

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

France, if we may trust to a statement in the *Moniteur Universel* of Tuesday—has plucked up heart of grace to refuse the urgent instances—not, it is stated—of the Italian Cabinet—but of the King himself—for the removal of the frigate that keeps guard at Civita Vecchia for the Holy Father's safety. The *Orenoque*, it is asserted, is not to be removed. It must, however, be added that the *Univers* reluctantly avows its disbelief of the news, and mentions that it had been informed by a member of the present Ministry that the war ship would positively be ordered from the coast of Italy on the 15th of November. Will this fresh desertion of the Pope signalize the arrival of new calamities to France like those which followed so quickly on the removal of the French garrison from Rome.—*Tablet*.

Elections for the French National Assembly have been ordered for October 18th.

The Bonapartist papers indulge in unmeasured invective against the Revolution of the 4th of September, while the Republican organs have no temptation under existing circumstances to exhibit exultation. The *Republique Francaise*, M. Gambetta's paper, speaks in a rather despondent tone of the revival of Imperialism, and expresses concern and disgust at the fact that wretches who will be everlastingly pilloried in history, and against whom the very stones of the streets ought to cry out, should talk of the restoration of their disonoured dynasty and should be lavish in threats and promises. It lays the blame of this on the laxity of the Government and the recreancy of the pretended Liberals, whose fear of the Republic has made them consciously or unconsciously, the tools of Bonapartism. If France is saved from a fourth invasion, no thanks will be due to men who under the Empire called themselves the Liberal Opposition and who owe their seats in the Assembly to that designation.—*Times Corr.*

BONAPARTIST INTRIGUES.—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, speaking of the divisions among the Bonapartists, says that Prince Napoleon, a candidate seeking to gain representation at the approaching elections, is in possession of a *facsimile* of an extraordinary document, which he intends to use if the local Bonapartists of the other branch of the family oppose his candidature. The document is said to have emanated from Napoleon I., and was given to Napoleon III. by M. l'Abbe Vignali, who had some how managed to obtain possession of it. Its nature is as follows: "The first Emperor foresaw the extinction of the direct (his own) line, and in supposing the death of the King of Rome (his son by Marie Louise), he recommended his supporters to discard from the throne the branch of his brother Louis, King of Holland, under the pretext that Louis had been one of the first to abandon him in the hour of misfortune; and also, perhaps, because the character of the Queen Hortense was supposed to be too light to ensure the legitimacy of her offspring."

The Bishop of Nantes, in a Pastoral Letter announcing a visit to Rome, uses language similar to that which lately drew down on the Archbishop of Paris the censure of the Government. Speaking of the Pope, he says:—

"A captive and despoiled, he offers to the world the spectacle of an invincible courage and an incomparable virtue. The circle of injustice and iniquity is contracting more and more closely around him, and now that the last resources have just been deprived him of his remaining resources nothing is wanting to his glorious indignance."

He urges his flock to renew and augment their offerings, thus protesting against forgetfulness, injustice, and abandonment.

THE CHURCH AND THE SECRET SOCIETIES.—The following is taken from a recent issue of the *Monde*, one of the ablest and most uncompromising of the journals of France:—"To give an idea of the hatred entertained by the secret societies against the Catholic Church, and of the efforts of the secretaries of the two hemispheres to destroy it, we shall quote for our readers the language made use of quite recently in a certain society in Paris by a Freemason from Brazil:—If the Catholic Church comes triumphant from out the war which we are waging against it in the Old and in the New World—if it does not get entangled in the meshes which we are spreading out for it in order to destroy it, I will believe in its divinity, and will avow myself a Catholic; I shall be converted! This," continues the *Monde*, "is an indication of the gloomy and infernal task which the old secret societies have set before themselves. When will good Catholics thoroughly understand it? No act of persecution is isolated. There is a pre-arranged link in all that happens in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Austria, and South America: everywhere it is the same purpose—the destruction of the Church of Christ. Therefore, it is that they will not tolerate that a single voice should be lifted in its defence, and hence the secret societies are all loud and unanimous in their denunciation of the pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Paris. What a misfortune it was that the French Government should (in so far helping out the objects of the societies) have given a rebuke to the Cardinal Archbishop! When will the men who govern us thoroughly appreciate their mission and the interests of our poor country? When will they learn to disregard the counsels of men, who being enemies of the Church, are also the enemies of France?"

