you!" she exclaimed.

"The tyrant who lays his hands upon me shall die!" replied the boy, but he got the wood.

He was out on the steps when a man came along and asked him where Lafayette street was.

"Doomed for a certain time to roam the earth!" replied Gurley in a hoarse voice, and holding his right arm out straight.

"I say—you! Where is Lafayette street?" called the man.

"Ah! Could the dead but speak!—ah!" continued Gurley.

The man drove him into the house, and his mother sent him to the grocery after potatoes.

"I go, most noble duchess," he said as he took up the basket, "but my good sword shall some day avenge these insults!"

He knew that the grocer favored theatricals, and when he got there he said:

"Art thou provided with a store of that vegetable known as the 'tater, most excellent duke?"

"What in thunder do you want?" growled the grocer as he cleaned the cheese knife on a piece of paper.

"Thy plebian mind is dull of comprehension!" answered Gurley.

"Don't try to get any of your nonsense on me, or I'll crack your empty pate in a minute!" roared the grocer, and 'Hamlet' had to come down from high horse and ask for a peck of potatoes.

What made you so long?" asked his mother as he returned.

"Thy grave shall be dug in the cypress glade!" he haughtily answered.

When his father came home at noon Mrs. Gurley told him that she believed the boy was going crazy, and related what had occurred.

"I see what ails him," mused the father. "This explains why he hangs around Johnson's barn so much."

At the dinner table young Gurley spoke of his father as the "illustrious count," and when his mother asked him if he would have some butter gravy he answered:

"The appetite of a warrior cannot be satisfied with such nonsense."

When the meal was over the father went out to his favorite shade tree, out a sprout, and the boy was asked to step out into the wood shed. He found the old man there, and he said:

"Why, most noble lord, I had supposed thee far away!"

"I'm not so far away but what I'm going to make you skip!" growled the father. "I'll teach you to fool around with ten-cent tragedies! I come up here!"

For about five minutes the woodshed was full of dancing feet, flying arms and moving bodies, and then the old man took a rest and inquired:

"There, your highness, dost want any more?"

"Oh! no, dad—not a damned bit!" started the young manager, and while his father waited for down town he went in and sorrowfully informed the hired girl that he must cancel her engagement until the fall season.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Kind Inquiries.

Cousin Kate was a sweet, wide-awake beauty of about seventeen, and she took it into her head to go down to Long Island to see some relations of hers who had the misfortune to live there. Among those relations there chanced to be a young swain who had seen Kate on a previous occasion, and seeing, fell deeply in love with her. He called at the house on the evening of her arrival and she met him on the piazza where she was enjoying the evening air in company with two or three of her friends.

The poor fellow was so bashful that he could not find his tongue for some time. At length he stammered out:

"How's your mother?"

"Quite well, thank you."

Another silence on the part of Josh, during which Kate and her friends did the best they could to relieve the monotony. After waiting about fifteen minutes for him to commence to make himself agreeable, he again broke the spell by—

"How's your father?" which was answered much after the same fashion as the first one, and then followed another silence like the other.

"How's your father and mother?" again put in the bashful lover.

"Quite well; both of them." This was followed by an exchange of glances and a suppressed smile.

This lasted some ten minutes more, during which Josh was fidgeting in his seat and stroking his Sunday hat. But at length came another question came—

"How's your parents?"

This produced an explosion that made the woods ring.

THE HUMAN HAIR.—To give it strength and lustre to improve its texture, to prevent its falling out and quicken its growth—in short to make it as intended, the crowning personal charm of both sexes—this is the work *Burnett's Cocaine* will accomplish, if faithfully used. There is a stimulating property in this preparation, which greatly assists the growth of the fibres, at the same time rendering them smooth, silky and elastic.

UNLOCKING THE ROCKS.—The great cost of silver and gold arises not so much from their scarcity in the earth, as the difficulty of extracting them from their stony combinations. Dr. J. C. Ayer, the well known chemist of Massachusetts, has, by the use of his new method, by his remedies that cure their diseases, he is now winning the other half, by opening for them an easy road to the exhaustless treasures of the hills. He has discovered and published a chemical process, which renders at little cost, the hardest rocks and ores friable-like chalk, so that the precious metals are loosed from their confinement, and easily gathered. Mines too poor to pay, may be worked at a profit now, and the yield of rich mines is largely increased, while the cost of extracting the metals from the ore, is diminished. Either is a great achievement, to enrich mankind, or cure their diseases. But we are informed our celebrated countryman adheres to the latter, as his speciality and chief ambition.—*Buffalo Sentinel*.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

The following persons will confer a favor by forwarding their present address to the True Witness Office, as the Publisher is anxious to communicate with them:—

P. J. O'Shea, supposed to be about St. Thomas.

Joseph Kelly, when last heard of was Station Master at Port Dalhousie.

Thomas Duignan, when last heard of was P. M. at Nenagh Co. Grey.

Thomas Nelson, when last heard of was at Kitleville Mills.

Robert Kennedy, when last heard of was at Nobleton.

Daniel McCarthy, when last heard of was at Hawkesville.

D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Guelph.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—In the Parish of St. Bernard de Lacolle, P.Q., there are vacancies for four FEMALE TEACHERS, capable of teaching French and English. The Schools commence on the 1st of July next. Also for the Model School in the Village of Lacolle, P.Q., a MALE TEACHER, holding a First Class Diploma, and capable of Teaching French and English, to whom a liberal salary will be given; School to be vacant on the 1st of July next. Application (post paid) to made to DAVID LAREAULT, Chairman School Commissioners, Lacolle.

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

WANTED.—for School Section No. 2, Chapeau Village, a MALE TEACHER holding a First Class Certificate, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. TERENCE SMITH, Sec. Treas.

6-3 School Corporation, Allumet Island.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of JAMES CONOLON, formerly of the Parish of Killyshanny, County Clare, Ireland, who left about 30 years ago for Lower Canada; and also of Mrs. FRANCIS DAVIS (maiden name Conolon), James' sister, who is presumed to be in Upper Canada. Information concerning them or any of their family will be received by their brother Michael, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, P.Q.

39-3 Toronto papers please copy.

TEACHER WANTED.—To teach English, and a little French, in a Common School. Applicant must state salary required. C. BARSALOU.

Calumet Island, 25th April, 1875. 39-3

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of THOMAS BADENACH, an insolvent, as well individually as having carried on business as hardware merchants under the name of THOMAS BADENACH & Co.

Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition, and discharge, executed by the proportion of their creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Monday the 9th day of June the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee.

Montreal 17 May, 1875. 40-2