# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-DEC. 26, 1873.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

6

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 19.-In the Assembly to-day a Bill increasing President McMahon's salary was passed.

In his official report to the company of the loss of the "Ville du Havre," Captain Surmont says that he had hardly time to jump on the bridge of the steamer after the discovery of the "Loch Earn," before the latter struck right into the side opposite the main mast; an enormous hole was made rendering it certain that the ship could not remain affoat but a short time. In fact the water rushed in so quickly there was not time to close the door of the bulkhead of the coal bunker; having been forced into the engine, the water poured in that way into the boiler. The second officer was instructed to superintend the work of disembarkation. Captain Surmont then describes how two boats were crushed and many persons killed by the falling of the main-mast, and gives other details not hitherto published. He then describes how he sank with the steamer, and was afterwards picked up, tells how the small boats of the "Loch Earn" rescued all the drowning persons they could reach, and adds there was no more than 12 minutes between the collision and the sinking of the ship.

THE EFFECTS OF OVERWORK IN FRANCE. -The Medical and Surgical Reporter thus speaks of the effects of overwork :--- "Undoubtedly, France, who owes so much wealth and prosperity to its manufactures, also owes to them, that is, to the excessive labour of her children in the workrooms, her recent defeats. Other statistics of military recruiting inform us that of 325,000 young men conscripted during one of the late years, 109,008 were discharged for want of stature, diseased spine or constitutional weakness.

MURDER OF TWO CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES. -Once again (says the North China Herald), in the province of Szechuen, a French Catholic Missionary has been murdered, though he was provided with a passport from Pekin in perfeetly good order. The Rev. Pere Hue, accompanied by a native priest named Ta'y, went to the city of Ki'en-kiang-hi'en with the intention of taking possession of a small house bought with the express permission of the high authorities of the province superior to the local mandarin, who, himself sceningly acquiescing in the project, had previously informed the missionaries that nothing hindered their entering his territory. This mandarin, named Koui, has always shown a spirit of violent hate against foreigners and an ill-will to Christians, whom, in spite of the imperial edicts, which, generally, he did not post up, he had constantly refused hitherto to admit within the limits of his subprefecture. As to the city people, they were all most peaceful and showing a good spirit towards the missionaries, whom they had oftentimes before invited to come and reside amongst them. Suddenly, on the 5th of September, the residence of the two missionaries was invaded by a mob, who, rushing upon them, dragged them along the street, beating, and wounding them till they had in their hands but two dead bodies. Naturally the mandarin Koui, to whom suspicion points strongly as the author of the riot, stopped quietly in his yamen throughout, and did not attempt to restrain the outbreak. It is to be hoped that the foreign legations will at last join in a common understanding to put an end to such frequent, illegal, and abominable crimes. The Paris Univers says of the Comte de Cham-bord : - "Faithful to the resolutions of his whole life, which would not permit him to cause his country even an hour of trouble or agitation ; he came quietly, without osten-tation, to follow with anxiety the march of events through which it was allowable to catch a glimpse of the salvation of the country, and of the end of an undeserved exile. The moment is not come to reveal what attempt the Comte de Chambord has made to bring the ship in distress back to port; but when the hour of God shall have struck, and that hour is not far off, France will learn with admiration what unselfishness, simplicity, and devotion there is in this royal and fatherly heart, which knows no party, and so nobly fulfils its duty. She will be astonished that she has so long misunderstood so much self-denial and true greatness." It is hard to imagine to what the expressions unselfish-ness" and, "self-denial" (abnegation) refer, unless it be to a project of abdication, and this is the interpretation which the Bourse immediately put upon them; going up in consequence. The Univers, however, positively denies that this is what the King has done, and recalls his former declaration, je n' abdiquerai jamais; so that we are left completely in the dark, being only certain of this, that whatever the Comte de Chambord has done or attempted, is something honourable, straightforward, and disinte-rested. The Univers adds a correction which leaves us in a more hazy state than ever. The Comte de Chambord "did not put up at the Marquis Dreux-Breze's in Paris,"; "he did not inhabit the chateau of Dampierre," as was reported; he did not reside either at Paris, or at the Chateau de Luynes, or at the Duc de la Rochefoucauld Bisaccia's.