A report on the bites of venomous reptiles and insects, addressed to the French Academy of Sciences contains some surprising revelations of the destructive powers of these creatures. It is estimated that 20,000 people are killed every year in India by cobra capellas, other serpents, and insects. France though far less afflicted by such creatures, is still much infested by them. Vipers and death-adders have increased so fearfully of late years that the number of persons killed by their bites has increased so rapidly that several departments have offered a reward for every dead viper. The Council of the Department of the Yonne was astonished at the considerable draft entailed on its finances by its philanthropic proclamation. Thirty-one thousand six hundred dead venomous snakes were laid at its door last year. One destroyer alone had killed 9,000 in one single commune, and another 6,000. The forest of Fontainebleau is a favourite breeding-place for these reptiles, which are often to be seen crawling about the Forest of St. Germain and the Bois de Boulogne and Vincennes. In neither place are any measures taken for their extermination.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—In an engagement in the Province of Biscay between Republicans and Carlists, the latter were defeated, many of the insurgents surrendering to the national forces and asking for amnesty.

A Carlist despatch from Tolosa reports that Brigadier-General Perula has carried the village of Bicurán by storm, totally defeating ten battalions under Gen. Moriones, with heavy loss to the latter.

We collect from the various sources of information open to us some details as to the relative strength and position of the opposing Governments in Spain; and we give them without professing any very implicit reliance on their correctness, although they may probably be regarded as forming as near an approximation to the truth as can be arrived at under present circumstances. The force of the Carlist army on the 15th July consisted of 53,732 infantry in dispersed battalions; of which 13 were in Navarre, containing 8,952 men; 9 in Biscay, containing 8,952 men; 9 in Guipuscoa, or 14,427 men; and the rest in other provinces. Of cavalry, in three regiments, Don Carlos had 14,499 men, which were soon to be raised to twice their number. Of artillery he possessed four mountain batteries of twenty-

eight guns; four batteries on wheels of 48 guns, and 16 mortars. This was prior to his receipt of 27 cannon at Bermeo. Besides these regular troops there are numerous bodies of guerrilla bands who call themselves Carlists, and are here, there, and everywhere, and who push their predatory excursions almost to the very gates of Madrid. Don Carlos may be said, without risk of exaggeration, to be in possession of the whole of the North of Spain, of all Navarre, and Guipuscoa; his troops overrun Biscay, Alava, and Castile on the one side, and Aragon and Catalonia on the other. The plain of New Castile lies before him, and there does not appear to exist any obstacle to oppose his march on Madrid save the multitudes of hastily-raised, discontented, and disorganized militia under the orders of Marshal Zabala and the other generals of the Republic. The Paris letter in Wednesday's *Times* says that the strength and audacity of the Carlists are daily increasing; that the Madrid Government is powerless to guard the French frontier, across which supplies are continually furnished to the Carlists out of French territory by the expert smugglers of the Pyrenees.—*Tablet*.

The Madrid Government nominally holds the rest of Spain under its rule, but its attempt to raise a *levy en masse* has proved a failure; the recruiting is everywhere evaded, and in many instances is met by open and forcible resistance. This fact stands in remarkable contrast with another; namely, that the combatants on the Royalist side are, without exception, volunteers. As to the military force at the disposal of the Republic we know nothing very definite; but we know, as a certainty—in addition to what has been stated above—that good soldiers are very scarce in that service, and that officers, at least good ones, are even scarcer. Marshal Zabala is still in the field, and is stated to have under his command about 60,000 troops, of whom not more than 25,000, including the division of Moriones, were available for strategic operations. Concha had 35,000 men and 60 guns when he was defeated and killed.—*Tablet*.

ITALY.

SALES OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN ITALY.—The Catholic religion enjoys the honour of being the religion of the State in Italy, an honour not of course to be despised, but one which in some respects is attended with disagreeable results. For example, the State religion in Italy is deemed a kind of State property, to be utilized upon occasion. The very churches belong to the State, and they may be, and in some instances have actually been, converted to secular purposes. The sacred vessels, the rich vestments, the precious reliquaries, the missals and illuminated volumes employed in choir, being all of them State property, may be sold for the benefit of the State exchequer. A state paper, printed among the Official Acts of the Italian Parliament (No. 817, page 3246) gives an account of what has been done in this way by United Italy up to the end of December, 1873. The Government which stormed Rome in September, 1870, acknowledges that it has gained possession in the Roman province of church ornaments, vessels, and vestments, to the value of 319,303 lire; but the estimate put by the Government appraisers upon Sacred things is probably much below the true value.

Much as the Italian Government gained by seizing the goods of the propaganda and selling them by force, money was not the chief object of this diabolical move, the cleverness of which is worthy of the arch-fiend himself. They think by this stratagem to force the Pope to acknowledge the Italian Government. Propaganda means the Pope—it is immediately subject to His Holiness's authority, and all its acts are done in his name, and are individually and collectively submitted to him for his fiat. Now, the dilemma the Junta has contrived is this:—Either the Holy Father will acquiesce in their act and receive from them the payment of the interest as it becomes due, or else he will appeal against their act to the Government, either of which would give them the recognition they so earnestly, but vainly, long for. The wisdom of the Holy Father will know how to frustrate even this scheme, cleverly as it is contrived.

TAXATION IN THE ROMAN STATES.—In 1822, when Pius VII. regained Rome, it was estimated that every subject in the Pontifical dominions was taxed to the amount of nine lire and thirty-five centesimi, or about seven shillings and nine-pence half-penny. So states *Giambatista Say*, in his *Political Economy*, vol. II., page 384. This amount was reduced under Leo XII., but was increased subsequently owing to the expenses caused by the revolution. The budget in the Pontifical States for the year 1837 came to the sum of 71,733,333 lire, and accordingly each Roman paid on an average twenty-two lire and ninety-five centesimi. This rate of taxation was gradually diminishing under the able and economical administration of Pius IX. At present, under the rule of the Sardinian Government, the Romans pay per head more than three times as much as under Pius IX. The financial statistics of show that each inhabitant of the Roman States pays now per head 73 lire.—And there is little hope the present rate of taxation will continue at the standard of the year 1873. On the contrary every one expects the rate of taxation will be largely increased. The Ministers are engaged in studying not how they reduce, but how they can increase taxation. The abundant harvest of this year will give fresh field for new taxes, and Minghetti will endeavor to lessen by new impositions the ever-increasing annual deficit.

Sept. 10.—The *Voce della Verità* published a report of an Allocution addressed by the Pope on Monday to the students at the Roman Seminary. His Holiness compared the present state of Rome to the history of Job. He deplored the military levy the false principles and immoralities of the present time, the abolition of the religious bodies, and the heavy taxation imposed on the people. He called upon the students to preach penitence, saying with Job, "Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?" His Holiness concluded by urging his hearers to exhort others by their example and thus prepare for fresh struggles.

AN ITALIAN REFORMER. One of the agents in the unification of Italy died lately in an hospital in Turin. He was one Tironi, ex-Garibaldian major and ex-director of a journal entitled the *Gronaca Tiriolina* of Venice. This hero of the sword and pen lived lately at Milan. On the 26th of July he went to Turin, where he put up at the hotel called the *Bonne Femme*. On the 31st of July he went away from that hotel without giving notice to the landlord, and left behind him a valise. Three days afterwards he returned to the *Bonne Femme*, but the proprietor refused him admittance, partly because he had previously taken his departure abruptly and without paying, and partly because he had a black-eye, and seemed otherwise an unpleasant inmate. The next day Tironi was found by the Carabinieri in a wood in the *villa reale* of Stupinigi. He had then but two lire on his person, and was arrested as a vagabond, and put into prison. The wound in his eye became dangerous, and he was removed to the hospital of Moncalieri, where he died in a few days. Inflammation of the brain set in in consequence of the contusion of the eye. How the wound was inflicted no one has discovered. Tironi seems to have been abandoned by relations and friends. He had two wives, one whom he married legally and with the civil rite, and another to whom he was united only by the religious rite. Consequently two widows mourn the loss of Major Tironi.