dissolved and the Comitia - for our ruffians love to talk like ancient Romans-shall be convoked. A futile expedient, of which the only the electors would vote again for the men but invention is at fault. Already indeed it is

uggested that the present Parliament shall be whose interest is concentrated in these free passes. The Parliament would remain a veritable "wilderness of monkeys," for which Shylock would not have given his turquoise ring, but which the Savoyard princes are eminently qualified to adorn. Nor have Catholics profound motives for regretting the degradation of monarchy in Italy, or in certain other countries. The benefit the Church is likely to receive at the hands of modern potentates disposes us simply to contemn them who have brought contempt upon royalty. The time has passed for regretting that they are reduced "to suckle fools and chronicle small beer." The so-called kingdom of Italy is, however, in a situation which borders so nearly on bankruptcy that the wisest of rulers might despond over its irremediable disasters. The financial difficulty will be easily understood by The lodging of the canine favourites and the expense all who will be at the pains of making themselves acquainted with a few figures which we subjoin. A milliard of frances, or lire italiane, equals forty millions of English pounds sterling. The public debt of the Italian kingdom amounts to fifteen milliards, that is, to six hundred million pounds. The annual interest on this debt is seven hundred and seventy-five millions of of francs; that is, thirty-one millions of pounds. Within the last nine years this public debt has grown at the rate of a milliard per annum.---These tremendous figures have to be considered by the lurid light of others, which render the situation more desperate. Thus the deficit for 1874 is double the deficit estimated for 1873. Taxation has been carried to an extent which inability to pay the imposts which exceed in number anything previously known in the history of the world. The Church property, excepting that which is now being disposed of in the Papal States, has been already sold. Tha State domains-possedimenti demaniali,-the State railways, the monopoly of salt and tobacco, in a word, everything saleable in the State has been sold. The condition of "the youngest sister of the Latin kingdoms," which makes so imposing a figure in the cartoons of Punch is that of the man in the story, who having drunk up all the furniture, was fain to send a boy out with his matches in the rough. Happy the usurping Kingdom if it could only find a purchaser, at

any price, for that same leg which stretches out into the Mediterraneaa. How many patriots would be found-not blushing that they were selling their country, but-thanking heaven that they had a country to sell ! Naturally, however, debt under such government grows. When Italy consisted of seven independent states the entire expenditure for the seven amounted to twenty millions sterling per annum. When three years ago Italy, from the Alps to Sicily, was subjugated to the dominion of the usurper, the annual expenditure had risen to sixty millions. During the current year it will of the regulations of the Fire Insurance Company, reach eighty millions, exceeding, by about nine millions, sterling, the gross annual expenditure of England for 1873. Tedious as these statis- and that the authorities will only permit ceremonics tics may appear, they are essential to a right to be celebrated in a private house, and in the pre-understanding of Roman affairs. All confirm sence of not more than two or three persons. It the assurance with which Catholics expect a will become a question for France to consider whefuture in which the august head of Christ's Church on earth will not be the prisoner of a to be pushed as far as the forcible suppression of all beggarly, unprincipled, and bloodthirsty faction. | public Catholic worship. The just remonstrances of -And here it may be proper to mention one the inhabitants were not, it seems, left without sup-of the numerous facts which illustrate that porters in the Federal Council itself. MM. Welti, of the numerous facts which illustrate that captivity. On one of the evenings of the past week, at exactly one hour after the Ave Maria. a band of serenaders assembled under the windows of the Vatican, where, without molestation from the grinning sentinels of Victor Emmonuel, they sang a song of which the chorus was :--- "E ! E ! Accidente al Papa-re." Imagine a mob howling underneath the windows of some other royal palace :- "Sing! sing! sing ! D-----the Church and d----- the king,' which is a translation, literal as we dare venture to offer of the screnada with which the present tyrants of Rome allow the Holy Father to be outraged in his captivity.