PAYSON'S INDELBLE INK.—An invaluable article; every house-keeper should have it, every traveler should have it, every hotel should have it. It is used with a common pen and is always ready.—Payson's Ink has endured the test of over forty years.

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON ON IRELAND.

NEVADA, U. S. A., May 18, 1874.

To the Editor of the *Nation*—Sir: Chance caused me to see the *Nation* of the 18th of April last. I find in it many articles on the subject of "Home Rule for Ireland." Among the rest there is the reprint of the electors' address of Trinity College, Dublin, 3rd April, 1873. This address gives a concise but emphatic expression to the sentiments of the electors of that day in favor of legislative independence for Ireland—so that the connection between Ireland and Great Britain should be close and permanent.

As it is interesting to read these evidences of wise thought and action in the past, I am led to consider that it may not be out of place for me to call your attention to the concession wrung from the dogmatic Dr. Samuel Johnson concerning the movement in his day for the assertion of Irish rights and independence. I quote from "Strictures on the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Ireland," by Thomas Campbell, L. L. D., Dublin; printed by Luke White, No. 96 Dame street, 1789. What I am about to relate ought to have found a place in Boswell's Johnson. In a note consisting of commentaries on the text, page 334, after discussing the doctrine of physical force in maintaining conquest, the author says:

"Yet this right of conquest was vehemently urged against me by Dr. Johnson in a conversation I once held with him respecting the affairs of this country. Having spent the winter of the year 1777 in London, I had been honored (and it is my pride to acknowledge it) with his familiarity and friendship. I had not seen him from that time till the 11th of June, 1781, when I went to pay him a morning visit. I found him alone and nothing but mutual inquiries respecting mutual friends had passed, when Barretti came in. Barretti, more curious than the Doctor, soon asked me if the disturbances in Ireland were over. The question, I own, surprised me, as I had left things all quiet, and was not at first altogether aware of the tendency of the question. I, therefore, in return asked what disturbances he meant, for that I had heard of none. 'What!' said he, 'have you not been in arms?' To which I answered categorically, 'Yes, and many bodies of men continue so to be.'"

"And don't you call this disturbance?" rejoined Barretti. 'No,' said I, 'the Irish volunteers have demeaned themselves very peaceably, and instead of disturbing the repose of the country, have contributed most effectually to preserve its peace. The laws were never so well executed as since the Volunteers arose. The Irish are, I own, a turbulent people, and in many places, whenever they before could, they have resisted even a justice of the peace's warrant. But this is now all over; the people, even the rudest of them, are everywhere amenable to law. You have heard of part of our country being infected with a handitti called White Boys; but now we hear nothing of them in Ireland, but as of a tale that is told. Mr. Barretti you have received wrong impressions of these Irish Volunteers; you conceive them to be the dross and dregs of our country, but undeceive yourself—the reverse is the truth. They are composed of the most diligent and respectable inhabitants of the kingdom, from the knights of the shire to the most trusty freeholders in each parish.'"

"You are acquainted with English opulence, and know how distasteful it would be to Englishmen of condition, or even farmers to serve as militia men: but take off your eyes from this gorgeous scene, and behold a poor nation, not habituated to the conveniences of life, and you may understand why the lowest man who serves in the Volunteer ranks is, somehow, exalted above those who do not."

"To be a volunteer in Ireland is an object of ambition, and that ambition is principally checked by the poverty of the people. For, however strange it may appear to you, he must have been for Ireland, a man in easy circumstances who could afford to be a volunteer. The honor is attended with more expense than even some of them are able to bear; a handsome uniform, accoutrements, field days, etc., are all attended with great cost and charges to them. Yet they are, nevertheless, the most rich, the most civilized and respectable members of the community at large, and of the several parishes to which they belong—you cannot suspect that they would be the people most prone to raise disturbances in their country. On the contrary the fact is that a decency a sobriety, a principal of honor is already visible where it was not before to be seen."

"Doctor Johnson, who all this while sat silent, but with a very attentive ear to what passed—and much more passed than I set down—at length turned to me with an apparent indignation which I had never before experienced in him. 'What sir, don't you call it disturbance to oppose legal government with arms in your hands and compel them to make laws in your favor? Sir, I call it rebellion, as much as the rebellions in Scotland!'"

"Doctor," said I, "I am exceedingly sorry to hear that declaration fall from you, whom I have always considered as a friend, sometimes partial to Ireland. But this I can say, that we have always considered ourselves as among the most loyal of his majesty's subjects, at the same time that we have always denied the allegiance to the supremacy of a British Parliament. We have a separate and distinct legislature of our own, and that we have never discovered any inclination to resist."

"Sir," says the Doctor, "you owe allegiance to an English Parliament, for you are a conquered nation. And had I been Minister I would have you submit to it. I would have done as Cromwell did; I would have burned your cities and roasted you in the flames."

"After this explosion I, perhaps warmly, replied—'Doctor, your advice to treat Americans in that manner has not succeeded altogether to your wishes—the times are altered.'"

"To which he replied, 'Sir, you say truly that the times are altered, for power is nowhere. Our government is a government of influence, but not of power. Yet had we treated the Americans as we ought, and as they deserved, we should have razed all their towns and let them enjoy all their forests. But (in a jocular way repeating what he before said) 'when we should have roasted the Americans as rebels, we only whipped them as children. And we did not succeed because my advice was not taken.'"

"As argument would have enraged him again, I let him settle into perfect calmness. When, after a long pause, he with a smile said: 'Though I hold the Irish to be rebels I don't think them altogether wrong. But you know that you compelled our Parliament by force of arms to pass an act in your favor, and that I call rebellion. Though what you claim ought to have been granted, as you say, yet the mode of requisition was rebellious.'"

"Well, Doctor," said I, "let me ask you do you think that Ireland would have recovered her usurped rights by any other means?"

"To which he candidly answered, 'I believe she would not. However, a wise government should not grant even a claim of justice if an attempt is made to extort it by force.'"

"We had some more conversation on the same subject, till at length it came to this issue: 'Why sir, I might have acted as you did had I been an Irishman, but I speak as an Englishman.'"

I have been particular in transcribing word for word the whole of the conversation with Doctor Johnson, which took place in June, 1781, as it is not a little important, I think, to be conversant with the thoughts and opinions of men of his position and influence, on the eve of the establishment for a short time of Irish legislative independence, and soon after followed by that of American independence forever.

Doctor Johnson may certainly be held to be a type of arbitrary thought and opinions. It is a disposition that even at this day would rule with brute force. But Johnson was naturally of such a disposition, and wedded to the support of the government in power by his pension. Still he was a clear, if not a calm reasoner—and, when not carried away by a desire to annihilate instead of convincing the person who dared to dispute his opinions, would often acknowledge the truth.

As an American, I am not a little amused now, but would have been incensed then had I been living, and had heard Dr. Johnson recommending the burning and roasting of Americans, I would have told him it had been tried to the fullest extent, and had failed—although accompanied with additional horrors in the employment of the mercenary Hessians and barbarous savages: Had a different policy been used towards America—a conciliatory one; had the advice of such men as Colonel Barre, who had lived in America, and of the Earl of Chatham a wise and philosophical statesman, been followed, America, it is reasonable to suppose, would still be an appendant of the British Crown.