THE VATIOAN MUSEUMS .- The recent assertion of the London Times that the Vatican is hermetically sealed to visitors is wholly without foundation, for the Museums are open from 8 to 11 a.m., and from fruit would be that the usual six-sevenths of 2 to 4 p.m., every day for the convenience of strangers who obtain tickets of admission. These are granted gratis to all persons of respectability, who make application either personally or through friends at the Vatican. But as the King's speech contains a threat that attempts will not be permitted against "the national institutions and rights," and as the Museums of the Vatican have been claimed as " Nationel " institutions, it is thought by some that the custody of the Museums will be taken from the Pope. Indeed it is rumoured that the Palace of the Vatican will be demanded, and that of St. John Lateran suggested as the fitting residence of the Popes. Where now are the famous guarantees?

PENSIONS TO THE EJECTED RELIGIOUS .- The Giunta Liquidatrice, or Commission for selling the Convent property, has already distributed 800 pension warrants to the gross annual amount of 300,000 lire, being an average of 375 lire to each pensioner. But when the income tax of over 13 per cent. is deducted, the pension is reduced to 325 line and 50 centesimi, a sum equal at the present rate of ex-change to £11 5s. 6d. a year, or to 89 centesimi, or sevenpence halfpenny, English, a day to each monk or nun. The keeper of the Royal dogs gets, it is said, sixty centesimi per day for each dog's board. of fuel is not included in the dogs' allowance. As the expelled Religious are without homes, they must provide for everything out of their sevenpence-halfpenny a day. It must be conceded that the King's dogs are better off in the way of pensions than the Religious. The highest pension is 600 lire, or, deducting income tax, 520 lire and 80 centesimi, a year. This gives to the favoured recipient, in English money about £17 19s. 2d: yearly, or less than one shilling per diem!

#### SWITZERLAND.

THE PEREECUTION IN THE JURA .- The sacrilegious and violent installation of foreign apostate priests at Porrentruy has been followed by an exactly simi-lar ceremony at Delemont. The parishioners had held a meeting and ordered the conseil de fabrique not to give up the keys, on which the vice-prefect M. Gobat, first imprisoned the chairman, of the council and then suspended the council and transparalyses industry and commerce. Banks ferred its functions to the Municipality. The chairare ruined and manufactories closed from sheer man, with one of his colleagues delegated by the rest, then went to Berne on the hopeless errand of appealing to the Federal Government, and in the meantime M. Gobat had the locks of the church picked, an operation which occupied two days. A very scanty attendance was then got together by every kind of influence, and the ceremony took place. The Catholic population lined the streets and replied by silent contempt to the saluations of the intended priests on their way to their official banquet. At nine o'clock the population attended in immense numbers the High Mass, celebrated by the parish priest in the garden of a Catholic proprietor, and in the evening the whole parish went in procession to sing Vespers at the chapel of Notre Dame du Vorbourg, a place of pilgrimage about a mile and a-half from the town. At Porrentruy, M Pipy, alias Deramey, and the other apostate priests are, according wooden leg for any money it would fetch for to the Liberte, usually followed about by the gendarmes to protect them against a too free expression of public opinion, which is not likely to become more favourable to them when the causes of their dismissal from their former dioceses become more generally known. The parishioners are perfectly faithful to the Catholic cure, and it is he alone who is asked to officiate at baptisms and funerals; so that it is rumoured, says the Liberte, that the priests intruded by the Government are beginning to declare that they can never get on with the people so long as the "Ultramontane" clergy are allowed to remain in the country. Already the authorities are beginning to interfere with Catholic worship. The police have caused an action to be brought against the owner of the Barn in which Divine worship is celebrated at Porrentruy, on the ground that the two tapers on the altar at Mass are an infringement and M. Gobat, the vice-prefect, has sent a circular to the Communal Councils, apprising them that worship offered up in barns will no longer be tolerated ther she will permit the violation of the treaty under which the district was conceded to Switzerland Knusel, and Noeff, spoke strongly in their favour while MM. Schenck, Scherer, and Borel opposed them. It was three against three; but M. Ceresole, the President of the Federal Council, whose hostility to the Catholics has been proved in the Geneva affair, gave his casting vote against them, and secured the rejection of the appeal.