Physical force is not of use now to the civilized nations of the world, except to those who resist oppressions. Can we not say, with Doctor Johnson in 1781, "Truly the times are altered, for power is now nowhere. The British Government is a Government of influence and not of powers"—over the members of its own empire; that it should govern by influence and not potential way. Concession and conciliation would give to Ireland what America never received. The time has come when the political errors of the past should be corrected, when Ireland under the fair play of the British constitution should enjoy British rights as her own, and possess a remedy for many evils in her own domestic Parliament.

AN AMERICAN.

A Judge in Brattleboro, Vermont, has recently laid down the rights of conscience in that state, so far as they exist in the school law. A number of Catholic children asked permission to absent themselves on the feast of Corpus Christi, in order to attend Mass as required by the laws of their Church. The request was refused. However, the children went to Mass and the school committee expelled them. Yet these children's parents paid their *pro rata* of the school tax! The case was taken into court, and the decision was in favor of the committee, but the Judge in giving his decision, admitted the obligation and the right of the Catholic children to absent themselves from school and attend Mass as their church and conscience required. In brief the decision is: (1) These Catholic children could not conscientiously attend school on a day their Church required them to attend Mass. (2) The school committee is supreme and has absolute power to make laws for the government of the public schools and enforce them, which, when analysed reduces itself to the two following absurdities: (The children were right in attending Mass on a holyday and the school committee was right in expelling them for so doing. (2) Such a thing as Catholic conscience does exist, but it has no rights which a school committee is bound to respect. We consider this decision extremely satisfactory. We would not have a letter or a syllable changed. It is perfectly sound. The court deserves credit for having placed the whole system of school legislation in its plain, naked absurdity. It is the only decision that any honest Judge could give so long as the present system of public schools exists. The decision reduces itself to this: (1) The Constitution guarantees to every citizen the rights of conscience, but (2) the present system denies any such right.—*Catholic Vindicator*.

MELBOURNE AND SAN FRANCISCO.—Melbourne, the metropolis of Australia, is perhaps not as well known as the chief city of the fifth continent should be, but the California *Alta* draws an interesting parallel between that city and San Francisco. There is only a single mile's difference in the distance of the two cities from the equator, though one is south and the other north. Both had their beginning as towns in 1835, and both remained insignificant until the discovery of gold in their respective countries and a kind of remarkable balance of circumstances has seemed to keep them side by side. In regard to its public works, however, the Southern metropolis is far ahead. Among these is the Botanical Garden, which has 22 miles of walks and 350,000 shrubs and trees, the most luxuriant that will thrive in a sub-tropical climate. The water works, constructed at a cost of \$5,000,000, bring 10,000,000 gallons into the city daily by a pipe twenty mile long, and have an income of \$350,000 a year. There is a public hospital that has nineteen attendant physicians, and treats 20,000 patients annually; a public library with 69,000 volumes and a main room 245 feet long by 50 wide; a court with a public hall that will accommodate 4,000 persons; and a University that cost \$500,000 and has an income of \$45,000 to pay the current expenses. With all this, however, the geographical position of San Francisco is superior, and she is the more to be envied of the two cities in regard to the future.

This is a free representative government, yet it is an undeniable truth that the people of Louisiana are living under an absolute despotism. For them the ballot has no meaning and the courts have no power. No reasonable man doubts that at the last election McEnery and Penn were fairly chosen Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, but that Kellogg seized the reins of power by fraud and force, and installed a pretended Legislature of his own by the use of the Federal bayonets. Against this capital outrage what remedy had the citizens of Louisiana? Should they go to the courts? The Judges were partners in the crime. Should they appeal to the Legislature? It was dispersed, and the conspirators made laws in its place. They complained to the President and he denied them even a hearing. They went before Congress, and Congress ordered an investigation, ascertained that the charges of usurpation were all true, listened to a terrible denunciation of the usurpers and an eloquent plea for justice from the lips of the Senator Carpenter, and then—did nothing. Is there any remedy whatever left for the citizens of Louisiana except the last resort of all, the appeal to arms?—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The New York *Tribune* criticising President Grant's expressions as to having done all he could for Louisiana and the South, and the ingratitude of the return they are making, says: "Everything in his power to assist the South—especially Louisiana! He has taken away from Louisiana the right of choosing its own officers, and sent his soldiers down there to put into power the persons whom he deems most fit to rule. He has sustained them while they have plundered the State and overturned even the semblance of popular government, and for all the wrongs and sore distress which have attracted for Louisiana the commiseration of mankind, his only remedy is 'more troops.' And ungrateful Louisiana, after all this kindness will not be quiet. 'The attention, sir,' said Mr. Squeers, 'that was bestowed upon that boy in his illness—dry toast and warm tea offered him every night and morning when he couldn't swallow anything—a candle in his bedroom on the very night he died—the best dictionary sent up for him to lay his head upon—I don't regret it though. It is a pleasant thing to reflect that one did one's duty by him.' But it is no time now to change his policy. He cannot help sustaining the administration which he set up in Louisiana."

The following concise and comprehensive note was sent to an Illinois merchant by a neighbouring farmer the other day: "send me a trace chain and two hinges—Jane had a baby last night—also, two padlocks."

The United States Government has paid over to the British *Charge d'Affaires* the sum of \$1,929,819, the amount awarded to British claimants under the Treaty of Washington of 1873.

Progression is the watchword of the hour, but in Missouri mothers haul their disobedient children over their knee and strike on the same old spot that the Romans did three thousand years ago.

Writing to the widow of the deceased member of Congress, a New York politician said, "I cannot tell you how pained I was to hear that your husband had gone to Heaven. We were bosom friends but now we shall never meet again."

POWER OF SPEAKING RESTORED.—NEWASH, Ontario, D.C., March 30, 1870.—MR. FELLOWS—Sir: Some two months ago my son lost his voice. I became very anxious about him. None of the physicians could do him any good. Having heard of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I obtained a bottle. Strange to say, my son's voice was restored about two hours after taking the second dose. You are at liberty to publish this for the benefit of other sufferers.

JONAS FOTHERINGILL.

MALARIA.—The decayed and decaying vegetation of newly settled lands, when damp, exhale a miasmatic poison which, absorbed through the lungs into the blood, causes the intermittent fevers and kindred diseases, which prevail in our Western States and Territories. But this great scourge of our alluvial bottoms in the West, is now robbed of its sting. Doctor Ayer has discovered an antidote which effectually neutralizes its venom: has combined it in a remedy—"Ayer's Sarsaparilla"—which rarely, or as some of our neighbors say, never fails. It is reliable both for prevention and cure. With it, men may live with complete immunity from the malignant effluvia which has hitherto rendered many localities almost uninhabitable. Those suffering from CHILLS and FEVER may find in it immediate relief, and those exposed will find sure protection from attack, by taking it in small quantities as a preventive.—*Ill. Democrat*.

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**French Flowers, Feathers & Ribbons,** From Paris.

**New Coomassie, and Homespun Wincies,** A Large Assortment.

**New Merino & Worsted Suitings,** In all Brands.

**Black Silks, Stripe Silks, Colored Silks,** The Trade specially invited to compare value with any House in Canada.

**Stripe Shawls, Tartan Long Shawls Plain Shawls,** Full lines of extra Value.

**TO OPEN THIS DAY:**  
NEW CORSETS, three cases,  
NEW TUCKINGS, five bales,  
NEW WATERPROOF CLOTHS, four cases,  
ROLLED LINEN and SELECIA, three cases,  
BEST CARPETS, five bales 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4,  
NEW PRINTS, eleven cases,  
NEW TWEEDS, WORSTED COATINGS, BEAVERS, MELTONS, DENONS, PRESIDENTS, CLOTHS, sixteen Packages.

The Trade is specially requested to call and examine our Stock.

Cash and Short-time Buyers liberally dealt with!

**J. & R. O'NEILL,**  
138 M'GILL STREET.