bers may be thus stated ---Buddhist 1,520,575; strite, 464,414; Roman Catholic, 182,613; Mahom-edan, 171,542; Protestant, 24,756; Wesleyan, 6,071 Presbyterian, 3,101; Baptist, 1,478." We commend these figures to the attention of those who say that the Catholic Church goes in for a priesthood disproportionate in its numbers to those of the laity. Here we have the aggregate of the Protestant seets in Ceylon, numbering all told, but 35,406, and yet possessing a body of "clergy and missionaries" consisting of 217 officials; giving an average of one Protestant minister to every 163 Protestants (omitting fractions), while the Catholics have but 87 priests to 182,613 of the people, or one to every 2,099. The Mahometan proportion is 1 to 381 whilst among the two millions (or there abouts) of Pagans—without including the "Devil Dancers," whom we conclude to be sort of Jumpers or Terpsichorean Spiritualists-there is a bonze or sacrificulus to every 309 of the heathen population. Thus it would appear, that of all the "denominations" in Ceylon, the Catholics have the smallest and the Protestants the largest body of clergy.

AN AUTHOR'S CHARITIES .- There is much humor in an anecdote of Oliver Goldsmith relieving the necessity of a crafty applicant. The good Doctor, with his many virtues, was, as is well known, not a little vain. The circumstance was not likely to be overlooked by his eleemosynary dependents, for there are no closer students of character than beggars and borrowers. They calculate their patron's weaknesses to a hair, with an acumen which would do honor to a La Bruyere. It is their business, too, to possess a very respectable knowledge of their amphitryon's hour of dining, banker's account, etc. One of this class was in the habit of asking money from Goldsmith immediately after the publication of a new book. It was a compliment to a successful author, and, what was of not less importance, there was a probability of cash on hand. The application succeeded several times; but money, even at that carly stage, was sometimes gone. At last the Doctor suggested that, as his friend thought writing so profitable a thing, he should try a little of it for him- blessed than he that receives. self, and mentioned that a bookseller had just made an application for a description of China, interspersed with political reflections, which, if his friend would undertake it, he would pass off as his own. The manuscript was prepared and put to press by Goldsmith, without reading. `When printed, it was discovered that the Emperor of China was a Mohammedan, and that India lay somewhere between China and Japan ! The result of the adventure was that Goldsmith paid the expense of canceling two sheets of the work, and was under the further necessity of kicking the newly-made author down stairs.

THE DANGER FROM LIGHTNING .- An American gentleman who has been figuring up the chances of being struck by lightning arrives at the following re-assuring results. Taking the figures of the last census reports, we find that during the year 1870 there were, in the whole country, 202 deaths from lightning-stroke. Let womankind take notice that, out of these, 148 deaths were of males, and only 54 of females. The total number of deaths from all causes was nearly 500,000. There were 2,437 deaths from other causes to one death from lightning, and there were 190,883 persons living to every one killed by this cause. It is somewhat singular that the lightning was decidedly more destructive with both males and females between the ages of 10 and 30 years than with any others; between 10 and 15 years is the most fatal time, but even then the number is very small. Much comfort for those still inclined to be timorous is to be found in going back further on the record. The deaths by lightning in 1879 were only 11 more than in 1860, while the population had increased more than 7,000,000, and the rate is declining, in spite of the hasty conclu-sions formed by reading the news of a day. In 1860 there were 48 deaths by lightning out of every 100,-000 deaths from all causes : in 1870 the rate was only 42. But now, while only 202 persons died from lightning-stroke in 1870, there were 397 deaths from sunstroke, or nearly twice as many. Yet the number of persons who shudder when they see the sun rise would bear a very small ratio to those who shudder at the rising of the thunder cloud. The rate of deaths by sunstroke has declined during the decade from 91 to 81 in 109,000 deaths from all causes, and, with the increase in care and informasubject, is likely to decrease still more, but it will always probably be largely in excess of the lightning-rate. It is also noticeable that there were 1,345 deaths by suicide, while there were only 202 deaths by lightning—in other words, an indivi-dual is six times as likely to kill himself as lightning is to kill him .- London Medical Record. WHAT SHADE TREES TO PLANT .- For the open streets and grounds the following comprise the most choice selection: We place first in order those which we consider the best, all things taken into account, Silver leaf maple. Oriental palm, English and American elms, tulip trees, sycamore, maple, sugar maple, pin oak, burr oak, catalapa, linden, deciduous cypress, liquidambar or sweet gum, labburnum, cucumber magnolia, Kentucky coffec-trees, etc. We omit the evergreens, as we recommend setting them in spring, unless, it be done early in autumn. All of the above trees can be obtained of first-class nursery men, and they all may be set in spring, we prefer this season of the year, if it can be done before the ground becomes solid. The silver leaf maple in its foilage somewhat resembles the silver leaf poplar, and is by many persons preferred to it. It is the most rapid growth of the maples. The other maples are well known as strong robust trees with thick, dense foliage, holding on till late in autumn; and they are among the most desirable of shade trees. The elms are well known-the American for its gothic arch and the English for its dense foilage. The oaks are of a more slow growth and are well known. The pin oak is the finest of them, on account of its pyramidical from and glossy foliage, SHE NEVER LEAVES HIM .-- Look at the career of a man as he passes through the world; at man visited by misfortunes! How often is he left by his fellowmen to sink under the weight of his afflictions, unheeded and alone. One friend of his own sex forgets him, another abandons him, a third, perhaps, betrays him ; but woman, faithful woman, follows him in his afflictions with unshaken affection; braves the changes of feeling, of his temper embittered by the disappointments of the world, with the highest of all virtue; in resigned patience ministers to his wants, even when her own are hard and pressing; she weeps with him, tear for tear, in his distresses, and is the first to catch and reflect a ray of joy, should but one light up his countenance in the midst of his sufferings; and she never leaves him in his misery while there remains one act of love, duty, or compassion, to be performed. And at last, when life and sorrow end together, she follows him to the tomb with an ardor of affection which death itself

treats some steps, looking earnestly about him, lies down, again retreats, till having thus by degrees got out of what he seems to feel as the magic circle of man's influence, he takes flight in the utmost haste.

BE CHEERFUL .- Come now, be cheerful. If you cannot pay your debts immediately, do the best you can, and pay them as you are able. "Care killed a cat." If you have not fifty cents to luxuriate upon the delicacies of the season, appropriate half of that amount for something more substantial and wholesome; kiss your wife, if you have one; if not, kiss some pretty girl and marry her immediately-for acts of desperation frequently result happily and beneficially in their effects. If you have children, romp with them ; if not, romp with your neighbors. Look upon the bright side of everything-put on a cheerful countenance-keep your mind in the right trim, and if you find that your native town will not support you, pack up and go somewhere else. At all events be cheerful,

THE BRETON WOMEN .- Among the many strange customs which mark the Breton peasantry, there is none more remarkable than that of wearing the hair. For while the men cultivate long tresses hanging down to their waists, and of which they are very proud, the women do not show a single lock; and the girl who might be tempted by the beauty of her chevelure to allow a ringlet to escape from beneath her closely-fitting cap, would not only lose all chance of obtaining a lover, but would be regarded by the young men as a fille perdue-that is, a coquettish girl unworthy of their affections. To this strangecustom many London and Paris ladies are indebted for the magnificunt hair which adorns their heads, but which was grown in the wilds of Britany.

Benevolence is a thing to be cultivated ; not the incidental impulse of sympathising soul, merely, but a holy habit of mind, patterned after the mind of Jesus, and affording not impulses, but steady and constant tendencies. And surely, while we should seek to cultivate this grace in one auother, it will pay well for each to cultivate it in himself so long as it remains true that he that gives is always more

The Congregationalist advises its renders to "sit down at the feet of a horse and learn humility."-"Just so," says the California News-Letter, "Sitdown at the feet of a mule, and if he don't humiliate you, pull his tail and tickle the inside of his legs with a stable fork."

Peter Van Dyke, an old chap who died in New Hampshire the other day worth \$140,000 in cash, requested in his will that no one "should sniffle and shed crocodile tears at his funeral, but cover him over, and then hurry home to fight over his money.

A Californian paper says :--- " Born-A son, a regular fifteen pounder, to the wife of Elder Manheim, the eloquent expounder.

"Mr. Brown, I owe you a grudge : remember that!" "I shall not be frightened then: for I never knew you to pay anything that you owed."

"Brown, what did you clear by that speculation?" "I cleared my pockets," said Brown.

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### SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec, 18.—The bombardment of Cartagena continued all day. There was a terrible magazine explosion within the insurgent line to-day. General Donungues offers pardon to all who surrender. The insurgents are still able to obtain provisions, but their ammunition is failing.

#### ITALY.

Italy has not done so much after all for education within the last ten years of freedom. "Ten yenrs ago" snys the official Gazette di Milano in its issue of November 10, "there were 12,700,000 of Italians who could not among some soldiers in the Cimarra Barracks, read, and now there is 19,500,000 an increase of over 200,000 of ignoramuses. When Rome and Venice were annexed, it was found that those two citics contained fewer persons who could not read, than any other in Italy."

Ruffiandom riding first-class at the expense of a needy country is a curiosity peculiar to Italy. Shorn of this privilege a scat in the Italian Parliament would cease to be an object that the time had come for inventing a remedy ; | will not continue long.

ROME, Dec, 17.-The Papal nuncio, at Paris, has been notified that the Archbishops of Paris, Cambrai and Valencia, have been elevated to the College of Cardinals.

AUCTION AT THE GESU.-The furniture of the Jesuit Fathers left in their Casa Professa. and taken possession of by the Italian Government, was sold by auction, according to ad-vertisements printed in the Official Gazette and bills pasted on the church, upon Wednesday the 12th of November, on the premises. The furniture was of the simplest description, consisting of old beds, tables, chairs, and writing-tables, and plain presses of wood. These were arranged in the corridor and refectory on the ground-floor. Two Carabineers were on guard at the doors. Brokers and their men were the only buyers. The auction lasted from half-past nine a.m., to eleven a.m. An hour and a-half was sufficient to clear off the lots.

THE CHOLERA.-Rome has at last been

visited by the cholera, in spite of the fumigations at the railway station. It broke out to whom had been served out for rations-according to some Liberal papers-unsound prcserved meat. This is denied by the Government, and the journals which spread the report about the bad preserved meat are threatened with prosecution. Now it is asserted that no new cases have occurred, and that the pest has disappeared. But the truth is not told. The pression on the stronghold of the heathen. While cholera has been, and is now in Rome. Its of ambition to its present votaries. The in- ravages are not confined to the poorer quarters conveniencies of summoning princes to keep or the soldiers. Yet it is to be hoped that the the stools of the absentees warm might suggest | deaths will not be many, and that the disease

### GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 17. - An ordinance is officially promulgated to-day, ordering that in future all Bishops, upon their installation, shall swear to maintain complete subordination to the State and co-operation in the suppression of all disloyal intrigues.

Notes on the Persecution,-A correspondent of the Univers suggests that an attempt will be made to get rid of the Catholic members of the Landtag, should their opposition annoy the Government, by imposing an oath of fidelity to the ecclesiastical laws on all the members of the House. A very remark. able conversation is reported to have taken place, some two years ago, between the Kaiser and Prince Radziwill, who is his cousin, and a devoted Catholic, The Prince having expostulated with the Emperor for allowing Liberalist doctrines to exercise so great an influence upon the country and the Government, the Emperor replied that the Catholics had themselves given cause for such treatment by their plots against his authority. To this false statement the Prince had no difficulty in replying, but the Emperor persisted in asserting that he had his mission, which was "to annihilate the Papacy." He added that he would not shrink from the encounter, even were his throne and dynasty to be the forfeit .--Struck by the zeal with which the persecution is being conducted, a venerable German chief Rabbi has, according to the Jewish Chronicle, called attention to the fact that the German Emperor never mention in all his pious manifestations the name of the founder of the Christian faith, but only speaks of "God" and of "the Lord." Is there then, asks our contemporary, any truth in the assertion that the Hohenzollern's are of Jewish origin?

CEVLON: RELIGIONS AND RELIGION .- The letter of 'An Occasional Correspondent" in the Times of Monday (Colombo), gives the results of the Census taken in 1871 of the population and religious statistics of that beautiful island, extracted from a bluebook just presented by the Registrar-General to the Colonial Legislature. The Correspondent says :--"Some of the results are sufficiently startling, and as regards the teachers of religion, looking to the mere numbers ranged on the different sides, it can scarcely be matter for surprise that our ministers and there are but 217 Protestant clergy and missionaries among the two-and-a-half millions of the people, and 87 Catholic priests, there are no less than 5,345 Buddhist priests, 1,078 Sivite priests, 449 Mahometan

cannot destroy. THE LION'S FEAR OF MAN.-Lichtenstein says that the African hunters avail themselves of the circumstance that the lion does not spring upon his prey till he has measured the ground, and has reached the distance of ten or twelve paces, where he lies crouching upon the ground, gathering himself for the effort. The hunters, he says, make a rule never to fire upon the lion till he lies down at this short distance, so that they can aim directly at his head with most perfect certainty. He adds that if a person has the misfortune to meet a lion, his only hope of safety is to stand perfectly still, even though the animal crouches to make a spring-that spring will not be hazarded if the man has only nerve enough priests, and 862 Devil Dancers. With regard to the to remain motionless as a statue, and look stendily religious denominations of the inhabitants, the num- at the lion. The animal hesitates, rises slowly, re-

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.
n the matter of MARTIN FINN, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader,
An Insolvent.
The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate
o me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his blace of business, No. 145 St. Peter Street, in Mon- real, on Monday, the Twenty-ninth day of Decem-
real, on Monday, the Twenty-ninth day of Decem-
per next, at cleven o'clock, A.M. to receive statements
of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.
JAMES RIDDELL,
Interim Assignec. Montreal, 19th November, 1873. 2in18.
INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
n the matter of LUDGER LACROIX,
Insolvent. A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objec- ion, until the 5th day of January next, after which lividend will be paid.
G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignce.
Montreal, 16th December, 1873. 2in18
CANADA ROVINCE OF QUEBEC   LANDE, of the Parish and District of Montreal   District of Montreal, wife of No. 2565.   SOLOMON ERIGE DELA- PLANTE, of the same place, Shoemakor, duly uthoreizd injustice to the effect of these presents, Plaintiff.
vs. The said SOLOMON ERIGE DELAPLANTE, Defendant.
An action en separation de biens has been instituted a this cause, returnable on the Thirtieth of August

TRUDEL & TAILLON. Plaintiff's Attorneys.